

ANKARA HIPPODROME:
THE NATIONAL CELEBRATIONS
OF
EARLY REPUBLICAN TURKEY, 1923-1938

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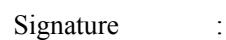
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ABSTRACT

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Özdemir, Diler

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This study analyzes the relationship between national celebrations and the spatial practices of Ankara Hippodrome in the Early Republican Turkey. National festivals are regarded as social-performative commemorations and political practices in origin. The period between 1923 and 1938 is considered as the construction period of the Republican Regime that gave a form for the recollection of Turkish society. The scope of our thesis is limited with the construction of social memory, which is integrated with the ‘nation-construction’ processes. The Hippodrome is then taken as an important space of these practices of national celebrations, which were legitimized to convey national meanings and imaginings. The conceptual frame and the case study of our research are structured by the archival official documents of this period to explore how the nation-building processes are realized through the interaction between memory and space.

Keywords: Social Memory, Commemorational Ceremonies, Nation-Construction, Invention, Tradition

ÖZ

ANKARA HİPODROMU:
ERKEN CUMHURİYET DÖNEMİ TÜRKİYE'SİNDE
MİLLİ BAYRAM KUTLAMALARI, 1923-1938

Özdemir, Diler
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Bu çalışma, milli bayram kutlamaları ve mekânsal pratikler arasındaki ilişkiyi Ankara Hipodrom Alanı'nda Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nin erken yılları bağlamında analiz etmektedir. Milli bayram kutlamaları sosyal eylemler içeren, siyasal anımsamalar olarak ele alınmıştır. 1923 ve 1938 yılları arasındaki dönem, Cumhuriyet Rejimi'nin inşa edildiği ve toplumsal anımlara biçim veren bir dönemdir. Ulusun inşası süreciyle bütünüleşmiş toplumsal hafiza tezimizin çerçevesini belirlemektedir. Hipodrom, ulusal anımların iletilmesi ve ulusal imagaların somutlaştırılması için meşrulaştırılmış ulusal kutlama pratiklerinin mekânı olarak ele alınmıştır. Hafiza ve mekân arasındaki etkileşim aracılığıyla ulusun inşa sürecinin nasıl gerçekleştirildiğini açığa çıkarmak için, resmi arşiv dokümanlarının analizi yoluyla tezimizin kavramsal yapısı ve alan araştırması oluşturulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sosyal Hafiza, Anma Törenleri, Ulusun İnşası, İcat, Gelenek

To My Mother

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Social memory is a shared memory which constitutes a social order by the help of the images of the past. It is represented by some objects which store meanings in a concentrated manner such as texts, monuments, buildings or memorials. Besides, social memory is also embodied in regularly repeated and repeatable practices like ceremonies, festivals and rites. These are socially constructed performances by which the collected knowledge of the past is conveyed.

The main concern of this thesis is to explore the construction of social memory through analyzing the national celebrations of the Early Republican Turkey. To realize this construction process, which is mainly the outcome of the political forces of that period, we will analyze the dynamics of social memory and its representations. We will study on ‘invented traditions’ of this new nation to state how new formalizations came forward in society’s structure and in which cases these traditions effect the solidarity of imagined ideals of revolution.

The core issue of our interest on national celebrations is the relationship between these commemorations and space. ‘Space’ is regarded as one of the frameworks of collective remembering because significant ‘invented’ practices have taken place and regularly replayed at specific sites to locate national meanings in the city. Therefore, the problematic of this thesis will be analyzed with the case of Hippodrome of Ankara which interacts closely with invented and performative activities of national celebrations.

Moreover, our interest on the Hippodrome of Ankara will be meaningful for our concern since the capital city was regarded as the reflection and representation space for the modernization project of Turkey. Atatürk, the first President of the Turkish Republic, and his comrades went forward to create a new ideology and symbols which would permit Turkey to progress rapidly into the twentieth century. While settling the new ideals, the state made efforts on reforms to provide a social change and break with the bonds of the past. For this project, ‘spatial practices’ were one of

the devices that were introduced to society in order to maintain ‘national unity and solidarity’. The relation between the commemorations and the site, which is the Hippodrome of Ankara in our case, puts forward the ‘image making’ process of the period. On the whole, this study on national celebrations operating at the Hippodrome aims to explore how and what Turkish society choose to remember about its past; how space and place, which are related with politics, incorporate social memory; how these memories were transmitted to and interpreted by people and what results emerged from these constructions in society and space.

This study is limited with the period between 1923 and 1938 because the effects of political power in the construction of both the new capital city and the frame of social memory were clearly operative. Then the archival studies based on written and visual documents; laws and regulations; the institutional decisions and mediated resources will be used for our analysis.

To understand the aspects which materialize the frame of national celebrations at Hippodrome, the relation between memory and the nation will be analyzed. Therefore, the second chapter seeks to explain firstly the aspects of nationalism that operates in the nation-building process. Then the creations and inventions that concretize the imagination of nationalism will be discussed throughout studies of specific critics.

The national celebrations and the Hippodrome case of the capital city are suggested as the products of those inventions and memory projects. Thus we will focus on Eric Hobsbawm who is a key figure in analyzing national celebrations. In his introduction to *The Invention of Tradition*, Hobsbawm indicates that the nature of nations can be analyzed by national traditions which are a type of invented traditions. The term ‘invented tradition’ is used for invented, constructed and formally instituted traditions. He defines these traditions as:

‘invented tradition’ is taken to mean a set of practices, normally governed by overtly or tacitly accepted rules and of a ritual or symbolic nature, which seek to inculcate certain values and norms of behavior by repetition, which automatically implies continuity with the past.¹

¹ Eric Hobsbawm and Terrance Ranger, “Introduction: Inventing Traditions” 1983, *The Invention of Tradition*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press), p. 1.

He is perfectly correct in stating that new symbols and devices such as the national anthem and the national flag came into existence in parallel with national movements and national states. The invention of traditions sometimes gives references to old ones and borrows from those rituals, symbolism and moral exhortation. To understand the nationalist movement of the Turkish Republic, this study will explore how the symbolism enters into politics, how political actors consciously and unconsciously manipulate symbols and how this symbolic dimension relates to the material bases of political power.

Benedict Anderson's famous book, *Imagined Communities*, will be another source for our assumptions on nationalism and memory. His explanations on the 'era of nationalism' will make clear that nation is imagined and some agents support its permanence and reality. Beside the formations of nations that we meet with in daily life, Anderson's conceptions on the public ceremonies and their memorial sites will unfold that the national celebrations are one way of imagination that create a link between the past and the future.

Paul Connerton who considers memory as a cultural artifact will be another key figure in the thesis. In his famous book 'How Societies Remember', he sought how the memory of groups was conveyed and sustained. Most of the studies on collective memory have projected the importance of literal sources in conveying the memory. On the other hand Connerton mainly focuses on the influence of bodily practices and recollection in remembrance of society. He explains how non-inscribed kinds of practices are transmitted in tradition and as a tradition. For him,

If there is such a thing as social memory, I shall argue, we are likely to find it in commemorative ceremonies; commemorative ceremonies prove to be commemorative only in so far as they are performative; performativity cannot be thought without a concept of habit; and habit cannot be thought without a notion of bodily automatisms.²

Thus, our conception on the interaction between space and commemorative ceremonies will be set throughout the research on the events which consist of ritual actions. What Connerton puts forward in that context is that rituals are expressive acts only by virtue of their conspicuous regularity. He points out: "rituals are

² Paul Connerton, "Introduction," 1992, *How Societies Remember* (Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press), p. 5.

formalized acts, and tend to be stylized, stereotyped and repetitive”,³ and adds that they imply continuity with the past. The sociological position of rituals puts forward the role of shaping collective memory. They show us how social stability and equilibrium are constituted. Rituals have their own liturgy which performs so powerfully. The linguistic options have been abandoned so that choice of words, syntax and style are markedly restricted than daily language.⁴ The body which is in certain pose and movements are described in the program of ritual.

The political rituals are always used to show the ideological contexts in a symbolic way as seen in national festivals. Their aim is to call our attention to the fact that there is nothing automatic about entering the public record or being remembered. Iwona Irwin-Zarecka points out that:

What memory projects do is to bring the idea into foreground of public discourse with rarely matched clarity. They expose the presence of social and political control over memory to the public-at-large. Memory projects reclaim more than a past; they reclaim the power to define it.⁵

The symbolic resources and the official canon of memory projects have stress on society to have respect on remembrance. Moreover, rituals have effect on people's comprehension of politics. Kretzer states that:

Politicians design and employ rituals to arouse popular emotions in support of their legitimacy and to drum up popular enthusiasm for their policies. But, by the same token, rituals are also important for revolutionary groups who must elicit powerful emotions to mobilize people to revolt.⁶

All festivals provide a sphere which includes power relationships between below and above. It is also reflected in government-organized, institutionalized ceremonies in which traditional social habits, themes, symbols, identities and time are organized. According to K.Friedrich the national and military festivals have two most essential elements: ritual and propaganda. In national festivals ritual succeeds to create a sense of unity and concretize the abstract, symbolic notion of nation. The display of

³ Connerton, p. 44.

⁴ Connerton, p. 60.

⁵ Iwona Irwin-Zarecka, “Dynamics of Memory Work” 1994, *Frames Of Remembrance: The Dynamics of Collective Memory*, (New Brunswick and London: Transaction Publishers), p. 133.

⁶ D.Kertzer, “The Power of Rites” 1988, *Ritual, Politics and Power*, (London and New Heaven: Yale University Press), p. 14.

military powers has an important political role to show the security and permanence of the new nation to citizens and enemies.⁷

The power constructs the remembering of the past and represents the recollections by means of textual resources such as a space, a museum and a monument. Pierre Nora believes that such places are the sites of memory where (cultural) memory crystallizes itself.⁸ In that sense, he points out:

Sites of memory are artificial, and deliberately fabricated. Their object is to help us recalling the past, in order to make living in the modern world meaningful: Thus, sites of memory are identity markers for nations, regions and social groups. Sites of memory have been acquired constantly by social groups and individuals in order to achieve specific goals, for instance to build nations, or generally speaking: to construct specific identities. So the main purpose of studying site of memory is to deconstruct virtually created social identities, which have been used for political purposes.⁹

After setting this conceptual frame, our interest throughout the research will focus on the national celebrations at the Hippodrome of Ankara. Firstly, the construction of Hippodrome and its significance in the capital city will be explored. Here, Hippodrome is suggested as the site for national celebrations of the capital city and an important part of newly planned Ankara. As it is understood from the archival documents that the construction of Hippodrome is actually based on the consciousness of politicians on national identity and image of the nation-state despite the difficulty of creating a modern parade site together with the Stadium Complex in that period.

The importance of national identity and image of the nation-state were also shared by Prof. Hermann Jansen who won the planning competition of Ankara in 1929. In his plan objectives, he considered the panorama, climate and historical references and summarized them in three titles: 1) the desire of time, 2) to study for national identity and unity, 3) the new techniques and financial problems. Jansen pointed out that the largest area was allocated to Stadium and Hippodrome. He observed that sport

⁷ Karin Friedrich, “Introduction” 2000, *Festival Culture in German and Europe: New Approaches to European Festival Culture*, (Lewiston, Lampeter: Edwin Mellen Press), p. 11.

⁸ P.Nora, 1989, *Sites of Memory*, volume 7, quoted in J.Feichtinger, May 2002, “Aspects on Collective Memory: Maurice Halbwachs”, [Internet, WWW], ADDRESS: <http://www.nationalismproject.org/suggestions> [Accessed: 04 October 2002].

⁹ Nora, 1989.

facilities had an important role in evoking the feelings of nationhood and the celebrations of Republican Festivals managed to gather thousands of people.¹⁰

The first part of the third chapter seeks to state the construction process of the Hippodrome. We will follow the transformations of the site from a simple horse race site to a modern celebration site which had direct effects on society. The design of Hippodrome explores not only the architectural elements but also political and social elements of Modernization.

The second part of the third chapter begins with the invention of national celebrations of the Republican Regime and its effects on breaking the bonds with the memory of the Ottoman. Here we will realize that the frame of celebrations had a development process which needed an institutional back-up. The program of the festivals were organized by the statesmen and performed over the whole country at the same time.

The second part of the third chapter will be finalized with the Tenth Anniversary of the Turkish Republic. When we look at the programs of the national celebrations of Turkey we realize that the statesmen of the Early Republican Period knew how important rituals and symbolism were in political policies and systems were. The tenth anniversary of the Turkish Republic is a satisfactory example for this issue. The organization committee of the festival used ‘invented traditions’ in every aspect from space to acts and Hippodrome was a stage for all those practices.

Above all, this thesis is structured by the construction of the ritual site namely the Hippodrome of Ankara through official records of the period between 1923 and 1938. Although there is a chronological order in our style of narrating, the story of the construction of Hippodrome and the national celebrations are separated. Beside national celebrations, we mention the construction of the Hippodrome to unfold the understanding of the Early Republican Period.

The transformations of the city and developments in the Turkish society and politics could not change the scope of the Hippodrome area which is laid out in the center of Ankara for seventy years. It is still being controlled and protected by regulations and

¹⁰ *Ankara İmar Planı*, 1937, (İstanbul: Alaaddin Kıral Basımevi), pp. 6-5.

laws. It is worth to analyze such a site to understand the frame of Turkish nation and its dynamics.

CHAPTER 2

THE THEORETICAL SCOPE

In this chapter, it is intended to handle some necessary definitions and concepts to identify the main frame of this thesis. The constitution period of the Turkish Republic between 1923 and 1938 has been studied many times throughout sociological and historical terms and our case study is directly related with these interdisciplinary issues.

The most important aspect of this study is its intention to combine ‘theory’ with ‘practice’. Though ‘national festivals’ form the base for the practical part, it also comes with its own theoretical issues which are ‘nation(alism)’ and ‘memory’. These interdisciplinary subjects have a powerful interaction that becomes also an aspect of the architectural discourse at many times. In that sense, we will briefly examine the terms of nation(alism), memory and the connection between them to unfold our problematic.

2.1 Nationalism

When we study nationalism, it is realized that different theorists have made different explanations on the same issues. In order to set up the theoretical framework of this thesis and to limit our scope, we are not going to review all the literature on nationalism. Instead, some specific theorists, who emphasized the importance of festivals in nationalistic agenda, will be referred.

2.1.1 Intellectual Approaches to Nation and Nationalism

Montserrat Guibernau believes that nationalism can only be understood if its two major dimensions are taken on board. In her book ‘*Nationalisms*’ she notes that these dimensions are nationalism’s political character and its role in creating identity.¹¹ At

¹¹ Montserrat Guibernau, “Conclusion” 1996, *Nationalisms: The Nation-State and the Nationalism in the Twentieth Century*, (Cambridge: Polity Press), p. 141.

the same time she argues that the origin of nations is one of the most controversial issue in discussing nationalism and its political implications in particular. She states that:

There are two main positions: First, the assumption that the nation is something natural. (...) The second perspective holds that the nation and nationalism are modern phenomena. According to Gellner, nationalism is explicable as an inevitable, or at least as a natural, corollary of some specific aspects of modernization. It is a phenomenon connected with the emergence of industrial society. Giddens understands both the nation and nationalism as distinctive properties of modern states and locates the emergence of nationalism in the late eighteenth century and after. Anderson also argues that nationality, ‘nation-ness’ and nationalism are cultural artifacts created towards the end of eighteenth century.¹²

It is not easy to frame an analytical structure for the studies on nation and nationalism. However, as Guibernau mentioned, there are some intellectuals who believe nation is not something given or natural, instead, it is something created and constructed. Anthony Smith pays attention to the characteristics of nations which were created by ‘design’ outside West and taking Turkey as a part of that formulation. He states that the nations of Western Europe were largely unplanned and acquired almost by accident while the ones outside the West were largely the result of nationalist purposes and movements.¹³

Moreover, for Smith, the modernist paradigms of nationalism have been influenced by Marxism, crowd psychology, Weberian and Durkheimian streams. Here, our concern will be on Durkheim because his approach to community points out the importance of religion and commemorating in national life. Durkheim claims all societies feel the need to reaffirm and renew themselves periodically through collective rites and ceremonies and there is no difference between Christian and Jewish festivals and reunion of citizens for remembering a national event.¹⁴

Eric Hobsbawm and Benedict Anderson are the contemporary theorists on nationalism. Smith, in his critical survey on recent theories of nations and nationalism, states that two seminal work on Nationalism, i.e. ‘Invention of

¹² Guibernau, “The Political Character of Nationalism,” 1996, p. 49.

¹³ Anthony Smith, “Nations by Design?” 1991, *National Identity*, (UK: Penguin Books), p. 100.

¹⁴ Anthony Smith, “The Rise of Classical Modernism,” 1998, *Nationalism and Modernism*, (London: Routledge), pp. 16-11.

Tradition' of E. Hobsbawm and 'Imagined Communities' of B. Anderson stemmed from Marxist tradition, but sought to move beyond its usual concerns with political economy into the realm of culture by reworking and supplementing them with themes drawn from the analysis of narratives and discourse developed by 'postmodernist' deconstruction." He goes on to state that:

For both [Anderson and Hobsbawm] nations and nationalism are constructs and cultural artifacts; the task of the analyst is to uncover their forms and contents, in order to reveal the needs and interests of those elites and strata which benefit or use their narratives. Hence, in both books a modernist project is overlaid by 'postmodernist' themes and language.¹⁵

2.1.2 Nationalism in Modern Concepts

Our concern on the Early Republican Turkey can be elaborated as a period that nationalism considered as "an ideological movement for attaining and maintaining *autonomy, unity and identity* of a nation."¹⁶

The modern conception of nationalism is mostly discussed with its close conjunction with the emergence of the modern, territorial, sovereign and participatory state. John Breuilly highlights the importance of a state for nationalism in his words: "Nationalism is inconceivable without the state. The central nationalist goal is the autonomy (usually meaning establishment of a sovereign state in the national territory) justified in the name of the 'nation'."¹⁷

It is not only the nineteenth century that nation-states such as Germany and Italy emerged in Europe but also movements of twentieth century came with nationalistic goals all over the world. Guibernau states, "In the twentieth century, the nation-state remains the primary actor in international relations; being a sovereign-state seems to be the chief international status symbol as well as to confer entrance the world

¹⁵ Smith, 1998, *Nationalism and Modernism*, p. 117.

¹⁶ Smith, 1991, *National Identity*, p. 74.

¹⁷ John Breuilly, "The State and Nationalism," in Monstrerrat Guibernau and John Hutchinson (ed.), 2001, *Understanding Nationalism* (USA: Blackwell Publishers), p. 32.

society.”¹⁸ She expresses the differences between nation, state, nation-state and nationalism and makes the definition of nation-state as such:

The nation-state is a modern phenomenon, characterized by the formation of a kind of state which has the monopoly of what it claims to be the legitimate use of force within a demarcated territory and seeks to unite the people subjected to its rule by means of homogenization, creating a common culture, symbols, values, reviving traditions and myths of origin, and sometimes inventing them. The main differences between a nation and a nation-state, when the nation and the state do not coincide, as they hardly ever do, are that, the nation-state seeks to create a nation and develop a sense of community stemming from it. While the nation has a common culture, values and symbols, the nation-state has an objective the creation of a common culture, symbols and values. (...) While the people who form a nation have a sense of fatherland and feel attached to a territory, the nation-state may be result of a treaty or the will of politicians who decide where to draw the line between states.¹⁹

As mentioned above, the fundamental issue of the nation-state is based on the ‘people’ who are united under its ‘sovereignty’. The relations between the nation-state and its citizens are represented by written constitutions and supported by institutions. Breuilly states:

The formation of the specialized, sovereign, territorial, public state is the institutional context within which the idea of nationalism appears appropriate as ideology, both in intellectual terms and as a way of mobilizing support, the concept of political modernization places great emphasis on institutions as shaping ideas and actions.²⁰

This authority of the state reflected the citizens as elections that represents the opinion of public; taxes, rights and duties. Moreover, “The modern state also has the power to control two elements that, through their role in reproducing and modifying culture, become crucial in the homogenization of the state’s population: the media and education.”²¹

In the Turkish case, the mass media and the educational institutions of the Early Republican Period were structured to constitute a national identity and culture. The primary concern of Republican projects was creating a modern and secular nation-state and its citizens. The ‘national identity’ and ‘common culture’ would only bind

¹⁸ Guibernau, “The Political Character of Nationalism,” p. 57.

¹⁹ Guibernau, “The Political Character of Nationalism,” pp. 48-47.

²⁰ Breuilly, p. 51.

²¹ Guibernau, “The Political Character of Nationalism,” p. 58.

citizens to their homeland and form the social cohesion of the members. According to Smith the fundamental features of national identity that are common in all types of nations can be summarized as the historic territory or homeland; common myths and historical memories; a common, mass public culture; common legal rights and duties for all members; and a common economy with territorial mobility for members.²² The word ‘common’ is the key figure that Smith specifically mentions since it signifies the will of people and unity for the ideals. This statement is also a part of nationalism that allows people to separate and distinguish themselves from ‘others’ and recognize themselves as a part of ‘we’.

Culture is more than an ideology for nationalism. Symbolism, mythology, language and consciousness are also giving meaning to nations. The collective cultural identities are not only formed by national institutions but also by representation and “cultural artifacts” which are fabricated by “cultural engineers”.²³ In this respect, Breuilly points out, “The standardization and specialization of ‘culture’ under modern conditions made plausible the argument that the ‘people’ were not, in fact, an accidental collection of individuals but rather a cultural collective, a nation.”²⁴

To sum, it should be emphasized that a nation can be defined as “a named human population sharing an historic territory, common myths and historical memories, a mass, public culture, a common economy and common legal rights and duties for all members”²⁵ and “In non-Western instances of the formation of nations, the specifically nationalist element, as an ideological movement, assumes greater importance.”²⁶

2.2 The Relation between Memory and Nation(alism)

Before dealing with memory we will point out the importance of memory for nationalism to expose the significance of national festivals. As our study mainly focuses on the modernist approach of nationalism, festivals are taken as a part of the nation-construction process.

²² Smith, 1991, *National Identity*, p. 13.

²³ Smith, 2000, *The Nation in the History*, pp. 57-53.

²⁴ Breuilly, p. 38.

²⁵ Smith, 1991, *National Identity*, p. 13.

²⁶ Smith, 1991, *National Identity*, p. 101.

Nationalism and its aspects are abstract things that have to be imagined in the minds of citizens. These imaginations need some vehicles to become daily objects of masses. Smith argues that national symbols are more potent than nationalistic principles to realize a power on citizens. He adds:

These [national symbols] give concrete meaning and visibility to the abstractions of nationalism. The representations and images of the nation exert a profound influence over large numbers of people, exactly because they can be very widely disseminated by the media. In each of these media, specific images of the nation and its liberation, its heroic past, and its glorious future can be created and purveyed, so that the nation ceases to be the abstract property of intellectuals and becomes the immemorial imagined community of all those designated as its members and citizens. Through opera, music, drama, novels, films and television, artists have continually conveyed the power and tangibility of their nations through a dramatic and artistically authentic re-creation of their heroic pasts...²⁷

This re-creation and inventions of images of nationalism has a discourse and interrelated language that includes visible attributes like “flags, anthems, parades, coinage, capital cities, oaths, folk costumes, museums of folklore, war memorials, ceremonies of remembrance for the national dead, passports, frontiers” and hidden aspects like “the countryside, popular heroes and heroines, fairy tales, forms of etiquette, styles of architecture, arts and crafts, modes of town planning, legal procedures, educational practices and military codes.”²⁸ They are all shared by members of the nation and assure the continuity of an abstract community. Smith states that the underlying sentiments and aspirations of that nationalist language and symbols evoke are territory, history and community.²⁹

Symbols and rituals which are decisive factors of national festivals have important roles in the creation of national identity. They are the devices of distinguishing a nation’s members from outsiders and heightening people’s awareness of, and sensitivity to their community. These symbols and rituals are also creating a consciousness by giving strength to individuals in a circumstance where they can speak a common language and participate in the same ritual. Since the symbols and

²⁷ Smith, 2000, *The Nation in the History*, p. 73.

²⁸ Smith, 1991, *National Identity*, p. 77.

²⁹ Smith, 1991, *National Identity*, p. 78.

rituals have value for the people, who recognize them; they provide a unity and mask the differences in the group.³⁰

There is a danger in usage of rituals and symbols that they have to be readapted and reinterpreted according to the context for not to be ‘empty shells of fragmentary memories’. The continuous flow between individuals and symbols in a circumstance which develops and changes cause not merely to accept already established symbols, but have constantly re-create and attribute new meanings.³¹

In that sense, the seminal work of Hobsbawm and Ranger, *The Invention of Tradition*, can clarify the relation between national discourse and these creations.

2.2.1 Invention of Tradition

In his introduction to *The Invention of Tradition*, Eric Hobsbawm indicates that the national phenomenon cannot be adequately investigated without careful attention to the ‘invention of tradition’. As much as historians who take invented traditions as symptoms and evidences for their researches, social anthropologists and students of human sciences are also interested in these practices hence they have an interdisciplinary field of study.³²

For Hobsbawm nation is a creation of nationalism. He states that a modern nation consists of constructs and is associated with appropriate and fairly recent symbols or suitably tailored discourse such as national history. There is a paradox that modern nations claim to be the opposite of novel, namely rooted in the remotest antiquity, and the opposite of constructed, to be natural.³³ However, modern nations must include ‘invented’ component of concepts of the national phenomena. He related his ideas with revolutionary movements which backed their innovations by reference to a ‘people’s past’ and writes:

³⁰ Guibernau, “National Identity,” pp. 84-80.

³¹ Guibernau, “National Identity,” pp. 84-83.

³² Eric Hobsbawm, “Introduction: Inventing Traditions,” in E. Hobsbawm and Terrance Ranger (ed.), 1983, *The Invention of Tradition* (Great Britain: Cambridge University Press), pp. 14-12.

³³ Hobsbawm, p.14.

The element of invention is particularly clear here, since the history which became part of the fund of knowledge or the ideology of nation, state or movement is not what has actually been preserved in popular memory, but what has been selected, written, pictured, popularized and institutionalized by those whose function is to do so.³⁴

In that sense, the term ‘tradition’ also became actually invented, constructed and formally instituted practice that emerges in a less easily traceable manner within a brief and dateable period and establish itself with great rapidity. Thus, national traditions are one type of invented traditions and Hobsbawm defines this issue as follows:

‘Invented tradition’ is taken to mean a set of practices, normally governed by overtly or tacitly accepted rules and of a ritual or symbolic nature, which seek to inculcate certain values and norms of behavior by repetition, which automatically implies continuity with the past. In fact, where possible, they normally attempt to establish continuity with a suitable historic past. A striking example is the deliberate choice of Gothic style for the nineteenth century rebuilding of the British Parliament...³⁵

The case of construction of Nazi symbolism and the Nuremberg party rallies is a well documented example of inventing traditions. They were officially instituted and planned ceremonials constructed by a single initiator, Hitler. Thus as Hobsbawm argues, “inventing traditions is a process of formalization, ritualization, characterized by reference to past, if only by imposing repetition.”³⁶ The importance of ‘old’ traditions for ‘new’ ones cannot be denied as we are still meeting them in folksongs, customs or combination of ancient or religious materials in modern nations. This is an adaptation of old traditions which are selected and designed for new purposes in new conditions. Hobsbawm points out that the formations of new traditions have been significant in the past 200 years and writes:

... we should expect it [invented tradition] to occur more frequently when a rapid transformation of society weakens or destroys the social patterns for which ‘old’ traditions had been designed, producing new ones to which they were not applicable, or when such old traditions and their institutional carriers and promulgators no longer prove sufficiently adaptable and flexible, or are otherwise eliminated.³⁷

³⁴ Hobsbawm, p. 13.

³⁵ Hobsbawm, p. 1.

³⁶ Hobsbawm, p. 4.

³⁷ Hobsbawm, p. 5.

The widespread use of invented traditions in Europe is evaluated in the last chapter under the title “Mass-producing Traditions” by Hobsbawm. He expresses the rapid and profound social transformations of the period [forty years before the First World War] caused mass-producing traditions which the public was ready to tune in. They were not only official new public ceremonies, festivals or national symbols but also performances halfway between political and social in character such as May Day celebrations and international sport activities. For Hobsbawm, these new devices ensure or express social cohesion and identity to structure social relations.³⁸ Moreover, the state and society became increasingly inseparable and people were transformed to citizens whose collective actions were officially recognized.³⁹

On the whole, Hobsbawm argues that invented traditions have three overlapping types. They are:

- a) those establishing or symbolizing cohesion or the membership of groups, real or artificial communities, b) those establishing or legitimizing institutions, status or relations of authority, and c) those whose main purpose was socialization, the inculcation of beliefs, value systems and conventions of behavior.

He goes on to state that, when traditions of types B and C were certainly devised, we should suggest that the type A was prevalent. In that sense, the nation belongs to type A and can be considered as an institution which was implicit in or flows from a sense of identification with a community.⁴⁰

2.2.2 Imagined Communities

Benedict Anderson is one of the critics whose approach to nationalism seeks to emphasize the subjective and cultural dimensions.⁴¹ His main problem is the adequacy of Marxist theory in nationalism, so he suggests for “a more satisfactory interpretation of the ‘anomaly’ of nationalism.”⁴² He tries to prove that the “era of

³⁸ Hobsbawm, “Mass-producing Traditions,” p. 263.

³⁹ Hobsbawm, “Mass-producing Traditions,” p. 264.

⁴⁰ Hobsbawm, “Introduction,” p. 9.

⁴¹ Smith, 1998, *Nationalism and Modernism*, p. 131.

⁴² Benedict Anderson, “Introduction,” 1991, *Imagined Communities: Reflections on the Origin and Spread of Nationalism* (London-NewYork: Verso), p. 4.

nationalism” has not come to an end and nation-ness is still the most universally legitimate value in the political life at the end of the twentieth century.⁴³

In that sense, Anderson regards nations and nationalism as cultural artifacts of a particular kind which arose at the end of the eighteenth century. He states that after cultural artifacts had been created by historical forces, they became ‘modular’ and can be transplanted to varying circumstances to merge or be merged with ideological and political groups.⁴⁴ In addition, Anderson rejects regarding nationalism as an ideology; instead he takes it belonging to ‘kinship’ or ‘religion’. ⁴⁵

Therefore, he proposes an anthropological definition of nation as “an imagined political community- imagined as inherently limited and sovereign.”⁴⁶ He explains that the nation is imagined because its members will never know, meet or even hear of most of their fellow-members but the image of their communion lives in the minds of each of them.⁴⁷

He goes on to explain the ways of imagination as limited, sovereign, and community. Smith summarizes Anderson’s ideas as follows:

It is imagined as limited, even if its boundaries are elastic- and therefore as one of a comity of nations. It is imagined as sovereign because, in an age of enlightenment and revolution, nations want freedom and this means possessing a sovereign state. It is imagined as a community, because ‘the nation is always conceived as a deep, horizontal comradeship’.⁴⁸

Finally Anderson points out an interesting fact that the fraternity of millions of people makes them willingly die for their limited imaginings over the past two centuries. He calls this fact as the ‘central problem posed by nationalism’ and suggests investigating this problem firstly in cultural roots of nationalism.⁴⁹

For Anderson, the dynastic realm and religious community are the two cultural systems that preceded nationalism. The idea that makes Anderson investigate these

⁴³ Anderson, “Introduction,” p. 3.

⁴⁴ Anderson, “Introduction,” p.4.

⁴⁵ Anderson, “Introduction,” p. 5.

⁴⁶ Anderson, “Introduction,” pp. 6-5.

⁴⁷ Anderson, “Introduction,” p. 6.

⁴⁸ Smith, 1998, *Nationalism and Modernism*, p. 132.

⁴⁹ Anderson, “Introduction,” p. 7.

cultural roots is to expose reason of their plausibility in their ages. Death and the Babel were the most effective fatalities of the age that caused the emergence of nationalism.

He emphasizes the importance of public ceremonies for cenotaphs and tombs of the Unknown Soldiers and states that these constructions are filled with ‘ghostly national imaginings’ in modern secular age.⁵⁰ The nations use collective memory and commemorations to keep the memory alive and “transform fatality into continuity, contingency into meaning.” So they give a political expression loom out of an immemorial past and glide into a limitless future.⁵¹ In that sense, for example, the banks named ‘*Etibank* and *Sümerbank*’ of Turkey are the commemorations, that are expressing that the new state sees Hittites and Sumerians as its ancestors.⁵²

In addition to dynastic realm and religious community cosmological time is also a fundamental cultural conception which “undergoes radical transformations before nations and nationalism could have any plausibility.”⁵³ The pre-modern, cosmological idea of time was “simultaneity-along-time” and it was replaced with “homogenous, empty time”⁵⁴ in early modern age. According to this modern conception, the time was “transverse, cross-time, marked not by prefiguring and fulfillment, but temporal coincidence, and measured by clock and calendar.”⁵⁵ For Anderson, this transformation was so important for the birth of the imagined community of the nation and can be best seen in two forms, i.e. novel and newspaper.

The community of a novel and newspaper was an imagined one and made people to identify themselves with actions and feelings. They were a simultaneous meeting of people who would never meet. Indeed, the newspapers connected people with a calenderically dated, collectively consumed, and daily but silent ‘mass-ceremonies.’⁵⁶ Anderson states that the print materials laid bases for national

⁵⁰ Anderson, “Cultural Roots,” p. 9.

⁵¹ Anderson, “Cultural Roots,” p. 11.

⁵²Anderson, “Cultural Roots,” p. 12.

⁵³ Smith, 1998, *Nationalism and Modernism*, p. 133.

⁵⁴ Anderson, “Cultural Roots,” p. 24.

⁵⁵ Anderson, “Cultural Roots,” p. 24.

⁵⁶ Anderson, “Cultural Roots,” pp. 36-24.

consciousness and formed the embryo of national imagined community⁵⁷ and notes: “The seeds of Turkish nationalism are easily detectable in the appearance of a lively vernacular press in Istanbul in the 1870s”⁵⁸

Besides, the ‘love’ for a nation is represented in many ways such as the national poetry, fictions, movies, music, celebrations and plastic arts. Anderson states that this situation shows that nation came to be imagined, and once imagined, it was modeled, adapted and transformed.⁵⁹ The link between the nation and its images and representations gave it reality and concrete power because it could be felt and acted by these inventions of imaginations.

2.2.3 Social Memory

Paul Connerton is one of the thinkers who studies on the memory of groups. He believes that participants in any social order must presuppose a shared memory which is conveyed and sustained by performances.⁶⁰ His concern on social memory is differentiated from many other thinkers by the issue ‘performance’. Connerton considers performativity as the structural basis of social memory and relates it with being operative and legitimate. In addition, he points out that recollection is the main operative aspect of social memory and states that recollection is at work in two distinct areas of social activity: in ‘commemorative ceremonies and in bodily practices’.⁶¹ These two activities contain meaningful actions and construct a coding which refers to a past and still present.

National festivals are ‘socially performed activities’ and ‘commemorative’ in origin. They are a good instance for the control of a society’s memory and the organization of national festivals is a part of historical reconstruction. Connerton points out that the practice of historical reconstruction is independent from social memory but can give shape to the memory of social groups. He adds that this interaction between memory and historical reconstruction occurs when a state apparatus is used in a

⁵⁷Anderson, “Origins of National Consciousness,” p. 44.

⁵⁸ Anderson, “Creole Pioneers,” p. 75.

⁵⁹ Anderson, “Patriotism and Racism,” p. 141.

⁶⁰ Connerton, “Introduction,” pp. 3-1.

⁶¹ Connerton, “Social Memory,” p. 7.

systemic way to deprive its citizens of their memory such all totalitarianisms and larger powers which use a method of forgetting to deprive small countries of their national consciousness.⁶² In that sense, meaningfulness and legitimacy are becoming the important aspects of social life for identifying the socially performed actions.

According to Connerton the society conserve its recollections by referring them to the material milieu of the social space. The social spaces of a group give the society the illusion of not changing and of rediscovering the past in the present because of their relative stability.⁶³ Therefore, our memories can find the possibilities of evoking and reappearing to locate themselves in mental and material spaces of the groups.

While we are setting our conceptual frame, we see that Connerton makes the term ‘social memory’ central to his inquiry. On the other side, Halbwachs is also important for his studies on ‘collective memory’. Connerton criticizes Halbwachs’ studies on memory and points out that Halbwachs rejected the separation of memory of individuals and groups. He adds that “Halbwachs makes the idea of collective memory central to his inquiry, does not see the images of the past and recollected knowledge of the past are conveyed and sustained by (more or less) ritual performances.”⁶⁴

Connerton believes that all ritual actions are invented at some point and remain in existence over historical span. He states that:

Thus it is now abundantly clear that in the modern period national elites have invented rituals that claim continuity with an appropriate historic past, organizing ceremonies, parades and mass gatherings, and constructing new ritual spaces. This is true of Europe as of the Middle East.⁶⁵

We realize that Connerton and Hobsbawm are compromising on the invention of commemorative activities for the ideological and political functions. With the same sense, Connerton notes that political rituals are invented as a form of symbolic representation and occur at special places at fixed times. Although this kind of ritual have particular concepts of what a society is and how society functions, their

⁶² Connerton, “Social Memory,” p. 14.

⁶³ Connerton, “Social Memory,” p. 37

⁶⁴ Connerton, “Social Memory,” p. 38.

⁶⁵ Connerton, “Commemorative Ceremonies,” p. 51.

articulation can be developed in content and significance over the course of time.⁶⁶ The rituals are also the focus of national festivals with their ability to execute their formalism and performativity in large part. They refer to prototypical persons and events which have historical or mythological existence on repeatable dates.⁶⁷

Connerton's inquiry on performative commemorative ceremonies depends on the bodiliness aspect of social memory. He believes that the body has recently received attention as a bearer of social and political meanings. The power and the authority should be expressed through certain postures in all cultures such as sitting in an elevated position in any type of meeting. Thus, body which is both constituted and constructed socially has great importance for the meaningful acts of performances in conveying and sustaining memory.⁶⁸

⁶⁶ Connerton, "Commemorative Ceremonies," pp. 54-50.

⁶⁷ Connerton, "Commemorative Ceremonies," p. 61.

⁶⁸ Connerton, "Bodily Practices," p. 104.

CHAPTER 3

HIPPODROME AND THE NATIONAL CELEBRATIONS

3.1 HIPPODROME

3.1.1 The New Capital City and The Emergence of a Need for The Hippodrome

The de facto capital city of Turkey was Ankara during the Independence War and after the establishment of the National Assembly. The attempts on the legitimacy of Ankara as the official capital city of Turkey came to an end by a draft law which was presented to the Assembly by the Prime Minister on the 9th of September, 1923. The members of the Assembly reached an important decision to assign “Ankara as the capital city of Turkey”, on the 13th of October, 1923.⁶⁹ This decision was followed by the declaration of the Republic on the 29th of October in 1923 and ‘modernization and civilization project’ of the ‘New Regime’ started. This analysis on this constitution period between 1923 and 1938 will focus on the nation-construction process of the new government in terms of its social memory by exposing the idea behind the national festivals at the Hippodrome of Ankara.

The new capital city of Turkey was decided as not only the center of the new government but also it was believed that it would represent the image of the new political order which could only be realized by social and spatial arrangements. Thus, the politicians had an overt control on the city to realize the new ideals of the state.

Although choosing Ankara as the new capital was an internal issue and there were some disagreements raised by different groups, it was discussed and handled as a major problem especially by the foreign nations because of the Turkish Government’s will to transfer the embassies to Ankara. In 1924, the German Ambassador to Turkey, Rudolf Nadolny prepared a report to understand the real intention of the government after making some interviews with various key people

⁶⁹ Prof. Dr. Gülnihal Bozkurt, Kasım 1995, “Ankara’nın Başkent Olmasına Dair Bir Alman Belgesi,” *Atatürk Araştırma Merkezi Dergisi* Vol. 33, pp. 762-757.

such as the Prime Minister, İsmet Pasha. İsmet Pasha told Nadolny that “The rebuilding of Turkey can only be based on the national aspects of Anatolia. In this regard, we do not go back to Istanbul and will stay at the center of Anatolia.” He went on to state that the construction of buildings and roads were all the signs of this desire and it was hoped to reach a modern Ankara in five years time. According to İsmet Pasha, the transferring of the Embassies and the members of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from Istanbul to Ankara was a good representation of The Turkish Government’s political choice. That decision had already encouraged not only the construction processes but also the businessmen who began to come to Ankara.⁷⁰ It should be suggested that reconstructing Ankara as ‘the capital city of the Turkish Republic was not considered as only a technical problem, but also an important political issue during the Early Republican period. Gönül Tankut suggests the capital city of the new Republic was in fact a true representation of the Turkish revolution.

In her book *Bir Başkentin İmarı: Ankara*, she writes that:

The construction of a capital city was not only a technical process. The beginning of the development, especially in accordance with a plan, was a political choice and the future of the process was closely related with the political decisions. (...) The construction of the Republican capital can be counted as one of the revolutions of the founder of the Republic, thus the foundation of Ankara was a kind of concretization of Atatürk’s modernization principles.⁷¹

In addition, Tomris Elvan Ergut’s studies on the Early Republican Architecture will be quite useful to understand the relation between architecture and ‘nation-construction’. According to Ergut,

...an examination of the process of building a national capital, as in Turkey, could be particularly illuminating in understanding the significance of its architecture, and the built environment in general, in relation to the idea of nationalism and national identity. It also permits us to question the ways in which architecture and the built environment are supposedly ‘explained’ through the notion of ‘national meanings’.⁷²

⁷⁰ Bozkurt, p.760.

⁷¹ Gönül Tankut, “Giriş,” 1990, *Bir Başkentin İmarı Ankara: (1929-1939)*, (Ankara: Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi), p.2.

⁷² Tomris Elvan Ergut, “The Display of Turkish Architecture,” 1999, *Making a National Architecture: Architecture and the Nation-State in Early Republican Turkey*, (Michigan: UMI, A Bell & Howell Company), p.112.

As, Sibel Bozdoğan mentions, the revolutionary ideals of the Kemalist regime in Turkey were an elite-based and top-to-bottom character.⁷³ The politicians were the main social agents in the construction of built environment. Sibel Bozdoğan states that the architectural culture of the early Turkish Republic illustrates how high modernism as an ideology appealed particularly to planners, engineers, architects, scientists, and technicians who wanted to use state power to bring about huge, utopian changes in people's work habits, living patterns, moral conduct and worldview.⁷⁴ In *Modernism and Nation Building*, she writes:

Modern architecture was imported as both a visible symbol and an effective instrument of this radical program to create a thoroughly Westernized, modern, and secular new nation dissociated from the country's own Ottoman and Islamic past. In this respect, architecture in the early republican Turkey can be looked at as a literally "concrete" manifestation of the high modernist vision.⁷⁵

The government organized all its institutions in order to create a 'new social order'. The Ministry of Immigration, Public Improvements and Inhabiting was one of those that applied Modernism to the programs of the reconstruction of Ankara. It was stated in an official document of this Ministry that:

The Council of Ministers agreed upon the fact that the main urgent issue of the Republic is to have a center of government that has all means of civilization. The possibility of the program and the points which has been discussed through our goals on Ankara is presented below. We have to immediately decide the future general plan in order to begin these works in the beginning of 1340 [1924] fiscal year. (appendix 1)

This report on the general situation of Ankara in 1924 is an important source for our study as it includes the early thoughts of the state about transforming the 'poor, rural' town to a 'modern capital city' immediately afterwards the declaration of the 'New Regime'. According to the same document, there were ten articles explaining the problems of the capital city and proposals for their solutions:

1. The law of Ankara Municipality is almost ready at the Ministry of Internal Affairs. We can finish these studies until January. The head-engineer of the Municipality will assign a foreign engineer, who is an

⁷³ Sibel Bozdoğan, "Introduction: Modernism on the Margins of Europe," 2001, *Modernism and Nation Building: Turkish Architectural Culture in the Early Republic*, (Seattle and London: University of Washington Press), p. 6.

⁷⁴ Bozdoğan, p. 5.

⁷⁵ Bozdoğan, p. 6.

expert for the arrangement and construction of new cities, in the body of Ankara Municipality. It is thought that this expert's fee may be paid by the government's budget of foreign experts.

2. The Plan of Ankara is being prepared by a committee with the presidency of the Minister of Public Works, Muhtar *Beyefendi*. This plan includes the urgent works of infrastructure and construction and will be ready in the beginning of January. The old plan will be completed by an enterprising firm, *Kesfiyat* Company, until May. It has already been ready for the Municipality's approval. We are asking the Ministry of Internal Affairs for concluding these procedures until the beginning of January.

3. Sewage System: It is certain that the design of the Sewage System of Ankara is going to be applied to the general plan of the city by the *Kesfiyat* Company. The sewage system is going to be constructed directly by the Municipality.

4. The Provision and Distribution of Water: The Ministry of Foundations has been enterprising for the arrangement of the water requirement of Ankara. This attempt is interrelated with the organization of the Municipality. Apart from that, the financial conduct of the Ministry of Foundations about the *Tepebaşı Bahçesi* district of Istanbul will be a decisive factor in realizing this attempt. We are asking the Ministry of Internal Affairs for concluding this formality until the beginning of January.

5. The Electricity: The general lighting of the city is necessary and urgent for a civilized life. It is definitely wished to activate the electricity enterprises in March. Therefore, it must be searched for a foreign firm in order to provide electricity to the entire city in a modern and contemporary way. Without disturbing this principle, the deeds of the Ministry of Internal Affairs have to be brought to a conclusion. We are especially asking the Cabinet for concluding these points in hastiness.

6. The Dwellings and the Buildings: We have to start the construction of dwellings in the beginning of March of 1340 [1924]. (...)

7. The Streets: Actually the expenses for the construction of streets, that needs much money, belong to the Municipality. However, it is a necessity to construct at least one or two roads for determining the structure of the city as soon as possible with minimum efforts in 1340 [1924]. In addition, the expenses for the construction of roads to distant places like *Keçiören* and *Çankaya* must be obtained from the budget of Ministry of Public Works. We are asking for the proposals of the Ministry of Public Works urgently.

8. The Transportation Vehicles: The Minister of Public Works will try to provide a tram system in Ankara. The connection of distant places by bus is an urgent issue which has to be concluded until March. We are asking the Ministry of Public Works and the Ministry of Internal Affairs to give their proposals and initiate their works.

9. The Telephone: We reach to a decision that the General Directorate of Telegraph and Telephone is going to procure the requirements of telephone for the time being. (...)

10. An amount of 600 000 TL have to be lent to the Ankara Municipality from the budget of 1340 (1924) with a temperate interest rate. (appendix 2)

According to this document, it should be suggested that the technical disabilities of Turkey caused to take Western countries as a model after the Independence. The construction process needed both the technical and financial supports which were interrelated with foreign nations. The document expresses that French, Italian and Sweden companies had attempted the construction of buildings in Ankara. There were also some Turkish enterprising groups such as Reşid Apaz, competed with the foreign ones. The Ministry of Finance and The Ministry of Foundations evaluated the proposals carefully and noticed that “(...) foreigners will probably insist on to lend money in their monetary unit because of their financial policy of increasing their money's exchange value. (...) So, it is an urgent issue for The Ministry of Finance and The Ministry of Foundations to mediate the government in order to decide a financial principle.”

Another document that expresses the significance of the decisions of politicians in the creation of a new capital city is the letter of the Minister of Education to the Prime Ministry on the 8th of March in 1925. The government agencies announced the decisions for the construction of new ministry buildings and the ones constructed by the Municipality at several publications in those days. The subject of the letter of the Minister of Education was the architectural manner of these governmental buildings and the ones that would be built by the Municipality in the capital city. The Minister of Education noticed that, if these new buildings were in free and irregular forms we would not have a beautiful panorama in the capital city. Therefore, the architectural styles have to be matched with the Turkish nation's taste and constitute a Grand National spectacle. He offered that the Department of Culture should examine each new project of the Ministries and the Municipality through the perspective of Turkish culture before their full exercises. (appendix 3)

The Prime Minister approved the proposal and wrote a memo to all ministries. (appendix 4) The Minister of Public Works answered the letter of the Prime Minister on the 19th of March in 1925. He wrote that:

The projects under the responsibility of the Ministry of Public Works are being designed by the engineers graduated from *Mühendis Mektebi* [The School of Engineers]. The teachers of *Mühendis Mektebi* are giving lectures to both students of *Sanay-i Nefise* and *Mühendis Mektebi*, concerning national ornamentation aspects and national culture. In this respect, it is not a necessity to send the projects of the official buildings designed by the engineers of the Public Works and Construction Department to the Department of Culture. (appendix 5)

According to these documents, it should be confirmed that the architecture of the Early Republican Period was an important agent for the politicians to realize the nationalistic ideals. For Bozdoğan, “During this period [1908-1950], style was not autonomous aesthetic realm or simply a technical matter internal to the discipline of architecture. It was a powerful vehicle through which political leaders and professional architects sought to *imagine* the nation where it did not exist.”⁷⁶ The construction of the monuments was one of the outcomes of this fact.

The political leaders had decided the construction of the victory monuments of Ankara before the declaration of the Republic and new capital city. They were considered as significant architectural representations of the nationally constituted program of the expected Republican regime and had been closely related with the ideals of the Turkish nation.

The Second President of the Assembly and the General President of the Council of Victory Monuments wrote a letter to Adnan *Beyefendi* [Adıvar] from İstanbul in 1923. He expressed the “expectation from him to constitute a committee that would become organized at Istanbul for the victory monuments of Ankara”. (appendix 6) It was stated in this letter that the members of the committee should be constituted by some of the artists and literary men of İstanbul who would arouse interest on the victory monuments of the new capital city by press. (fig. 3.1)

According to this document it should be suggested that the shaping of the built environment of the capital city was also considered as a part of memory and history construction process. Therefore the construction of buildings and spaces contributed to the formation of collective representations. The symbols, rituals, spatial activities and ‘bodily practices’⁷⁷ were related with specific spaces to support the

⁷⁶ Bozdoğan, p. 294.

⁷⁷ Paul Connerton, 1992, *How Societies Remember* (Cambridge, United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press).

transformations in the living patterns of Turkish society and the creation of the Turkish civilization. In that sense, Jeffrey O. Click states: “Scholars and politicians alike have recognized the fundamental connection between memory and nation since the nineteenth century. Memory and the nation have a peculiar synergy and uniquely powerful forms of memory were generated in the crucible of the nation-state.”⁷⁸



Fig. 3.1 The Arch of Victory in front of the Turkish National Assembly Building, Source: *Ankara Posta Kartları ve Belge Fotoğrafları Arşivi Kataloğu*.

Apart from victory monuments, the construction of the sport areas, parks and recreation places was an attempt for inculcating the ideals of the new government. The print media completely supported the government to guide the society according to ‘youth and health’ ideals of the state during the Republican period. The authors were working as agents of the new regime’s principles. The Western discourse on modern and civilized society was effective on themes of articles published in national magazines and newspapers. Selim Sirri’s [Tarcan] essay about the organization of

⁷⁸ Jeffrey O. Click, ed., 2003, “Introduction,” *States of Memory: Continuities, Conflicts, and Transformations in National Retrospection*, (Durham and London: Duke University Press), pp. 2-1.

Italian society was published in *Ülkü* in 1933. Tarcan expressed Fascist Italians' living patterns, national consciousness, free time activities, and hygienic environments.⁷⁹ Furthermore, Rahmi Apak, in an essay on the new missions of Turkish national sport, pointed out the German leader Hitler's words: "If the leaders of a nation are only contended with the development of thought but not the development of body, they will cause both the degeneration of the race and principles of the administers."⁸⁰ Apak attributed this quotation to "despotism times" and statesmen of the Monarch to present the difference between the new and old regime.

In an article, İnci Aslanoğlu states: "During the 1930s, the Turkish State, like many of the contemporary western nations gave priority to sports activities for raising a healthy youth. Turkey's participation to the 1936 World Olympics in Germany and the sports centers in major cities were such representations of this policy."⁸¹ Before the 1930s Turkey attended the 1924 and 1928 Olympics. (fig.3.2) In 1924, Selim Sırrı was in the committee of French International Olympics as "the representative of Turkey from Constantinople".⁸² Moreover, in 1928, the telegraph of Burhaneddin Bey to the Prime Minister İsmet Pasha explained the sportsmen's national consciousness of being the symbol of Turkish nation in an international sport activity. He stated: "We are attending to international plays with our trust on God's favor and elder people's tolerance. Our mission is very important and serious, therefore we need your generous prays and wishes." (appendix 7)

This intellectual and performative ambiance of the period caused the need for professional sports areas. The construction of the Hippodrome and Stadium of Ankara was the first exercise of the Turkish Republic that announced the importance of bodily performances in national and inter-national milieu. It was designed by Paulo Vietti-Violi between 1934 and 1936. Apak points out, "It became a model for three other stadiums of İstanbul and for those in other cities. All these sport facilities

⁷⁹ Selim Sırrı [Tarcan], Nisan 1933, "İtalya'da Halk ve Gençlik Teşkilatı," *Ülkü* Cilt 3 (1), pp. 243-241.

⁸⁰ Rahmi Apak, İkinci Kanun [Ocak] 1936, "Türk Sporunun Yeni Hükümleri," *Ülkü* Vol , p. 346.

⁸¹ İnci Aslanoğlu, "Two Italian Architects: Giulio Mongeri and Paulo Vietti Violi During the Periods of First Nationalism and Early Modernism in Ankara," 1995, *Atti del Convegno: Architettura e architetti italiani ad Istanbul tra il XIX e il XX secolo* (Istituto Italiano Di Cultura Di İstanbul), p. 18.

⁸² Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 20.02.1924, Unpublished Official Document, no:03010/144.34.3/148.

scattered all around towns and villages, reached to one hundred fifty in number until 1936.”⁸³ He goes on to state that the meaning of the national extensively used sport and caused some of the inventions of new national sport types besides the traditional ones. In addition to the idea of creating a hygienic society, these facilities had an important role in the national calendar. On national festive days, these spaces became the sites of commemoration where the ritualistic events took place and “the political dimension of ‘social memory’ was experienced.”⁸⁴

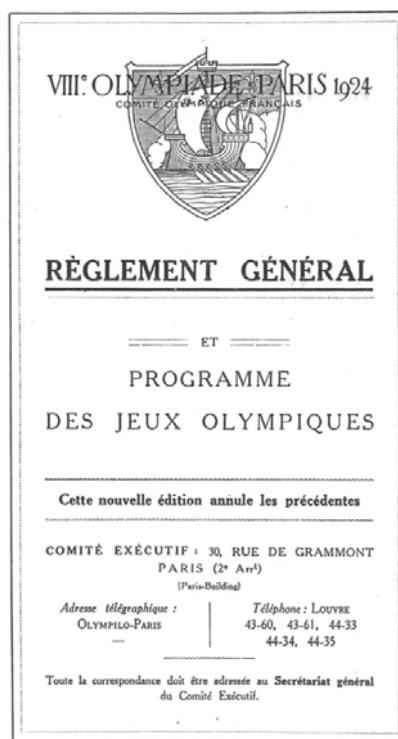


Fig. 3.2 Program of the 1924 Olympics at Paris. Source: General Directorate of Government Archives.

⁸³ Apak, pp. 347-346.

⁸⁴ Connerton, p.1. He states that national festivals are ones that made these unique forms of ‘social memory’ as another dimension of political power.

The Hippodrome is a particular site which can be defined as a place that is “socially and ideologically demarcated and separated from other places.”⁸⁵ In this respect, our study on national festivals at the Hippodrome attempts to expose the spatial, political and social organizations in the horse race site for creating a social memory through national festivals during the Early Republican period. The documents in the archives expressed that the ideological and political decisions behind the construction of the Hippodrome of Ankara were not only limited with constructing a site for horse races. It was also for the ‘invented’ national festivals which were taking place at this site and make the ‘imagined nation’ legitimate and survive.

3.1.1 The Hippodrome and the Lörcher Plan

The first development plan of Ankara was designed by Dr. Carl Christoph Lörcher. *Keşfiyat ve İnşa’at Türk Anonim Şirketi* [Turkish Estimating and Construction Incorporated Firm], where Mr. Lörcher was working as an expert was asked to develop a plan. The results of initial studies were completed on the 30th of May in 1924 and presented to *Şehremaneti* (Municipality) with a report.⁸⁶ According to Ali Cengizkan, this report, as Ankara’s first plan, developed a base for taking main decisions on planning of the modern capital city. The Lörcher Plan put forward a systematic way for designing green and open places in the city. Some of the initial principles were further developed by Jansen in 1928 and 1932 plans.⁸⁷ Consequently, the Lörcher Plan is important for our study to find the clues for the development of Hippodrome’s early stages in Ankara.

⁸⁵ Hilda Kuper, “The Language of Sites in the Politics of Space,” in Setha M.Low, Denise Lawrence-Zuniga (ed.), 2003, *The Anthropology of Space and Place: Locating Culture*, (UK: Blackwell Publishing), p. 258.

⁸⁶ Ali Cengizkan, 2003, *Ankara 1924 Lörcher Planı Raporu*, (Ankara:Türk Tarih Kurumu Basımevi), p. 153.

⁸⁷ Cengizkan, pp. 158-154.



Fig. 3.3 A part of Lörcher Plan showing the Hippodrome, Stadium, Festival Place and the roads. Source: A. Cengizkan, 2003, *Ankara 1924 Lörcher Planı Raporu*, (Ankara: TTK Basimevi)

Lörcher emphasized Ankara's urban esthetics and thus designed structural and functional zones in order to create a modern city. Especially, the section "Free Squares" was a typical reflection of the idea of 'hygiene' in urban context. He proposed squares, recreational spaces, sport areas, and parks for this purpose. Western countries had problems on realizing free squares because they had not planned the cities in this respect. Ankara, on the other hand, had more chance to create such open places as they were designed in the beginning.⁸⁸

Considering the plan of Lörcher, we notice that he designed a stadium and hippodrome at the north west of Ankara. It was not the same location as later proposed by Jansen. A fair and exhibition site was planned at the south of stadium and they were integrated together by a road. It is stated in the report that this road would have been used for parades and national plays.⁸⁹ The present locations of both the Stadium and half of the Hippodrome were subdivided into smaller units and planned as dwelling areas, while the other part of the present Hippodrome field was designed as '*Festsspielplatz*' (Festival Celebration Square). This festival space, the fair-exhibition field, park and stadium were connected to each other by roads and created a sort of social spaces for citizens. (fig.3.3)

3.1.3 The Horse Race Site Before the Construction of Hippodrome

"Horse races are necessary for modern societies"⁹⁰ was one of Atatürk's sayings expressing the significance of horse races in modern Turkey. Reşat Köstem states that horse races were organized at 1600 meters runway near the Ankara Station by Atatürk's special order in 1920 and he adds that the race site was designed to incorporate the stands, ticket offices and other units. We understand from a program document with the title '*Gazi Mustafa Kemal Paşa Hazretlerinin himaye-i fahimanelerinde Ankara'da icra edilecek Sonbahar At Koşuları*' that these races were continued after 1922 because Mustafa Kemal named the nickname "Gazi" after

⁸⁸ Cengizkan, p. 158.

⁸⁹ Cengizkan, p. 188.

⁹⁰ Reşat Köstem, "Ankara Yarışları," 2000, *Tarihsel Sürecinde Atçılığımızın Yapısı ve Yarışçılığımızın Oluşumu* (Türkiye Jokey Kulübü Yayınları), p. 74.

the 30th August 1922.”⁹¹ These races were organized not for gambling, but for a festive practice that gathered people and reassured the society during war years.

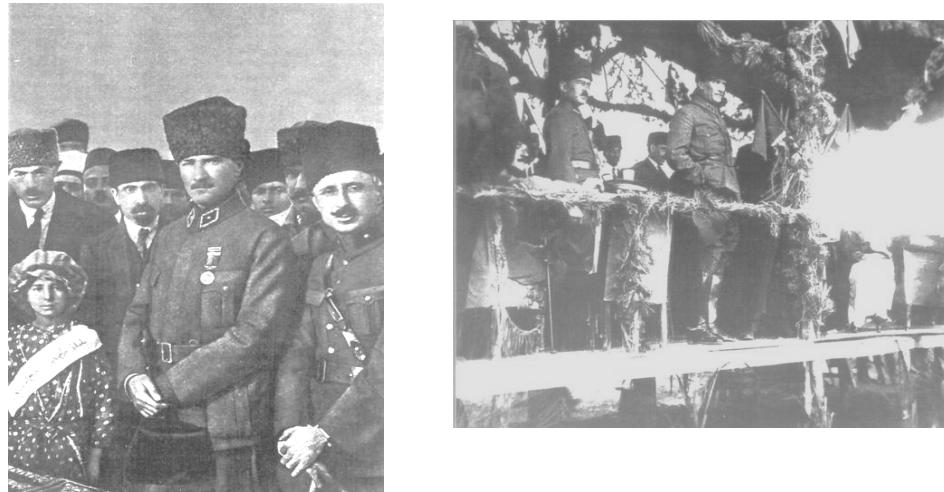


Fig. 3.4 M. Kemal Atatürk is watching the horse races organized by *Himaye-i Etfal Kurumu* at Ankara Horse Race Site, 11.11.1921. Source: The Publications of the Ministry of Culture.

These photographs above were taken on the 11th of November, in 1921 at the hippodrome of Ankara. (fig. 3.4) It is seen that the Race Site was decorated with symbols with flags, flowers, etc. and Atatürk was dressed his jockey clothes. It should be suggested that this mode of dressing was a representation of the state's support on social activities. These meetings with people developed the relations between the state and citizens. His comrades, İsmet Pasha, Fevzi Çakmak and Refet Bele, were also at the Race Site. This sport activity was ‘invented’ to gather ‘people’ for ‘national solidarity’. The sentence written in Arabic Alphabet on the belt of little girl’s chest means that the horse race was organized to help orphan children. The

⁹¹ Köstem, p.73.

horse races were an example of “selective traditions”, characterized by certain meanings and practices which were chosen for emphasis and reinterpretation.⁹²

Furthermore, a letter written by the Minister of Internal Affairs to the Prime Ministry on the 14th of June, 1341 (1925) expressed that a horse race was organized on behalf of *Teyyare Cemiyeti* (Plane Association) and Ministry of Agriculture had given 2000 TL for the expenses of this race. The Minister requested the Prime Ministry to approve the addition of this money to the Plane Association’s budget. (appendix 8)

In 1927, The Race and Amelioration Council was established to structure modern horse activities with the support of the Turkish state. (fig. 3.5) The first ‘*Gazi* Race’ was arranged at the Race Site of Ankara on the 10th June, 1927. Even though the 10th June was the first day of religious Muslim Festival of Sacrifices, the people showed a great interest to races.⁹³ Sait Akson, in his memory book, wrote:

The horses came from Istanbul and were welcomed with a ceremony at Ankara Train Station (...). The race was organized at the old Hippodrome. It was behind the *İmalati Harbiye* building (The building of *Makina Kimya Enstitüsü* is still there.) where the soldiers of Presidential Guard exercised. Besides, it was surrounded with walls of *Gazi Muallim Koleji* and *İmalati Harbiye* buildings which made the 1800 meters length running track narrow. The ground was mostly covered with soft soil, the tribunes and ticket offices were made of timber.⁹⁴

According to Akson’s study, it should be assumed that the Hippodrome was firstly invented for horse races which had not only social but national significances. The state gave importance to this performative process and supported this activity by laws and institutions. The horses were one of the symbols that signified the nation’s defense and economy; therefore the ‘*Gazi* Races’ were becoming a tradition and had been organized at this site until 1979.⁹⁵

⁹² Lyn Spillman, “When do collective memories last?” in Jeffrey K. Olick (ed.), 2003, *States of Memory: Continuities, Conflicts, and Transformations in National Retrospection*, (Durham and London: Duke University Press), p. 163.

⁹³ Köstem, pp. 111-109.

⁹⁴ Sait Akson, “Yarış ve İslâh Encümeni Yarışları,” 1971, *Yarışçılık Anıları* (Ankara:Ankara Yarı Açık Cezaevi Matbaası), pp. 34-31.

⁹⁵ Köstem, p.119.

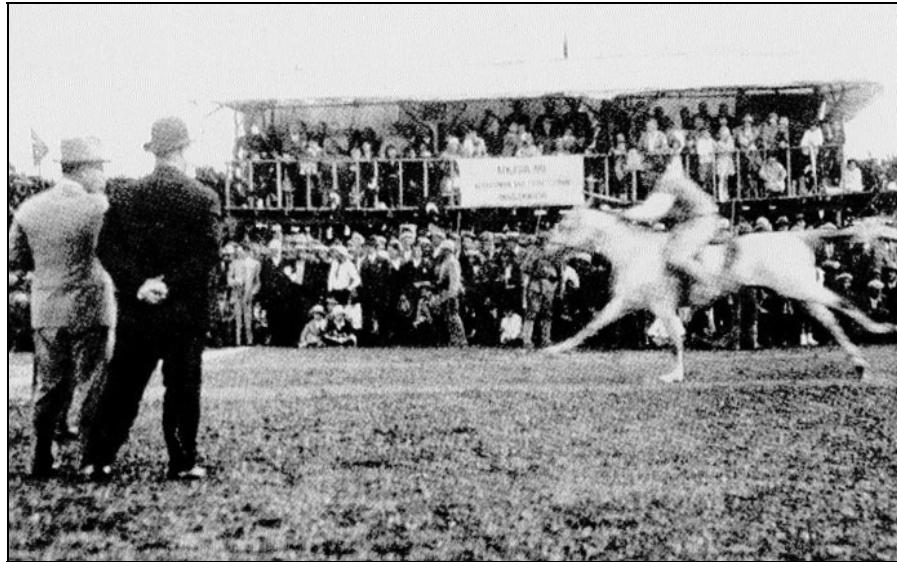


Fig. 3.5 Wooden seating stands used before the construction of Hippodrome (after 1925). Source: *Bir Zamanlar Ankara*

The letter of the President of the Presidency of the General Staff, Reşit Bey, to the Prime Ministry proves that there existed an idea of a ‘hippodrome and stadium complex’ at their present location in Ankara even at the early years. On the 19th March 1927, the Director pointed out that:

It is known that the construction of a sport field is being leveled at the paddock between the Train Station and *Evkaf* district by the Association of Military Aid and Ankara Municipality. However, these enterprises for ‘a simple sports field at Ankara’ will not cover the need of the capital city. First of all, Ankara has to be the center of sports and body training of Turkey so a grand stadium and its modern institutions have to be constructed at the central part of Ankara. This site is the place of the “Park” as far as I informed by authorized experts. The Ministry of National Education allocated an amount of 70.000 TL for body training school at Cebeci from their 1927 budget. The Ministry of National Defense allocated an amount of 70.000 TL for Army Sport organizations and material support. They want to spend 30.000 TL of this budget for sport tool requirements of army and they think of constructing a military sport school or sport hall with the remaining 40.000 TL. Furthermore, Ankara Municipality allocated an amount of 5.000 TL from 1926 remaining budget and 70.000 TL which will be spent in ten years time for constructing a stadium. If these amounts are not gathered in one account for the same purpose, it is evident that not only the results could not be completed but also the perfect project could

not be realized. In addition, it will be a disadvantage for people to construct such a sport complex with its fields and school at Cebeci because of transportation problems. Instead of Cebeci, this project has to be built in Ankara Park where every young people can easily reach everyday. Moreover, the trees and flower beds of the park related with the Stadium will be a good beginning (door) at the Station side of Ankara. These institutions joining according to the plan along the east side of Ankara-Station Road will be suitable to represent our state and nation's permanent power and ideals to our society and foreign nations.(...) (appendix 9)

The Race Site of Ankara had been a particular place before the construction of the Hippodrome and had given opportunities for social relations between different classes. The documents show that the site created a circumstance for national unity and solidarity during horse races, especially the races of donation. Meanwhile, horses carried some national meanings and symbolized the modernized Turkey in foreign countries because their strength and success in international sport facilities represented the image of the nation and defense forces of the nation that they belonged to. For this reason, Atatürk gave the names ‘Çankaya and Sakarya’⁹⁶ to his two successful horses which signified two important locations of the National Independence War. On the whole, it should be suggested that the horse races were used both as a tool for social cohesion and as a representation of modern Turkey’s visions.

3.1.4 The Jansen Plan and the Enterprises for the First Celebrations at Hippodrome

Even though the Lörcher Plan was not completely put into practice, it marked new epochs to the politicians and the planners of Ankara. First of all, they realized the necessity of a development plan to guide the construction of the capital city in time. Therefore, Prof. Dr.-Ing J. Brix and Prof. Dr. h. c. Hermann Jansen from Berlin and Leon Jausseley from France were invited to the competition of the Development Plan of Ankara in 1927.⁹⁷ They presented the projects and their reports to the jury members in 1929. Afterwards the Minister of Internal Affairs Şükrü Kaya presented

⁹⁶ Cem Atabeyoğlu, “Atatürk ve Atçılık,” 1981, *Atatürk ve Spor* (Hisarbank Kültür Yayınları), pp. 35-31.

⁹⁷ Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 09.03.1929, Unpublished Official Document, no:030.10./122.867.2/101-24; Fehmi Yavuz, “Ankara İmar Plani Avan Proje Müsabakası,” 1952, *Ankara'nın İmari ve Şehirciliğimiz* (Ankara: Güney Matbaacılık ve Gazetecilik T.A.O.), p. 26.

all the reports to the Prime Ministry on the 9th March, 1929.⁹⁸ Atatürk approved the decision of the jury members and the Jansen's project was chosen as the development plan of Ankara. Tankut states that the period began with these competitions to 1939 were the most interesting times of the Republican history because the capital city experienced the first and the most evident stage of development.⁹⁹

In the preface of his report, Jansen emphasized that the form of the center of a government is a symbol of its nation's emotions and thoughts. Therefore, it was necessary to create the capital city clearly in respect of a development plan. According to him, there were a few countries which had capital cities as favorable as Ankara for applying a development plan to the whole city from the beginning.

Furthermore, Jansen especially dwelled upon the significance of the historical citadel of Ankara. He pointed out that whether political or social, the Ankara Castle had to be the center of the city and all other parts of the city had to be oriented not to destroy its centrality. Consequently, Turkey would be one of the nations that would be appreciated for her existing monuments like the Capitol of Rome and *Kasır* (Acropolis) of Pergamon. (appendix 10)

After Jansen had presented the fundamental issues of Ankara Plan, he explained his project in details. In the chapter of Stadium and Horse Race Site he noted that, the Hippodrome and the Youth Park were designed nearby Ankara Train Station to create a green and free panorama together with the castle for the visitors coming to the station. (fig. 3.6) Jansen stated that:

The area offered by the Municipality for the Stadium and the Horse Race Site is appropriate to this purpose because of its swampy ground. Moreover, it will be easy to construct transportation roads and the pedestrian ways around these spaces. Stadium is designed in the Horse Race Site like the one in Berlin. In addition to Stadium, some

⁹⁸Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 09.03.1929, Unpublished Official Document, no:030.10./122.867.2/101-24. Original text is as:

Dahiliye Vekâleti, Umuru Mahalliye, Sayı 1893/2 [Antet]
Başvekâlet-i Celileye,
Mutahassisler tarafından gönderilen Ankara Şehri planlarına ait izahnameler leffen arz ve takdim kilinmiştir efendim.
Dahiliye Vekili Ş.Kaya (imza)

⁹⁹ Tankut, p.2.

institutions like Physical Training School, Military Sport School and training courses have to be built. Above all, the infrastructure of the Stadium and the Horse Race Site has been especially designed in the project. (appendix 11)



Fig. 3.6 The perspective of Jansen for Stadium and Parade Field, 05.03.1934.
Source: *Ankara İmar Planı*, 1937.

The law number 1351 about the foundation of the Directorate of Public Improvements determined that Jansen took over the authority of the Directorate in designing zoning and construction plan of Ankara. Certainly, If Jansen did not give permission; the Directorate of Public Improvements could not change the Development Plan of Ankara.¹⁰⁰ Therefore, the government wrote a letter to Jansen about the difficulties of the Race and the Stadium Field and needed a new proposal project on the 1st of February 1930. (fig 3.7) Jansen explained his new project to Ankara Directorate of Public Improvements with the letter of February 14th. He explained the revisions of his project as:

¹⁰⁰ Tankut, p. 83.

1. The Race Site does not transgress the field of Ankara Municipality at the northwest side.
2. My new proposal of project meets with *Bentderesi* (stream) on the Northeast side. But, I could not suggest any idea of how long stream route will be changed because of my insufficient information. However, I suppose this is not an important problem for you as well, because the Stadium was shown on the same place in your second petition of 28th of January, 1930 that you sent to me.
3. The canal separated from *Bentderesi* (stream) does not transgress the new project site. I could design the Race Site through your request of getting closer with the Train Station, but it is necessary to build the roads that are shown in my new proposal between the Station, Istanbul and Military Cartridge Factory for this purpose.

I do not approve the road previously designed between the Race Site and the Stadium in the new project. Actually, this road will not be worth spending money. Instead of that road, we have planned the ones between the Race Site and the Station and they will be useful for the Industrial Zone. [The roads signed with the letters A, C, G]

Beside the underpasses signed with CD and EF [these underpasses are connecting the roads parallel to railway], it can be decided only after the site observation that whether or not it is needed to build the one more underpass signed with AB. The FBD road stays at the same location shown in the Competition Project.

The area signed with D is far away from dwellings; therefore it is suitable for *Salhane* [slaughterhouse]. (appendix 12)

Some buildings were drawn on the plan by freehand to show the existing nature of the construction area in 1930. (fig. 3.7) According to the notes on the drawings it should be suggested that there were a tile factory, a garage, woodwork factory, some dwellings that belonged to these factories, slaughter houses, a leather drying area, a cleaning area, an intestine-house [*bagırsahhane*] in the Stadium and Hippodrome site in 1930. The document dated 26th January, 1931, proves the presence of a tile factory at Akköprü. It states that “The tile factory located at Akköprü has had the exemption license of Stimulation of Industries [*Teşvikisanayı*] since the 3rd of September, 1927.” (appendix 13)

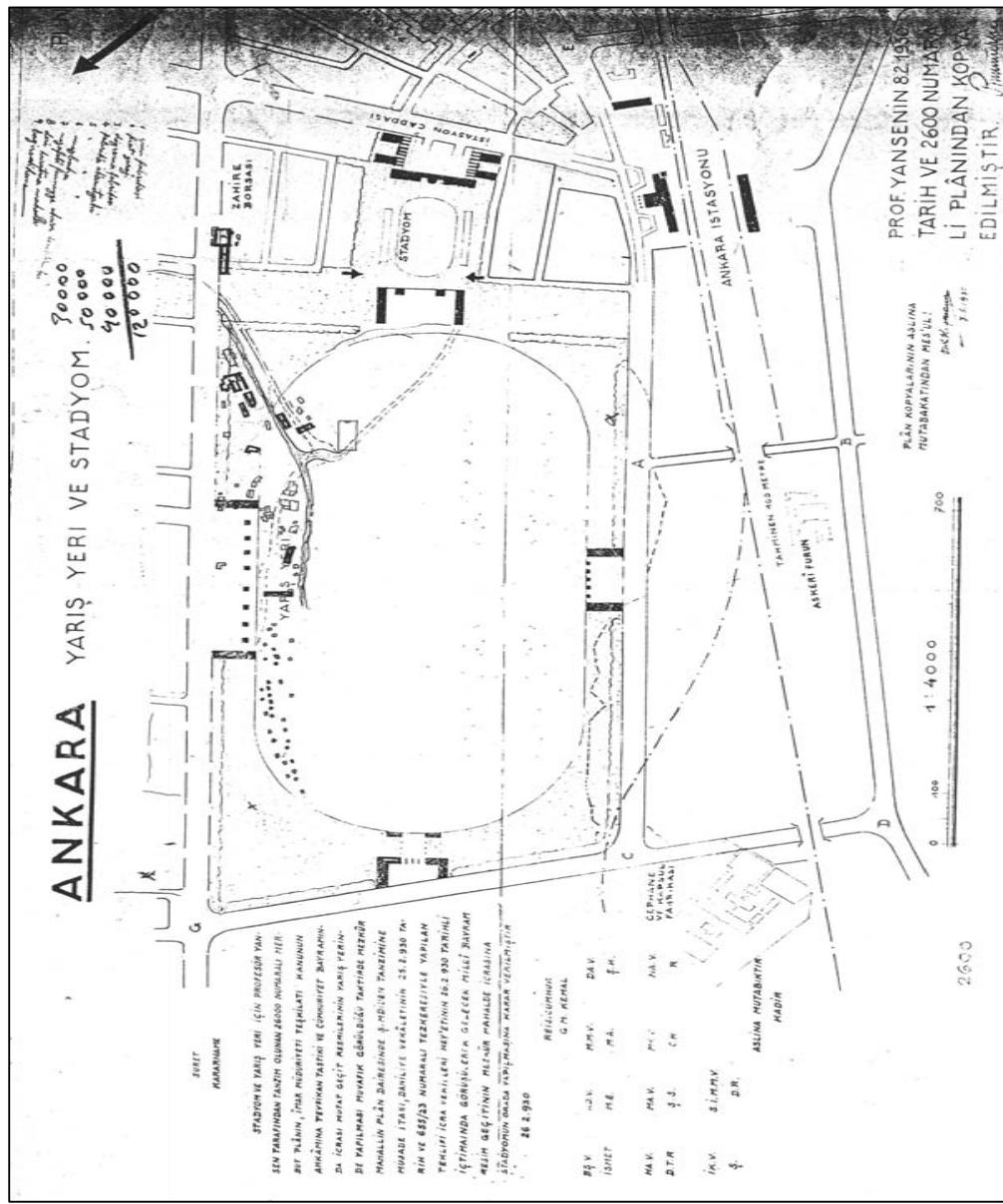


Fig. 3.7 The Jansen's Plan no 2600: Ankara, The Race Site and The Stadium, 08.02.1930. Source: The General Directorate of Government Archives.

Apart from Jansen, the governor Nevzat [Tandoğan] was a significant actor in the construction of Ankara and also the Hippodrome. He stated to work as the Mayor with respect to the law number 1580¹⁰¹ and was influential in Ankara's construction during Early Republican period. His letter of February 15th, 1930 about the celebrations of the foundation of the Republic should be suggested as an important step for the beginning of national festivals commemorated at the Hippodrome. He wrote to the Race and Amelioration Council:

It is obvious that the arrangement of the Horse Race Site is going to start soon. The Municipality constructs temporary tribunes for statesmen, deputies, officials and their families on the road in front of the Grand National Assembly on every Republican Festival day. The state determined to pay an amount of 30.000 Turkish Liras to province budget for building more comfortable tribunes because of the Municipality's financial difficulties. Moreover, a lot of money was spent for the Animal Exhibitions that were organized in ordinary sheds every year. The governorship has received an amount of 10.000 TL for the betterment of organization of this year's exhibition. Unfortunately, most of the citizens cannot involve in celebrations because of the disadvantages of the festival site in front of the National Assembly. It is thought that the Horse Race Site has the capacity for realizing a well-organized official parade which will be watched easily by every citizen. (appendix 14)

Robert Oerley had been one of the foreign technicians of the Directorate of Ankara Public Improvements since 1929. He was having good relations with Hermann Jansen during the planning and the construction period of Ankara and helped him and acting like his representative in Turkey.¹⁰² He organized the correspondences, drawings, and reports for Jansen and the Directorate of Public Improvements. Oerley wrote an important letter dated 25.02.1930 to the Directorate about the Jansen's Plan with the number 2600 about the Stadium and the Race Site. He stated that Jansen's plan which was showing the location of Stadium and slaughterhouses was received on the 20th of February 1930. He added that this plan was a product of the

¹⁰¹ Fehmi Yavuz, "Ankara Belediyesinin Şehremanetine Çevrilmesi," 1952, *Ankara'nın İmari ve Şehirciliğimiz*, (Ankara: Güney Matbaacılık ve Gazetecilik), p. 15.

Fehmi Yavuz states that the Ankara Municipality was established on the 16th of February, 1924 with the law number 417. According to this law, Ankara would have a mayor who would be appointed by the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The municipality law with the number 1580 broke the protocol for electing the mayor of Ankara and approved the two alternatives:

1. Mayor would work only for the Municipality services.
2. The Governor of Ankara could be the Mayor at the same time.

¹⁰² Tankut, pp. 78-75.

discussions between the Directorate of Public Improvements and Jansen. Oerley pointed out:

...It is understood that the construction of the Hippodrome is not only a necessity for Ankara's development but also its application near the Stadium will expose satisfaction and useful experience to the city. The regular parade that has been taken place in front of the National Assembly every year is not going to go to take place at the same site again because of the slope of the road. From now on the parade can be organized at the Horse Race Site. Furthermore, by constructing permanent tribunes on the Horse Race Site, we will recoup the financial loss caused by assembling and disassembling the temporary tribunes only for one day. (appendix 15)

After presenting the advantages of constructing the Hippodrome according to his plan Jansen asked for the approval of the new plan and a decision about opening a tender for the Hippodrome and roads to finish the construction on time.

Then, the letters of Prof. Jansen and his drawings about the Stadium and the Hippodrome reached to the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The Minister Şükrü Kaya examined the plans and decided that the Race Site would be useful for the parade for the celebrations of the foundation of Republic. Due to his position and the laws of the Directorate of Development he wrote a letter to the Prime Ministry dated 25.02.1930 about the urgency of the approval of the Jansen's Plan of the Hippodrome and the Stadium in the Council of Ministers. (appendix 16)

The written decree, number 8922, was signed by *Gazi* M. Kemal and the Ministers one day after. This decision put an end in accepting Jansen's plans about the Stadium and the Race Site and performing national parades at the Hippodrome. (appendix 17) It was also signed a beginning for the preparations in constructing a new Hippodrome with 'invented' national ceremonies.

Jansen finished the final General Development Plan of Ankara in 1932. It was presented for the approval of the Cabinet with the memorandum number 578/80 dated 4th July, 1932 by the Internal Affairs Ministry. There were two maps in a scale of 1:4000. The cabinet approved the plans due to the second article of law number 1351. (appendix 18)

When we examine Jansen's zoning and construction plans for Ankara dated May 1932 (scaled 1:12500) and June 1932 (scaled 1:4000) we notice some revisions at the

Hippodrome and Stadium. (fig.3.8) The location of stadium moved a little bit to the north, the routes of the streams were changed; one of the underpasses (AB) which was had been designed to join the road at the south of Hippodrome with the road at the south of train station was removed.

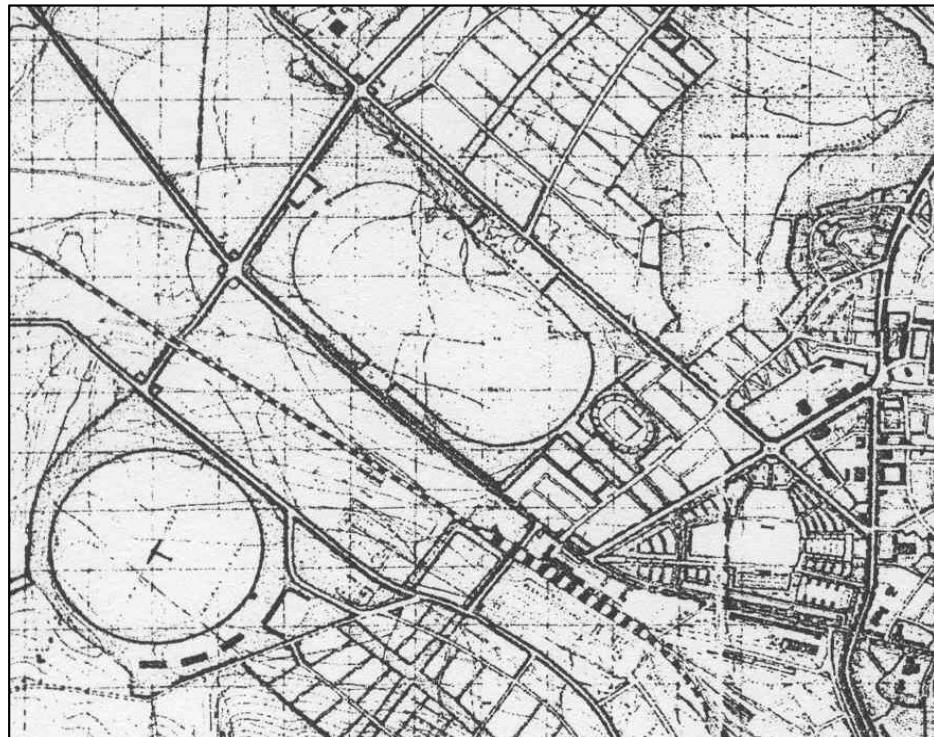


Fig. 3.8 A part of Jansen Plan showing the Hippodrome, 1932. Source: The General Directorate of Government Archives.

Although Jansen was identified as the main authority for the construction of the capital city, he was suspicious about the impacts of the architectural projects of official buildings on the General Plan of Ankara. On the 4th of August 1933, Jansen wrote a letter to the Prime Minister to tell his concerns on the ministry buildings and the Exhibition House's application and asked for the construction programs and informing him about the developments and changes in the city. (appendix 19) Tankut points out that, "although there was a centralist development management and somehow a construction through conservations of the state, the architectural

expressions were so liberal during the proper application period of Ankara's Development Plan.”¹⁰³ When we overview the construction principles of the Hippodrome according to these developments, it should be suggested that the development of this site was also under the strict control of the government. Besides, these controls maintained the application of Jansen's general rules for the Hippodrome and the Stadium except some minor changes on the surrounding roads.

3.1.5 The Situation of the Site Before the Competition

The politicians and the officials of the Turkish Republic had noticed the importance of architecture for nation-construction process, since the 1920s. The archival documents prove the efforts of politicians on conveying meanings and constituting collective consciousness by controlling the built-environment. Their experiences on national festivals between 1923 and 1930 formed a base for using the power of space for social and political construction of the nation. In 1930s, they materialized the regularity of national festival spaces by constructing the Hippodrome which would be called as the ‘Republican Square of Ankara’. This space was a kind of a “spatial tool which calls for the use of space as a strategy and/or technique for power and social control.”¹⁰⁴ The transformation of the Horse Race Site into a ‘place of national festivals’ was a result of the studies of politicians on constructing not only the capital city but rather the social and historical relations between society, politics and the space. Moreover, it was an expression of how national meanings are embedded in a place and how that place holds the memories of people.

Firstly, The Horse Race Site had to be arranged and designed for the new purposes. There were some technical and financial problems met with before its construction. It was the time of a big economic crisis all over the world and that eventually affected Turkey which was certainly in the process of constructing a young nation-state for some time.¹⁰⁵ The Turkish Republic balanced the economy by lessening the expenses. Therefore the budget allocated for the building facilities of Ankara and also for the Hippodrome had to be limited. Most of the problems of the Hippodrome

¹⁰³ Tankut, p. 94.

¹⁰⁴ Setha M. Low and Denise Lawrence- Zuniga, “Locating Culture,” in Setha M. Low and Denise Lawrence- Zuniga (ed.), 2003, *The Anthropology of Space and Place* (Blackwell Publishing), p. 30.

¹⁰⁵ Tankut, p.100.

emerged from this crisis and the government made considerable efforts not to delay the completion of the project.

The construction began with the betterment of the swampy ground of the area. As there was not any technical equipment, the operations could only begin by using human force. The Governor Nevzat offered to use the coups of the Engineer Battalion in leveling the Race Site's ground for he was conscious in minimizing the expenses. He, in his letter to the Race and Improvement Council, dated February 24th, 1930, pointed out that, "We should have an economy of nearly 40.000-50.000 TL by using the soldiers and an engineer who was appointed as a chief by the National Defense Ministry." (appendix 20) Then, the letter of the Prime Ministry to the National Defense Ministry on the 16th of March, 1930 expressed that they approved the Governor's proposal about using army personnel to speed up the process. (appendix 21)

The Governor Tandoğan was the main responsible person for the construction. His letter to the Race and Amelioration Council dated 27.04.1930 proved that he insisted on the emergency of leveling the site because Jansen's project was ready and yet there were further works before the national festival day. He pointed out, "Though we do not start to construct the Race Site this year, we have to begin setting the boundaries of the area. If we define the area we can easily level the ground which does not need any money." (appendix 22)

Finally, the Prime Minister İsmet İnönü *Paşa* approved Mr. Tandoğan's requests and gave the Governorship permission to encircle the race site on the 4th of May, 1930. According to this document, the Governorship would finance the leveling and the encircling of the area with its own budget. (appendix 23)

Before the leveling started, the Prime Ministry had asked the Technical Works Department of the Public Improvements Directorship for the designs and drawings of the Race Site. After a period of time the Undersecretary of the Prime Ministry reminded Internal Affairs Ministry the necessity of the projects by a letter of June 11th, 1930 and ordered detailed information about the stage of current works of the department. (appendix 24)

While the site was being arranged, the preparations for the construction of spectators' tribunes began. The Governorship appropriated a fund of 30.000 TL to the *Ziraat*

Bank account of Race and Amelioration Council for building the tribunes. (appendix 25) Five months later, it was understood that the money given to the Race Council from 1930 Province Budget was not enough and the amount 50.000 TL had to be added. The Council could not obtain this amount and had to wait for the 1931 Governor Budget to start the construction. Meanwhile, the amount of 30.000 TL had to be loaned by the help of *Ziraat* Bank until the year of 1931. Thus, it was certain that the construction of tribunes would begin by the next summer. (appendix 26)

Apart from these, one of the ideals of this construction period was to create a healthy nation and hygienic public spaces. Ankara had fought with deadly illnesses caused by swampy areas of uncontrolled streams.¹⁰⁶ Jansen had pointed out the necessity of changing the beds of the streams in the borders of the Race site in his several letters of 1930. The orientation and betterment of these streams was one of the difficulties in the construction period; that is why the Prime Minister wanted ministries of Health and Social Aiding, and Public Works to present their reports after their detailed investigation on the riverbeds of *Hatip* and *İncesu* Streams on the 18th of December, 1930.

Fifteen days later, The Minister of Health and Social Aiding reported to the Prime Ministry that:

The Struggle with Malaria Committee investigated the *İncesu* and *Hatip* Streams which flow through the Stadium and the Race Site. Several scattered withering canals exist in the construction site. If we remove them the marsh problem would arise again. *İncesu* can flow through its present bed but it would be more suitable to transfer the bed of *Hatip* Stream. We can change its direction from *Toygaroğlu* Bridge at Akköprü Junction out of the Race Site with a canal. We need your permission to begin the required operations under the responsibility of The Directorate of Water Works. (appendix 27)

Although the Ministry of Health came out with its own report, the Ministry of Public Works had not presented any report about the streams of the Race Site. The Prime Ministry wrote a letter about the urgency and seriousness of the results of their studies on the 24th of March, 1931. (appendix 28) Although it was the 16th of April the reports had not been presented to the Governor, yet. Tandoğan considered results of all these investigations important and was anxious about the delay. He presented the situation to the Prime Ministry by a letter and pointed out that whether the reports

¹⁰⁶ Bozkurt, p.759.

had not been prepared, the announcement of competition on Race Site and Stadium would be interrupted.

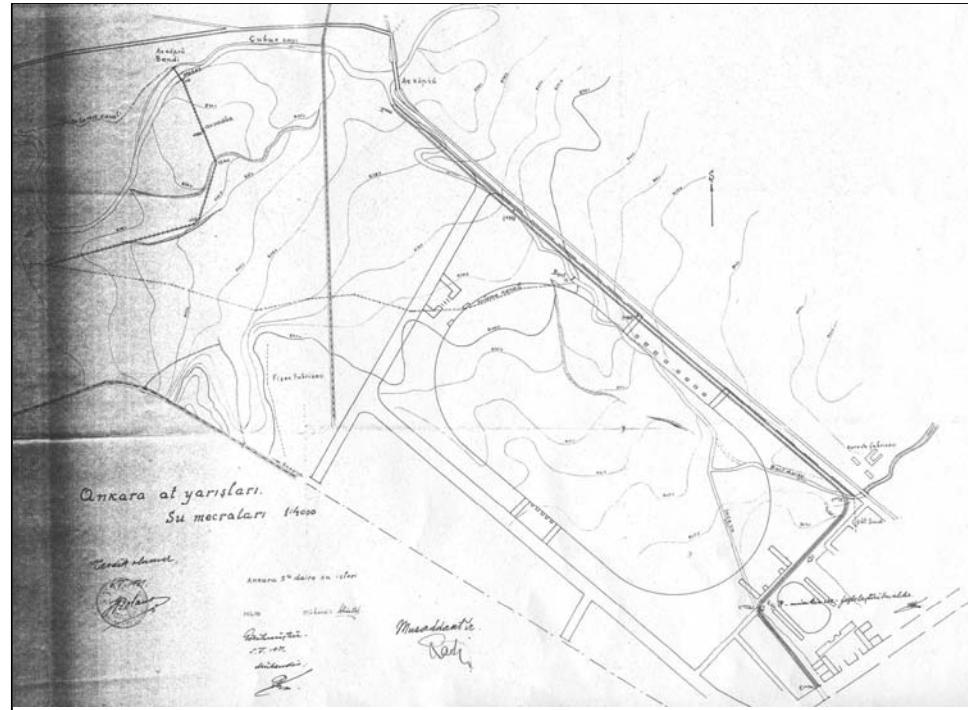


Fig. 3.9 The Water Field of Ankara Race Site, 06.05.1931. Source: the General Directorate of The Government Achieves

The secretary of the Prime Ministry replied the letter of the Governor two days later and stated that they had insisted the Ministry of Public Works for the survey of the site. The Secretary added that the Prime Ministry was informed about the significance of the reports for the competition. Finally, the copy of the report of the Directorate of the Water Works was presented by Engineer Abdullah on the 26th April, 1931. (appendix 29) According to that technical study, calculations were done due to the plan and section drawings of the present situation of these streams because

the capacities of *İncesu* and *Hatip* Streams had not been known yet. Moreover, new retaining walls and canals had to be built.¹⁰⁷ (fig.3.9)

The letter of May 7th, 1931 was sent to the Prime Ministry by the Minister of Public Works Mr. Hilmi [Uran]. It was expressed in this letter that the temporary projects in relation with the cleaning up the Hippodrome and Stadium site were presented as a reply to the letter dated 24th of March 1931. The cost of the operation, changing the beds of *İncesu* and *Bentderesi* Streams towards Akköprü, was nearly 60.000 TL. It was necessary to make these changes between June and October because the level of water was low. If the operation was delayed, the level of the water would increase and the operation would cost much money. (appendix 30)

As the construction of Ankara gained a momentum after the Jansen Development Plan, the government agencies had to analyze the problems well and organize the constructions seriously. The technical and financial impossibilities of that period were overcome by the officials' extra efforts. Eventually, the technicians and the scientists of the government had prepared their projects and reports to create a model complex for sport activities and national commemorative practices of Turkish society.

3.1.6 The International Competition for the Hippodrome and the Stadium Projects

3.1.6.1 Preparations

While the official departments were studying on the technical and financial problems of the race site, the horse races were being organized in difficult conditions. There was a big interest to this social event but they had not been realized comfortably in contemporary environments. The government organized international competitions for some official buildings of Turkey during the 1930s, and the competition of the

¹⁰⁷ This project expresses that new retaining walls had to be built for *İncesu* Stream from 0.000 km to 0.380 km to prevent ant float of *Bent* Stream. The base level of *Bent* Stream decreased to -1.000 meter in order to make the water flow through *İncesu*. 1 meter high walls had to be constructed to transfer the old base into a new base. The area from 2.017 km to 2.416 km in the Race Site would have been filled with soil. In addition, the 850 meters length watering canal was needed to be built in the area.

Hippodrome and the Stadium Complex was one of those projects which were firstly put on the agenda in 1931.

The government undertook the Horse Race Site competition which was supported to be only for races. The correspondences between the Prime Ministry and the Ankara Governorship express that the initial format of the competition considered the architectural necessities for ‘modern’ horse races. The letter of the Governor Tandoğan to the Prime Ministry dated 17th June, 1931 included the announcement of the competition. (appendix 31) It was including four main articles. They were as follows:

1. A Horse Race Site is going to be built on the west side of *Istiklal* Avenue in Ankara.
2. A competition has been organized for the projects of this site and the government will award the winner an amount of 5000 TL.
3. The competition will finish on the 1st September, 1931.
4. The competitors have to apply to the Governorship to get maps and list of conditions.

The architectural program including 35 articles were also added to this announcement. The main concept of this program was to present the units that were going to be constructed for facilitating the horse races. (appendix 32) The proposals for celebrating the national festivals at the Hippodrome had been taken into consideration since 1930 however; there was not any article about the celebrations in this program. It means that the architectural projects of the parade and stadium complex had been postponed.

The parade for the anniversary of the foundation of the Turkish Republic of the years 1930 and 1931 were celebrated at *Istiklal* Avenue in front of the Grand Assembly. The organizations of the festivals were not satisfactory and the statesmen were still discussing the transfer of the celebration place to the Race Site. The letter dated October the 4th in 1932, which was sent by the Minister of Internal Affairs Şükrü Kaya, to the Prime Ministry pointed out the importance of public participation and performance of a parade on national days. According to the Minister Kaya, The *Istiklal* Avenue was not proper for the activities of the program and disturbed both the participants and the citizens. It would take more time to wait the construction of the Stadium and the Hippodrome; on the other hand the ground of the Race Site was

appropriate for the national parades. Therefore, the Governorship of Ankara offered to organize 1932 celebrations in that area. (appendix 33)

In addition, the letter of Minister of National Defense to Prime Ministry expressed that the celebrations of the Republican Festival of 1931 were not performed at Hippodrome because the Minister of National Defense was asking for using the Race Site for the landing of fifty planes which would participate the festival. (appendix 34) The Prime Minister replied the letter on the 13th of October in 1931 and wrote that:

We have decided and informed the Governorship of Ankara that the Race Site is appropriate for landing the planes which will fly on 29th of October. However, horse races will be performed the day after Republican Festival. Therefore, the stakes of the race site have to be re-nailed after the ceremony. (appendix 35)

According to thesis letters it should be suggested that, the competition which was going to result on the 1st September, 1931 could not be realized but the leveling operations of the Race Site ground were partially finished because the quality of the ground of the Race Site was useful for landing of planes.

The Governorship continued their preparations on the construction of Hippodrome and the Stadium in 1933. They announced a new international competition. Three foreign groups intended to prepare the projects and it was asked from these groups to deliver their projects on the 10th June, 1933. The application would be started according to one of these projects chosen in accordance with the specifications. The financial studies of the Government proved that the construction of the Hippodrome and the Stadium could cost approximately 4.000.000 Turkish Liras. They tried to solve the financial problems with different incomes. The official certificate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs dated 25th of May, 1933 reported that they had believed to find this amount by credit and pay back by annual installments. But, the complex had to be built as soon as possible so, they decided to construct firstly the parts which had priority. In this case the construction could be started with the total 1.000.000 Turkish Liras which was received from the state's budget. Afterwards, the remaining parts were thought to be built piecemeal. (appendix 36)

On the 29th May, 1933, The Minister of Internal Affairs Kaya asked the Prime Ministry for the approval of the specifications of the competition which were

prepared by the Ankara Governorship. (appendix 37) The President Gazi Mustafa Kemal and the cabinet affirmed the specifications of competition and main articles of bidding on the same day. (appendix 38)

The application project of the Hippodrome and the Stadium was going to be selected in regard to these articles:

1. The Prime Minister or the Council of Ministers will select one of the projects for the Stadium and the Hippodrome of Ankara designed by; S.A. ING. Barosi and Vietti-Violi from Milano, Deutsche Landeskulturbau Gesellschaft from Berlin, Davit Janos es fia from Budapest.
2. The Race Site and the Stadium will be built according to the winner's project. The owner of the Project will not have any right on the project and of claim because of the applications at the construction site.
3. The Governorship of Ankara will prepare a construction program according to the priorities of the buildings. The construction price of those buildings will not surpass the 1.000.000 Turkish Liras. There will be a tender for the first stage of the construction between the three groups written in the first article.
4. These groups have to have these conditions to join the bidding:
 - a. To present a temporary guarantee fund with the amount of 75.000 TL or having a credit letter from a National Bank.
 - b. To present a guarantee letter of a National Bank proving that they are capable of constructing the project.
 - c. To present a certificate of local Turkish Consulate proving that they had built a Hippodrome and a Stadium before.
5. The winner have to prepare the documents listed below in one and half months time:
 - a. The Estimate of Quantities and Costs
 - b. The Technical Specifications
 - c. The Built-up Rules
 - d. The General Specifications
 - e. The List of Unit Area and Price.
 - f. The Required Plans and Sections
6. 5000 TL will be paid to the winner for the projects and documents written in article 5.

7. If one of these groups succeeds in both competition and tendering, the prize written in article 6 will be reckoned in an account of first ration.
8. The Governorship has rights to change the documents and the projects.¹⁰⁸

The bidding document about the Hippodrome and the Stadium stated that the competition would finish in June, 1933, and a committee selected by the Council of Ministers would select the winner. The prize of 3.500 TL would be given to first group and 1.500 TL to second one. The Turkish groups that wanted to join the bidding had to perform the articles 4a and 4b. In addition they had to get the certificate of competency with an expert who had the quality of building a Stadium and a Race Site. It is not important if the expert is Turkish or foreign. They would share all the results of construction together. The winning group should be the supervisor of the construction and the money as far they deserve would be paid. If they did not want to take part in the construction, the price of preparation of technical documents would be paid.¹⁰⁹

Jury members of the competition were determined by the Governorship and presented to the Ministry of Internal Affairs. (appendix 39) The Minister of Internal Affairs asked the Prime Ministry that the Election Council of project could be gathered by; RPP General Clerk Kütahya Deputy Recep, Erzincan Deputy Safvet, Erzurum Deputy Aziz, Inspector of Cavalryman Mürsel Pasha, The undersecretary of the Agriculture Minister Atif, the member of the Race and the Improvement Council Atif Bey, the representative of the Planning Directorship İrfan Bey. The President and the Council of Ministers approved the names with decision number 14525 and the Director of Public Roads Fehmi Bey was added to this list after the request of the Minister Şükrü Kaya with decision number 14528 on 08.06.1933. (appendix 40) All of these decisions were presented to the President of Republic for final approval. (appendix 41)

On the 10th June, 1933 the German group, Deutsche Landeskulturbau Gesellschaft informed that they could not attend the competition because they thought that it would be a restricted tender, but as it was told to them just a couple of days before, it was only a competition of projects for the time being. They stated in their letter that

¹⁰⁸ Attachment of letter dated 29.05.1933 with the title “*Ankara Stadyum ve Yarış Yeri Projesinin Seçimine ait Şartname*”

¹⁰⁹ Attachment of letter dated 29.05.1933 with the title “*Ankara Yarış yeri ve Stadyum Projesinin Seçme Şartnamesi ve Münakasaya Ait Ana Hatlar*”

their preparations were not appropriate for exhibiting at *Halkevi* [Peoples House] and there was not any time to finish the projects. Also, they requested to be taken into consideration if there would be a tender of construction later. They went onto state that the technical and financial reports were ready, and if it was requested they could be present these documents. (appendix 42)

3.1.6.2 The Results of the Competition

The members of the Council gathered for the selection of the winning project on the 11th and 12th June, 1933 at *Halkevi* in Ankara. The Italian group (Barosi and Vietti-Violi) and the Hungarian group (David Jones es fia) presented their projects to the jury members. The Council took into consideration the criteria decided by the law number 14472, in order to select the best project. They concluded their studies with a report dated 15.06.1933. (appendix 43) The secretary of the Council summarized the outcomes of their evaluation in three articles:

1. At first, the jury members examined the projects according to their capacity of functional usages for the capital city. Finally, we agreed on the fact that the design of the projects and technical calculations had been done correctly. It was understood that the instructions for the designs of the projects had been described clearly and gave rise to success of the competitors.
2. Our experts, who are specialized on sports, examined the projects and decided that there were not any technical mistakes.
3. We thought that examining the projects through financial aspects was not our primary mission. Nevertheless, we realized that both projects would cost nearly the same total price. The members did not deal with the price aspect because the bidding and construction of the projects are going to be done on further stages. Moreover, we have a right to change the projects during the construction period.

After the council examined the works in detail for choosing the most suitable and the functional project for the center of Turkish state they decided to vote for them. Finally, the Italian project was given the first prize. (fig. 3.10)

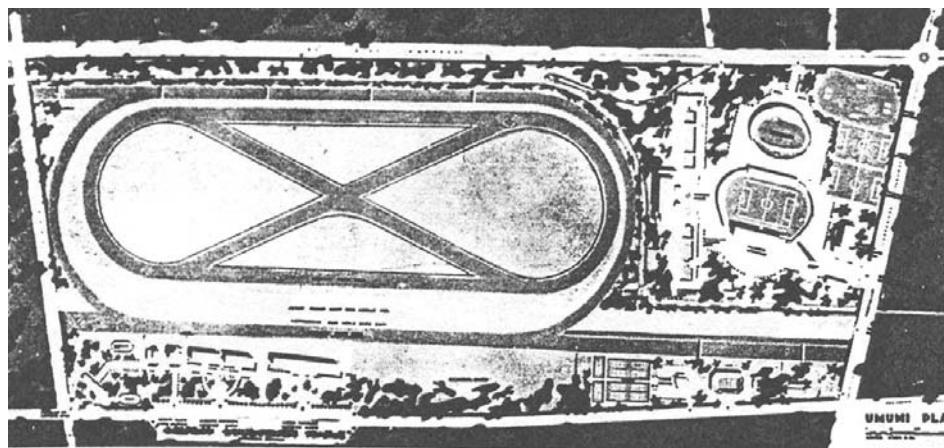


Fig. 3.10 Vietti-Violi's Competition Project, 1933. Source: Rassegna Di Architecttura.

While the government was taking decisions about the construction of the specific buildings, Jansen went on to study on Ankara's General Development Plan. He wrote letters to the Ministry of Internal Affairs about his ideas and sent new plans. One of those revisions referred to the Hippodrome and the Stadium district. According to this revision plan a road was added to 200 meters west side of the Station Road. This new road was in the borders of the competition area and divided the complex into two parts. Jansen's last revisions on the site did not fit to the Italian Project and would spoil the overall structure of the Stadium and the Hippodrome. Any change on the location of the complex would cause problems. Especially these open places would be isolated from the city and change the city scope. In his report the Secretary of the Republican People's Party pointed out that:

We do not approve of this new transportation road because of the problems it brings out. First of all, we will miss the opportunity of creating an entire sport complex in Ankara. Secondly, we will have to change the dimensions of the sports area and restrict them. Above all, this road emerged from Jansen's experimental researches and will not be serviceable. We are asking the Prime Ministry to construct this road adjacent to the Station Road or dismiss it. (...) Although it is not our mission to put forward an idea about city planning, we dwell upon this subject because of its effects on the competition site. (appendix 44)

The written decree numbered 14609 put an end point to these discussions. The President Gazi Mustafa Kemal and cabinet approved jury report and decided that

“Vietti-Violi and Barosi’s project performs well for not only Ankara’s requirements but also technical and financial principles” in June 1933. (appendix 45)

3.1.7 The Construction Period

The construction of the Hippodrome and Stadium Complex started in May 1934. The financial problems were the main issue that shaped the entire program of the building process. The Ankara Public Works [*Nafia*] Director Muammer declared that the realization of the whole project would cost 4.500.000 Turkish Liras. At first this financial requirement was expected to be met by credit. However, the urgency of the project directed the officials to mobilize the state budget. They decided to build the complex partially in 1934 and continue constructing other parts during the following years.¹¹⁰ Thus, the government could use the constructed parts for social and national activities, while the remaining parts were being built.

After the selection of Vietti-Violi’s project the government started to expropriate the lands which were in the borders of the complex site. There was a gas store, a garage, an old slaughterhouse, several stores, a repair house, housing units for official cleaners, in the area which were belonging to Municipality. These buildings were demolished before the construction began.¹¹¹

The government called for tenders for the first stage of the construction by the European and Turkish newspapers and journals. The Ankara Governorship Head Engineering Department accepted all the submissions February 15th to April 16th in 1934.¹¹² The governorship published a manual explaining the technical specifications and estimates of costs in 1934. It was written in the instructions to tenderers that “The contract price of the Hippodrome and Stadium was 1.369.782,84 Turkish Liras and the betterment of *İncesu* Brook was 368 424 Turkish Liras. These amounts will be paid by the Ankara Governorship Special Budget and the contract will be signed by the Ankara Governor on behalf of the Public Works [*Nafia*] Minister.”¹¹³

¹¹⁰ Ankara Vilâyeti Nafia Müdürü Muammer, “Bayındırılık Haberleri: Stadyom ve Hipodrom İnşaatına Ait Rapor,” 1935-36, *Nafia İşleri Mecmuası* Vol:7-12, pp. 57-56.

¹¹¹ Ankara Vilâyeti Nafia Müdürü Muammer, pp. 57-56.

¹¹² “Haberler: Stadyum İnşaatı,” 1934, *Arkitekt* Vol:2, p.65; Ankara Vilâyeti Nafia Müdürü Muammer, “Bayındırılık Haberleri: Stadyom ve Hipodrom İnşaatına Ait Rapor,” 1935-36, *Nafia İşleri Mecmuası* Vol:7-12, pp. 57.

¹¹³ “Müşterek Münakasa Şartnamesi,” 1934, *T.C. Ankara Şehri Stadyum, Hipodrom, Spor Merkezi Şartnameleri ve Keşifleri* (Ankara: Hakimiyeti Milliye Matbaası)

According to this manual the bidders were responsible from following parts of the Hippodrome and Stadium project:

1. The Sidewalk, Border Walls, Embankment (870 meters through Satiation Road).
2. The Boundary Walls (wire fences and concrete walls)
3. The Tracks (grass, sand and military parade ways).
4. The Internal leveling, arrangements and limitation.
5. The Irrigation installation of tracks.
6. The Olympic Stadium (first class stands and sports field).
7. The Stables and Saddling Boxes.
8. The stands of Military Parades.
9. The Scaling Building.
10. The Arbitrator Shed.
11. The Sewers and Hygienic Installation.
12. The Stand of the President of the Republic.
13. The First Class Stands of the Hippodrome. (appendix 46)

In addition, the betterment of the *İncesu* Brook included the following works:

1. The Improvement of the parts which are in the construction site and cladding of the surface of the canals.
2. Leveling the site.
3. The Drainage system of the site.
4. A reinforced bridge above the road which ends with *Akköprü* main road.
5. A dam at *İncesu* riverbed.
6. Two water reservoirs and wells.¹¹⁴

Three groups had submitted tendering forms to the Governorship. Finally, the Turkish group was the selected bidder. Their reduction amount of the firm was %

¹¹⁴ Ankara Vilâyeti Nafia Müdüri Muammer, p.58.

20.75, so the contract price was taken down to 1.377.528 Turkish Liras.¹¹⁵ It was stated in the manual that this firm would start the construction fifteen days after making contract and would finish the first stage of the works in one year. The Governorship charged a commission to directly control the contractor's works. The Commission also prepared monthly reports and presented them to the Governorship.¹¹⁶

Paolo Vietti-Violi stated that the success of the architect in this project was to achieve technical complexities and artistic problems at the same time. The area of the site was 120 hectares and not suitable for constructing the grass fields, the Hippodrome, the athletics and the sport fields. The level of the water was below 60 centimeters which needed a drainage system. This system was built by 64000 meters length, concrete and porous terracotta tubes to lessen the water amount and heighten the quality of land. He went on to state that this progress was controlled by an Italian firm.¹¹⁷

The military parade track was one of the important parts of the project. It was 40 meters wide and had 30 centimeters slope. After the drainage and blockage of the track, the road rollers pressed the stones for increasing the resistance of the track way for parades. The upper cladding of the track was two layered tar useful for heavy motor traffic.¹¹⁸

The tribunes of the Hippodrome were classified according to the spectators. The tribune of the President of the Republic had a special design. Its platform was projected to symbolize its significance. (fig.3.11) The ministers, ambassadors and members of the parliament had seats near the President. It was a reinforced concrete

¹¹⁵ Ankara Vilâyeti Nafia Müdüri Muammer, p.57.

The Turkish Group, *İnşaat İdarei Fenniyeti*, corporated with a Greece firm and their experts were German Verne-Mark and Hungarian Davit Yanoş. Other bidders were an Italian firm and a corporation of a Flemenk firm with architect Bedri.

¹¹⁶ "Ankarada İnşa Edilecek Stadyum ve Hipodrom İçin Münakasa Şartnamesi, Umumi ve İdari Şartname," 1934, *T.C. Ankara Şehri Stadyum, Hipodrom, Spor Merkezi Şartnameleri ve Keşifleri* (Ankara: Hakimiyeti Milliye Matbaası), p. 5.

¹¹⁷ Paolo Vietti-Violi, 1937, *Il Centro Sportivo Di Ankara* (Milano: Rassegna Di Architettura), p. 3.

The definition of Irrigation Installation of the site was written in details at manual of Instructions with the title "*Sulama Tesisatı*".

¹¹⁸ "Askerî Resmi Geçit Pisti," 1934, *T.C. Ankara Şehri Stadyum, Hipodrom, Spor Merkezi Şartnameleri ve Keşifleri* (Ankara: Hakimiyeti Milliye Matbaası)

building and specialized with its 12.5 meters cantilever roof. “Terranova” type plaster was used to cover the facades of the building. The window sills, embossed designs, bands, upper cornices were constructed by the Ankara stone. The ground floor of the building included an entrance saloon. Two stairs reached to upstairs that included entrance halls, two general saloons, a rest room and a central saloon for the President. The second floor was referred to jockey-club directorship, superintendents of polices, and clerks.¹¹⁹

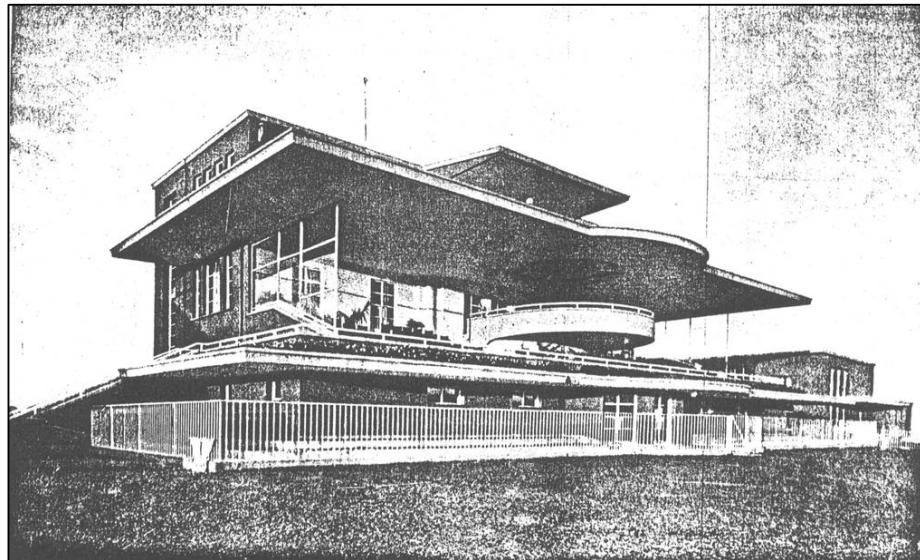


Fig. 3.11 The Tribune of the President of Republic, 1937. Source: Rassegna di Architettura.

According to Vietti-Violi’s project and technical specifications, the First Class Tribunes of the Hippodrome and its 10 meters long cantilever eave had to be constructed by reinforced concrete. These tribunes served for 3000 people and had a terrace which had openings to a restaurant, rest rooms, toilets, cloakroom and offices.

However, it was mentioned in an article of *Nafia İşleri Mecmuası* that there was a special tribune for the president of Republic and other spectators which would be used during official parades of celebrations. The concrete structure of these tribunes

¹¹⁹ T.C. Ankara Şehri Stadyum, Hipodrom, Spor Merkezi Şartnameleri ve Keşifleri, 1934.

changed with removable iron profiles because it was believed that they would raise difficulties for watching horse races.

There are some official documents about these nine tribunes that express the difficulties in maintaining the iron profiles and equipments for the construction. Some of them had to be imported from foreign countries, especially from Italia. Furthermore, the financial insufficiency of the country coerced importations. According to correspondences, it should be suggested that the statesmen made considerable efforts during the construction of the Hippodrome and Stadium

The iron profiles of each tribune came from Italia and cost 505.000 Italian Lirets. The Governor of Ankara offered the Ministry of Internal Affairs to pay that bill by foreign currency on the 30th of December in 1934. The Minister of Finance presented this request to the Prime Ministry on the 15th January; 1935, and explained that Governor Tandoğan's offer about 505.000 Lirets payment to Italia was not convenient to the *Kliring*¹²⁰ Pact statements. He added that, if the receipt of the Central Bank for the deposited 505.000 Italian Lirets was presented to the Directorate of Customs, the construction materials would be easily imported. (appendix 47) The Minister of Economics, Mr. Bayar wrote about the same subject to the Prime Ministry on the 26th of January in 1935. He expressed that both the 520A and 520B positions of Customs Instructions should benefit for the importation of the galvanized and iron profiles of the tribunes of the parade way of Stadium and Hippodrome. Furthermore, the importation of iron profiles over the limit of 45000 kilograms would depend on our exportation to Italia according to the *Kliring* Pact. Bayar also pointed out, "If we do not obey the rules of *Kliring* Pact, our national esteem will be damaged." (appendix 48)

Finally, the written decree dated 04.02.1935 approved the paying back of the price of the galvanized and iron profiles by benefiting the *Kliring* Pact rules and Customs price lists. (appendix 49) The ministers decided to build these nine tribunes with removable iron profiles for the Military parades. They claimed that, If they were constructed by permanent profiles, they would narrow the field for view during the

¹²⁰ *Kliring* [Clearing]: To exchange materials. The importers and exporters of different countries interrelated with each other without using foreign currency. The clearing pacts decided the types and amounts of importing materials.

"Ekonomi Sözlüğü," [Internet, WWW], ADDRESS:
<http://www.ekonomist.com.tr/apps/dictionary.app/dictionary.php/es.dict/kliring> [Accessed: 04.05.2004]

horse races. The Italian firm Fratelli Nocenti would supply these stands profiles which were going to serve 5300 people. (appendix 50)

According to official reports of Ministry of Interior Affairs, it should be suggested that these removable tribunes were constructed and cost 48.000 Turkish Liras. However, there are not any visual documents about these tribunes. In an article of 1937, Vietti Violi stated that, the removable system of these tribunes was transformed to concrete structure in time.¹²¹ (Fig. 3.12)

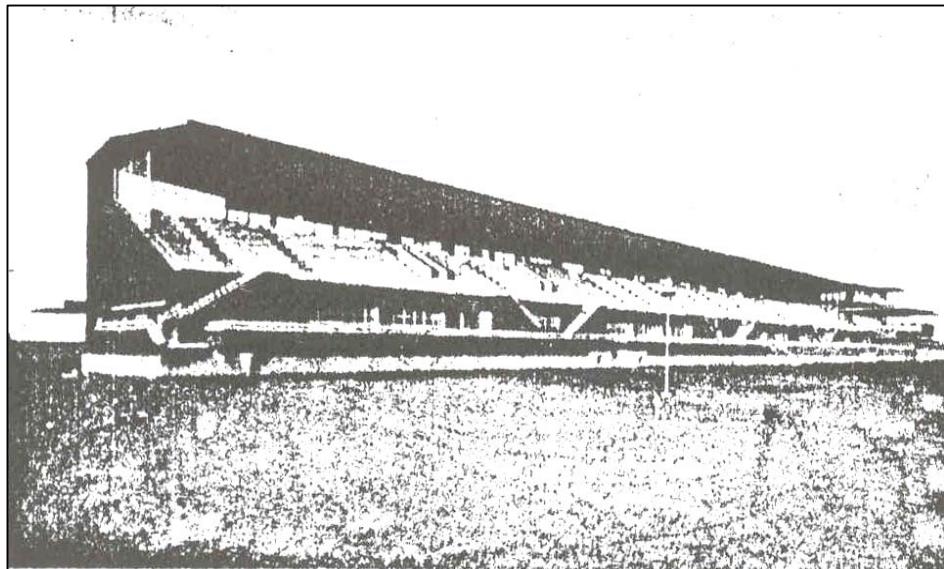


Fig. 3.12 The First Class Tribunes of Hippodrome, 1937. Source: Rassegna di Architettura.

Besides, the technical equipments and their sub materials which would be used for the Stadium and the Hippodrome's construction and infrastructure had been imported. The written decree dated 15.09.1934 with the number 2/1242 stated that The Council of Ministers approved this importation on condition that these

¹²¹ Paola Vietti Violi, p. 5.

equipments would be given back their outlet according to the law of Customs Price List with the number 1499. (appendix 51)

Another decision on equipments and tools used during the construction of the Stadium and the Hippodrome was about borer equipment. The written decree with the number 2/2470 dated 04.05.1935 stated that the boring tool could be imported only if it was given back after the work finished. This decision was given by following the Customs Price list law number 1449, article number 5. (appendix 52)

At the end, the construction of the first stage of the complex cost 1.604.264 Turkish Liras and finished in 1935. (appendix 53) The remaining parts of the complex which cost 750.000 TL were built in 1936. This stage of construction included the asphalt cover of the roads around the Hippodrome, the landscape of the site, the second part of tribunes of the Hippodrome, the furniture of the Hippodrome buildings, the training spaces for football and athletics, hurdle race track way of Hippodrome, car parks, heating plants, and radio installations. (appendix 54) Jacques H.Lambert, in an article on Ankara, stated that, in addition to these parts two outdoor swimming pools and a ‘sport palace’ with its indoor swimming pool, rings, and gymnasiums of the Stadium would be built in 1936.¹²²

The statesmen decided to buy sculptures and forty engravings from France by retail to decorate the Stadium and the Hippodrome. The written decree of the September 16th in 1936 indicated that the *Kliring* Pact of Turkey with France would cause a delay in the maintenance of these work of arts. Thus, the Council of Ministers approved the budget of 1.500 TL which would be given to Ankara Governorship as the equivalent of the savings of special appropriation of *Konkurhipik*. (appendix 55)

As far as it is understood from a written decree dated 7 October 1937 that there was a commission for landscape design and for the construction of the Stadium and the Hippodrome in 1937. It is expressed in the same decree that the employees of the government studied extensively to finish the projects. It was also interesting that the President of the Republic and the cabinet approved the salary of these officials as offered by the Ministry of Internal Affairs. (appendix 56)

¹²² Jacques H. Lambert, “Kemalist Ankara: Mimarî Techizatı ve Hipodromu,” Necmeddin Tuncel (trans), 1936, *Nafia İşleri Mecmuası*, no:7, p. 88.

Our analyses on the construction period of the Hippodrome suggested that the construction of such a complicated project was realized in difficult conditions between 1934 and 1938. The underdeveloped industry, financial problems and inexperienced employees of the Early Republican Turkey directed the government to foreign supplies. The state had to contact with Western countries to create a ‘Modern Hippodrome and a Stadium Complex’.

3.1.8 The Results of the Construction

3.1.8.1 Paolo Vietti-Violi’s Other Projects for Sport and National Festival Activities

Aslanoglu, states that, Paolo Vietti-Violi was the only Italian architect working in the capital during the 1930s. His first contact with Turkey began in 1932 when he entered the international competition for the Exhibition Building of Ankara. By that time he was already a practicing architect in Milan, an expert on sports centers of which he designed nineteen in Italy as well as the author of a variety of other types of civil architecture.¹²³

One of the ideals of the new regime was to convey ‘National Sport Principles’ to every citizen in Turkey. Therefore, the construction of sport spaces had some priorities in development plans of the cities. It should be suggested that Vietti-Violi was the architect of Sport spaces of the Early Republican Turkey during the 1930s. He did not only design the Sport Complex of the capital city but also the ones in other cities. The letter of the Director of Turkish Sport Association, A. Menderes, to Republican People’s Party (RPP) General Secretary stated that Vietti-Violi had asked for the payments of his projects on Sport Fields at different cities. Menderes wrote:

There was not any information about the cost of these projects. Some of them might be recently paid by the Party or local institutions. Meanwhile, all these plans are preliminary designs and detailing projects have not been drawn yet. These detailing projects will be the complementary of the preliminary projects; it will be adventagous for us to continue our studies with Mr. Violi. We have informed his representative about our requests and asked for a proposal. I am waiting for your order to pay the bills of designs of Vietti-Violi by our Association’s budget.

¹²³ Aslanoglu, p.17.

The attachment of the letter presented the list of fifteen cities of which Violi designed projects of Sport Fields between 1933 and 1937. The location and time of the projects are: Trabzon in 1933; Afyon, Erzurum and Eskişehir in 1934; Samsun, İstanbul Sarayburnu Stadium, and İstanbul Sürgüp Stadium in 1935; Edirne, Isparta, Kütahya, Adana, Aydın, and Tekirdağ in 1936; Bursa, and Manisa in 1937. (appendix 57)

Vietti-Violi sometimes visited Ankara and stayed at Ankara Palace Hotel. He got information about international competitions of some other official buildings and made applications to them. . One of his letters to the Prime Minister İnönü expressed his complaints about not to be invited to the international competitions of the Grand National Assembly and the Prime Ministry Buildings' projects. He noted:

Your appreciation to my affinity and loyalty on variable projects which were attributed to me during last years encouraged me to request my name in the list of foreign architects who will enter the competition. Since I know the conditions of the city, the construction materials, the workmanship with their advantages and disadvantages, and since I have experiences about these projects and conditions of competitions before, I ensure that my proposal could be better than others' projects already now. (appendix 58)

İnönü replied this letter on the 19th July 1937 and stated that his name was unintentionally forgotten.¹²⁴

The second stage of the construction program of the Hippodrome and the Stadium included building outdoor and indoor swimming pools, but they had not been constructed yet. Another letter written by Vietti-Violi to the Prime Minister from the Ankara Palace Hotel on the 10th July, 1937 was about the swimming pools of the capital city. The style of the letter and approaches of Violi suggested that he knew how he could persuade the government as he always mentioned the examples at Western cities and modernization project of the Turkish Republic. He stated that:

The first stage of the sport facilities of the capital city has been finished. I am glad to confirm that both Turkish nation and official departments welcomed these projects which were built by the requests of Governor Nevzat Tandoğan and Excellency. I can easily confirm that the people of Ankara are more interested in sport centers than the people in any European country. The people visiting Ankara stadium is the % 12-15 of

¹²⁴ Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 19.07.1937, Unpublished Official Document, no: 030.10/238.608.35.

the population while this amount is %5 in European cities. Meanwhile, the success of the Hippodrome is obvious. The success of these projects which were created for Turkish nation encourages me to request an enterprise for completing the sport center by building the indoor swimming pool. It is necessary for women and men who are working for the future of the nation, at Ministries, banks, offices, markets, etc. of this administrative city. The foreign governments have noticed this requirement and constructed indoor pools at Berlin, Paris, Budapest, Vienna and Rome in recent years. Ankara is one of *most modernized cities*, and has to be as good as European cities. I have presented my projects to Municipalities of Istanbul and Ankara but they are waiting for your approval. Your love and care on Turkish nation's presence and health encourages me to write this letter. (appendix 59)

Vietti-Violi continued his studies at his office in Milan in 1938. He sent the plans of Eskişehir, Kütahya, Bursa sport fields. One more city, Kırklareli, was also added to his projects. Moreover he sent the projects of indoor swimming pool and the Sport Palace of Ankara. He tried to persuade the Minister of Internal Affairs, Şükrü Kaya, for building an Olympic Stadium at Istanbul. On the 6th May, 1938 he wrote a letter reporting the profits gaining from football matches at Milan and compared it with Istanbul to show the advantages of constructing a stadium.¹²⁵ Meanwhile the Turkish Sport Association had doubts about the Vietti-Violi's designing and controlling prices. They were nearly three times more than the sum that was calculated by Turkish Sport Association. (appendix 60)

The 1920s and 1930s was a period when the politicians used sport facilities for nationalistic ideals. Hitler's Germany and Mussolini's Italy were the pioneers in these activities and believed that a healthy nation is a good representation of the permanence of the race and the fascist ideology. Architecture was a tool for popularizing these performances in society, thus the hippodromes and the stadiums became the symbols of nations in an international milieu. The nations aimed to build the largest Stadium to gather more people in their party rallies, national festivals and sport activities. The Turkish architect Seyfettin Nasih had gone to Germany and sportsman Selim Sırı [Tarcan] had gone to Italy in 1933 to investigate the Stadiums and sport facilities of European nations.¹²⁶ Paolo Vietti-Violi had been the chief architect of the Sport Fields of Turkish Republic as he had conveyed his experiences

¹²⁵ Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 06.05.1938, Unpublished Official Document, no: 490.01/569.2266.1.

¹²⁶ They had reported their observations in journals: Mimar Seyfettin Nasih, 1933, "Stadyumlar: Almanya Stadyumlari hakkında bir tetskik raporu," *Arkitekt* no:9-10, pp.314-299; Selim Sırı, 1933, "İtalya'da Halk ve Gençlik Teşkilatı," *Ülkü* Nisan 1933, pp. 243-241.

of Italia. It was also a good chance for his architectural career to work in Turkey, which needed modern sport areas.

3.1.8.2 Activities after Construction

The construction of the Hippodrome finished in 1936 and the horse races started. These races were arranged within spring and autumn tracks. The first spring run of the Hippodrome was realized between the 10th of May and the 14th of June, 1936 and nearly 2500 people watched these races every week.¹²⁷

The Governor of Ankara Mr. Tandoğan wrote a report to the Race and Improvement Council about the construction expenses of the Sport Complex of Ankara and race inputs. He informed that they had spent 1.457.525 TL until 1937 and 717.983 TL in 1937. Thus, the total expenses for the construction of the Hippodrome and the Stadium was 2.175.508 TL. The amount of fund which was appropriated for the construction of these buildings was 72.390 TL in 1937. The amount of 31.587,57 TL of this fund had been spent and the remaining part would be spent until 1938.¹²⁸

The Stadium of Ankara was opened on the 17th of December, 1936 with a grand ceremony. However, some parts of the complex had not finished yet, as the Governor and Vietti-Violi mentioned in the letters presented above. İsmet İnönü made a speech and declared: "... the people who administer Turkey will constitute stadiums like a precious school every where. The youth who will administrate Turkey in the future will be trained at these open areas. Let's celebrate our festival... Let's celebrate our hero's, Atatürk's, festival..."¹²⁹

3.2 NATIONAL CELEBRATIONS

3.2.1 Early National Festivals

¹²⁷ Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 3.71936, Unpublished Official Document, no: 030.10/186.279.6 ;Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 27.01.1937, Unpublished Official Document, no:030.10/186.281.2.

¹²⁸ Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 09.02.1937, Unpublished Official Document, no: 030.10/186.281.1.

¹²⁹ Atabeyoğlu, p. 99.

Commemorations have some autonomous characteristics which were free from the cultural, social and political systems. Although they were used for particular purposes and taken place at specific environments by specific actors on specific days, they have a power above time and space. Hakan Karateke, in a book about ceremonies of Ottoman Empire, points out:

It is a fault to attach some characteristics of origins of ceremonies and the natural results of these characteristics, either to any kind of authority or society, or the modern or pre-modern period. Ceremonies usually cause similar effects whatever the properties of target mass.¹³⁰

All nations such as fascist Italy, national socialist Germany, colonized Caribbean, or United Kingdom commemorated some special events to define their existence and to signify something they had selected at any time in their history. Also, both Turkish people and other ethnicities of the Ottoman Empire commemorated some events related with “holy” monarchy and Islam.¹³¹ However, the celebrations of Ottoman tradition were not sustained after the Turkish Republic since the ‘New Regime’ came with changes in social, cultural and political fields.

A specific generation of the Early Republican Period witnessed both the Ottoman Empire and the Republican period celebrations. The Ottoman traditions were only remembered on national festive days of the Republican Period to signify the difference between the two regimes and to support the new one which was on power. On the 29th of October 1972, Velidedeoğlu wrote his memories on Ottoman ceremonies in a newspaper and expressed the people who showed their respect to monarch with their cries ‘Sultan, live long.’ Then, he noted the transformations of commemorative days and pointed out the faithfulness of society to the Republican regime. He wrote that:

The ascending of one person to throne was celebrated on *cüllüs* festival in the past, but we are celebrating the nation’s confiscation of its self

¹³⁰ Hakan T.Karateke, “Merasimleri Anlamak,” 2004, *Padişahım Çok Yaşa: Osmanlı Devletinin Son Yüz Yılında Merasimler* (İstanbul: Kitap Yayınevi), p.209.

¹³⁴ As it is explained by Karateke, *Beyat, Cüllüs, Kılıç Kuşanma, Muayede, Cuma Selamlığı, 10th July, Kabul, and Kandil* are the ceremonies of the last century of the Ottoman Empire. The Sultan and his “imaginary holiness” was the main issue of all these ceremonies. Since the Sultan has also a religious authority these commemorations had taken place mostly around the mosques and palaces of the capital city, İstanbul. These ceremonies were announced to all parts of country to constitute same feelings about the ‘same’ country’s Sultan and ‘same’ religion’s (for Muslims) caliph.

sovereignty at present. From now on we know that the natural and the holy law is not ‘Sultanate’, rather the real natural law is ‘national sovereignty’.¹³²

The new established ideals gave a new shape to the memories of the Ottoman which were not performative. In other words, the Republican regime of Turkey reconstructs and re-writes the Ottoman history and the issues which symbolize the ‘Ottoman’ settle to our social memory according to those constructions of nation-state. In that sense, Connerton points out:

Across generations, different sets of memories, frequently in the shape of implicit background narratives, will encounter each other; so that, although physically present to one another in a particular setting, the different generations may remain mentally and emotionally insulated, the memories of one generation locked irretrievably as it were, in the brains and bodies of that generation.¹³³

Nationalism had been one of the important debates that had been subjected to many discussions before the Turkish Grand National Assembly was founded on the 23rd of April 1920. Ziya Gökalp wrote in an essay in *Türk Yurdu* [Turkish Fatherland] in 1913 that:

Today the West as well as the East shows unmistakably that our age is the Age of Nations. The most powerful force over the mind of this age is the ideal of nationalism. States, which have to govern on the basis of national consciousness, are doomed to failure if they ignore the existence of this important social factor. If our statesmen and party leaders do not hold this ideal, they cannot establish a spiritual leadership over the communities and the peoples constituting the Ottoman state...¹³⁴

As it is understood from this paragraph the ideal of nationalism did not begin with the Republican Period. There had been many agitations on ‘nationalism’ before the foundation of the Republic in Turkey and the national festivals had a proper form before 1923. However, those celebrations and ceremonies did not refer to past as usual but they refer the future of the nation and ideals of nationalism.

¹³² H.V.Velidedeoglu, 29.10.1972, “Cumhuriyet 49. Yılında,” *Cumhuriyet Newspaper*, p.2

¹³³ Connerton, p. 3.

¹³⁴ Ziya Gökalp, “The Nature of Ideals, in Niyazi Berkes (ed and trans.), 1959, *Turkish Nationalism and Western Civilization: Selected Essays of Ziya Gökalp* (New York. Colombia University Pres), p. 72.



Fig. 3.13 The Celebrations in 1920. Source: The Publications of the Ministry of Culture.

This photograph (fig. 3.13) had been taken in front of the Assembly building is showing the people who gathered for praying for the Turkish army's success in National Independence War on Ramadan, 6 May 1920. Although it was a religious festival, the celebration performed in the square represented the consciousness and excitement of society on national sovereignty and solidarity. In addition, the celebration of the first anniversary of the establishment of the Turkish National Assembly on the 23 of April 1921 was the most important chance to create positive enthusiasms among people for the new ideals of the assembly. Therefore, the politicians met with the society in front of the assembly building. Although it was not a professional organization, it was a commemoration of the new legitimate order.

Meanwhile, the first convention of the assembly on national festivals was made on 23 April 1921. Sibel Özbudun states that there were arguments about declaring a festival in the courts. The law proposal of Saruhan Deputy Refik Şevket Bey, about the declaration of the 23rd April as a 'national festival' was objected by Konya Deputy Vehbi Efendi. He gave the example of azan and expressed, "*Bayram* arises from heart of the nation. We cannot force and support the nation with an obvious demonstration. If we want to raise the force of the nation we have to provoke them

from their belief.”¹³⁵ Özbudun explains that these discussions reflected an identity problem which was caused from the duality of Islam vs. nation, and this antimony was solved through the national identity’s favor.¹³⁶ Most of the politicians believed that official ceremonies have effective role in legitimatizing and widening the national aspects. Despite the objections against secularism, the 23rd April was announced as a national festival. The decision was approved by the President Mustafa Kemal and the Council of Ministers on the 23rd November, 1921. A committee gathered by the Muslim Laws, the Internal Affairs, and the National Defense Ministries was charged to assign official and religious holy days and their ceremonies. (appendix 61)



Fig. 3.14 The Parade of Turkish Soldiers who were going to war, 25 December 1921. Source: The Publications of the Ministry of Culture.

¹³⁵ Sibel Özbudun, “Bölüm 4: Türkiye Cumhuriyetinde Devlet ve Tören,” 1997, *Ayinden Törenne: Siyasal İktidarın Kurulma ve Kurumsallaşma Sürecinde Törenlerin İşlevi* (İstanbul: Anahtar Kitaplar Yayınevi), p.139.

¹³⁶ Özbudun, p. 138.

It should be suggested that early national celebrations of Turkish republic were not well organized and ‘mass-producing’ activities, but we have to consider that the Independence War was still going on. (fig.3.13, fig.3.14) For this reason, ‘military’ was the most important aspect of the agenda and there were some parades in front of the assembly which was a representation of the determination on national struggle. (fig.3.14)

The declaration of national festivals for the foundation of the Republic was decided on the 14th December, 1924. According to a written decree, the Turkish Government declared the 29th October as the only national and ‘official’ day of the year. It is interesting that the statesmen took American and European nations as models and determined to organize an official, regular ceremony only on this particular day. The schools and the governmental institutions were the main participants of those formal celebrations. The importance of the 29th October was declared as *Hakimiyet-i Milliye’s* (National Sovereignty’s) last and most successful goal. Moreover, the 23rd of April was expressed as a turning point that exposed the end of Sultanate and establishment of national sovereignty. The Ministries and the President agreed on making a law that would legislate these two days as the National Days of the Turkish Republic, which would be commemorated with special ceremonies. (appendix 62)

The cabinet enacted the law that, “The national ceremony will only be performed on the date of the Foundation of the Turkish Republic, 29th October, in Turkey and its external representatives” on the 19th of April, 1925. That means the 23rd April was not going to be celebrated as a ‘national’ festival but as an ‘official’ day.¹³⁷

Afterwards, the government studied on the structure of ceremonies and decided three articles about the instructions of the official practices. The written decree dated the 21st April, 1925 [1341], states that:

Article 1: An official ceremony is performed at the center of the Republic on 29th October of every year. While the leaders of the government participates the ceremony all over Turkey, the ambassadors, the consuls and their representatives organize an official reception out of Turkey on behalf of the government. The administrative and military officials of Turkey participate to these ceremonies together with the representatives of foreign countries who have to perform according to

¹³⁷ Sami N. Özerdim, 1996, *Atatürk Devrim Kronolojisi* (Ankara: Çankaya Belediyesi Yayınları), p. 89.

protocols. Both the program of the ceremony and the official reception has to be announced at the proper time. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs determines and informs the program of the reception in foreign countries. This National Festival is holiday.

Article 2: The offices of government are closed during all other national and religious festivals. Official ceremonies and receptions are not performed. General visits and congratulations will happen privately in the committees.

Article 3: Council of Ministers is appointed for putting these instructions into practice. (appendix 63)



Fig. 3.15 Celebrations at the ramp road of İstiklal Avenue, 1926. Source: Ankara Posta Kartları ve Belge Fotoğrafları Arşivi.

Another official festival was declared on the 1st of April 1926 with the law number 795; Victory Bayram (the 30th of August). The program of the celebration and the military ceremony were proposed by the National Defense Ministry on the 24th of August 1926 and accepted by Gazi Mustafa Kemal and the cabinet. (appendix 64) The first celebration of the 30th August was performed in Dumlupınar, Çay Village in 1924 before the legislation. Prof. Bedrettin Tuncel states that Fevzi and Kazım Pashas and the Education Minister Vasif Bey were appointed to prepare the program of the ceremony. The author points out, “Atatürk used his intelligence, foreseeing

character and planned to celebrate the 30th of August to explain the Turkish nation's illuminating future aims.” The explanations at *Hakimiyet-i Milliye* Newspaper express that the officials, statesmen, visitors, sportsmen, teachers and people went to the site of celebration by automobiles, trucks and train. The crowd took its position according to a sketch showing people’s place in the ceremony. After sacrificing an animal, Gazi and his wife Latife *Hanim* lay the foundation of a monument, *Meçhul Asker Anıtı*,(Unknown Soldier). Gazi made an important speech emphasizing the struggle of the Turkish nation not only as a military victory, but also as a cultural one. He explained that the success in civilization project would only be realized by reforms and added that Turkish people had to change their life according to the developments and inventions in technology and civilization. Thus, it was impossible to exist as a nation which was depictive to its past and outdated understandings. This speech of President M. Kemal ended with applauses and screams of citizens. People prayed to God in front of the grave of *Meçhul Asker*, and then the parade of soldiers and scouts was performed.¹³⁸

It is understood that although the national festivals of the Turkish Republic had been legitimized by laws and regulations, they had a proper phase which aroused from the ideals of the statesmen. The main aspects of that phase were the newly invented activities and spaces which would gain a traditional character because of their potentially commemorative existence. The ceremonies were simple but meaningful as they guided people to the constructed aims. The laws for the national and the official festivals developed in relation to the changes in social life. Their legitimacy was on the agenda of assembly courts until the 27th of May, 1935 and completed with the law of ‘National Festivals and General Holidays’. Özbudun states:

According to this law; the day of the Foundation of the Republic (29th of October) is appointed as a national festival. In addition, 30 August Victory and 23 April National Sovereignty festivals were announced. Beside these official festivals, Muslim festivals of Sacrifice Day and Ramadan were declared as religious festivals. The unofficial festival of 1 May Workers Festival was converted to Spring Festival. The New Year’s Day became an official holiday. Moreover, the 19th May Youth and Sport Festival will be celebrated instead of the 16th May Airplane Festival in time.¹³⁹

¹³⁸ Bedrettin Tuncel, 1972, *Atatürk ve 30 Ağustos Zaferi'nin İlk Kutlaması* (Ankara: TTK) , p. 47-11.

¹³⁹ Özbudun, p. 146.

3.2.2

Main Aspects of the National Festivals

The celebrations of the national festivals in Turkey during the Early Republican Period were arranged firstly for the purpose of ‘nation-construction’. The official celebrations realized this construction process by representing the political reality and conveying the messages exist in its origin. Hobsbawm states that national traditions are one type of invented traditions which means “a set of practices normally governed by overtly or tacitly accepted rules and of a ritual or symbolic nature, which seek to inculcate certain values and norms of behavior by repetition.”¹⁴⁰ The structure of Turkish national celebrations can be analyzed with the aspects which are outlined by Hobsbawm.

The ritual and the symbolic nature of the festivals need invention of appropriate time and space. As we have seen in the previous chapter, the dates of the national festivals were institutional arrangements and legitimated by laws. Anthony Smith, in his book *Nationalism and Modernism*, writes:

Hobsbawm distinguishes two types of nationalism and two kinds of analysis of nations and nationalism. The first type is that of mass, civic and democratic political nationalism, modeled on the kind of citizen nation created by the French Revolution. It was followed by a second type of ‘ethno-linguistic’ nationalism, in which smaller groups asserted their right to separate from large empires and create their own states on the basis of ethnic and /or linguistic ties. The first focuses on official or governmental ideas and institutions, and is ‘top-down’ and elite-based. The other one is concerned with popular beliefs and sentiments, and so becomes a community based view ‘from below’.¹⁴¹

The dynamics of Turkish Republic were realized and assumed by the leadership of a group of military-civilian bureaucrats who found the solutions of problems at values arising from the Western World.¹⁴² They gave efforts on national celebrations to introduce their goals to public and other nations. These politicians could not use the traditions of the Ottoman as Hobsbawm points out, “New formalizations could not be supported by the old traditions and new traditions are resulted from inability to use or

¹⁴⁰ Hobsbawm and Ranger, p. 1.

¹⁴¹ Anthony Smith, “Two Stages of Nationalism,” ..., *Nationalism and Modernism: A critical Survey of Recent Theories of Nations and Nationalism* (London and New York: Routledge), p. 121.

¹⁴² Özbudun, p. 130.

adapt old ones.”¹⁴³ In addition to enacting new laws for constructing national festivals, the state gave effort on symbolic construction of creating a sense of unity. Lyn Spillman stated that the most concrete national symbols are the most susceptible to change because a charged bond between concrete symbol and referent is more easily blocked or suspended than that between a more abstract or multivalent symbol and referent.¹⁴⁴ Therefore, when Turkish Republican regime gained power, its symbols such national flag and the anthem, were re-created, officially recognized and then protected by the laws. Afterwards, they are introduced to society by many memorial practices for which symbols are valuable tools.

The Republican People’s Party which was on power arranged his ideals in six principles. Özbudun believes that three important principles of ‘New Order’ in Turkey had structured the basis of national festivals. These are Secularism, Nationalism and Populism.¹⁴⁵

The religion was effective on social and political realities of society and reflected its power over the ‘old traditions’ until secularism came into force with radical transformations. The religion was inspected by the state and the social life was purified from the effects of Islam after the revolution.¹⁴⁶

The reforms supported by Secularism were also affecting the program of the National Festivals. The rituals and the symbols of celebrations were purified from religious significations which had an important role in Ottoman ceremonies, theocratic in nature. The men and women of any religion were wearing their ‘modern’ clothes and watching the ceremonies in the same tribunes sitting side by side. The women took part in the performances of the parades. The mosques were lightened at nights as a part of decoration of buildings. The letter of a Mufti to muezzins dated 27th October, 1928 expresses, “The minarets of the mosques have to be lightened on the 29th October since it is the day of the Republican Festival.” (appendix 65) Before the declaration of the Secularism Principle of the new regime, praying for national desires had been a ritual performed by Atatürk and his comrades. When the assembly declared the foundation of the Republic on the 29th October,

¹⁴³ Hobsbawm and Ranger, p. 2.

¹⁴⁴ Spillman, p. 164-165.

¹⁴⁵ Özbudun, pp. 131-130.

¹⁴⁶ Özbudun, pp. 129-126.

1923, Atatürk and deputies prayed to God and then closed the session.¹⁴⁷ After the declaration of Secularism Principle the situation is just the opposite.

A letter written by the Minister of Internal Affairs to the Prime Ministry in 1926 about an investigation at Amasya suggested the control of state over officials in adapting the rituals of national festive days. It was noted in the letter that there was a complaint about Amasya Müfti's clothes and his attempts in praying on the Republican Festival Day. However, after the investigation of Ministry of Internal Affairs it was understood that there had not been any praying ritual in the program of the celebration and the Mufti had not asked people to pray during the celebration. (appendix 66)

The populism of the Turkish Republic intended a social order and solidarity instead of class struggles. Despite their different ethnic roots, everyone would be equal according to the Turkish constitution. All these were always mentioned in the programs of the Republican People's Party. The conference text of the High Commission of the Celebrations of 10th Anniversary of the Republican Festival explained the Populism aspect of Republican People's Party for presenting in celebrations at foreign countries. The director notes that:

The populism principle of the Republican People's Party aims to provide a social order and solidarity and to establish agreements on benefits instead of class struggles. The Party accepts the people as populist who accept the equality of people according to laws, and does not advocate the privilege of any individual, any family, any class and any community. (appendix 67)

There had not been close relations between the citizen and the officials since the Ottoman period and this situation did not change during the Republican period. In 1933, Nusret Kemal expressed "the gap between the state, policemen, soldier, official and the society emerged from the impossibility of public security, justice and education during the war years." In his essay published in *Ülkü*, he wrote that:

¹⁴⁷ Dr. Cengiz Kürşat, Ekim 1999, "Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi'nde Cumhuriyetin Kabulü," *Belgelerle Türk Tarihi* Vol.33, pp. 29-19.

It should be a usual ritual as it was declared in the 2. Article of 1921 Constitution [*Teskilâtı Esasiye Kanunu*] that: "The religion of Turkish State is Islam and the official language is Turkish."

Only the training of the people should evoke emotional feelings to remove this negativity. The joining of classes and exciting atmosphere of the national festivals can only train people. We have to abstain from capitalist class struggles of Europe. The celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the Foundation of the Republic will realize not only emotional but also intellectual training of society. The state and the society, the villager and the city people will come together with this intellectual wave created by the festivals. It is unique event in the history of Turkey and may be in the history of all nations.¹⁴⁸

Another important point, “the control and the pressure over the public”, was mentioned in this critical essay. The author pointed out:

The Turkish society had forgotten the inhibitions of the old regime and entered the New Order with a clear, open mind. However, the new rapid principles and the goals of the revolution arises new powerful inhibitions. We have to calm down this energy in an appropriate way. National festivals can only be the organizer which has the ability of both maintaining national identity and personal participation. The society will be more excited by adding something to festival from its origin. Soviet and Italian festivals may compete with us in national festival organizations but their festivals are limited by strict rules which can not create an intimate atmosphere.¹⁴⁹

Frederick J. Corney, in his essay on the October Revolution as a memory project, claims that “The October Revolution, then, was above all a remembered event, an event constituted as cultural and historical memory intended to legitimize the young Soviet regime.”¹⁵⁰ Corney explains the effort of Bolsheviks on fixing the memory of the October Revolution in their minds not to dissipate its significance. He adds that they immediately set about recording the revolution while it was still fresh in people’s minds. Although the Soviet October Revolution caused a different regime, the vehicles of the memory-construction were similar with the Turkish Republic. Corney points out that the Soviets gave way to more organized and institutionalized attempts to ground a new state during 1920s. He writes that:

These efforts were reinforced in turn by the accumulation of visual “evidence”: renamed streets and squares all over the country; new statues and plaques appropriately inscribed; decorated buildings and squares on the anniversaries of October; carefully choreographed

¹⁴⁸ Kemal, pp. 250-249.

¹⁴⁹ Kemal, p. 248.

¹⁵⁰ Frederick J. Corney, “Rethinking a Great Event: The October Revolution as Memory Project,” in Jeffrey O. Click (ed.), 2003, *States of Memory* (Durham and London: Duke University Press), p. 25.

processions that literally mapped the Stages of Revolution onto the cities for the participants; photographs of the “seminal” revolutionary events (broadly conceived) and their leaders in newspapers and journals; museums intended to provide a coherent visual representation of the narrative of the October Revolution_ films commissioned from famous directors to “record” the evolution in the most dramatic terms possible (most notably, of course, Sergei Eisenstein’s *Battleship Potemkin and October*).(...) In the case of the October Revolution, thousands of men and women remembered it.¹⁵¹

In national festivals of Turkey, the decoration of the environment was considered as important ‘visual evidence’ to catch the ‘National Festival soul’. The government defined the main tools of decorations as national flag, plants, red and white ribbons, sayings, boards and triumphal arches. They mentioned that “every place will be decorated with flags as much as possible. (...) The night festival fireworks and lighting equipments should increase the attractiveness and enthusiasm of night celebrations.”¹⁵²

The radio stations, newspapers and the periodicals of the Early Republican Period motivated national themes during Festival days and had the role of social and political unifier. (fig.3.15) They worked as the narrators of principles of the new regime and supported the state for constructing a collective identity. This kind of communication vehicles had also the ability of ‘selecting’ the events and commemorating them which would be a part of social memory. Anderson states “newspaper and novel are two forms of imagining which provided the technical means for ‘re-presenting’ a kind of imagined community that is the nation.”¹⁵³ The daily “mass ceremony”¹⁵⁴ of newspapers and radios make people to think themselves and to relate themselves with others. When we read the program of the 1934 Republican Festival we realized that the politicians of Early Republican Period had invented these daily ceremonies since they expressed their wish of the newspapers and journals being larger, more illustrated, and colored in national festival days than their ordinary editions. Moreover, the organizers designated the context of the essays

¹⁵¹ Corney, pp. 29-27.

¹⁵² 1934 Cumhuriyet Yıl Dönümü Kutlama Talimatı, 1934, (İstanbul: Devlet Matbaası), pp. 8-7.

¹⁵³ Anderson, p.24.

¹⁵⁴ Anderson, p.35.

and headlines. ‘The importance of the reforms, the freedom, and the works of the republican period’ were the main themes that had to be mentioned.¹⁵⁵



Fig. 3.16 The headline of *Cumhuriyet* Newspaper on the 30th of October, 1933.
Source: The Archives of National Library, Ankara.

The letter of the *Düzce* Public House Director on the 12th of October, 1935 expressed that the government organized and controlled the publications for creating national collective memory by history writing. The director writes to RPP General Secretary that:

We have received the books sent to House by post and taken them to our library. The name of books are: The History of Month, Vol: 82,83; the *Sivas* Speech of the Prime Minister İsmet İnönü; Rights of Goods; Siege of Vienna by Turks; Turkishness and The Evidences of Turkishness; Three Civilizations; Turkish Art; Instructions of Tree Festival. (appendix 68)

¹⁵⁵ 1934 *Cumhuriyet Yıl Dönümü Kutlama Talimatı*, 1934, (İstanbul: Devlet Matbaası), p. 14.

Original text is as:

Madde 20) Her vilâyetteki gazete ve mecmular bayram günü her zamanki hacminden büyük, renkli, resimli çıkmalıdır. İnkılâp ve istiklâlin büyük kıymet ve ehemniyetini anlatacak mevzular ve yazılar bulunmalıdır. Devletin ve hususî idare ve belediyelerin cumhuriyet devri eserlerine de sütnurlarda yer ayırmalıdır.

In addition, Ankara and Istanbul Radio Stations broadcasted the same program about National Republican Festival which was published at newspapers before the 29th of October, 1933. The program was starting with the Turkish National Anthem and broadcasting the ceremony at Ankara. The following parts included the Speech of Atatürk, national poems, and dance songs, conversations about the history of Independence War and the Republican Period, and folkloric melodies.¹⁵⁶

The capital city, Ankara, was the center for the organization and management works of the national festivals. The program of celebrations were prepared in all its aspects by the National Festivals Commission at Ankara and distributed to all officials responsible from organization in other parts of the country and in foreign countries. The Republican People's Party High Commission of National Festivals presented conferences to tell the context and the organization of the celebrations. They aimed to create "a model for celebrating the National Festival in foreign countries" and in all cities of fatherland. In one of those conferences which were about the 10th anniversary of the foundation of the Republic, the Director of Commission stated that the text of the meeting had translated to languages of those foreign countries to well-inform the people about Turkey. Besides, the Ambassadors of Turkey were responsible from festival organizations in foreign countries. (appendix 69)

In addition to the conferences, the Commission published instruction manuals for the City Directories of the RPP which were executing the program in this network. The details of the program had to be performed carefully to convey the meanings and the aims of commemoration. Therefore it was written in the instruction book that "The Festival Committees of each city had to report General Secretary how the celebrations performed successfully according to the model document sent from the Government."¹⁵⁷

Another document that presents the intentions of the Organization Committee on the national aspects of the celebration is the letter of Kütahya Deputy on the 1st of October, 1934. He stated that:

In order to celebrate the National Republic Festival all over the country in the same lively and vivacious way, this program has been prepared benefiting from the last years' 10th Anniversary Celebration

¹⁵⁶ 28 Teşrinevvel [October]1933, *Cumhuriyet Gazetesi*, p.5.

¹⁵⁷ 1934 *Cumhuriyet Yıl Dönümü Kutlama Talimatı*, 1934, (İstanbul: Devlet Matbaası), p.15.

Committee's decisions and inspiring from the experiences and studies of the 10th Anniversary. The program is approved by The General Directory Committee and sent to the ministries of National Defense, the Internal Affairs, the Foreign Affairs and the National Education. I have received the answers from the Ministries that they had conveyed the decisions to sub-committees for celebrating the Republic Festival according to this [attached] program. The instructions for the public chairs and the program are attached to the letter. (appendix 70)

The introduction and the first article of the instruction book pointed out the significance of celebration: "The celebration of anniversaries of the Foundation of the Republic at whole country and foreign states' representative offices is very important for settling down our revolution. Our party's organizations have to support the activities arranged by the state in accordance with laws." (appendix 71) The first article contains the populist idea behind these festivals:

Article 1: The Festival will be celebrated in an enthusiasm which will arouse interest for the people of every city, village and the country, at sea, land and on air, at night and day. (...) The fundamental issue of festival is telling the inspirations of Republic to all classes of society by an energetic, meaningful, attractive celebration. In addition, we have to take precautions for interest and participation of whole society. (appendix 72)

The content of the published book was about the missions of the committees, decorations, ceremonies, parades, visits, meetings, sport activities, conferences, balls and entertainments. The committee of the each settlement (city, town, etc.) consisted of the highest director, highest army official or his representative, mayor, the head of RPP directory, the head of Public House, the director of Education or his/her official. This commission had to prepare a program explaining how, when and where the activities would occur and published the program one week before the festival. If there were not any newspapers in the district the program would be publicized with public announcement. The members would also control the decorations of the buildings and the Republic Squares, propaganda devices (billboards, arches, opening ceremonies of bridges, factories, etc.), the construction of tribunes for 'heroes' (mothers of martyrs and ghazis), officials, directories. The clothes of the participants were especially mentioned in the seventh clause:

7) Everybody wears the newest and cleanest clothes. If it is possible, the party members put the small party flags sent to them for the 10th anniversary on their collars. It will be appropriate to distribute new clothes to the students and the employees which are habitually obtained by schools and official departments. The parents should maintain new

clothes for their children for this day. Moreover, the charities should hand out new clothes and objects to poor people on this day. (appendix 73)

The letter of the Director of Society for the Protection of Children [*Cocuk Esirgeme Kurumu*] to the RPP General Secretary, Recep Peker, explained the studies on the performance of festivals both in Ankara and other cities in 1935. The director expressed:

We are studying for maintaining good and successful celebrations for the day and the week of 23 April Children Festival at Ankara which will be a good model for other cities. Thus we want to film this ceremony. We are asking for your commands to your Secretary's film officials with their equipments to meet with our Department. (appendix 74)

These efforts on creating a ‘model’ for national festivals were part of a memory project. The standardization and repetitive specialty of these performances would maintain the stability and the permanence of the regime. The society had to be trained for being ‘ideal citizens’ who approved the power and its systems. In that sense Hobsbawm states that, modern ‘invented traditions’ mostly establish or symbolize social cohesion or the membership of groups, real or artificial communities.¹⁵⁸ The populist ideology hidden behind the national festivals of Turkey suggested that the new regime “aimed to socialize, by inculcating beliefs, value systems and conventions of behavior.”¹⁵⁹

One of the aspects of national festivals is their symbolic dimension. Politics uses symbolism’s potency to attract the social memory and conquer the imagination of individuals. Sabina Behrenbeck, in her essay on political ceremonies of Nazi Regime in Germany, points out that a political ceremony usually conveys a message by means of signs and symbolic actions, and adds that these means consist of myths, symbols and rituals. Behrenbeck writes that:

The ceremonies of a democratic state, Redslob argued, should not degrade the people to mere spectators, as did the monarchy’s ceremonies, but should be built around the people. The arts, particularly music and poetry, should be the mediators between the state and people.

¹⁵⁸Hobsbawm and Ranger, p. 9.

¹⁵⁹ Hobsbawm and Ranger, p. 9.

Artistic representation of transpersonal values was seen as the key to solemn, yet popular, form of ceremonies.¹⁶⁰

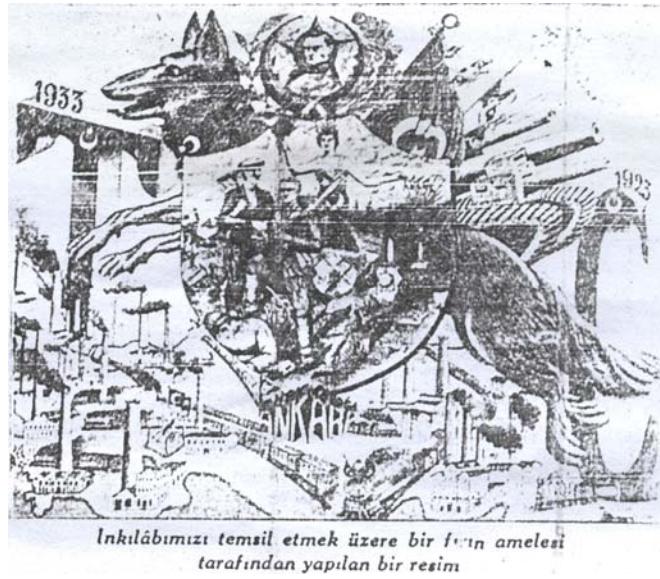


Fig. 3.17 28.10.1933, The Work of a Baker. Source: *Cumhuriyet* Newspaper

This picture drawn by a baker for the 10th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Republic shows how an abstract entity, nation, became effective in the imagination of citizens that is caused by strong efforts on memory construction projects. This picture published in *Cumhuriyet* [Republic] newspaper with a note as “a picture that represents our revolution drawn by a baker employee.” The journalist writes that:

This is not a picture; this is a significant and sensitive representation of our grand revolution, moreover a balance of our revolution. (...) The grey wolf symbolizes the Turkishness and runs towards West. The letter ‘C’, on the right,[the capital letter of *Cumhuriyet* in Turkish], represents our beginning of Republic, and the letter ‘T’, on the left, [the capital letter of *Türkiye* in Turkish] represents our approaching to West in ten years time. The emblem in the middle of wolf above the word ‘Ankara’ is representing the history of our revolution. (...) Above all we are

¹⁶⁰ Sabina Behrenbeck, “The Nation Honours the Dead: Remembrance Days for the Fallen in the Weimar Republic and the Third Reich,” in K. Friedrich (ed.), 2000, *Festive Culture in Germany and Europe: New Approaches to European Festival Culture* (Lewiston: Edwin Mellen Press), p. 307.

seeing our Grand Genius's picture in a star as a symbol of this great revolution. The background consists of Turkey map including new factories, railways and Unknown Soldier Monument.¹⁶¹

Connerton explains that "...ritual functions to communicate shared values within a group and to reduce internal dissension; what rituals tell us, on this view, is how social stability and equilibrium are constituted."¹⁶² Rituals play a major role for the conception of national meanings. They have the power to create reality around the national aspects by psychological effects. The ceremonies of the Turkish Republic were dominated by the government's institutions and "the power of rites based on potency of its symbols and its social context."¹⁶³ The Turkish Revolution needed 'social solidarity and national integration'. The ritualized environment of the national festivals had a persuasive side because of the power felt by citizens. "Ritual action is repetitive and, therefore, often redundant, but these very factors serve as important means of channeling emotion, guiding cognition, and organizing social groups. Symbolization gives the action much more important meaning."¹⁶⁴

When we study on narrations of the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the Republic at the Hippodrome, we get the sense that there was such an ambiance that made people feel the national integrity. That emotional atmosphere in the crowd let them yelling together: "Live long, Gazi! We will never return from your way".¹⁶⁵ These people surrounded with the symbols of Revolution had been yelling, "Live long our Sultan!"¹⁶⁶ during festivals of Old Regime. Although the same society spoke to different heroes of opposite regimes the means what made them excited are the same soul and magic of the festival. It is obvious that the reasons of this atmosphere had been broken by a political shift and transformed to the revolutionary feelings and the ideals of the Republican Period.

Indeed, ritual is an important means of influencing people's ideas about political events, political policies, political systems, and political

¹⁶¹ 28 Teşrinevvel [October] 1933, *Cumhuriyet Newspaper*, p. 6.

¹⁶² Connerton, p. 49.

¹⁶³ D.Kertzer, "The Rites of Power" 1988, *Ritual, Politics and Power* (London and New Heaven: Yale University Press), p. 179.

¹⁶⁴ Kertzer, p. 9.

¹⁶⁵ Enver Behnan, 1934, *Cumhuriyetin Onuncu Yıldönümü Ankara'da Nasıl Kutlandı* (Ankara: Hakimiyet-i Milliye Matbaasi), p. 12.

¹⁶⁶ Velidedeoğlu, p. 2.

leaders. (...) Political understandings are mediated through symbols, and ritual, as a potent form of symbolic representation, is a valuable tool in our construction of political reality.¹⁶⁷

The celebrations of the Turkish Republic became uniform throughout the country by repetitive rituals. Moreover, “ritualization entails the repetitive use of emotionally charged symbols in symbolically significant locations at symbolically appropriate times”¹⁶⁸ This occasion support the permanence and stability of celebrations which were invented at some point and joined the collective memory in time.

Therefore, the nationalistic political mind behind the construction of cities required some political public spaces for national celebrations. The built-environments constructed after the Republican regime gave place to some significant sites for performative and formal practices of celebrations and most of those spaces called “Republican Square”. On the 16th February, 1938 the Minister of the Internal Affairs Sükrü Kaya reported the instructions for the 19th May Sport and Youth Festival to Governor and to the RPP Directorship. The third article about the celebrations expressed that “students (primary, high, university) and sportsmen would gather at sport areas (if there was not any sports area they would be gathered at the Republican Squares) at fifteen o’clock.” (appendix 75) This letter shows the control of the state on development plans of cities was firstly towards national meanings during the Early Republican Period.

Another published document about the 20th Anniversary of the Republican Festival pointed out the rules of preparing the sites under the title of ‘Committees and their Works’ as follows:

Article 5: The committee has to publish and distribute the program which explains how and where the festival is going to be celebrated ten days before the celebration. (...) Article 6: The cities and towns have to be decorated with peculiar ornaments signifying the national festival. We have to pay attention for a) finishing the decorations before the festival day, b) removing the ornaments like triumphal arches after celebration. Article 7: The places of arches and slogans at streets and boulevards have to be determined by the Committee. Article 8: Everyone have to wear their newest and cleanest clothes. Philanthropic institutions should donate clothes to poor people before the celebration. (...) Article 10: The Republican Squares where the festival performed have to be cleaned and arranged. Especially, the decorative signs have

¹⁶⁷ Kertzer, p. 78.

¹⁶⁸ Kertzer, p. 92.

to catch our eyes mostly in these squares. Article 11: A sketch of the Republic Square has to drawn for the security and order of the society before the celebration. The locations of the participants have to be drawn on the sketch and signed carefully by flags and signboards.¹⁶⁹ (fig. 3.18)

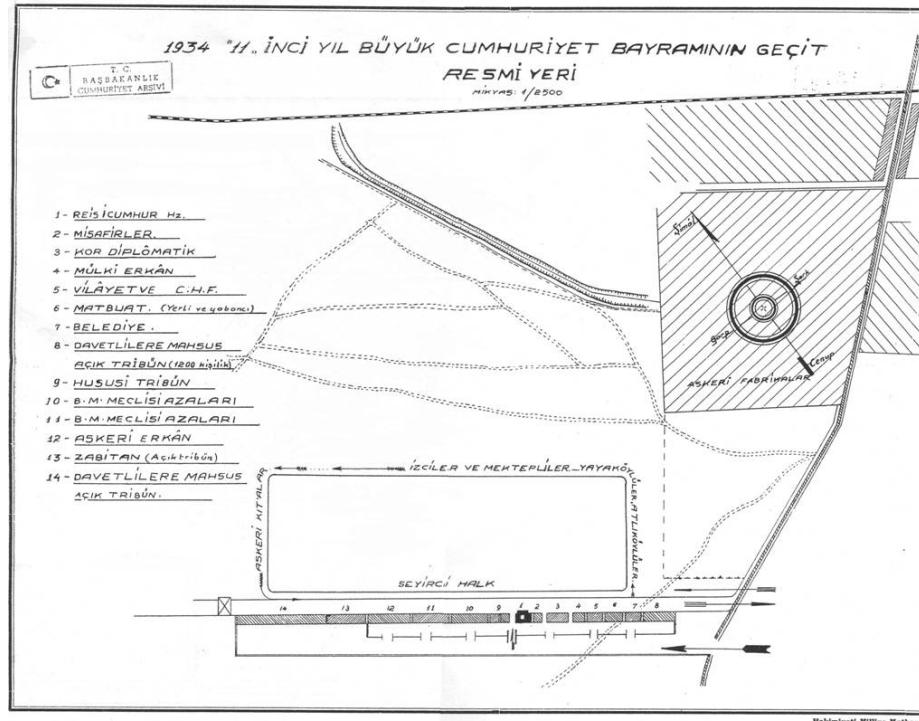


Fig. 3.18 The sketch of the Hippodrome showing the positions of participants the parade in 1934. Source: The Government Archives.

In addition to these, the Hippodrome which was constructed as a race site, called “The Republican Square” of Ankara which was officially used in correspondences, manuals of national festivals.

Security was one of the issues that affects the program and realization of festivals. Kertzer points out, “Ritual serves ... a means of establishing and maintaining social order through the formalization of symbolic behavior, especially when the opposition

¹⁶⁹ Cumhuriyetin 20. Yılı Nasıl Kutlandı, 1943, pp. 6-4.

within society is not sufficiently strong to initiate radical changes.”¹⁷⁰ In the early Republican Turkey, there were communities resist to the new regime, but the security powers of the state detain them before operating. Especially on festival days the government gave importance to security especially in public spaces. The letter of the Ministry of Internal Affairs to the Prime Ministry about the precautions of security offered by Ankara Governor proved the control of the government over whole city during the 1934 Celebrations. According to this report the Minister of Internal Affairs, Kaya, determined the principles of security precautions on the 21st of October, 1934 in a meeting. The Governor reported that:

1. Şükrü Kaya had presented the last attacks of the terrorist groups in Europe and had pointed out the incautiousness of the policemen. Then, he attracted attention to the vigilance of Security Powers of the Turkish Republic and warned about the precautions for similar terrorist attacks at Ankara on the festival day.
2. The Ankara Governor, Nevzat Tandoğan, explained that they divided the security precautions into two as day and night. (appendix 76)

Precautions during daytime were grouped as: Between Çankaya and Assembly, at Assembly, Between Assembly and Hippodrome, at Hippodrome. It is mentioned in the letter that these security proposals were checked out one year before, on the 10th Anniversary. It should be suggested that the government gave extraordinary importance to the security because the policemen controlled not only the public spaces but also the houses. It was written that: Article 1.c: When President Ghazi came through Assembly from Çankaya, the people can only stand and stop at places where policemen give permission. The other side of the road will be forbidden for stopping and gathering. (...)

Article 1.d: The public residences at both sides of the road [Atatürk Boulevard] and their guest's general missions will be determined and investigated secretly. If there are any suspicious people, the security powers will take measures.

Article 1.g: The workers of the buildings under construction along the road will move to other locations. (...)

At Celebration Site (Hippodrome)

Article 4.a: The area at the opposite of President's tribune will be curtained with policemen.

At night: (...) The people who want to make a petition to the President will be investigated by policemen. (...)¹⁷¹

¹⁷⁰ Kertzer, pp. 170-169.

¹⁷¹ Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 21.10.1934. Unpublished Official Document, no: 030.10/198.352.18.

The military and the youth were the permanent aspects of these ‘invented traditions’. “The military element in rituals symbolized the necessity of struggle and sacrifice without which the nation would not exist.”¹⁷² The new generation in celebrations was the signifier of the new regime and “incorporated the cultural and political representation of the state ideology of ‘development’.”¹⁷³

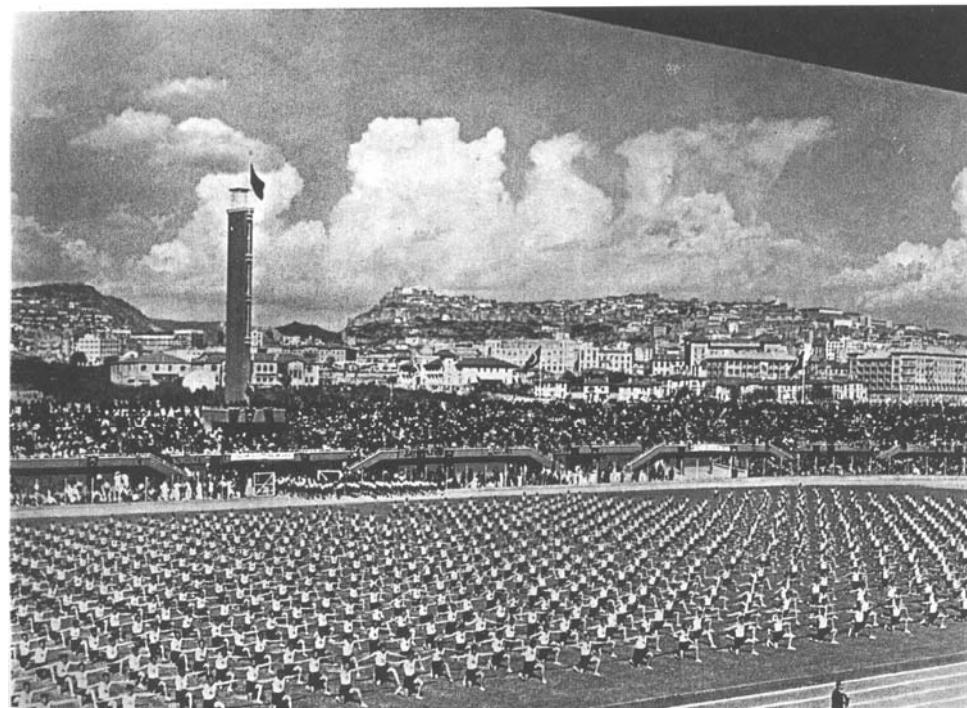


Fig. 3.19 19.05.1936, National Youth and Sport Festival, Ankara 19th May Stadium. Source: *La Turqie Kemaliste*.

The Republican People Party Program of 1935 emphasized the ‘training of body’ which is a result of ideals of ‘national socialist movements’ in Europe in the 1930s.

¹⁷⁴ The fiftieth article of the Program explained the relation between Turkish Youth

¹⁷² Kertzer, p. 129.

¹⁷³ Abidin Kusno, 2000, *Behind the Postcolonial* (USA: New York University), p. 106.

¹⁷⁴ Özbudun, pp. 151-150.

and nationalism. According to this article: “The Turkish Youth will be brought up by an ideology which makes them sacrifice themselves for a mission of protecting their fatherland and the revolution. We are going to train their bodies to feed their national beliefs and to give them health. In order to maintain successful results, we have to develop the way of thinking, determining and enterprising of Turkish youth under hard discipline. (...) the sport and revolution treatment will be the premise ideal. New institutions and spaces will be constructed for sports”.¹⁷⁵ (fig. 3.19)

The 19th May was approved as the National Youth and Sport Festival in 1936 instead of the 16th of May Plane Festival.¹⁷⁶ This tradition immediately fulfilled its meanings and aspects by decisions and correspondences of politicians. The letter written by the General Secretary of Republican People’s Party, dated 04.07.1936 proves the invention of rituals and their back-up institutions with these sentences:

We have decided to celebrate the day of Ataturk’s landing to *Samsun*, the 19th May, as Sports Festival as a result of the desire in the last Congress of Sport. The Ministry of Culture informed the schools that the Gymnastic Festival would be celebrated on the same day while Turkish Sport Association informed its institutions. (...) Apart from that, I am asking for your support in adding the *Halkevi* to these performances. (appendix 77)

Şükrü Kaya reported that “the 19th May was the first step for awakening physical and moral progress. This day which will be called as the 19th May, Sport and Youth Festival, will be a device to inculcate citizens ideal of beautiful, active, honest and brave human-beings; air, light, water, mountain love and to populate hygiene, powerfulness and beauty of society. This is the understanding of the Republican People’s Party”. (appendix 78)

The program of the celebrations was published and approved by the ministers. The document written to the Directorate of Republican People’s Party and the Governor dated the 16th of February, 1938 criticized the ceremonies organized the year before and offered to add four new articles to exercise more exciting and attractive festival. When we analyze the instruction document of the festival it is realized that the tradition of National Festival reached to a quality. The need to search for this quality made organizers to criticize the framework of the festivals. By the time they realized

¹⁷⁵ Özbudun, p. 150.

¹⁷⁶ Özbudun, p. 146.

what was needed in festivals, how the spatial activities could dominate the festival, and how festivals could make Turkish Nation known by other nations.

A letter written by Turkey's Ambassador to Serbia, Safvet Ürfi Netin in October 1938 shows the success of the constructions of the new regime in Turkey. This document exposes the importance and necessity of commemorative ceremonies in forming national identity and unity. It should be suggested that the Turkish People who were living abroad 'imagined the nation' by celebrating these national festivals. The Consul wrote:

I and my friends are glad to reach the 15th Anniversary of the Turkish Republic which is led by our Great Chief Atatürk. I want to notify the points that are written below:

On the 29th October morning, the Moslems in Serbia opened the Ankara Radio and listened to parade in highest honor. When Turkish people came to Consulate, they were still under the influence of celebrations and were crying. The congratulation letters which were sent from other parts of Serbia informed that the celebrations had been followed there, too. On the other side, Moslems who does not have any radios, gathered in Turkish cafes and listened to the announcer on foot. In addition, the announcer animated the scenes successfully. Thus, we felt great excitement and imagined that we were participating to the celebrations in Ankara. (appendix 79)

3.2.3 Tenth Anniversary Celebrations

Every tenth anniversary of gaining power has special significance for the nations. First of all, the society and the administrative units review their own past and criticize the present situation throughout the achievements and failures of the state and the guiding principles of the regime. Pamela Sweet believes that national holidays support the foundation of myths of the state which give coherence to a state's past and build consensus about a state's guiding principles. In her book *Celebrating the Republic without Republicans: The Reichsverfassungstag in Berlin, 1929-32*, she states that the *Verfassungstag* celebration in 1929 was a turning point. The tenth anniversary celebration demonstrated conscious attempts made by the republican leaders to compete aggressively with Nazi and Communist counter-myths and to showcase the advantages of the republican life.¹⁷⁷

¹⁷⁷ Pamela Sweet, p.282

In that sense, The 10th Anniversary of the Republican Festival in Turkey had given a chance of criticizing the success of the new regime. Nezahat Demirhan points out:

The ten years passing over the foundation of the Republic was the most critic and important period in Turkey. (...) The Turkish people and foreign nations were suspicious in the sustainability of the new Regime during the first decade of the Republic.¹⁷⁸

Therefore, the government gave more attention to the festival for removing such kind of doubts. Here, the Republican Regime's concern will be on the way of constructing national unity and identity through the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the Republic.

3.2.3.1 The Preparations

Firstly, the government began the preparations by putting laws into force. A group of deputies prepared a bill which mentioned the importance of conveying the festival tradition to the future generations and brought it to the Assembly on the 9th of June, 1933. They pointed out that:

(...)We believe that these preparations which are appropriate for the significance of the 10th Anniversary are not only a gratitude for our honored and successful past. Furthermore, this festival day is necessary to entrust future generations with tradition of modernization.¹⁷⁹

This proposal was approved as the law number 2305 with the title “Celebrating the Tenth Anniversary of the Foundation of the Republic” on the 11th of June, 1933. Some other laws followed this main law and realized the legitimacy of all organizations.¹⁸⁰

The written decree dated the 6th of July, 1933 expressed the principles of the commissions, committees and boards of cities which were responsible from the organization of the 10th Anniversary. According to this document, there would be a High Committee gathered by some deputies, ministers and their officials. The most important mission of this committee was to appoint representatives to other cities for

¹⁷⁸ Nezahat Demirhan, December 1997, “Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nin Onuncu Yıl Kutlamaları,” *Atatürk Araştırma Merkezi Dergisi* Vol.13 (39), p. 141.

¹⁷⁹ Elif Eke, October 1998, “Cumhuriyetin 10. Yıldönümü’nün Kutlanması Etkinlikleri İç ve Dış Basındaki Yankıları,” *Belgelerle Türk Tarihi* Vol.21, p.17.

¹⁸⁰ The laws with the number: 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321.

organizing an identical festival all over the Turkey. (appendix 80) The third article of the law 2305 stated that these committees would set the structure of celebrations on the themes that presenting the successes of the Republic during last ten years and aims of Republic in the future.¹⁸¹ For this reason, the High Committee prepared manuals including the program of celebrations at villages and published it in *Yurt* [Fatherland] newspaper.¹⁸²

According to the law 2318 the expenses of the celebrations were detached from the government budget of the year 1933 and 50.000 TL of this amount was obtained by making reductions from the budgets of all ministries.¹⁸³ The letter of National Education Ministry to Prime Ministry dated 24th of July, 1933 proved that the government organized the price lists of the activities and informed the ministries about them in details. Afterwards, the ministries checked the lists and put out the works to tender. Thus, the National Education Minister asked the Prime Minister for the approval of the tendering for the urgent works of the celebration which cost 7.500 TL. (appendix 81) In addition, these finances were controlled by the City Committee of Ankara at center and the Town Committees at towns and countries.

The Soviet Government gave planes as a gift to the Turkish army which would join the festival flights.¹⁸⁴ At the same time, fifty billions red and white papers symbolizing our flag would be distributed by planes to all over the country for explaining the significance of the anniversary.

The first article of law 2305 declared that the festival would take three days and the government offices would be on holiday. Since Ankara was the center of the Government, the celebrations had to be more impressive than other parts of Turkey. The city would have guests from other cities and foreign nations. The transportation costs of two hundred special guests and some participants of parades would be exceptional.¹⁸⁵ Apart from that, the tram company of Istanbul would sell the tickets with %33 discount.¹⁸⁶ In addition, the security precautions of the city prepared in

¹⁸¹ Eke, p.18.

¹⁸² Demirhan p. 145.

¹⁸³ Eke, p.18.

¹⁸⁴ Demirhan, p. 146.

¹⁸⁵ Eke, p.18.

¹⁸⁶ 28 Teşrinevvel [October] 1933, *Cumhuriyet Newspaper*, p. 6.

details and the security powers increase the number of their officials with the policemen came from İstanbul.

The official documents proved that these security precautions had been experienced in celebrations before 1933. The written decrees dated 22nd of October, 1930 stated that 120 policemen came to Ankara from İstanbul. At the same time, 750 scouts of İstanbul came to Ankara to join the parade in 1930. (appendix 82)

The government had published stamp series especially for the Tenth and Fifteenth Anniversaries of the Republic and encouraged the society to sending postcards by making % 50 discounts on the bills of posting and telegraph during festival days.¹⁸⁷ Eviatar Zarubavel believes that stamps on specific dates are one of the main official commemorative rituals marking anniversaries of major historical events in many countries.¹⁸⁸ In that sense, the conceptual frame of the stamps and postcards were mainly focused on presentations such; the parade of soldiers, the fleet of planes and the parade of scouts. In addition some metaphors and myths were used to create an impressive effect on society. The portrait of Atatürk, the war memorials and such designs presenting the number ‘ten’ like a shining sun are some of the examples of this symbolism. (fig.3.20)



Fig. 3.20 Stamps, Source: Catalogue of PTT Library.

¹⁸⁷ Eke, p. 18.

¹⁸⁸ Eviatar Zerubavel, “Calendars and History: A Comparative Study of the Social Organization of National Memory,” in Jeffrey K. Olick (ed.), 2003, *States of Memory* (Durham and London: Duke University Press), p. 302.

3.2.3.2 The Spatial Organizations and the Celebrations at Ankara

It should be suggested that the 10th anniversary of the Foundation of the Turkish Republic was a good example of an officially recognized ‘mass-producing’ organization. The success of the government in producing masses was obvious as Ankara’s population had increased to one hundred thousand from eighty thousand people before the festival began. Not only hotels but also vacant rooms of the family houses and schools were reserved for visitors. Beside officials, students and foreign visitors, villagers came to Ankara from rural parts of the country. There were also foreign journalists who were appointed for reporting the festival.¹⁸⁹

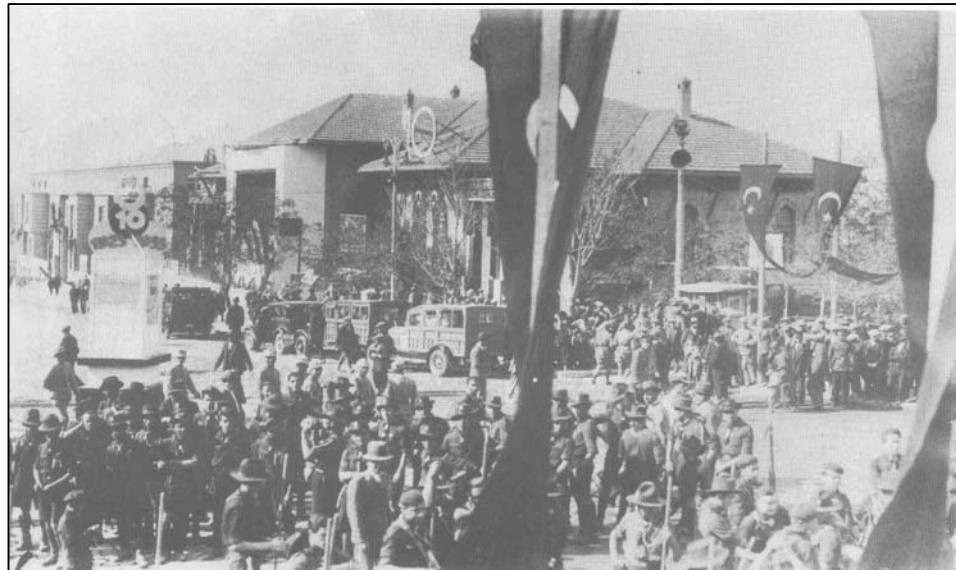


Fig. 3.21 Scouts and citizens waiting in front of the Assembly, 29.10.1933.
Source: Ankara Posta Kartları ve Belge Fotoğrafları Arşivi Kataloğu.

The Ankara committee of the Festival had sub-committees which were constituted according to main activities of celebrations. They were The Program Committee, The Parade Committee, The Villagers Committee, The Torchlight Procession Committee, and The Billboard Committee. The director of meetings of these committees was

¹⁸⁹ Behnan , p. 3.

Governor Nevzat Tandoğan. He was responsible from the arrangements of Republican Square (Hippodrome) together with the Director of Technical Works, Fuat *Bey*.

The festival committee of Ankara organized the spatial arrangements according to significance of the festival. The public spaces were decorated with materials symbolizing the Turkish nation. (fig.3.21) The facades of the houses and the apartments were covered with flags. There were twenty two types of posters and three hundred mottos designed in red and white colors of national flag. The state conveyed national messages to public by the sentences written on these posters such; ‘Turkish Nation is a unity that can not be destroyed’, ‘Turkish Military is the essence of nation’, or ‘The passing ten years of the Republic represents the power of Turk’.¹⁹⁰

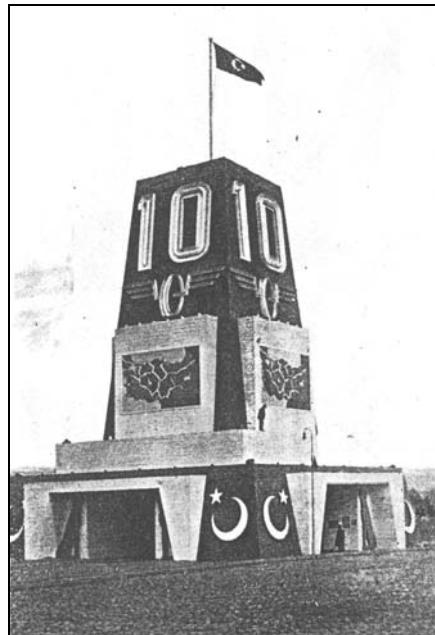


Fig. 3.22 D.D.Y. Muvakkat Monument, Ankara. Source: Journal of Mimar, 1933.

As the main purpose of the festival was creating the national unity and identity, the history of the nation became a considerable theme for the decorations. The

¹⁹⁰ Behnan, p. 4.

commemorative pictures expressing the contrasts between old and new regime and the figures telling the civilizations of Turkey were some of those designs directly related with the imagination of the society.¹⁹¹

Moreover, the usage of symbols and myths for the spatial arrangements interact directly with the memory of the people. According to Behnan's notes on the 10th Anniversary celebrations: "The Republican People's Party building was decorated with laurel tree leaves and lightened with lamps with the shape of six arrows. People who were passing through the street noticed the lamps on the building and honored with the rosette of six arrows fixed to their collars."¹⁹²

The triumphal arches and columns were one of the arrangements peculiar to national festivals. Although the designers of these arches were various in professions, some Turkish architects had studied on them. The limitation in time and construction materials affected most of the projects. According to an essay in *Mimar* journal, Architect Bedrettin Hamdi designed the most successful 10th Anniversary work of Ankara.¹⁹³ It was a prismatic arch standing over a twenty meters high cube. The number ten was written on top of it. As it was designed for Directorate of National Railways, it was located in front of the Ankara Station. Four big maps of railroads in Turkey were put on the arch which was lightening at night.¹⁹⁴ (fig.3.22) Another 'modernist' and grand triumphal arch was built at Republic Square (Hippodrome). The number ten and six principles of Party were written on this arch which was ornamented by flags.¹⁹⁵

The competition for the Hippodrome and Stadium Complex of Ankara had concluded but the construction of Italian project was not started, yet. However, the Ankara Municipality had finished the leveling of the site with soil and pebble stones before the festival began. The tribunes with the capacity of ten thousand persons were constructed for the spectators of the parade. On the opposite side of these tribunes the tribunes for President, ministries, ambassadors, foreign visitors, deputies, war veterans, and officials were built. The press tribunes were near these VIP

¹⁹¹ "Cumhuriyetin Her On Yılı," October 1999, *Belgelerle Türk Tarihi Dergisi* Vol. 33, p. 30.

¹⁹² Behnan, p. 4.

¹⁹³ "Onuncu Yıl Tak ve Sütunları," 1933, *Mimar* Vol. 11, pp. 352-351.

¹⁹⁴ Behnan, p.5.

¹⁹⁵ "Cumhuriyetin Her On Yılı," October 1999, p. 32.

tribunes. These temporary tribunes were constructed by timbers and decorated with cherry laurels, posters, portraits of Atatürk and flags. There was also a radio sound system for broadcasting a live program to other cities.¹⁹⁶ (fig.3.23)



Fig. 3.23 The parade of the sportsmen with bicycles, 29.10.1933. Source: Publications of Ministry of Culture.

There were nearly eighty thousand people at the Republican Square on 29th of October morning. The participants of parade were arranged in an order at 9 o'clock at the north side of square. The Commander of Army Corps was responsible from all participants of parade including soldiers, scouts, students, sportsmen and people.

Atatürk and his comrades had a reception ceremony in front of the Grand National Assembly at quarter past nine. The radio announced the practices of this reception to the people waiting for Atatürk at Hippodrome. Then President Atatürk; The Director of General Staff Fevzi Çakmak; Prime Minister İsmet İnönü; and the guest, Soviet War Superintendent Police Varalışof arrived to site at 10 o'clock by two

¹⁹⁶ Behnan, p.9.

automobiles. The citizens were cheering and crying while they were passing the way through their tribunes.

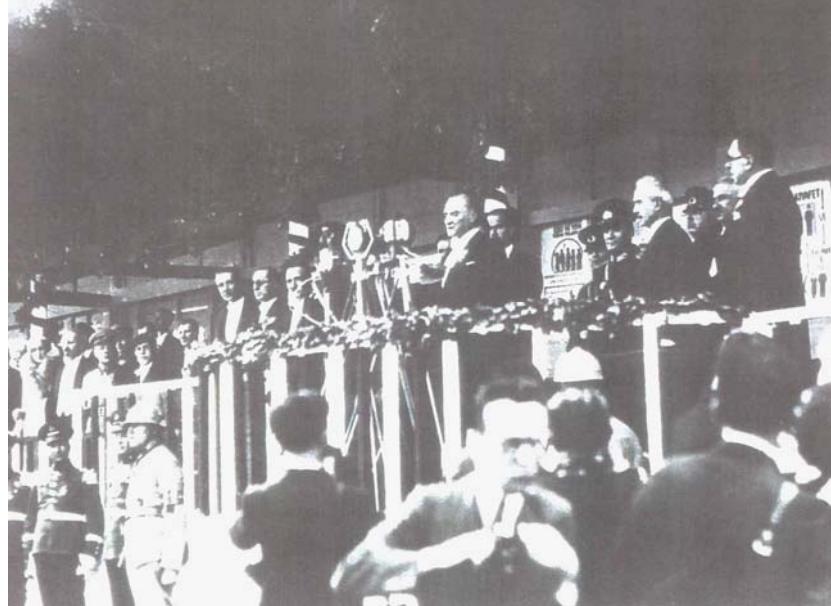


Fig. 3.24 29.10.1933, Festival of Republic, Hippodrome. Source: The Publications of Ministry of Culture.

Atatürk was the ‘collective body and will’¹⁹⁷ of Turkish Republic. As Kertzer explains, “Rites of new nations often revolve around the image of heroic figure leading his people to the Promised Land.”¹⁹⁸ Here, Atatürk was attracting all the attention of people on his bodily practices during the celebration. After the National Anthem, he started his well-known speech on the occasion of the 10th Anniversary of the Republic at five past eleven. (fig.3.22) He finished his speech with these sentences:

Turkish Nation!

¹⁹⁷ Kusno, p. 103.

¹⁹⁸Kertzer, 1988, “The Rites of Power,” p.178.

In every decade which passes into eternity, I wholeheartedly wish that you celebrate this great national holiday with ever great honors, happiness, peace and tranquility. Happy is he who says "I am a Turk."

Everybody listened to this speech in great silence and enthusiasms. Afterwards, the band played the 10th Anniversary Anthem and people sang the anthem by the help of papers distributed to them before.¹⁹⁹

The parade began with brass band. The band walked through the tribune of the President and stopped for a while to salute him. Then, the soldiers of the Fourth Army Corps marched through the parade way between the tribunes of citizens' and VIP tribunes. One hundred army planes were flying over the Hippodrome while the motorized security powers were passing. There were 4500 scouts, students, Republican People's Party members, villagers waiting for their turn. This parade took one and half hours and finished at thirty five past one p.m. Then, the people started to leave the Republican Square and walked through the city center. While they were walking, the radio was broadcasting national songs and people were singing.

The torchlight procession started at half past eight in the evening after firing 101 artilleries. Then, people stopped walking for one minute silence and factories and automobiles stroke their horns for ten minutes to show their respect to the martyrs. The participants of the procession gathered at *Hakimiyet-i Milliye* Square and marched through the People's House. There were officials and soldiers in the procession; however it was less official than the parade at Hippodrome. The citizens were carrying torches and singing national anthems while they were walking through the roads and squares. People celebrated the anniversary until morning at squares, ballrooms, cinemas and theatres.

There were three official balls at night. The ball at Ankara Palace was one of the most popular traditions of this festival since the 1920s. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs had organized a ball for 1929 celebrations. It was so attractive that the organizers thought that feast should be more professional if the gold gilding dish set kept by the Directorate of National Palaces at İstanbul had been brought to Ankara. A written decree was approved for this occasion. (appendix 83)

¹⁹⁹ Behnan, p. 15.

Atatürk attended the ball at Ankara Palace at two o'clock a.m. The precautions of security units were very hard in front of the Palace. The people, who were standing and watching guests of Ball at foreground of Palace, were curtained with cavalry policemen. (appendix 84) Then the President visited the balls of People's House and Military House.

The program of the 30th of October started with commemorating the martyrs of Independence War at Cebeci Sakarya Monument. The Public and Orator Podiums were one of the most important activities of the program.(fig. 3.25) Every citizen who made an application to the register book could tell his/her feelings and memorials in these podiums from nine o'clock to seventeen o'clock. They were constructed in front of the monument at Hakimiyet-i Milliye Square, Samanpazari Park, and Hamamönü Square. *Ziraat* Institution, *Numune* Hospital Pavilion, many exhibitions and movies were opened on the second day of festival. In addition, the people entertained in the streets and squares by listening folk songs and dancing in traditional patterns like *sinsin*, *misket*, *köroğlu*, *zeybek*. There were also traditional *Cirit* games at Station and Cebeci Squares.



Fig. 3.25 The Public Podium at Hakimiyet-i Miliye Square, Ankara; 29.10.1935.
Source: The Journal of Ülkü.

The Soil Ceremony was performed on the third day of the festival. It was an invention of the organizers of the 10th Anniversary celebrations. The ceremony started with a procession in front of the Public House at 10 o'clock in the morning. Five thousand people walked through the roads of Samanpazari, Hakimiyeti Milliye Square, and arrived to Republican Square. While the students were carrying the signs in the shape of numbers 1923 and 1933, one hundred *Zeybek* were singing the Ankara Anthem. Meanwhile, the soldiers were carrying the huge portrait of Atatürk. The four meters high statue of Atatürk was being carried by a lorry. Some symbolic objects signifying the Independence War, martyrs, modernization, reforms, industrialization, piece pacts, and Republican regime were taken part in the parade.

The Director of Department of Religious Affairs, the Governor of Ankara, the Director of Public Houses, a mother of a martyr, a ghazi, a girl and a boy took soil by their hands and covered it with Turkish flags for presenting them to Atatürk. This practice signified the gratitude of Turkish people to Atatürk and their national promise for the permanence of the national unity and solidarity. After the speeches of some officials, the ceremony ended with anthem of the 10th Year Anniversary at two o'clock. The celebrations continued at Public Houses and streets until the morning.

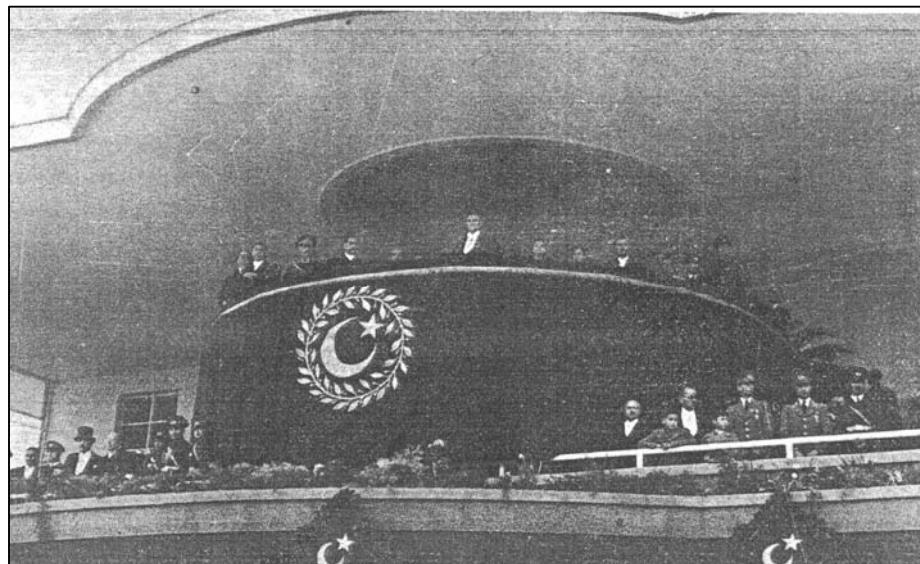


Fig. 3.26 The first celebration at Hippodrome after the construction, 29.10.1936.
Source: The Journal of Karınca Kooperatif.

The tradition of celebrating national festivals at Hippodrome began with the Tenth Anniversary of the Republic. Although the quality of space as a Republican Square was not sufficient, the success of the organization transformed the significance of the Horse Race Site in the memory of society.

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

This study on the national celebrations at Hippodrome of Ankara intended to explore the effects of the interaction between social memory and space for the nation-construction process of Early Republican Period. In order to begin our research, we have briefly unfolded the aspects of nationalism throughout the studies of the critics who considered nation as a movement and creation. Then, we consider that the constitution of the Turkish national identity and unity was the main point of the national state and underlined in many occasions during the Early Republican Period. The new Republican regime aimed at cutting its relations with Ottoman Empire and caliphate by redefining the society. Although there had been some nationalistic movements before the new regime, the projects of this period tried to constitute a new type of citizen and a new type of culture through the ideology of a new nation-state.

To begin our research, we defined Turkish case of nationalism by the conceptions of Hobsbawm and Anderson. These two critics improve their studies through the concretizing the abstractions of nationalism. Moreover, they emphasized the importance of meaning and representation in order to inculcate the concept of nation-ness into the society. We have studied the Hobsbawm's contribution in regarding nation as a creation and construction of cultural engineers. They design symbols, mythologies, histories and organize national festivals, sporting contests and the like which are entitled with the term 'invented tradition'. Apart from that, we have mentioned the definitions of Anderson on the modern cultural artifacts that depend on the imagination of the people. He considered that the modern conditions of the age provisioned the imagined nation into existence.

As Hobsbawm and Anderson mentioned the need for the continuity of the nation and the agents that supply the consciousness and sensitivity for the nation, the collective and mass consumed practices were taken into consideration. It was certain that social memory and its representations were unavoidable issues for the nation-construction process. Therefore Connerton's studies on the commemorative ceremonies and

bodily performances were put on the nationalistic agenda as a dimension of social memory. We examined that social memory of the Turkish nation was constructed in parallel with nation-building projects and an active component of the politics.

It is only after that, we realize how national festivals at Hippodrome located in the structure of society and in the frame of the capital city. At first, we have regarded Hippodrome as an important aspect of the development plan of Ankara. Thus, we mentioned the projects for the construction of the city through the nationalist purposes of the new regime and unfolded the elements that were effective in this creation. It is certain that Ankara was regarded as the center of the government and had fully political character. It would be a model for other cities of the country so it had to preserve the elements that represented the social, cultural and political dynamics of the nation. Furthermore the technical achievements of the building process had a political character, since they were considered as the success of the new regime and modernization projects.

Secondly, we have unfolded that the construction of Hippodrome was not only related with the commemorative ceremonies. The horse races were a regular social activity for the people and the politicians. Although the spatial arrangements had not been sufficient, the existence of national elements and political features directed the improvement of the site and popularized the horse races as a part of social transformation and modernization.

In addition, sport activities had been invented as a representation of political power in European nations and also in Turkey before 1930s. They provided the combination of social and political traditions. We have unfolded that, the intuitions and statesmen of Turkey aimed to create the new kind of citizen which was an image of hygienic society and they fully support the construction of sport sites which could constitute the medium for these national purposes. Thus, the development plan of the capital city included sport areas which were a model for the other cities of Turkey. The politicians brought front their ideas about constructing a grand sport complex in Ankara which would represent our nation successfully in international milieu. In this respect, the construction of Hippodrome was not contemplated alone, rather it was considered as a part of a sport complex.

Thirdly, we have realized that the interaction between space and performances of the national celebrations emerged a need for a public space where the program of the festivals could be performed effectively. An idea of festival place and a sport complex including a parade way had been mentioned in the revision projects of development plans of Ankara. However, it was interesting that the construction of such sport complex began with the need for a site for official parades.

Then, we have examined the construction of Hippodrome and realized that the project was achieved despite the technical and financial disabilities. The important point is that, the design and construction processes of the site were under the control of government and legitimized by laws. We observe that, the developments in the organization of national festivals suggested the importance of Hippodrome for commemorative performances. Therefore, our argument was based on the case that, the significance of the Hippodrome was not arisen in time, rather the construction of Hippodrome had some national meanings and the nation-state insisted on constructing it in order to represent its existence to society and create national unity.

After analyzing the Hippodrome case as an outcome of the construction of the new capital city and purposes of the new regime, our concern in the rest of the research was through unfolding the structure of national festivals. It is certain that, national festivals of Turkey are the invention of political regime to concretize the abstractions of nationalism. The national festivals shelter the representations of social memory and locate them in the society's imagination by its performative, operative and legitimized constitution. We realize that the political character of national festivals is combined with the social production of the nation and this politicization structure collectively consumed celebrations. Meanwhile, the space presents a frame for this arrangement with its materialistic existence. Moreover, the symbolic and ritualistic aspects of the festivals conquer the imagination of the society in time and the re-enactment of the activities at regular times at specific site constitutes a social memory for a space.

Hence, we examine the celebration of the 10th Anniversary of Foundation of Republic to unfold the beginning of the formation of social memory for Hippodrome case. Our research makes clear that, the most important aspect of the national festivals is the program which reveals organization of time, space, performers and

spectator. The organization needs an institutional back-up which prepares the medium of the festival by inventing, materializing and popularizing the values that the power aimed to inculcate into society.

Considering all points of view, this study on the national festivals of Early Republican period at Hippodrome is an intension for exploring how social memory creates the society and how the society makes the social memory. In this concept, the national meanings of the festivals and the Hippodrome are considered as both productive outcomes of construction of memory. However, we realize that memory is an active fact that continually re-made new values and serve new structures. Thus, this study should be examined by unfolding the transformations in the political and social structure of Turkish nation and its effects on national festivals at Hippodrome after Early Republican Period.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 0.0.1924, Unpublished Official Document, no:272..0.0.80.3.8..11., (in Ottoman Arabic Alphabet), transcribed by Mustafa Gençoğlu. Original text is as:

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Mübadele [takas], İmar ve İskan Vekaleti [antet]

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nin makarr-ı idaresi [hükümet merkezi] olan Ankara şehrinin bir an evvel, bi'l cümle vesâit-i medeniyyeye mâlik bir ma'mure olması Cumhuriyet için mesâil'i [meseleler] müsta'cileden [acil olan] ve mesâil-i esâsiyedendir. Heyet-i Vekile bu hususta mutâbiktir. Maksadı istihsâl [üretmek, meydana getirmek] için şimdîye kadar görüşülmüş nukâdin [noktaların] hâl-i hazırlıyla yapılacak mevâdin imkan-ı tahakkuku hakkında ale'l-müfredât ber-vechi-âti [aşağıda] arz-ı ma'lumât ediyorum. 340 sene-i mâliyesi bidâyetinde işe başlayabilmek için âtide [gelecekde] şerh [açıklama,yorumlama] olunan umûmi planı müstacilen tesbit etmeye lüzum vardır. Ankara için düşünülen umûmi plan ber-vechi-âtidir.

Appendix 2

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 0.0.1924, Unpublished Official Document, no:272..0.0.80.3.8..11., (in Ottoman Arabic Alphabet), transcribed by Mustafa Gençoğlu. The original text is as:

- 1) Ankara Şehremaneti Kânunu Dahiliye Vekâletinde ihmâr [hazır] olummuş gibidir. Kânun-i sâni [ocak ayı] haftasına kadar bu muâmeleyi herhalde bitireceğiz. Emanet başmühendisi yeni şehirler tertibât ve te'sisâtında mütehassis bir ecnebi mühendisi Ankara Şehremânetine merbût [bağlı] olarak istihdâm olunacaktır. Bu mütehassis devletçe düşünülen ecnebi mütehassisler meyânında hesap ve ücreti devlet bütçesinden olunması düşünülüyor.
- 2) Ankara Planı: Nâfia Vekili Muhtar Beyefendi riyâsetinde bir encümen ihmâr etmektedir. Bu plan şehrin te'sisât ve inşaat-i müsta'cilesini te'min edecek surette Kânun-i sâni bidâyetinde [başlangıç] hazırlır. Eski plan Mayıs nihayetine kadar bir müteşebbis Keşfiyat Kumpanyası tarafından deruhâ [üstüne almak] olunmak üzere muamelesi ikmal edilmişdir. Belediyenin tasdikine mütevakkıftır. Bu muamelenin Kânun-i sâni bidâyetine kadar ikmal ettirilmesi Dâhiliye Vekâlet-i Celilesinden rica olunur.
- 3) Lağım: Lağım tasavvurâtının [tasavvurlar] mükemmel plan üzerinde Keşfiyat Kumpanyası tarafından tesbit olunması mukerrerdır [kararlaştırma]. Lağımın bi'l-fil inşaatı Şehremaneti tarafından vücuda getirilecektir.
- 4) Su Tedârik ve Tevzi [dağıtım]: Evkaf Vekâleti Ankara'nın su ihtiyacını tesviyeye talib ve müteşebbstir. Teşebbüsün katiyet kesbetmesi, Şehremâneti teşkilatına ve ondan da mühim olarak Evkaf Vekâleti'nin İstanbul Tepebaşı Bahçesi hakkındaki muâmele-i maliyesinin İstanbul Belediyesi tarafından katiyet kesbetmesine mütevakkıftır. Dâhiliye Vekâletinden bu muamelenin Kânun-i sâni bidâyetine kadar behemahal [kesinlikle] intâc [netice vermek] ettirilmesi bi'l-hassa rica olunur.
- 5) Elektrik: Şehrin elektrik tenviri [aydınlatma] medeni hayat için müsta'cil ve elzemdir. Nihayet Mart'ta elektrik teşebbüsâtının katiyet ile faaliyat sahasına girmesi matlûbdur. Bütün şehrin asrî ve medenî usulde elektrik ihtiyacının temini için ecnebi sermayeli bir şirketin davet ve teşebbüsüne imkan daima aranılmalı ve temin olunmalıdır. Bu esasa halel gelmemek üzere müsta'cil teşebbüs olarak Dâhiliye Vekâleti'nin icraati bir an evvel intac olunmalıdır. Heyet-i Vekilenin bu babta surat-i tenvîri bi'l-hassa rica olunur.
- 6) Mesakin [konutlar] ve Mebâni [binalar] İnşası: 340 Mart bidâyetinden itibaren mesâkin inşaatına herhalde başlamak lazımdır.

- a) Bu hususta birinci sağlam müteşebbis Evkaf Vekâletidir. Tepebaşı satış muamelesi intâc olunduğu halde Vekâlet-i müşârun [işaretle gösterilen] ileyhâ beş yüz bin liralık bir sermaye ile plana tevfikan [uyarak] mesâkin inşaatına martta başlayabilecektir. Bu münasebetle dördüncü maddeye müteferri (?) rica Dâhiliye Vekâlet-i Celilesi nezdinde tekrar te'yid olunur.
 - b) Hususi sermaye ile mebâni inşaatı için hiçbir fırsat ve suhûlet [kolaylık] fevt [kayıbetme] olunmamaktadır ve olunmamalıdır. Şimdiye kadar müracaat edenlerden birisi Reşîd Apaz (?) ve şürekasının bir buçuk milyon liralık inşaat teklifleridir. Bu teklif elyevm Maliye Vekâlet-i Celilesindedir. Mebâni inşa edilecek arazinin takriben yüzde seksen beşine mutasarrif olan Evkaf Vekâleti bu mesele ile doğrudan doğruya alakadar görülmektedir. Binâenâleyh cihet-i maliyesi hakkında mutâlaat-ı lazimesiyle beraber Maliye Vekâletinin süratle Evkaf Vekâlet-i Celilesini de alakadar etmiş ve teklif müsta'cilen bir şkil-i ameli ve tatbiki verilmesi Maliye ve Evkâf vekâletlerinden bi'l-hassa rica olunur.
 - c) Bir Fransız şirketi Evkaf ile mebâni inşaatı nokta-i nazarından muzâkerelerdir. Fakat Fransızların umûmi bir siyaset-i maliye icabı olarak Frank ikrâz [borç verme] ve Frank istifa etmek esasında musırr [ısrarcı] olmaları şimdilik müzakerelerin neticelenmesine mani görünmektedir. Fransızlar ve İtalyanlar ve ihtimalen diğer milletler kendi paralarının rayicini muhafaza ve i'lâ [yükseletemek] için böyle bir siyaset-i maliyede ısrar edeceklerinden Maliye ve Evkaf Vekâletlerinin bu hususta serian [cabukça] karar vererek bi'l-cümle teşebbüsât-ı mâliye ve iktisâdiyede hükümetimize bir esas-ı vahid [yalnız] tayinine süratle delâlet [yol gösterme, aracılık] ve teklifâtta bulunmaları rica olunur.
 - d) İsviçreli Kanbamos (?) Şirketi de bir mahalle inşaatı için "Teklif ve hakk-ı hiyâre" intizâr [beklemek] etmektedir. Şirket-i mezku're [adı geçen] ile Nâfia ve Evkaf vekâletlerinin temasta bulunarak İsviçre sermayesiyle mebâni inşaatı yapılp yapılmayacağını bir an evvel karara iktiran ettirilmelerini rica ederim.
- 7) Sokak: En çok paraya ihtiyaç gösteren sokak masârifî gerçi Şehremânetine aittir. Fakat şehir bir an evvel, asgari surette tahdid edilmek için bir iki ana caddenin olsun 340'da bi't-tanzim ve tesviyesi zaruridir. Bundan maada şehrî mütemmimât [tamamlayan, bitiren] ceremesinden olan Çankaya ve Keçiören gibi kubûr (?) muvasalasını [ulaşım yolunu] kısmen Nâfia bütçesinden mükemmelen temin elzemdir. Nâfia Vekâlet-i Celilesinin bu babda amelî tekalif-i müsta'cilesine intizar olunur.
- 8) Vesâit-i Nakliye: Şehirde bir tramvay tesisini Nâfia Vekâleti temin etmeye çalışacaktır. Şehrî kubûr (?) otobüs muvasalası marta kadar bir surette temin edilmesi daha müstacil mahiyettedir. Dahiliye ve Nâfia vekâletlerinin bunu temin için teşebbüsât ve teşvikâtda bulunmaları rica olunur.
- 9) Telefon: Ankara'nın telefon ihtiyacı hiç olmazsa şimdilik Telgraf ve Telefon Müdüriyet-i Umûmiyesi tarafından temin olunacaktır. İhtiyaç meyanında resmi ihtiyaç ile mebâni-i hususiye aboneleri aynı zamanda ve müsta'cilen derpîs [göz önünde titmek] edilmelidir.
- 10) Bir fâiz-i [amaçla erme] mu'tedil [uygun] ile Ankara Şehremânetine 340 bütçesinden altı yüz bin lira kadar bir para ikrazi zaruridir.

Appendix 3

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 08.03.1925, Unpublished Official Document, no:030.10.138.931.1. (in Ottoman Arabic Alphabet), transcribed by Mustafa Gençoğlu. Original text is as:

Maarif Vekaleti (mühür, antet)

Başvekâlet-i Celileye,

Merkez-i cumhuriyetimiz olan Ankara'da bu sene zarfında mebâni-i âliyenin inşası mukarrer olduğu makâmât-ı [makamlar] resmiye ilanlarında görülmektedir. Yeni tesis edilen merkez-i hükümetin manzara-i umûmiyesine bedîf [güzel] bir şekil verebilmek ilerde yapılacak mebâni-i âliyenin rastgele bir üslub-ı mimariye terk edilmeyip inşaat-ı cedidenin dikkat ve itina ile vücuda getirilmesine vâbestedir [bağlı]. Yeni Vekâlet saraylarıyla Şehremâneti tarafından inşa kilinacak mebâninin zevk-i millimizi okşayacak bir tarzda inşa edilerek şehirlerimize muhteşem ve aynı zamanda milli bir manzara verebilmesini temin için gerek

vekâletlerin ve gerek Ankara Şehremâneti tarafından yaptırılacak mebâni-i resmiye vesâir inşaat proje ve planlarının millî harsımız nokta-i nazarından kab-el-inşa bir kere de Hars [kültür] dairesinde teddik eildikten sonra tatbikata başlanması hususu hakkında Vekâlet-i âlisini Hars İdâresine îrsali [gönderme] mukteziye ifa-yi rica olunur efendim.

Maarif Vekili

Appendix 4

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, Unpublished Official Document, no:03010.138.931.1. (in Ottoman Arabic Alphabet), transcribed by Mustafa Gençoğlu. Original text is as:

Bi'l-umum Vekâletlerin,

Maârif Vekâlet-i Celilesinden murûd (?) 08.03.1341[1925] tarih ve 1989.316 numrolu tezkerede, merkez-i Cumhuriyetimiz olan Ankara'da, bu sene inşası mukarrer mebâni-i âliye meyânında yeni vekâlet saraylarıyla Şehremâneti tarafından kılınacak mebânin zevk-i millimizi okşayacak bir tarza inşası (?) şehrimize muhteşem ve aynı zamanda millî bir manzara verebilmesini temin için gerek vekâletler ve gerek Ankara Şehremâneti tarafından yaptırılacak mebâni-i resmiye ve inşaat-ı sâire proje ve planlarının millî harsımız nokta-i nazarından kabl'el- inşa bir kere de Hars dairesinde teddikâtı için Hars Dairesi'ne îrsali rica (?)

Vekâlet-i müşârûn ileyhâmiza (?)

Keyfiyet bi'l-umum vekâletlere ve Erkân-ı Umûmiye (?) yazılmıştır.

Başvekil

Appendix 5

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 19.03.341 [1925] Unpublished Official Document, no:03010.138.931.1. (in Ottoman Arabic Alphabet), transcribed by Mustafa Gençoğlu. Original text is as:

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Nâfia Vekâleti Kalem-i Mahsus Müdüriyeti (antet)

Başvekâlet-i Celileye,

Şerefvârid olan 17 Mart 341 [1925] tarihli ve 6.1339 numrolu tezkere-i sâmiye-i vekâletpenâhileri cevabıdır.

Nâfiaya aid mebâni-i inşaat projeleri Mühendis Mektebi'nden yetişen mühendisler tarafından yapılagelmektedir. Millî devletimize ve harsımıza aid ciheti yine Mühendis Mektebi'nde görülmekte ve Sanayi-i Nefise Mektebi'nden yetişmiş talebeye mimari tezyinâtına [süsleme] müteallik [ilgili, bağlı] hususda yine Mühendis Mektebi müallimleri tarafından tedris [ders verme] olunmakta bulunmasına göre Nâfia Mebâni-i resmiye ve İnşaat-ı sâiresi proje ve planlarının Hars İdâresine gönderilmesi hususunun Nâfia için hâcet [ihtiyaç] olmadığı mütelaasında bulunduğu arz eylerim efendim.

Nâfia Vekili

Appendix 6

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 1.1.1923, Unpublished Official Document, no:30..10.0.0.146.43.2 (in Ottoman Arabic Alphabet), transcribed by Mustafa Gençoğlu. Original text is as:

İstanbul'da Adnan Beyefendi'ye,

Ankara'da rakz olunacak zafer abideleri için İstanbul'da da bir komite teşkil edilerek faaileyette bulunmasını himmetinden bekliyoruz. Halide Hanîmefendi'nin de orada bulunması bu meselede tabî'i fevkalede müessir[etkili] olacaktır. Matbu'at[basılı yayın] ile de tevhî-i faaliyet edilerek edibler ve sanaat'kârlar vesair münasib göreceğiniz zevattan teşkil edilecek bu komitenin az zamanda bütün İstanbul'u harekete getireceğine eminiz. Buradaki heyet-i umumiye orada teşkil edeceğiniz komiteye vali vekili Es'ad Bey oğlu mutasarrîf Asım, Üsküdar mutasarrîf Halil Bey'ler ile Besim Ömer Paşa ve Celal Muhtar bey gibi zevatın da idhali münasib komisyonda icra-yi icabı (...) layık olduğu ehemniyeti vereceğinize bütün arkadaşlara kani' olduğumu hepimizin selam ve ihtişamlarımızı arz ederim.

Fi 1 Kanun-i Sani 339

Zafer Abidesi Heyet-i Umumiye Reisi ve Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi Reis-i Sanisi (imza)

Appendix 7

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 01.07.1928, Unpublished Official Document, no:030.10...144.36.6., (in Ottoman Arabic Alphabet), transcribed by Mustafa Gençoğlu. Original text is as:

Telgrafnâme, Adres: Ankara

Baş Vekili İsmet Paşa Hazretlerine,

Allah'ın inâyetiyle [iyilik] büyüklerimizin teveccühlerine güvenerek beynelminel ma'rekeye atlıyoruz. Omuzlarımızdaki yükün kıymeti (?) takdir etmeliyiz. İyi nazarlarınızı ve hayırlı temenniyâtınızı überimizden eksik etmemenizi istirham eder ve arz-ı tazîmât mahsussi eyleriz efendim hazretleri.

Türkiye Olimpiyat Kafilesi, (?) Burhaneddin

Appendix 8

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 14-15.06.1925, Unpublished Official Document, no: 030.11.1.15.27.17., (in Ottoman Arabic Alphabet), transcribed by officials of Archive, Original text is as:

Türkiye Reisicümhuru Dâhiliyye Vekâlet-i Umur-ı Mahalliyye Müdâriyyet-i Umumiyyesi Başvekâlet-i Celileye Tayyare Cemiyeti namına Ankara'da icra olunacak at koşusu masrafına verilmek üzere Ziraat Vekâleti Celilesi hesabına Mal Sandığı'ndan ita [verilen] olunan ikibin liranın vâridât büdcесinin "at koşusu hesabına Ziraat Vekâleti'nden muaveneten virilen" nâmiyle keza yeniden açılacak beşinci faslına terkim ve ilâvesi hakkında Ankara Vilâyeti Encümen mazbatası üzerine tanzim olunan kararnâmenin bera-yı tasdik takdim kılındığı arz olunur efendim.

Dâhiliye Vekili, M. Cemil [Uybadin]

Appendix 9

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 19.04.1927, Unpublished Official Document, no:030.10...144.35.15 (in Ottoman Arabic Alphabet), transcribed by Mustafa Gençoğlu. Original text is as:

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Erkan-ı Harbiye Umumiye Riyaseti, Talim ve Terbiye Dairesi, 3.Şube, İstanbul [antet]

Başvekâlet-i Celiliyyeye,

Ankara'da İstasyon ile Evkaf Mahallesi arasındaki padokta [at yarışı çim sahası] Muavenet-i Askeriye ile Şehremanetinin de iştirakıyla bir spor sahasının tesviye edilmekte olduğu mâ'lûm-u devletleridir. Ancak Türkiye'nin aynı zamanda Spor ve Terbiye-i Bedeniye Merkezi olması lazım gelen Ankara'da bu suretle yapılacak olan sade bir saha maksadı teminden uzaktır. Bu sahanın yanında her türlü asrı vesaiti [aracı] havi [toplayan] diğer Spor ve Terbiye-i Bedeniye müessesâtına [kuruluş] ihtiyaç vardır. Mâruz şekilde bir stad Türkiye'nin muazzam bir terbiye-i bedeniye merkezi ve mektebi olur. Merkez-i Hükümet'de yapılacak böyle bir stad ile tevhid edilmiş muazzam bir Terbiye-i Bedeniye Mektebi Ankara'nın mutlaka merkezi bir yerinde olmak mecburiyetindedir. Burası da salâhiyatdâr [yetkili] mütehassislerin müttehiden [birlikte] bana bildirdiklerine göre Parkın bulunduğu yerdir. Mesmûâta nazaran Maarif Vekâlet-i Celilesi 1927 sene bütçesinden Ankara'da bir terbiye-i bedeniye mektebi tesisi için 70 000 lira tahsis etmiştir. Ve bu mühim paraya Cebeci'de bir terbiye-i bedeniye mektebi vücuda getirmek arzusundadır. Bundan başka Müdâfaa-i Millîye Vekâlet-i Celilesi de 1927 senesi bütçesine Ordu Spor Teşkilât ve mâlazîmesinin [malzeme] ikmâl ve takviyesi için 70 000 lira koymuştur. Bu yetmiş bin liranın takriben ve a'zami otuz bin lirasının kolorduların ve askeri mekteplerin ispor ve mâlazîme ihtiyaçlarına tahsisinden sonra mütebâki kırk bin lira ile Ankara'da bir askeri terbiye-i bedeniye mektebi veya salonu inşası imkânı teemmul [etrafıca düşünmek]

edilmekte idi. Diğer taraftan Ankara şehrine bir stadyumbahşetmek mecburiyet-i maddiye ve maneviyesinde bulunan Ankara Şehremâneti de bunun için 1926 mâli senesinin bakıyesi için 5000 lira ve 1927 mâli senesinden itibaren de on senede sarf edilmek üzere 700 000 lira tahsis etmiş veya etmeyi düşünmektedir. Eğer bu arzular ve bu paralar esasta aynı olması lazımkı bir maksad-ı umûminin lehinde ve müttehid bir program ile bir yerde teksîf edilmezler ise dağılacak olan kuvvetlerin ayrı ayrı yalnız noksan neticeler verecekleri ve matlûb olan mükemmel eserin vücut bulmayacağı aşikardır. Halbuki Müdefaa-i Millîye ve Maarif Vekâlet-i Celîliyeleri ile Ankara Şehremâneti Ankara için müşterek bir program tanzim ederek muayyen [kararlaştırılmış] bir maksad uğrunda väsitalarını teksîf buyurdukları takdirde Ankara Parkı'nda merkez-i hükümete cidden lâyık-ı muazzam bir spor ve terbiye-i bedeniye mektebinin ve stadyumunun vücuda getirilmesi imkan altına girmiş olur. Ve aynı seylerin bir şehrin muhtelif yerlerinde noksan bir surette tekerrür-ü te'sis gibi bir israfa da meydan bırakmamış olur. Çünkü bir terbiye-i bedeniye mektebi bir sahaya muhtaç olunduğu gibi bir saha muhtelif terbiye-i bedeniye müesseselerine muhtaçtır. Ve bütün bu tekâsüf-i [yoğunlaşma] te'sisât Cebeci gibi Ankara'nın bir kenarında olmaktan ziyade her gün ve her zaman bütün gençlerin pek kolayca ve hiçbir nakıl vasıtmasına ihtiyaç hissetmeksizin hiçbir külâfetlez gidebilecekleri ve devam edebilecekleri Ankara Parkı'nda vücuda gelmek mecburiyetindedir. Bundan başka güzel bir plan dâiresinde ve parkın zengin ağaçları ve zarif tarhları arasında vücuda getirilecek saha ile muhtelif terbiye-i bedeniye ve spor binaları Ankara şehrinin İstasyon cihetindeki medhalinde [başlangıç, giriş yeri] şehir için en güzel bir ziynet makamına da kâim olacaktır. İstasyon-Ankara Caddesi'nin şark kenarı boyunca muntazam ve müttehid [birleşmiş] bir plan dairesinde vücuda getirilecek olan bu muazzam müessesesi aynı zamanda dahil ve harice karşı devlet ve milletimizin kuvve-i hayatıyesini en canlı bir surette temsile müsaittir. Örfümüzün takviyesi emrinde kuvvetlerin tevhidiyle mefturûn bu mülâhazâtin Başvekâlet-i Celîliyeye makbul görülmemesi halinde icabının tesri-i ifasına müsaade-i devletlerini ehemmiyetle arz ve istirham ederim efendim.

Erkan-ı Harbiye-i Umûmiye Reisi, Reşîd [?]

Süret-i tebellûğ:

Başvekâlet-i Celîleye

Müdefaa-i Millîye, Maarif ve Dahiliye Vekâlet-i Celilelerine arz edilmiş ve bir sûreti Riyâset-i Sanîye'ye gönderilmiştir. Takdim .21.

Appendix 10

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 09.03.1929, Unpublished Official Document, no: 030.10..122.867.2.101-24., p 2. Original text is as:

Berlin Mühendis Mektebi Alisi müderrislerinden Prof. Dr. H.c. Herman Jansen'in Ankara şehri imar projesi izahnamesinin almancadan tercumesi:

(...)

Mukaddime.

Merkezi hükümetin şekli bir milletin his ve düşüncesinin temsalidir. Büyük bir imar fikri le bunun görülecek tarzda vücuda kertilmesi lâzımdır. Dünyanın merkez hükümetlerinden enderi Ankara gibi böyle bir imarın terakki ve tatbikine müsait, bütü şehr şeklinde hakim yere malikdirler.

Kale-ye bir harabe yiğini olarak bila isitifade büyük masraflar ihtiyariyle gelecek nesillere için muhafaza edilecek veya hukukî kulturel ve gerekse siyasi olsun- millî hayatın merkezine baz teşkil ettirilecektir.

Böyle bir inşaatla Türkiye mevcut asarı hasebiyle (Romada Kapitol, Pergamon'daki Kasır v.s.) her kesec taktir edilen milletler meyanına girecektir. (...)

Appendix 11

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 09.03.1929, Unpublished Official Document, no: 030.10..122.867.2.101-24., p. 10. Original text is as:

Stadion ve At Koşu Mahalli için Şehremaneti tarafından işaret edilen saha, mühat [sıvışık] olması hasebiyle hem bu maksada çok elverişli hemde gerek vesaiti nakliye ve gerekse yayan gidenler için turuku [yollar] münakalanın kolayca tesisi mümkün olması yüzünden muafiktir. Stadion Berlinde olduğu gibi at koşu pistinin içine konulmuştur. Stadiyona giden yollar esas pistin altından geçecektir. Stadiyona ilaveten Terbiyevi Bedeniye Mektebi Alisi, Askeri Spor Mektebi ve bu gibi müessiseler yapılmalıdır. Stadyonunu yanındaki sahaya muhtelif spor talim mahalleri yapılmalıdır. Stadiyon ve at koşu mahallinin bütün tesisleri bilhassa dikkatle işlenmiştir.

Appendix 12

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 14.02.1930, Unpublished Official Document. The original text is as:

TC. Ankara Şehri İmar Müdürlüğü [antet]

T.C. Ankara Şehri İmar Müdürlüğü'ne, Ankara Yenişehir

1 Şubat 30 tarihinde ırsal olunan lutufnamenizde koşu stadyum mahalli için zikredilen güçlükleri ref eden yeni teklif projesini leffen gönderiyorum.

1. Koşu mahalli yeni teklife şimali garbi cihetinden Şehremanetine ait eraziye tecavüz etmemektedir.
2. İşbu yeni teklif projemin şimali şarki cihetinden Bent deresine müsadif olmasıyle ne kadar tulde mezhur dere güzergâhinin tebdili lâzım geleceği hakkında yanında vesaiki lazımenin bulunmaması dolayısıyla bir fikir dermiyan edemezsemde 28 Kanunisani 1930 tarihli tarafınızdan gönderilen iki numaralı teklife aynı mahalde istidayonu göstermiş olmanızdan bu müşkülatın sizcede şayani ehemniyet olmadığınızan etmekteyim.
3. Bent deresinden ayrılan kanal yeni proje dahilinde tesadüf etmemektedir. İzhar edilen arzular üzerine koşu mahallinin istasyona yaklaşmasına muvafakat edebilirsemde bunun için istasyon ile İstanbul Caddesi Askeri Fişenk fabrikaları arasında yeni projemde lûzum gördüğüm caddelerin küşadı zaruridir.

Koşu mahalli ile stadyom arasında mukaddema [önceden] tasavvur edilen caddenin ilkasına yeni projemde imkan görülmüyor. Esasen bu cadde, küşadı için yapılacak masraf kadar faide temin etmeyecekti. Mamaflı anın yerine koşu mahalli ile istasyon arasında ve demir yolu güzergâhında bulunacak sanayi mintikasının istifade edebileceği A, C, G caddeleri tasavvur edilmişdir.

CD, EF tahtanı geçitlerinden AB tahtanı geçitine de ihtiyaç gözüküp gözükmeyeceği ancak mahalli tetkikat neticesinde tayin edebilir. Müsabaka planında gösterilmiş olan FBD caddesi bu plânda da aynen ibka edilmişdir.

Salhane hakkında:

Salhane için yene 2600 numaralı plânda D mevkiinde gösterilen erazi, mesakin mintikalarından da uzak olması itibarıyle muvafık görülmüştür. Efendim.

Hörmetskârınız, Yansen

Appendix 13

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 26.01.1931, Unpublished Official Document, no: 030.10..171.187.16.

T.C.Şurayı Devlet Hey'eti Umumiyesi, no: 322.4 [antet]

(...)

Ankara'nın Akköprü mevkiiinde kâin olup 3 Eylül 1927 tarihli ikinci sınıf Teşvikisanayı muafiyet ruhsatnamesini haiz olan ve 30 Nisan 1930 tarihinde iktisadiyesi kabul olunan Çini fabrikasının (...)

Şûrayı devlet reisi ve azalar (imzalar)

Appendix 14

Office of Prime Minister Republic Archive, 15 February 1930, Unpublished Official Report, no:

T.C. Ankara Vilayeti Tahrirat, 1.87
Yarış ve İslâh Encümeni Riyaseti Celilesi'ne

1. Ankara'da tesis edilmekte olan yarış yerinin pek yakında tanzimine başlanacağı malumu devletleridir. Her sene Cumhuriyet bayramında yapılmakta olan resmi geçidin, Devlet Erkâni, Meb'uslar ve Memurlarla aileleri tarafından görünebilmesi için Büyük Millet Meclisi binası önünde ve karşısında Şehremaneti tarafından Tribünler yapılmaktır id. Bu sene ise tribünlerin daha esaslı bir şekilde yapılabilmesi için Şehremanetinin mali vaziyeti dolayısıyla yardım olarak Vilayet bütçesine 30000 lira tahsisat vazedilmiştir. Kezalik her sene yapılmakta olan ve alelade salaş binalarda teşekkül eden Hayvan sergisi için de bir çok para sarf olunmaktadır. Bu tesisatında bu sene daha iyi bir şekilde yapılabilmesi için Vilayet bütçesine 10000 lira tahsisat konulmuştur. Cumhuriyet bayramında geçit resminin Meclis önünde icrası bir çok halkın bunu görebilmesine imkan bırakmamakta ve bizzarur en büyük bayram günümüzde yapılan bir merasimle daha yakından alakadar olamamaktadır. Resmi geçidin çok esaslı ve pek çok kişiyi istiapha edebilecek şekilde tesis edilmekte olan yarış sahasında icrasının bunun daha intizamlı olmasını ve hemen bütün halkın da görebilmesini temin edeceğii düşünülmektedir. Aynı zamanda hayvan sergisinin de esaslı tesisatla bu sahede yapılması her sene bir çok paranın ziyanın meydan vermeyeceği gibi Memleket için çok faideli ve ümitli neticeler veren bu serginin iyi bir şekilde olmasını mümkün kılacaktır. Bu maruzatın zati Riyasetpenahilerince de tecvîz buyrulduğu takdirde Tribünler ve hayvan sergisi için bütçeye mevzu 40000 lira Yarış ve İslâh Encümeni'ne takdim edilecektir. Keyfiyetin tetkikikle muktezasının ifa ve iş'arına müsaadei Vekâletpenahilerini arz ve istirham eylerim efendim.
2. Yarış ve İslâh Encümeni Riyasetine ve malumaten Dahiliye Vekâletlerine arz edilmiştir.

Vali Nevzat [imza]

Appendix 15

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 25.02.1930, Unpublished Official Document, no: 30.18.1.2..8.10..13. Original text is as:
Müdüriyeti Aliyyeye,

H: Stadyom ve yarış yeri:

Stadyom ve yarış yerine ait 2600 numaralı plân 20 Şubat .30 tarihinde profesöy Yansen'den geldi. (...) bu defa taktım kılınan plân, İmar müdürlüğü ile profesör Yansen arasında cereyan eden muhabere ve müzakerenin bir neticesidir. (...) bu plan münasebetiyle gerek stadyom ve gerekse zahire bursasiyle mezbaha terlerinin vaziyeti tespit edilmiş oluyor. (...)

Ehemmiyetle şayanıkayıttırkı, şimdiye kadar her sene büyük millet meclisi önünde icra edilmekte olan geçit resmi, yolun yokuş vaziyeti itibarıyle artık aynı mahalde yapılmasına imkân yoktur. Bundan böyle geçit resmi yeni yarış yerinde yapılabilir. Yarış yerinde inşa edilecek ve maksada kâfi gelecek olan tribünlerle bir güne mahsus kurulan tribünlerin inşa ve bilhare sökülme masraflarından da böyleslikle kurtulmuş olunur.

Yukarıdaki esbabı mucibeden dolayı müdüriyeti aliyenin, profesör Yansen'in 2600 numaralı plânını berayı tasvip ve tastik hey'eti vekileye arzla vasi mikyasta bir iş olan yarış yerinin yapılması ve işe vaktinden başlanması için yarış yeri ile alakadar ve lazım olan bincümle mebâni ve yollar inşaatı hakkında biran evvel mukarrerat ittihâziyle inşaatın ihale edilmesi hususunda icabına tevessül buyrulması cümlesi maruzatımdır efendim.

Örley [imza]

Appendix 16

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 25.02.1930, Unpublished Official Document, no: 30.18.1.2..8.10..13. Original text is as:
T.C. Dahiliye Vekâleti, Sayı: 655.23 [antet]

Baş Vekâleti Celileye,

Profesör Yansen tarafından tanzim olunan Stadyum ve yarış yerine ait 2600 numaralı Planla bu hususa ait İmar Müdürlüğü hey'eti fenniyesinin izahnamesi ve Mösyo Yansenin mektubu leffen taktim kılınmıştır. İmar Müdürlüğü teşkilâtına ait kanun ahkâmine tevfikan Projenin İcra Vekilleri hey'etince tasdikina müsade buyrulmasını arz eylerim.

Cumhuriyet bayramlarında icrası mutat geçit resimlerimizin yarış yerinde yapılması muvafik olacağı düşünülmekte bulunduğuundan tasvip buyrulduğu takdirde mahalli mezkûrun Plan dairesinde şimdiden tanzimi için muktazi inşaata başlanması lûzumunun icap edenlere emir buyrumasını ayrıca istirham eylerim esfendim.

Dahiliye Vekili, Ş. Kaya [İmza]

Appendix 17

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 26.02.1930, Unpublished Official Document, no: 30.18.1.2..8.10..13. Original text is as:

T.C. Başvekâlet Muamelât Müdürlüğü, Sayı: 8922 [antet]

Kararname

(...) Dahiliye Vekaletinin 25.2.930 tarih ve 655.23 numaralı tezkeresile yapılan teklifi İcra Vekilleri Heyetinin 26.2.930 tarihli içtimâsında görüşülerek gelecek Millî Bayram resim geçidinin mezkûr mahalde icrasına ve stadyomun da orada yapılmasına karar verilmiştir.
Reisicümhur ve 10 vekil [imzalar]

Appendix 18

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 24.07.1932, Unpublished Official Document, no: 18.101.27.1939. Original text is as:

T.C. Başvekâlet Muamelât Müdürlüğü, Sayı: 13209

Kararname

Şehir Mütehassisi Profesör Yansen tarafından tanzim edilerek Dahiliye Vekaletinin 4.7.932 tarih ve 578.80 numaralı tezkeresile tevdî olunan Ankara Şehrîne ait 1.4000 mikyasındaki iki harita İcra Vekilleri Heyetinin 23.07.932 tarihli içtimâsında tetkik edilerek 1351 numaralı kanunun ikinci maddesine tevfikan tasdik olunmuştur.

Appendix 19

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 04.08.1933, Unpublished Official Document, no: 030.10.122.868.8. Original text is as:

Dr. Ing. E.h. Hermann Jansen, Berlin [antet]

Tercüme:

Başvekil İsmet Paşa Hazretlerine,

Zati devletlerinin Ankara'nın imar ve inkişafi hususundaki büyük alakasını takdir edenlerden olduğumdan müstakpel Ankaranın şehircilik noktai nazarından 12 adet resmini takdim ediyorum... her Vekaletin mücavir [komşu] bina ve manzara ile tesanüdü [dayanışma] bozan bina oturtmaması lâzımlıdır. Bundan maada [başka] verilmiş kararlar ve ikmal [bitirme] edilmiş projeler -mesela 1933 sergi binası- karşısında bırakılmayarak hali tasavvurda olan inşaat hakkında vaktü zamanında haberdar edilmekliğim icapeder... inşaat programının umumi hatları birkaçsense için tayin edilmelidir; şimdîye kadar meydana gelen inşaatın bazı yerlerinde bu gibi mütecanis [tek türlü] bir hatı harekete malesef tesadüf olunmamaktadır.

Tek bir binanın meydana gelmesi yol, meydan, park ve manzaradan mürekkep bir şehrin meydana gelmesinden daha kolay olduğu malumu acizane bulunduğu halde Ankaranın imarı muvaffakiyetle neticelenmelidir. Bundan dolayı heyeti vekilece buna göre kararın meydana gelmesi bendenizi minnettar bırakır...

H. Jansen [imza]

Aynı resimleri Reisicümhur hazretlerine de takdim ettim.

Appendix 20

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 24.02.1930, Unpublished Official Document. Original text is as:

T.C Ankara Vilayeti, Tahrirat, 1.93 [antet]
Yarış ve İslâh Encümeni Riyaseti Celilesi'ne,
Z. 15.02.1930 ve 1.87.

Bu sene yapılacak yarış yerinin tesviyesi masrafi mucip [gerekken] olmagla beraber basit bir işdir. Millî Müdafaâ Vekâletince Sekizinci Fırka Kumandanlığı tarafından bu yerin tesviyesi için bir amele veya istihkâm taburu verilmesine muvafakat edildiği takdirde bir Mühendisin nezareti altında bu tesviye ameliyesinin muvaffakiyetle ve sur'atle intâç [netice,sonuç] olunabileceği ve bu suretle 40-50 bin lira tasarruf edileceği teemmul kılınmış ise de iktizasının [gerekme] ifası iradei Devlelerine-menut [bağlı] bulunduğu arz eylerim efendim.

Vali Nevzat [imza]

Appendix 21

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 16.03.1930, Unpublished Official Document. Original text is as:

T.C Başvekalet Muamelât Müdürlüğü [antet]
M.M. Vekâletine,

Yarış ve İslâh Encümeni tarafından şehrin planında tayin olunan mahalde yaptırılmasına başlanan yarış mahallinin aynı zamanda Cumhuriyet yıl dönümlerinde resmi geçit icrasına müsait bir şekilde yapılması mukarrer bulunduğuundan sahanın tanzimi ameliyesine M.M. ca tevessül edilmesi hususunun icap edenlere emir buyurulmasını ve iş'arini rica ederim efendim.
Başvekil namına Müsteşar

Appendix 22

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 27.04.1930, Unpublished Official Document. Original text is as:

T.C Ankara Vilayeti, Tahrirat, 1. 196 [antet]
Yarış ve İslâh Encümeni Riyaseti Celilesi'ne,
Z. 15.02.1930 ve 1.87 ve 1.93

Yarış yerinin yapılmasına bu sene başlanması bile sahanın tahlidi elzem ve zaruridir. Tahdit yapılmırsa paraya mütevakkif olmianne ezcümle tesviyenin peyderpey yapılabileceği mütalaa olunmaktadır. Tasvibi Devletlerine arz eylerim efendim.

Vali Nevzat [imza]

Appendix 23

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 04.05.1930, Unpublished Official Document. Original text is as:

T.C Başvekalet Muamelât Müdürlüğü [antet]

Ankara Vilâyetine,

27.4.1930 tarihli ve 1.196 numaralı tezkere cevabıdır. Başvekil Paşa Hz.nin Yarış yerinin tahlidine hemen başlanması ve vilâyetçe verilen tahsisatla tesviyesinin yapılmasını tensip buyurduklarını arz ederim efendim.

Başvekil namına Müsteşar

Appendix 24

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 11.06.1930, Unpublished Official Document. Original text is as:

T.C Başvekalet Muamelât Müdürlüğü [antet]
Dahiliye Vekaletine,

Yeni yarış yerinin İmar Müdürlüğü heyeti fenniyesince tayin ve tahdidi rica edilmiş idi. Ameliyat ve inşaata başlanması mukarrer olduğundan tespit ve tahdit hususunun ne dereceye kadar yapılmış olduğuna dair malûmat itasına müsaade buyurulmasını rica ederim efendim.
Başvekil namına Müsteşar

Appendix 25

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 11.06.1930, Unpublished Official Document. Original text is as:

T.C. Başvekalet Muamelât Müdürlüğü [antet]

Ankara Vilâyetine,

10.06.930 tarihli ve M.H.M (Muhasebeî Hususiye Müdürlüğü) 249.2265 numaralı tezkere cevabıdır. Tribün masrafi inşaiyesi için vilâyet bütçesinden tahsis edilmiş olan 30 000 liranın Yarış ve İslah Encümeni hesabına Ziraat Bankasına tevdi ve iş'ar buyurulmasını rica ederim efendim.

Başvekil namına Müsteşar

Appendix 26

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 08.11.1930, Unpublished Official Document. Original text is as:

T.C. Başvekalet Muamelât Müdürlüğü [antet]

Ankara Vilâyetine,

Şehrin planına göre yeniden ve asri bir şekilde inşası takarrûr eden Yarış Yeri için vilâyetin 930 bütçesinden verilen otuz bin lira kâfi gelmediği ve Encümence de başka cihette karşılık bulunamadığı mühim masrafi istilzam eden bu inşaata başlanamamış ve mezkûr para bankada tennûfe edilmekte bulunmuştur. Önümüzdeki yaz mevsiminde inşaata başlanmak üzere 1931 vilâyet bütçesine bu husus için ellî bin lira daha iraz ve tahsis buyurulduğu takdirde şehrin imarından başka hayvan İslahı noktasından da çok faydalı ve hayırlı bir hizmet ve himmet yapılmış olacağından muktezasına tevessûl ve neticeden malûmat ita buyurulmasını rica ederim efendim.

Başvekil namına Müsteşar

Appendix 27

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 03.01.1931, Unpublished Official Document. Original text is as:

T.C. Sihat ve İctîmâî Muavenet Vekâleti Hıfzısihha İşleri Umum Müdürlüğü [antet]

Başvekâlet-i Celileye

C. 18.12.930 tarih ve 6.4439 numaralı tezkerelelerine.

Stadyom ve yarış yeri için tefrik olunan sahada cereyan eden İncesu ve Hatip çayları mecralarının tebdili hususu Sıtma mücadele heyetimiz tarafından mahallen tetkik ettirilerek bu hususta her iki çaya mülâkı olan umumi drenaj kanallarile o sahada mevcut müteferrik ve müteaddit kaynakları akıtan kurutma kanal ve mecralarının iptali ve binnetice bu sahanın eski şekilde bataklık bir hale gelmesine sebep olması gibi mahzurlar dolayısıle sitma mücadelelesi noktai nazarından şayanı ehemniyet görülmüştür. Yalnız hali hazır itibarile en müsait tarzda akan İncesu mecrasının olduğu gibi ipkasile işbu mahzur ve mülahazaların kısmı mühiminin bertaraf olacağı tahmin edilmekte ve Hatip çayının Akköprü şosası üzerindeki Toygaroğlu köprüsünden itibaren işbu şosaya daha çok yakın ve bittabi koşu sahasından hariç yeni bir yatak dahiline alınması mümkün görülmektedir. Binaenaleyh İncesuyun hali hazır şekilde yeni bir yatak dahilinde alınması kabul buyurulduğu takdirde bu hususta icapedecek tetkîkat ve ameliyatı fenniyenin Nafia Vekâleti Su İşleri Müdürlüğü'nden ierasına müsaâdeleri arzolunur efendim.

Sihat ve İctîmâî Muavenet Vekili [Refik Saydam]

Appendix 28

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 24.03.1931, Unpublished Official Document. Original text is as:

T.C. Başvekalet Muamelât Müdürlüğü'nden,

Nafia Vekâletine,

Yeni yarış yeri ve stadyum olacak sahadan geçmekte olan suların mecralarının tatkîki hakkında yazılan 20.12.930 ve 6.4439 numaralı tezkere, S. ve İcâmaî Muavenet Vekâletine de yazılmıştı. Vekâleti müşârileyhadan alınan cevabın sureti leffen takdim kilindi. Yarış yeri ve stadyumun bu sene inşası mukarrer olduğundan Vekâleti Celilelerince bu bapta yaptırılan taktik neticesinin ve mütaalealarının tesriî[çabuklaştırma] iş'arâna [yazılı ile bildirme] müsaadelerinizi rica ederim efendim.

Başvekil namına Müsteşâr

Appendix 29

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 26.04.1931, Unpublished Official Document. Original text is as:

T.C. Nafia Vekâleti Sular Umum Müdürlüğü [antet]

Suret

Gerek İnce su ve gerek Bent deresi çaylarının sarfiyatları belli olmadığından yerine mevcut normal maktalardan [kesit] ve meyilden bu sarfiyatlar hesap edilerek yeniden inşa edilecek mecralarda aynı makta kabul edilmişdir. Meyiller değiştiği takdirde tabi maktalarda ona nisbeten denisecektir.

İnce su: Mevcut maktanın sathi 4.70 m^2 olup meyli de 3-promildir; yeni mecranın meyilini 2 % indirmeye mecbur olduğumuzdan sarfiyatı muhafaza edilmek şartla makta sathi 7.50 m^2 kabul edilmiştir.

Km 0.000 dan Km 0.380 kadar setler inşa edilecektir. Bu setler Bent deresinin kabarmış suyunu taşımaması için yapılmıştır. Setlerin tokmaklanması ehemniyet verilmelidir.

Bent deresi: Yeni taban İnce suyunu akıntı vermek için bir metre kadar indirilmiştir. Eski tabandan yeni taban geçmek için bir metrelük şüt inşası icap ediyor. Km 2.017 – 2.416 kadar imla ihraç edilmiş topraktan yapılacaktır. Yeni mecradan çıkan toprak derenin eski mecrasına nakıl ve imla edilecektir. Bent deresi bendinden ayrılan sulama kanalının su verilmediğinden Ak köprü bendinde kapaklı mehaz [kaynak] tertibatı ve tahliye kapağı yapılarak 852 metre tulinde yeni bir sulama kanalı inşa edilmesi icap edilmektedir efendim.

Mühendis Abdullah

Appendix 30

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 07.05.1931, Unpublished Official Document. Original text is as:

T.C. Nafia Vekâleti Sular Umum Müdürlüğü [antet]

Baş Vekâleti Celilesine

24.3.931 Tarih ve 2.211 numaralı teskerelerine cevaptır.

Ankara'da inşa edilecek olan Stadyom mahallini tâthir [temizlemek] etmek için muvakkat [geçici] Projeler rapten takdim kilindi. İnce su ve bent deresinin mecralarının tebdil edilmesi ve mevcut su mehâzi ile iska kanalının Akköprüye tebdil mevki ettilirmesi lazım gelmektedir. Bu ameliyat, Tahmini keşifnameye nazaran 60000 lira kadar bir masrafi istilzam etmektedir. Mezkûr ameliyat suların alçak bulunduğu Haziran – Teşrinî evvel aylarında icra edileceği cihetle bu meblağın Haziran bidayetinde emrimize verilmesinin teminine müsaadeî devletlerini rica ederim. Şayet ameliyat gecikir ve sular yükseldiği zemana tesadüf ederse masraf hissedilecek bir surette tezayü edecektir. Byu hesapta erazinin hazırlanması için elzem görülen mevcut tefcir borularının tebdil mevki ameliyatın nazarı itibare alınmadığı da arzolunur efendim.

Nafia Vekili [Hilmi Uran]

Appendix 31

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 17.06.1931, Unpublished Official Document. Original text is as:

T.C. Ankara Vilâyeti Baytar Müdürlüğü, Sayı:377, [Antet]

Başvekâlet-i Celileye

Hülasa: Ankara'da yaptırılacak yarış yeri hakkında Lef.3

11.03.931 T. ve 2.209 numaralı tezkere devletleri C:

Ankara'da yaptırılacak yarış yerine ait Plan için açılacak müsabakaya iştirak şeraiti tespit ve kazanlara (5000)Lira ikramiye verilmesi düşünülmüştür. Keyfiyetin Yarış ve Islah Encümeni'nce de tezakkür ve tasvibile müsaadei devletlerini arz ve istirham ederim Efendim.

Vali Nevzat

Ek: Yarışma ilan metni

Appendix 32

The program: 1) Circumscribing of the race site (walls, balustrades). 2) The leveling of ground of the site. 3) The drainage of the site. 4) The water installation which can irrigate whole site (city water installation has not been constructed around this site but it is very easy to meet with water by digging wells). 5) 30 meters wide grass running track and 15 meters wide sandy training track. 6) The circumscribing of the tracks (balustrades, wooden or concrete stakes, cherry laurel etc.). 7) Two bridges constructed above the brook that flows into the race site. 8) The installation for 30 meters wide grass track. 9) The ground of the 15 meters wide sandy track. 10) The stands for 5000 first class spectators. 11) The stands for 10 000 second class spectators. 12) Pelouse: Open space for third class spectators. 13) The stand for President of Republic. 14) The restaurants for first and second class spectators. 15) Agreement arbitrators' spaces. 16) A waiting stable for 50 animals and a closed box for 20 animals will be constructed in the borders of first class space. 17) Ring field and its circumscribing in the first class space. 18) The units for tote-betting (pay-desks, automatic result boards, etc.). 19) Toilets. 20) The units of superintendents. 21) A room for discussions of superintendents. 22) The place of weighing animals. 23) The bathrooms and dressing rooms of jockeys. 24) The rooms for watchman of the tracks and his employee. 25) The rooms for accountancy of tote-betting and tickets. 26) The stores for equipments of irrigation, signboards, etc. 27) Signboards and their locations (automatic boards for numbers of race horses, the boards showing the winners, etc.). 28) Car parks. 29) A pharmacy and doctor office. 30) The office of chemist and veteran. 31) The apparatus for starting gates. 32) The police station. 33) The room for Council. 34) A room for owners of the horses. 35) A room for trainers.

Appendix 33

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 04.10.1932, Unpublished Official Document, no: 030.01...198.352.5. Original text is as:

Dahiliye Vekâleti Emniyet İşleri Umum Müdürlüğü 1563.9473 [antet]

H: Geçit resmînin koşu mahallinde yapılmasına dair.

Yüksek Başvekâlete,

29. Evvelce tesadüf eden Cumhuriyet bayramında icrası mutat askerî geçit resmînin icra edildiği B.M.Meclisi önündeki yolun meyilli olması hasebile kit'atın yürüyüş intizamını muhafazada müşkilât çektileri ve geçit resminde bütün halkın istifade etmeleri matlûp olmasına nazaran mezkûr sahanın darlığı bu merasimden istifade edemiyen bir kısım halkın teessürünü ve vaki izdihamdan intizamın muhafazasında da müşkilât hudsonu icabetirdiğinden ve müstakbel stat ve koşu mahallerinin İslâhi da uzun zamana mütevakkaf bulunduğuandan ve son zamanda yapılan geçit resmî mahallinin gerek zemin itibarile ve gerekse halkın seyri noktai nazarından gayri müsait olduğu bittecrübe anlaşıldığından bahisle bu seneki Cumhuriyet bayramında yapılacak geçit resmînin gerek zeminin düz ve montazam

olması ve gerekse daha kefis halk kitlesinin geçit resminin seyretmelerine müsait bulunması itibarile hali hazır koşu mahallinde icrası muvafik olcağı Ankara Vilâyetinden iş'ar kılınmıştır.

Tensip buyrulduğu takdirde şimdiden istihzaratta bulunmak üzere keyfiyetin iş'arına Yüksek Müsaadelerini arz ve rica ederim efendim.

Dahiliye Vekili Ş. Kaya [imza]

B.E.H. Reisliğine, M.Müdafaa Vekâletine yazılmıştır.

Appendix 34

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 10.10.1931, Unpublished Official Document, no: 030.1.68.451.1 Original text is as:

T.C. M.M.V. Hava Müsteşarlığı [Antet]

29 Teşrini evvel Cumhuriyet bayramına 50 den fazla tayyare iştirak edecktir. Ankara'nın 30 km garbinde bulunan (Çakırlar) meydani köylüler tarafından kısmen sürülmüş olmakla beraber bu kadar miktarda Tayyarelerin inişine imkân vermemektedir. Inişlerde utayyare kırımlarından içtinap [uzaklaşmak] için Ankara koşu meydanından istifade zerureti [gerekililik] vardır mezkür koşu meydanındaki kazıkların bir gün için kaldırılması ve tekrar yerine konması Vekaletçe temin edilmek şartıyla mezkr [adı geçen] meydandan istifade edilmesine izin verilmesini rica ederim.

M.M.V. Zekai [Apaydın]

Appendix 35

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 13.10.1931, Unpublished Official Document, no: 030.1.68.451.1 Original text is as:

T.C. Başvekâlet Muamelat Müdürlüğü [antet]

10.03.1931 tarih ve Hava 1282.11360 numaralı tezkere cevaplarıdır:

29 Teşrinievvel Cumhuriyet bayramı günü uçacak Tayyarelerin inişi için Koşu yerinden istifade edilmesi muvafik görüлerek keşfiyat Ankara Valiliğine de bildirilmiştir. Ancak Cumhuriyet Bayramının ertesi 30 Ekim 1931 Cuma günü at yarışları icra edileceğinden yarışlara halel [zarar] gelmemek üzere sahadaki kazıkların merasimin bitimini müteakip çaktırılmasının icap edenlere emir buyrulmasını rica ederim.

Başvekil namına Müsteşar

Appendix 36

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 25.05.1933, Unpublished Official Document. Original text is as:

T.C. Dahiliye Vekâleti [antet]

Ankara Vilâyetinin 25.05.1933 tarih ve 1529.411 numaralı tezkeresi suretidir.

Hükümet Merkezinin en esaslı ihtiyaçlarından biri olan yarış yeri ve Stadyumun yaptırılması takarrür etmiş ve bunlara ait bütün tesisatin ancak dört milyon lira ile inşa ve ikmal edilebileceği anlaşılmıştı. İlk esas olarak bu tesisatin kredi ile yaptırılması ve bedelinin senelere taksim olunarak tediyesi düşünülmekte idi. Fakat bilahara yarış yeri ve Stadyumun bir an evvel inşası zaruret kesbetmesi üzerine şimdilik yarış yerinin ve Stadyumun maksadı temin edecek şekilde kullanılması şartlarını havi [icine alan] olarak yaptırılması daha muvafik görülmüştür. Bu iş için, elde mevcut olan (350 000) liraya ilaveten ahiren (2167) numaralı kanunla Meclisi Alice kabul olunan (400 000) ve Ankara Vilâyeti idarei hususiyersince bu kısım inşaatın ikmaline kadat iki senede verilecek olan (250 000) lira ki ceman bir milyon lira vardır. Bu para ile yarış yeri ve Stadyumun arz edilen kısımları yaptırılacak ve diğer kısımlarda senelere taksim olunarak ikmal edilecektir. Stadyum ve yarış yerinin tesisat ve inşaatına ait projelerin – ihtarına ve bu işin yaptırılmasına da üç grup talip olmuştur. Bu gruplar kendi hesaplarına hazırladıkları projeleri 10 Haziran 1933 tarihinde Vilâyeteye vereceklerdir. Malumu devletleri olduğu üzere yarış yeri ve Stadyumun katı ihtiyaç dolayisile bir an evvel yaptırılması zaruri bulunduğuundan müracaat eden ve bu işlerde ihtisasları olduğuna kanaat getirilen bu üç grubun verecekleri projelerden bir tanesinin şartnamesi

dairesinde seçilerek inşaata esas tutulması ve proje seçildikten sonra inşaat ve tesisatin bu proje dairesinde yaptırılmasının alelusul munakasaya [eksiltme] konulması muvafik olacağı mütelaasındayım. Keyfiyetin sureti leffen takdim kılınan Stadyum ve yarış yeri projesinin seçimine ait şartname ve münakasasının ana hatlarının Heyeti Vekile Celilece tasdiki için bir karar itтиhazına delalet ve müsadelerini arz ve istirham eylerim efendim.

Dahiliye Vekâletine ve malumaten yarış ve islah Encümeni Reisliği'ne arz olunmuştur.

Appendix 37

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 29.05.1933, Unpublished Official Document. Original text is as:

T.C. Dahiliye Vekâleti [antet]

Yüksek Baş Vekâlete

Ankara'da yapılacak yarış yeri ve Stadyum için müracaat eden üç grup tarafından tanzim edilen Proje ve planın seçme şartnamesi ve münakasasının ana hatlarının Yüksek Heyeti Vekilece tasdikine müsaade buyrulması hakkında Ankara Vilayetinden alınan tezkere ve merbutunun suretleri leffen takdim kılınmıştır. Keyfiyetin İcra Vekilleri Heyetince bir karara bağlanması müsadelerini arz ve rica eylerim efendim.

Dahiliye Vekili Ş.Kaya [imza]

Appendix 38

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 25.05.1933, Unpublished Official Document, no: 030.10.01.03.36.40.13. Original text is as:

T.C. Başvekâlet Muamelât Müdürlüğü, no:14472 [antet]

Ankara'da yapılacak yarış yeri ve stadyum için müracaat eden üç gurup tarafından tanzim edilen ve Dahiliye Vekilliğinin 29.05.1933 tarih ve 390.53 sayılı tezkeresi ile gönderilen ilişik proje ve plânın seçme şartnamesi ve münakasasının ana hatları İcra Vekilleri Heyetinin 29.05.933 toplanışında tetkik edilerek tasdiki kararlaştırılmıştır.

Reisicuhur G.M.Kemal ve vekiller [imza]

Appendix 39

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 06.06.1933, Unpublished Official Document, no: 030.18.01.02..37.43.06. Original text is as:

T.C. Dahiliye Vekâleti, Sayı 390.57 [antet]

Yüksek Baş Vekâlet Makamına,

Ankara Vilayetinden alınan bir tezkere:

Yarş yeri ve stadyüm projesini seçecek heyetin Heyeti Vekilece tesbiti bildirilmektedir.

29.05.933 tarih ve 14472 numaralı kararname ile kabul edilen şartnamenin (3) üçüncü maddesi mucibince planların seçilmesi için Heyetin Yüksek Heyeti Vekilece tesbiti zikredilmekde ve bu Heyetin Cumhuriyet Halk Fırkası umumi kâtibi Kütahya Mebusu Recep, Erzincan Mebusu Safvet, Erzurum mebusu Aziz Beyefendilerle suvari müfettişi Mürsel Paşa Hazretleri ve Ziraat Vekâleti Müsteşarı Atif, yarış ve islah encümeni azasından Atif, İmar Müdür vekili İrfan Beyefendilerden teşkilî muvafiki mütelaa kılınmakda olduğundan keyfiyetin İcra Vekilleri Heyetince bir karara bağlanmasıma Yüksek müsaadelerini arz ve rica ederim efendim.

Dahiliye Vekili Ş. Kaya [imza]

Appendix 40

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 08.06.1933, Unpublished Official Document, no: 030.18.01.02.37.43.09. Original text is as:

T.C. Başvekâlet Muamelat Müdürlüğü, sayı: 14528 [antet]

07.06.933 tarih ve 14525 sayılı kararnameye zeyldir.

Ankara'da yapılacak yarış yeri ve stadyum planlarını seçmek üzere toplanacak heyet arasına Nafia Vekâleti Yollar Umum Müdürü Fehmi Bey'in de katılması; Dahiliye vekilliğinin

07.06.933 tarih ve 390.57 sayılı tezkeresi ile yapılan teklifi üzerine İcra Vekilleri Heyetince 08.06.933'de kabul olunmuştur.

Dahiliye, Nafia, Maarif Vekilliğine,
Başvekil Namina Müsteşar

Appendix 41

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 08.06.1933, Unpublished Official Document, no: 030.18.01.02.37.43.09. Original text is as:

T.C. Başvekâlet Muamelat Müdürlüğü [antet]

Cumhuriyet Halk Fırkası Umumî Kâtibi Kütahya mebusu Recep Beyefendiye,
Ankara yarıç ve stadyom yerine ait plânları seçmek üzere teşkil edilecek heyet hakkında olup tasdik için Reisi-Cumhur hazretlerinden arz edilmiş olan kararnamelerin örnekleri ilişik olarak malumat için sunulmuştur.

Başvekâlet Müsteşarı

Appendix 42

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 10.06.1933, Unpublished Official Document. Original text is as:

Cumhuriyet Halk Fırkası Kâtibiumumılığı [antet]

Suret

Ankara Belediyesi Riyaseti Aliyesine,
Muhterem efendim,

Yarış yeri ve stadyom inşasına iştirak etmekliğimiz hakkında bundan evvel lütuf buyrulan fennî izahat ve inşaat komisyonuna verilen tafsilâta istinaden bu işin mahdut bir münakasa şeklinde ihale edileceğini istidlâl ederek ona göre planlarımıza ve keşiflerimizi hazırlamıştık. Fakat bir iki gün evvel tarafı âlilerinden vaki olan iş'arda şimdilik planların ve projelerin müsabakaya konulduğu ve bunların Halkevinde teşhiri lâzımgeldiği bildirilmiştir.

Müsessemiz bu şekilde bir müsabakaya girebilecek kadar istihzaratta bulunmadığından ve böyle bir hazırlık için de epeyce zamana muhtaç bulunduğuandan açılan bu müsabakaya maatteessüf iştirak eyleyemeyecektir. İlleride inşaatın ihalesi için münakasa ilân edildiği takdirde bu işe şimdiden hazır olan müsessemizin dahi nazari dikkate alınmasını rica eyleriz. Arzu buyrulursa inşaata ait keşifnamemizi şimdiden takdim edebiliriz.

Emirlerinize intizaren ihtiramı mahsusamızın kabulünü rica ederiz, muhterem efendim.
Deutsche Landeskulturbau Gesellschaft

Appendix 43

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 15.06.1933, Unpublished Official Document, no: 030.18.01.02.37.47.10., p. 1. Original text is as:

Cumhuriyet Halk Fırkası Kâtibiumumılığı [antet]

Yüksek Başvekâlete,

Ankara'da yapılan stadyom ve yarış yeri planlarından birinci ve ikincinin seçilmesi vazifesini alan heyetimiz 1933 senesi Haziranının 11. Pazar ve 12. pazartesi günleri Halkevi'nde toplanarak çalışmıştır. Bu çalışmada İcra Vekilleri Heyeti'nin 7.6.1933 ve 8.6.1933 tarih ve 14525.14528 numaralı kararlarla bu kararlarda zikri geçen 28.5.1933 tarih ve 14472 numaralı karar hükümleri göz önünde tutulmuştur.

Çalışma için tayin edilen saatlerde mevcut üç firmadan İtalyan (Barosi ve Vietti Violi) ile Macar (David Jones es fia) eserlerini teşhir ederek heyet huzurunda uzun uzadıya izahat vermişlerdir. Alman (Deutsche Landeskulturbau Gesellschaft) firması münasabakaya iştirake hazır olmadığını sureti bu arızaya bağlı olarak takdim edilen mektupla bildirilmiş olduğu için müsabaka harici tutulmuş ve seçme tetkikatı diğer iki firmanın eserleri üzerinde yapılmıştır.(...)

Âzalar 9 adet [imza]

Appendix 44

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 15.06.1933, Unpublished Official Document, no: 030.18.01.02.37.47.10., p.3. Original text is as:

Cumhuriyet Halk Partisi Kâtibiumumiliği [antet]

Haşîye:

Heyetimizde âza bulunan İmar Müdür vekili İrfan Bey şehir mimarı Mösyo Yansenden gelen son şehir haritasına göre büyük Millet Meclis ibinasının garbindan gelerek istasyon caddesinin 200 metre kadar garbindan geçen yeni bir nakliye yolunun ilâve ol olduğunu söyledi ve bu yol Yenişehir haritası üzerinde mütalea olundu.

Birinciliği kabul olunan plana göre stat ve yarış yeri sahasının ortasından geçecek böyle bir nakliye yolu bütün stat ve yarış yeri sahasının güzelliğini ve sıhhî şartlarını bozacaktır. Haritadaki yeni vaziyete uymak için planın olduğu gibi yeni ilâve edilen nakliye yolunun garbına alınması da kabil değildir. Bu takdirde son haritaya göre garpta kalan ve şehir etrafında bir tur yapan ana yolun sahanın garp parçası üzerinde aynı mahzuru olacaktır.

Bu ikinci halde, yarış ve insan sporu yerlerinin istasyon caddesinden ve göz öňünden uzaklaşarak şehrin güzelliğinden kaybetmek mahzuru da vardır.

Yeni bir şehir olarak kurulan Ankara'da müstesna fırsat olarak ele geçen şehrin içinde yekpare bir spor sahası vücuda getirmek imkânının kaybedilmesini ve tasavvur halindeki yeni nakliye yoluna uymak yüzünden arсадaraltılarak spor yerlerindeki abadın bozulmasını ve muhtelif spor yerlerinin sıkıştırılmasını doğru bulmuyoruz. Bunun için takdirimize göre lüzumlu bir şey olmayan ve ikinci derecede bir düşünceden doğan bu yeni nakliye yolundan vazgeçilmesini veya bu yolu hemen istasyon caddesine bitişik olarak yaptırılmasını Yüksek Başvekâlet makamına arz ve teklif eyliyoruz.

Şehir planı üzerinde mütelealar yürütülmek heyetimizin çalışma sınırı içinde olmamakla beraber tatbiki mevzubahis olan plana dokunacak bir nokta olmak itibarile mevzubahis etmiş oluyoruz.

Appendix 45

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 19.06.1933, Unpublished Official Document, no: 030.18.01.02.37.47.10. Original text is as:

T.C. Başvekâlet Muamelât Müdürlüğü [antet]

Kararname , Sayı:14609

Ankara'da yapılacak Stadyom ve Yarış yeri için hazırlanan plânlardan birincinin seçilmesi için 7.8.06.933 tarih ve 14448,14525 sayılı kararnamelerle teşkil olunan Heyet'in 15.6.933 tarihli uzun raporu İcra Vekilleri Heyeti'nin 19.6.933 tarihli toplantıda görüşülerek İtalyan (Barosi ve Vietti Violi) projesinin Ankara ihtiyacına elverişli, teknik ve iktisadi esaslara uygun olduğu görülmekle teklif veçhile adı geçen İtalyan projesinin kabulüne karar verilmiştir.

Reisicumhur ve vekiller [imza]

Appendix 46

"Vahit Fiyatlar ve Keşif Miktarları," 1934, *T.C. Ankara Şehri Stadyum, Hipodrom, Spor Merkezi Şartnameleri ve Keşifleri* (Ankara: Hakimiyeti Milliye Matbaası)

The estimate costs of the works mentioned above are:

Causeway, Border Walls : 38454.00 TL (they will be constructed through the station road nearly 870 meters long)

Surrounding Walls : 47560.00 TL (Wire Fences: 3390 Meters; Concrete Walls: 336 Meters)

Tracking Ways: 252570.00 TL

Grass Tracking Ways: 20-30 Meters Wide, 89700m²

Sand Tracking Ways: 12 Meters Wide, 31300 m²

Military Parade Ways: 25-40 Meters Wide, 73600 m²

Internal Leveling, Arranging And Limitation: 147769.00 TL

Irrigation Installation Of Track Ways: 130660.00 TL

Olympic Stadium: 211489.85 TL + 24800.00 TL
Stables And Saddling Boxes : 108898.88 TL
The Stands For Military Parades: 69824.54 TL
Scaling Building: 35302.07 TL
Arbitrator Shed: 4500 TL
Sewers And Hygienic Installation: 47321 TL
The Stand Of President Of Republic: 119632.50 TL
First Class Stands Of Hippodrome: 131211.00 TL
TOTAL: 1 369 782.84 TL

Appendix 47

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 15.01.1935, Unpublished Official Document, no: 030.18.1.2.52.11..12. Original text is as:
T.C. Maliye Vekâleti Kambiyo Müdürlüğü, no: 4832 [antet]
Yüksek Baş Bakanlığa,
Öz: İtalya'dan alınacak Stadyum malzemesinin bedelleri hakkında:

Dahiliye Bakanlığı'nın Yüksek Makamınızdan Bakanlığımıza havale buyrulan merbut tezkeresine nazaran:

Ankara Stadyum alanında askerî geçit resimleri için sökülür kurulur demir çubuklardan dokuz Tribün için İtalya'dan pazarlıkla alınacak malzememin memlekete sokulması ve bedeli olan 505 000 İtalyan liretinin döviz olarak verilmesi Ankara Vilâyeti'nin iş'arina atfen bildirilmekte ve bunun için İcra Vekilleri Hey'etinden karar alınmasına müsaade buyrulması rica olunmaktadır.

İtalya Hükümeti ile aramızda halen Kliring mukavelesi hükümleri cari bulunduğuundan bu Memleketten ithal olunacak eşya ve emtia bedelleri Kliring çerçevesi dahilinde tediye olunmakta ve bu itibarla Kliringli bir memlekete döviz verilmesi mevzuubahs olamayacağından İcra Vekilleri Hey'etinden karar alınmasına lüzum bulunmamaktadır.

505 000 İtalya liretinin tutarı olan Türk parası Merkez Bankası'na yatırıldığı ve oradan alınacak bir makbuz eşyannı imrar [geçirme] olunacağı gümrük idaresine ibraz olunduğu takdirde mezkûr [adı geçen] eşyanın serbestçe geçirilmesine mani bulunmadığını arz ederim.
Maliye Bakanı [Fuat Ağralı]

Appendix 48

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 26.01.1935, Unpublished Official Document, no: 030.18.01.02.52.11..12..Original text is as:
T.C. İktisat Vekâleti, Türkofis -Türkiye Dış Ticaret İşleri Milli Ofisleri- Dairesi, no: 3167
Başvekâlet Yüksek Makamına,

Yüksek Makamınızdan Vekilliğime havale buyurulan, Dahiliye Vekilliği'nin 13.1.935 tarih ve 294 sayılı yazısında sözü geçen Ankara Stadyum alanı için İtalya'dan getirilecek 505 000 İtalyan liretilik demir çubukların kontenjan dışında memlekete girmesi teklifi ile Maliye Vekilliği'nin bu husustaki müthalanamesi okundu.

Gümrük tarifesinin 520B pozisyonuna giren her nevi galvanizli demirlerin, 1156 sayılı kararnamenin 3. maddesi hükümlerine göre İtalya'dan ithali serbesttir. Ankara stadyum alanında askerî geçit resimleri için yapılacak tribünlere ait 505 000 liret değerindeki çubuklarda bu tarife pozisyonuna girdiği takdirde aynı hükümden istifade edeceklerinden bunların serbestçe ithalleri için karaname alınmasına lüzum yoktur.

520A tarife pozisyonuna giren adı demir çubuklar içinde İtalya anlaşmasına bağlı C listesinde 9 aya mahsus olmak üzere 45 000 (?) kilo kontenjan mevcuttur. Bu mikardan fazla yapılacak ithalat İtalya'ya bazı Türk mallarının ihracına bağlıdır. Stadyum tribünlere ait demir çubuklar bu tarife pozisyonuna girdiği ve yukarıda arzolunan anlaşma hükümleri dahilinde ithaline imkan bulunmadığı takdirde bunların kontenjan dışında memlekete sokulmasında Vekilliğimizce bir mahsur görülmemektedir.

Demir çubuklar bedelinin döviz olarak ödemesi hususuna gelince, İtalya Kliring anlaşması hükümlerinin, bu memleketten yapılacak bilcümle ithalâtâ ait tediyatin kliring yoline ödenmesini âmir bulunduğu malumu Devletleridir. Bu hüküm dışına çıkışması ,takip etmeye

olduğumuz kliring sisteminin esaslarına aykırı ve memleket aleyhine bir hareket olacaktır. Bu itibarla stadyum için İtalya'dan alınacak 505 000 İtalyan lirelik demir çubukların bedelinin de herhalde kliring yolile ödenmesi lazım geldiği mütaleasında bulduğumu arzederim.
İktisat Vekili Celal Bayar [imza]

Appendix 49

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 04.02.1935, Unpublished Official Document, no: 030.18.01.01.51.8.3. Original text is as:
T.C. Başvekâlet Müdürlüğü, Sayı 2.1946 [antet]

Kararname

Dahiliye Vekilliği'nden yazılan 13.01.935 tarih ve 294 sayılı tezkerede; Ankara Stadyum Alanı'nda askerî geçit resimleri için yapılacak tribünlere gerekli 505 000 lirelik demirlerin kontenjana bakmadan memlekete sokulması ve bedelinin dövizle ödenmesi hakkında bir karar ittihazı istenmiş ve Maliye, İktisat ve Gümruk ve İnhisarlar Vekillişlerinden yazılan 15.01.935, 26.01.935, 31.01.935 tarih ve 4832,441 ve 11790.105 sayılı mütaleanamelerde; İtalya'dan alınacak olan bu çubuklar gümruk tarifesinin 520 B pozisyonuna girdiği takdirde 2.1156 sayılı kararnamenin KL. Listesinde bulunmasından ötürü serbestçe memlekete girebileceği ve 520 A pozisyonuna giren kısmı için İtalya Antlaşması'nda kontenjan bulunduğuundan buna mahsup edildikten sonra fazla kalırsa kontenjan harici geçirilmesi ve ancak parasının dövizle ödenmesine imkân olmayıp kliring yolile ödenmesi gerekliliği bulunduğu bildirilmiştir.

Bu iş İcra Vekilleri Heyeti'nce 04.02.935 te görüşülerek bahsi geçen demir çubukların kontenjan listelerinden istifade etmediği takdirde bedeli kliring yolile ödenmek üzere kontenjan harici memlekete sokulmasına izin verilmesi onanmıştır.

Reisicumhur

K.Atatürk ve vekiller [imza]

Appendix 50

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 04.02.1935, Unpublished Official Document, no: 18.148.52.1935. Original text is as:

T.C. Başvekâlet Kararlar Müdürlüğü [antet]

Suret:

Ankara'da yaptığımız Stadyum ve Hipodrom alanında önumüzdeki sene içinde askerî geçit resimleri için söküller kurulur demir çubuklardan dokuz dane tribün yapacağız. Esaslı tribünler yapıldığı takdirde at koşuları sırasında bu tribünler görüş vaziyetini oldukça daraltacaklarından koşu zamanlarında derhal kaldırılacak ve icabında kolaylıkla kurulacak bu tribünlerin yapılması çok yerinde olacaktır.

5300 kişi alacak olan bu tribünlere ait malzeme İtalya'da Milano'da kâin Fratelli NNocenti müessesesinin berati altında bulunmakta olup yapılan tetkikat neticesinde Gümruk resmi hariç olmak üzere İstanbul'a teslimi 55 000 liraya mal olacaktır.

1. 2490 sayılı Artırma ve eksiltme ve ihale kanunun 46 inci maddesinin N fikrasına göre bu malzemenin İtalya'da Milano'da kâin Fratelli Innocenti müessesesinden pazarlıkla satın alınması ve memlekete sokulması için İcra Vekilleri Heyeti kararı ile
2. 505 000 lireten ibaret bulunan bedelin İtalyan lireti üzerinden döviz olarak verilmesi için gerek olan kararın istihsaline müsaade buyulmasını arz eylerim.

Aslının aynıdır.

Başvekil namına Müsteşar

Appendix 51

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 15.09.1934, Unpublished Official Document, no: 030.18.01.02.48.62.2. Original text is as:

T.C. Başvekâlet Muamelât Müdürlüğü Sayı:2.1242 [antet]

Kararname

Stadyom ve Hipodrom inşaat ve tesisat için İtalya'dan Ankara Gümrügüne getirilen ilişkili fatura ve listelerde yazılı fennî vasıtalarla bunların teferruatının, 1499 sayılı Gümruk Tarife Kanunun 5. maddesinin 17. fıkrasına göre, iş bittikten sonra mahrecine iade edilmek kaydıyle teminat mukabilinde Türkiye'ye sokulmasına izin verilmesi; Gümruk ve İnhisarlar Vekilliğinin 12.9.934 tarih ve 16056.23 sayılı tezkeresi üzerine İcra Vekilleri Heyetince 15.09.934'te tasvip ve kabul olunmuştur.

Reisicumhur Gazi Mustafa Kemal ve vekiller [imza]

Appendix 52

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 04.05.1935, Unpublished Official Document, no: 030.18.01.02.54.34.6. Original text is as:
T.C. Başvekâlet Müdürlüğü , Sayı 2.2470 [antet]

Kararname

Ankara'da yaptırılmakta olan Stadyom ve Hipodrom yapısında kullanılmak üzere lüzumu olan Freze makinası ile teferruatının işi bittikten sonra geri gönderilmek şartla, 1449 sayılı Gümruk tarifesi kanunun 5 inci maddesinin 17 inci fıkrasına göre muvakkaten memlekete sokulmasına izin verilmesi; Gümruk ve İnhisarlar Vekilliği'nin 04.05.935 tarih ve 20606.152 sayılı tezkeresi üzerine İcra Vekilleri Heyetince 04.05.935 de onanmıştır.

Reisicumhur K.Atatürk ve vekiller [imza]

Appendix 53

“Haberler: Stadyum İnşaati,” 1934, *Arkitekt* Vol:2, p.65; Ankara Vilâyeti Nafia Müdürü Muammer, “Bayındırlık Haberleri: Stadyom ve Hipodrom İnşaatına Ait Rapor,” 1935-36, *Nafia İşleri Mecmuası* Vol:7-12, p. 58.

4) Tahsisat vaziyeti

Muvazenei Umumiyyeden muavenet.....	400 000 TL
İdman İttifakları Heyetinden.....	23 820 TL
Vilayet 932 bütçesinden ayrılarak Yarış ve İslah Encümenine verilip alınan.....	89 000 TL
Vilayet 933 bütçesinden ayrılan.....	242 000 TL
Vilayet 934 bütçesinden ayrılan.....	200 000 TL
Vilayet 935 bütçesinden ayrılan	350 000 TL
İncisu deresinin ıslahı ve civarının drenajı için Muvazenei Umumiyyeden verilen...	300 000 TL
Toplam :	1 604 820 TL

5) Taahhûd ve Sarfiyat Vaziyeti:

935 senesinde istimlak ve müteferrik masraflar.....	82 973.11 TL
934 senesi stımlık ve müteferrik masraflar	32 802 TL
Stadyom ve Hipodrom inşaatı ihale bedeli.....	1 085 553 TL
İncisu deresinin ıslahı ve sahanın drenajı.....	300 000 TL
Kanalizasyon inşaatı	36 936.38 TL
Demir çubuklardan tribünler.....	35 000 TL
Demir tribünler için tahta ve sac	7 000 TL
Demir boruların nakliye tren ve dizbarko ve kurma masrafları.....	6 000 TL
Stadyom ve Hipodrom inşaatında keşif ilavesi	30 000 TL
Genel toplam:	1 604 264.00 TL

Appendix 54

Haberler: Stadyum İnşaati,” 1934, *Arkitekt* Vol:2, p.65; Ankara Vilâyeti Nafia Müdürü Muammer, “Bayındırlık Haberleri: Stadyom ve Hipodrom İnşaatına Ait Rapor,” 1935-36, *Nafia İşleri Mecmuası* Vol:7-12, pp.58-59.

6) Önümüzdeki sene içinde yapılması gereklili olan işler

Hipodrom sahasını kuşatan yol asfalt olarak yapılacaktır. Alınan kararla 1936 senesi tahsisatından ödenmek üzere iş münakasaya konulmuştur. Keşif bedeli

75 000 TL

Umum sahanın ağaçlanması: saha çiplak bir vaziyettedir. Ağaçlanma ile halkınraigbet ve
 rahatlığı sağlanacaktır. En az 40 000 TL
 Hipodromun Birinci sınıf tribününün diğer yarısının inşası önumüzdeki sene içinde
 bitirilmes iuygun görülmektedir. Bunun bedeli tahmini 120 000 TL
 Olimpik Stadyomun yalnız 1. sınıf tribünler ile pistler dikkate alınmıştır. 2. ve 3. sınıf
 tribünlerin de inşası zaruridir. Böylece umumi planda Olimpik stadyum işleri bitmiş olacaktır.
 Bedeli 220 000 TL
 Hipodrom Atatürk salonu, diğer salonlar, kütüphane, apartman, lokanta, tarihlama salonu, bar
 ve Stadyom kısmında tefrişi önumüzde ki sene yapılmalıdır 50 000 TL
 Ayrıca futbol için 2, atletizm için 1 antreman yeri yapılması 1936 yılı içinde uygundur.
 Bedeli 30 000 TL
 Hipodrom manialı koşu pisti ve buna ait sulama tesisatı da yapılrsa genel planın Hipodrom
 kısmı da az çok bitmiş olacaktır. Bunun bedeli 50 000 TL
 Teşcir edilecek sahanın sulanması, İncesu yatağının dibinin kaplanması, kaplamanın
 Akköprüye kadar uzatılması, yol yapılacak kısma tesadüf eden sahanın istimlakı, Stadyum
 kalorifer tesisatı, Hipodrom önündeki otopark, sahanın iç tarafının genel tesviyesi, radyo
 tertibatı önumüzdeki sene yapılması uygundur 100 000 TL
 TOPLAM 750 000 TL ihtiyaç vardır.

Appendix 55

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive,
 16.09.1936, Unpublished Official Document, no: 030.18.01.02.68.78.3. Original text is as:

T.C. Başvekâlet Müdürlüğü

Kararname

Ankara'da yaptırılmakta olan Stadyum ve Hipodrom'un tefrişatı için Fransa'da muhtelif
 yerlerden perakende suretile satın alınması gereklî görülen spora ait heykellerle 40 adet
 gravür bedelinin Fransa ile aramızdaki kliring anlaşmasına göre kliring yolu ile ödenmesi
 lâzımgelmekte ise de kliringte uzun müddet sıra beklemek mecburiyetine binaen bahsi geçen
 eşyannın serbest döviz verilmekdike temin edilemeyeceği anlaşıldığından 936 takvim yılına ait
 döviz cetvellerinde konkurripik için konulan tahsisattan temin edilen tasarruf karşılık
 tutulmak suretile mezkûr eşya bedeli için Ankara Vilâyeti emrine 1500 liralık serbest döviz
 müsaadesi verilmesi, Maliye Vekilliğinin 15.09.936 tarih ve 54279.12839 sayılı tezkeresi
 üzerine İcra Vekilleri Heyetince 16.09.936 da onanmıştır.

Reisicumhur K. Atatürk ve vekiller [imza]

Appendix 56

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive,
 07.10.1937, Unpublished Official Document, no: 030.18.01.02.79.85.8 Original text is as:

T.C. Başvekâlet Kararlar Dairesi Müdürlüğü, Karar Sayısı: 7499 [antet]

Kararname

Ankara Stadyum ve Hipodromun ağaçlandırılması için teşkil olunana komisyonun 30
 celselik toplantıda mesâ saatleri dışında vazife gören Ankara Vilâyeti Hususî İdare
 Müdüriyeye 1452 sayılı Teadül Kanunun 15 inci maddesi gereğince, celse başına 15 lira
 hesabile 450 lira ücret verilmesi; Dahiliye Vekilliğinin 20.9.1937 tarih ve 8248 sayılı
 tezkeresi ve Maliye Vekilliğinin 1.10.1937 tarih ve 1329.5016 sayılı mutaleannamesi üzerine
 İcra Vekilleri Heyetinin 7.10.937 toplantıda onanmıştır.

Reisicumhur K. Atatürk ve 12 Vekil [imza]

Appendix 57

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive,
 17.11.1937, Unpublished Official Document, no: 490.01.569.2266.1. Original text is as:

Türk Spor Kurumu Genel Merkezi [antet]

Cumhuriyet Halk Partisi Genel Sekreterliğine,

Mimar ve Mühendis Vietti-Violi, kendisine evvelce yaptırılmış olan Spor sahaları planlarının ücretini Kurumumuzdan istemektedir. Bugüne kadar yaptığı planların bir listesini ilişk olarak sunuyorum. Bunlardan bazılarının ücretlerinin mahallen, bazılarının da Partiden ödenilmiş olmak ihtimali bulunduğu gibi fiatları hakkında da bir malumat mevcut değildir. Diğer taraftan, bütün bu planlar birer avan-proje'den ibaret olup detay planları da yapılmamıştır. Bu projelerin kabul edildiğine göre detaylarının da aynı mimar tarafından yapılmasında fayda görülmektedir. Burada bulunan vekiline de arzumuz bildirilmiş ve kendisinden teklif mektubu istenmiştir. Halen yapmış ve birer suretini Kuruma vermiş oldukları sahalar avan projelerinin ücretlerinin Kurumca ödenmesi hususunda yüksek buyuruklarınızı rica eder, üstün saygılarımı sunarım.

T.S.K. Asbaşkanı Aydin Saylavı [imza: A.Menderes]

Ek: Mimar Vietti Violi'nin ücret istediği saha planlarının listesidir: (...)

Appendix 58

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 10.07.1937, Unpublished Official Document, no: 490.01.569.2266.1. Original text is as:

Mühendis Mimar Paolo Vietti-Violi, Ankara Palas Oteli [antet]

Ekselans İsmet İnönü, İstanbul

Son defa Ankarada bulunduğum sırada Türkiye Cumhuriyet Hükümetinin, Büyük Millet Meclisi ve Başvekâlet binaları için yapılan bir müsabakaya muhtelif ecnebi mimarların iştirakını davet etmiş olduğunu iştittim. Bu müsabakaya hiçbir İtalyan Mimarın davet edilmemiş olduğunu hayretle öğrendim.

Son seneler zarfında Türkiye'de bana tevdi edilen işlerin icrası için göstermiş olduğum alâka ve sadakati takdir buyurmuş olduğunuzdan davet olunan ecnebi mimarların listesine ismimi de ilâve edilmesini rica etmek ceseratinde bulunuyorum.

Bu gibi mühim projeler üzerinde tedkikat yapmış olduğumu şimdiden arzetmekle beraber Türkiye Hükümetine takdim etmek şerefine nail olacağım projenin, hem mimari evsafi ve müsabakanın vazettiği muhtelif meselelerin tedkiki noktai nazarından hem de muhiti, şehri ve hatta memleketi ve vazettiği teşebbüs, malzem, işçilik v.s. kolaylıklarını çok iyi bildiğim cihetle müsabakaya iştirak edecek olan diğer mimarlarinkinden her halde daha engin olmayacağı şimdiden temin edebilirim.

Bu ricam muvafık bir cevap buyurulmasını ve derin saygılarımın kabülünü dilerim, Ekselans Başvekil.

Vietti-Violi [imza]

Appendix 59

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 10.07.1937, Unpublished Official Document, no: 490.01.569.2266.1. Original text is as:

Mühendis Mimar Paolo Vietti-Violi, Ankara Palas Oteli [antet]

Ekselans İsmet İnönü, İstanbul

Hükümet merkezinin spor işlerinin ilk kısmı ikmal edilmiştir. Ekselans tarafından istenilen ve Ankara Valisi Nevzat Tandoğan tarafından emredilen bu işlerin gerek resmi makamlar gerekse aid oldukları Türk milletinin nezdinde ne kadar muvaffakiyetle karşılanmış olduğunu teyid etmekle bahtiyarım.

Bu gibi spor tesisatinin hiçbir Avrupa payitahtında halk nezdinde bu kadar alâka ile karşılaşmamış olduğunu bugün Ekselansınıza teyid edebilirim çünkü Ankara stadyumuna giden halk, şehir nufusunun % 12-15inden fazla iken Avrupanın diğer şehirlerinde ancak nüfusun %5 ine balig olmaktadır. Ekselansın tarafından dahi görülmüş olduğu veçhile Hipodromun muvaffakiyeti de aynı nispettedir. Türk millet ilehine kaydedilen bu muvaffakiyet, Ekselansınıza bir ricada bulunmağa beni sevk etmektedir, bu d spor tesisatını natamam bırakmamak istirhamimdir.

Umumi planda tasavvur edildiği veçhile Ankara spor sahalarında kapalı bir havuzun ihtiyacı her gün daha fazla hissedilmektedir. Ankara gibi idari bir şehirde, ırkın istikbali için Vekâletlerde, bankalarda, dairelerde, dükkânlarında ve sair yerlerde çalışan genç erkek ve

kadınlara işten sonra her gün kuvvet verici bir banyo almak kabiliyetinin verilmesi zaruri bir ihtiyaçtır.

Bu zaruret birkaç seneden beri muhtelif ecnebi hükümetlerce çok iyi takdir edilmişdir ve Berlin, Paris, Peste, Viyana, Roma gibi büyük şehirlerde gençlere en iyi spor olan yüzmeye imkân vermek için her mahallede bir çok kapalı havuzlar inşa edilmektedir.en modern şehirlerden biri olan Ankara diğer merkezlerden geri kalamaz.

Binaenaleyh hem Ankara hem de İstanbul için zaruri olan bu mesele üzerine yüksek nazarı dikkatinizi celbetmeyi bir vazife telakki ederim. Esasen bu işlere aid muhtelif projeler hazırladım ve bu şehirlerin Belediyeleri de bu projelerin tahakkuk ettirilmesi için Eksalansınız teşvikini beklemek ve ümit etmektedirler. Bu kadar sevdığınız Türk Milletinin refah ve sağlığı için bu meselenin ne kadar mühim ve zaruri olduğunu bir daha kaydetmek cesaretinde bulunuyorum.

Dima olduğu gibi, daha büyük Türkiyenin refah ve istikbalı için Eksalansınız emrine tamamile amade olduğumu arzeder ve derin hürmet ve saygılarımın kabülünü dilerim.

Paolo Vietti-Violi [imza]

Appendix 60

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 17.06.1938, Unpublished Official Document, no: 490.01.569.2266.1. Original text is as:

T.S.K. Genel Merkezi [antet]

Mimar Mühendis Vietti Violi,

(...) sizin teklifinizde gerek umumi planlar için bildirdiğiniz para mikdari ve gerekse detaylar için tespit eylediğiniz yüzde nispeti ve inşaatın tarafınızdan ontrolu için düşündüğünüz fıtalar Spor Kurumunun maddi kabiliyetinin tahammül edemeyeceği derecede galidir.(...)

A.Menderes, R.Apak [imza]

Appendix 61

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 23.11.1921, Unpublished Official Document, no: 030.18.01..04.37.19. Original text is as:

Kararnâme no:1208 [antet]

Eyyâm-ı Resmîye ve mübârekenin [kutsal] tayîn ve merâsimin tesbiti zîmnâda [maksat] keyfiyetin Şer’iyye, Dâhiliye, Müdâfaa-i Millîye Vekâletlerinden mürekkep bir encümene havâlesi İcrâ Vekilleri Heyetin’nin 23 Teşrîfîsânî 337 tarihli ictimâ’ında karargâr olmuşdur.

Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi Reisi M.Kemal ve 11 vekil [imzalar]

Appendix 62

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 14.12.1924, Unpublished Official Document, no: 030.18.01.02.012.62.13. Original text is as:

Türkiye Cumhûriyeti Başvekâlet Kalem-i Mahsûs Müdâriyyeti Aded 1263 [antet]

Kararnâme

İlân-ı Cumhûriyete müsâdif [rastgelen] 29 Teşrîf-ievvel [Ekim] gününün Cumhûriyet ve Milletin yevm-i mahsûs-u resmîsi [özel resmi gün]olarak ilâni ve senede yalnız bir günü yevm-i mahsus kabul eden Avrupa ve Amerika düvel-i muhtelifesine [çeşitli büyük devlet] imtisâlen [uyarak] münhasıran o günde Devlet nâmine merâsim-i fevkâl’âde yapılarak gerek dînî ve gerekse millî bayramlara ait eyyâm-ı sâirenen [geçen günlerin] yalnız devâir [daireler] ve mekâtibi [okullar] ta’tîl suretiyle tes’îdi [kutlama] mutalaasıyle icâb eden kararın ittihâzi [kabulu] Hâriciye Vekâlet-i Celîlesinin Umûr-u Siyâsiye Müdüriyyeti ifâdesiyle mevrûd [gelmiş] 9 Teşrin-isâni [Kasım] 340 tarih ve 21778.209 numaralı tezkiresi ile teklif edilmesi üzerine mesele İcrâ Vekilleri Hey’etinin 14.12.340 tarihli ictimânda lede-t-tedkik [sûrasında incelenerek] gerçi 29 Teşrîf-ievvel gününün ilân-ı Cumhûriyyete müsâdif bulunmak itibâriyle Hâkimiyet-i Millîye esâsının istihdâf eylediği [hedeflemek] en son gaye-i muvaffakiyet adıyla eyyâm-ı sâireye tercihan tebçil ve tes’îdi vârid [erişmek] ise de gerek bu günü ve gerekse Türk Milleti üzerinde bir kâbus mâhiyetinde olan saltanat-ı şâhiye belliyesinin lâyık olduğu surette tarihin makberegâhına defnini ihzâr eyleyen [hazırlamak] ve bu itibarla

Devletimiz tarih-i zafer ve muvaffakiyetinde daha mühim bir mevki' işgal ve bil-fil Hakimiyet-i Milliyenin teessüsüne en sarıh [belli] ve kat'i hatvenin atılmasıyle bir dönem noktası teşkil eden 23 Nisan gününün merasim-i mahsûsa ile tes'îd edilecek Millî Bayram addi ve kanûnen bayram telakkî edilen diğer dînî ve Millî a'yâdin dahi kemâkân [eskisi gibi] eyyâm-ı ta'tiliyyeden addi suretiyle tes'îdi hususunda bir kanûn tanzimi tensîb kılınmış ve keyfiyetin bu suretle vekâlet-i müşârûn-ileyhâya iblağı karargâr olmuşdur. 14.12.340
Türkiye Reîs-icûmhûru Gazi (imzasız), 11 vekil imzalı
İbtâl edilmiş 4.7665 numara ile Hâriciye Vekâlet-i Celîlesine iade kılınmıştır.

Appendix 63

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 21.04.1925, Unpublished Official Document, no: 030.18.01.01.013.23.19., transcribed by Mustafa Gençoğlu. Original text is as:

Kararname Sayı: 1805 [antet]

İcra Vekilleri Heyeti'nin 21 Nisan 1341 tarihli ictimaînda millî bayramda vesâir bayramlarda ifâ olunacak merâsim hakkında tanzim edilmiş olan âfîdeki [gelecek, aşağıdaki] tâlimatnâmenin mevkî-i mer'îyete vazî tensîb [uygun bulma] edilmişdir.

Madde 1: 29 Teşrin-i Evvel millî bayram günü Merkez-i Cumhuriyette resmi merasim ifâ olunur. Ale'l-umum Türkiye dahilinde rüesâ-yi [reisler] hükümet ve Türkiye haricinde elçiler, maslahatgûzarlarla [elçi vekili] şebbenderler [konsolos] ve şebbenderler vekilleri tarafından devlet namına resm-i kabul ifâ ederler.

İşbû merasime ve resm-i kabule bi'-cümle mâkâmat-ı mülkiye [mülkiye makamları] ve askeriye ve müessesât [daireler] iştirak eder ve ecnebi devletleri mümessilleri beynelminel [uluslar arası] kavâid [kuralalar] mûcibince iştirake davet olunurlar.

Merasimin ve resm-i kabullerin tarz-ı icrası programı vakityle ilan olunur. Memâlik-i ecnebiyede [yabancı ülkelerde] icra edilecek merasime müteallik Program Hariciye Vekâleti tarafından tesbit ve tebliğ edilir. Millî bayram günü umumi tatil gündür.

Madde 2: Sâir [diğer] bi'l-cümle bayramlarda devâir-i devlet tatil olunur. Resmi mrasim ve resm-i kabuller ifâ olunmaz. Ale'l-umum ziyaret ve tebrikler hususi, heyette cereyan eder.

Madde 3: İşbu tâlimatnâmenin tatbikine İcra Vekilleri Heyeti memurdur.

Reis-i Cumhur Gazi Mustafa Kemal ve 12 vekil imzalı.

Appendix 64

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 25.08.1926, Unpublished Official Document, no: 030.18.01..020.53.16. Original text is as:

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Başvekâlet Kâlem-i Mahsûs Müdüriyeti, Aded: 4015 [antet]

Kararnâme

1 Nisan 1926 tarih ve 795 numrolı Zafer Bayramı Kanunu mûcibince her sene 30 Ağustos günü icra idilecek askeri merasim hakkında tanzim ve tevdî' idilmiş olan merbut programın mer'îyyete vazî'i, Müdâfa'a-i Millîye Vekâletinin 24 Ağustos 926 tarih ve Ordu Dâiresi, 3067.937 numrolı tezkiresiyl evuku' bulan teklifi üzerine, İcra Vekilleri Hey'etinin 25 Ağustos 926 tarihli ictimaîinda tasvîb ve kabul olunmuşdur.

Reisicûmhûru Gazi M. Kemâl ve 12 Bakan [imzalar]

Appendix 65

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 27.10.1928, Unpublished Official Document, no: 51.0.0.0..8.69..15, transcribed by İsmail Aykan. Original text is as:

Kocaeli Merkez Müftülügü [antet]

Müezzin ve Kayyim Efendilere,

Teşrin-i Evvel'in 29'uncu Pazartesi günü Cumhuriyet Bayramı olacağından o günün akşamında minarelerin tenviri icab edeceği tebliğ olunur. Fi 27 Teşrin-i Evvel 1928.

(mühür)

Kocaeli Vilayeti, İzmit

Appendix 66

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 02.01.1926, Unpublished Official Document, no: 30.10.0.0..26.150.1, transcribed by İsmail Aykan. Original text is as:

T.C. Dahiliye Vekaleti Emniyet Umum Müdüriyeti [antet]
Başvekâlet-i Celiley,

Müminzade Mustafa imzasıyla Köprü merkezinden makam-i Samilerine[yüce] keşide [çekilmiş] olunub havale ve tevdi buyrulan telegrafname üzerine Amasya vilayetçe icra ettirilen tahkikata[soruşturma] göre Cumhuriyet Bayramı'nda Müftü Efendi'nin bütün memurun ve eşraf huzuriyle yapılan merasime baş açık olarak iştirak eylediği ve o esnada bir duada bulunulmadığı gibi esasen tertib edilen programda duaya lüzum görülmemiş ve müftü efendi bu yolda bir teklifde bulunmamış olduğu ve ihbar-ı vakinin (...) veya mürettebelerin [sıralanmış,düzenlenmiş] kendi tarz [biçim, kılık] telakkilerinden [kabul etme, fikir sahibi olma] ibaret ve itiraza mesned [dayanak] olduğu anlaşılmış ve salifi'l-arz [geçmişte arz edilmiş] telgrafname leffen iade ve takdim kılmıştır efendim. 2 Kanun-i Sani 1926 (imza) Dahiliye Vekili

Appendix 67

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 1933, Unpublished Official Document, no: 490.01.227.898.2, Original text is as:

Onuncu Cumhuriyet Bayramı Kutlulama Yüksek Komisyonu Reisliği [antet]
(...) Cumhuriyet Halk Fırkası'nın halkçılık prensibi ile istihdaf ettiği gaye sınıf mücadeleleri yerine içtimâî intizam ve tesanüdü temin etmek ve birbirini naksetmeyecek surette menfaatlerde ahenk tesis eylemektedir. Kanunlar önünde mutlak bir müsavat kabul eden ve hiçbir ferde, hiçbir aileye, hiçbir sınıfa, hiçbir cemaata imtiyaz tanımayan fertleri halktan ve halkçı olarak kabul eder.

Appendix 68

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 12.10.1935, Unpublished Official Document, no: 490.01. 17.88.41.Original text is as:

Düzce Halkevi İdare Heyeti Sayı 82 [antet]
CHP Genel Sekreterliğine,
Posta ile evimize gönderilen aşağıda adları yazılı kitaplar alınarak kütüphanemize konduğunu saygılarımla bildiririm.
Halkevi Başkanı Kardük [imza]
Ayın Tarihi: Sayı 82 ve 83, 1adet; Başbakan İsmet İnönü'nün Sivas Nutku, 1 adet; Aynı Haklar, 1 adet; Viyana'nın Türkler tarafından muhasarası, 1 adet; Türkülük ve Türkçülüğün İzleri, 1 adet; Üç Medeniyet, 1 adet; Türk Sanatı, 1 adet; Ağaç Bayramı Talimatnamesi, 1 adet.

Appendix 69

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 1933, Unpublished Official Document, no: 490.01.227.898.2, Original text is as:

Onuncu Cumhuriyet Bayramı Kutlulama Yüksek Komisyonu Reisliği [Antet]
Muhterem Efendim;
Bu konferans Elçi arkadaşlarımıza Onuncu Cumhuriyet bayramı kutlulama münasebetile bulundukları memleketteki muhtelif vaspalarla neşredilecek bir örnek olarak hazırlatıldı. Her yerin yerli diline veya orada geçer dile nakli zahmetini evvelce de arzettiğim gibi lütfunuza ve zahmetinize bırakıyorum. Bu konferansta bize ait her şey tabii olarak mevcut değildir. Burada yalnız Türkiye'ye dair ecnebilerin bilmesinde faide düşünülen bahisler hülasâ olundu. Elçi arkadaşlarımıza yolladığımız diğer bir çok malumat menbalarını da gözde tutarak

isterlerse bu konferansı büyültüp küçültübilirler ve yerin icaplarına göre maksat için en faideli şekilde sokarlar.

Saygı ve sevgilerimi sunarım, Efendim.

C.H.F. Kâtibiumumisi Yüksek Komisyon Reisi [imza]

Appendix 70

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 01.10.1934, Unpublished Official Document, no: 030.10...198.352.17, Original text is as:

Cumhuriyet Halk Fırkası Kâtibiumumiliği [antet]

Yüksek Başvekâlet Makamına

Memleketin her tarafında Cumhuriyet bayramının aynı şekilde canlı, hareketli kutlanması için geçirdiğimiz Cumhuriyetin onuncu yıl bayramı çalışma ve tecrübelerinden mülhem olarak ve onuncu Cumhuriyet bayramı kutlama yüksek komisyonunun kararlarından da istifade ederek hazırlanan program Umumî İdare heyeti tarafından kabul edildi. Alâkâlı Millî Müdafaâ, Dahiliye, Hariciye ve Maarif Vekâletlerine takdim edilen bu programa göre Cumhuriyet bayramının kutlanması için bu Vekâletlerin ait oldukları makamlara telgrafla emir verdikleri cevaplarını aldım. Kutlama program ve Halk kürsüleri talimatının birer sayısı bağlıdır.

Bu husus diğer Vekâletlere de malumat olarak bildirildi.

Derin bağlılık ve saygımla arzeylerim, efendim.

C.H.F. Kâtibiumumisi, Kütahya Meb'usu [imza]

Appendix 71

1934 Cumhuriyet Yıl Dönümü Kutlama Talimatı, 1934, (İstanbul: Devlet Matbaası), p.1.

Başlangıç:

Cumhuriyetin ilâni yıldönümelerinin bütün memlekette ve memleket dışındaki devlet mümessilliklerinde kuvvetli ve derin akışlar yapacak şekil ve tarzlarda kutlanılması inkılâbin kökleşmesi noktasından çok ehemniyetli bir vazifedir. Bunun için kanun icabı olarak devlet teşkilâti tarafından yapılacak şeyleri firma teşkilâtnın da iştirakile kuvvetlendirmek lâzımdır. Bu esası düşünen Fırka Umumî İdare Heyeti bu talimatı yapmıştır.

Appendix 72

1934 Cumhuriyet Yıl Dönümü Kutlama Talimatı, 1934, (İstanbul: Devlet Matbaası), p.1.

1) Önümüzdeki Cumhuriyet yıl dönümü memleket içinde bütün şehir, kasaba ve köylerde, karada, denizde ve havada gece ve gündüz bütün halkı alâkalandıracak bir coşkunlukla kutlanacaktır.

Memleket dışında Türk elçi ve konsolosluklarında da bu bayram merasim ile ve Elçiliğin veya Konsolosluğun bulunduğu yerdeki Türk vatandaşların iştirakile kutlanır. Bayramın, Cumhuriyetin feyzlerini bütün halk tabakasına anlatacak mahiyette sesli, hareketli, manalı olması esastır.

Bayram şenliklerinde bu cihetlerle beraber halkın iştirak ve alâkalananmasının temini tedbirlerinin de alınması lâzımdır.

Appendix 73

1934 Cumhuriyet Yıl Dönümü Kutlama Talimatı, 1934, (İstanbul: Devlet Matbaası), pp.6-2.

7) Herkes bayram günü en yeni ve en temiz elbiselerini giyer. Fırka mensupları yakalarına mevcudu varsa onuncu yıl için yapılmış gönderilmiş olan küçük firma bayraklarını takarlar. Mekteplerin resmi dairelerin talebeye, müstahdemlere vermeleri mutat olan yeni elbiseleri bu bayram münasebetile dağıtmaları ve ailelerin de çocukların yeni elbiselerini bu bayram münasebetile tedarik etmeleri yerinde olur.

Hayır cemiyetlerinin de fakirlere vereceği elbise ve eşayı bu gün dağıtmaları münasiptir.

Appendix 74

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 11.04.1935, Unpublished Official Document, no: 490.01.15.79.2, Original text is as:

Türkiye Çocuk Esirgeme Kurumu [Antet]

Bay R. Peker, CHF Genel Yazgani

23 Nisan Çocuk Bayramı ve Haftası dolayısı ile Ankara'da yapılacak olan tezahurlarla merasimin öteki vilayetlere örnek olabilecek şekilde parlak ve güzel olmasına çalışmaktadır. Bunun için bu merasimin filme alınmasını istiyoruz. Bu dileğimizin yerine getirilmesi için saygın Genel Merkeziniz sesli film tertibat ile memurlarının 23 Nisan Salı günü tezahurları filme çekmek üzere Genel Merkezimizle görüşmek için değerli buyruklarınızın esirgenmemesini rica eder, saygılarımı sunarım.

Başkan [imza]

Appendix 75

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 16.02.1938, Unpublished Official Document, no: 490.01.4.16.17. Original text is as:

Cumhuriyet Halk Partisi Genel Sekreterliği, Sayı: 6.1119 [antet]

(...)

Ek: 19 Mayıs Spor ve Gençlik Bayramı Hakkında Talimatname:

(...) Madde 3: Tören şöyle olacaktır: Öğleden sonra bütün okul talebeleri (ilk, orta, yüksek, resmi, hususî bütün okullar ve üniversiteler) ve sporcular mekteplerinden ve spor kulüplerinden hareket ederek saat 15'te spor alanlarında (olmayan yerlerde Cumhuriyet meydanlarında) toplanacaklar ve evvelce hazırlanmış krokiye göre yerlerini alacaklardır. Talebe sporcuların bu gelişleri derli toplu ve millî marşlar çalılarak ve müzik refakatinde yapılacaktır. Olan yerlerde ordu muzikaları verilecektir. (...)

Appendix 76

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 21.10.1934, Unpublished Official Document, no: 030.10.198.352.18 Original text is as:

Dahiliye Vekâleti Emniyet İşleri Umum Müdürlüğü [antet]

Yüksek Başvekâlete,

21.10.1934 Pazartesi günü saat 15'te Dahiliye Vekili Şükrü Kaya Beyefendinin Reisliklerinde yapılan içtimada tespit edilen esaslar:

1. Şükrü Kaya Beyefendi Avrupada tedhiçi [yıldırma] zümrelerin meydana getirdikleri son hadiselerde mahallî zabıta kuvvetlerinin zayıf hareketlerinin ve bu hadiselere yol açan tedbirsizlikleri teşrih [açıklama] buyurduktan sonra Cumhuriyet zabıtاسının da yüksek teyakkuzuna işaret ettikten sonra bu gibi hadiselerden alınması lâzım gelen tecrübe nazari dikkat celbetmişler ve 29.10.1934 Cumhuriyet bayramında Ankara'da alınacak inzibâî tedbirlerin gözden geçirilmesini arzu buyurmuşlardır.
2. Ankara Valisi Nevzat Beyefendi alınacak tedbirleri gece ve gündüz olmak üzere iki safhaya ve gündüzü de dört bölüğe ayırmışlardır.

Appendix 77

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 04.07.1936, Unpublished Official Document, no: 490.01.3.13.6. Original text is as:

Cumhuriyet Halk Partisi Genel Sekreterliği, Sayı: 6.747 [antet]

CHP Başkanlığına

Atatürk'ün Samsunda Anadoluya ayak bastığı 19 Mayısın spor bayramı olarak kutlanması, son spor kurumu kongresinde gösterilen arzu üzerine karar verilmiştir. Kültür Bakanlığı mektepler jimnastik şenliklerinin de aynı güne bırakılmasını genelgelemiştir olup Türk Spor Kurumu da kendi örgütlerine bildirmiştir.

Okullar talebeleri ve sporcuların birlikte spor sahalarında jimnastik gösterileri yapmaları ve sokaklarda yürütüş gösterileri yapmak ve cumhuriyet anıtlarına ve şehitlere çelenk koymak

suretiyle yapılacak spor kutlamalarına Halkevlerinin de büyük ölçekte katılmalarını sağlamanız ve benzer suretle ilgi ve yardımlarınızı dilerim.
CHP Genel Sekreteri adına M.Akkaya

Appendix 78

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 08.04.1937, Unpublished Official Document, no: 490.01.3.15.43. Original text is as:
Cumhuriyet Halk Partisi Genel Sekreterliği, Sayı: 6.954 [antet]

İlbay ve CHP Başkanlığına

(...) Kongrenin bu kararı çok yerinde idi. Çünkü her şeyden önce, 19 Mayıs, Türk milletinin yeniden harekete geçmesi ve fizik ve moral kalkınmasının ilk hamlesidir. 19 Mayıs spor ve Gençlik bayramı adını vereceğimiz bu bayram, ayrıca bütün millete güzel insan, hareketli insan, canlı insan, uyankı insan, dürüst insan, mert insan idealini aşılamak, hava, ışık, su, dağ sevgisini sindirmek, temizlik, sağlamlık ve güzellik aşkıni yerleştirmek ve artırmak için bir vesile sayılacaktır. CHP bunu böyle anlamaktadır.

Bu maksatla CHP Genel Sekreterliği tarafından basılı yayınlar, sinema ve radyo için alınan tedbirler, bilgi olarak bağlı yazınlarda gönderilmiştir.

Yukarıda yazılan esas noktalar dahilinde işbu bayramın her il, ilçe ve kamun merkezinde ve bütün köylerde kutlanması için tertip edilen ve bağlı olarak gönderilen talimatnamenin hükümlerinin mahallin icap ve şartları içinde tatbiki ile sonucu hakkında bilgi gönderilmesini rica ederim.

Dahiliye Vekili Ş.Kaya [imza]

Appendix 79

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 30.10.1938, Unpublished Official Document, no: 030.10..198.353.10. Original text is as:

Cumhuriyet Halk Partisi Genel Sekreterliği [antet]

Suret

CHP Genel Sekreterliği Yüksek Katına

Başımızda Ulu Önderimiz Atatürk olduğu halde Cumhuriyetin Onbeşinci yılını da idrak etmiş olmamaız sevincile kendimin ve arkadaşlarımın tebriklerini iblağ etmekle bahtiyarım. Bu münasebetle aşağıdaki noktayı arzettmek isterim:

29 Teşrînevvelde, Cenubî Sırbistan şehirlerindeki Müslümanlar daha sabahdan Ankara radyosunu açmışlar, geçid resmini sonuna kadar takip etmişler ve çok mütehassis olmuşlardır. Oğün akşam üstü tebrik için konsolosluğu gelen Türkler, hala radyo neşriyatının tesiri altında olarak, durmadan bu geçid resminden bahsediyor ve gözleri yaşarıyordu. Cenubî Sırbistanın diğer şehirlerindeki Türklerden ve Müslümanlardan gelen tebrik mektupları, bu neşriyatın oralarda da takip edildiğini bildiriyor. Üsküp'te radyosu olamayan Müslümanlar, Türk kahveleri önünde yiğinla halinde toplanmış, kahve radyolarını ayakta saatlerce dinlemişlerdir. Şunu da ilâve edeyim ki o günü spikerin söyleyiş tarzi dinleyicilere âdetâ Ankarada hazır bulunuyormuş heyecanını vemiş ve sahneyi çok iyi canlandırmıştır.

Ankara radyosunu şimdi gerek kısa dalgâlı noktalarda ve gerek uzun dalgâlada buralarda gayet açık olarak işidildiğini de ilaveten arzla derin saygılarımı takdim eylerim.

Konsolos Safvet Urvi Netin

Appendix 80

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 06.07.1933, Unpublished Official Document, no: 030.18.01.37.50.8. Original text is as:

Kararname

2305 numaralı kanunun ikinci maddesi mucibince Cumhuriyetin Onuncu yıl dönümü işini tanzim ve tesbit etmek üzere merkezde ve Vilâyetlerde teşkil edilecek komisyon, komita ve

heyetler hakkında İcra Vekilleri Heyetince 6.7.933 tarihinde aşağıdaki esaslar kararlaştırılmıştır.

1. Başvekâlete bağlı olmak üzere Cumhuriyet Halk Fırkası Umumî kâtibi Kütahya Meb'usu Recep Beyefendinin Reisliği altında Erzurum Meb'usu Nafi Atuf Beyle Millî Müdafaâ, Dahiliye ve Maarif Vekillikleri Müsteşarlarından toplu yüksek bir komisyon teşkil edilecektir. Bu komisyonun Vekâletlerle Millî Cemiyet ve müesseselerden daimî veya muvakkat yardımcı aza ve komisyonun bürosu için yukarıda bahsi geçen Vekilliklerden memur alınacaktır.
2. Vekâletlerle Vilâyetlerde aynı maksat için komite ve heyetler teşkil olunarak Vekâlet heyetlerini kanunda yazılı vazifeleri yapacak mahiyette olarak Vekiller teşkil eder ve Vilâyetlerdeki komisyonlarda birinci maddede yazılı yüksek komisyon tarafından tesbit ve tebliğ olunur.
3. Onuncu Cumhuriyet Bayramı yüksek komisyonu Vekâletlerdeki heyetlerle Vilâyetlerdeki komitalar ve kutlulamaya iştirak edecek cemiyet ve müesseselerle muhabere ederek bu işi tanzim eder.

Reisicumhur Gazi M. Kemal (imza) 12 Vekil (imza)

Appendix 81

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 24.07.1933, Unpublished Official Document, no: 18.144.149.1933. Original text is as:

T.C. Maarif Vekâleti M.T.T Dairesi [antet]

Hülâsa: Cumhuriyet ilânının onuncu yıldönümü kutlulama masrafları hakkında:

Başvekâlet Yüksek Makamına,

Cumhuriyet ilânının onuncu yıldönümü kutlulama işleri Vekâletimiz bütçesinden kutlulama işleri için yapılacak masrafların ait oldukları fasıl ve madde numaralarile bu fasillardan kutlulama işine ayrılmış miktarlar bu tezkere ile birlikte Yüksek Huzurunuza sunulan listede arzolunmuştur.

2305 numaralı kanunun üçüncü maddesi bu masrafların hükümetçe tespit edilecek hükümler dairesinde yapılacağını âmir bulunduğuundan işin ehemmiyet, müstaceliyet ve hususiyetinde binaen mezkûr fasillardan merbut listede miktarları yazılı cem'an 7500 lira tahsisatla yaptırılacak işlerin pazarlıkla yapılması hakkında İcra Vekilleri Heyetince müstacelen bir karar alınmasına yüksek müsadenizi diler, pek derin saygılarımı sunarım, Efendim.

Maarif Vekili (imza)

Appendix 82

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 22.10.1930, Unpublished Official Document, no: 030.18.01.14.69.1. Original text is as:

T.C. Başvekâlet Muamelât Müdürlüğü sayı: 10097

Kararnâme

Cumhuriyet Bayramında inzibatin temini için İstanbuldan getirilecek cem'an 120 Komiser, Muavin ve Polis memurunun tren ücretlerinin tesviyesine Emniyeti Umumiye bütçesinin müsait olmadığı anlaşıldığından ücretsiz olarak gelip gitmeleri; Dahiliye Vekâletinin 21.10.930 tarih ve 11354 numaralı tezkeresile yapılan teklifi üzerine İcra Vekilleri Heyetinin 22.10.930 tarihli içtimâinda tasvip ve kabul olunmuştur.

Reisicumhur Gazi M. Kemal (imza) 10 adet vekilin imzası

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 22.10.1930, Unpublished Official Document, no: 030.18.01.14.69.2. Original text is as:

T.C. Başvekâlet Muamelât Müdürlüğü sayı: 10098

Kararnâme

8.10.930 tarih ve 10031 numaralı kararnameye zeyildir:

Cumhuriyet Bayramında geçit resmine iştirak etmek üzere Ankaraya celp edilecek 750 izciden maada İstanbul mekteplerinden bazıları ve bilhassa hususî mektepler de işbu merasime iştirak etmek arzusunu izhar eylediklerinden ve bunların iştirakleri halinde masarifi gayri melhuza tertibinde niverilmiş olunan 5000 liranın kâfi gelmeyeceği anlaşıldığından aynı

tertipden daha 2000 liranın sarfina izin verilmesi; Maarif Vekâletinin 21.10.930 tarih ve 9732 numaralı tezkeresile yapılan teklifi üzerine İcra Vekilleri Heyetinin 22.10.930 tarihli içtimaiında tasvip ve kabul olunmuştur.

Reisicümhur Gazi .M. Kemal (imza) 10 adet vekilin imzası

Appendix 83

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 17.10.1929, Unpublished Official Document. Original text is as:

T.C. Başvekâlet Muamelât Müdürlüğü [antet]

Kararname

Cumhuriyet Bayramı akşamı Dışişleri Bakanlığı tarafından Ankara Palasta verilecek ziyaret için Milli Saraylar Müdürlüğünde korunmuş bulunan Altın yıldızlı Yemek takımlarının bir memura dair uzmanlıkla Ankara'ya getirilmesi adı geçen bakanlığın haberine atfen Maliye Bakanlığının 16.10.1929 tarih ve 4689 numaralı tezkeresiyle yapılan teklifi üzerine İcra vekillerince kabul edilmiştir.

Reisicümhur Gazi .M. Kemal ve vekiller (imza)

Appendix 84

Turkish Republic General Directorate of Government Archives, Republican Archive, 30.10.1934, Unpublished Official Document, no:030.10.198.352.18. Original text is as:

T.C. Dahiliye Vekâleti, Emniyet İşleri Umum Müdürlüğü [antet]

Yüksek Başvekâlete

(...)

Gündüz Tedbirleri

(...) Mecliste: (...) Meclis Haricinde bilhassa Ankara Palas önünde tedbirler kuvvetli olur. Ankara Palas önünde duracak halk önünde atlı polislerle bir perde hattı bulundurmak muvafik görüldü.

Dahiliye Vekili, Ş. Kaya (imza)

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