

10 NOV

MIXTAPE EXCLUSIVE ISSUE



You will never be forgotten

**On Behalf of
Ankara Atatürk
High School Owner
Bayram Akyüz (Principal)
Head Editor
Sedef Özdamar**

Writers
Dilara Üstünbaş
Duru Saygan
Eylül Nazra Şahingöz
İzlem Su Şahin
Kaan Çoban
Mehmet Yürekli
Öykü Naz Uzunoglu
Sude Naz Marangoz
Ulaş Dilek
Esin Şahsenem Karakurt

Redactors
Berkin Şekerci
Ulaş Dilek
Umut Barış Doğan
Yağmur Özendi

Technical Team
Arda Saygan
Baturalp Sönmez
Duru Saygan
Ulaş Dilek

Board Of Management

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E. Şahsenem Karakurt
Deputy Executive Editor

Ulaş Dilek

Head of Writers

Duru Saygan
Musa Samet Önlü

Head of Redactors

Berkin Şekerci

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Arda Saygan

Head of Organization Team

Azranur Ergin

Head Of Playlist Team

Yağmur Özendi

İlkiz İpek Ayten
Dilara Üstünbaş

Organization Team

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Cayda Cenik
Esin Şahsenem Karakurt
Zülal İşler

Playlist Team

Yağmur Özendi
Elif Demir
Öykü Naz Uzunouğlu
Sultan Yaren Uzunay
Aycan Adıgözel

Contributors

ALEV

75. Yıl Cumhuriyet Eğitim Müzesi



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Dear Reader,

Mixtape is the first English e-magazine of Ankara Atatürk High School. It met you in 2018 with its 1st issue. The enthusiasm of its editors, writers and technical crew made us – all the relevant participants- proud. After a very short time of broadcasting the Mixtape, all the crew decided to continue the job without any lack of energy and willingness. As the school management and the teachers, our duty was to give the necessary support to them.

Our 2. issue has got a very special meaning for all of us. Because it is dedicated to our Greatest Leader Mustafa Kemal Atatürk. We would like to broadcast this special issue on the commemoration day of his death. We feel the sorrow deeply in our hearts, but at the same time dropping tears or mourning after him were not the things that he had expected from the youth. As he mentioned years ago "To see me does not mean to see my face. Understanding my thoughts, my feelings are enough." Accepting this quote as a leading light, we prepared our second e-magazine to show that we are following his path and thankful to him as the Turkish Youth. We are praised of ourselves, working and we trust.

In my last words, I would like to send my very special thanks to Gönül Ertuna on behalf of ALEV -Ankara Atatürk High School Education Foundation- and 75th Year Republic education Museum for opening their doors wide to us, sharing their archive and documents when we request. We have all started working for our next issue which is being planned to be broadcasted in May 2019. Willing to meet you in peace and health that day.

Best regards.

Sedef Özdamar

English Teacher

The Head Editor

Dear Mixtape Readers,

"The roots of a big tree should go down deep." Said our deep-rooted leader Mustafa Kemal Atatürk. Since we are the children of a forest raised up by Atatürk, we should make our roots go down deeper in order to raise our nation to the highest standard of civilizations. As the entire team of Mixtape, we have felt the obligation to show our respect to Atatürk, who always valued his missions above and beyond his pleasure, by dedicating this issue to him.

During the making of this exclusive issue, each member of each team worked so hard in order to give you an astonishing work of love, passion, curiosity and creativity. Our contents were made sure to pass a quality standard to obtain a pleasant state in your memories. Our designers gave their hours to create a beautiful look which, with no doubt, our lovely readers deserve. We, on behalf of the whole management team, hereby present our sincere appreciations to each and every member who, in every way, took part in the preparation, making and publishing of this Mixtape issue. My deepest hope is that we would be able to enrich your opinions and feelings of our leader, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk. We wish you an enjoyable reading session.

Esin Şahsenem Karakurt

Executive Editor

Ulaş Dilek

Deputy Executive Editor



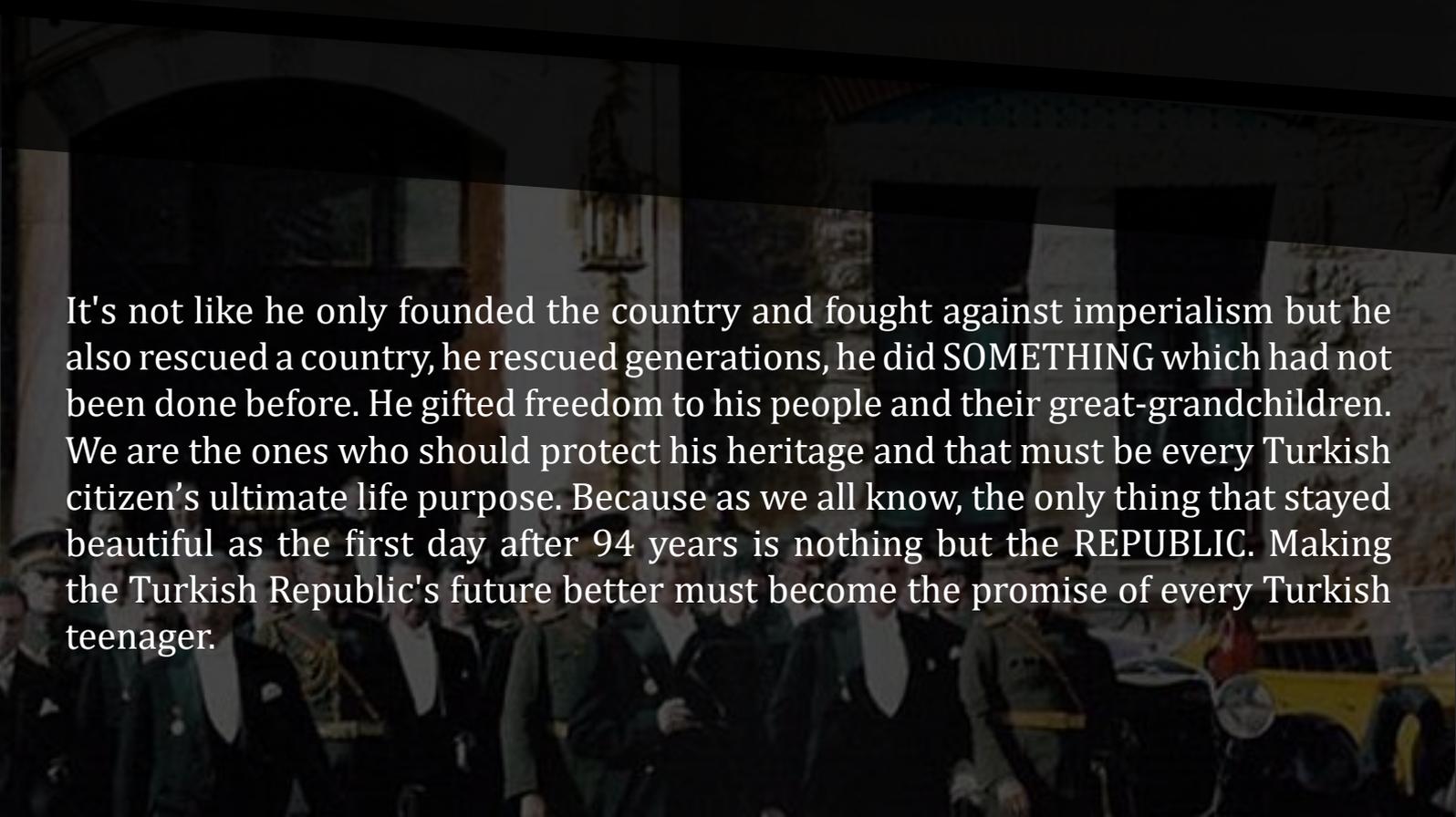
THAT MAN'S CHILDREN



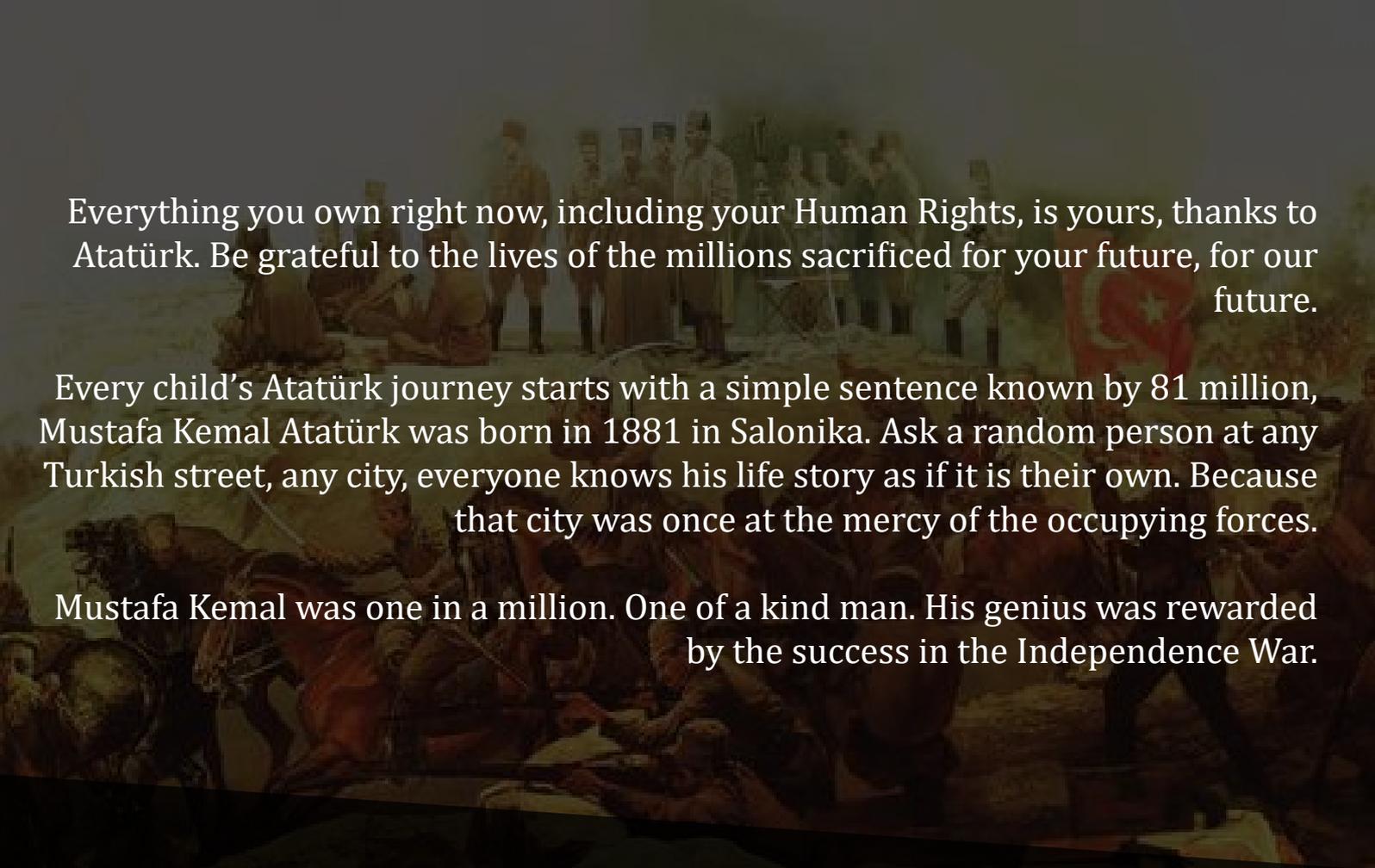
Hearing his name is such a relief for desperate souls. Just like a good meditation. Mustafa Kemal Atatürk. Already feeling inner peace, right?

A globally well-respected man, honored person by every individual. But is it even possible to talk about all of my thoughts and feelings for him? Not at all. No word is enough. No phrase is enough when it comes to Mustafa Kemal Atatürk. However, I will give it a try.

Millions of faces cried after seeing that pair of blue eyes only out of pure love, and that's just because Mustafa Kemal Atatürk is not only the founder of Turkey. But he is also the great father and mother of every Turkish person.



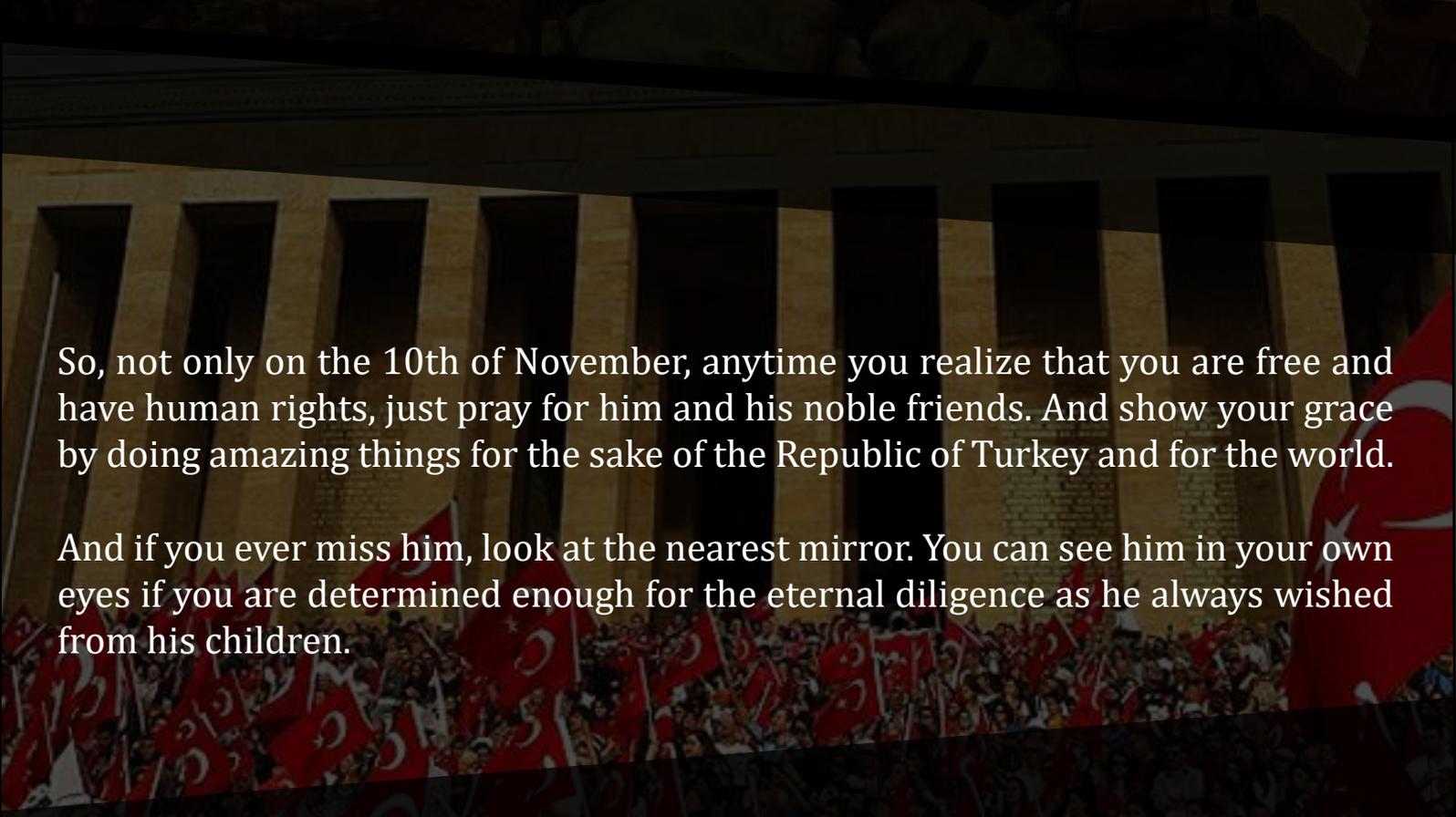
It's not like he only founded the country and fought against imperialism but he also rescued a country, he rescued generations, he did SOMETHING which had not been done before. He gifted freedom to his people and their great-grandchildren. We are the ones who should protect his heritage and that must be every Turkish citizen's ultimate life purpose. Because as we all know, the only thing that stayed beautiful as the first day after 94 years is nothing but the REPUBLIC. Making the Turkish Republic's future better must become the promise of every Turkish teenager.



Everything you own right now, including your Human Rights, is yours, thanks to Atatürk. Be grateful to the lives of the millions sacrificed for your future, for our future.

Every child's Atatürk journey starts with a simple sentence known by 81 million, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk was born in 1881 in Salonika. Ask a random person at any Turkish street, any city, everyone knows his life story as if it is their own. Because that city was once at the mercy of the occupying forces.

Mustafa Kemal was one in a million. One of a kind man. His genius was rewarded by the success in the Independence War.



So, not only on the 10th of November, anytime you realize that you are free and have human rights, just pray for him and his noble friends. And show your grace by doing amazing things for the sake of the Republic of Turkey and for the world.

And if you ever miss him, look at the nearest mirror. You can see him in your own eyes if you are determined enough for the eternal diligence as he always wished from his children.

Written by İzlem Su Şahin
Page design: Duru Saygan



1881-193∞

THE DARKEST DAY

Writer: Sude Naz MARANGOZ

Designer: Baturalp SÖNMEZ

This is the darkness day
When there is no light
At the end of the tunnel

This is the darkest day
Realizing that nothing lasts forever
There is no word to say
It's time to accept there is no chance

This is the darkness day
Flag is crying desperately
There is no dove flying in the sky
Just like a film
That has terrible ending

This is the darkest day
Everyone is feeling blue
The greatest leader
Closes his eyes of blue

This is the darkest day
Every edge of Turkey
Gets frustrated
This is the endless day also
Because legends never die

A MAN-MADE HISTORY WITNESS

“ Mektepli Efendiler,

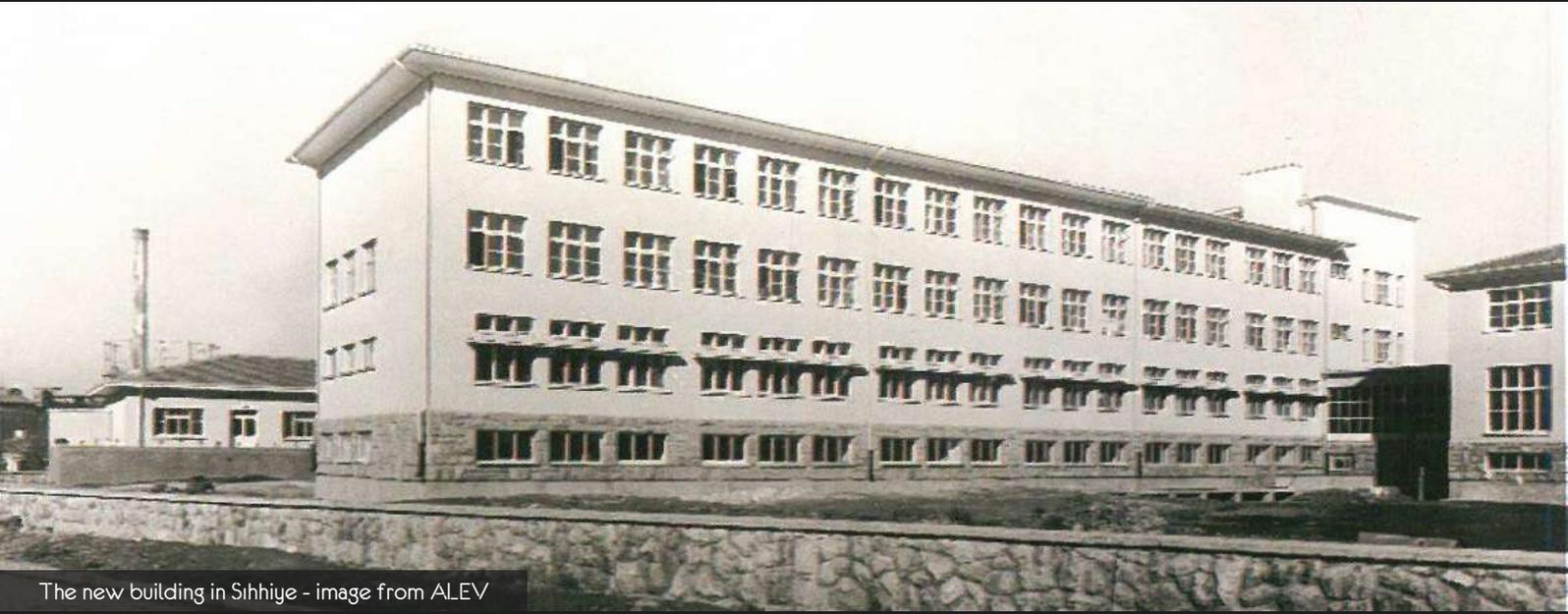
As you know, today, a substantial margin of our country is under enemy occupation. Our independence, as a nation, is in danger. Without doubt, the souls of Sultan Osman, founder of the Sultanate, and all our brave ancestors are under this very roof, asking us to devote ourselves to saving our motherland and the protection of our national independence. As a matter of fact, the pure Turkish Nation, as a whole, feels anger against the enemy invasions and their decimations (...)

BUILDINGS OF THE SCHOOL OVER THE YEARS

The construction of the first building commenced in 1885 and finished in 1889. In 1886-1887 academic year, the school rented another building until the construction was complete. This new building was considered modern in that time's Ankara. It consisted of two floors, a pool in the garden and an outside restroom which was to be moved inside in the future. There were 6 classrooms on per floor. There were also rooms for manager of the school and teachers on the upper floor. The first building was made by workers from Trabzon.



In 1940-1941 academic year, the school was moved to a new building. This building was built in shape of letter "Z". The architects of the new building were Bruno Taut, Asım Kömürçüoğlu and Franz Hillinger. It had three floors. Classrooms were placed in one side of corridors. Conference hall was bound to the main building. There was a separate building used as lodging by the principle at the back of the school. The school included two cafeterias and a section for management rooms. Due to incomplete construction, the opening of the school was postponed for 15 days. Over the years, the building had some structural changes and improvements, which enabled it to be used now.



The new building in Sihhiye - image from ALEV

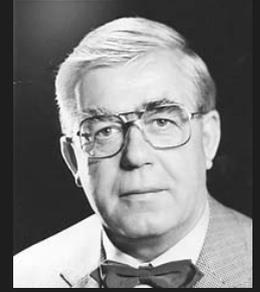
MINDS BEHIND THE STRUCTURE



Bruno Taut was born in 1880 in Königsberg. He graduated from Königsberg Construction School. In 1909, he opened an architecture office with Franz Hoffman. After National Socialists took charge, he escaped to Japan over Switzerland in 1933. Then, he migrated to Turkey and continued his life here until he died on 24 December 1938, just after Mustafa Kemal. Because of his works dedicated to Turkish Nation, he was the first and only non-Muslim engraved in Edirnekapı Cemetery.

His best-known works are Gardenstadt Falkenberg (Falkenberg Garden City), Glashaus (Glass House), Hufeisensiedlung (Horseshoe Estate), Onkel Toms Hütte (Uncle Tom's Hut), Dil ve Tarih-Coğrafya Fakültesi (Faculty of Languages History and Geography), Atatürk Lisesi (Atatürk High School), Atatürk's catafalque, Cebeci Ortaokulu (Cebeci Secondary School). Not only was he an important architect, but he was also an important academical individual in Turkey as well as Germany. As it is seen in his works, Atatürk had a special place in Taut's heart, which made him complete the catafalque project in 10 days despite his disease.

Franz Hillinger was born in 1895 in Nagyvárad. As a result of political issues, he had to quit University of Budapest. So, he moved to Berlin in order to study architecture at Berlin Technical University between 1929 and 1932. After the election of National Socialists, he decided to move Turkey. Here, he continued his friendship with Bruno Taut and after Taut's death, Hillinger completed all of his projects. Some years later, he migrated to the USA and passed away in 1971 there.



Hillinger had a number of well-known projects. Carl Legien housing estate is one of them. He also co-designed Taut's projects in Ankara except for the catafalque. Besides, he was an important educator both in Germany and Turkey.

CHANGES IN THE NAME

In 1886, when it opened, the school was called "Ankara İdadisi". After a legal change in the educational system, the school took the name "Ankara Sultanisi" in 1908. In 1927, it became "Ankara Erkek Lisesi". 11 years later, in 1938, the name of the school was changed to "Ankara Atatürk Lisesi" and it has remained the same since then. Though, locals used to call it "Taş Mektep" for a long time as the first building was made of stone.

THE FIRST VISIT OF THE GREAT LEADER

On 27 December 1919, citizens of Ankara welcomed Atatürk and his friends to show their faith in them. Ankara Sultanisi decided to join as well. Not until much later did Atatürk visit the school to show his faith in the youth. Different sources suggest different dates between 27 and 30 December. During his visit, he made an inspirational speech to students and an important meeting with teachers.



Atatürk and his friends' arrival at Ankara

PARTICIPATION IN THE INDEPENDENCE WAR

In 1919, none of the students graduated from the school. The reason was every student aged 18 and more joined the war against Greece in the west front. Most of them could not see their families and friends anymore. As the war continued in 1920, the school building was being used as headquarters and a hospital while

the education continued in tents in the garden and Abidinpaşa Mansion. In 1921, some of the remaining students asked for allowance to join the soldiers in the battlefield. However, they got refused by Atatürk. He said the nation would need the youth after the war more than the army needed them at that moment and told them to return to their school. All of those students became very important for Turkey after their graduation. Because of the help of the school in those harsh times, our great leader gave a war banner to the school as a gift.



War banner displayed in the museum - custom image

"GAZİ OYMAĞI"

The first scout troop of the school was created by Atatürk. He named it "Gazi Oymağı" and gave a scout banner too. This scout troop reached a big number of participants in a short time.



Scout band training with horn and drums - image from ALEV

A SPECIAL HISTORY MUSEUM

In 1998, the first education history museum of Turkey opened: 75th Year Republic Education Museum. It is placed in the back garden of Atatürk High School and its exhibition contains different objects from different old schools. It consists of desks, typewriters, books, the war and scout banners Atatürk gave and many more. Everything in the museum has a spiritual value to those they used to belong to.



The entrance of the museum - custom image

A HISTORY FULL OF PRIDE

As expected, Ankara Atatürk High School has got a lot of important graduates all of which have done important jobs for Turkey. From politics to sports, numerous names can be listed. So, it is more logical not to mention all of them in one article. Some of the most popular politicians are Ahmet Kurtcebe ALTEMOÇİN, Rüşdü SARACOĞLU, Hikmet ÇETİN, Hikmet ULUÖBEY, Hüsamettin CİNDORUK, İhsan Sabri ÇAĞLAYANGİL, Önder SAV, Recep AKDAĞ. While some important academicians are Aydın SAYILI, Cemal TALUĞ, İlber ORTAYLI, Gazi YAŞARGİL, Münici KALAYOĞLU, Süha SEVÜK, Tuğrul PIRNAR, Reşat BAYKAL, Oral PEKTAŞ, Ömer SAATÇIOĞLU, Ergün TOĞROL. There are also popular ones who work in the art industry; Atilla ÖZDEMİROĞLU, Can YÜCEL, Kartal TİBET, Kenan IŞIK, Melih Cevdet ANDAY, Müşfik KENTER, Oktay RIFAT, Orhan Veli KANIK, Şevket UĞURLUER, Sinan ÇETİN, Tekin AKMANSOY, Turgut ÖZAKMAN, Burhan DOĞANÇAY. Journalists are no to be forgotten; Cüneyt ÖZDEMİR, Hasan CEMAL, Altan ÖYMEN, Cüneyt ARCAYÜREK, Güneri CİVAOĞLU, Mehmet BARLAS, Murat BARDAKÇI, Tayfun TALİPOĞLU. Last but not least, Vehbi KOÇ and Erol ÜÇER are among important businessmen graduated from the school. Of course, these names are only the tip of the iceberg.



Teachers of the school in 1937-1938? - image from ALEV

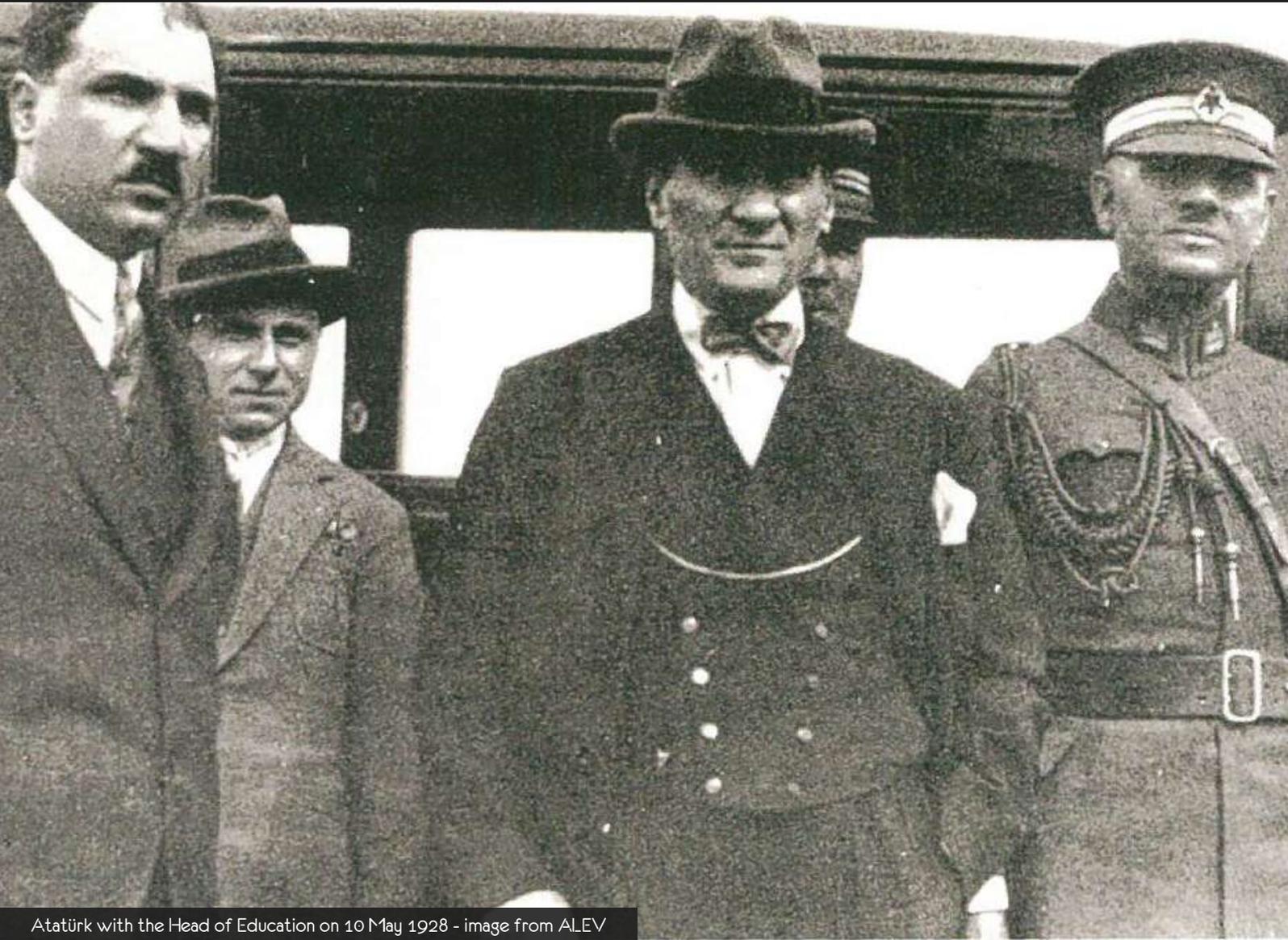
After his graduation from Ankara Erkek Lisesi, Aydın Sayılı got to be one of the students who were sent abroad for education by Atatürk. Now, after all those years, they are still together, on your 5TL banknote.



STILL HAS THE PRESTIGE

As you know, Ankara Atatürk High School is one of the rare schools in Turkey that offers preparation class. Therefore, it is preferred by loads of successful students who are to provide their country with ambition in getting better in the future. Most of these students want to spend their time efficiently. So, the school allows them to actively participate in all kinds of activities. Thanks to the Atatürk High School Education Foundation, the school provides scholarship to students who participate in activities and are successful. After all, it can be said that our ancestors who took part in the development of Ankara Atatürk High School didn't have anything to regret.

"(...) I have no doubt that you will come running, rapidly when the country seeks your service."



Atatürk with the Head of Education on 10 May 1928 - image from ALEV

WRITTEN AND DESIGNED BY ULAŞ DİLEK

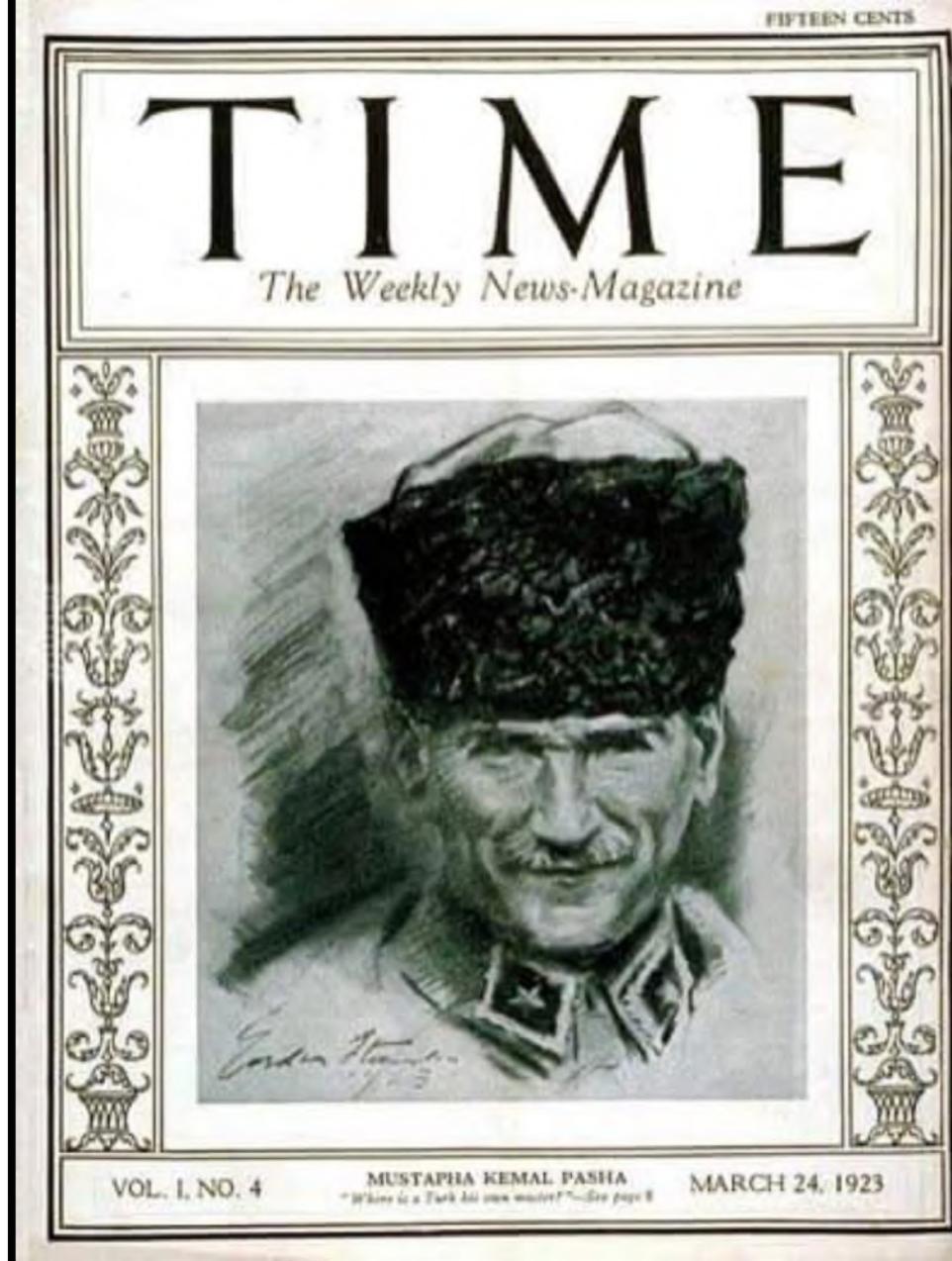
TIME



Father of the Turks

As a prestigious magazine, Time has an important place in the magazine world since it was founded in 1923. Time had written a lot of remarkable articles about important people and events. Just 3 weeks after Time was founded, on their 4th issue, there was a man on the cover of it. The first Turk on the Time's cover. The man who is the emancipator of Modern Turkey: "Mustafa Kemal Pasha."

It wasn't just a cover, of course. There were a bunch of articles that praised him. Obviously, they were interested in something about Mustafa Kemal. Due to the fact that they used another portrait of his in 1927 on another cover. Moreover, they kept writing about him in the next years. But, what were they about?



Using a Turk's portrait on a cover was a signal of a change in American media. Because until Time published that memorable issue, there weren't many positive articles about Modern Turkey and Turks.

“WHERE IS A TURK HIS OWN MASTER?”

The issue was about Mustafa Kemal's character and his effort to establish Modern Turkey from the ashes of the ruined Ottoman Empire. On the bottom of the cover, there was an adage: "Where is a Turk his own master?". It was a common question which has a usual answer in those days. If you were able to ask it to anyone before 1923, probably you would get the answer "In Hell". But Kemal Pasha wasn't in the same opinion. He proved it by his brand new answer: "In Turkey!". Time says "These words sum up the fundamental characteristic of Kemal's policy." about this.

Also, Time mentioned in some libels about him that he was a Jew. But, Time lined up against it and proved it clearly with those words: "Kemal is a pure Turk (not, as some have said, a Jew) and has proved to the whole world that he is the core of Modern Turkey."

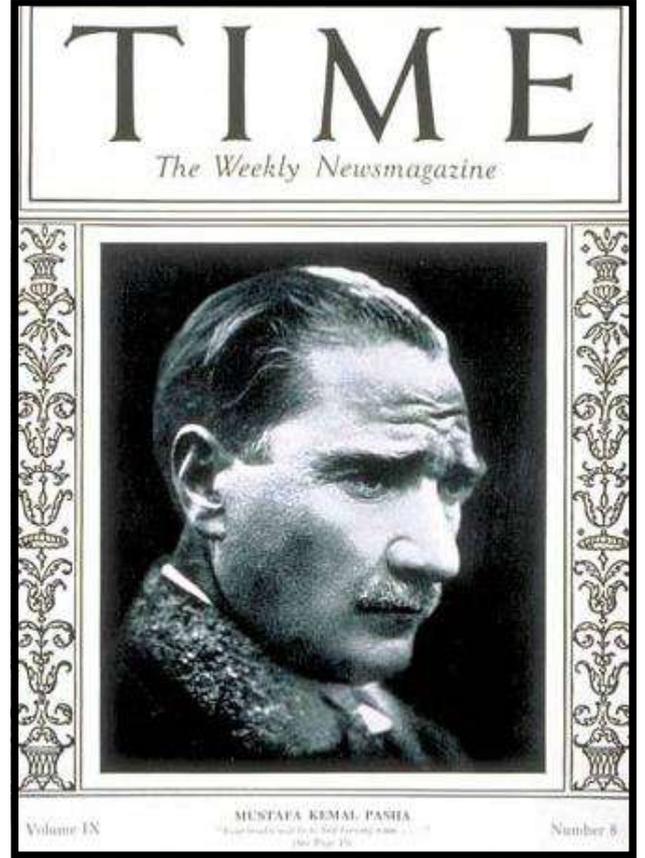


In the issue, there was a quote by a British historian, Arnold Toynbee. In his admirable book, *The Western Question in Greece and Turkey*, he says of him: “He proved by a personal demonstration that a Turk can be his own master in Anatolia without having to wait for a better world, and under his inspiration, the National Movement sprang to life.”

ON THE COVER AGAIN?

On 21st February 1927, there was a familiar face on Time’s cover. Yes, Kemal Pasha was on the cover again. Four years after the Turkish Republic was founded, Turkey’s GDP (Gross Domestic Product) had reached %8.5. That meant Turkey was growing up quickly. Also, Young Turkey was taking democratic and strategic attitudes which surprised the whole world. I think we could say these are the reasons why Mustafa Kemal was on the cover again after 4 years.

Mustafa Kemal Ataturk is the first Turk on Time’s cover and the first Turk who has been on the cover twice.



Although Time had published these beautiful issues about Ataturk, they called him a “dictator” in 1927, 1930, 1933 and 1934.

CELEBRATING 90 YEARS OF TIME!

In 2013, on Time’s 90th Anniversary, Time published an article with the title “Time Turns 90: All You Need to Know About Modern History in 90 Cover Stories”. They selected and sorted 90 covers since 1923. Those were 90 great leaders and celebrities who have been on Time’s cover before. The first cover was from 24 March 1923. The cover which has got the portrait of Ataturk. Even being on Time’s cover is a respectable event, Ataturk was chosen to be in 90 significant people who have been on the cover of the magazine. He outdistanced a lot of leaders including II. Elizabeth, Joseph Stalin, Benito Mussolini and Adolf Hitler.

Written by: Mehmet Yürekli

Designed by: Ulaş Dilek

ATATÜRK'S REFORMS

“The underlying purpose of the past and present revolutions we have achieved is to transform the people of the Turkish Republic into a society civilized in all respects. This is the fundamental principle of our revolutions”

30 August 1925, Kastamonu
Mustafa Kemal Atatürk

Mustafa Kemal's biggest target was to reach the level of contemporary civilization. The process which began after the War of Independence would never end.

“The law of the revolution is superior to the existing law. As long as we are not killed and the movement started in our minds is not suffocated, the revolution we have started will not stop even for a single moment.”

This process was a second struggle. On 9 September 1922, after the Battle of the Commander-in-Chief (Battle of Dumlupınar), people around Mustafa Kemal, said “We did it! The struggle is over.” Mustafa Kemal said “No.” Then he added. *“The real struggle starts now.”*

Mustafa Kemal knew that to reach the level of contemporary civilization, revolution was necessary. It was necessary to break the chains which had retarded the Turkish society's progress, and to remove the obstacles preventing its advancement. It was his sense of revolution.

The first thing to do was to change the mentality of Turkish society. In other words, the system of education had to change. On 27 October, 1922, Mustafa Kemal said to the teachers that, by overcoming illiteracy and changing the system of education, innovator and modern generations could be raised.

Abolition of Sultante

November 1, 1922

“The nation has no master. What is essential, is to give service. He, who serves the nation, becomes its master.”

On 20 January, 1921, the first constitution that TGNA (Turkish Grand National Assembly) adopted was *“Sovereignty belongs to the Nation without any restriction or condition.”* But on those days, by the reason of being at war, conditions weren't suitable for abolishing the sultanate.

To Lausanne Peace Conference, allied countries invited Turkish Grand National Assembly and Istanbul government together. Istanbul government accepted the invitation but it was unconstitutional. Mustafa Kemal considered this behaviour of Istanbul government and on 1 November , 1922, sultanate was abolished. Therefore, the administrative ties with the Ottoman Empire were broken.

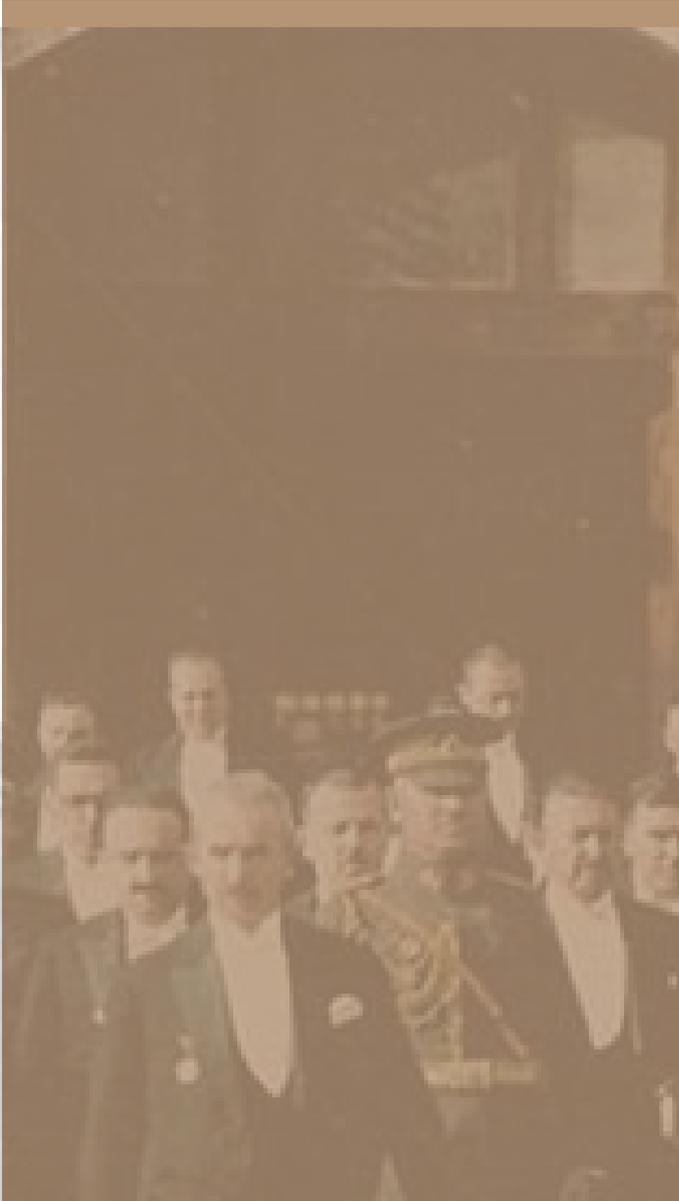


Proclamation of the Republic

October 29, 1923

“All the world should clearly know that there is no power or authority over this state and nation. There is only one power. That is national sovereignty. There is only one authority. That is the presence, conscience and the heart of the nation.”

Since the abolition of sultanate, Turkey has been governing by TGNA. Sovereignty belonged to the Turkish nation but this system of government hadn't got a name and a capital city. On 22 September, 1923, Mustafa Kemal used the word “Republic” for the first time in the statement that he gave. Thus, the system of government was named. On 13 October, 1923, Ankara was made the capital of the new Turkish State. On 28 October, in Çankaya Palace, Mustafa Kemal said: “Gentlemen, tomorrow we will declare the republic!” And on 29 October 1923, he did what he had said. The Republic was proclaimed and Mustafa Kemal was unanimously elected the first President of the Republic of Turkey.





Hat Law

November 25, 1925

“It is necessary to deepen and support the foundation of the reforms. Do not deceive each other. The civilized world has made great progress. We must catch up and must be included in that civilization. It is necessary to remove all these null and void discussions. The discussion whether to wear the hat or not is nonsense. We shall wear the hat and adopt all kinds of civilized inventions of the West. The uncivilized will be crushed under the feet of the civilized. Dressing modernly befits an open-minded nation. Different clothing styles, sustaining both the old and the new cause a complicated appearance.”

Mustafa Kemal has been planning to see every city of Turkey Republic, since the War of Independence. He had been invited to Kastamonu and he went there wearing a modern hat. He wore a hat for the first time while going to Kastamonu because other cities had known him in uniform and with fez but Kastamonu would see him for the first time. During his weeklong trip to Kastamonu, Inebolu and Daday, he introduced the modern hat and in 27 August 1925, he gave the “Hat Sermon” in Inebolu.

“If there is a jewel inside the mud then we need to wipe away the mud in order to reveal the jewel; this is only natural and necessary.”

In 25 November 1925, fez and veil outlawed by the acceptance of Hat Law.

Abolition of Caliphate

March 3, 1924

“They will easily understand that: if one exists whose title is caliph, and governs the rotten dynasty and never minds to get away from the administration, then it does not matter whether the Republic is proclaimed or not, because it is impossible continue its survival in such a situation.”

Despite the abolition of sultanate and proclamation of Republic, the Caliphate was continuing to exist, which, in fact, was entirely unnecessary. Caliph Abdülmeçid demanded money and to consult with other countries’ representatives. Mustafa Kemal regarded it as a threat to the future of Turkish Republic and he warned the Caliph. This event sped up the process of the abolition. On 3 March 1924, Caliphate was abolished and the last caliph was deported. On the same day, unification in the educational system was brought about by the acceptance of “Law on Unification of Education” This law prepared the way for closure of religious convents and dervish lodges, also the Adoption of the New Turkish Alphabet.



Closure of Religious Convents and Dervish Lodges

November 30, 1925

“Sirs and my nation, you must know that the Republic of Turkey can not be the country of sheiks, dervishes, disciples and followers. The most straightforward and the truest religious order is the order of civilisation.”

Lodges and religious convents became the places that got the society used to being lazy, expecting to get something without working and making benefits of dead people.

Since his childhood, Mustafa Kemal valued education. He always knew that illiteracy was the biggest enemy. After his weeklong trip, the first thing he did was to issue a decree about this subject. In 30 November 1925, religious convents and lodges were closed



Adoption of International Calendar, Time and Numerals

1925-1935

“Success towards civilization depends on renewal. Renewal is the only means to progress and development, to success in social and economic life, in science and technology.”

Alla turca time, Islamic calendar, Arabic numbers, dirham... These measurements prevented us from becoming modern and doing international activities. On 26 December 1925, we started to use Universal time and Current era. On 20 May 1928, Latin numbers were started to be used. On 26 March 1931, international measurements were started to be used. In 27 May 1935, Sunday adopted as legal weekly holiday.



Turkish Civil Code

October 4, 1926

“A society is comprised of two genders: male and female. Is it possible to lift a huge block up if you concentrate on one side of it and leave the other side completely unattended? Is it possible that a part of a society reach the skies while the other part is tied to the ground with chains?”

A healthy nation consists of healthy families. Mustafa Kemal changed the law of domestic relations. Thus Turkish women achieved equality. Mustafa Kemal always remembered the effort of Turkish women with respect. Mustafa Kemal's biggest gift for the Turkish women was Turkish Civil Code.



Turkish Alphabet Reform

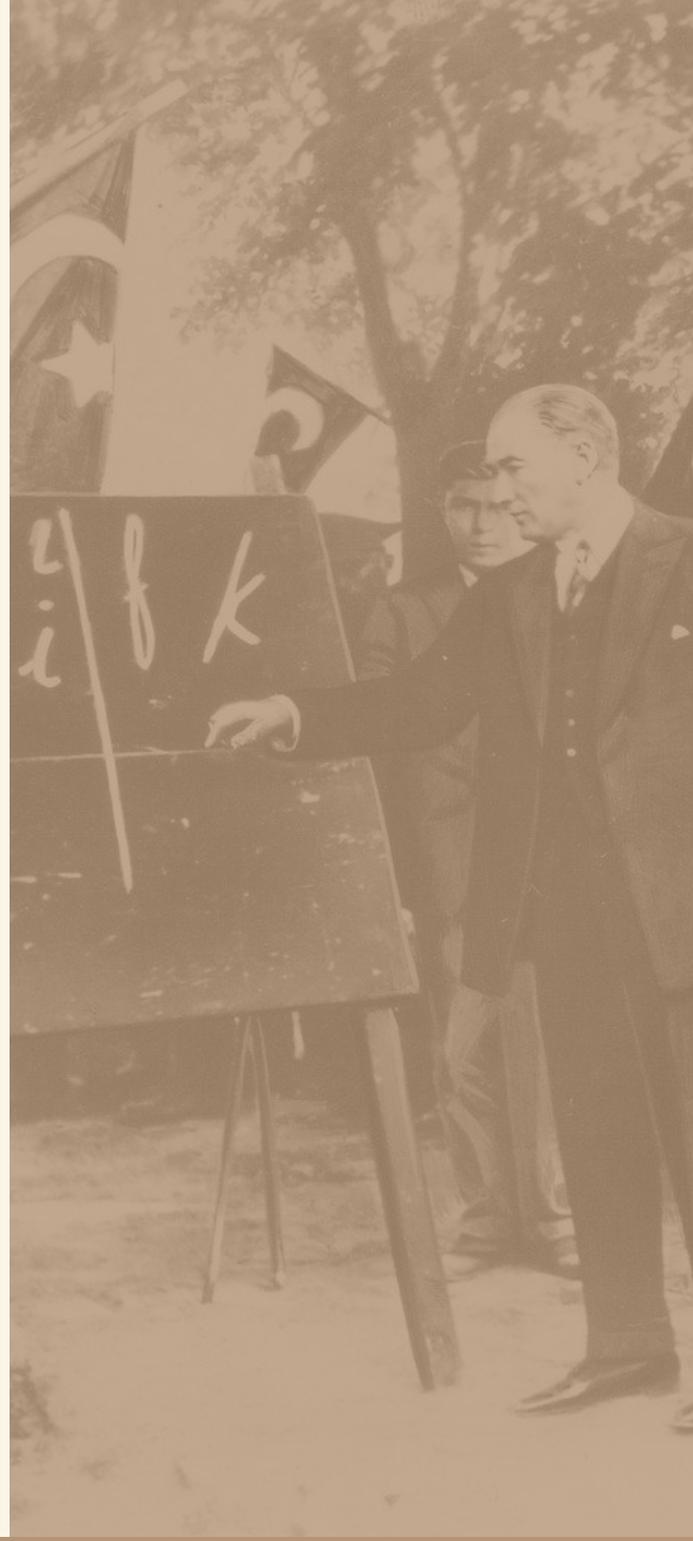
November 1, 1928

Turkish people had difficulties in using Arabic alphabet. It was very difficult to read, to write and to speak. People had to use Arabic and Persian words or phrases to express themselves.

Like every revolution he started, Mustafa Kemal has been planning to start the Alphabet Reform too, since his youth. He talked to Halide Edip Adıvar about his plans. Latin script was designed to reflect the sounds of Turkish language. Until 1928, Mustafa Kemal waited for the right time. On August and September 1928, with chalk and a portable blackboard, he traveled throughout the country, giving writing lessons in schools, village squares, and other public places. And in 1 November 1928, New Turkish Alphabet adopted, thus the “Language Revolution” officially began.

With the aim of teaching writing and reading (literacy drive) in a short time, “Schools of the Nation” was established. This organisation was successful as the literacy rate rose from 9% to 33% in just 10 years. Also purification of the language became a national cause. Dictionaries began to drop Arabic and Persian words, Turkish vocabulary started to be used in place of foreign words.

Information: In 11 November 1928, Mustafa Kemal was entitled to the appellation “Headteacher” in schools of nation and this appellation was officialized in 24 November 1934. This is why we celebrate the Teachers’ Day on 24 November.



Law of Surname

June 21, 1934

The titles and nicknames that are written after the name caused discrimination and confusion. In 21 June 1934, the Law of Surname was adopted and every citizen took on obligation to have a surname.

After five months, In 24 November, Mustafa Kemal was given the surname “Atatürk” by TGNA and İsmet Pasha took surname of “İnönü”

In 26 November 1934, titles and nicknames were abolished.

“We have made a great revolution. We have carried the country from one era to a new one. We have broken many old institutions. Those institutions have thousands of followers. We must not forget that they are waiting for the right time and opportunity. Even the most advanced democracies have employed hard measures to protect the regime, and we need the measures that protect the revolution even more than them.”

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk



written by
Öykü Naz Uzunođlu

designed by
Arda Saygan

WONDERFUL MOVIES

DEDICATED TO A GREAT LEADER

Written by: Eylül Nazra Şahingöz

Designed by: Ulaş Dilek

As we all know, Atatürk had always been a marvelous person. And he will be forever. As a high school student, I am honored to write about him. He is still loved by many people almost eighty years after he died and over one hundred and twenty years since he was born. So many movies which describe his life were filmed. Now with my deepest respect, I am starting with one of my favorite movies -which includes him and is the most classic one- Veda.

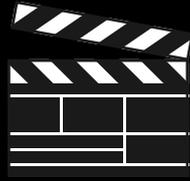


Veda: A Different Look at Atatürk's Life

Director: Zülfü Livaneli

Year: 2010

IMDB: 7.2



The date is 10th of November 1938. Atatürk is in a coma. The whole world is waiting. Waiting for some good news about Atatürk. At the same time, Atatürk's friend, Salih Bozok is waiting. He is waiting because if Atatürk dies, he will commit suicide. He says a life without Atatürk is like living without oxygen. Then, he writes a letter to his son. He tells about his life with Atatürk and how they became friends, then, brothers. Also, how they created the Modern Turkish Republic from an underdeveloped country.

The film includes very special moments from Atatürk's life and Salih Bozok's secrets, which even Atatürk didn't know. He is the narrator of this movie.

I guarantee that the end of the movie will make you cry. I am not a very sensitive person but it touched my heart. Also I really liked the soundtracks. I am interested in the movie's soundtracks and they were impressive.

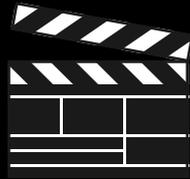


Dersimiz: Atatürk: Best Homework Ever

Director: Hamdi Alkan

Year: 2010

IMDB: 6.1



A group of primary school students are assigned homework for which they will have to study the life of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk. Main character Mert's grandfather has a big collection about Atatürk. Mert and his friends meet at his grandfather's place and watch some videos from Atatürk's life. At first, kids don't get involved but when they have learned more about Atatürk, they become more companionable.

The finale scene was perfect. I felt very proud and happy. Also I loved the finale song. But I didn't like the child actors. I think they acted badly. Except for this, I enjoyed watching the movie.

As you see, all these movies are old movies. We are in 2018 now. The film industry has developed and continues to evolve. I think we should make more films about Atatürk and his successes. He will not be forgotten.

I memorialize him on the 80th anniversary of his death. Rest in peace.

ATATÜRK'S DINNER TABLE

We have been taught Atatürk's military and politic life with numbers and dates to understand him. As I see it, knowing him with his personality and private life gives us a closer understanding of his ideas and emotions. I believe that his dinner table was one of the closest witnesses to him as a host, friend, shortly as a human.

So far many tables have been set and cleared.



others make jokes, told his memories which sometimes criticised him, played zeibek, sang songs with his Rumelian accent, had others wrestled and even had a horse brought to the dining room.

The table was a council of discussion and conversation. It offered a feast of politics and culture.

Now we get more information about Atatürk's Dinner Table.

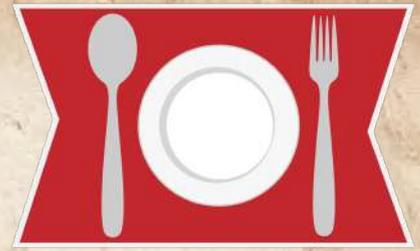
Among them, we know Çemsid's table, which has a big importance in literature, and Plato's table, which went down in philosophy history. Besides, there is another table which has great meaning for our history: Atatürk's dinner table.

The dining room was surrounded on all sides by a blackboard, maps, dictionaries, encyclopaedias, etc.. This is the reason why Muzaffer Göker wrote: "*Indeed, the table was a school.*" At the 'school', mainly the hardest issues of our newly founded country were discussed and resolved under Atatürk's guidance to a group of knowledgeable staff such as ministers, litterateurs, artists, academicians. Moreover, Atatürk issued his directive to the ministers, assigned delegates and discussed new reforms of language, history, art, science, etc. there.

Entertainment also took part in these politic gatherings. Falih Rıfkı Atay called it "*Break at the school*". Listening to music (generally Rumelian and Turkish music), reading poems, dancing, talking about their youth memories were some examples of the activities at these breaks. The reason there was an atmosphere of sincerity that Ataturk made jokes, let



Wh-Questions about Atatürk's Dinner Table



What was on its menu?

Apart from fruits and vegetables of the season, there were also his favourite food dried beans (Atatürk called it oily beans) and rice. Roasted chickpeas, melon and cheese were snack foods of it. Atatürk was also sensitive to having no luxury food at the table as the people came out of war and could barely find something to eat.

Why was it so important for Atatürk?

Lay something on the table' is defined as 'make something known so that it can be freely discussed'. In agreement with the above phrase, Atatürk found the table as the crucial factor in discussing freely and conveying his ideas and a great sense of revolution. The friendly table made people voice their genuine opinions courageously. Therefore, it gave Atatürk an opportunity to know people and possible reactions to his reforms. I think it explains how he made clear-sighted decisions. Besides, the table was his pleasure which was a habit formed in his school years.

Zevat-ı Mutade

In general, the same people were regularly at Atatürk's dinner table. They were called 'Zevat-ı Mutade', which means familiar, ordinary people. According to Halil Nuri Yurdakul and Muzaffer Kılıç's memories, 'Atatürk got them to take notes, write articles or assigned them to research and examine as an ambassador.' They were the most advanced intellectual ones of their time. Here the list of them:

Celal Sahir Erozan: Journalist, writer.

Falih Rıfıkı Atay: Member of Parliament for Bolu,

Where was it set?

It broke up at midnight or the first light of day. The routine lasted until Atatürk's disease required him a different lifestyle in June 1938.

When did this routine come to an end?

After Atatürk had been the president, the table was mainly set at Dolmabahçe Palace, Florya Atatürk Marine Mansion, Yalova Atatürk Mansion and (at most) Çankaya Mansion. However, they had been set all around Anatolia with some differences since Atatürk was a military student.



Who were the guests of it?

His schoolmates, brothers in arms, revolution friends and politicians, villagers, writers, poets, musicians, scientists, businessmen, foreign heads of states, kings... Seeing people from all social class was possible. At the same time, no less than ten certain guests were always invited. They were called 'Zevat-ı Mutade'

Note: Except for İsmet İnönü and Fevzi Çakmak, no one could come to the table without being invited.

the editor of Hâkimiyet-i Milliye (journal).

Fuat Bulca: The chairman of the Turkish Aeronautical Association

Hakkı Tarık Us: The editor of Vakit (journal).

İbrahim Aleattin Gövsa: Writer.

İrfan Ferit Bey.

Mehmet Emin Yurdakul: Poet and writer.

Mahmut Bey: Member of Parliament for Siirt, the editor of Milliyet (journal).

Mithat Alam: Member of Parliament for Maraş.

Necmettin Sadak: The chairman of the Turkish sports club Galatasaray, (later minister of Foreign Affairs).

Recep Peker: The Secretary-General of CHP (later Prime Minister).

Recep Zühtü Bey: Atatürk's friend since Thessaloniki.

Şükrü Saraçoğlu: Member of Parliament for İzmir, (later Prime Minister).

Şükrü Kaya: Minister of Interior

Dr. Tevfik Rüştü Aras: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Atatürk's friend since Thessaloniki.

Yusuf Akçura: Researcher, historian.

Ziya Gökalp: Poet, writer, sociologist.

Ahmet Ağaoğlu: Litterateur, writer.

Ali Çetinkaya: Retired colonel, Minister of Communications.

Ali Kılıç: Retired officer, ghazi for Gaziantep's liberation.

Ruşen Eşref Ünaydın: Journalist, writer.

Yunus Nadi: The founder and editor of Cumhuriyet (journal).

Nuri Conker: Retired major, Atatürk's friend since Thessaloniki.

Cevat Abbas: Chief aide-de-camp.

Salih Bozok: Chief aide-de-camp, Atatürk's friend since Thessaloniki.

Muzaffer Kılıç: Aide-de-camp, Atatürk's friend since Palestine.

In addition, those who were always able to come to Atatürk's table were also:

İsmet İnönü: Prime Minister

Marshal Fevzi Çakmak: Chief of General Staff.

Celal Bayar: Minister of Economy, the founder of İş Bank.



When the table lasted until the first light of day, it is rumoured that Atatürk said to his guests to put an end to dinner:

“Friends the government awoke; now we go to sleep.”

I say as an end:

“Atatürk awoke us, may he sleep in peace.”

Written by Şahsenem Karakurt

Designed by Arda Saygan

ATATÜRK

WITH THE MOST INTERESTING ASPECTS

ATATÜRK DIDN'T LIKE BEING CALLED "ATA"

The name "Atatürk" was addressed at a speech of the president of the Turkish Language Association for the first time. Mustafa Kemal also liked his last name very much. But he didn't like being called "Ata".



ATATÜRK'S FAVOURITE MEAL

His favourite meal was dried beans with rice. This was a habit from his Monastery Military High School years. He wasn't fond of desserts, but he would prefer rose jam when he wanted to eat a dessert.



ATATÜRK'S BIGGEST DREAM

It was his greatest dream to come out on a world tour and extend the work on the Turkish language.

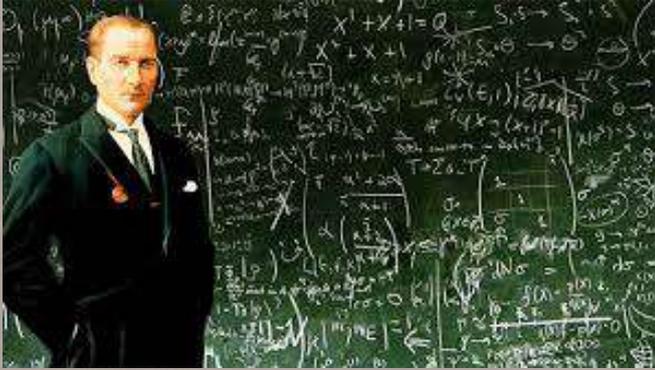
10.000 BOOKS

According to the research done by the Ministry of Education, about 10 thousand books were read by Atatürk. The enumeration of the books read by Atatürk; 1233 history-geography-biography, 121 philosophy, 161 religion, 387 linguistics, 261 military service, 204 political sciences, 150 law.



MOST SUCCESSFUL SCHOOL SUBJECT

Atatürk's most successful school subject was Mathematics during his education life.



TOTALLY A SALOON MAN

Atatürk's favourite dance was Valse. He had a different variety of music taste. He loved classical music and listened to Anatolian songs with pleasure.



THE SHIRTS WERE ALL WHITE

All of Atatürk's shirts were white. Atatürk's suits were very attentive and, he designed his suits by himself.



ATATÜRK'S BODY MEASUREMENTS

Atatürk's height: 1.74

Atatürk's weight: 76

Atatürk's foot size: 43

ALWAYS IN TURKEY

Atatürk never went abroad during his presidency. The leaders of other countries visited Turkey to meet Atatürk.

RUMELIAN ACCENT

Atatürk spoke fluent and clear Turkish but, he pronounced some words in Rumelian accent.



DOVECOT IN MANSION

Atatürk was keen on the birds. There was a special dovecot in Çankaya Mansion.

ATATÜRK'S DOG "FOX"

His favourite pet was the dog after the horse. Atatürk had a dog named Fox. Fox slept with Atatürk in his bed.



BILLIARDS AND SWIMMING

Atatürk was a sportive person. Every day, he went swimming, played billiards and rode a horse.



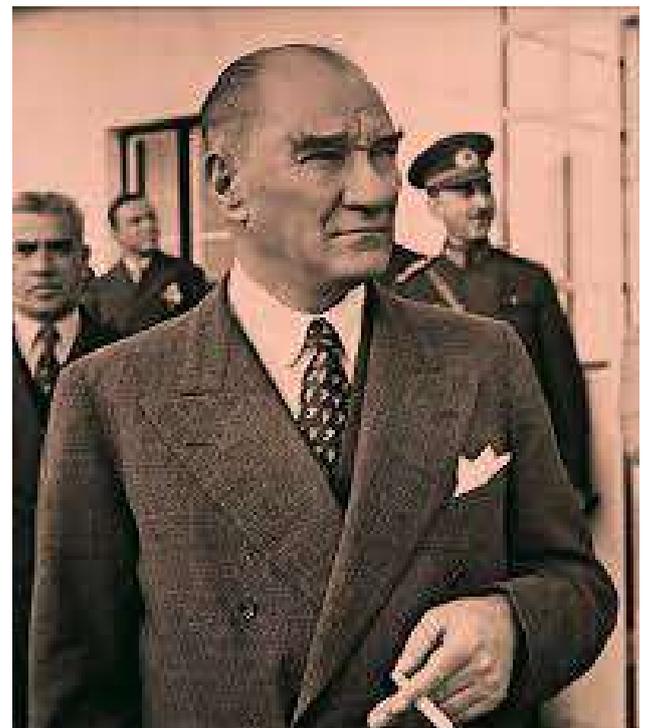
ATATURK HAD LAYOUT OBSESSION

He could not relax without straightening wrinkled fabrics even at home as if he was a guest.



BEING LIKE ATATÜRK

There is an idiom that means being strong and brave in Norway, "Being like Atatürk".



ATATURK COULDN'T BEAR TO SEE BLOOD

He couldn't bear to see blood despite he fought enemies in lots of wars.

MEANING OF QURAN

Atatürk gave 50.000 Turkish liras from his personal budget to Elmalılı Hamdi Yazır and made him write the meaning of Quran.



FIFTEEN GLASS OF TURKISH COFFEE

Atatürk used to drink 10-15 glasses of Turkish coffee per day.



ATATURK'S LAST WORDS

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk's last words were "Aleyküm selam". Atatürk said "Aleyküm selam" to his doctor and he went into a coma for 30 hours, before dying on the 10th November.



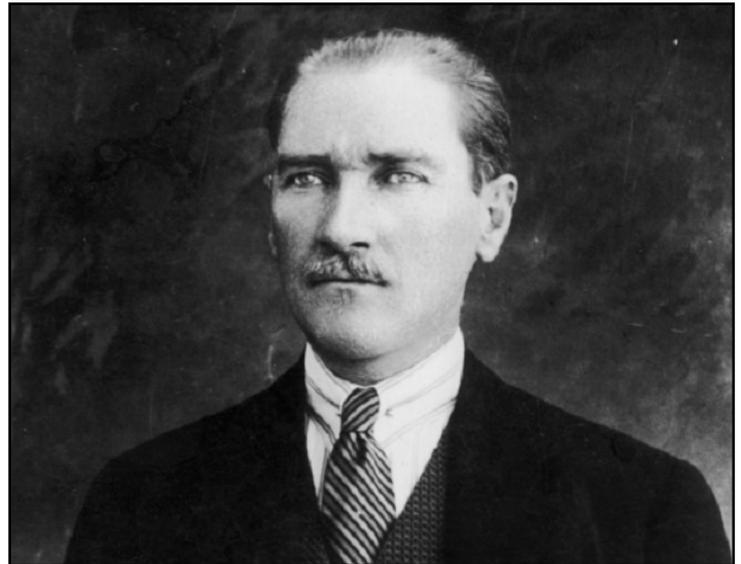
ATATURK'S IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

Atatürk's identification number is 10000000146. It is the first identification number in Turkey. The number 46 in the end was given by the system for safety.



HE COULDN'T SHAVE ON HIS OWN

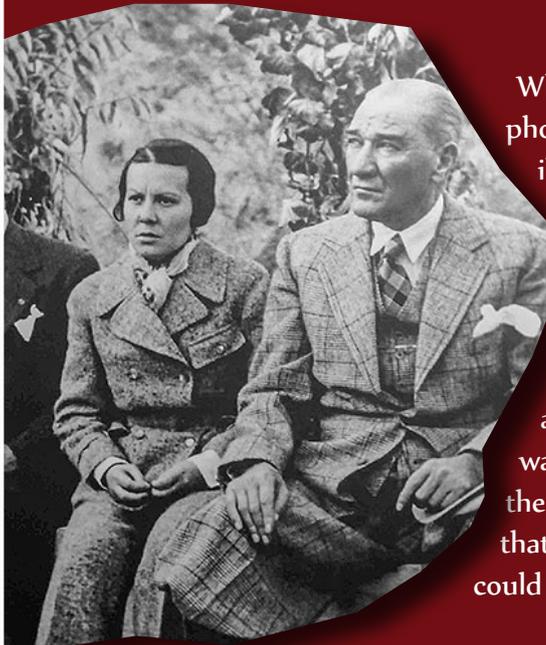
Atatürk disliked breakfasts. When he woke up, he firstly drank his coffee. After that, he smoked the first cigarette of the day. Another thing was that he was never able to shave by himself.



Written by Kaan ÇOBAN
Page Design: Duru SAYGAN

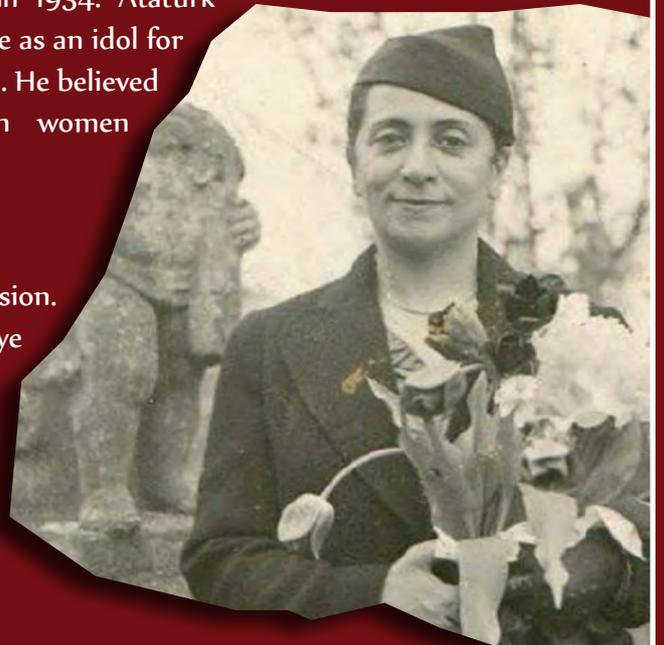
THE VOICE OF WOMEN

It is impossible to think the Turkish nation without women. The roles of women in all unity from family to the state are remarkable. During The First World War and the Turkish War of Independence, women helped soldiers in every case. As women, we cured wounded soldiers. As women, we donated boots, knitted socks, carried ammunition. We deserve to take part in administration, sports, arts and literature. To give some examples, I will explain the importance of women for Mustafa Kemal Atatürk.



When you search for Mustafa Kemal Atatürk's photos, you see his photos with his wife Latife Uşakki. Even though Turkish women were illiterate, she graduated from university. After the proclamation of the republic, Atatürk visited the folks with his wife Latife Uşakki. It shows us the importance of women in the 1930's. In addition, he had 8 adopted children, one of which is Sabiha Gökçen. She is the first woman fighter pilot in the world. Sabiha Gökçen narrated her surname story: "Atatürk gave me Gökçen as a surname in 1934. Atatürk wanted to raise me as an idol for the Turkish women. He believed that each Turkish women could be successful."

When we were children, we imagined getting a profession. Some of us wanted to become doctors one day. Safiye Ali was one of them. She is the first female medical academician in Turkey. She didn't get accepted to Darülfünun because of her gender. Nevertheless, she managed to be the first Turkish woman doctor ever. Later, with the Republic of Turkey's support, she managed to be an academician.





With a new law in 1930, women got the right to vote. But women still weren't able to be a candidate in elections. On 5th October 1934, thanks to Mustafa Kemal Atatürk's encouragement, the Turkish Hearts and Woman's Unions workings, women got allowed to participate in the elections. Satı Çırpan was the first village headwoman. Even as today's developed countries such as Italy, France and Switzerland women couldn't vote. Turkish women have had that right since 1930. After the Turkish women got a right to vote, with Mustafa Kemal's request, International Women's 12th congress Unions was gathered in Turkey in 1935. It was a big step for democratisation.

Before the proclamation of the republic, the Ministry of Interior decided to forbid Turkish women from taking part at the stage. How is it possible for a woman who adores performing at the stage? Afife Jale was one of them and she is the first Turkish female theatre player. Although her father disinherited her, she continued. Finally, in 1923, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk abolished that prohibition. And she could take part in the stage as freely (Additionally, in Turkish theatre history, Ateşten Gömlek was the first theatre which included a woman player.)



Last but not least, I would like to mention a woman who is an honour resource for Turkey. There is an obsession which means women cannot play football or cannot be related to football. Lale Orta shows all of us that was not true as a representative of all women. She is the first female FIFA licensed referee.

In today's world, if we have woman rights in Turkey, we are in debt to Mustafa Kemal Atatürk. He tried to establish a more contemporary Turkey. How happy is a woman who brought up Atatürk! How happy is the Turkish nation who have Mustafa Kemal Atatürk!

WHAT DID THEY SAY ABOUT MUSTAFA KEMAL ATATÜRK

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk was a Turkish army officer, revolutionary, and founder of the Republic of Turkey, serving as its first President from 1923 until his death in 1938. He was a very important person not just for the Republic of Turkey but for the whole world.

Vitali Seremet, Member of the Academy of Sciences of Russia

"The famous dictum of Ataturk, 'Peace at home, peace in the world!' is immortal and reflects his peace-loving character and his shining civility. To me, the greatest accomplishments of Ataturk, besides his unmatched military victories, are his civilian achievements in the fields of reforms and nation building. He is a leader who possesses enormous civic culture."

John F. Kennedy, President of the United States of America

"Ataturk, with his historic achievements, was one of the greatest leaders of this century (20th). He was a towering figure of human ideals. His extraordinary leadership and his military genius accomplished so much for his country; first in battlefields, and then in building his nation, materially and in spirit. He created a modern and sovereign state from the ashes of a defeated empire. He was a great peace-maker, an ultimate reformer and a torch-bearer of freedom. He won not only the heart of his nation but the hearts of the oppressed nations as well. We all miss him."

Egyptian Journal

He was one of the most extraordinary people of the era, even perhaps of the whole history.

Amanullah Khan, King of Afghanistan

"After his passing, I personally and all the Afghan nation are in deep sorrow, and I am at a loss to find words to express my grief. Ataturk was the father of the Turkish nation, and also he was the father of many other nations that look to him as a spiritual savior."

UNESCO

"Ataturk is a gift of history to his nation as well as to humanity." This statement issued by UNESCO in 1963 called Ataturk "A true symbol of honor for the humanity. Today, many projects that UNESCO is working on are inspired by Ataturk."

Jorge Blanco Villalta, Argentine Diplomat

"Ataturk is not only one of the best military leaders, but he is one of the greatest philosophers of the politics as well."

Switzerland, Professor Sekretan

"Not only was he a soldier, but also a genius that our century will never see again."

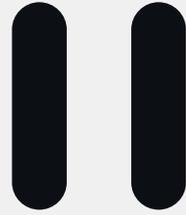
Norway, Le Morgen Bladet Journal

"Atatürk will remain as one of the greatest men of his country in history."

Written and designed by Duru SAYGAN

For Eternity

by MIXTAPE



- ≡ Şahane Gözler - Müzeyyen Senar ⋮
- ≡ Tosca: "E lucevan le stelle" - Giacomo Puccini, Luciano Pavarotti ⋮
- ≡ Havada Bulut Yok - Müzeyyen Senar ⋮
- ≡ Manastır Türküsü - Elçin Bulut ⋮
- ≡ Yakarış - Adnan Saygun ⋮
- ≡ Vardar Ovası - Müzeyyen Senar ⋮
- ≡ Selanik Türküsü & Çalın Davulları - Erol Parlak ⋮
- ≡ Bir Fırtına Tuttu Bizi (Selanik Türküsü) - Şevval Sam ⋮
- ≡ Şu Dalmadan Geçtin Mi - Hüseyin Karabulut ⋮
- ≡ Drama Köprüsü - Haramiler ⋮

When we look at the history of successful people, we can realise that they always dedicated themselves to art as much as possible.

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, whom our school is named after, had a big passion for music and dance.

We, as the Playlist Team of Mixtape, prepared a special list which includes Atatürk's favourite songs for our esteemed readers, wishing that you would remember his value, significance and magnificent leadership in the moment of listening.

QR Codes of For Eternity

you can either click on or scan the codes





LOVE AND RESPECT
FOR ATATÜRK WILL
NEVER COME TO
AN END, HOWEVER,
UNFORTUNATELY,
THIS ISSUE OF
MIXTAPE HAS.

THANK YOU FOR READING!

SEE YOU NEXT TIME...

Would you like to become
a part of MIXTAPE:
edergiaal@gmail.com