



# Ankara Arařtırmaları Dergisi

## *Journal of Ankara Studies*

### From the Editors

We are pleased to introduce our readers to the 11th issue of the Journal of Ankara Studies which, in addition to TÜBİTAK Ulakbim, EbscoHost, DOAJ, Arastirmax and Asos, is now indexed in the Sobiad database. We believe that the Sobiad database's aim of identifying the impact value of journals by noting citations to other articles and books of authors in academic and scientific journals, will produce significant information and contribute towards the development of our journal.

The first article of this issue, which consists of refereed articles and opinion papers on a variety of topics including urban sociology, conservation, international relations, architecture, anthropology, geology and history, focuses on Ankaragücü, known as the most attractive football club in Ankara with its large fan base. The article conveys the relationship between the club and Ankara after its foundation by the workers, students and masters of the İmalat-ı Harbiye (War Materiel Manufacturer's Group) in Istanbul, and discusses the views of its fan base regarding the city and the club itself. This article will be of interest to all researchers in the field of urban studies, particularly those interested in sports history, as well as fans of the club.

Another article centers on how German architecture was used as a propaganda tool by the Nazis despite its major military defeats during World War II within the context of the New German Architecture Exhibition shown at the Ankara Exhibition House between 31<sup>st</sup> January and 15<sup>th</sup> February 1943. The article also explains the way this exhibition and propaganda was perceived in the Turkish press and the varied reactions to the exhibition.

The third article is on the architecture of Reha Ortaçlı, who is defined by the article's author as an important representative of the period when the monumentalist-nationalist architectural approach in Turkey was left behind in favor of a more functionalist and rationalist one. We hope that architects will enjoy reading this article, which features the Ortaçlı and Nihat Erim apartments and the Ankara Tennis Club.

The subjects of the next article are firstly preventive conservation interventions on ethnographic materials within the archive of the Yüksek Ziraat Enstitüsü (Agriculture College) (founded in 1933) and secondly an exhibition of village handicrafts. The final article in the refereed section of the journal discusses the use of urban parks in Ankara through questionnaires conducted with visitors to Altınpark, Gençlik Parkı (Youth Park), Göksu Park and Seğmenler Park.

The first opinion paper focuses on an article titled "New Turkey - The Capital's Development", published on 2<sup>nd</sup> July 1933, on the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Turkish Republic, in the Swiss newspaper Neue Zürcher Zeitung. This paper, which the authors wrote after accessing the French version of the newspaper article at the State Archives of the Prime Ministry of Turkey and translated it into Turkish, is especially important in terms of depicting the way Ankara was viewed and conceived as a manifestation of the Turkish Revolution and how the city realized Mustafa Kemal Atatürk's aim for young Turkey to exceed the benchmark for modern civilizations.

The second opinion paper emphasizes the relevance of natural, environmental and geological features in the formation of an urban identity through Kanlıgöl, a place that exists neither in its physical form nor in our memories.

We hope to meet our readers with unique and interesting papers in the next issues of the journal of Ankara studies which is the only refereed journal on Ankara studies.

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