

CHILDREN IN HIS HEART YOUTH ON HIS MIND

TRIBUTES TO IHSAN DOGRAMACI
IN HONOUR OF HIS 65 YEARS OF SERVICE
TO CHILD HEALTH AND EDUCATION

Compiled by

Tomris Turmen

*World Health Organisation
Geneva*

Jane G. Schaller

*International Pediatric Association
Boston*

CHILDREN IN HIS HEART YOUTH ON HIS MIND

TRIBUTES TO IHSAN DOGRAMACI
IN HONOUR OF HIS SIXTY-FIVE YEARS OF SERVICE TO
CHILD HEALTH AND EDUCATION

Compiled by

Tomris Türmen
World Health Organisation
Geneva

Jane G. Schaller
International Pediatric Association
Boston

Wilton 65

Contents

Introduction by Tomris Türmen and Jane Schaller	1
Süleyman Demirel, <i>Ninth President of Turkey</i>	3
FOREWORD: PRIDE OF OUR NATION	5
Haydar Aliyev (Azerbaijan) <i>President of Azerbaijan</i>	7
PRIDE OF THE TURKISH WORLD	9
Kofi Annan (Ghana) <i>Secretary-General of the United Nations</i>	13
A CITIZEN OF THE WORLD	15
Gavin C. Arneil (UK) <i>Professor Emeritus, University of Glasgow, Scotland</i>	17
MEMORIES OF İHSAN DOĞRAMACI	19
'The Deeds of every man we're told...'	24
Abdul Rahman Al-Awadi (Kuwait) <i>Founder and President of the Islamic Organisation for Medical Sciences (IOMS)</i>	25
HIGHLIGHTS OF İHSAN DOĞRAMACI'S LIFE	27
Déogratias Barakamfitiye (Burundi) <i>WHO Representative for Togo</i>	33
HIS SYSTEM OF EDUCATION GAINS INTERNATIONAL NOTICE	35
Carol Bellamy (USA) <i>Executive Director, UNICEF</i>	37
LONGEST SERVING DELEGATE TO THE UNICEF BOARD	39
Giuseppe Benagiano (Italy) <i>Secretary-General, International Federation of Gynaecology and Obstetrics</i>	45
A REFORMER WITH AN IRON WILL	47
Ignaz Bender (Germany) <i>President, International Conference on Higher Education</i>	51
WHAT GEORGE WASHINGTON AND İHSAN DOĞRAMACI HAVE IN COMMON	53

Contents

A. Yüksel Bozer (Turkey) <i>Professor Emeritus of Cardiovascular Surgery and Former Rector, Hacettepe University, Ankara</i> _____	55
HIS CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CITY OF ANKARA _____	57
Olivier Brasseur (France) <i>UNFPA Representative for Pakistan and Afghanistan</i> _____	59
MEETING IN KABUL _____	61
Arne Olav Brundtland (Norway) <i>Inaugural laureate of the İhsan Doğramacı Prize for International Relations for Peace</i> _____	69
TO HAVE THE RIGHT IDEA AT THE RIGHT MOMENT _____	71
Hikmet Çetin (Turkey) <i>Former Speaker of the Turkish Parliament</i> _____	73
AN UNINHIBITED BUILDER _____	75
Marc Danzon (France) <i>WHO Regional Director for Europe, Copenhagen</i> _____	79
AN EXCEPTIONAL MAN _____	81
Phyllis Lepon Erdoğan (USA) <i>Director of Libraries, Bilkent University, Ankara</i> _____	83
THIRTY-THREE YEARS WITH İHSAN DOĞRAMACI: 1970-2003 _____	85
Celal Ertuğ (Turkey) <i>Long-time member of Turkish Senate and Former Minister of Health</i> _____	97
A PHENOMENON IN TURKEY AND THE WORLD _____	99
Mahmoud F. Fathalla (Egypt) <i>Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Assiut University</i> _____	103
IS THERE ANOTHER DOĞRAMACI? _____	105
Mamdouh Gabr (Egypt) <i>Emeritus Professor of Paediatrics, Cairo University</i> _____	107
REFLECTIONS ON THE UNIQUE PERSONALITY OF İHSAN DOĞRAMACI _____	109

M. Vecdi Gönül (Turkey) <i>Minister of National Defence</i>	111
A GREAT SON OF OUR GREAT NATION	113
Mehmet Haberal (Turkey) <i>Rector of Başkent University, Ankara</i>	117
WE WERE BORN AT HACETTEPE!	119
Robert J. Haggerty (USA) <i>Professor & Chair of Paediatrics, Emeritus, University of Rochester School of Medicine, New York</i>	121
TRIBUTE TO A GREAT LEADER	123
Niilo Hallman (Finland) <i>Professor Emeritus of Paediatrics, Helsinki University</i>	125
REFORMER OF THE INTERNATIONAL PEDIATRIC ASSOCIATION	127
Talât S. Halman (Turkey) <i>Professor and Chairman, Department of Turkish Literature, Bilkent University, Ankara</i>	131
THE PAEDIATRIC REPUBLIC	133
Samuel Halter (Belgium) <i>Long-time Honorary Director of Health Services</i>	137
HE INFUSES HIS INSTITUTIONS WITH ENERGY	139
Enver Hasanoğlu (Turkey) <i>Member of the Board of the İhsan Doğramacı Foundation</i>	141
İHSAN DOĞRAMACI FOUNDATIONS	143
Donald J. Johnston (Canada) <i>Secretary-General, OECD</i>	147
BIGGER THAN LIFE	149
José R. Jordán (Cuba) <i>Professor of Paediatrics, National Medical School, Havana</i>	151
A LETTER FROM A FRIEND	153

Samuel L. Katz (USA) <i>Wilburt Cornell Davison Professor and Chairman Emeritus of Paediatrics, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina</i> _____	155
HIS REMARKABLE CONTRIBUTIONS TO CHILDREN WORLDWIDE _____	157
Ashfaq Ahmad Khan (Pakistan) <i>Professor Emeritus and Chairman of Paediatrics, Khyber Medical College, Peshawar</i> _____	159
A TRIBUTE TO MY FRIEND _____	161
Noboru Kobayashi (Japan) <i>Director, The Children's Rainbow Centre, Tokyo</i> _____	165
CONGRATULATIONS AND THANK YOU _____	167
Rahmi M. Koç (Turkey) <i>Honorary Chairman of Board of Koç Holding A.Ş.</i> _____	171
A DOCTOR, A PROFESSOR, AN ACADEMIC, AND A STATESMAN _____	173
Halfdan Mahler (Denmark) <i>Director-General Emeritus, World Health Organisation</i> _____	177
HUMAN ENERGY _____	179
K. R. Narayanan (India) <i>Former President of India</i> _____	183
AN OUTSTANDING PERSONALITY OF MODERN TURKEY _____	185
Mehmet Novrouzogley-Aliyev (Azerbaijan) <i>Ambassador of Azerbaijan to Ankara</i> _____	187
A MODEL HUMAN BEING _____	189
Tunçalp Özgen (Turkey) <i>Rector of Hacettepe University, Ankara</i> _____	193
HE TAUGHT US HOW TO DEAL WITH OBSTACLES AND OVERCOME THEM _____	195
Şinasi N. Özsoylu (Turkey) <i>Professor Emeritus of Paediatrics, Hacettepe University, Ankara</i> _____	197
UNINHIBITED PLANNER, ORGANISER AND BUILDER _____	199

Sir Horace Phillips (UK) <i>Former British Ambassador to Ankara</i>	203
A REMARKABLE TURK	205
Howard A. Reed (USA) <i>Professor of History, Emeritus, The University of Connecticut</i>	209
THINKING OF İHSAN	211
Richard Reid (USA) <i>Lecturer, Bilgi University, Istanbul</i>	217
"HOW D'YOU LIKE THAT?"	219
Perla D Santos Ocampo (Philippines) <i>President, National Academy of Science and Technology</i>	223
BELOVED PAEDIATRICIAN AND FRIEND	225
Burhan Say (Turkey) <i>H.A. Chapman Institute of Medical Genetics, Tulsa, Oklahoma, USA</i>	229
GREAT ORGANISER, GREAT TEACHER	231
Jane G. Schaller (USA) <i>President, International Pediatric Association</i>	233
MEMORIES OF İHSAN DOĞRAMACI	235
<i>For İhsan Doğramacı with Our Thanks and Admiration</i>	238
Stanford J. Shaw (USA) <i>Professor of Modern Turkish History, Bilkent University, Ankara</i>	242
Ezel Kural Shaw (Turkey) <i>Visiting Professor of Humanities, Bilkent University, Ankara</i>	243
A WORLD FIGURE	244
Norman Stone (UK) <i>Professor of International Relations, Bilkent University, Ankara</i>	247
EVEN HIS ONE-TIME OPPONENTS ADMIT THAT HE WAS RIGHT	249

Contents

K. Ecvet Tezcan (Turkey) <i>Director-General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</i>	253
İHSAN DOĞRAMACI'S REVENGE	255
Tomris Türmen (Turkey) <i>Special Advisor to the Director-General, World Health Organisation</i>	257
AN ARCHITECT OF MIRACLES	259
Meropi Violaki-Paraskeva (Greece) <i>Advisor on International Affairs, Ministry of Health Services</i>	261
TO THE NOBLE AIMS YOU PURSUE	263
James D. Wolfensohn (Australia) <i>President, The World Bank</i>	265
LIFELONG CONTRIBUTOR TO MANKIND	267
Patrick Lyons (UK) <i>Lecturer, Faculty of Education, Bilkent University, Ankara</i>	
İHSAN DOĞRAMACI'S BIOGRAPHY	269
Photo Gallery	283

INTRODUCTION

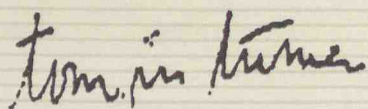
İhsan Doğramacı is one of the major figures in international child health and higher education, and has been for over half a century. The World Health Organisation, the International Pediatric Association (IPA), UNICEF, and the International Children's Centre, as well as many prominent leaders, academics, artists, scientists, join together to pay tribute to Professor Doğramacı for his role as one of the Founders of WHO and its loyal supporter ever since; for being an active promoter of UNICEF as its senior advisor, and the longest serving member on its Executive Board; for his major roles as President, Executive Director, and saviour of the IPA over the past fifty years; and for his rescue, revitalisation and expansion of the International Children's Centre in Ankara after its demise in Paris. His leadership in all of these organisations is truly remarkable, and has provided a great service to the children of the world. In addition to child health, Professor Doğramacı has also invested his energies in improving higher education and has founded a major children's teaching hospital and two universities in Turkey, universities which have emphasised not only science and child health, but also the arts. He has played a particularly notable role in supporting a major symphony orchestra at Bilkent University and nurturing many young musicians in their careers. His broad interests in music, art and sciences are almost unique for one who has devoted his life to medicine.

Professor Doğramacı has borne witness to the rise of paediatrics as a prominent branch of the medical sciences, to changing events in child health and the science of child health, and to the momentous upheavals and events of the 20th century including the founding of the United Nations and its agencies. He has gained considerable insight into the events and the personalities which have shaped both paediatric medicine and the United Nations as we know them now, and the evolution of our present views of child health and child health care development. He has focused on the problems which specifically target vulnerable children throughout the world. His example continually reminds us that we who devote our careers to children and to child health are responsible for the world's children, and that together we can make a difference to children everywhere.

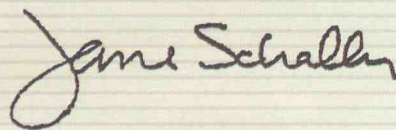
Children in His Heart, Youth on His Mind

Today is a time to celebrate our appreciation and affection for İhsan Doğramacı, our remarkable friend. This exceptional leader and visionary and his wife Ayser and their many endeavours have truly made the world a better place to live.

We are honoured to present Professor Doğramacı with this book of tributes as a bouquet of our reflections on his achievements and his contribution to world health and peace.



Tomris Türmen
World Health Organisation
Geneva



Jane G. Schaller
International Pediatric Association
Boston

Süleyman Demirel

Children in His Heart, Youth on His Mind

Born 1924, Isparta; graduated Istanbul Technical University 1949; trained in US working on Irrigation and Electrification projects; Seyhan Dam, 1952; head, Department of Dams, 1954; Director-General of the State Water Works (DSI), 1955-60; taught at Middle East Technical University. Entered politics in 1961 becoming the party's leader in 1964; served seven times as Prime Minister, and in 1993 became the ninth President of the Republic of Turkey.



PRIDE OF OUR NATION

Süleyman Demirel
Ninth President of Turkey

Children are the most cherished wealth of their parents and nations as well as of humanity.

They belong to all of us irrespective of their families and nations, regardless of their religion, language, race, colour or sex.

The world has realised this fact and the United Nations has conscientiously taken up the cause of children.

'The Convention on the Rights of the Child' and 'The Universal Declaration of the Rights of the Child' as well as various world summits and international conferences on children have turned this into a humanitarian concern.

WHO, UNICEF and many other organisations have extended a helping hand to children.

These efforts are undertaken in all countries; additionally, important services are rendered in the international arena.

I would like to thank WHO and IPA for initiating this tribute to Professor İhsan Doğramacı on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the inception of his endeavours to serve children.

In a sixty-five year period, Professor Doğramacı devoted his best years as a paediatrician to children in Turkey and the world and to the ideal of providing higher education to young people.

The steps he took to bring medical science and practice in Turkey up to world

standards have all been successful.

Every service he introduced and carried forth has borne fruit thanks to his dedication, enthusiasm and perseverance.

For forty-five years now, I have witnessed his achievements in Turkey and throughout the world.

Thanks to his profound erudition, extensive experience, exceptional human relations, and humanitarianism, Professor Dođramacı is a sought-after personality everywhere.

He is the recipient of nearly 250 awards from many nations.

On behalf of the Turkish nation, as President, I conferred on him 'The State Distinguished Service Award'. To express in this way the appreciation and gratitude of the Turkish people was a great pleasure and privilege for me.

To Professor İhsan Dođramacı, this extraordinary human being, distinguished doctor, and eminent educator, I offer my congratulations for the services he has rendered to our nation, to our children and youth, and to humanity at large.

With his 'national' and 'universal' personality, he ranks as the pride of our nation.

Haydar Aliyev

Born 1923, Nakhichevan. Graduated History, Azerbaijan State University; served Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic, 1941-44; member Committee of State Security; Chairman of said Committee, 1967-1969; First Secretary of Central Committee of Azerbaijan Communist Party and leader Republic, 1969-1982; elected Deputy of Azerbaijan Republic, 1990; Chairman of Supreme Majlis of Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic and Deputy Chairman of Supreme Council of Azerbaijan Republic, 1991-1993; elected President of Azerbaijan Republic, 1993, re-elected 1998.



President Aliyev and İhsan Doğramacı

PRIDE OF THE TURKISH WORLD*

Haydar Aliyev

President of Azerbaijan

It was ten years ago. Azerbaijan had not gained its independence. During that time I was the President of the autonomous province of Nakhichevan, my native land. During a visit to Ankara I had the opportunity to meet İhsan Doğramacı at Bilkent University. I knew of him as a paediatrician of international renown. He had performed a great service to the promotion of child health in his native country and been elected to the highest posts in international paediatric organisations. Children are the future of nations; for this reason I held him in great esteem before ever meeting him.

Our conversation greatly surprised me because he had such a vast and detailed knowledge of both Nakhichevan and Azerbaijan's histories and geographies. Furthermore, I realised that Doğramacı's heart was filled with affection not only for the people of Azerbaijan but for the whole Turkish world and indeed for the people of the entire world without discrimination of race and faith.

I had been told that İhsan Doğramacı spoke many languages including Azerbaijani Turkish. Different dialects exist in different regions of Azerbaijan such as Baku, Nakhichevan, Gence and Karabağ. I realised that İhsan Doğramacı knew all these dialects. I liked him very much and invited him to Baku. The Azerbaijani people also like him very much and in a very short time we realised that İhsan Doğramacı was a rare personality brought forth by the Turkish world. His only goal has been to make every sacrifice for the progress and education of his people. İhsan Doğramacı has always been greatly admired in all international organisations he has worked for and has been elected as President of a number of them. He has always held a very special place both in the international media and international conferences. On behalf of Turks, we are proud of him.

On İhsan Doğramacı's 80th and 85th birthdays, big celebrations were held in

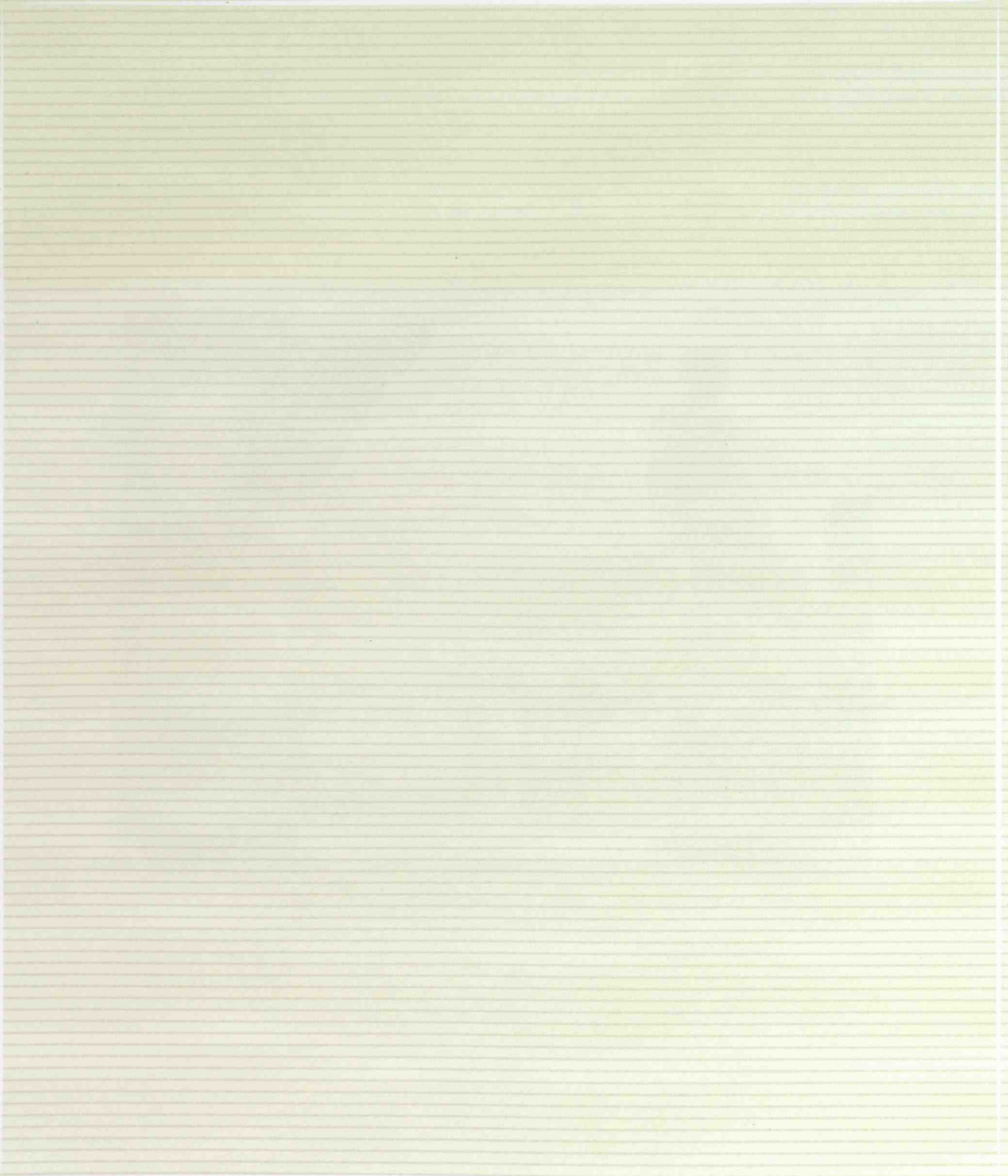
Baku and we presented him with the highest decoration of honour. On his 85th birthday in 2000, I requested the world-renowned sculptor Professor Ömer Eldarov to make several busts and a statue of İhsan Doğramacı. The busts were placed on the premises of various universities in Baku, and we sent the large statue to Ankara as a gift to Bilkent University.

Actually, I don't believe that statues should be made of those who are still alive. However, İhsan Doğramacı is an extraordinary person. Every rule has an exception and in my opinion making İhsan Doğramacı's statue while he is still alive is a very appropriate exception. I am in Ankara for the unveiling of the statue at Bilkent University. Teaching staff and students will stand before this beautiful statue for centuries to come and convey their gratitude and appreciation. Those who have been educated in the universities established by Doğramacı are like seeds planted in a field. They will grow and their reputation in knowledge and culture will reach the sky.

* Excerpts translated from Haydar Aliyev's statement in Azerbaijani Turkish at the unveiling of the İhsan Doğramacı at Bilkent University, June 2002.



President Haydar Aliyev unveiling the statue of Professor İhsan Doğramacı which he had given as a gift to Bilkent University



Kofi Annan

Seventh Secretary-General of the United Nations; first Secretary-General elected from ranks of United Nations staff; first term began January 1 1997; April 2000, issued the Millennium Report: *We the peoples: The Role of the United Nations in the 21st Century*; Nobel Laureate for Peace together with the United Nations, 2001; second term began January 1, 2002.



Kofi Annan

A CITIZEN OF THE WORLD

Kofi Annan

Secretary-General of the United Nations

Professor Dođramacı, you have devoted your entire life, and your whole family fortune, to the noble causes of child health and higher education.

You started with a two-room outpatient clinic in a slum area of Ankara in 1954. It became the Ankara University Institute of Child Health and the leading Children's Hospital in the country, and today bears your name.

It also became the nucleus of a new Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, which in 1966 was described by the Vice-Chancellor of London University as a model of the educational system that England was trying to achieve!

Not content with that, you went on to found two universities: first a public one in the 1960s and then Bilkent, Turkey's first private university, in the 1980s, when you presided over a reform of the country's whole higher education system.

You have never allowed bureaucratic obstruction to discourage you, and you have never let yourself be tempted by material rewards, or by offers of the highest political posts.

But you have been a better ambassador for Turkey than any diplomat. True to Atatürk's dictum, 'Peace at Home, Peace in the World', you have not confined your philanthropy to your own country.

From 1960 onwards you represented Turkey on the Executive Board of UNICEF; and in 1992, with the late Jim Grant, you donned a flak jacket to tour Sarajevo's ruined hospitals and start a fund-raising campaign for the children of Bosnia.

Even your love of music has been placed at the service of world friendship and

peace. You gave this country its first international symphony orchestra, and yours is the inspiration behind the Anatolian Music Festival.

In short, Professor Dođramacı, you are indeed a model citizen of the world, such as the United Nations would wish to find in every country.



Kofi Annan and Mrs Nane Annan at the Dođramacı residence

Garvin C. Arneil

Graduated *Medicinae Baccalaureus*, *Chirurgiae Baccalaureus*, University of Glasgow. Established first comprehensive paediatric kidney unit in Europe; founded European Society for Paediatric Nephrology, 1967; founded Scottish Cot Death Trust. Member of IPA administration becoming Treasurer, Co-ordinator, Vice-President and President for 1995-58; editor of *IPA Bulletin* for five years. Awards include: Nobel medal of the Swedish Medical Association; St Mungo Medal and Order of St John.



Gavin C. Arneil

MEMORIES OF İHSAN DOĞRAMACI

Gavin C. Arneil

Professor Emeritus, University of Glasgow, Scotland

Fifty years ago I worked in the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Yorkhill, Glasgow, as a lecturer. Yorkhill (founded 1883) was, and is, an internationally famous comprehensive University Hospital with more than 300 beds, 220 undergraduate students annually, and many postgraduate students from all over the world, almost 100 in a busy year. The Professor at that time was a Canadian, a bad tempered man who disliked 'foreigners', that is those who were neither British nor Canadian. He announced that a Turkish paediatrician was to visit the unit for a few days. İhsan Doğramacı arrived for the morning ward round. This proved very lengthy; for both the Professor and our Turkish visitor discoursed at length on a variety of topics. At last Professor Graham and I retired for our, by then, noontide coffee.

"Arneil," he said, "that man talks too much, asks too many questions and always seems to know the answers. For the rest of his visit you will look after him, but keep him away from me!"

For the next few days İhsan and I were buddies although technically I was his advisor. We looked at every aspect of the hospital, its organisation, funding, patient care and staffing, and every evening visited the nearby lochs and hills.

On the last day İhsan was travelling through to Edinburgh, after he had dined at my home, where my elderly mother was hostess. He enjoyed a good meal and for the first time consumed *spiritus frumenti*, 'the water of life', single malt Scotch whisky. At the dining table he became very mellow and suddenly said, "When I go back to Ankara I am going to acquire ground, build a children's hospital and turn it into a university." He took out his pen and drew the hospital, the medical faculty, the university, and a ring of industrial units he planned to set up to fund the project. More and more of the tablecloth got drawn upon. A long time passed under his spell of oratory. Suddenly I looked at my watch; he had missed the last train! Late at night

I drove the 160 kilometres to Edinburgh and back. My mother was a little cross; her good linen tablecloth was ruined and sadly thrown away. We decided he was a dreamer, that the whisky was talking, and these things could never happen! We did not know Hoca Bey ('Hoca' pronounced 'Hodjah' meaning 'Teacher' or 'Master') well enough!

Years later he invited me to Ankara to see Hacettepe Children's Hospital and the evolution of all he had predicted. I also met Ayser, his charming wife, who supervised the excellent care we received in the residence which had been their home. Other visits followed including one in Ankara for the International Year of the Child for which I had obtained significant funding. Another, one of the most memorable, was the year when he arranged a CENTO symposium on Child Health in Ankara. İhsan had arranged that I should reply on behalf of the guests at the huge final dinner with all the ambassadors present. At the start of the speech I wanted to say a few words in the local language that I had learned from a Turkish speaking colleague in Glasgow: a few words to say, "I come from Scotland. I am sorry I cannot speak Turkish."

On the afternoon before I was to give the speech we went on a sightseeing tour. I asked the interpreter to listen to my words. He understood but made it clear these were archaic and taught me the modern equivalent. I stood up in the huge dining room and uttered the first sentence. Silence fell. Everyone looked down. Realisation dawned; I had been fooled! I switched to English, and blushed with shame.

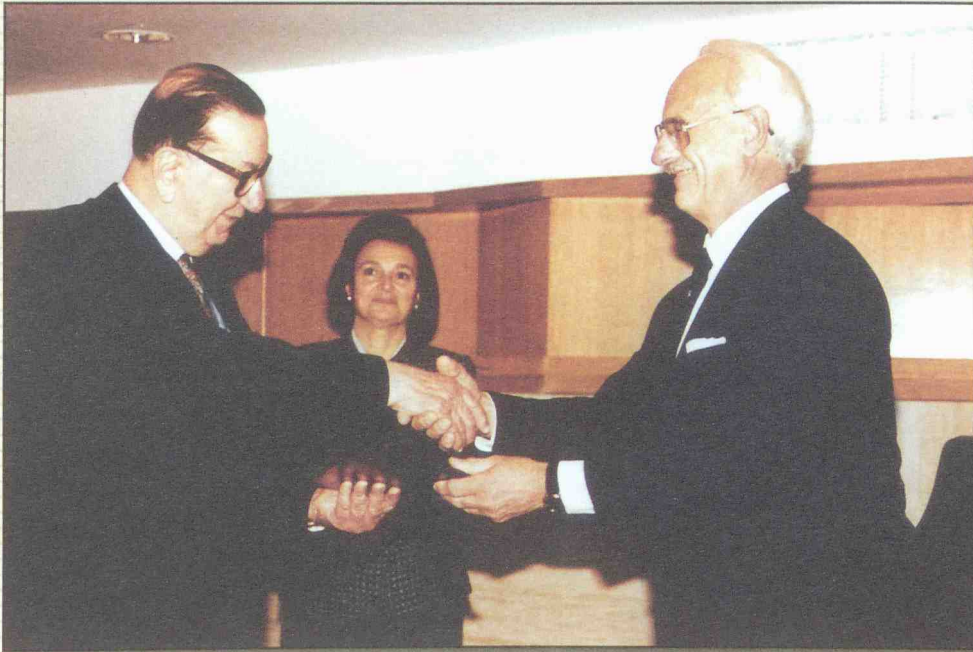
"What did I say?" I demanded later.

İhsan must have been embarrassed by me, although he uttered no recrimination. When pressed, however, he admitted, "You stood up and said, 'I am a bottle of Scotch whisky.'" I explained the circumstances; he demanded the interpreter's name. For once I denied him, fearing the fate of the humorist!

İhsan's second visit to Glasgow was to receive a doctorate which I had arranged from the 500-year-old University of Glasgow. As a skilled orator he was asked to give a speech after the formal graduation dinner. As always he was anxious to say a

few words in the local language and learned a toast to 'good health' in Gaelic to use. This was *Slainthe Math* pronounced 'Slanjay vah'. I persuaded him that as he was in the lowlands he should speak in Lallans, and taught him a similar toast, namely: "Here's tae us, wha's like us, damn few – and they're aw deid." (Here's to us, who is like us, very few – and they are all dead.) He said that he stopped the show and still remembers it! He also learned the Scottish poet Robert Burns' *Selkirk grace* for good measure. "Some hae meat but canna eat, and some wad eat but want it, but we hae meat and we can eat, and sae the Lord be thankit," which like the toast he repeats to this day (hae = have, meat = food, canna = cannot, want = lack, sae = so).

After fifty years' contact with him, what of the man? He is the nearest to a genius I have come across, a brilliant linguist and a shrewd negotiator. He is rich but uses this wisely as the Universities of Hacettepe and Bilkent prove. He is powerful and can lead one to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, presidents, rulers and prime ministers with astonishing ease. A pioneer and signatory of WHO, a very senior figure in UNICEF with easy access to the Executive Director and chief executives; and the



Professor Ergül Tunçbilek looks on as İhsan Doğramacı greets Gavin C. Arneil

dominant figure in world paediatrics in the last quarter of the twentieth century – so he bestrides our child health world. Paradoxically this access to power in all three is usually advantageous to communication but when IPA and the others' views differ, a problem.

Despite all this he has rather charming insecurity at times. After the most brilliant speech, rapturously received, he will ask one, "Was that alright?"

It was my privilege to oversee and correct the English syntax of many of his speeches and writings in the early days. Now I think he could do this for me!

A widely recognised and respected man: after he reformed undergraduate and postgraduate education he and I took a taxi. "No charge," said the driver, "you are Hoca Bey." A brave man, as when he visited Bosnia-Herzegovina during the civil war to help the children.

Delegation does not always come easily and I was flattered when after ten years as editor of the trilingual quarterly *IPA Bulletin* he handed this task over to me for the next five years.

A very determined man, he makes firm and usually immutable decisions on which he acts promptly and forcefully. Just as you cannot make an omelette without breaking eggs, so some of his colleagues have been upset by some decisions. An old saying is that if you ride with a tiger, the ride will be rough at times and we all knew that – but loved him just the same!

On the other hand, he is kindness itself when a colleague is in need. Every time my wife June and I arrived at Istanbul airport we had VIP treatment in transit and flew on in luxury. We called it his magic carpet! On one occasion when I was in Istanbul and due to fly home the following morning, a member of the IPA Executive who was due to fly to Ankara two days later took ill. İhsan was abroad, in Cairo I think. As I could not stay, I contacted his office in Ankara and asked them to arrange for someone to look after him in Istanbul. Next morning when I went down for

breakfast, there was İhsan to fly the invalid to Ankara on his 'magic carpet'.

The Congresses he arranged in the newly freed Turkish-speaking former Soviet Republics were a wonderful experience for us. On one flight there were not enough 'business' seats, and he insisted on offering his business-class seat to a colleague and thus flew economy.

Ayser is his rock. Quiet and unassuming, she is liable to be greatly underrated in her tranquil ever welcoming way. "Just to know her is to love her" is another line from Robert Burns, and epitomises the high regard we all feel for her. She and my wife June were great buddies and used to shop together. When she was unwell some years ago we all felt sorrow in our hearts and rejoiced at her recovery.

The final word on him I leave to poet Robert Burns (yes, again!). Doğramacı has many ranks, Doctor, Professor, President, Chairman, Hoca Bey and so on. Burns wrote: "The rank is but the coin's stamp, the man's the gold, for all that!"

İhsan is a golden man, a twenty-four carat golden man.



L.tor.; İhsan Doğramacı, Niilo Hallman, Gavin C. Arneil

'The Deeds of every man we're told...'

Gavin C. Arneil

The Deeds of every man we're told,
Will make his destiny unfold.
Beyond belief, we see each day,
The Deeds of genius İhsan Bey,
Who spurned position, power and wealth,
To nurture music, art and Health,
Whose ideas sparked off many flames,
Which better life for all proclaims.

In times long past Sultan and King,
Commanded their men in everything.
Today the man who leads the way,
In whom we trust, is Hoca Bey.
Industrious, wise, yet full of fun,
Such ideals sets for everyone,
And though such heights we cannot reach,
Yet we can learn, and care, and teach.

However great a man may be,
No island lives without a sea.
Fair Ayser complements his life,
Comforts his lows, a perfect wife,
Promotes success for every dream,
And germane to his self esteem,
Ranks, titles may be great awards,
But Ayser's praise the golden words.

His deeds İhsan does now intend,
To be the start and not the end.
As trees from tiny seedlings grow,
Worldwide his pupils truly know,
The future will be in their hands,
And throughout many, many lands,
Children unborn will laugh and play,
And live because of Hoca Bey.

Abdul Rahman
Al-Awadi

Born 1936, Kuwait. B.Sc., American University of Beirut, Lebanon, 1958; Medicinae Baccalaureus, Chirurgiae Baccalaureus, Faculty of Medicine, University of Aberdeen, 1963; MPH., Harvard School of Public Health, 1965. Numerous ministerial posts held including Minister of Public Health, 1975-1983; Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs, 1990 -1991. Currently Executive Secretary of Regional Organisation for Protection of Marine Environment (ROPME). Founder and President of Islamic Organisation for Medical Sciences (IOMS), Kuwait; Secretary-General, Arab Centre for Medical Literature (ACML), Kuwait.



Abdul Rahman Al-Awadi

HIGHLIGHTS OF İHSAN DOĞRAMACI'S LIFE

Abdul Rahman A. Al-Awadi

Founder and President of the Islamic Organisation for Medical Sciences (IOMS)

Before starting to talk about Professor İhsan Doğramacı, it is necessary to touch upon the environment that produced such a dignified person. He is a child of Turkey, the legacy of the Islamic caliphate in a period during which Islam stretched from Austria in the north to Uzbekistan in the east to Morocco in the west, the territory of which every Muslim still boasts. Turkey was then an indomitable superpower. In addition to the Islamic conquests, and the spread of Islam to a large number of countries around the world, Turkey assumed the caliphate affairs of the Islamic countries, which led to its domination over the whole Islamic world. A short visit to the Istanbul Museum reveals how intimate the relations between the caliphs and the non-Muslim rulers had been, and the accomplishments of the Islamic conquests.

This land raised several Muslim scholars and helped Islamic civilisation to flourish in every branch of human knowledge. It was a mecca for every researcher and a destination for those who were interested in science and knowledge. Therefore, it truly became the source of knowledge, science and culture during that era.

In such a good environment the revered Professor İhsan Doğramacı was born and brought up. It is not surprising, that this style of thought and culture reflects clearly on his philosophy, behaviour, lifestyle and way of thinking.

When I was asked to write about my respected brother, Professor İhsan Doğramacı, I was in a state of bewilderment because he is such an all-around, multilingual scholar and a man of great humanity. His work as a professor in paediatrics during the past several decades has left the impression of his benevolent personality.

The task is made even more difficult if we try to specify certain qualities to write about. Summarisation then is considered the hardest part for the writer as he attempts to select every word to express his thoughts and feelings precisely.

I will confine my short résumé to highlighting the part he played in activating the Islamic Organisation for Medical Sciences, Kuwait, along with our three-decade fellowship. We got to know one another when once I sat beside him during the World Health Assembly of WHO as we were both elected as vice-presidents of our respective regions. When I learnt that he was Turkish, I was perplexed as to how we could get along together, because the majority of the Turks that used to represent Turkey on these occasions could not speak English. All of a sudden, he asked me, in Arabic, about my name and nationality. Then, I was surprised to receive a sheet of paper on which he wrote two lines of classic Arabic poetry. Then, we engaged in a conversation and our friendship started from here. Since then, and up till now, nothing has ever come between us. We always keep in touch and discuss the affairs of medicine and paediatrics and the issues of our nations. Our friendship became stronger and more deep-seated as my wife majored in paediatrics and paid special attention to genetic diseases.

Since that time, we began to put the philosophy and mandate of the Islamic Organisation for Medical Sciences into practice. Together with my brother, Professor İhsan Doğramacı, and other respected members of the board of trustees, we developed the objectives, and rules of procedures based upon his great experience in such affairs. His extensive expertise in scientific domains and charitable activities played a crucially important and outstanding role at that stage of establishing the Organisation and supporting its activities.

One of the objectives of the Islamic Organisation for Medical Sciences is to pay special attention to the Islamic medical heritage and the achievements of the Muslim scientists in this regard. One of the most important recommendations issued by the First Conference of Islamic Medicine was to photocopy the Islamic medical manuscripts. Turkey naturally headed up the list of holdings of manuscripts. However, the task was not as simple as expected as Turkey takes great care of those manuscripts and regards them as a treasure and a fortune for the Islamic world – something that ought to be cherished. Thus, the Turkish government has set up many restrictions, official procedures and of rules and regulations before anyone is allowed access to them. And after completing all the required paperwork and formalities, you still

might not be able to get what you want. But, the government has the right to do so in order to preserve the legacy of the Islamic nation from waste and loss. However, after we sought the help of our dear respected brother, Professor İhsan Doğramacı, the manuscript safes were opened and we photocopied a large number of them. We offered copies of these manuscripts to various centres in Turkey and these were also made available to all scholars in the field of Islamic Heritage. Unfortunately the barbarous invasion of Kuwait by the Iraqi regime meant that all the contents of this unique centre in the Islamic world were destroyed or looted.

These Islamic and patriotic concerns reflect Dr İhsan Doğramacı's momentous preoccupation with, and close interest in, Islamic values and his great efforts to reveal the bright side of Islam so as to refute the accusations issued by the opportunists and enemies of Islam and Muslims.

Moreover, he did not spare an effort to accentuate the luminous and lustrous aspects of Islam and the Muslims' cultural achievements in all domains of life, including medicine. His choice of paediatrics might be attributed to his deep-rooted interest in mankind because the child, as he maintains, is the basic pillar of the nation's future. Taking care of the child's physical, spiritual, moral, and ideological self will produce the ideal individual of which our civilisation is in great need. Professor İhsan Doğramacı is characterised by constructive mental abilities based on the moral fundamentals which are derived from Islam's great teachings.

He always seizes every opportunity available to support Islam by consolidating the relationships between Turkey and the Arab countries. Thus, he invited the Islamic Organisation for Medical Sciences to hold its third conference in Turkey, outside Kuwait for the first time. He also offered to host the Third Conference of Islamic Medicine in 1984, which was a Turkish, Islamic and Arabic festival. It started with a visit to Ankara followed by the formal inauguration in the Historic Hall of the University of Istanbul. The conference was held under the auspices of President Kenan Evren who delivered a speech to welcome the participants in the conference and encouraged them to help the Islamic nations to achieve progress. Then, the conference was formally inaugurated. It was also attended by the Prime Minister,

Turgut Özal, may Allah rest his soul in peace, who also delivered a keynote speech and hosted a dinner party to honour the participants of the conference, and he also invited the President to join them. This is another aspect of the personality of our brother, Dr İhsan Doğramacı, who is well respected by all, and to whom nobody will deny a request.

Before the conference was held, the Turkish Minister of Health extended a formal invitation to me to visit Turkey. When I went there I was surprised to find out that my host was Professor İhsan Doğramacı himself; it was he who volunteered to host me in his home, which he had made available to the state for such occasions. Every corner of that large, elegant, and beautifully furnished house reflects the spirit of Professor İhsan Doğramacı. One of the rooms contains all the medals of honour presented to him.

This situation stresses the magnificent spirit of fraternity that existed between us, which he wanted to consolidate and cherish by hosting me at his own residence. Strangely enough, he has only a small flat located on the Bosphorus for himself to stay in. This house was not the only thing he donated to Turkey, but, after Allah Almighty endowed him with a fortune, he invested the money for his fellow-citizens by establishing the University of Hacettepe as he believed that knowledge is the secret of existence and the basis of progress. After he helped to set forth its academic and administrative systems, he offered it to his country.

In addition, he also established another university based on the most up-to-date technology, namely the University of Bilkent, in order to set the foundations for a high standard of technological development in Turkey. The standard of the Bilkent graduates now is up to the highest universities worldwide including MIT and Harvard and because of their elevated academic standards they are welcomed by all the universities in the world.

Moreover, he kindly invited the Islamic Organisation for Medical Sciences to hold its universal sixth conference in 1988 on the subject of 'Narcotics, Psychologically Effective Substances and Smoking: Dangers Threatening the Coming Generations'

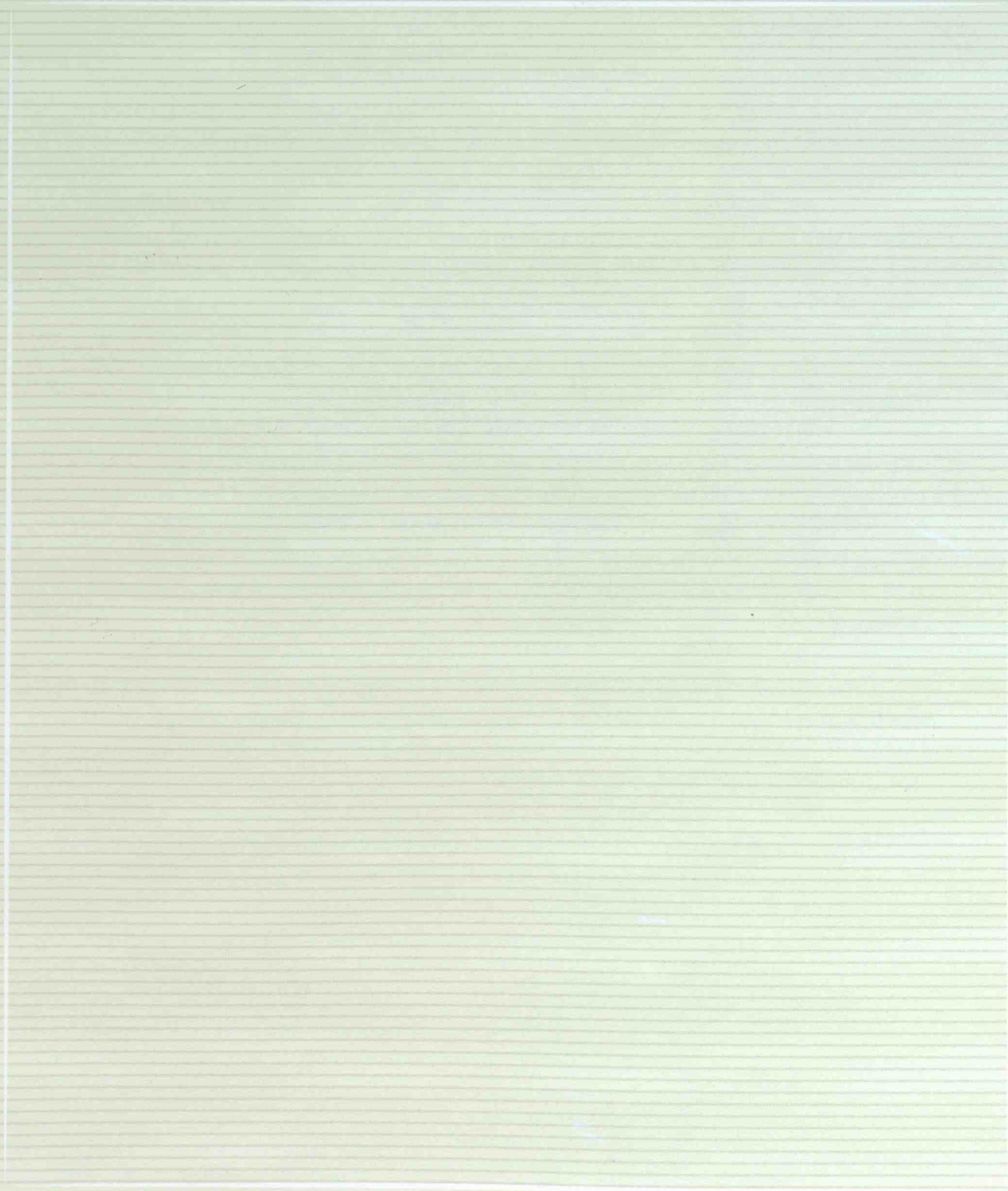
in Turkey. He not only hosted the conference personally, and assumed the burden of organising it, but also received everyone at Istanbul International Airport. He exerted great efforts and breathed the spirit of fraternity into all his guests.

These are but a few humble words that do not fully express the love we cherish towards this great man whose efforts were based on the fact that since all that he attained has been granted by the good land of Turkey, all his love and endeavours are dedicated to it.

If we have talked about the success of Professor İhsan Doğramacı, it must be mentioned that it has been motivated by a great lady who supported him and stood by him in all circumstances. She is the lady who sacrificed a great deal of her daily life's needs in the midst of his travels, ambitions and missions. She has always supported him and regarded his successes as hers too. She shouldered her husband's responsibility of raising their children in the way that would make them live up to their father's expectations and so realise his aims. When she got older, she remained as thoughtful and as gentle as she has always been and has not been changed by the passage of time.

These are only very few examples of his humanitarian accomplishments, each of which would require elucidating in a special book, and to which Professor İhsan Doğramacı's children, disciples and partisans should adhere so as to reciprocate just a small amount of gratefulness for all that he has offered.

May Allah grant him a long life, and offer him the health and vigour to attain more achievements and to serve his country and humanity at large.



Déogratias
Barakamfitiye

Children in His Heart, Youth on His Mind

Born Gitega, Ruanda-Urundi, 1944. Consulting Physician, Gitega Hospital, 1973-1974; Provincial Director for Health, Gitega, 1974-1976; Director-General, Ministry of Health, 1976-1979; Director, National Epidemiology Service and Expanded Programme on Immunisation, 1979-1981; Regional Adviser, Diarrhoeal Diseases Control Programme, WHO Africa, 1982-1983; Director, Disease Prevention and Control Programme, WHO Africa, 1983-1985; Director, Sub-Regional Office for Health Development, 1986-1988; Director, Division of Integrated Disease Prevention and Control, WHO Africa, 1988-1998; WHO Representative for Zimbabwe, 1998 to 2001; since 2001, WHO Representative for Togo



Déogratias Barakamfitiye

HIS SYSTEM OF EDUCATION GAINS INTERNATIONAL NOTICE

Déogratias Barakamfitiye
WHO Representative for Togo

After graduating from the Istanbul University Faculty of Medicine and pursuing postgraduate studies in paediatrics both in Turkey and the United States, notably at Harvard University and Washington University in St. Louis, Dr Doğramacı was appointed lecturer, associate professor and later, Professor of Paediatrics and Child Health at the University of Ankara. Once he had the Chair of Child Health, however, Professor Doğramacı created a considerable stir in the traditionalist circles characterising universities in the 1950s by simply moving the department out of the hospital and into a two-room accommodation in the poorest section of the capital. Starting from there, he built up his department, training the students and staff by example to be socially-minded and community-oriented. Courageously standing up to fierce opposition from all sides, he founded almost single-handedly a new medical school and eventually a full-fledged university with a community development orientation. By the early 1960s his system of teaching health sciences and medicine had gained international notice and was being studied with a view to application in several countries.

In addition to his pioneering work promoting social medicine in Turkey, Professor Doğramacı contributed greatly to changing the image of nursing in his country, where it has now become a respectable and attractive profession. He also established his country's first schools of nutrition and dietetics, medical technology, physiotherapy and rehabilitation. Through his tireless efforts, no fewer than six medical schools have been established in remote areas of Turkey previously virtually out of reach of medical facilities.

His contribution to scientific literature has also been significant, with over 100 original articles, mainly on paediatrics, public health and medical education, appearing in various medical journals. He is the author of several books, as well as of chapters in

standard textbooks published in the United States and used internationally. He is the editor-in-chief of several international paediatric periodicals.

Elected President of the International Pediatric Association in 1968, Professor Dođramacı utilised the nine years of his term and his fifteen years as Executive Director to infuse a new dynamism into the organisation, leading it to work closely with WHO and to participate actively in all aspects of child health, especially social paediatrics.

Excerpts from his speech on the occasion of the presentation of the WHO Léon Bernard Foundation Prize to İhsan Dođramacı, Geneva, 3 May 1981.



İhsan's two-room clinic opened in an Ankara slum in 1954

Carol Bellamy

Children in His Heart, Youth on His Mind

Born New York. Graduated Gettysburg College, 1963; Law degree from New York University, 1968; Peace Corps volunteer, Guatemala, 1963 - 1965; associate at Cravath, Swaine and Moore, 1968 - 1971; New York State Senate, 1973 - 1977; first woman President of the New York City Council, 1978-1985; a Principal at Morgan Stanley and Co, 1986 - 1990; Director of Bear Stearns & Co, 1990 - 1993; Director of the United States Peace Corps; since 1994, UNICEF Executive Director.



Carol Bellamy with President Demirel of Turkey

LONGEST SERVING DELEGATE TO THE UNICEF BOARD

Carol Bellamy

Executive Director, UNICEF

In 1956 the world was a very different place. UNICEF was still relatively new, as was the UN itself. A number of National Committees had formed in industrialised countries to support the post-World War II work of UNICEF, and the name of Dr İhsan Doğramacı was already highly respected beyond the borders of his native Turkey, in international paediatric circles.

In that year, these three elements fused when Dr Doğramacı, along with others, founded the Turkish National Committee for UNICEF. Two years later he became its President, a position he holds to this day. A formidable force for the cause of children worldwide had come into being.

İhsan Doğramacı's youth was shaped by the break-up of the Ottoman Empire. The modern, secular Turkey emerging from such a tectonic shift of history exhilarated him and he moved to shore up its progress. He understood that a modern state required a modern social sector accessible to all. Public health and child survival were the cornerstone of this vision, with education – from literacy to academic excellence – as its corollary. Having travelled and worked extensively in rural Turkey, he knew that investment in human capital was the *sine qua non* of development and growth. His stamp is all over Turkey's extraordinary transformation in these spheres.

A lack of tolerance for injustice has always been at the core of Dr Doğramacı's humanity and his vision. This same vision in fact prefigures much of what we, the international community, are currently committed to in the Millennium Development Goals.

Dr Doğramacı has the distinction of being the longest-serving delegate to the UNICEF Executive Board. He has thus been acquainted with all four UNICEF Executive Directors; served as Chairman of the Programme Committee in 1966

and 1967, and was twice Chairman of the UNICEF Executive Board (1968 and 1969). Dr Dođramacı's leadership and guidance have been invaluable over this long and fruitful period of collaboration. With his first-hand historical perspective, he championed the interests of UNICEF as a unique, non-political entity within the United Nations.

In 1970, the Turkish National Committee underwent major restructuring, requiring new statutes and a new constitution. This difficult process was managed skilfully and successfully by Dr Dođramacı. By 1974 the Committee was a registered and government-recognised non-profitable charity organisation.

This year, UNICEF celebrates the 50th anniversary of its Goodwill Ambassador programme. It was Dr Dođramacı's creative fundraising idea to invite Danny Kaye, the first of these ambassadors, to inaugurate the Bosphorus Bridge linking the European and Asian sides of Turkey.

In 1985, the Committee launched a national vaccination campaign as part of the Expanded Programme of Immunisation – a core element of my eminent predecessor James Grant's Child Survival Revolution. Immunisation, of course, remains the backbone of UNICEF's health interventions.

Dr Dođramacı's insistence on breastfeeding as crucial to child survival and development has also saved many lives in Turkey and in developing countries. He tirelessly promoted UNICEF's Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative, fitting as it does so well with his holistic approach to healthy child development; an approach he fostered among his students and colleagues in universities, teaching hospitals and lecture halls throughout Turkey, and on which he has published many scholarly papers. It was perhaps this understanding of the whole child that predisposed İhsan Dođramacı to embrace the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) and its revolutionary concept of children as bearers of inherent rights. Not long ago he said:

"From the status of well-behaved small beings who should listen, do as they are told and never speak up – as old traditions would have it – children have gradually

turned into individuals who are aware of their important and, usually, cherished position in the family and society...who notice disparities and wish to speak out and take action to bring about change. Families, in turn, are learning to seek children's views on matters concerning their entourage, or on decisions relating to them."

His friendship with James Grant was to find them both in Bosnia in 1992, wearing flak jackets, visiting ruined hospitals in Sarajevo and talking to children who had survived shelling and sniper fire. The visit culminated in a cease-fire permitting the distribution of medical supplies and children's clothing to the besieged city. We



İhsan Doğramacı, Chairman of the Executive Board of UNICEF, with President Eduardo Frei of Chile on the occasion of the meeting of the UNICEF Board in Santiago, 1969.

now call such cease-fires 'Days/Corridors of Tranquillity', when parties to a conflict are persuaded to stop fighting to allow humanitarian access. They have become an integral part of UNICEF's 'armoury' in times of warfare.

In 1995, UNICEF presented Dr Dođramacı with its highest honour, the Maurice Pate Award, in recognition of his tireless engagement for the cause of children worldwide.

As President of the International Pediatric Association (IPA) from 1968 to 1977 and Executive Director until 1992, Dr Dođramacı urged and prodded the world's paediatricians to use their expertise and respected status to ensure that all children – not just their individual patients – received the preventive and curative care to which they are entitled.

The United Nation's Special Session on Children, held in May 2002, presented the good professor with a unique opportunity to further pursue his mission and to bring the IPA to use its muscle at the political level. The illustrious gathering worked hard on an initiative called 'Healthy Children for a Healthy World'. By signing up to the initiative, the paediatricians committed themselves to influencing policy-makers. They produced a ten-point Call to Action for 500,000 colleagues worldwide, creating a new and influential body of advocates for children's health and development rights.

Dr Dođramacı practices the science of communication by marrying his scientific medical persona to his intuitive self as an advocate for children. He lights fires with his words and his actions. He connects people and issues, energising and mobilising them and their resources around children. This is the hallmark of his work.

It is highly probable that most of the contributors to this collection have known many other facets of Dr Dođramacı's personality. His generous hospitality would be not the least of them. His home in Ankara is open to lovers of music, art, literature, and the sciences. On this stage, his many identities are inter-changeable: Renaissance man is rolled-up-sleeves man of action; the internationalist is Turkish patriot; 'baby

doctor' is friend of presidents and prime ministers. It is an exhilarating experience. His patronage is also writ large in Turkish cultural life.

It is an honour once again to be able to acknowledge Dr Dođramacı's lifelong work on behalf of children.



Professor Dođramacı in the children's hospital in Sarajevo



Professor Doğramacı in Bosnia-Herzegovina

Giuseppe Benagiano

Graduated University of Rome; post-graduate study, Stockholm and New York; PhD, Rome; associate professor University "la Sapienza"; Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 1980. National and international posts include Director-General of Italian National Institute of Health, 1997-2001; Director of UNFPA/UNDP/WHO/World Bank Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction. Active in international research and development in the area of safe motherhood; present Secretary-General of FIGO, International Federation of Gynaecology and Obstetrics.



Giuseppe Benagiano

A REFORMER WITH AN IRON WILL

Giuseppe Benagiano

Secretary-General, International Federation of Gynaecology and Obstetrics

On 28 March, exactly one week before his 88th birthday, the University 'la Sapienza' in Rome, the second oldest university in the world, honoured İhsan Doğramacı by granting him its twenty-sixth degree in Medicine and Surgery *Honoris Causa*.

Granting an honorary degree is in Italy a long and complex process, involving the University's Academic Senate, the Rector, the Minister of National Education and even the Italian Ambassador in the country of citizenship of the candidate.

The ceremony represented the highest moment in my brief but intense friendship with İhsan Doğramacı, whom I had met several years previously, when, as Secretary-General of the International Federation of Gynaecology and Obstetrics, I was nominated to the governing Council of the International Children's Centre in Ankara.

I still remember the first time I met him. Because of other commitments, I could only arrive late at night in Ankara; when I arrived a driver was waiting at the airport and he immediately took me to a restaurant where over a hundred people were assembled. Professor Doğramacı had reserved a seat for me at his table, actually next to him and his wife, who impressed me greatly from the very first minute. I was overwhelmed by their hospitality. I had heard incredible things from my friend Tomris Türmen about him, but sitting with him I could not help but feel shrouded by his knowledge: he quoted authors from English, French, German, Persian and even Arabic literature.

Less than a year later I was invited to a Gynaecology Congress in Istanbul and received a big surprise from İhsan Doğramacı who, unannounced, gave a lunch in my honour!

Over the last few years we met a number of times and each time he had a surprise for all of us: once we all went and spent one hour with Süleyman Demirel, then the Turkish President.

Because I had the pleasure of giving the *Laudatio* during the recent ceremony in Rome, I had to familiarise myself with his life and his accomplishments; he had already told me many things, but reading the entire story was like going to a movie. The day after the granting of the degree the Turkish Ambassador gave a dinner in honour of Dođramacı and – sitting next to Mrs Dođramacı – I asked a few specific questions, directly relevant to what I had read. So she told me about her family, which originated in the Caucasus. Her ancestors, she told me, were Circassians, forced to leave their homeland at the time Russia took over the region; they moved to Iraq where they served the Ottoman Sultan in high positions. It was in Baghdad that, in 1941, young İhsan met and quickly married Ayser Süleyman. Running the danger of making her blush, I am forced to say that, whoever knows her, comes to the inescapable conclusion of the ultimate truth of the old saying, “Behind every great man, stands – discreet but essential – a great woman.” Anyone who has ever met Ayser knows exactly what I am talking about!

İhsan Dođramacı is ‘a reformer’, a reformer armed with the same iron will as Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, the founder of modern Turkey and the greatest reformer that country has ever had. Whereas Atatürk had the daunting task of initiating the global reform that made him the architect of the transformation of the decaying Ottoman Empire into a modern vigorous Republic, Dođramacı had the equally daunting task of continuing and completing the reform initiated by the Father of all Turks, in the field of higher education and, more specifically, medical education.

What is amazing is that, having devoted all his efforts to changing academic life in his country, he found time to involve himself in the international arena, where he initiated reforms that would globally change the care given to children worldwide. He started very early on the world stage, since he is today the only surviving signatory of the Constitution of the World Health Organisation, which was signed in 1946.

Professor Dođramacı has a beautiful home which is open to heads of state and prime ministers as well as all his friends and, having had the privilege of enjoying several dinners there, I want to finish by describing the incredible hospitality granted each time to my wife and to me by Mrs Dođramacı, which invariably included remarkable musical performances, once by the two most beautiful young cello players I have ever met – something of course that would not have gone unnoticed to an Italian eye.

I am proud of having been called a *friend* by Professor and Mrs Dođramacı.



İhsan Dođramacı and the Rector of the University of Rome - La Sapienza

Ignaz Bender

Born 1937, Freiburg im Breisgau; studied law at Universities of Bonn and Freiburg. Consultant to Minister of Education, Baden-Württemberg, 1967-68; assistant to rector of University of Konstanz, 1968-1969; Vice-Director: task-force to Minister of Education of Rhineland-Palatinate 1969-70; Kanzler of University of Trier, 1970-2001. Positions include: member of Board of Directors of Otto-Benecke-Foundation in Bonn (to integrate young immigrants); currently President of International Conference on Higher Education (ICHE).



Ignaz Bender

WHAT GEORGE WASHINGTON AND İHSAN DOĞRAMACI HAVE IN COMMON

Ignaz Bender

President, International Conference on Higher Education

We celebrate Professor İhsan Doğramacı's 65th anniversary in the service of children. This is an excellent occasion to pay tribute to the *homo universalis* İhsan Doğramacı. He is not only a successful paediatrician, but also an outstanding scientist, a world-renowned higher education expert, a counsellor to the political representatives of his country and to many heads of state abroad. His knowledge of many world languages, including dialects, opens the hearts of his colleagues and grants him influence in international organisations. He is a charming guest and host with his wonderful wife Ayser.

Professor İhsan Doğramacı is the founder and for many years the Honorary President of the International Conference on Higher Education (I.C.H.E.), an annual and worldwide meeting of heads of universities, of researchers in higher education, representatives of international organisations and foundations, to contribute to better university governance. Professor Doğramacı's many obligations and advanced age have never proven a hindrance to his attending the conferences in North America, in Europe or in Asia. His opening speeches, often before heads of states or prime ministers, his keynote addresses, his written papers or comments have always been original, essential, helpful and humorous. Indeed, they have been fundamental to the success of many a conference.

One of the most fascinating contributions of Professor Doğramacı to higher education may permit us to compare him with George Washington, the first President of the United States of America. George Washington observed that farmers and middle-class people hesitated in sending their children to the elite universities of the north-east of the country, most especially Harvard. George Washington wanted to balance the higher education system in the United States and thus allow children equal opportunities irrespective of the social background of their parents.

As education was, according to the constitution, not a federal prerogative but a prerogative of the individual state, Washington planned to build a new university in the District of Columbia. Here, in the new capital, he had authority and could act. But he was confronted with another problem. He had only a small amount of money for the university. So he gave half of the grounds of the District of Columbia to the new university. On this land, in particular Pennsylvania Avenue, are located today centres of international organisations, firms, and agencies. By leasing buildings to these agencies the George Washington University, as the university in Washington D.C. is named today, has an annual income of \$350 million.

When young İhsan Doğramacı married Ayser, from a prominent family of the Ottoman Empire, the couple agreed to use the income of the successful young paediatrician and their respective inheritances to realise two aims: to establish and support foundations, health centres and educational facilities; and to buy ground in the west of Ankara, where in later years a booming development of buildings increased the income of the Doğramacı foundations enormously. Professor Doğramacı founded universities and today – among others – supports one of these universities, Bilkent University in Bilkent, Ankara, with an annual sum of \$50 million.

The difference between İhsan Doğramacı and George Washington is that Washington gave governmental ground of the District of Columbia to the new university; whereas İhsan and Ayser Doğramacı have continued their support of the university through the foundations they themselves established.

A. Yüksel Bozer

Born Eskişehir, 1928. Graduated Ankara University Faculty of Medicine, 1952; General surgeon, 1957; cardiovascular surgeon; Professor and Chairman, Hacettepe University Department of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, 1969-1995; President of the Middle East Technical University Board of Trustees, 1973-1976; Rector, Hacettepe University, 1982-1995; President of Red Crescent Society, Ankara Chamber of Physicians and Disciplinary Committee, and on State Medical Council. Authored 200 articles and five books. Decorated by France and Turkmenistan; honorary doctorate, Azerbaijan.



A. Yüksel Bozer

HIS CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CITY OF ANKARA

A. Yüksel Bozer

Professor Emeritus of Cardiovascular Surgery and Former Rector, Hacettepe University

I have had the honour and the pleasure to work with Professor İhsan Doğramacı over a period of time that spans many, many years. My association with Professor Doğramacı has gone far beyond working for the same institution, our beloved Hacettepe University.

I started in Hacettepe Hospital as a Paediatric Surgeon in June, 1957. I worked with Professor Doğramacı when he was the Rector of Hacettepe University and I was the Vice-Rector between 1970 and 1973, one of the most turbulent periods in modern Turkey. During that time, there were many events that had significant impact on our daily lives as professionals and on the universities. He was President of the Higher Education Council from 1982 until 1992. During these years I had other opportunities to work with him in my position as the Rector of Hacettepe University. Overall, I have had a close working relationship with Professor Doğramacı and I have many vivid memories, numerous and profound enough to be worked into a memoir.

As a person, Professor Doğramacı has unique and outstanding attributes. He is highly motivated, has boundless energy, and is relentless in his push for change and improvement. He is not afraid of trying new ideas and novel methods and, along the way, he shows his determination to overcome obstacles and to overcome resistance to change. On top of these qualities, he is very sociable, remarkably talented at learning foreign languages, and has an excellent memory that he uses artfully to often surprise people many years his junior. He truly is a great man with a remarkable personality and extraordinary accomplishments. His founding of Hacettepe University, and later, Bilkent University, and his major contributions in making them outstanding universities is in itself ample evidence of his great success and extraordinary vision.

Professor Doğramacı is also a philanthropist; and a truly great patriot; yet he is a citizen of the world as well. Indeed his accomplishments are not only well known

in Turkey, but are recognised internationally as evidenced by the numerous honorary doctorates and medals received worldwide.

I have shared with Professor Dođramacı many moments and events worth mentioning. Yet, in the short space allotted to me in this invaluable book, there is one that I would especially like to share with you.

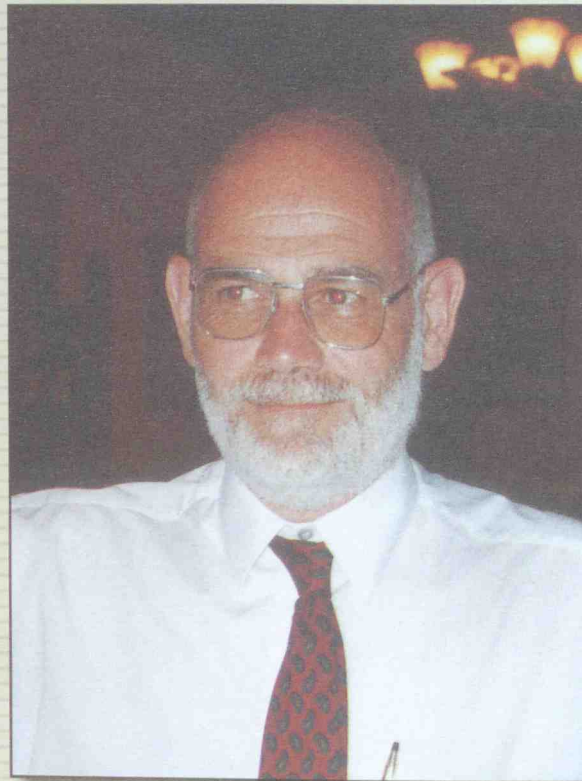
Professor Dođramacı's contribution to health and higher education at national and international levels is well known, but I want to add a note about his contribution to the city of Ankara. On one occasion, representing a university, I was among other representatives of universities in Ankara, and members of the civil society, who had been asked to name the single person who had contributed most to the City of Ankara. Several names were mentioned, but finally by unanimous agreement İhsan Dođramacı was the one to be proposed.

Indeed, by establishing Hacettepe University, a slum area in the centre of the city became the site of a modern health and university complex. In addition, by establishing Bilkent University, fifteen kilometres outside the centre of the city to the west, a modern university was created around which a small town has sprung up – its modish shopping and recreation centres, concert halls, hotel and sports club, making it a fashionable residential area of Ankara.

I chose to recount this anecdote in order to acknowledge Professor İhsan Dođramacı's contributions to the capital of the Turkish Republic, one of many achievements, it is true, but one which ought not be forgotten.

Olivier Brasseur

MD; PhD from University of Lille; MPH from the National School of Public Health (Paris); M.Sc. from MIT. Worked in French Ministry of Health; Ciba-Geigy, Basel; held positions in the World Health Organisation (WHO) in Africa, South-Pacific, South-East Asia, and at the Headquarters in Geneva. Director-General of the International Children's Centre (ICC), Paris, 1988-1999; joined the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), 1999; appointed UNFPA Representative for Pakistan and Afghanistan, 2001.



Olivier Brasseur

MEETING IN KABUL

Olivier Brasseur

UNFPA Representative for Pakistan and Afghanistan

In November 2001, the first time I drove from Bagram to Kabul, I could not but look at all the bodies lying along the side of the road, amongst ammunitions, guns, packs of things which people had abandoned in their haste to leave. Bismilla, my driver, was very careful to keep the car in the middle of the road to avoid mines, and very cautious when getting around craters.

“War very bad,” he said. “War very bad for Afghanistan,” he continued while showing the surroundings with an emphatic gesture. I looked through the window at the desolation of the fields. There were flat, ochre and dull patches of land with short dark brown stubs, like amputated limbs claiming revenge. Until the Talibans, the plain around Kabul used to produce the best dried raisins in Asia, those which give all the flavour to *kabuli pilao*, those which provide a comforting company during walking journeys in the mountains of Hindu Kush. Unfortunately raisins could produce wine, and that was enough of a sin for the Talibans to eradicate them like a pest. I had a look further up at the mountains rising up to ten thousand feet around the plain of Kabul. They were chiselled by the cold light of November, and in the early afternoon sun, they looked like brawny pieces of rocks with sharp edges and white tops hanging in the unsullied winter sky. No one can forget the mountains of Afghanistan, they are the soul of the country, they are the origin, the safe haven that defeated invaders for centuries, and they are the gift of God to the fighters.

That day in January 2002, there was no mountain, no sky to be seen. Kabul was a silent city under the first snowfall in many years. I was working in my office, a small room in an old building of the United Nations compound. The heater which burned low-grade fuel smuggled from Iran was sooting up everything in the room. Even my nostrils could not escape it, and blowing my nose was like producing oil, but at least the room was warm. I was finishing a project for the refurbishing of the maternity hospitals in Kabul where women were either dying or delivering life in very primitive

conditions, and where skinny newborns were lost because of the cold, when a man wrapped in a shawl knocked at the door and entered pushing a wave of fresh and cold air. He stood in front of me; melting snow was gently dripping from his beard. He pulled out a letter from beneath the brown shawl, gave it to me and left without a word, a fading silhouette in the falling snow. I opened the envelope. There was a note with the stamp of the Embassy of Turkey in Kabul. It was written in French with these single words:

“Cher ami,
Nous sommes encore à Kabul. Venez prendre le thé. İhsan”

Indeed, it was tea-time. I switched off the light, turned off the fuel inlet of the heater, put on my coat, and dived into the biting cold. It was almost dark.

The Embassy was across the road, in a vast compound planted with trees in the middle of Kabul, not far from the presidential palace. I walked to the residence of the ambassador, a kind of massive mountain cottage in a pine and cedar grove. The evening was quiet and it was nice to walk on the crunching snow. I felt at peace, far away from all worries of my afternoon work. The light on the porch shone like a promise, and there, someone was waiting for me. When I reached him, I realised that it was a tall security guard who was vociferating into his walkie-talkie. He pushed open the front door. I entered. The lobby was a vast room with a large portrait of Atatürk. An old Afghan took my coat, gently brushed off the snow, put it on a hanger and pointed to a half-opened door at the end of a long hallway. What I thought to be a corridor was just the back of a dining room and of a vast reception lounge. The furniture was Louis XVI style with heavy curtains, carpets, candelabras, but everything had aged, as in a mansion deserted by its inhabitants a long time ago and maintained by unpaid, faithful servants. I entered discreetly; they were all there: İhsan, his wife and his colleagues who had travelled with him from Ankara.

“Ah, Monsieur Brasseur,” Mrs Doğramacı said, “how nice of you to come for tea.” She was the only one standing and had been the first to see me in the half-opened door. They all looked in my direction. İhsan was sitting in front of a fireplace;

he stood up, grabbed the shoulder of one of his colleagues, and walked towards me with a witty smile.

“Cher ami, comme vous le voyez,” he said in French, “l’Afghanistan nous retient en otages.” Then he added, “The plane could not take off because of lack of visibility and we have to spend another night here. Never mind, the Embassy is comfortable. Come sit with me.”

I smiled. He took my hand, brought me near the fireplace, and we sat in deep armchairs. I looked at the room; it was cosy, with big sofas and an enormous fireplace built in brown varnished stones like those one used to build in the fifties. We started talking about the common project we wanted to develop for the Atatürk Hospital in Kabul. We had a long discussion with the specialists who were with him, notes were taken for a letter to the Minister of Health, and we had tea. Mrs Dođramacı was knitting silently at the corner of the fireplace, but I could see that she was listening attentively to the conversation. The technical talk was coming to an end, and İhsan’s



İhsan Dođramacı visiting Afghan Foreign Minister Dr. Abdullah Abdullah

colleagues started disappearing one by one for a rest. It would be time for dinner very soon.

"Would you like something to drink?" asked Mrs Dođramacı, "It would be good for you." She rang and ordered drinks.

I turned to her: "You are quite adventurous to come to Kabul."

She looked at me and said with a smile: "I have been in so many places with İhsan. Do you really think I would let him go alone to Afghanistan?"

"Vous voyez," said İhsan in French. "Partir c'est rajeunir." And both laughed.

"Do you think the weather will be fine?" she asked.

"It should be better," I answered. I called the UN flight operations. "The slot for the plane," I said, "is at ten tomorrow morning. If the sky is clear, you will be able to reach Islamabad and get your connection to Istanbul."

"We are all of us in the hands of Allah," I added. I looked at the fire: the logs were crackling and I could feel the heat from the embers on my hands and forehead. It was nice to be there, near a fire, almost at home. I was pulled back from my contemplation by İhsan.

"Speaking of Allah," he asked, "do you believe in God?"

"That is the last question I would expect from you," I said. "Yes, I believe in something I cannot name or identify, something of a higher degree, a little bit like the 'Grand Horloger' of Voltaire. But I hate religions and everything that goes with them, sin, culpability, enforced morality, abuse, oppression. Look at what happened to the Buddhas in Bamyān and to the vineyard outside of Kabul, all destroyed by ignorant zealots."

"Oh, do not worry," said Mrs Dođramacı, "we are still producing excellent dried

raisins in Turkey." We laughed.

"I have a theory about God," he said. "I discovered it when we were stranded in Gibraltar during the war. We were in a boat on our way to America, and from our cabin we could hear the submarines moving below us back and forth, travelling to and from the Atlantic."

"What do you mean, you could hear the submarines?"

"Yes, we could hear their engines or the noise of their propellers." "Yes," added Mrs Dođramacı, "we could hear them just below us, it was frightening."

"You know," said İhsan, "I could not find any sense in what was happening. Where was God in all of that? I found the answer there in Gibraltar. God has nothing to do with this, but we, humans, we do."

"What do you mean?" I replied.

"I called it the beam theory."

"The beam theory," I repeated. "In addition to being a paediatrician are you also a photon metaphysicist?"

He ignored my joke and continued: "Yes, I believe that when we come to this world we are given a beam. A beam of light that binds us to God. The beam is brighter for some, dimmer for others. But all of us have the same duty, to increase the brightness of the beam. When we die, our beam goes to someone else, who in turn will have to increase its brightness. All of us, from generation to generation, are responsible for that beam, and for contributing to progress in this world. All of us, generation after generation, are responsible for improving our world. This beam theory has helped me ever since."

"What do you think of this?" he added after a pause.

I looked at him. He had become very tense. I could see his lips moving below his long, plump nose, as if they were repeating the question over and over, begging for an answer. His wife was also waiting for my reaction – two pairs of eyes equally alert. I did not know what to say, the beam theory was new to me.

“You are a very good illustration of your theory. You have taken very good care of your beam, when I see all your achievements and all the distinctions that are displayed in your study. But what about war, famine? What did you think of the beam theory when you were in Sarajevo with Jim Grant? How does the beam fit here with a war that lasted more than twenty years, with a regime which forbade health care to women, which prosecuted and punished people for enjoying music?”

He looked at me with a smile.

“The answer came a long time after Gibraltar, when I realised that each and every one of us has the choice of making the beam brighter or dimmer. I have seen many times people becoming selfish and turning dreams into nightmares, and others discovering a wealth in themselves and doing remarkable things for others.”

“None of the beams are of perfect light,” he added. “They are very fragile, and we have to be very careful.”

“Restons vigilants jusqu’au dernier moment,” he added in French.

We became absorbed in our thoughts. Only the crackling in the fireplace was sparking in the silence. The young attaché of the Embassy entered and whispered a few words.

“We shall serve dinner now,” said Mrs Doğramacı. “Eat with us. There is not much, but enough for all of us.” İhsan grabbed my hand and I helped him walk to the dining room.

I looked at my watch when the sweet rice was served; I was already one hour

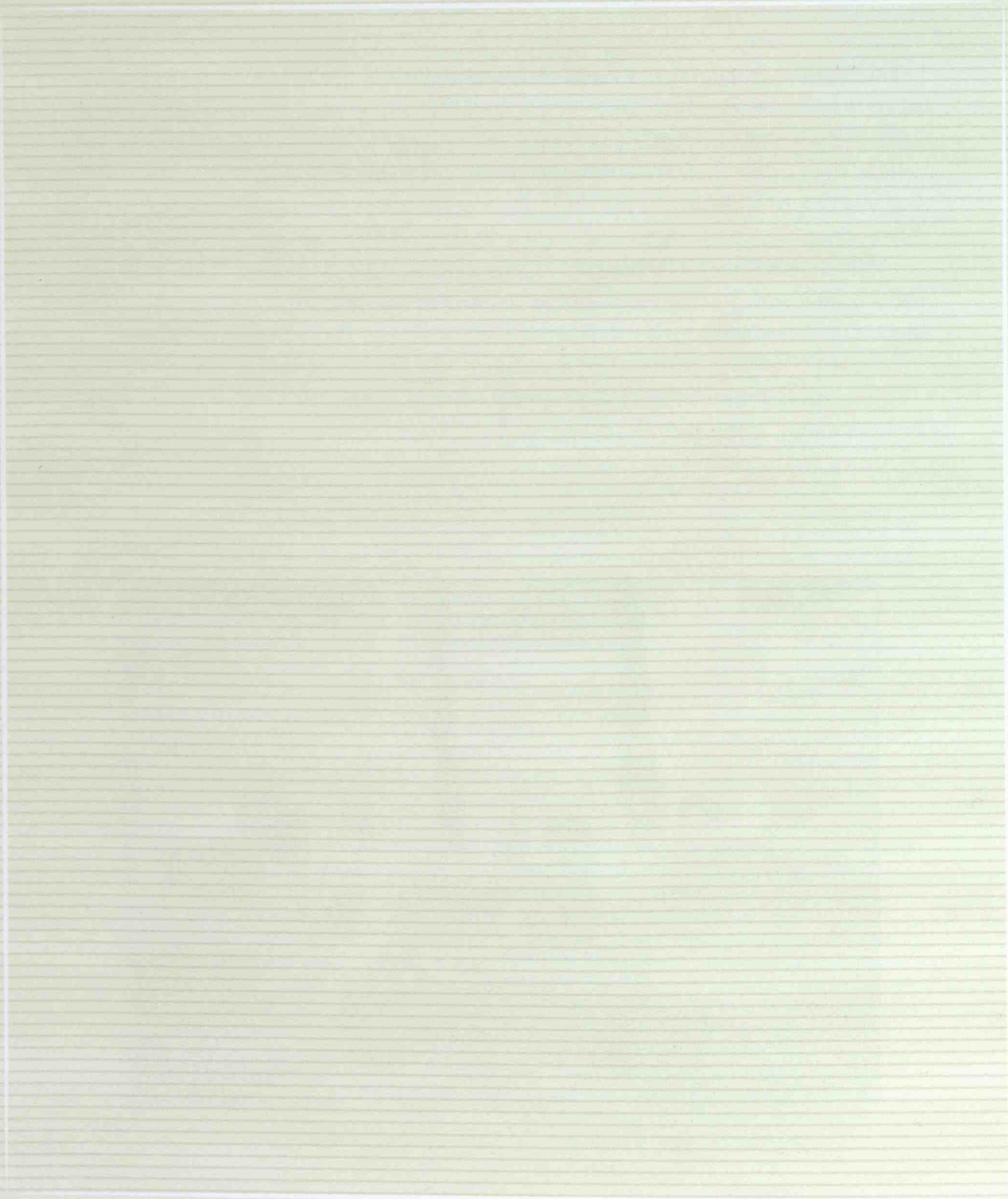
behind curfew. I had to go. I excused myself and stood up. When I left the dining room, I looked back. The electricity produced by the generator was weak and the light in the room was rather dull. İhsan and his wife were facing each other in the cone of light at the middle of the table. They were flanked by their companions; my seat was empty at the end of the table. Both of them waved goodbye.

The snow had stopped. I could see a few stars between the clouds. "The plane will make it tomorrow," I thought. I started walking to the gate. The cold was even more bitter than a few hours earlier, but it did not bother me. I felt confident, stronger.

Next time I meet İhsan, I shall tell him that the beam has another effect: when strong enough, it also provides energy to the beams of others.



İhsan Dođramacı visiting the Rector of Kabul University, Enayetullah Balegh



Arne Olav
Brundtland

Born 1936, Norway. Magister Artium, Political Science, University of Oslo, 1962; research fellow at Department of Political Science University of Oslo, 1962-63; since 1963 research fellow, Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, security and arms control specialising in east-west relations relevant for Norway and the Nordic countries; senior fellow retired, 1998; visiting scholar, World Trade Organisation, Geneva, 1998-2000. Honours: Commander of the Finnish Lion, Finland; Kyung Hee University Medal of Honour, Korea; das grosse silberne Ehrenkreuz, Austria.



Arne Olav Brundtland

TO HAVE THE RIGHT IDEA AT THE RIGHT MOMENT

Arne Olav Brundtland

Inaugural laureate of the İhsan Doğramacı Prize for International Relations for Peace

'Bilkent graduates preferred' – what a nice tribute to Dr İhsan Doğramacı when positions are announced in the media. Dr Doğramacı had reason to be proud, when he told me about this. And I had reason to be both proud and thankful when his vision for a better world was widened to include a prize and a grant for international relations for peace, and when his committee of selection found me.

İhsan Doğramacı is a man of ideas – and a man of action. Turkey needs such people, and not only Turkey. One of the great challenges of the world is how to communicate meaningfully between civilisations. Dr Doğramacı is in the forefront there as well. Reason, reflection, reasonableness, resolution: it is all in short supply.

Turkey is in a position to be an important bridge. Its geographical position has for the time being rendered Turkey a chance. When going to the area I have always tried to include a stopover in Ankara to reload my intellectual batteries – again Bilkent – be it on the way to the Caucasus or the Middle East.

The challenge is to overcome the ancient notion that neighbours are natural enemies, and that the neighbour's next neighbour is a friend because it is also hostile to the neighbour. To break this chain of perpetual tension and competition – which so often leads to a military confrontation – is a must.

But nothing is as strong as an idea that arrives at the right moment. This notion is attributed to Victor Hugo, but might be used to characterise Dr İhsan Doğramacı. Without fresh ideas, there is no fresh action, without the courage to think and to act, no progress!

Many persons have good reason to be thankful for the fact that Dr İhsan Doğramacı has used his position and his means to really make a difference.



*İhsan Doğramacı and Arne O.Brundtland at reception hosted by Professor Doğramacı.
The Ambassador of Norway to Ankara looks on.*

Hikmet Çetin

Graduated from the Faculty of Political Sciences, University of Ankara, in Economics and Finance. Joined the State Planning Organisation (SPO); continued studies, chiefly in the US for M.A; did research at Stanford University. In 1991 appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs serving until 1994; in 1995 appointed Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of State. Speaker of the Turkish Grand National Assembly (TBMM) between 1997 and 1999.



Hikmet Çetin

AN UNINHIBITED BUILDER

Hikmet Çetin

Former Speaker of the Turkish Parliament

To describe such a multi-faceted person as the internationally renowned İhsan Doğramacı, to recount his characteristics and various successes, is a difficult task not just for me but for anyone.

I am not qualified to assess İhsan Doğramacı's contributions to his profession, to health and especially to child health. This has been done and is being done by his colleagues and scientists in Turkey and around the world. I will try to reflect here on certain aspects and characteristics of İhsan Doğramacı, whom I have known personally since the beginning of the 1970s.

Throughout my life I have always respected productive people and those with vision. İhsan Doğramacı is such a person. Doğramacı has always been in support of reforms, change and innovation, and has continued to be creative and productive.

Doğramacı always sets goals for himself and succeeds in overcoming every obstacle in front of him with patience, determination and a hidden tenacity. And while doing this he continues to be considerate to those around him.

In the 1960s and 1970s, the State Planning Organisation of the Prime Ministry was the authority, and had the final say particularly in the area of public spending: its allocation and its distribution amongst institutions. Even in The Turkish Grand National Assembly (Parliamentary) Budget Planning Committee, it was very difficult to make alterations in the allocation of the funds without the consent of the State Planning Organisation. By his prior persuasion of both the government and opposition members of the Committee he was able to get what he wanted.

In those years I was the head of the Economic Planning Bureau and was also acting Head of the State Planning Office. The officials of the State Planning Organisation

were not happy with Dođramacı's demands. They had decided not to approve the Hacettepe Investment Programme although they knew that Dođramacı would just the same get what he wanted from the Parliamentary Budget Commission. Despite this, İhsan Dođramacı still wanted to have cordial relations with the officials of the State Planning Organisation so that he would not lose their friendship and goodwill.

The Under-Secretary for the State Planning Organisation, Kemal Cantürk, sent Dođramacı to see me when the State Planning Organisation decided not to approve the Hacettepe Investment Programme. He arrived with files and projects in his hands. With patience and pride, he explained at great length what he had done and wanted to do. After listening to all this, it was impossible not to be persuaded and not to feel admiration for him. This was because his aim was not to get hold of the grants that he had already requested, these he could and did obtain from the Turkish Grand National Assembly. His real goal was to convince the planners, us as well, and to keep our relations on good terms for the future; and finally to finish what he had started. And this he succeeded in doing with his creativity, his power to convince and his patience. I had the opportunity to get to know İhsan Dođramacı closely during these projects at the beginning of the 1970s. A sense of companionship has grown ever since.

As a result of what he has done and created, İhsan Dođramacı's reputation has gone beyond the nation's borders. His name is universally known. He has served Turkey and Turkish foreign policy being an exemplary ambassador for his country. In the Turkish world, he has a very special name and fame. His services and creations are everywhere from Bosnia to Azerbaijan to Afghanistan. When needed, in harmony with the Foreign Ministry, he has combined his manpower and resources nationally and internationally and has run to the assistance of those in need. Dođramacı has more than deserved the 'Distinguished Service Award' which was presented to him by the Foreign Ministry as a result of his work in promoting Turkey globally and his service to international relations.

Dođramacı has a natural disposition to have big dreams, to plan, produce, manage them, and to put them into practice. Undoubtedly his greatest contribution

has been in the sphere of education. With his tireless energy, vision and hard work he continues to add every year new contributions to his work in this area. After Hacettepe University, Bilkent University is an important gift from İhsan Doğramacı to Turkish education. Bilkent was realised and became a world class institution as a result of his moral and material sacrifices, efforts, talents and endless energy.

There are some people who accomplish great things regardless of the obstacles that block their path. Doğramacı is such a person: decisive and hardworking, he sees every project he begins to its end. I would like to illustrate this with an anecdote.

In 1979 I was Deputy Prime Minister. Since my years at the State Planning Organisation, it had been a great dream of mine to realise the South Eastern Anatolian Project (GAP) as soon as possible. The South Eastern Anatolian Project is a very big project, important for Turkey, and could not be realised without outside funding. In those years, foreign financial organisations were unwilling to invest as a result of protests made by Syria and Iraq. The South Eastern Anatolian Project was at the same time a social development project. I believed that it should be run by a single authority and jurisdiction so as not to fall victim to debates over authority and the possibility of bureaucratic obstacles. For this reason, I recommended to the then Prime Minister that we could realise this project by passing a special law for the South Eastern Anatolian Project enabling the creation of an authority and by bringing to its head, for example, İhsan Doğramacı. However, this thought never came to fruition as some time later the government resigned. If in 1979 we had been able to do this, the South Eastern Anatolian Project could have been realised much sooner.

İhsan Doğramacı is a multi-faceted person. In addition to education, health and science, he contributes to music and the arts. He is always proud of the work of the Music and Performing Arts Faculty which he established at Bilkent. It is impossible not to see this from the mini concerts he organises during receptions at his residence.

Doğramacı is someone who has devoted himself to mankind and humanity. He is practically a slave to his work. And the person who contributes the most to his

successes in all these areas and who never brings herself to the forefront is his wife, Ayser Dođramacı.

Apart from the characteristics I have mentioned and his important achievements nationally and internationally, İhsan Dođramacı is a benevolent, loyal and true friend. He has given a lot to his country and to the people of his country. I am sure that he will continue to give even more with his vision, inexhaustible energy and hard work.

Marc Danzon

WHO Regional Director for Europe since February 1, 2000; specialisation in public health, psychiatry, health administration and economics; career pursued in three institutions involved in the various areas of public health: the Comité français d'Education pour la Santé (French Health Education Committee), the Regional Office for Europe of WHO, and the Fédération nationale de la Mutualité française (National Federation of Mutual Insurance Societies).



Marc Danzon

AN EXCEPTIONAL MAN

Marc Danzon

WHO Regional Director for Europe, Copenhagen

Professor İhsan Doğramacı is an exceptional man. On this point, all those who have had the chance and privilege to meet him are in agreement. To be exceptional in a particular field is already very rare, but to be in as many disciplines as those in which Professor Doğramacı shines is fascinating. I must admit that ever since I have got to know him, this fascination has never left me. Everything he says is intelligent, often unexpected and always right. He expresses himself with kindness and in a relaxed manner. Whether it be to present a pianist at one of his dinners in Saint-Germain-en-Laye, or to retrace the history of paediatrics in front of the greatest specialists of the world, he is always himself: smiling and a bit mocking. I will never forget the astonishment of the Swedish Minister for Health who asked him on what occasion he had learnt Swedish and heard simply from Professor Doğramacı as an answer that when he visited a country, he liked to learn the language before leaving!

Age does not seem to have any other effect on him than to refine, year after year, his knowledge of mankind and the world. Before getting to know him, like everyone else, I had heard him spoken of as a great paediatrician, recognised and respected by his peers, like Professor Robert Debré. My first meeting did not disappoint me. I immediately perceived that more than being a great doctor, he is a great diplomat, a great politician and a great philosopher. With such qualities, one can distance oneself from the common run of people and become aloof. He is not – on the contrary, he has an unequalled and incomparable art of putting one at ease. It must be said that he is helped in that way by his marvellous wife. Some will say that he is very lucky. Me, I think that he has above all great talent, humanity and that all his life he has reflected and worked a great deal. It is surely that which makes a truly great man.

Phyllis Lepon Erdoğan

Born 1941, California. Graduated Stanford University, 1962; Master of Library Science, University of California, Berkeley, 1970; PhD, Hacettepe University, 1977. Lecturer, Hacettepe, 1972-1977; Director, Documentation and Publications, International Children's Centre, (1980-); Director of Libraries, Bilkent University, (1986-); founding member Steering Committee, Anatolian University Libraries Consortium (2002-); member Executive Boards, Bilkent University Preparatory School (1993-2003); Faculty of Humanities (1986-1995).



Phyllis Erdoğan and İhsan Doğramacı

THIRTY-THREE YEARS WITH İHSAN DOĞRAMACI: 1970-2003

Phyllis Lepon Erdoğan

Director of Libraries, Bilkent University, Ankara

Little did I know, when I sat down to dinner at International House in Berkeley, California, in the spring of 1969, that my carefully laid out ‘career’ plans were about to change drastically. I had enrolled in the School of Library Science at the University of California at Berkeley to earn an MLS degree and, so I thought, to look forward to a career in academic librarianship in California while pursuing an advanced degree in Hispanic Studies. But at the dinner table was a good-looking and charming Turkish engineering graduate student; and that’s how it all started.

Together with my husband-to-be I came to Turkey in 1970 and with my fresh library school diploma began investigating employment opportunities in Ankara. Was it fate? After a number of unsuccessful attempts to be granted an interview, I met someone who referred me to the late İlhan Kum, Director of the Library and Secretary-General of Hacettepe University. İlhan Bey did meet with me, ostensibly to consider offering me a position in the library. However, as Secretary-General and right-hand man of İhsan Doğramacı, who was then Rector of Hacettepe University, he proposed a meeting with the rector, since he was in need of an assistant with language skills. Typical of his life style in those days, as I was to learn, İhsan Doğramacı was not then in Turkey, so an appointment was set up during one of his brief visits to Ankara between trips. We spoke for not more than five minutes and I was engaged, to start that afternoon!

A few days later we ran into a classmate of my husband’s from Tarsus American College, who turned out to be a physician who had done his paediatric residency at Hacettepe University. When he learned where I was working he couldn’t believe his ears and exclaimed, “You’ve been in this country less than two months and you have a job with one of the most influential men in Turkey?” I was just as surprised as he was since I hadn’t yet realised the truth in those words. Thirty-three years later I have

ample reason to agree with him.

Promoter of the International Pediatric Association

Dr Dođramacı, as I began to call him after my American upbringing with a physician father, was then the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the International Pediatric Association. In 1971, when he was completing his term of office, he was urged to serve another three years, which he agreed to do only on having the promise of the other officers to support him in his intentions to reform the Association. He wanted to make it an active advocate for children encompassing all paediatricians from around the world. Up until then it had been a rather informal body of a few hundred paediatricians who met every three years to hold international congresses. The Executive Committee and Advisory Board met infrequently, and there were no other activities between congresses. Nor was there a publication, other than an irregular newsletter which was circulated to the members of the Executive Committee and Advisory Board. In 1974 all this was to change.

Buenos Aires had been selected as the site of the XIV International Congress of Paediatrics in 1974. Much to my delight, I was sent on ahead to that wonderful city where I had spent some time in 1968, in order to see how the congress was being organised and to make sure that Dr Dođramacı's work area would be ready when he and his wife arrived in Buenos Aires shortly before the congress opening. He had determined to propose a completely new Statute for the IPA, which would turn it into an active organisation taking advantage of the skills of paediatricians in all the sub-specialties as well as of those in general paediatrics. Until then membership in IPA had been composed exclusively of national paediatric societies. Regional paediatric associations had no ties with IPA, nor did international societies of paediatric sub-specialties. The new Statute brought these societies into IPA as Affiliate Societies and gave them representation on the newly created Standing Committee. At that time there were active regional associations in Latin America (ALAPE) and South-east Asia (APSSEAR) but none in Europe or Africa. There were any number of international societies of paediatric sub-specialties, and they were invited to be affiliated to IPA.

The Executive Committee continued in existence, but its composition changed to include an IPA President in addition to an Executive Director, and the latter became the Executive Officer of IPA. Following his two terms as Chairman of the Executive Committee, under the new Statute İhsan Doğramacı served as President of IPA, from 1974 to 1977, and then as Executive Director from 1977 to 1992.

Prior to 1974 there had been no permanent secretariat for the Association, whatever correspondence or other 'business' being carried out in the private offices of whoever was serving as Secretary-General. Immediately following the reorganisation of IPA, France's renowned paediatrician Robert Debré, who was head of the International Children's Centre (ICC) in Paris, offered the use of premises on the ICC property in the Bois de Boulogne, and the first permanent secretariat of IPA opened in December 1974 with a full-time staff member. Thus İhsan Doğramacı added yet another locale to his already full itinerary. He visited that office at least once a month in order to personally supervise IPA activities.

IPA had had no formal publication. İhsan Doğramacı instigated the publishing of a quarterly journal in the three official languages of IPA, English, French and Spanish, and honoured me with an appointment as its Managing Director. The *Bulletin of the International Pediatric Association* was prepared and printed in Ankara for its first ten years, 1975-1984, after which its management passed to Gavin C. Arneil of Glasgow, Scotland, then IPA Co-ordinator and later President of IPA. Printing was carried out during those years (1985-1994) in the United Kingdom. Finally the *Bulletin* was moved to the United States of America, where its editor was the late Frank Falkner.

The major accomplishment during İhsan Doğramacı's leadership of IPA was to make it a continuously active body rather than an association which did nothing between the triennial international congresses. The summer after the Buenos Aires congress, from August 15 to 20, 1975, IPA held its first inter-congress seminar, in Montreux, Switzerland, on the timely subject of 'Feeding the Preschool Child – with Particular Reference to Breast Feeding and the Weaning Period'. The participants came from North Africa and the Middle East, with members of the IPA Executive

Committee serving as speakers and members of European paediatric societies attending as observers. I particularly remember the practical sessions led by Yngve Hofvander, Professor of International Child Health, from Uppsala, Sweden. At this seminar, while the encouragement of exclusive breast feeding during the first four to six months was the explicit theme, at the same time everyone present got to prepare nutritious weaning and supplementary foods with real ingredients. One of the North African participants had her under-one child with her in Montreux so the products of these labours were tested on a real baby who by noticeably appreciating these snacks pronounced them a success. Following that first seminar at least three symposia, seminars or workshops were held in each interval between international congresses, usually with the collaboration of IPA, the geographic area's regional society, and the national paediatric society of the country where the meeting took place. These educational meetings have been held in all regions of the globe, serving to make IPA a visible international force working for children.

An important outcome of that first inter-congress seminar in Montreux was the formation of the Union of National European Paediatric Societies and Associations (UNEPSA), which subsequently became an Affiliate Society of IPA. It was followed shortly thereafter by UNAPSA (the Union of National African Paediatric Societies and Associations), which also became an IPA Affiliate Society. Following the dissolution of the Soviet Union, when the Turkic republics in Central Asia became independent, Dr Doğramacı personally arranged for the national paediatric societies in those countries to become members of IPA and organised the Union of National Paediatric Societies of Turkic Republics, which held its first congress in Turkey in 1993 and subsequently annually in the capitals of the other republics. The Union is now an Affiliate Society of IPA and represented on the Standing Committee. Today nine regional societies and eleven international societies of paediatric specialties are Affiliate Societies of IPA. This is in addition to 139 national paediatric societies, which are the IPA Member Societies.

Since the International Pediatric Association had been inactive between congresses, it had no ties with other bodies working on behalf of children. In the post-1974 era of IPA, however, the Association initiated and fostered relations with international

agencies and non-governmental organisations. As Executive Director of IPA, İhsan Doğramacı was instrumental in first bringing WHO and UNICEF together with IPA to form a tripartite task force promoting child and family health and welfare. These three task force members were later joined by the International Federation of Gynaecology and Obstetrics (FIGO), and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). The highest officers of these task force member institutions met regularly, at least annually, to consider current issues of importance to children and families and to plan joint activities to educate paediatricians and other health workers with regard to those issues. Many of the inter-congress seminars, workshops and symposia benefited from the contributions and recommendations of the task force members.

When Dr Doğramacı resigned from the post of Executive Director in 1992, he was made Honorary President of IPA for life and continues to be a sought-after advisor to the officers and committees of the Association.

Role in Turkish Higher Education

When İhsan Doğramacı returned to Turkey, in 1947, from his paediatric training in Boston Children's Hospital and Washington University in St Louis, he became a junior academic in the Ankara University Faculty of Medicine. By 1954 having already been promoted to associate and then full professor, he decided to leave the traditional hospital and move his Department of Child Health to a two-room children's clinic in one of the less privileged neighbourhoods in Ankara. This felicitous combination was to lead to an extraordinarily innovative career in medicine and in higher education in Turkey. By the time our paths crossed, his two-room clinic had, through the establishment of an Institute of Child Health, developed first into a children's hospital and then into a second faculty of medicine within Ankara University. The new medical faculty operated on different terms from its predecessor: the curriculum was integrated and cross-disciplinary; members of the teaching staff were full-time employees who had no outside private practices; a US style residency programme was established. The Institute of Child Health proceeded to found faculties of nursing, physical therapy and rehabilitation, medical technology, and dietetics, each one the first of its kind in Turkey. In 1967 this suite of educational institutions was chartered

as Hacettepe University. Dr Dođramacı was amply prepared for his new role as rector of the university, since during the 1960s he served first as Rector of Ankara University and then Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Middle East Technical University in Ankara before becoming Rector of Hacettepe University.

The new university did not remain exclusively medical and paramedical for long. Very early Dr Dođramacı had bought up properties outside Ankara and sent one of his paediatricians to the Netherlands to purchase cows to be imported to Ankara, where pasteurised milk was still scarce even in the 1970s. Those Dutch cows provided milk and yoghurt to the Hacettepe Hospitals well into the 1980s. Later, when milk products became more readily available and the lands were no longer needed as cow pasture, a new campus was built there on the outskirts of Ankara. The Beytepe Campus of Hacettepe University now houses faculties of social sciences, humanities, engineering, basic sciences, business administration, and fine arts, to name but a few. A graduate programme in library science accepted its first students in 1972 and this allowed me to return part-time to that field as I was appointed an instructor and taught there until 1977 while continuing my various tasks in Dr Dođramacı's office.

Dr Dođramacı was always in pursuit of new ideas to further the cause of higher education in his country and did a great deal of travelling as a WHO consultant, and to attend meetings of the Standing Conference of Rectors and Vice-Chancellors of European Universities (CRE). In this way he became familiar with the structures of higher education throughout Europe and also on other continents. By 1975, with Hacettepe well established, he was eager to go on to other endeavours so he stepped down as rector and, having learned French in the space of a few months, accepted an appointment as visiting professor at the University of Paris V (René Descartes) for the academic year 1976-1977. This not only gave him the opportunity to study in depth the French system of higher education, which was undergoing extensive reorganisation during that period, but also to spend the next few years at the IPA headquarters in Paris.

His vast experience of other countries' educational systems led Dr Dođramacı to become an active leader in the reform of Turkish higher education which was

realised through a law which came into effect on November 7, 1981. That law had been authored to a large degree by İhsan Doğramacı. It set up a national governing board for the universities, the Council of Higher Education, and set standards for their curricula. The law also made it possible, following a change in the Turkish Constitution proposed by Dr Doğramacı, for foundations to establish private non-profit institutions of higher education in Turkey and set standards for those universities. Dr Doğramacı served as Chairman of the Council of Higher Education from 1981 to 1992. During that time the number of universities in Turkey increased from fifteen to forty-eight and a national documentation centre was created which subscribed to thousands of international journals and made their contents available to academics around the country through a national interlibrary loan service.

In the thirty-three years of our association I have observed that one activity at a time is not sufficient for this giant intellect. It thus came as no surprise that simultaneously with meeting the demands of the Council of Higher Education, from 1980 onward he was instrumental in the creation of the Turkish and International Children's Centre (TICC) in Ankara. This was a result of his membership on the Standing Committee of the International Children's Centre in Paris which hosted the IPA. After a full schedule of activities during its first five years, TICC became dormant while other projects occupied Dr Doğramacı's full attention. Then, when the Paris-based ICC was forced to close its doors in 1999, Dr Doğramacı resuscitated it in Ankara on the structure of TICC. Today the International Children's Centre is an active body housed on the Bilkent campus, with a sub-centre in Baku, Azerbaijan, and a number of similar organisations about to become ICC affiliated centres.

Dr Doğramacı's most recent project is Bilkent University, chartered in 1984 and in operation since 1986. This university, the first private institution of higher education to be established under the above-mentioned law of 1981, had been on İhsan Doğramacı's mind since the 1960s. Modelled on US private universities, it has its own board of trustees, which he has chaired from the beginning, and is supported by the profits of some fifty commercial companies. These companies which had been started by İhsan Doğramacı over the years, were donated to the university. They continue to be operated by professional managers who have no role in the university

administration. Today, having completed its seventeenth year, Bilkent University has over 10,000 students and 1,000 teaching staff in nine faculties, three professional schools, two vocational schools and the English language preparatory programme. The University is private, but 2,600 students are on full university scholarships, which cover tuition, room costs and pocket money. Unlike Hacettepe University, Bilkent has no medical faculty but does include a department of molecular biology and genetics in addition to law, humanities, fine arts, education, basic sciences, engineering, business administration, music and performing arts, and social sciences. It attracts the highest scoring candidates on the national competitive university entrance exam each year. Its libraries, which I had the privilege of establishing and have been directing ever since, serve the entire Turkish academic community of teachers and students with up-to-date collections and an open-door policy.

Library Benefactor

At Hacettepe University the library was the core of the institution, with US trained İlhan Kum at its head. The medical campus was well equipped with the latest books and journals in medical and paramedical subjects. The library school teaching staff, which included Fulbright scholars for many years, collaborated closely with the library staff. Dr Dođramacı was instrumental in bringing to Turkey whole runs of medical journals to support instruction and research at Hacettepe since of course there were not yet any computers or electronic resources. Where the non-medical departments are located on the western fringe of Ankara, the library is the central structure on the campus.

When Bilkent University was established the library was also placed in the middle of the campus and every support, moral and financial, was provided to build it up as quickly as possible and make it a leading resource in the country. Even in dire economic times the library collection has been a priority item in the budget.

Dr Dođramacı scored an amazing coup during a visit to Turkey of the first President Bush in 1992. He asked the President how Bilkent University could become a 'designated library' (the term used for foreign libraries which serve as depositories

for US Government publications). President Bush replied, "Easy. Just talk to John Sununu." Mr Sununu, then Chief-of-Staff to the President, was in Ankara with the US delegation so Dr Dođramacı immediately found him and repeated the question. On his return to Washington Mr Sununu made the necessary arrangements, and since early 1993 the Bilkent Library has been receiving US Government documents as they appear.

Turkey's Unofficial Ambassador

Why are some ambassadors more successful than others? If we attempt to list the qualities which contribute to this success, we might begin with a classic ambassadorial repertoire of intelligence, skill in public speaking, good grooming, dress and manners, and a thorough understanding of domestic and international politics and relationships. These should ensure a modicum of success. When we add to these qualities extraordinary linguistic ability, an almost overwhelming store of funny stories, a sometimes startling ability to remember people, facts and events, and an engaging personality, we have a truly outstanding ambassador, whether a member of the diplomatic corps or not. In the case of İhsan Dođramacı this has been publicly and officially recognised by the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which on November 20, 2000, bestowed on him its 'Distinguished Service Award'. His service to his country had already been cited in 1995, on the occasion of the award to him by the President of Turkey of the 'State Medal for Outstanding Merit'. The award from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, however, gave him a special feeling of satisfaction and pride, and in his acceptance speech he made clear his delight at being considered a member of the Ministry 'family'. This was probably because when Turgut Özal had been appointed Prime Minister in 1983, he had urgently contacted Dr Dođramacı, then in Manila attending the XVII International Paediatric Congress, and asked him to accept an appointment as foreign minister. Despite several calls, Dr Dođramacı had declined the nomination. At the award ceremony in 2000, the minister spoke most eloquently of Dr Dođramacı's role in entertaining state guests. Indeed, a list of members of royalty, heads of state and of international agencies, and other visiting foreign dignitaries who have been entertained in his residence, could go on for pages. Each one is honoured by words of welcome in his or her own language, treated to a

musical performance of the highest quality by a state artist or university ensemble, offered refreshment in keeping with any dietary requirements that the visitor and members of the delegation may wish to adhere to, and sent on his or her way with a feeling that Turkey is a place to come back to. In the meantime, any necessary messages on behalf of his country have been persuasively conveyed by the host. What more could one expect from an ambassador?

Philanthropist

‘Charity begins at home’. This is certainly true for the Doğramacı family.

The inherited fortunes of both husband and wife have been invested in good works for the people of Turkey and abroad. When a lack of funds interferes with his plans, Dr Doğramacı pulls out a chequebook or reaches for the phone and calls his private banker to request a transfer of whatever sum is needed. The numerous residential and business properties that he and his wife owned in Turkey and elsewhere have been sold or donated to the foundations supporting his ventures. Their wealth has been astutely invested and the returns used for the public good.

From treating patients for little or nothing to establishing two institutions of higher education, and in their creation of foundations and prizes and fellowships to reward those who work for the welfare of children and families, the senior Doğramacı have always had the consent of their three children, who, had they not been brought up in the spirit of their parents, might have been enjoying lavish lives of luxury rather than being hard-working members of their communities.

Today even the house the Doğramacı had built and are occupying at Bilkent has been turned over to the university. They pay rent to live there! The İhsan Doğramacı Family Health Foundation, administered by the World Health Organisation, was funded by him to grant a \$20,000 prize or fellowship in alternate years to outstanding practitioners of public health.

İhsan Doğramacı personally supports nearly 100 students at Bilkent University

who do not have sufficient funds to pay the tuition fees and are not among the 2,600 students on full scholarships from the university. Some of those students, who showed outstanding talent in music, have been sent abroad with his personal assistance to become outstanding performers and valuable cultural representatives of their homeland. His philosophy is that if someone comes to him in need, even if he might be suspicious of the veracity of the circumstances, it is better to give help unnecessarily than to turn away someone who might be in a truly unfortunate situation.

In short, it is hard to believe that it has already been thirty-three years since that fateful meeting with this altruistic genius, or that it has been only thirty-three years when I think of all that he has accomplished in so many different fields. No single term could adequately describe him, but a string of adjectives might give some idea: large in body and mind, energetic, entertaining, inquisitive and intellectually curious, creative, perspicacious, persistent, persuasive. His eye for detail is notorious, as less precise associates experience to their surprise and embarrassment. His stated motto: "Perfection is the enemy of 'best'." In practice, however, he strives for perfection. He achieves it more often than not.

Celal Ertuğ

Graduated Istanbul University, Faculty of Medicine, 1937; trained and did research at Columbia and Duke Universities, USA, 1950-1954; Professor at Ankara University, 1955. Twenty years in Turkish parliament; Minister of Health, Bülent Ecevit's cabinet. Served in various national NGOs; headed the Turkish Parliament Delegation to the Council of Europe. Founded and served as President of the Green Party. Long-time columnist for *Cumhuriyet*; numerous articles on health, education, sociology and politics.



Celal Ertuğ

A PHENOMENON IN TURKEY AND THE WORLD

Celal Ertuğ

Long-time member of Turkish Senate and Former Minister of Health

In Turkey, underneath all self-renewal programs, reforms, questions and problems, one can always find the stalling of those who cannot distinguish what they know from what they think they know.

Essential to Turkey's survival, the modern university movement in Turkey began but did not reach its goal, nor fulfil the transformation of modern Turkey into an information society. However, there exists a 'Doğramacı Phenomenon' which has not yet crystallised in the minds of the Turkish people.

As the leader of the modern university movement in Turkey, İhsan Doğramacı has devoted himself, with every living cell in his body, to changing and reconstructing the scholastic system, and transforming Turkey into an information society.

A community's progress depends on recognising all the characteristics of those people that it has raised and on placing them in their deserved place in the country's 'proud mosaic'.

Turkey consists of an interesting mosaic of people and a rich cultural heritage. But unfortunately we do not know ourselves sufficiently nor do we know how to promote ourselves to the outside world. It is important to realise this and to promote this end.

The French scientist Pasteur is known for his contributions to mankind through his numerous discoveries and inventions. French people displayed great respect towards this great personage during the course of his entire lifetime. As is well known, a magnificent Pasteur Institute was established. During the opening ceremony of this institute, President M. Dumergue walked towards the ceremony hall, with Pasteur on his right. He turned to Pasteur and showed the way saying, "Monsieur Pasteur,

from this point onwards you will walk alone.” On the floor of the passage leading to the ceremony hall lay the French flag. The President suggests to the great scientist that he walk on the flag; but in his great excitement Pasteur collapses. As an example of France’s appreciation of Pasteur, this true story is recorded in human history. Nationalist France was able to see Pasteur on top of the French flag.

It is a complicated story to unfold where he came from and how he rose to where he is today. If I am not mistaken, I am the only person left of those who knew İhsan Doğramacı closely before he became famous. To tell you the truth, he is very reserved and has never really been known by anyone- a sort of computer. He creates in his mind short-, medium-, and long-term programmes and registers them in his memory. In order to understand İhsan Doğramacı’s personality you have to establish a very special dialogue with him. Perhaps I am the only friend who has been able to create such a connection with him.

Patient, convincing and tireless, Doğramacı has succeeded in overcoming strong opposition and has been able to transmit his ideas, his accomplishments and objectives to the Turkish people: a ‘human phenomenon’.

Turkish people should be proud of the 200 plus international awards received by İhsan Doğramacı in the development of modern university systems and for his contribution to child and public health.

His achievements, reforms and reconstruction efforts in Turkey have crossed borders and have made him a world-famous personality. In other words, İhsan Doğramacı’s reforms in higher education and in the organisation of child and public health in Turkey have given him the title: leader for mankind.

Translated from Turkish text taken from the author’s introduction in his book titled *The İhsan Doğramacı Phenomenon: On the Life and Career of Professor İhsan Doğramacı*. (Istanbul: Komat, 1996).



Celal Ertuğ and İhsan Doğramacı

Mahmoud F.

Fathalla

MD, Cairo; PhD, Edinburgh; Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Assiut University, Egypt; Chairman of WHO Global Advisory Committee on Health Research; former Director of UNDP/UNFPA/WHO/World Bank Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction; former President of the International Federation of Gynaecology and Obstetrics; former Chairman of the International Medical Advisory Panel of the International Planned Parenthood Federation; more than 150 scientific publications.



Mabmoud F. Fatballa

IS THERE ANOTHER DOĞRAMACI?

Mahmoud F. Fathalla

Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Assiut University, Egypt

Many people around the world have heard of Professor İhsan Doğramacı. Only a few have come to know him personally. I was one of those who had heard a great deal about him; but it was only later that I became one of the privileged few closer to him.

I first heard of Professor Doğramacı when I became actively involved in the International Federation of Gynaecology and Obstetrics (FIGO) in the late 1970s. In our discussions in the Executive Board about how to advance the profession, the example of the International Pediatric Association (IPA) always came up. We heard many stories about what a Professor Doğramacı of Turkey had been doing to promote and support the paediatric profession. As a new member of the Executive Board, I ventured to suggest that we mount a worldwide search for another Doğramacı for FIGO. The proposal was turned down by my senior colleagues, who thought it highly unlikely that there was another Doğramacı to be found.

When I was Director of the Human Reproduction Programme in the World Health Organisation, we had a long-term productive collaboration with Hacettepe University. But I only had a chance to visit on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the WHO programme. I attended a celebration in Ankara, where I presented a certificate of appreciation from WHO to our collaborating centre. It was April 29, 1992, when I found myself sitting next to Professor Doğramacı in Ankara. He scribbled something on a piece of paper and slipped it to me. To my great surprise, it was in good Arabic and in beautiful handwriting, welcoming me to a second home country, Turkey. That was when I first learned of his extraordinary linguistic abilities. For more than ten years, I have kept this little slip of paper written in Arabic by Professor Doğramacı. I treasure it among my most precious memories.

When Professor Doğramacı kindly invited me to join the Council of the

International Children's Centre, I got closer to the man, not just the figure. I came to see his humane qualities, and not just his scientific, managerial and entrepreneurial competencies. I had the chance to see how much he is driven by compassion. I remember one day walking with him on the campus of Bilkent University, when a young man approached him. He was an Iraqi doctor who had had to leave his country, fortified simply with the slender hope of starting a career somewhere else in the world, possibly in Europe, possibly Australia. I was witness to a conversation, in which Professor Dođramacı keenly listened, advised, and in due course promised action. I asked him later whether he knew the young man. He replied that no, he did not, but that the young man was someone who was obviously in need of help and that he was in a position to answer that need.

What is it that makes a great man? Several books have been written about Professor Dođramacı. I had the pleasure of discovering a part of the answer: Mrs Dođramacı, a wonderful life companion, by his side, providing a gracious and energetic driving force.

For me, it has been a great pleasure to know Professor Dođramacı after having heard about him for so long. I came to realise that my colleagues in FIGO were right, when they said that it was unlikely that there was another Dođramacı. I wish him many more years of giving.

Mamdouh Gabr

Graduated Cairo University, 1947; MD Paediatrics, 1951; FRCP London, 1981; national and international posts held include Minister of Health of Egypt, 1978-1982; President, International Pediatric Association, 1992-1995; Vice-Chairman, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent, 1997-2001; awards include WHO Shousha Prize, 1997; over 150 publications. Since 1974, Member of High Ministerial Council of Childhood and Motherhood.



Mamdouh Gabr

REFLECTIONS ON THE UNIQUE PERSONALITY OF İHSAN DOĞRAMACI

Mamdouh Gabr

Emeritus Professor of Paediatrics, Cairo University, Egypt

I have known Professor İhsan Doğramacı since the early 1960s during the preparation of the First Regional Middle East Mediterranean Paediatric Congress. To those of us involved in the congress, Professor Doğramacı was a phenomenon. We were greatly impressed by his leadership, outstanding capabilities and vast knowledge.

Professor Doğramacı enjoys a charismatic personality that is appealing to everyone. His wisdom and his ability to convince others are among the reasons why he was able to build friendships all over the world. He is always very keen to treat every issue in an impartial, clear and constructive way.

Professor Doğramacı is a great donor, willing to offer his time, knowledge and wealth for the benefit of mankind. He donated his personal wealth to establish two universities: Hacettepe and Bilkent. Through his remarkable capabilities and perseverance, Bilkent University became an internationally recognised institution ranking among the top universities worldwide. It offers hundreds of scholarships to talented students in all fields.

Professor Doğramacı was three times elected President of the International Pediatric Association (IPA). Following the end of his final term as President, he volunteered to function as its Executive Director, a post which he held for more than twenty years. During that period IPA truly became a global organisation. Thanks to his personal contributions and his widespread international acquaintances, he managed to keep IPA financially viable. When he felt that there was a need for stronger representation of the US scientific community in IPA administration, he did not hesitate to give up his post as Executive Director in order to allow an eminent American paediatrician, Professor Robert Haggerty, to become Chief Executive of

IPA. He has maintained his support and donations to IPA.

Professor Dođramacı is a great patriot, proud of Turkey's accomplishments and its eminent role in world history. As an international figure, he is a key member of several international organisations, has received more than twenty honorary doctorates from universities all over the world and is fluent in more than six languages. He is the only living signatory of the constitution of the World Health Organisation signed in 1946. He will always remain an exemplar to all academics, professionals, donors and politicians worldwide.

M. Vecdi Gönül

Born Erzincan, 1939; graduated Faculty of Political Sciences, Ankara University, 1960; studied Institute of Public Administration of Turkey and Middle East (TODAI); MA, University of Southern California; started career in the Ministry of Internal Affairs; appointed Governor of Kocaeli province, 1976. Governor of Ankara, Governor of Izmir; Undersecretary of Ministry of Internal Affairs, 1988-1991; elected President of the Court of Accounts, 1991, and Deputy Speaker of Parliament, 1999; appointed Minister of National Defence, 2002.



M. Vecdi Gönül

A GREAT SON OF OUR GREAT NATION

M. Vecdi Gönül

Minister of National Defence, Turkey

A radical reform was introduced in Turkey's higher education towards the end of 1981. In the new system, the mandate of the Council of Higher Education, under the Presidency of Professor İhsan Doğramacı, encompassed such tasks as the establishment of new universities, nomination of candidates for university rectorates, and the co-ordination of universities.

I had not met Professor İhsan Doğramacı until I was made a member of the Council of Higher Education. His name used to be mentioned as a prime minister or presidential prospect during every political crisis. We would eventually read in the newspapers that he had turned the offers down.

We had our first Council Meeting on December 23, 1981, in Hacettepe University's Senate Chamber. I was a little apprehensive, taking my first step into an unfamiliar world together with a Council Chairman justifiably proud of his past teeming with incontestable achievements and alongside many senior academics and bureaucrats. Yet, I also felt that I had contributions to make to the Council given my administrative experience of many years. When the meeting started, I had my first surprise when I heard everyone addressing Professor Doğramacı, not as 'Mr President', but as 'Hocam' (My Teacher) or 'Hoca' (Teacher).

It dawned on me that, except for myself, in the appointment of all the Council members who came from diverse backgrounds with differing world-views and who were all highly qualified, authoritative and competent, Dr Doğramacı had played a decisive role. I was even more astonished to realise that I was in the presence of someone who was not absorbed in the pride of his achievements, but an extraordinarily warm-hearted, modest and kind human being respectful of everyone's ideas and determined to encourage all to render service by winning their hearts.

I was privileged to work with 'Hoca' until I moved to Izmir as Governor in February 1984. During our intense work that went on night and day and over weekends, there were times when I found it difficult to keep up with him although I was the Council's youngest member. When others fell behind, he never uttered a harsh word to anyone, choosing rather to step in himself. I do not recall a single instance of a decision taken by a majority vote except for elections. If no unanimous vote could be reached, he would defer the agenda item so that a consensus could be secured in the meantime. He considered this his duty, preferring this approach not only in the Council's work but also in the founding of new universities, in improving existing universities, in solving problems – and he worked at it tirelessly. All these endeavours, all this patience and endurance seem much more significant when one thinks of the fact that they were undertaken at a time when he needed no worldly possessions, no glory, no fame.

I know at first hand that Prime Minister Özal, in the process of forming his first cabinet, reached him by phone in Manila to offer him the post of Foreign Minister, and that Professor Dođramacı graciously declined stating that he should try to complete the work he had initiated. I am confident that there are few individuals as renowned in Turkey or anywhere in the world who know about international affairs and about the strengths and weaknesses of the West as intimately as he does. I believe, therefore, that our present-day external problems would have been committed to history if Özal's initiative had become a reality. Yet, on the other hand, the number of Turkish universities would probably not have risen from fifteen to twenty-seven in 1982 and to seventy-six today, nor would the number of faculty members have risen from 22,000 (1984) to 76,000 (2002), and the total of research articles listed in the Institute for Scientific Information *Citation Indexes* from about 300 per annum to over 9,000. As for the student body, it is doubtful that the ratio of students enrolled in universities would have gone up from 6.3% in the period prior to the establishment of the Council of Higher Education to 20.7% now, or up to 28.6% if one were to include those in the Open University system.

A striking aspect of Hoca's personality is the synthesis he has made of Eastern and Western science and culture, a synthesis that Turkey is in need of. In my view,

it is this synthesis that explains his boundless goodwill to his colleagues and everyone around him.

While engaged in efforts to create the new system, he became the target of attacks that went beyond the limits of reason and fairness. These were not confined to the Council. Nor were they from within Turkey alone; they came from the outside world as well.

I should like to cite as an example a letter written by a faculty member who strove to create the public impression that: "The removal of the former system of higher education and the institution of the new system signifies the end of academic, scientific and scholarly life in Turkey."

It elicited a reply from Andris Barblan, Secretary-General of the Conference of Rectors and Presidents of European Universities. I quote him verbatim, "May I just say that, had I the place, I would argue on your image of the University, based on a Rousseauist model that, as far as I know, was never applied."

He thus asserted that the Rousseauist model had never been implemented anywhere in the world and that, conversely, in England, for instance, university and faculty administrators are always appointed, never elected. It struck me as very interesting that such a reply, providing support for the Council of Higher Education, and the reform it brought about in university education, refuted those who placed their hopes in hypothetical models far from Turkey's realities.

In my estimation, the administration of academic life is one of the most difficult tasks in the world. Allow me to emphasise that I have never observed any intention on İhsan Doğramacı's part that was not based on good will. If I were to enumerate his incredible services and sacrifices for education and humanity and the support provided by members of his family, especially by his distinguished wife, I would have to produce a book.

When I became Under-Secretary of the Ministry of the Interior, I also served as

a Member of the Assembly of the Council of Higher Education. By then, most of the initial problems had found their solutions; basic concepts were all in place. Although he was also shouldering the burden of creating Bilkent University, Professor Dođramacı thought of the Council as his top priority. During both periods of work for the Council, I considered it my duty to assist my President with all I had, with everything at my disposal. I believe I made some constructive contributions. Yet, I am certain that what I learned from him far exceeds whatever I contributed. Once I had expressed this feeling in a piece of verse:

Science knows no limit.
Even if what your epaulet displays
Is the rank that is supreme,
Once you have had the benefit
Of enlightenment from İhsan, you know always
That you are nothing next to him.

Today, after seven years as President of the Court of Accounts and currently serving as Minister of National Defence, I often visit him to seek his advice, to learn from him, taking care though never to inconvenience him.

Hoca is a great son of our great nation. On the celebration of his 65th year in service to child health, I pay tribute to him and wish him many more years of good health, service and happiness.

Mehmet Haberal

Born Subasi, Rize, 1944. Graduated Ankara University Medical School, 1967; General Surgeon, 1971; leading surgeon and educationalist. Established Turkish Organ Transplantation and Burn Foundation Hospital, Ankara; performed national and international firsts in kidney and liver transplantation; awards include Everett Idris Evans Memorial Award, American Burn Association, 1985; accepted as a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons (FACS), 1986. Millennium Medal for contributions to development of organ transplantation, Rome, 2000. Honorary Fellow of the American Surgical Association (ASA), 2003. Established Haberal Educational Foundation, and Bařkent University, 1993. Over 1000 scientific publications. Serves in an editorial and advisory capacity for numerous journals.



Mehmet Haberal and İhsan Doğramacı

WE WERE BORN AT HACETTEPE!

Mehmet Haberal

Rector of Başkent University, Ankara

The history of the Turkish Republic is noteworthy for a remarkably rapid transformation in the health field. It would be appropriate to characterise this metamorphosis as a 'transition from light shed by burning wood to laser beams'.

The process, which compressed into a brief time-span the spectrum of human history, was galvanised by epoch-making energies, pioneers and exceptional figures. İhsan Doğramacı ranks among them. He is the individual who initiated Turkey's 'new age' in health, introducing the first tangible measures and stimulating a major revolution in mentality.

To prevent infant deaths, Doğramacı, early in his medical career, took steps that soon culminated in the establishment of exemplary institutions. But the crowning achievement of this 'conquering hero' was the founding of Hacettepe University. Hacettepe's pioneering work could be summarised as 'laying the groundwork for the training of personnel and the construction of the infrastructure of facilities essential for modern medicine'. This is, in effect, the quintessence of the revolution in thinking that took place in Turkey's health field – no idle words but real action, not fantasy but concrete accomplishment. The concept of hospitals and services thus introduced also marked the outset of a new period of confidence in the physician. This brave new age provided a solid ground on which Turkey's medical doctors could stand firmly.

The 'new age' heralded by Dr Doğramacı also brought together health and technology. In the wake of this development, Turkey's cities and universities acquired the capability of undertaking world-class work.

Professor Doğramacı has played a part in pioneering in Turkey the implementation of any and all advances made in the health field in the contemporary world. One of these is organ transplantation. I can never forget his contribution in this area. In 1973, as soon as I completed my specialisation in surgery at Hacettepe University, I

had the opportunity of working with the world-famous surgeon Dr Thomas E. Starzl. After working in the USA in the treatment of burns and transplantation, I returned to my country with great eagerness to put into practice what I had learned. But the circumstances awaiting me were not propitious. At that time, Professor Mithat Çoruh and I took the matter to Dođramacı, who gave us great encouragement and generous support. He issued orders for the provision of the urgently needed material for transplantation, asked me to start at once, and said, "I appoint you consultant for child nephrology." This encounter marked the first step, and with regard to transplantation got the wheel turning in Turkey, in the year 1975. Today, our country stands as a world pioneer in transplantation. Our discussion was a momentous one for the field.

The service Professor Dođramacı has rendered our country is not confined to health. He has also created the structure required for the modernisation of the system of our higher learning. He is a pioneer in creating non-profit private universities established by foundations – an initiative which has given Turkey's universities new impetus and higher quality.

Dođramacı is a patriot who has asserted, "Whatever heights have been attained by the western industrialised nations, my country is worthy of them. If no effort has yet been undertaken to reach those heights, it behoves me to undertake that effort. Therefore, I must get to work!"

This spirit of enterprise, combined with determination and pious diligence, has shaped the personality of Dođramacı, who has never used helplessness as an excuse, choosing to work hard in order to create prospects instead of waiting for miracles.

İhsan Dođramacı is a prominent personage who has enshrined his name in the history of our country with his unforgettable creative acts as a physician, academic, and primarily as a model citizen. His role may be summed up in one sentence, "We were born at Dođramacı's Hacettepe University!"

To be his compatriot, to belong to the same profession and to be his friend is, for me, a unique source of joy and pride.

Robert J. Haggerty

Graduate of Cornell University and Medical College; faculty experience, Harvard Medical School and Children's Hospital Medical Centre, Boston; University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Paediatrics. Roger I. Lee Professor of Health Services, Harvard School of Public Health; past President of The American Academy of Pediatrics; former Executive Director of the International Pediatric Association. Numerous awards. Author of more than 150 original papers and 200 book chapters, editorials, and abstracts. Editor or author of three books.



Robert Haggerty and İhsan Doğramacı

Tribute to a Great Leader

Robert J. Haggerty

*Professor & Chair of Paediatrics, Emeritus, University of Rochester School of Medicine,
New York*

Few careers are as illustrious in so many fields as that of Professor İhsan Doğramacı. Returning to Turkey in 1947, after training abroad, he was unhappy with the standard of child health and medical education. Finding no response to his advocacy for change, in 1954, and using his family fortune, he established a Child Health Foundation. This was, in subsequent years, expanded to the Child Health Institute and a Children's Hospital.

In 1963, this centre was transformed into a medical school and subsequently to a full university – Hacettepe – with a School of Nursing, and schools for training medical technologists, physiotherapists, dieticians, and nutritionists.

In 1984, he established a second English-language, private university – Bilkent – as a centre for excellence in higher education and research in Turkey.

In addition to this record of achievement in Turkey, Professor Doğramacı has carried on numerous international activities. Some of these include:

- Member of the UNICEF Executive Board (Programme Chair for three terms and Chairman for two terms)
- Vice-Chair of the World Health Assembly
- Member of the Board of the International Children's Centre in Paris, France.

For world paediatrics, his crucial role in the International Pediatric Association (IPA) has included President for three terms and Executive Director from 1977 to 1992, when he was elected to the position of Honorary President.

He has forged a relation with WHO and UNICEF to carry out workshops and

seminars in many countries and regions in addition to the longstanding tradition of triennial world congresses.

It is Professor Dođramacı's conviction that the most important investment is in people, and his guiding principle since establishing the first child health clinic through the development of a health-oriented university – Hacettepe – and the new arts and science university at Bilkent, has been to improve the health and welfare of Turkish citizens through education and health care. He has succeeded beyond what anyone could have imagined.

Niilo Hallman

Born 1916, Kuopio. MD, Helsinki, 1943; PhD. (Med.), Helsinki, 1943. Research Fellow, Department of Paediatrics, Harvard University, 1947-1948. Participation in many activities within WHO and UNICEF; served in IPA as Treasurer, Executive Director, Co-ordinator and Vice-President. President of the IPA, 1986-1989. A distinguished career at the Children's Hospital, University of Helsinki, Director and Chief Physician, 1957-1983. Recipient of numerous honours, awards; and decorations. Professor of Paediatrics Emeritus, University of Helsinki. A total of over 200 original publications.



Niilo and Helena Hallman

REFORMER OF THE INTERNATIONAL PEDIATRIC ASSOCIATION

Niilo Hallman

Professor Emeritus of Paediatrics, Helsinki University, Finland

In 1968, İhsan Doğramacı was elected President of the International Pediatric Association (IPA) in Mexico, even though he was not present at the meeting, and had not shown any special interest in the organisation. He succeeded the world-famous Harvard University paediatrician, Professor Charles Janeway of Boston, who also recommended his election. It was obviously difficult to find a suitable person to develop harmony amongst the world's paediatricians. Doğramacı's merits on both the national and international level were certainly notable, but ordinary paediatricians including myself – who as a representative of the Nordic countries was at the same time elected treasurer of the association – did not know much about this great unknown from Turkey. The international connections among paediatricians were not too good at that time.

The newly-elected Executive Committee of IPA shortly convened in Ankara. The personality of İhsan Doğramacı, his good international contacts and unbelievable achievements in Turkey up to that time – particularly Hacettepe Children's Hospital and universities with modern teaching programmes for medical students – dispelled any doubts that might have been entertained by the leadership of the paediatric community as to his competence. Within a few years IPA was re-organised, and there was no doubt who was 'the real boss'. Everything functioned in a smooth but very decisive 'Doğramacı-way'.

Under the leadership of İhsan Doğramacı, IPA has matured into a real comprehensive link among paediatricians, their national and regional associations including organisations of the sub-specialists. The activities have diversified between the triennial world congresses. The close connection with UNICEF, WHO and other similar organisations has improved the possibilities to influence universal child health matters.

In addition to his thirty years' work in IPA, I want to mention the close co-operation between Turkish and Finnish paediatricians established in 1975, under the auspices of Professor Dođramacı. It consists of scientific meetings with a social schedule arranged alternately in both countries. The scientific level of these meetings has clearly improved and many fruitful personal contacts have been created. In spite of certain differences the Turks and the Finns seem to get along very well. The continuation of this collaboration depends largely on the participation of the Dođramacı family. The charming often quiet but always gracious Ayser Dođramacı obviously plays an important role in this harmonious family.

There is no need to repeat İhsan Dođramacı's great achievements in child health and education. Let us only recall the magnificent, new, private Bilkent University and the International Children's Centre (ICC) in Ankara as proof of his continuous and tireless activity.

İhsan Dođramacı is one of the most remarkable persons I have ever met and I am proud of his close friendship. His sixty-five year career in service to children is unique.

İhsan Dođramacı's first step was to improve his own personal knowledge before he started to make real plans of action for the future. This foresighted and prudent man decided that the most important task was to build a complete children's hospital as a much needed working place and a model for the nation. In a poor country this was only possible with his own ample funds and good liquid assets. İhsan Dođramacı decided to do it without delay. As far as I understand, he has followed the same policy throughout his entire life. His readiness to use his own means in this way is certainly very rare and deserves the highest admiration. Also his good connections with the most important international organisations involved in child health and education give him well-deserved satisfaction. The many worldwide tributes he has received attest to the success of his life's work.

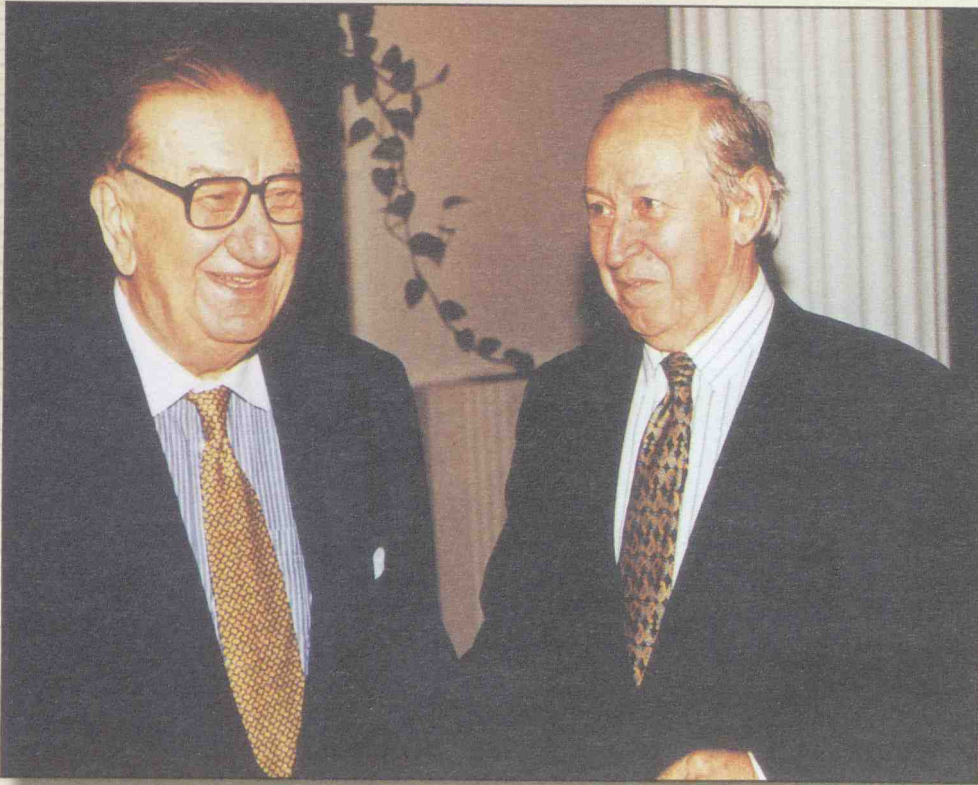
It was fortunate that after medical school İhsan Dođramacı decided to devote his life to the improvement of health and living conditions of children. As the heir

of a wealthy family the world was open to him and full of all kinds of opportunities for success and fame. As a highly intelligent and charismatic person, who naturally becomes the centre of attention everywhere he goes, his career choice could have been very different.

The world could use more people like İhsan Doğramacı.

Talât S. Halman

A poet and professor, Talât S. Halman was on the faculties of Columbia, Princeton, Pennsylvania, and New York Universities. At New York University he served as Chairman of the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Literatures. Currently he is Chairman of the Department of Turkish Literature at Bilkent University. In 1971, he created the Ministry of Culture and served as Turkey's first Minister of Culture. Later he was Ambassador for Cultural Affairs, Deputy Permanent Representative of Turkey at the United Nations and a member of the Executive Board of UNESCO. Honours and awards include Distinguished Service Awards of the Turkish Academy of Sciences and the Turkish Foreign Ministry; "Knight Grand Cross, G.B.E, The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire" (counterpart of "Sir") conferred on him by Queen Elizabeth II.



Talât Halman with İhsan Doğramacı

THE PAEDIATRIC REPUBLIC

Talât S. Halman

*Professor and Chairman, Department of Turkish Literature, Bilkent University,
Ankara*

Modern times can justifiably take pride in heralding the concept of the sanctity of children. A staunch international commitment to the ideals of providing younger human beings with health and happiness is also of recent vintage – a phenomenon that emerged in the late 1940s. It has been pioneered and nurtured by the United Nations family, principally WHO, UNICEF, and ILO.

Humanity will not soon be absolved of its ignominious past riddled with the neglect, torture, and wilful injustice it inflicted on children. Through the centuries, countless boys and girls were singly or en masse murdered, mutilated, sexually abused, enslaved, violated, sold as property, put to work on fields, at home, or in factories – not to mention millions of them who fell victim to poverty, disease or war. We must of course exonerate the mothers and fathers, family members, friends and good human beings in all societies who never failed to lavish their love and support. But it is impossible to condone, forgive or forget the brutal treatment of children – arguably the most heinous of crimes. History will never live down the shame of infants ritually sacrificed and first-born girls buried alive.

Most cultures bear the guilt of having heaped infamy on innocent children. Some faiths that believe in ‘original sin’ have unleashed their fury on them for this and held them responsible for their fathers’ transgressions as well. Corporal punishment, still widespread in many parts of the world, is a monstrous practice resulting from such misconceptions. Proverbs all over the world are replete with an animus against children: “There are kind parents, but no kind children”; “Little children are a headache, older children are a heartache”; “Roses grow where a teacher smacks”; “Beat your child once a day. If you don’t know why, the child does”; “If you don’t beat your daughter, you will beat your own breast.”

Some of history's well-known figures and writers, too, reviled children. Francis Bacon saw them as "impediments to great enterprises." Jonathan Edwards branded them as "children of wrath by nature." Samuel Spring declared: "All children have wicked hearts when they are born... even little infants are God's little enemies at heart." La Fontaine, whose fables have enchanted youngsters for generations, characterised them as having no pity. For Napoleon they were "always ungrateful." Edgar Allan Poe thought, "Children are never too tender to be whipped." "Children," said Tolstoy, "are a torment, and nothing else."

By the beginning of the Third Millennium, animadversions against 'bad seeds' have abated almost to a vanishing point. Be that as it may, the scourges that bedevil humanity at large continue to ravage the lives of hundreds of millions of children: poverty, disease, war, terrorism, sexual exploitation, violence, malnutrition, and ignorance. We still have to rescue younger people from slavery, from fighting as soldiers, from forced labour. Health and education facilities must be created in wide areas. In terms of basic human rights, there is a crying need for betterment. Freedom from want, ignorance and abuse has yet to be achieved. Universal security for children is still threatened by violations and violence. Paul Hazard's vision of a 'Children's Republic' remains a hazy dream.

With the emergence of the United Nations, eloquent voices were heard for the protection of younger human beings. UNICEF owes its creation to the ennobling ideals thus articulated.

İhsan Doğramacı was virtually present at the creation. He is the most senior living veteran of the UNICEF Executive Board, which he twice served as Chairman. A paediatrician who entered the profession in 1938, he endeared himself to the poor of Ankara by caring for their children free of charge and by pioneering successful public health programmes. In later decades, he played a significant part in the impressive strides taken by Turkey in the fields of paediatrics, childcare, and UNICEF activities. He was concurrently the leading child doctor and professor of paediatrics in his country as well as an eminent figure on the international scene. In addition to his membership of the executive boards of UNICEF and WHO, he served twenty-five

years as President or Executive Director of the International Pediatric Association, which now has 550,000 members. Since 1992 Dođramacı is IPA's Honorary Lifetime President. No citizen of Turkey has been awarded more honorary doctorates than Professor Dođramacı. People everywhere are astonished at his command of languages as diverse as Arabic and German, French and Persian, English and Amharic.

There have been individuals in many countries who have distinguished themselves by creating a university. Professor Dođramacı is probably unique in having created two major universities, both of which enjoy prestige throughout the world for their remarkable success in the sciences and humanities.

This visionary in health and education has spent no less than sixty-five years in the service of healthy children and educated youths. His towering achievements are now being crowned by the emergence of a model city, Bilkent, around the Dođramacı university of the same name. This university town and its environs arguably constitute the most liveable city in all of Turkey – certainly the cleanest, and the safest, and with the distinction of having the greatest concentration of degrees in higher education. It is a perfect microcosm of civilised living. If all of Turkey could become Bilkent, the country would qualify as the world's most advanced.

Health care for children, education for young people, and an exemplary urban area are among the international ideals served by the United Nations and its specialised agencies. Dr Dođramacı has contributed immensely to these aspirations. The life of a civilised society starts with the love of the child from the moment of birth. The American dance virtuoso Isadora Duncan once observed, "So long as little children are allowed to suffer, there is no true love in this world." One could add the following to this observation: "If there is no true love, children of the world will suffer. So will the entire world."

Professor İhsan Dođramacı ranks as a pioneer and a lifelong hero of our contemporary enlightenment about the good life for children leading to enduring peace and happiness throughout the world. To that end, he has created a 'Paediatric Republic'. Eventually, if his great example is followed and his good works are

continued, the world might become a 'Children's Republic'.

The poetic affirmation of a world of and for children is vibrant in the exquisite untitled poem by Turkey's great 20th century poet Nazım Hikmet:

Let us give the world to the children at least for one day
Let them play with it as if it's a spangled balloon
Let them sing and dance among the stars
Let us give the world to the children
Like a huge apple or a warm loaf of bread
 at least for one day
 so that they'll have enough to eat
Let us give the world to the children
 so that even if it's for one day
 it will learn what friendship is
The children will take the world out of our hands
And they will plant immortal trees.

Samuel Halter

Born 1916. Diplômé Médecin, Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB) 1941; Diplômé hygiéniste ULB, 1946; assistant, 1941-1942; Director of Medical Services of the Navy, Liverpool, England, 1943-1945. Professor ULB 1960-1969, Vrije Universiteit Brussel 1969-1981. President of National Commission on Ethics; President of National Fund for Scientific Medical Research; Secretary-General, Ministry of Public Health, 1969-1981; President of 28th World Health Assembly, 1975. World Medal for Medicine, 1973; Léon Bernard Foundation Prize, 1980; numerous WHO missions, 1954 onwards; President, Sub-Committee for Public Health, OECD, 1957-1967. Many honorific titles and distinctions; author of numerous books and articles.



Samuel Halter

HE INFUSES HIS INSTITUTIONS WITH ENERGY

Samuel Halter

Long-time Honorary Director of Health Services in Belgium

Indeed, my friend Doğramacı is a person I have known for a very long time. During the past five or six years at the World Health Assembly, he and his wife have introduced a new notion of culture, a notion of what he himself calls the expression of feelings and the heart. This he has done every year since he began presiding over the Turkish delegation to the Assembly by bringing us together and having us share with him the joys of music. And I think that in so doing he has introduced into the Assembly a component which, speaking for myself at least, I had not experienced here before.

Like many men who have devoted themselves to public health, Professor Doğramacı comes from paediatrics. Paediatrics is one of those facets of the medical art which in itself embodies, *a priori*, the expression of one's profoundest feelings; for what feelings could be more profound than those one has for children? And it is moreover this element which I have encountered in a large number of our colleagues. Indeed, when one glances over their careers in order to determine their original training, very often one finds that paediatrics lies at the beginning of that long road stretching out in the field of public health. Social medicine is itself an element which converges with the development of those attitudes already revealed in the very practice of paediatrics.

Another facet I'd like to touch on is the frequent contact we have had and the numerous roads we have travelled together. And I have had the pleasure of finding him again and again, without any pre-arranged plan or prior idea. I have met him at various stages of my own existence. I have the great pleasure and honour to stand at his side at the Académie de Médecine de Paris.

The last recollection I'd like to mention is my stay in Istanbul, where I attended a colloquium a few years ago, participating in a series of meetings related to the

training of health workers. One person transcended the entire conference, and that was our friend Dođramacı. And it was there that we learned what a magician he is! The capacities of this man to create something out of nothing, to create a faculty, a university, a whole group of institutions of higher learning simply, just like that, following a certain number of acts which at present we are still unable to analyse but whose reality is there to see. Further, we were able to note about the institutions he creates, that not only does he have the force to create them, but also he has this ability to infuse them with the energy needed to assure not only their growth but their functioning over time. And during those few days in Turkey I asked myself what I could do to create a Dođramacı in my own country, for then we could perhaps have been able to do what we saw in Turkey and which filled us with admiration.

Excerpts from his address on the occasion of presentation of the WHO Léon Bernard Foundation Prize to İhsan Dođramacı, Geneva, 3 May 1981.

Enver Hasanoğlu

Graduated, Istanbul University, School of Medicine, 1969; paediatrics, Hacettepe University, 1969-1977; fellow in Paediatric Nephrology, Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Glasgow, 1977-1978; Hacettepe, Erciyes Universities, 1978-1988; Professor (1988-) and Rector (1992-2000), Gazi University, Ankara; President, National Council of Medical and Health Sciences, 1996-2000; member, Turkish Universities Committee, 1992-2000; Hospital Co-ordinator, Başkent University, Ankara. Member IPA Standing Committee, 1994-2001. Since 1993: Secretary-General, Union of National Paediatric Societies of Turkic Republics; member of Executive Board, UNICEF Turkey National Committee. Serves on the editorial board of national and international journals.



Enver Hasanoğlu

İHSAN DOĞRAMACI'S FOUNDATIONS

Enver Hasanoğlu

Member of the Board of the İhsan Doğramacı Foundation

İhsan Doğramacı is known as a pioneer in the areas of health, especially child health, and education in Turkey and beyond. One area in which he has been an innovator, which has helped his contributions to health and education, is the establishment of foundations.

Foundations have a long history among Turks, beginning in the Seljuk era. Throughout Turkish history foundations (vakfs-waqfs) have established madrasas, hospitals and institutions for assistance to the needy. This tradition was neglected during the first half of the 20th Century. It was İhsan Doğramacı who revived it when he established his first foundation in 1951. That foundation was called 'Çocuk Sağlığı Tesisi*' or 'Child Health Foundation'. Doğramacı's purpose in establishing the foundation was to initiate progressive improvements in child health, hospitals, institutions of learning and research. The foundation was to be the source of the finances. Indeed, from the time of the establishment of the first foundation until the turn of the century, İhsan Doğramacı, in certain cases jointly with his wife Ayser, created no fewer than four other foundations with similar purposes. They were established exclusively with the Doğramacı's inherited fortunes. Here I pay homage to their three children, Şermin, Ali and Osman, who went together to the courts to declare that their parents had taken these steps with their full knowledge and consent and that they would never, even in the future, claim a financial inheritance.

Thanks to these foundations, the Institute of Child Health, the Children's Hospital and the Hacettepe Medical Centre (1958), schools of physiotherapy and rehabilitation, medical technology, nutrition and dietetics, all firsts of their kind in Turkey, as well as the first school of nursing admitting to a university degree (1961-1962), and later the Hacettepe School of Medicine and Health Sciences and the school of dentistry (1963) and ultimately Hacettepe University (1967) were created.

*Until 1960 'foundation' was 'tesis' in Turkish legal documents, but since that date the word 'vakıf' has been used (cf. *Turkish Foundations: Third Sector Foundations of Turkey*. Ankara: Meteksan, 1996, p. 14.)

The land for these premises was purchased by the foundations, and the physical plants were realised with generous government support. Until 1982 higher education was a monopoly of the state, therefore these establishments became public institutions of higher learning, but they continued to receive support from the foundations. In 1982, thanks to an amendment to the Turkish Constitution, non-profit private institutions of higher learning were allowed to be established by foundations. Thus in 1984 Bilkent University was created through the exclusive support of the foundations established by İhsan Doğramacı. This university accepted its first students in 1986 and today, with 11,000 students (of whom over 20% are on full scholarships), it ranks among the top Turkish universities. The second private university to be established by a foundation came into being eight years later, in 1992; and today there are twenty-three. In addition, the İhsan Doğramacı Foundation in 1994 established a private elementary and secondary school which has a total of 720 pupils.

The İhsan Doğramacı Foundation, together with the Turkish Foreign Policy Institute, in 2001, established an İhsan Doğramacı Prize for International Relations for Peace and a Research Support Fellowship to be awarded to people working in international relations for peace. The prize and fellowship are awarded in alternate years. The first prize was awarded in 2002 to Dr Arne Brundtland of Norway; the first fellowship in 2003 to Dr Bertil Duner of Sweden.

In addition to the foregoing foundations, which benefit Turkey, I want to mention two others, one established in 1980 through İhsan Doğramacı's donation to the World Health Organisation, Geneva. Originally known as the İhsan Doğramacı Child Health Foundation, the name was changed in 1996 to the more encompassing İhsan Doğramacı Family Health Foundation. It awards a prize and a fellowship in alternate years from the income of Doğramacı's original deposit with WHO. So far eleven prizes and six fellowships have been granted to recipients from countries as disparate as Japan and the Ivory Coast, Turkmenistan and Cuba.

The second foundation of international scope is called the International Cultures Foundation, established in July 2002 in Ankara jointly by HRH Prince El-Hassan bin Talal of Jordan in his capacity as President of the Club of Rome, and İhsan

Doğramacı. The objectives of this foundation are “to promote understanding between different cultures in the world and to establish dialogue between their thinkers and intellectuals.” The foundation has established a ‘Parliament of Cultures’ which has as its agenda to contribute to the resolution of international and intercultural conflicts by means of peaceful dialogue.

In my opinion, İhsan Doğramacı has been able to accomplish so much because of his altruism and foresight in establishing these foundations.



*HRH Prince El-Hassan Bin Talal, President of the Club of Rome, and İhsan Doğramacı,
co-founders of the International Cultures Foundation*

Donald J. Johnston

Graduated, McGill University; taught at McGill University, 1963-1976. Elected to Parliament, 1978; President of Treasury Board, 1980-1982; held several ministerial posts; elected President of Liberal Party of Canada by membership of Party, 1990. Secretary-General of OECD since 1996. Recipient of numerous awards, including Gold Medal of Faculty of Law, McGill University. Published papers on taxation, economics, law and public affairs; in 1986, published his political memoirs.



Donald J. Johnston

BIGGER THAN LIFE

Donald J. Johnston

Secretary-General, OECD

A remarkable Turk indeed! This is almost the title of a biography of İhsan Doğramacı. One could just as easily have described him as 'a remarkable person', 'a remarkable human being' or even perhaps, 'İhsan Doğramacı: one of a kind'.

In my now many years of both private and public life, I cannot recall ever having met such a 'larger than life' figure than İhsan Doğramacı. Philanthropist, world-renowned paediatrician, an exceptional linguist (in addition to Turkish, Arabic, French, English, German and Persian), and founder of many institutions, including universities and hospitals. Few could match his breadth of intellectual capacity and curiosity, not to mention dynamic energy, even in his late eighties.

All these attributes are combined with – and this is what struck me most when I first met İhsan Doğramacı at the University of Bilkent, which he himself had established – a warm and engaging personality; his exceptional sense of humour, both spontaneous and as a raconteur; and his obvious concern for the welfare, not only of his countrymen, but of all inhabitants of the global village, without distinction of race, creed or colour.

An example of how that manifests itself was his enthusiastic acceptance of the move of the International Children's Centre from Paris to the University of Bilkent (and over which he now presides) which I had the pleasure of visiting just a few years ago.

When speaking of his age, he calculates it down to years, months and days, not in a fatalistic or morbid manner, but with a twinkle and a sense of humour.

Given that I am twenty-one years his junior, I should expect to outlive İhsan Doğramacı, but the pleasure of knowing him and my memories of him, his charming

wife and his son Ali, and the stimulating moments that my wife and I have enjoyed in their company, will remain with me for the rest of my life. However, that may be a very false assumption, recalling that during my last visit to the University of Bilkent, I had to find İhsan Dođramacı working out in the gym, generously breaking his routine in order to have a cup of tea with us. He appeared to me to be in extraordinary good shape, even for a man many years his junior.

Until İhsan Dođramacı draws his last breath, I have no doubt that he will continue to occupy every moment of his rich and varied life carrying tangible benefits and hope to the world around us.

José R. Jordán

Graduated medicine, 1944. Assistant Professor of Paediatrics, 1949. Head Professor of Paediatrics at National Medical School, Havana, 1960. Founded Chair of Paediatrics at Santiago de Cuba, 1965. Received eighteen awards and distinctions at international level; among them: Hero of Public Health of Americas, PAHO Washington, 2002; WHO World Award in Paediatrics, Geneva, Switzerland, 1987. Authored numerous articles and books.



José R. Jordán holding prize with İhsan Doğramacı looking on

A LETTER FROM A FRIEND

José R. Jordán

Professor of Paediatrics, National Medical School, Havana

Havana, 7 September 2003

Profesor İhsan Doğramacı, MD

Bilkent University

Dear and Admired Professor Doğramacı,

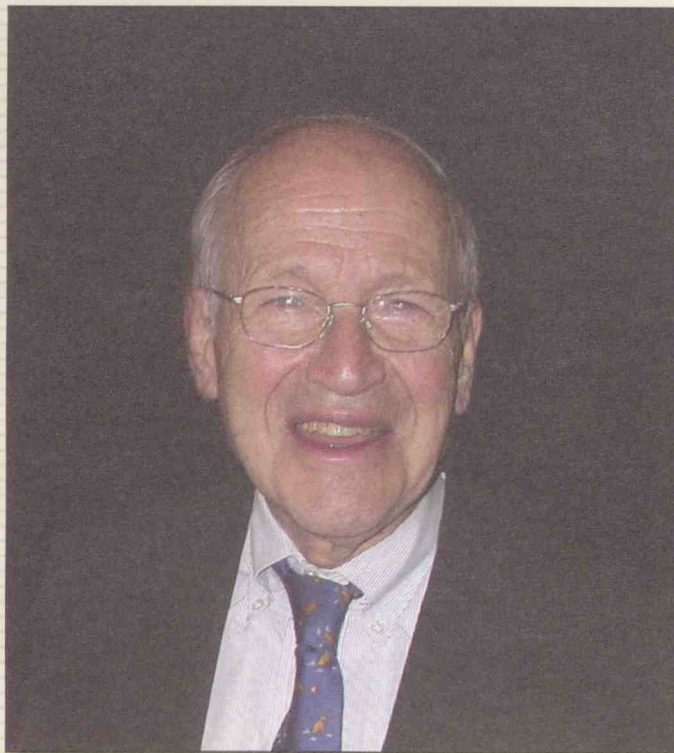
My sincere congratulations on your brilliant history in the service of paediatrics, and the health of children all around the world. I will always remember with great fondness the moments that we shared during all the congresses and meetings related to paediatrics. Attached is a very important photograph I have cherished over the years of when you gave me a prize at the opening of the Paediatric Congress in Cairo.

A warm hug from your companion of always,

José R. Jordán

Samuel L. Katz

Graduate Dartmouth College and Harvard Medical School; worked with Nobel Laureate John Enders on development of measles virus vaccine; since involved in investigations of other vaccines. Active in paediatric educational and research worldwide. Currently co-chairs India/US Vaccine Action Programme; Chairman of Board of International Vaccine Institute, Seoul. Recipient of many honours and awards. Leader in American paediatrics, paediatric research and vaccinology.



Samuel L. Katz

HIS REMARKABLE CONTRIBUTIONS TO CHILDREN WORLDWIDE

Samuel L. Katz

*Wilburt Cornell Davison Professor and Chairman Emeritus of Paediatrics,
Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, USA*

From friends at the World Health Organisation and the International Pediatric Association, we have learned that you will celebrate this year the 65th anniversary of your graduation from Istanbul University School of Medicine and the initiation of your illustrious career. The remarkable contributions you have made to the children of Turkey, the educational system in Turkey, the children of the world and the paediatricians of the world (through the International Pediatric Association) are living testimonials to your incredible energies and accomplishments.

Our paths first crossed when you came to the Children's Hospital in Boston to work with Dr Louis K. Diamond, Professor of Haematology, and I was an Infectious Diseases fellow with Professor John Enders. Over subsequent years we had intermittent contacts most frequently because of your inspired leadership of the International Pediatric Association. Additionally, there were frequent scholars whom you sent to Boston Children's Hospital, and later to us at Duke, for fellowship experiences to prepare them for their roles at Hacettepe. The first of these in my years was the late Dr Altan Günalp who joined us in the Enders lab and developed his talents as a virologist. Later at Duke we had with us Dr Özden Sanal who studied with Dr Rebecca Buckley to perfect her skills as an immunologist. Your wisdom and foresight in sending so many of these young paediatricians abroad for advanced training was reflective of your wisdom and foresight in developing your faculty in Ankara.

When in 1997 I was honoured to give the Doğramacı Lecture at Hacettepe University, I was able to observe firsthand the splendid programme and institutions which you had nurtured, as well as the esteem and love which you had generated among your students and faculty.

The successes and longevity of the International Pediatric Association (IPA), and its international meetings every three years, have served to foster a global 'fraternity and sorority' embracing paediatric leaders who meet and interact collegially without regard to national boundaries or political differences. The value of IPA is exemplified by the current activities of Dr Jane Schaller, its President and one of your legacies.

On this occasion, I am once again honoured to be among those who congratulate you and to acknowledge your career-long eminence and generous contributions to the children of the world.

*Ashfaq Ahmad
Khan*

Principal and Dean, Khyber Medical College, Peshawar, 1995-1999; Fellow of Royal College of Physicians, London and Edinburgh; Fellow of College of Physicians & Surgeons, Pakistan; Fellow of Pakistan Academy of Medical Sciences; Fellow of American Academy of Pediatrics; Member of Advisory Board on Health, Pakistan; former President Pakistan Paediatric Association Centre; Member Executive Committee of IPA; Member, Council of International Children's Centre. Author/co-author of over 130 scientific papers, and six books. Recipient of Presidential Gold Medal, field of Paediatrics.



Ashfaq Ahmad Khan

A TRIBUTE TO MY FRIEND

Ashfaq Ahmad Khan

*Professor Emeritus and Chairman of Paediatrics, Khyber Medical College, Peshawar,
Pakistan*

*"All human actions should aim at some good.
If there is no highest good, we would have an infinite
number of actions cancelling each other for lack of end."*

Aristotle

Professor İhsan Doğramacı is known to many people all over the world as an internationally accepted authority on child health, a deeply dedicated educationalist, a generous philanthropist and an admired and tireless campaigner for children, especially those in difficult circumstances. He has a less visible role as a wonderful mentor and a friend of friends.

Few people are privileged to see big changes in their lifetime related to their profession and İhsan is one of those very few. İhsan has several great deeds to his credit both at home and abroad.

He contributed to the UN agenda for children at the age of thirty-one. In 1946 during an International Health Conference, İhsan participated and took part in the establishment of the World Health Organisation. At this point in time, he is the only living signatory of the WHO constitution.

On December 11, 1946, a resolution of the UN General Assembly brought UNICEF into being and İhsan was involved in the whole process.

In 1949, UNICEF in co-operation with the Government of France established the International Children's Centre in Paris. He also played a pivotal role in its re-establishment in 1999. After five decades the centre moved to Ankara where it



İhsan Dođramacı signing the WHO Constitution at its founding in New York, July 22, 1946

continues to serve the interests of children and adolescents – protecting their basic rights.

His role in the establishment and strengthening of the International Pediatric Association is well known to all of us and highly appreciated by the World Community of Paediatricians.

Like Plato, he gave to the theory of inspiration the stamp of his own genius and style which greatly impressed me when I first met him on the occasion of the International Paediatric Congress in Barcelona in 1982. It was after this meeting that I changed from a pure academic to a bit of a social worker. During the process of our blossoming friendship I realised that helping the needy children of the world is also the duty of paediatricians and this duty, if one lives in a developing country, becomes

a moral obligation.

İhsan has also got the ability, the right attitude and the resolve to make people work together in teams towards a common mission. These qualities inspired him to build centres of excellence in education, mostly medical. He nurtured and brought these institutions to the highest level of excellence and eventually handed them over to the Turkish Government as a gift, like Hacettepe University and many other such institutions.

In the words of Khalil Gibran for him, "Work is love made visible."

He is also founder of the most prestigious Bilkent University in Ankara. The name 'Bilkent' exemplifies Dođramacı's aims since it is an acronym of 'bilim kenti', a Turkish phrase for 'City of Learning and Science'.

As Rabindranath Tagore, a Nobel laureate, once said, "The course of human life is like that of a great river which by the force of its own swiftness takes quite new and unforeseen channels. Such varied currents and unpremeditated changes are God's purpose for one's life. Life is not an artificial canal to be confined within its prescribed channels."

İhsan's life has been like that great river. He always wants to be where action is. His passion for children took him to war zones in Bosnia and more recently to those in Afghanistan, along with his lady wife, and where he was instrumental in mobilising much-needed international resources.

To sum up: I can quote from an interesting book *Leaders Who Make A Difference* penned by two Californians, Burt Nanus and Stephen Dobbs. After a literature search the authors came up with a long list of desired attributes for effective leadership: physical vitality and stamina; intelligence and judgment in action; emotional maturity and integrity; capacity to motivate; skills in dealing with people; courage; resolution and steadfastness; capacity to win and hold trust; an ability to tolerate stress; self confidence and self control; and adaptability or flexibility of approach.

When I think of my long term friend İhsan, I can say with confidence, that, most if not all of these qualities are part of his charismatic personality.

*“Words seem to have little meaning.
It is after all action that counts, and it shall be by
our actions that we shall be judged.”*

Noboru Kobayashi

Born 1927 in Tokyo. MD University of Tokyo, 1954. Paediatric training at Cincinnati Children's Hospital, USA, and Great Ormond Street Children's Hospital, London, 1954-1960. Professor of Paediatrics and Chairman of the Paediatric Department, University of Tokyo, 1964. Established and first General-Director, National Children's Medical Research Centre, 1984, recently retired as President; Member of the Japanese National Council on Educational Reform. Devoted life to research and practice of paediatric medicine. President of the International Pediatric Association, 1980-1983. Currently involved in Child Research Net, CRN, to study issues regarding childcare, child health, and education. Currently Director of Children's Rainbow Center, the Japanese Information and Training Center for Problems Related to Child Abuse and Adolescent Turmoil.



Noboru Kobayashi

CONGRATULATIONS AND THANK YOU

Noboru Kobayashi

Director, The Children's Rainbow Centre, Tokyo

First of all, I would like to congratulate Professor Dođramacı on his 65th year in service to children.

When he graduated sixty-five years ago, from Istanbul University in 1938, I was only ten years old or so attending a primary school in the suburbs of Tokyo. It was thirty-eight years later, in 1976, when I met Professor Dođramacı for the first time. He was on his way to a WHO meeting in Manila. I had received a telephone call at my office inviting me to come to his hotel to meet him with Professor H. Kato, then President of the Japan Paediatric Society (JPS).

Our exchange of ideas arose from this unexpected occurrence. He advised me to run at the next election for the Vice-Presidency of IPA. At that time, I did not know much about IPA, although Professor T. Takatsu, my teacher and predecessor at the Department of Paediatrics at the University of Tokyo, had successfully convened the XI International Congress of Paediatrics (ICP) in Tokyo. That congress was the first one outside of Europe and North America, and of course, the first in Asia. However, the International Pediatric Association had already approached me by then.

At that time, I had already succeeded Professor Takatu, but it was only six years after the appointment. I still had difficulties with the reorganization of my department, since my appointment had been in 1970, just after the university unrest of 1968 and 1969.

After our discussion, I decided to run in the election with the endorsement of JPS, and was elected as Vice-President, President-Elect of IPA in 1977, in New Delhi, with generous support from many representative paediatricians of the paediatric societies all over the world. This was the start of my work with Professor Dođramacı for IPA, which was to carry on for twelve years.

Whenever I met Professor Dođramacı, I would learn something new and exciting about paediatrics and child health, not only in the scientific way but also in the sociocultural way of how to approach children's issues in the world. Without these twelve years with him, my paediatric career in Japan could not have been successful.

I had the honour to invite Professor Dođramacı to my home in 1990, when the Asian Congress of Paediatrics was held in Tokyo. It was not formal dinner, but we enjoyed it, particularly Professor Dođramacı's company. I had an unforgettable chat with him about our Buddhist family altar. He had asked me where it was in my house and I showed it to him. He knew the Japanese custom well, and I got the impression that he had a deeply religious mind.

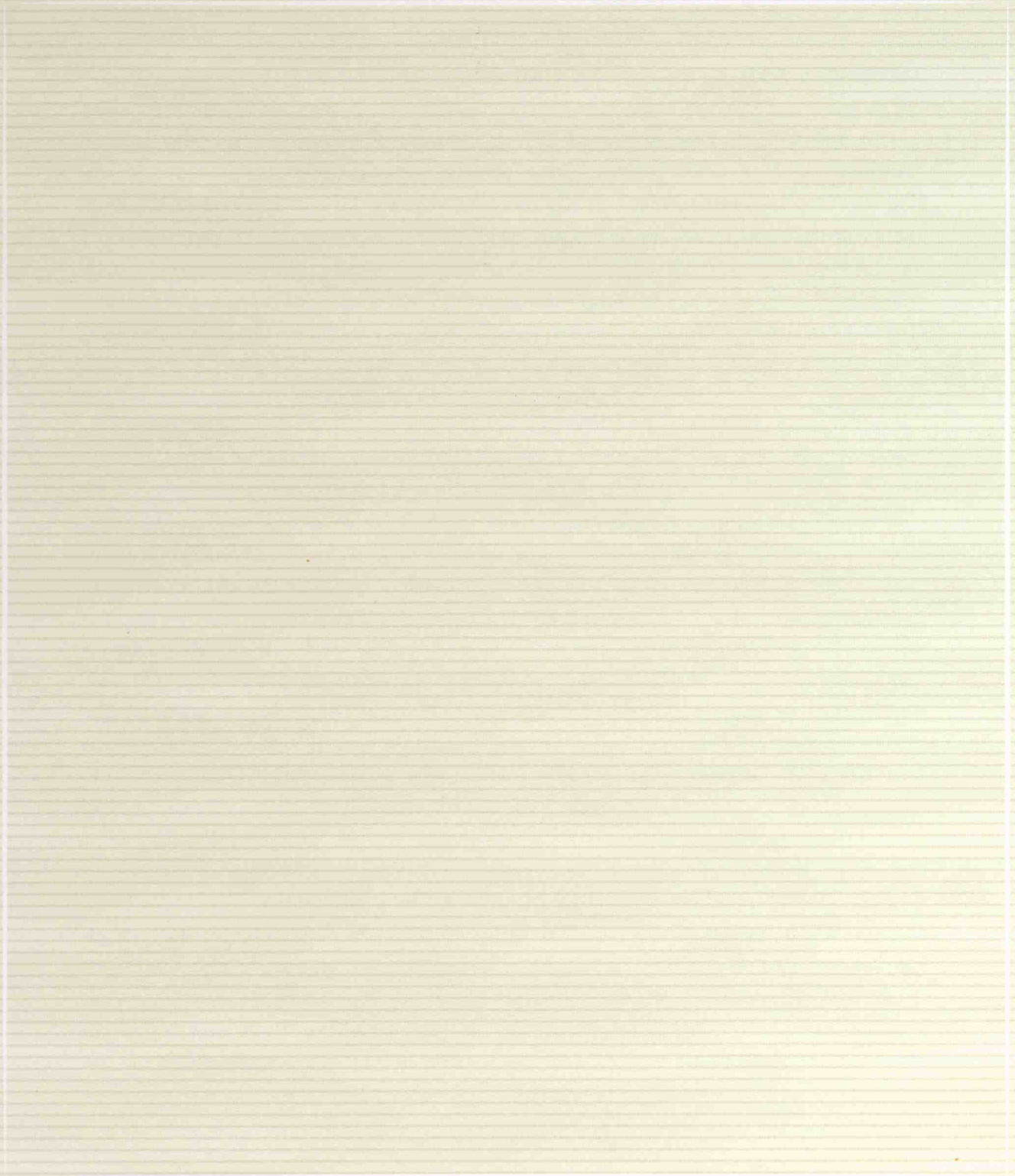
After the University of Tokyo, I worked for twelve years for the National Children's Hospital, which was established in 1965, when the ICP was held in Tokyo. The government had then decided to make a new children's hospital. In order to make the grand design of the new one, I had to work full-time for those twelve years and had to miss the ICP held during this period. Finally the National Medical Centre for Children and Development (The National Seiiku Medical Centre) was established in 2002, five years after my retirement from the National Children's Hospital. The National Medical Centre is a new and expanded children's hospital: covering reproductive, foetal, prenatal, adolescent and, of course, paediatric medicine. I would say that I could not have realised this grand design had I not had the period working with Professor Dođramacı, a period when I was exposed to many new ideas from visiting various children's hospitals all over the world.

Finally I would like to mention that we are going to establish the Japanese Society of Child Science this coming November. This is also based on what I have learnt from Professor Dođramacı. In order to solve 'children's issues', he taught me that we need an interdisciplinary and integrated scientists' network, based not only on paediatrics, but also on developmental psychology, educational science, sociology, and other sciences related to children. In the newly established society, we are expecting not only paediatricians, but also nursery teachers, school teachers, education scientists, and psychologists – and indeed, any other specialisation which is

interested in children's issues – to join together to work for them.

In 1900, Ellen Key published *Barnets århundrade* (translated into English as *The Century of the Child* in 1909). Unfortunately, we could not achieve this in time. Children's rights were however, finally established in the UN, in 1989, after the long history of the struggle for human rights, nearly 800 years after the Magna Carta.

Students of pediatrics and child health have to make the 21st century the century of children.



Rahmi M. Koç

Born Ankara 1930, Graduate of Johns Hopkins University. Has received numerous awards and acknowledgments of service; has held numerous offices: is former President of International Chamber of Commerce (ICC); currently Co-Chairman of Business Advisory Council for South East Europe (BAC SEE); member of Allianz Aktiengesellschaft International Advisory Board; member of Advisory Board of Council on Foreign Relations; member of Board of Trustees of Eisenhower Fellowships; Honorary Director of American Hospital of Paris Foundation amongst many others. Chairman of the Boards of Trustees Koç University, Rahmi M. Koç Museum and Cultural Foundation, American Hospital of Istanbul. Has been decorated by German and Italian Governments and received six honorary doctorates.



Rahmi M. Koç

A DOCTOR, A PROFESSOR, AN ACADEMIC, AND A STATESMAN

Rahmi M. Koç

Honorary Chairman of Board of Koç Holding A.Ş.

I was born in Ankara in 1930 and my sister, Semahat Arsel, was born in 1928. Professor Dođramacı was the best-known paediatrician in those days and he was a friend of my father. He used to come to take care of my sister.

When, in the 1960s, I got married and had three sons, Mustafa, Ömer and Ali, he also took care of them.

We became friends. He asked me to sit on the Board of the Child Health Care Association. I was fascinated by his hard work, quick mind, dynamism and instant decision-making ability.

At that time he was expanding Hacettepe University Hospital in Ankara. I also served as a Trustee of the Foundation of the Hospital.

Although I moved to Istanbul, I kept on working together with Professor Dođramacı. When he set up Bilkent University I became a trustee there too. I never missed a board meeting, simply because he was considerate enough to organise the meetings according to my schedule.

After the 10th Anniversary of Bilkent University, and because of my heavy work load in founding Koç University, I respectfully resigned.

Professor Dođramacı among his many qualities, is a doctor, a professor, an academic, and a statesman, and frequently represents Turkey abroad, almost like an Honorary Foreign Minister. He admits to six, but I believe he speaks eight languages. However, his greatest quality is his head for business.

To be successful they say that you have to do one of three things: achieve very high quality; achieve something on a very large scale; or achieve something very fast. Well, he does all that!

Today Professor Dođramacı, whom they call 'Hoca', which means 'wise man', has built an empire of various businesses, industries and land development.

His son, Professor Ali Dođramacı, whom I greatly admire, now runs Bilkent University. Both Mrs Dođramacı and the Professor come from very good families. They have a great fortune, most of which has been dedicated to the University.

It is very easy to work with him because he is usually three or four steps ahead of his peers. He will have already designed, planned, found the resources and be ready to execute any project, all you have to do is say yes, and he will do the rest.

Like every genius or great man, he also has shortcomings, even though he is tall. He is a towering figure and overshadows all around him. He loves to be the centre of attention wherever he is, and people, whether in the business, political, academic or health care worlds, highly respect him, because his track record is invincible. Of course, the greatest men are not always the most popular.

His name was mentioned many times when the appointment of the Minister of Health was in question and during the last Presidential election, his name was also put forward quite frequently. Had he wanted to go into politics, I am sure he would have become President.

He respects knowledge, experience, fame and capability, and rewards it accordingly. He gathered the best talent in the world, both to Hacettepe Hospital and to Bilkent University.

I have not worked under him, but the people who do are in awe of him, and love and adore him, and work non-stop.

He certainly is a great personality. He has not only given a lot to Turkey, but also to the world of child health.

I worked with him for forty years. He is now almost ninety years old and still going strong.

May God bless him.

Halldan Mahler

Born in Vivild, Denmark, 1923. MD. Joined World Health Organisation, 1951; ten years in India as Senior WHO Officer, National Tuberculosis Programme; held positions in WHO Headquarters in Geneva, 1962-1973; appointed Director-General of the World Health Organisation by the World Health Assembly, 1973; made Director-General Emeritus of the World Health Organisation, 1988. With UNICEF he convened the Alma-Ata International Conference on Primary Health Care in 1978 and in 1979 launched the Global Strategy for Health for All by the Year 2000. Secretary-General of International Planned Parenthood Foundation (IPPF), 1989 to 1995; received 1995 United Nations Population Award. Many other awards and medals.



Halfdan Mahler

HUMAN ENERGY

Halfdan Mahler

Director-General Emeritus, World Health Organisation

The World Health Organisation is in the business of human energy. And human energy has many, many aspects to it. I would just like to exemplify a few of these aspects through a friend, a colleague, a guru – that is İhsan.

I think a part of energy is certainly the energy of knowledge, and İhsan has proven that he is *not* a proponent of what a poet friend of mine once said:

“Experts have their expert fun
Telling one *ex cathedra*
Why nothing can be done.”

At WHO we have had many such experts, who have struggled against virtually all our most important programmes, from smallpox eradication to expanded immunisation, to diarrhoeal diseases, to breast feeding, to the essential drugs programme, to you-name-it. There have always been many experts inside WHO telling you *ex cathedra* why nothing could be done. And yet, there have been others who have had the courage – like you, İhsan – because I think that you have shown in your life all the time, not why nothing should be done but why something should and **must** be done. I think all of us are aware of how you have embodied the energy of knowledge and its ability to be translated into action.

But intellectual energy or the energy of knowledge is worth very little without emotional energy. And I shall never forget the first hug I got from you – a real bear hug – it was really so warm and so generous, the hug you gave me. And to me that exemplified the emotional energy that resides in you. Indeed, when one is looking at the Assembly, I cannot but repeat the classic joke that somebody once told me, about the man falling from the eightieth floor of a skyscraper, and as he’s passing the second floor someone calls out the window:

“How are you doing?”

“So far, so good!” he replies.

And with the Assembly, it's like that; but I have the feeling that a person like İhsan will be standing with a safety net for the one falling. It is the emotional energy that is absolutely vital for bringing about any change in our world. If you do not have feelings for change, it will not happen. Rationalisations have never changed the world; it was only when there was this emotional energy behind the rationalisation, behind the knowledge. Development is a question of knowledge and this kind of emotional energy.

As it is so volatile, emotional energy can be very dangerous, unless, that is, it lies within a spiritual framework. If, İhsan, I may say something which I hope nobody will misunderstand, you also have spiritual energy, and you have once more made a magnificent illustration of it during this Assembly.

It takes great people to be able, whenever it is required for the sake of an organisation, for the sake of a country, to mobilise that spiritual energy.

You also have demonstrated a lot of cultural energy. And we realise, through this medium of music, how much culture those billions of people all over the world would produce if only they were given a reasonable opportunity to do so – how it could enrich our lives and how we could share it together and how utterly different our ways of behaving would become through this kind of cultural energy. Also for that, I think you have been a tremendous kind of boost for the cultural energy of our times, at least in our World Health Assembly times.

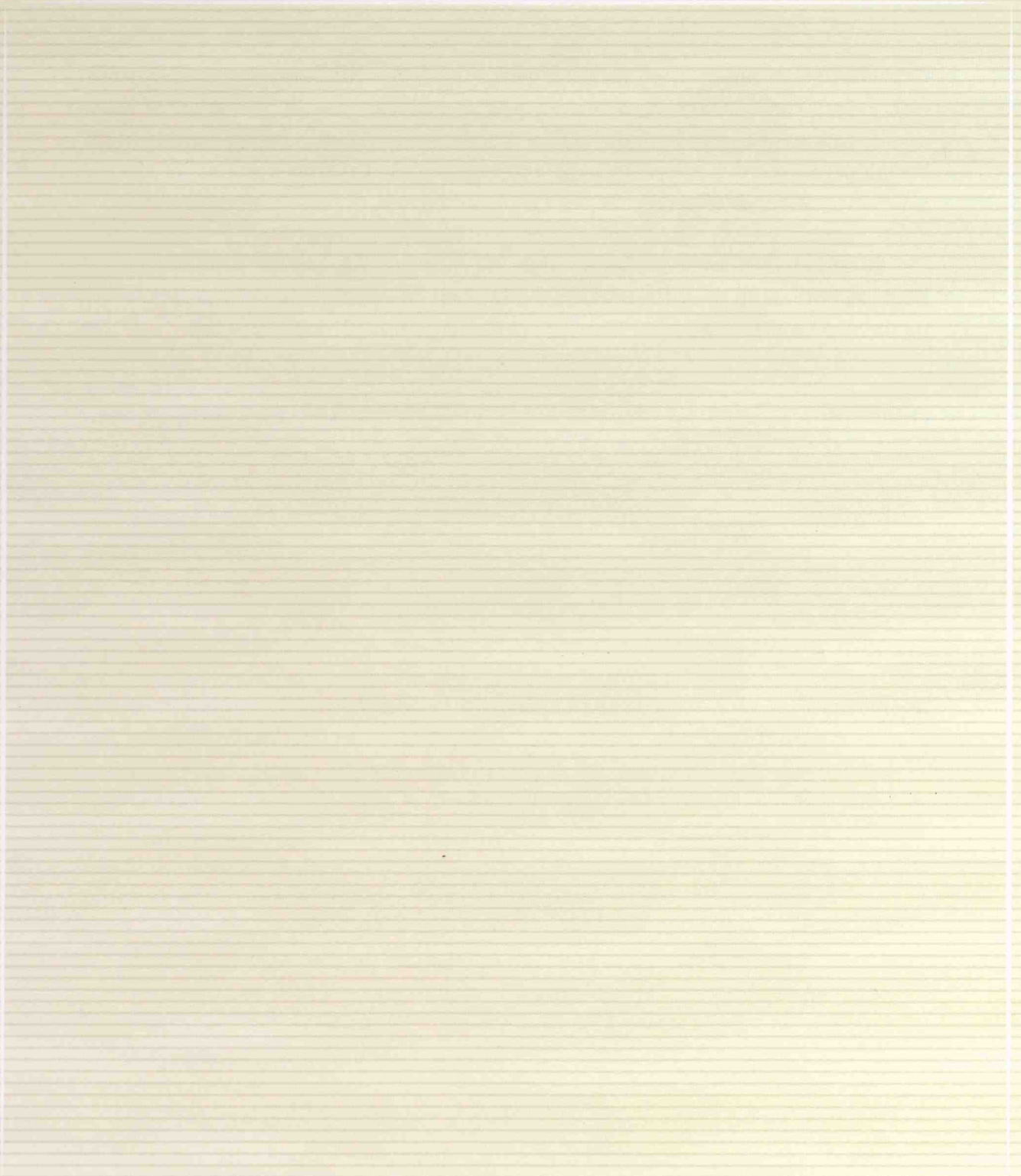
Political energy: we all know that you have many characteristics of a very cunning politician. You have resisted the ultimate kind of trap – of being imprisoned by politics, but you have all the time throughout your life been able somehow to generate political energy around yourself.

So I think you stand as a clear symbol of the types of energy we need in your

Organisation in order to go forward with Health for All – making it into some reality, into some action. And woman power, I repeat, stands behind all of these manifestations of energy in İhsan. And we thank you profoundly, Mrs Doğramacı, for having permitted this power, this energy generator, that is your husband, to give all his energy, all kinds of energy, to our Organisation.

So on behalf of all of us coming from WHO, I can only say that we are more than grateful for all these fireworks of energy that you produce when you come to the World Health Assembly. We really genuinely appreciate it.

Excerpts from his address on the occasion of the award to İhsan Doğramacı of the Léon Bernard Foundation Prize of the World Health Organisation, Geneva, 3 May 1981.



K. R. Narayanan

Born 1920, Kerala. Graduated MA, University of Travancore; BSc, London School of Economics; lecturer, University of Travancore; journalist; Indian Foreign Service; various positions, Ministry of External Affairs; taught Economic Administration, Delhi School of Economics; numerous academic posts; recipient of several degrees and honours; World Statesman Award of Appeal of Conscience Foundation, New York, 1998. Author of three books; many articles on social, political, international, literary matters. Elected Vice-President of India, 1992; President of India, 1997-2002.



President Narayanan with İhsan Doğramacı

AN OUTSTANDING PERSONALITY OF MODERN TURKEY

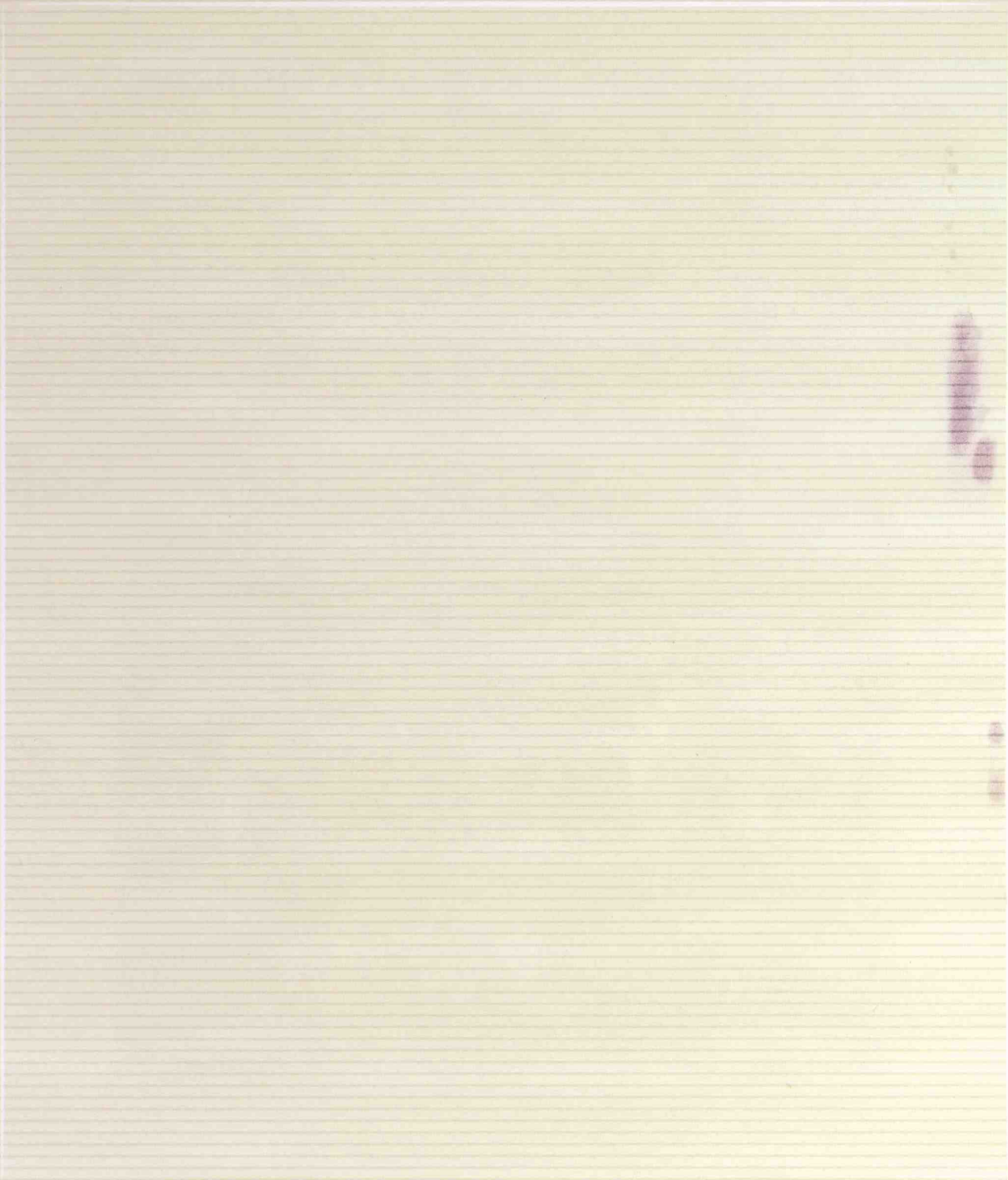
K.R. Narayanan

Former President of India

Professor Doğramacı, one of the outstanding personalities of modern Turkey: I am glad to call him an old and dear friend. A builder of institutions and a 'remarkable Turk', Doğramacı has devoted his life to education and the welfare of the people of Turkey. I am also glad to know his gracious wife and his talented family members.

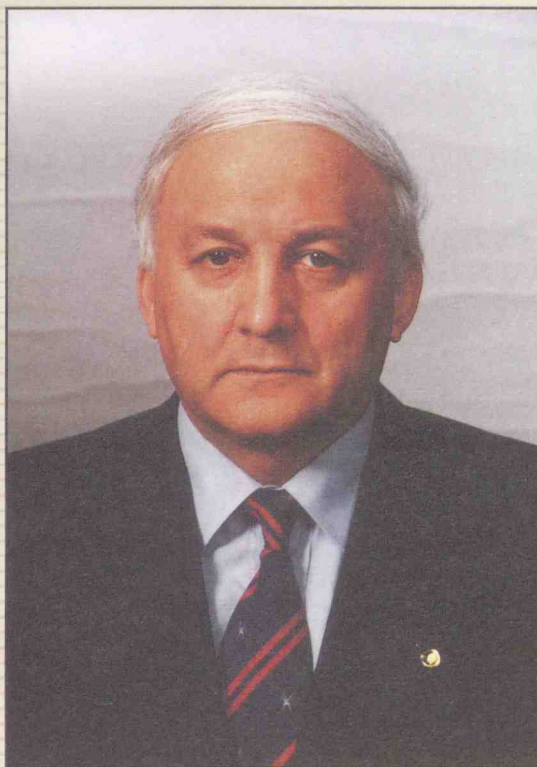


İhsan and Ayser Doğramacı and Phyllis Erdoğan being hosted by President and Mrs Narayanan



Mehmet
Norrouzoghly-Aliyev

Born 1942, Tavouz, Azerbaijan. Graduate of Physics, Azerbaijan State University, 1964; PhD, University of Kazan, 1969; worked with Nobel Prize laureate Alfred Castler in France 1971-1972; professor, Baku State University, 1969-1972; elected head of the Faculty of Physics of the Azerbaijan Medical University, 1991; authored numerous works published internationally; began service as the first Ambassador of the Republic of Azerbaijan in Turkey, 1992.



Mehmet Novrouzoghly-Aliyev

A MODEL HUMAN BEING

Mehmet Novrouzogley-Aliyev

Ambassador of Azerbaijan to Ankara

İhsan Doğramacı has become almost a legend as a result of his amazing character and the unforgettable successes he has achieved in sixty-five years of work dedicated to education and health. İhsan Doğramacı's statues have been erected accompanied by state ceremonies and jubilees in my native land of Azerbaijan and our sister land Turkey. The highest of rewards, titles and medals have been presented to him.

Our President Cenap Haydar Aliyev and the Turkish Republic's 9th President Süleyman Demirel have called İhsan Doğramacı an 'Historical Personality', a 'State-like Man', a 'Monumental Human Being', and journalists and writers have referred to him as a 'Phenomenon' and a 'Living Legend'.

I had the honour of meeting İhsan Doğramacı in 1992 when I was posted to Ankara as Ambassador. I would really like to have met him about thirty-five years ago in my youth.

So what is it that makes Doğramacı this historical personality, this monumental human being? Why is he loved so much in my country Azerbaijan, in Turkey, throughout the Turkish world and the world over? What has he given to people and humanity as a whole?

God was very generous when giving him his amazing intelligence and memory, in creating this very special and noble person. He brought him into the world as a happy person full of love and dedication to all people and humanity as a whole.

Everyone in Azerbaijan and Turkey knows that Doğramacı has refused offers of the highest position, including the office of Prime Minister and even that of the Presidency, and that he has donated the riches of his family, along with the houses where they used to live, to the establishment of universities in Turkey.

During Professor Dođramacı's 80th birthday celebrations on 3 April, 1995, after I had presented him with our President Cenap Haydar Aliyev's congratulations and present, I asked him this question, "*Sayın Hocam*, when you were donating your family's money and riches to the universities, did you not regret it sometimes? I must admit that when I present my friends with a pen that I like from my collection, I sometimes regret it."

The Professor smiled and said that any money in excess of that which provided for a normal life was a cause for headache and that he had no regrets at all over the money that he had spent for the education and health of people.

İhsan Dođramacı is a great teacher with the highest morals who has used the intelligence, great fortune and life given to him by God to enable people to be educated, healthy and strong, and to try to teach them ways to be happy.

He is a great doctor, a great person and a phenomenal personality.

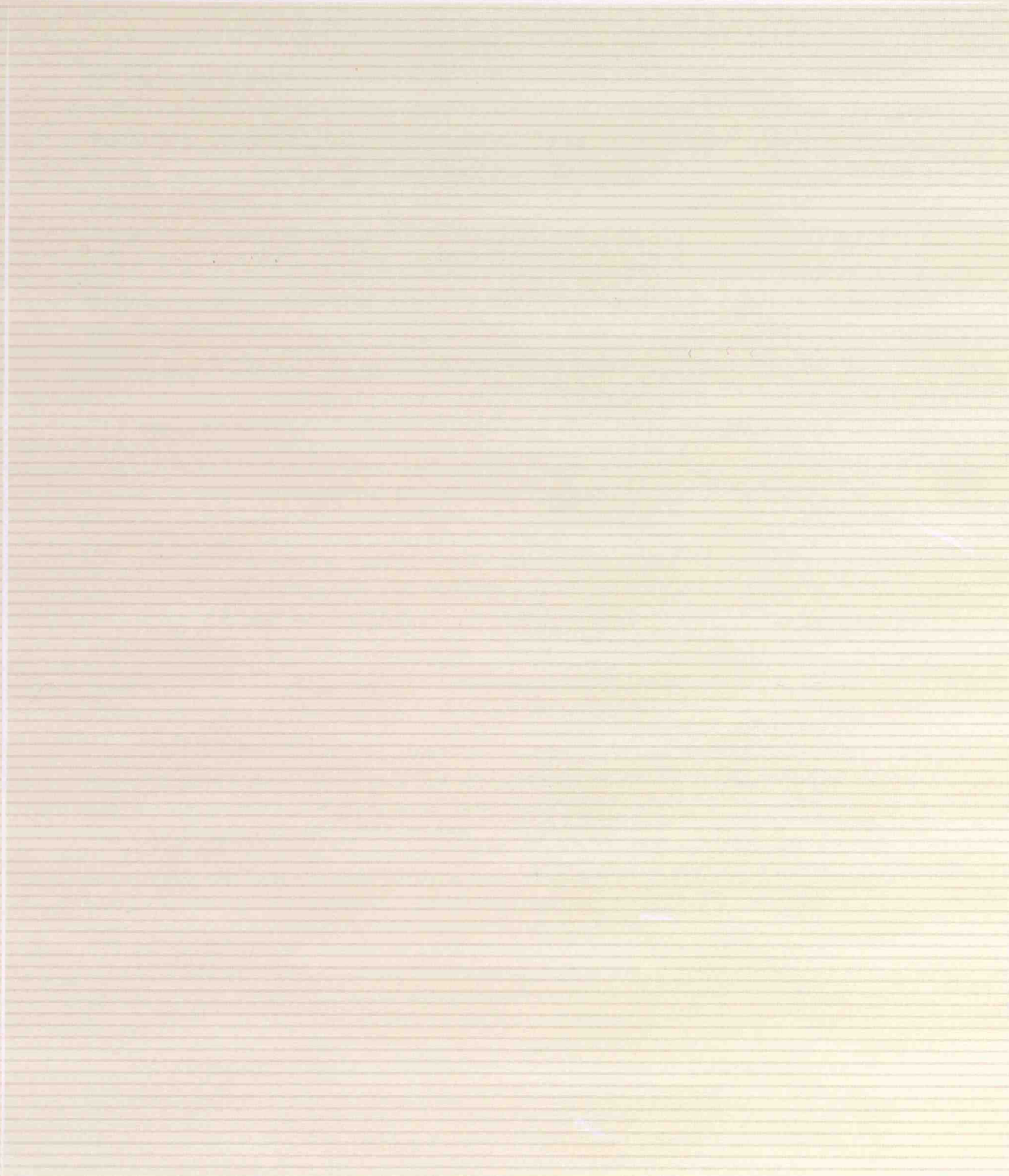
İhsan Dođramacı has found happiness in giving everything he owns, his intelligence, energy, fortune and time to his country, his people and humanity as a whole.

İhsan Dođramacı's most significant attribute has been to devote his life and work to world peace. We see him in the autumn of 1992 wearing a bulletproof vest and helmet in Bosnia. He got to work helping children who had been victims of the horrors of 'ethnic cleansing'. In January 2002, we see him in Kabul, Afghanistan. He is running amongst the land mines from one place to another to help children. He has supplied the necessary laboratory and other medical equipment for a devastated children's hospital there. He has arranged for the training of doctors, who had for twenty years been out of touch with developments in the medical field, in groups of six for periods of six months in Ankara.

At a ceremony in December 1998 the Council of Europe got together in Vienna to give to three people – İhsan Dođramacı, Franz Cardinal König and Simon

Wiesenthal – the ‘Peace, Justice and Tolerance Prize’. This was no surprise, and I am aware too of the İhsan Doğramacı Prize for International Relations for Peace. I was in the audience when Arne Brundtland of Norway received the first award in a solemn ceremony in the Bilkent University Concert Hall.

İhsan Doğramacı’s life and activities should be recounted in schoolbooks. If it is understood that happiness lies not in fortune or in the position you occupy, but in serving people, I hope that İhsan Doğramacı will serve as an example to humanity as a whole.



Tunçalp Örgen

Born Kütahya, 1946; graduated Hacettepe Medical School, 1969; completed neurosurgical residency programme, 1974; associate professor, 1978; professor, 1988; founder Vice-President of Institute of Neurological Sciences, all at Hacettepe University; President of Institute 1988 to 1993; active in national and international organisations; served on editorial boards of numerous journals; author of over 127 articles in national and international journals. Rector of Hacettepe University since 1999.



Tunçalp Özgen

HE TAUGHT US HOW TO DEAL WITH OBSTACLES AND OVERCOME THEM

Tunçalp Özgen

Rector of Hacettepe University, Ankara

It is an extremely difficult task to describe our Honorary Rector, Professor İhsan Doğramacı, in a few pages, even for me as one of the first students of the Faculty of Medicine which he established; and as one of the eye witnesses of the Doğramacı legend; and as the present Rector of Hacettepe University which he created. However, he taught us through his long and immensely successful career how to deal with various obstacles and how to overcome them.

At the outset, we should mention his contribution towards decreasing the rate of child mortality in Turkey working through national and international institutions; opening necessary vocational schools, much needed in Turkey in the field of medicine; and introducing modern medicine to Turkey with the opening of Hacettepe Medical Faculty followed by the establishment of Hacettepe University; and his pioneering efforts for the opening of seven other medical faculties in various cities in Anatolia which then turned into universities.

We should also mention his meticulous care in choosing the academic staff who would assume important roles during the formative stages of Hacettepe University; his efforts to employ the creativity of all academic staff in general, and the young ones in particular, by hiding academic titles and by encouraging them to use only their doctorates in carrying out research.

Without a doubt, these selected academic staff and their second and third generation students have created the basis for today's Hacettepe University, the first university financed by a string of foundations he had established – so designed as to meet the needs of the institution which could not be met by the state alone. A very special and valuable contribution was made possible by the establishment of Bilkent University and the Bilkent Conservatory, the Bilkent Symphony Orchestra and the

magnificent Bilkent Concert Hall, as well.

We then see our honourable teacher İhsan Dođramacı, in the third stage of his life, as a peace envoy in Bosnia and in Afghanistan, holding out his hand to the children in need there. Another area of interest for Dr İhsan Dođramacı lies in children who live in various Central Asian Turkish Republics which have emerged after the disintegration of the Soviet Union. His help to Turkmens and their children living in Erbil in Northern Iraq is also to be commended. Both the Turkish world and the whole world itself will soon bear witness to the fruits of his future plans and efforts.

Even while celebrating the 40th anniversary of Hacettepe Medical Faculty which he founded, I am looking forward to new Dođramacı creations which we will all proudly applaud.

I wish him a long and healthy life.

Sinasi N. Özsoylu

Born in Erzurum, 1927. Graduated from Istanbul University Medical Faculty. Post-graduate training at Hacettepe Children's Hospital and St. Louis Children's Hospital. Trained at the Department of Pharmacology, Washington University. Training in haematology at Harvard University, Boston Children's Hospital. Associate Professor, 1964, and Professor of Paediatrics, 1969, Hacettepe Medical School. Worked at University of Maryland School of Medicine as visiting professor. Since retiring from Hacettepe Medical School 1994, working at Fatih University. Honorary member of American Society of Pediatrics and honorary fellow of American Academy of Pediatrics.



Şinasi N. Özsoylu

UNINHIBITED PLANNER, ORGANISER AND BUILDER

Şinasi N. Özsoylu

Professor Emeritus of Paediatrics, Hacettepe University, Ankara

I believe that I am an extremely lucky person to have been one of Professor İhsan Doğramacı's first residents at Hacettepe Children's Hospital of which he was the founder.

I have personally watched and admired his successes over the last forty-five years in improving childcare and child welfare in Turkey. His success has been truly extraordinary since it was often achieved in spite of legal obstacles, red tape, and the resistance of a number of medical and educational leaders.

Turkey is indebted to him for his reforms, specifically those related to education and the promotion of child health. With government support, he established half a dozen universities across Anatolia and added medical schools to Atatürk University in Erzurum and Karadeniz Technical University in Trabzon.

Community health was of prime importance in the medical schools he established, and this eventually influenced all the medical schools in the country. Indeed, his reforms in medical education were highly praised by both British and Dutch medical authorities.

He is the founder of several schools of health sciences including medical technology, dietetics and nutrition, physical therapy and rehabilitation, and nursing at the university level. He is also well known for having introduced a full-time working schedule for faculty members in Turkey. On the occasion of receiving an honorary doctorate from the University of Nebraska in 1965, Clifford Hardin, Chancellor of Nebraska University, introduced him as "A new champion of progress, an educational executive, teacher and scientist, a prolific writer in his professions, an uninhibited planner, organiser and builder."

As he accomplished reforms at Hacettepe University and in medical education in Turkey, he envisioned improving academic studies and research. An opportunity

came to him in 1981 when he was asked to propose reforms in higher education. The Council of Higher Education, which co-ordinates university education throughout Turkey, pursued major reforms in the system and as a result research has increased manyfold.

I have had the fortune to witness and to share with others Professor İhsan Doğramacı's wisdom, tolerance and selflessness: his ability to understand novel ideas and apply them; his capacity to accomplish what he sets out to do; his understanding of different perspectives and viewpoints; his generosity in lending a helping hand; his capacity in learning foreign languages; his respect and support for the arts and artists; his effectiveness in diplomacy; his magnanimity and modesty; and his courage in visiting areas of conflict in the world on behalf of children.

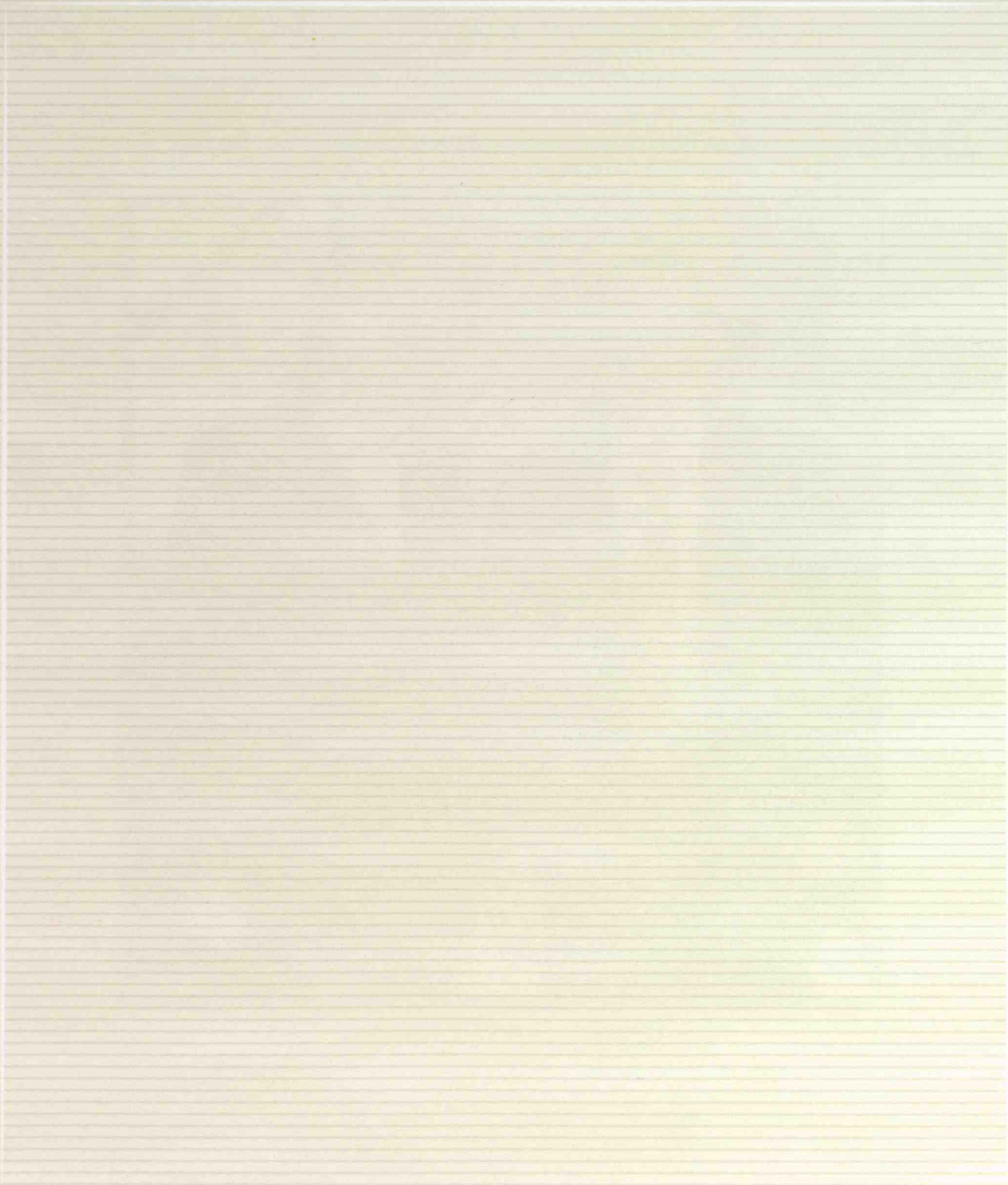
He is almost ninety years old, but he has the energy and thinking of a man fifty years his junior. Therefore, I believe he still has the potential to add completely new and original achievements to his life. Achievements that will be for the benefit of mankind and especially for children in deprived parts of the world.

Last but not least, I have to add that his greatest fortune is his wife Ayser Doğramacı. She is not only a super wife and mother but at the same time a guardian angel.

I wish them both a healthy, long and prosperous life.

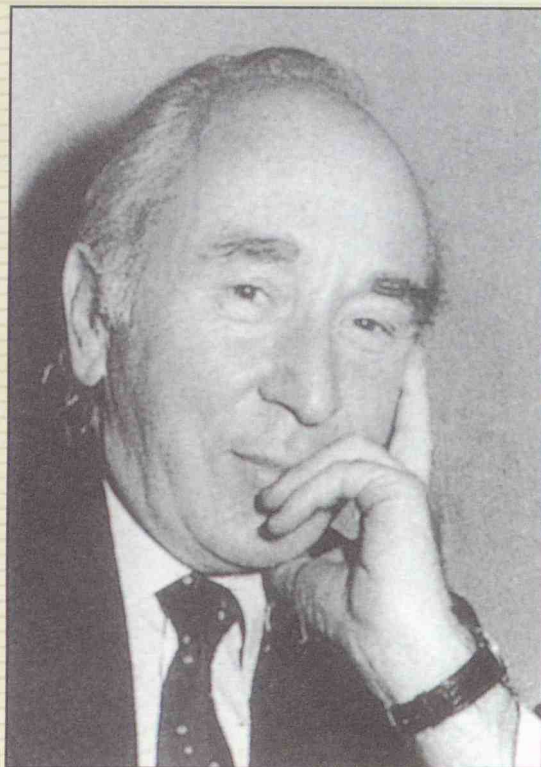


Şinasi N. Özsoylu with İhsan Doğramacı



Sir Horace Phillips

Born 1917 and in raised Glasgow, Scotland; after over seven years in the army in the Second World War joined diplomatic service; served mostly in Middle East: rising from vice-consul in Shiraz, Iran to ambassador to Turkey; upon retirement was resident representative of a major British engineering company, first in the Middle East then in Hong Kong and China; joined International Relations Department of Bilkent University where he taught until 1997.



Sir Horace Phillips

A REMARKABLE TURK

Sir Horace Phillips

Former British Ambassador to Ankara

His Humanity

The many obstacles and setbacks in his progress have tempered but not embittered him, and he has remained humane. Until Hacettepe Hospital was opened he saw patients in his consulting rooms – not for money, but to stretch a hand out to help people. His generosity and sensitivity were widely known, as testified to by colleagues, who benefited from this, mostly on the occasion of the illness of their own children. He not only treated them free of charge but would if necessary pay the cost of their treatment abroad if this was required. On the death in 1950 of the German professor, Albert Eckstein, to whom he had been an assistant early in his career, Dođramacı was helpful to the widow to whom he gave a salaried administrative supervisor position at Hacettepe Children's Hospital when it opened in 1957; and their son Herbert Eckstein was appointed a member of the surgical team at Hacettepe. But at lower levels he also cared for people who worked with him: nurses, technicians, and retired personnel.

His humanity made him intolerant of injustice. There was an occasion when a candidate successful in the entrance examination for an appointment in the hospital was denounced as a communist. He had twice before succeeded in the entrance examination at other hospitals but had not been accepted because he was not given security clearance. Dođramacı learned from him that he had been sentenced some time before for being in a communist cell, but had in fact been pardoned and released, cutting his links with the party completely. Dođramacı lobbied for his clearance and secured it and appointed him to Hacettepe Medical Centre.

On another occasion a young musician candidate for appointment to a conservatory linked to a university found himself in difficulty. His financial situation was bad and for some reason he was reported to the authorities as a danger to security.

Believing the denunciation to have been made by the young man's rivals, and without support elsewhere, Dođramacı relieved his situation by giving him financial support regularly for years, and then, taking over responsibility for him, secured his appointment. The musician went on to become an assistant professor, then professor in later years.

These incidents, characteristic of İhsan Dođramacı, are just a sample of his warmth and love of people, being unable to turn away any petition if he can conceivably be of assistance.

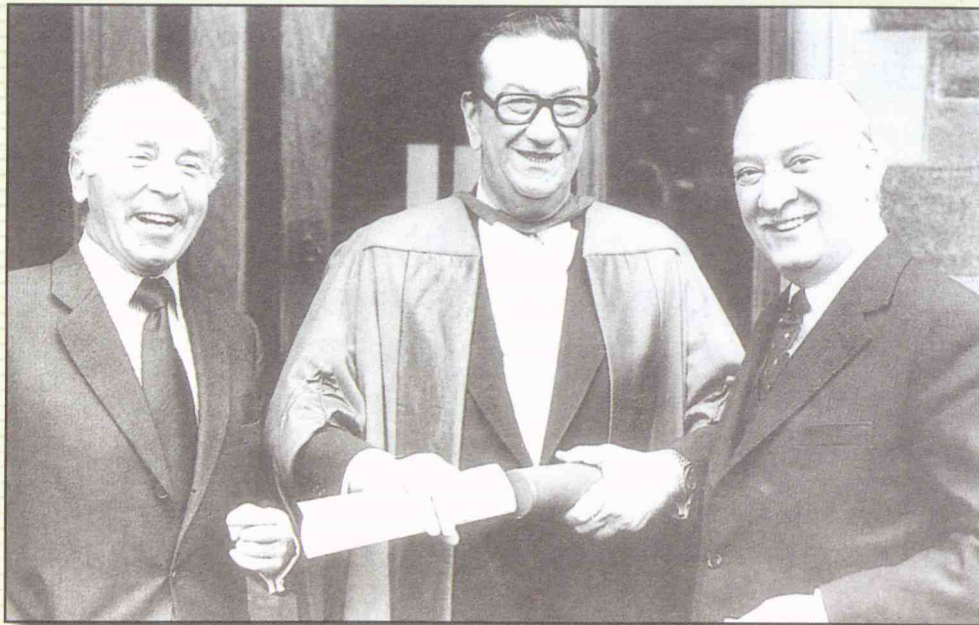
His Love of Music

The establishment of Bilkent University gave Dođramacı an outlet for the expression of one of his passions. From his early years he grew up in an artistic environment. While he was still at primary school in Erbil there were literary discussion evenings in his home and there was often classical Turkish music which attracted him. At the International College in Beirut he became interested in music and tried not to miss university concerts. At the classical concerts given on Saturday evenings in 1938-40 in the small state conservatory in Ankara there were two constant patrons: İsmet İnönü, President of the Republic of Turkey after Atatürk's death, and İhsan Dođramacı, young paediatric trainee at Numune Hospital. At his house in Ankara, later made over to Hacettepe University as a guest-house, there were frequent presentations of classical music. And as the President of the Council of Higher Education he took the necessary steps for the development of music in an academic environment by making state conservatories an integral part of universities.

Now at Bilkent he was able to indulge his passion by setting up, as one of the first, a faculty of music and performing arts. Promising children are admitted to it at a very early age and are given a general education as well as a musical one, their fees paid by a bursary. In the course of time he built up the Bilkent academic symphony orchestra entirely from the musical resources of the university, and since 1994 it has performed at the annual Istanbul Festival. Meanwhile he was further developing the orchestra, inviting some international names as guest conductors and soloists.

These performances take place in a magnificent new concert hall on the campus, attracting audiences from Ankara as well as the university itself. He then went on to institute an international Anatolian festival of music. The press hailed what it called a renaissance of music in Turkey and ascribed it to Dođramacı. He is a man who among his own people is often praised to the point of excessive adulation. But even the most objective observer cannot fail to admire his achievement at Bilkent, and that was only one of many achievements. Others were to be fraught with disappointment and disillusion, but he never yielded to hopelessness.

Excerpts from his book of the same title. York: Wilton 65, 1997.



On receiving an honorary doctorate from Glasgow University with then British Ambassador to Ankara Sir Horace Phillips and his Turkish counterpart at the Court of St James Ambassador Turgut Menemenciođlu

Howard A. Reed

Professor Emeritus, University of Connecticut. Specialist in early 19th century Ottoman reforms and education, Islam in Republican Turkey. BA, Yale; 1951, PhD in Turkish History and Oriental Languages, Princeton. Introduced modern Middle East Studies at Yale, 1950. Co-founded academic institutes and associations at several universities to promote and further studies in Islam, Turkey and the Middle East; advisor to four Turkish Education Ministers; received Middle East Institute's Year 2000 Award.



Howard A. Reed

THINKING OF İHSAN

Howard Reed

Professor of History, Emeritus, The University of Connecticut

İhsan Doğramacı does extraordinary good works to benefit his compatriots in Turkey, and humanity everywhere. He does so notably through dedicated personal involvement in education and health, and by creating enduring institutions which multiply his benefactions. İhsan was born in 1915 in Erbil, Iraq, then part of the Ottoman Empire, during the Great War (to end all wars) in which his future wife's grandfather, Dağıstanlı Mehmet Fazıl Pasha, died at Kut defending Mesopotamia, the cradle of civilisation, from invading British forces. İhsan means 'benevolence' or 'gift' and Doğramacı means 'carpenter' or 'joiner', both appropriate names for this imaginative and remarkably generous family which embodies worthy ideals and is able to transform ideas into dynamic enterprises of lasting consequence. İhsan Doğramacı is an exemplar to all those around the globe trying to make our world a more healthy, peaceful, and prosperous place to live. He and his lovely wife Ayser are an amazing couple who have raised three exceptional children and enjoy several remarkable grandchildren.

Among İhsan and the Doğramacı family's lasting contributions to society has been the creation of a series of worthy institutions, including children's clinics and paediatric institutes; medical faculties such as Hacettepe (meaning 'Hill of Need' and thus fulfilling a pious wish), the leading medical university in Turkey; Bilkent ('City of Knowledge') University, Turkey's top private foundation university; and a cluster of charitable foundations profiting from imaginative and productive enterprises controlled by those foundations; rural health and population centres; schools and a major medical facility for Turkmens and other needy Iraqis. Each of these endeavours illustrates İhsan's and the Doğramacı's initiative, dedication, generosity, and love for all humanity.

I have known İhsan and Ayser for over fifty years and cherish their friendship and insights. If memory serves me correctly, we first met through the kindness

of my former International College (also İhsan's alma mater) teacher and friend, Donald E. Webster (1901-2003). Webster was the first Cultural Attaché at the US Embassy, Ankara, circa 1944-1951, and author of the classic book *The Turkey of Atatürk*. Webster introduced me to many leading Turks and recommended that I meet an unusual young medical doctor teaching at Ankara University named İhsan Doğramacı. He had just established a Child Health Clinic in Hacettepe, a then drug-infested slum area of Ankara, and was assembling a dedicated team of young Turkish and two foreign doctors to help develop this desperately needed new enterprise housed in two rented rooms.

At our first meeting, İhsan shared his hopes to improve childcare and reduce the then unacceptably high infant mortality rate in Turkey. İhsan knew that I was on a Rockefeller Foundation research fellowship for four months to study contemporary Turkey. This was preparatory to my becoming Assistant Director of the new Graduate Institute of Islamic Studies at McGill University, initiated with the help of a \$200,000 five-year grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, together with my Princeton graduate school friend the late Wilfred Cantwell Smith, famed student of Islam (later Director of the Centre for World Religions at Harvard). İhsan listened attentively to my description of the new Institute of Islamic Studies which planned to include Muslim professors, such as Niyazi Berkes, the noted Turkish sociologist, and graduate students from various Islamic countries in equal numbers to those recruited from the West in this innovative learning community. He then politely requested advice on how best to ask the Rockefeller Foundation for a million dollars to help train staff for his new Child Health Clinic. İhsan elicited my fascinated support by his enthusiastic account of plans for this worthy endeavour. However, I told him that his goals were far too ambitious and that I thought he'd be lucky to get a tenth of what he sought from the Rockefeller Foundation, at least initially.

Happily İhsan proved me wrong by obtaining a \$700,000 grant from the Rockefeller Foundation some months later. Thanks to that grant and to İhsan's perspicacity, he chose and sent a select group of young doctors to the US for specialised training during the next few years. On their return, doctors like Mithat Çoruh, Doğan Karan and the late Abdullah Kenanoğlu reinforced İhsan and his initial core

of colleagues. They soon developed their fledgling Child Health Clinic into a Child Health Institute, then transformed it into a separate, second Medical Faculty within Ankara University, which expanded further into the Hacettepe Science Centre, and emerged as the new, separate, multi-faculty Hacettepe University by 1967!

Meanwhile, İhsan had been appointed full Professor of Paediatrics, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, and eventually in succession Rector of Ankara University and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the pioneering new Middle East Technical University, founded in 1961 with U.N. assistance on a huge campus outside Ankara. That university also sprang from modest roots as a U.N. sponsored Architecture and Planning Institute set up in 1956 in the former Social Security Building in Ankara, then moved into a cluster of Quonset huts on the construction site of the new Parliament buildings. The Institute was initially directed by architect Dr Thomas Godfrey and his wife Susan who nurtured it so well that it soon metamorphosed into Middle East Technical University, now a top regional institution simply called METU, or ODTÜ after the Turkish rendering Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi.

İhsan has helped me in many ways and we have collaborated in several activities, some noted below. These primarily concerned education and health, two fields in which İhsan, always ably assisted and encouraged by Ayser, and later by their equally generous children, has made particularly significant contributions to the welfare of Turks, Iraqis and the global community.

Inter alia, in 1967, my colleague Dr John Scott Everton, Director of the Overseas Educational Service (OES), İhsan and I worked intensively in his modest Hacettepe office over two weeks in April to research, plan and negotiate with USAID. The guidelines and agreements from which resulted in Hacettepe's receiving a \$7.5 million loan, and Middle East Technical University a grant of \$2.5 million and a loan of \$4.5 million, each for five years. These, then the largest funds from abroad obtained by any Turkish institution of higher learning, were designed to develop staff, enrich laboratory and library holdings, encourage a reverse brain drain of able Turks teaching abroad by having them return and put their experience and talents to work educating Turks and attracting expatriate teachers and consultants to help

longer term development of what was then the Hacettepe Science Centre but soon became Hacettepe University, and METU. Simultaneously, İhsan, as Chairman of the Board of Middle East Technical University, worked tirelessly with us, Rector Kemal Kurdaş of METU, and key members of the staffs of both institutions to obtain the grant and loan for METU from USAID for similar purposes. Those funds contributed substantially to improving these two leading institutions, and helped produce much of the urgently needed, adequately trained human resources deemed essential for Turkey's manpower requirements over the next decade and beyond, as documented in various OECD, State Planning Organisation, and OES studies.

In 1974, İhsan helped me prepare an article on Turkish universities, including Hacettepe and METU, for *Minerva*; and in 1976 another on Education in Turkey for the *International Encyclopaedia of Education*. In 1981, as Rector of Hacettepe University, İhsan co-sponsored with the University of Connecticut, an International Conference on Improving Co-operation in Development between Academic, Business and Government Leaders held on Hacettepe's downtown Ankara campus. Thanks largely to global respect for İhsan, the President of the OECD, a Vice-President of the Rockefeller Foundation, top specialists from universities such as Princeton and Stanford, the Rectors of each of the then twenty-nine universities in Turkey, senior government officials and key entrepreneurs from the US, Turkey, France and elsewhere, and many leading scholars took part in the landmark conference. It culminated in a luncheon hosted by Admiral Bülent Ulusu, then Turkey's Prime Minister, who spoke warmly of İhsan and his many good works. Conference participants elicited \$30 million in US private investment in Turkey the next year alone and organised the still active Turkish-American Business Council as direct results of that conclave. For the next decade İhsan chaired the new national Council of Higher Education (YÖK), co-ordinating and setting goals and standards for all of Turkey's higher educational institutions. He did so despite complaints by some disgruntled academics nostalgic for their former loosely supervised academic autonomy which had resulted in wasteful practices and inadequate educational productivity which the new Council soon corrected. İhsan was instrumental in the passage of legislation in 1982 permitting the establishment of private foundation-supported universities in Turkey and in the creation of Bilkent University in 1984. He conscientiously resigned from the Council

of Higher Education in 1992 when such previous abuses as the election of Deans and Rectors by their academic colleagues were again legalised despite İhsan's principled objections.

During the spring semester in 1996, I lived on Bilkent's campus whilst a visiting professor in its History Department. The students and faculty were excellent with fine, healthy interaction between them fostered by a plethora of clubs, sports, student activities and periodic campus-wide or smaller gatherings of the Bilkent community.

I enjoyed excellent concerts given by the superb Bilkent symphony and chamber music ensembles. İhsan and Ayser love music and know its healing power well and consequently, Bilkent musicians travel around Turkey giving free public concerts in many provincial towns often bereft of such amenities and are always welcomed with enthusiasm. When Hacettepe awarded me a PhD in International Relations *Honoris causa* in 1997, İhsan and Ayser hosted a memorable dinner for the five honorands in their magnificent home above Bilkent University's impressive suburban campus. These included Idil Biret, the internationally acclaimed pianist and interpreter of Brahms who played for us, and Tomris Türmen, MD, Executive Director, Family and Community Health, WHO. Süleyman Demirel, then Turkey's President, and senior ministers, attended the presentation followed by a reception at Çankaya, the Presidential Mansion, all of which had been kindly arranged by İhsan.

The 1998 annual conference of the Association of Turkish-American Scientists at George Washington University was attended by Ayser, İhsan and their son Ali (award-winning former Professor of Engineering at Columbia, Cornell and Rutgers Universities, now Rector of Bilkent University). It was reported there that Bilkent engineering students had achieved the highest average grades in the demanding US Graduate Record Exam. They surpassed their nearest rivals from Carnegie-Mellon, Stanford, Princeton, Harvard and Yale! That these Bilkent students did so in what to them was a second language underscores Bilkent's excellence and its commitment to first-rate English-medium instruction.

İhsan serves on an Advisory Board of the World Bank Institute where his experience and wisdom continue to benefit many globally.

İhsan and Ayser travelled to Finland this summer of 2003 for Turco-Finnish paediatric meetings, and he continues to serve the International Pediatric Association as Honorary President for life. Their youth and *joie de vivre* are phenomenal and infectious.

May they prosper and their benefactions help others do likewise.

Richard Reid

Studied at Universities of Southern California and Pavia; English and American literature teacher; lycee headmaster Robert College, Istanbul, 1967; Peace Corps country directorships Iran, Morocco, 1971-1975; Director of Management at Save the Children USA, 1976-1980; headed USAID-funded team Uganda 1976-1980; 1980 to 1996 at UNICEF in various capacities including special consultant UNICEF-UK National Committee. Since late 1990s has taught humanities and international relations at Bilgi University, Istanbul.



Richard Reid with İhsan Doğramacı

“HOW D’YOU LIKE THAT?”

Richard Reid

Lecturer, Bilgi University, Istanbul

It was July 8, 1985. I was about to take the speaker’s microphone in the main hall of the Interior Ministry in Ankara, and İhsan Doğramacı was sitting next to me. Out in front of us were the governors of Turkey’s seventy-three provinces, the masters of everything the government did on the ground from the border of Edirne, in the northwest, to Hakkari, 1,200 miles away in the east.

The governors were the audience, brought to the capital to get their marching orders for the national immunisation campaign we were about to launch. They were the key. Orders on whatever happened in the campaign in their provinces – logistics, timing, personnel, reporting – would all cascade from them to the *kaymakams* in the districts to the *muhtars* in the towns and villages.

Bringing in all of the governors was quite a feat. It would give the campaign a huge profile. People were saying that the governors hadn’t all been gathered in one place since Atatürk founded the Republic.

There was an explanation, people said. Hoca Bey was quite often able to make things like this happen.

Hoca Bey, or simply Hoca, meaning ‘teacher’, was what most people called the man sitting next to me.

He caught my eye as he looked out over the hall. “How d’you like that?” he asked with a grin.

“I like it,” I said. “My God, they’re all here!”

My mouth was dry, and I was unsure of my address. Anxiety was fitting. I would

be speaking to the governors in Turkish. They were waiting.

“Go ahead,” said İhsan Doğramacı.

I made my way through the speech, and from what I could see none of the governors winced when I fractured the pronunciation.

İhsan Bey followed me at the microphone. He spoke with no notes, and as he spoke the governors began straightening up in their seats, and I saw some of them taking notes. Turkey would do this, he said, to show the world that a big, populous country, with difficult terrain and 30,000 scattered villages, could vaccinate four-fifths or more of its under-fives in a period of four months, and document it. By now he had the majority of them nodding in readiness. ‘For sure,’ one said aloud. ‘We’ll do it.’ ‘Yes,’ said others.

The Interior Minister spoke last, making it clear that the campaign was a top priority. The Prime Minister would be following it. Three rounds and no excuses, he said. This was what they had to do.

And, in the three months between September and December, 1985, they did it. Children were enumerated door to door. More than four million under-fives, 81% of the age group in Turkey, were vaccinated with seven shots each. Infant and child mortality dropped dramatically in the months that followed. Independent surveys a year later, by WHO, USAID, and the American Public Health Association would show that an estimated 22,500 child deaths and 7,500 cases of paralytic polio had been averted by the campaign.

It is clear that this achievement was mostly due to political will – the leveraging of it that harnessed the governors and finally 370,000 government workers and private Turks, to the campaign. After the initial launch, even the doubters conceded that İhsan Doğramacı resembled a force of nature in creating political will. But looking back, one can see that the campaign was not a sure thing until the very end – political will can fade fast.

People worried after the first round that the campaign would run out of steam, would falter as fatigue set in, and the winter months blanketed a good part of the country with snow. How to sustain the effort?

Early on, İhsan Bey expressed what seemed to some an extravagant idea. There was a way to make sure the campaign succeeded. We would draw on national pride by making the campaign an open exhibit for a stream of visiting delegations. After all, the whole world was sitting up and paying attention to the child-survival effort, and Turkey was at the cutting edge, wasn't it? Invite countries from abroad, the bigger the better, and let them go out and see how national mobilisation can be achieved and how it is organised: their health and information ministers; their main aides; their top level advisers. Of course it will take work and funds, but we'll manage it.

We did manage it. İhsan Bey hosted about half of the delegates under his own roof. Nine delegations came, some sixty top ranking officials, from countries representing close to a third of the world's population: China, Indonesia, Nigeria, Bangladesh, Egypt, and Vietnam among them.

I remember standing with İhsan Bey on November 25 that year at the reception for the third - round launching, watching those delegations file past to shake hands with the President, Kenan Evren, and the Prime Minister, Turgut Özal. We had reports in from provinces that made it look as if hitting 80% was, barring acts of God, a foregone conclusion.

As we watched, İhsan Bey's face lit up. "How d'you like that?" he asked.

"Not bad at all," I said. "The trouble is how can we stop here?"

"Stop?"

"I mean, what do we do after this campaign, with everyone's adrenalin up?"

"Oh, we won't stop! You never stop."

We didn't, and he hasn't. In Turkey we went on to a national oral re-hydration campaign, and then yet another campaign, this time on acute respiratory infections.

Around and between those campaigns, İhsan Doğramacı put Bilkent University and the International Children's Centre on the map, and since then he has galvanised so many local and global paediatric actions and other efforts for children that I've lost track.

"Stop? You never stop, Richard," he said.

Perla D Santos
Ocampo

Fellow, Philippine Paediatric Society; President of International Pediatric Association, 1989-1992; Chairman, Association of Pediatric Societies of the Southeast Asian Region (APSSEAR); Member: WHO Expert Advisory on Maternal and Child Health; WHO Technical Advisory Group for Control of Diarrhoeal Diseases. Currently President of National Academy of Science and Technology (NAST), Philippines; University Professor and Professor Emeritus of University of Philippines, former Regent and Chancellor of the University of the Philippines. Over 200 papers and several books published. National and international awards, honours and citations.



Perla D Santos Ocampo

BELOVED PAEDIATRICIAN AND FRIEND

Perla D Santos Ocampo

President, National Academy of Science and Technology, The Philippines

One of the awards I treasure most is the First İhsan Doğramacı Medal and Prize for Paediatric Education given in Cairo, Egypt, in 1995, during the XXI International Congress of Paediatrics.

The recognition was given in honour of an eminent Turkish paediatrician and educator with whom I had the rare privilege of working in several projects under the auspices of the International Pediatric Association, the World Health Organisation and UNICEF.

Undoubtedly, he has served as a powerful force in the betterment of the well-being and health of children all over the world.

In an interview with him in the *Turkish Daily News*, Doğramacı said: "For me, there are two important things in life: one is education and the other is health. I tried to do my best in both areas." It is with admiration that we look at his unceasing devotion to advancing these two vital causes.

Indeed, the reformation of the system of higher education in general, and medical education, in particular, and of health care in Turkey can be attributed immensely to the ideals, vision, doggedness and uncompromising faith of İhsan Doğramacı.

Apart from applying the knowledge and expertise he gained in the US and other western countries to improve the state of education and health in Turkey, Doğramacı gave the majority of his time, effort and his family's resources to establish several facilities, and institute major reforms. This he accomplished even in the face of strong opposition from threatened university and hospital officials who had become entrenched for so long in a monopolistic system of governance.

During his thirty years of experience in Turkish universities, he came face to face with the shortcomings of Turkish university administration, especially when he headed the Council of Higher Education. Recognising the need to build up a cadre of qualified and competent teaching staff as a basic essential, he sent a large number of graduates for postgraduate and specialised training at prestigious centres of learning abroad who were to be appointed to universities across the country upon their return.

He always saw things in a wider perspective. He encouraged research and led the establishment of higher centres of learning. He believed that universities in various categories should be managed individually and not conform to one single system of governance.

In 1967, he began to plan Bilkent University, Turkey's first private university. This has been recognised by foreign universities as a centre of excellence and a model for others.

As a paediatrician, Professor Dođramacı's sphere of influence is worldwide. He established the first Children's Health Centre in Ankara between 1957 and 1958. This was followed by four more health centres in 1961. In 1963, he founded Hacettepe Medical School, today's leading medical school in Turkey and one of Turkey's leading universities with two campuses in Ankara.

He contributed to the activities of UNICEF, having been a member of its Executive Board since 1960. He founded the UNICEF National Committee in Turkey which launched the successful children's vaccination campaign of 1985.

In 1968, he was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the International Pediatric Association (IPA) and he continued in the IPA as the Executive Director until 1992 when he was elected Honorary President for life. As such he has been and will always be the inspiration of our child-caring doctors worldwide.

His concern for children, especially those who have less in life, was manifested by the various activities of the IPA, which focused on children in developing countries.

Because of this, he prevailed upon me to preside over the XVII International Congress of Paediatrics in Manila in 1983. This subsequently led to IPA having its first woman President in 1989, this time demonstrating his genteel and gallant esteem for women.

His activities in the field of community health attracted the attention of the World Health Organisation. At the young age of thirty-one, he signed the Constitution of WHO and today is the only living signatory of that document. His relationship with the world health body has flourished since then. He headed the Turkish delegation to the annual World Health Assemblies in Geneva for six years, served on the WHO Executive Board from 1979 to 1982, besides being a member of various other WHO consultative and advisory committees on maternal and child health. He served for thirty years on the WHO Expert Advisory Panel on the Development of Human Resources for Health.



Perla D Santos Ocampo with İhsan Doğramacı

His tough and demanding schedules as a paediatrician, university administrator, researcher and educator did not prevent him from engaging in his other passions, such as music and learning foreign languages. In his desire to instil in the students the same passion, he built facilities to develop and nurture their artistic and cultural talents.

A confirmed believer in team work, Professor Dođramacı applies the principle of leadership by example. His management style, his very own, has been paternalistic and yet democratic, instinctive and yet well thought out, proactive and yet decisive, visionary and yet action-oriented.

Recognition comes easily for a brilliant person endowed with such remarkable attributes. He has received more than 200 national and international awards including honorary doctoral degrees from universities, decorations from a number of countries, and honorary membership and positions from international academies and organisations.

Throughout his sterling career, he was faced with many setbacks but he never lost faith. He struggled to overcome all the obstacles, believing that 'in life, you have to believe that what you are doing is right and you simply cannot fail'.

A blessing and an inspiration who devotedly shares his deep commitment to service is his lovely wife, Ayser, who herself has become very much involved with projects for the welfare of the world's children.

Professor İhsan Dođramacı, may Almighty God grant you continuing good health.

Burhan Say

MD University of Istanbul, 1946; Fellow in Paediatric Haematology, Temple University, Philadelphia, 1953-54; Senior Research Associate Clinical Genetics, Harvard University, Boston, MA, USA, 1966-68. Fulbright Scholar; Assistant Professor Paediatrics, Meharry Medical College, Nashville, USA 1954-57; Instructor in Paediatrics, Ankara University Hacettepe Children's Hospital 1958-60; Associate Professor, 1960-64; Professor of Paediatrics, 1965-73; Clinical Professor of Paediatrics, University of Oklahoma, 1974-present; Director, H.A. Chapman Institute of Medical Genetics, University of Oklahoma, 1974-present. Authored 275 articles and four books.



Burhan Say

GREAT ORGANISER, GREAT TEACHER

Burhan Say

H.A. Chapman Institute of Medical Genetics, Tulsa, Oklahoma, USA

I first met İhsan Doğramacı when I was leaving for the United States for further training in paediatrics. He was new to the teaching staff of the department of paediatrics of the school of medicine, University of Ankara. I was told that he had trained in the USA and I thought he could advise me before I left Turkey. I had not had any previous contact with him since I had trained as a paediatrician in another hospital. Because he brought many technical advances to the care of sick children such as novel treatment methods for children with diarrhoea, he was already very well known among the paediatricians in Ankara.

Upon my return to Turkey in 1957, I was pleasantly surprised to find that a new hospital for children was about to open its doors. After one visit to the institution, Hacettepe Children's Hospital, I knew this was the place for me to work. Doğramacı brought two American paediatricians, William G. Klingberg and Joe Wray to train a select group of young Turkish physicians in paediatrics, many of whom later on became prominent educators themselves. I was fortunate to see the growth of Hacettepe Children's Hospital first into a medical school and then to a full-fledged University all within a relatively short period of time. My contributions to these developments were mostly in the areas of research and establishment of various paediatric sub-specialties. I became more involved in paediatric training when Dr Klingberg returned to the US in 1959.

Now when I look back on these years of growth and development of many magnificent institutions, including Bilkent University, I realise how lucky I was to be associated with them and to have made some contributions myself. I must however make it clear that total credit goes to İhsan Doğramacı, who has my deepest admiration for all he has done in Turkey. He is the greatest organiser I have ever met. I also certainly believe that he is a great teacher and an unselfish person who taught me many things during the sixteen years that I collaborated with him. I feel that I am a better and more mature person thanks to his influence on me.

With regard to reminiscences, I have quite a few of them, as you can imagine. I will only mention one of them since it reflects Doğramacı's quick thinking. One evening, a few staff members and I were having an administrative meeting with him. The secretary told us that an old man was insisting on seeing Dr Doğramacı. When he was told that Dr Doğramacı was in a meeting he said he would sit and wait for him until the meeting was over no matter how late it would be. At that point Dr Doğramacı said, "All right, let us invite him in."

The old man came in and hugged Dr Doğramacı and said that he wanted to meet him so that he could personally thank him for building such a great Children's Hospital. He added that when he had brought in his grandson a few days earlier he was about to die but now they were taking him home in good health. He then added that he was hoping that one of these days someone would build a statue of him made of pure gold and erect it in front of the hospital. Dr Doğramacı was of course very touched but said he would rather not see such a thing happen and added, "I would not mind having a stone statue because a gold one would very likely be stolen the same night." The old man liked Doğramacı's answer too and hugged him again and said, "Okay, let's have a pure stone one."

Doğramacı is a restless builder. Before he completes a project he starts thinking what else he should do to provide for a better educational environment for Turkish youth. In discussing his incredible successes, one should remember that one of the reasons for his success is the unflappable support of his wife, Mrs Ayser Doğramacı and his children; I mentioned this in a few meetings previously and I know that Doğramacı is in full agreement with me on this matter.

Finally, I have occasionally been asked what will happen to all these great institutions built by Doğramacı after he departs this planet. My answer is that I believe that all of them will continue to get better and better over the years, but I am sure that without the contagiously exciting personality, determination and leadership of Doğramacı, they will never be the same.

Many thanks for permitting me to express my gratitude to one of the greatest men I have ever had the pleasure of working with.

Jane G. Schaller

Karp Professor of Paediatrics, Tufts University School of Medicine; Former Adjunct Professor of Diplomacy, Fletcher School of Law & Diplomacy; serves on Executive Committee of the Section on International Child Health of American Academy of Pediatrics, as American Academy of Pediatrics representative to UNICEF, and President of IPA; has worked with numerous organisations concerning academics, child health, and child rights. Honours include Amelia Earhart and Marian Ropes awards; awarded title of Distinguished Professor.



Jane G. Schaller

MEMORIES OF İHSAN DOĞRAMACI

Jane G. Schaller

President, International Pediatric Association

I first encountered İhsan Doğramacı over the issue of children's rights. I had had little to do with international paediatrics until I was invited to lecture on rheumatology at the 1986 IPA Congress in Hawaii. At that time, I had become concerned about children's rights after a trip to South Africa in 1985 on behalf of Tufts University. It seemed to me that violations of children's rights had a great impact on child health, and as such should be appropriately addressed by the international paediatric community. I suggested this to the 1986 IPA congress programme committee (which was composed of my American friends), but was politely informed that this topic was 'too political' and that I should stick to rheumatology. So, accompanied by my son George and a few of my stalwart paediatric friends, including Sam Katz and Mary Ellen Avery, during the Congress I gave a private session on children's rights which was sparsely attended. Then I started trying to get this topic on the 1989 IPA Congress programme in Paris. Children's rights did not make that programme either, but our French colleagues arranged for a separate meeting which was, as I recall, held at UNESCO. At the 1992 IPA Congress in Brazil, with the help of UNICEF, a time was finally allotted for a session on children's rights; however, somehow this session did not appear on the official programme, so no one came except the speakers. But at this 1992 Brazil Congress I finally had a chance to speak with İhsan about children's rights and my concern that the world paediatric community should address these issues. And İhsan, with his dear friend James Grant in tow, lent a sympathetic ear. So, finally, at the 1995 Cairo IPA Congress, İhsan and Bob Haggerty arranged for me to give a special talk to the IPA Standing Committee and Council of National Delegates about issues of children and war and children's rights, and how the paediatric community should raise its voice on these matters which were adversely affecting the health of so many children around the world. And at this 1995 meeting in Cairo, I finally got to know İhsan firsthand, to meet Ayser, and to learn what wonderful and interesting human beings they are.

I expected İhsan to be somewhat formidable, but in fact I found that he was extremely good company, full of stories and jokes and enjoyable conversation. His wide knowledge of many fields fascinated me, particularly music, literature, philosophy, and history. He has been a gracious and generous friend ever since. There are few things I enjoy more than listening to some of İhsan's stories: his times in Boston as a student, his first children's clinic, his travails with Turkish educational reform, his insights into Middle Eastern history, and of course all the verbal history of the IPA over his many years with our organisation. My very favourites are his and Ayser's account of their enormously perilous and improbable exodus from Iraq to the United States, via almost every other country on earth by land and air and sea, during the height of the Second World War, and of course the marvellous 'Bon Appetit' joke which still makes me laugh every time anyone innocently uses that term at a dinner party or restaurant.

İhsan deserves great credit for his labours for the IPA in the years following the Second World War. While he was at Boston Children's Hospital in the 1940s, he was taught by Charlie Janeway, the Professor of Paediatrics at Harvard and the Head of the Children's Hospital. Professor Janeway was also a leader of the IPA, and indeed was the person who suggested that İhsan be given a major role in the organisation. Charlie Janeway was also my professor when I attended Harvard Medical School some years later, so I and İhsan and Bob Haggerty all shared the same mentor. İhsan kept up the tradition of the IPA, and had the foresight to expand the IPA from an organisation of European and American paediatricians to an organisation which now includes all of the regional paediatric societies and paediatricians of nearly all countries of the world. He has also been a leader in broadening the concept of paediatrics and child health to include not only physical illness, but also physical wellness and social and psychological health.

İhsan has done many other things for which I admire him greatly. Time does not permit their detail here, but they include his important and historic roles in the establishment of both the World Health Organisation and UNICEF and his many years of service to these organisations, his founding of a children's hospital and two universities, his love of arts and sciences and particularly of music, his accomplishments

in reforming the university curricula in Turkey, his preservation and broadening of the concept of the International Children's Centre when it was moved to Ankara in recent years, and of course his amazing talent with languages.

İhsan probably deserves the most credit, however, for choosing one of the world's very best people as his wife, the beautiful Ayser. Were more human beings like Ayser, the world would be a much better place indeed!

One particularly fond memory I have of İhsan entails his visit to the Fletcher School of Law & Diplomacy at Tufts University in 1999, while I was there as an Adjunct Professor of International Diplomacy. İhsan captivated the Dean, the senior faculty, and the graduate students of the school with a marvellous lunchtime talk on the future of medical science. It made me proud as a paediatrician to see a paediatrician who could make all of these lawyers and diplomats sit up and pay attention to important ideas coming from our world of children. I was also very touched during that visit that İhsan and Ayser remembered exactly where they had lived in Boston in the 1940s. We visited their first apartment and the house they moved to later, and they shared many stories about their young family and life and times in Boston so many years ago. They actually had lived then very close to the site of my Brookline home today.

It has been such a pleasure to know you, İhsan and Ayser! My life has been much richer because of you, and I know that you have made the larger world a better place by your presence.

Many more happy years to you both!

For İhsan Doğramacı with Our Thanks and Admiration

Jane G. Schaller

On Behalf of the International Pediatric Association

İhsan Doğramacı decided in his youth
To become a paediatrician in search of truth,
And fortune smiled upon his life
When beautiful Ayser became his wife.

Soon they crossed the perilous sea
To Boston Children's Hospital and Harvard University -
Then back to Turkey - where İhsan moved with stealth
And founded an Institute for Child Health.

And then he moved farther along his way
With Hacettepe University and Children's Hospital in his sway.
In his leisure time he led the Turkish Council on Higher Education
Devising a modern curriculum for Turkish graduation.

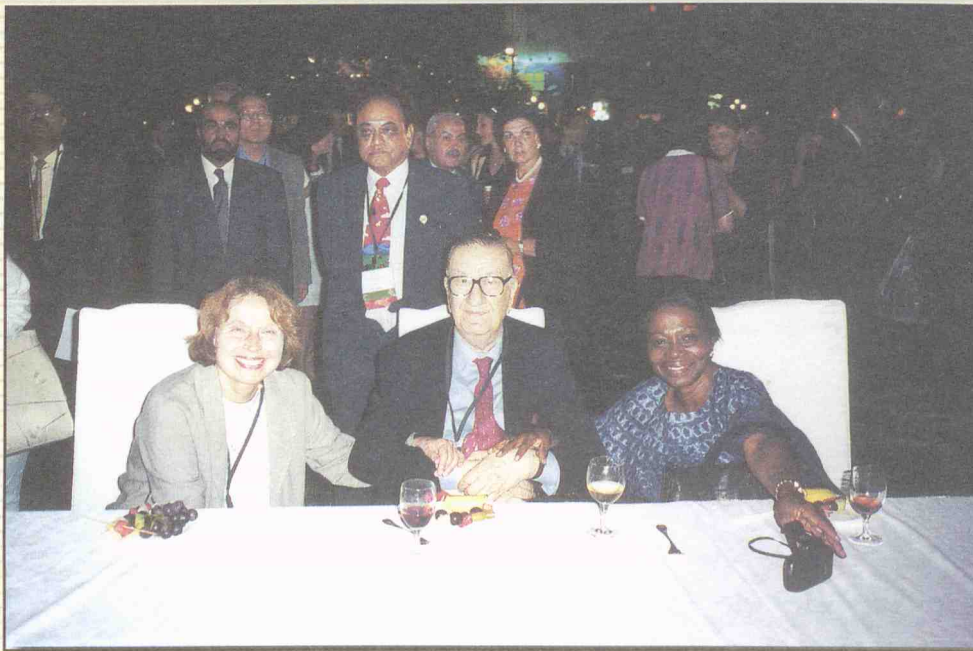
And then he saw with clarity
The need for a new university -
Which he built in a most deserted place -
Bilkent - Now a sparkling urban space.

And Bilkent University filled up fast
With arts and science and knowledge vast,
And students seeking to learn more
From distinguished faculty galore.

Somehow he found time along his way
To rescue and nurture the IPA -
For which - the IPA will be
Grateful in perpetuity.

Dear İhsan - from us - our admiration
For your vast fine works and administration!
Our gratitude will have no end
For such a true and generous friend!

İhsan - our very best to you
And very best to Ayser too!!
May happiness fill your every year
And friendships warm you far and near!



Jane Schaller, İhsan Doğramacı and IPA President-Elect Adenike Grange

Stanford J. Shaw
Exel Kural Shaw

Received BA and MA in British History at Stanford, 1952-1952; MA and PhD in Islamic and Middle Eastern History at Princeton, 1955, 1957. Studied Istanbul University, 1955-1956. Served as Assistant and Associate Professor of Turkish History at Harvard University, 1957-1968; Professor of Turkish History at the University of California Los Angeles, 1968-1998, now Professor Emeritus. Since 1998, Professor of Modern Turkish History at Bilkent University. Author of numerous books and articles mainly on Ottoman and Turkish history. Received a Medal of Honour from the President of Turkey, Süleyman Demirel (*Liyakat Madalyası*), 1998.



Stanford J. Shaw

PhD, Harvard University; Professor of History, California State University, Northridge, 1968 to 1998; co-author with Stanford J. Shaw of *History of the Ottoman Empire and Modern Turkey* vol. 2; *Reform, Revolution and Republic: The Rise of Modern Turkey, 1808-1975*. History Book Club Selection, 1977-1979.



Ezel Kural Shaw

A WORLD FIGURE

Stanford J. Shaw

Professor of Modern Turkish History, Bilkent University, Ankara

Ezel Kural Shaw

Visiting Professor of Humanities, Bilkent University, Ankara

How can one bring out the accomplishments and achievements of İhsan Doğramacı, respectfully and affectionately referred to by many as Hoca Bey? The four score and ten years that have gone by since his birth in Erbil in what is now northern Iraq have touched more than the shores of the Euphrates: he is a world figure whose contributions to the service of humanity extend to the many corners of Planet Earth.

Perhaps his choice of a career as a paediatrician tells the story most succinctly. He opted to work in the field of medical science, where through his studies and dedication he would contribute to the treatment and well-being of children, regardless of background, race, religion. He brought compassion to his work, and doubtless a sense of humour that helped his patients as well as himself through decisive moments. His ability to communicate in different languages proliferated as he moved into different cultural and linguistic communities: from his native Turkish and Arabic, he went on to acquire proficiency in English, German, and French. He never turned his back on opportunities to familiarise himself with languages that would seem obscure to others. Not a diplomat by career, he has been a formidable figure in smoothing foreign relations, especially in the service of humanitarian goals and better inter-communal understanding. His medical background and career have served him well in preparing him to serve humanity.

Perhaps humble in the words he uses to describe himself, Hoca Bey exudes a strong personality. As he puts it, his hobby is establishing universities. Having had extensive experience in the reform and renovation of existing medical schools and facilities, and being a born innovator and educator, he went on to establish in Ankara Hacettepe University in the sixties and Bilkent University two decades later. It is

rumoured that he is looking for a new site: he has dreams, nay plans, for getting another one started in Thrace. . . What will it be like? We will have to wait and see. One thing is sure: he will not repeat himself. He will develop a new model.

To those who wonder why Bilkent University does not have a medical faculty, one might venture to say that that wish was fulfilled at Hacettepe. Another answer might be that Hoca Bey, having coped with applied science, having wed research and application in his revolutionising medical practice in Turkey, is now encouraging theory- and research-oriented science, where latest developments in Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, and Molecular Biology may coalesce at a point beyond technology, to service humanity and – why not? – the Nobel Prize. Hoca Bey has vision, not just dreams. Observation, experience, new avenues, bold moves, and trust in something beyond himself, the future of humanity.

He is an educator, a manager, an astute and far-sighted business person perceptive of many issues and angles. His power of concentration, single-mindedness in carrying out a project – whether it is mastering a new language or working out the bureaucratic wrinkles that delay fulfilment of this or that plan – leave an impression of being invincible. Is he uninhibited, as some claim, or decisive and determined and self-confident? A complex personality, yes, but one who is equally at ease conversing with toddlers, musicians, academics, students, parents. It is difficult to miss the gleam in his eye as he waits for an answer to a question or responds to one. He personally plans the menu for his feasts, for a dozen guests or for sixty, and shows interest in whether the guests enjoyed the fare. He is the master with a sharp eye for detail, and at the same time the Master of Ceremonies as eager to please his guests as a boy of ten at his first recital. The child in Hoca Bey reminds one of the famous pictures of Einstein, sticking out his tongue. Genius knows no bounds.

One wing of the senior Dođramacı residence at Bilkent, is a personal museum where different honours bestowed on İhsan Dođramacı are on display. Honorary degrees and medals and certificates and colourful and impressive academic regalia fill glass cases along the walls and table tops in the spacious set of rooms. Near the entrance is a certificate of connoisseurship of wine: a very appropriate reminder not

only of his finely developed gourmet taste, but also a symbol of his living life with gusto.

An individual is part of a community, sometimes a community that can be represented as many circles. The nuclear circle for Hoca Bey, as one peeks through the curtain that separates public and private life, is his family. The graceful, charming, and, above all, intellectually alert and active Mrs İhsan Doğramacı, Ayser Hanımefendi, has been and is the perfect partner for Hoca Bey. Companion, wife, mother, grandmother, supervisor of detail, calm and collected and determined, and perfect hostess on all occasions. Ayser Hanımefendi makes it possible, it seems, for Hoca Bey to dream, plan, reform, innovate and shape the future. She is much more than a support system: she is an inspiring presence that fortifies and channels the dreams.

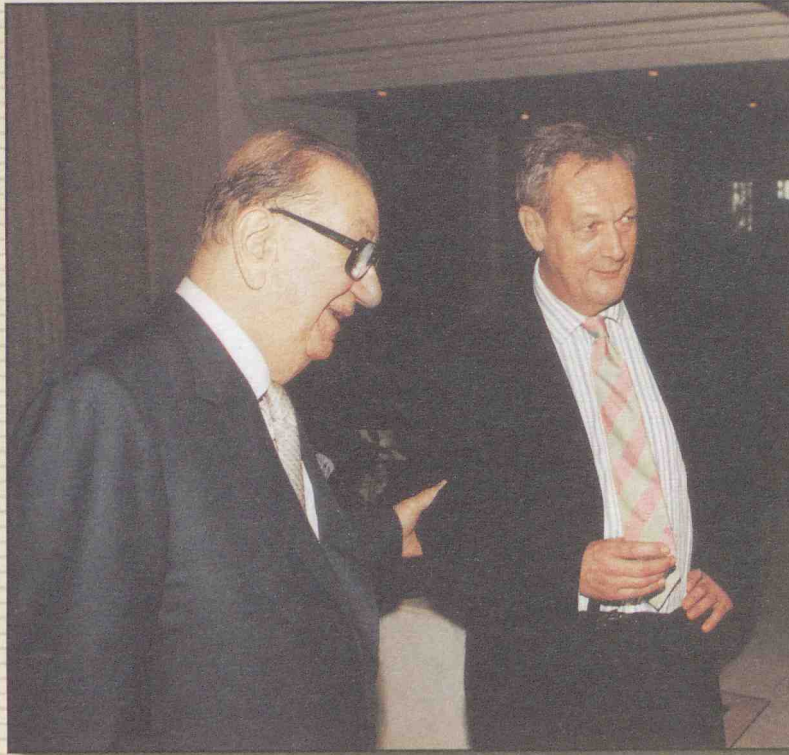
Would a series of anecdotes do justice to describing the personality of İhsan Doğramacı? Most likely, we each have different images of him, depending on when he heard of him, when we met him, and how the image keeps evolving. We see aspects of him in his family, both immediate and extended, including the Bilkent family. The dream for a better human future, one that can learn to live in peace, continues.



Ezel and Stanford Shaw

Norman Stone

Born Glasgow, 1941. Educated Cambridge and Vienna. Lecturer German and Russian History Cambridge 1965-84; Professor of Modern History Oxford, 1984-1997, when appointed Professor of International Relations and Director of Russian Centre Bilkent. Publications on Russia 1914-1918 and Germany 1880-1940, forthcoming book *The Atlantic Revival 1970-1990* (Random House). Frequent contributor to British press; and, on Turkey, for *The Wall Street Journal* and the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*.



Norman Stone and İhsan Doğramacı

EVEN HIS ONE-TIME OPPONENTS ADMIT THAT HE WAS RIGHT

Norman Stone

Professor of International Relations, Bilkent University, Ankara

Most western academics nowadays, at least in Europe, will roll their eyes when the question comes up of state universities. Each appears to be unhappy in the same way. *Tiers-mondistes* says Alain Besançon of the French ones – too many students, ugly buildings, no books in the library, student demonstrations to order. Many academics will agree that privatisation is the only answer, but there are few instances of success in that. It takes entrepreneurial flair of a very high order. With Bilkent University outside Ankara, İhsan Doğramacı displayed this to such a degree that even his one-time opponents will admit that they were wrong, twenty years ago, not to appreciate what was being done. From a modest start two decades ago, Bilkent has established itself as one of the three or four outstanding universities in Turkey. It has aimed very high indeed; and to guarantee international status it teaches in English. Be it said at the outset that Turkey had some very distinguished places of higher learning on the international map; in the 1930s Istanbul University was probably the best one in the world, for Turkey took in foreigners (headed by Albert Einstein, Béla Bartók and Paul Hindemith) and used them very sensibly. The disadvantage of backwardness was easily displaced by the advantage of being able to learn from others. Turks took their place as of right at various international levels – Doğramacı at WHO is an obvious instance – and were well respected.

However, enlightened regimes are often condemned by their own success. If you make people literate, and enable their children to survive through medical improvement (which was İhsan Doğramacı's initial contribution to his country's welfare) you then have rural migration, rising expectations, political instability and a demographic problem. By the 1970s, as President Demirel complained, Turkey was adding to herself in a single year the population of Denmark, and should therefore not be judged by the standards of more settled climes. Turkey had been ahead of South Korea or Taiwan in the Fifties. Two decades later, GDP *per capita* reflected

the considerable excess of *capita*, though it also reflected deep political divisions and financial policies. Inflation is one of the great enemies of education, and in the late 1970s the university institutions that had been the country's pride were all suffering. Scholars of the old European liberal tradition were bewildered as their institutions descended into civil war. By the late 70s, twenty people were being killed every day, and the great Middle East Technical University, set up with generous American help, was often shut down.

İhsan Doğramacı had already diagnosed the problem; he had set up a private university in the 70s with high medical concentration (for which of course students would pay fees, and foundations contribute) under a sympathetic government. As happened everywhere else, the proponents of state universities were powerful and jealous of their monopoly. An unsympathetic government worked on the new university, Hacettepe, in the usual ways: harsh inspections and utility costs. Professor Doğramacı just gave it formally to the state. In 1980, the Turkish confusions resulted in a military coup. Most such are frivolous and brutal. This one was not: the generals intended to restore electoral democracy and soon did. But along the way the politicians who succeeded had listened to İhsan Doğramacı. To set up a private university does mean some sympathy from the state: 'a green field site' (south-west of Ankara: in winter, five years after the university's foundation, there were wolves) and a fair proportion of the public research budget. But thereafter the work has to be done by private hands. Bilkent started off in 1984 with small beginnings, and the concrete structures of the early years contrast sharply with the much more imposing and durable ones that followed when Bilkent took off. It took off as the Eighties did, to the vast surprise of their many enemies in all countries. Bilkent's model was frankly American, in other words a mixture of fee-paying and foundation money. The second needed adaptation to Turkish circumstances, and an ingenious answer was found. The university established its own enterprises, and the profits accrued to it. The money has been well managed.

Of course the country's recovery helped. The firms – furniture, construction, paper, even hotels – flourished. Besides – a fact that seems to escape the managers of so many western universities – if there is a university around, people want to live in its

shade, and property values climb. Bilkent has created an entire town, complete with a huge shopping mall and sports centre. Its orchestral concerts are part of the capital's cultural scene (itself a product of the best the West could then offer – the founders of Glyndebourne, Dame Ninette de Valois, even Pavarotti). The modern flats of Bilkent sell for prices that would not be out of line with Madrid or Barcelona. Thus a 'virtuous spiral' has grown up, but the university was also able to take advantage of a great social change in Turkey. An 80s 'thatcherite' class, in the Turkish case the Anatolian small-town, as against the state and the Istanbul establishment, prospered, as its equivalents did in England and the United States with economic liberalism, and wanted its sons to do management or its daughters tourism. They also liked the idea of the teaching being in English, as Turkey became more and more part of the West. In the 80s, exports were the success story (and, despite problems, that is still true). Why not, if they could and would pay fees rather than expect everything from the ministry of education? They would of course also pay for languages or political science – anything, so long as it counted as practical. Freed from the financial restrictions of the state establishments, Bilkent could attract the best Turkish scholars, and could also offer generous scholarships to students whose parents could not pay the fees. As in many places in the USA, graduate studies were in effect entirely subsidised. Initially, one aim was to establish, rapidly, a good reputation on the natural-scientific side. This was done by offering salaries that would bring back from abroad some of Turkey's best. Another aim was frankly elitist, as enemies would call it. The science faculty accepted only fifty students every year, concentrated a great deal of money on them, and exploited connections with the best American counterparts to provide the best education in the country for talented chemists, physicists, engineers. Management was particularly well handled, with the best available technology to link Bilkent with the best American places.

Although Turkey looks mainly west, the most sympathetic observers are Russian. Bilkent had a compliment: being noticed for its achievements, in a Russian book (ed. N. G. Kireyev, Moscow 2002) called *Turkey between Europe and Asia*: its 10,000 students being regarded as an essential component of the country's would-be leadership. The same writers also note that Turkey sends 25,000 students each year to the West, and appreciate Bilkent's large share. It is a considerable compliment,

and well deserved by the extraordinary founder (and his son, the present Rector). In the world of higher education, the road to nowhere is paved with good ideas; even Humboldt, when he set up the then model for universities at Berlin, said he had never known a class of people so difficult to deal with as academics: rancorous, wordy, vain, trees-for-wood men. How difficult it is to steer an orchestra of academics, politicians, businessmen, bureaucrats (some out to sabotage) and to set up the administrative structures, especially with such a multifarious financial side: the task would be way beyond most people's capacities, and you could very easily argue that the men who manage the great American universities get their often remarkable results only because the American tax-favoured foundation regime makes life easier for them. Starting from infinitely less, İhsan Doğramacı has carried through a project that should be studied by any European anxious to stop the dismal process of devaluation that has been affecting even some of the great establishments of the West. *Ex oriente lux*, we might say.

K. Evet Texcan

Children in His Heart, Youth on His Mind

Born in Istanbul in 1949. Graduated from Galatasaray High School and the University of Istanbul, Faculty of Economics. He started to work for the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1973. His most recent foreign posting was as ambassador to Baku. Currently working as Director-General at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



K. Ecvet Tezcan

İHSAN DOĞRAMACI'S REVENGE

K. Ecvet Tezcan

Director-General, Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Representing Turkey in the Republic of Azerbaijan was an unprecedented honour. I would like to share with you a memory that highlights that honour and tell you how dear Professor Doğramacı is seen not only by the leaders but also by the people of another country – Azerbaijan.

One day in the spring of 2000, I visited the Azerbaijani Association of Sculptors to meet the famous sculptors who had their studios there. I noticed a rather large building behind the studios; they told me it was the studio where the big statues and monuments ordered by the government were made. They also told me that a very special statue was being moulded and they would only let me see this statue, which was being made secretly, if I promised not to tell anyone, and especially not the President, Haydar Aliyev, who was planning to send the statue to Ankara as a surprise. When we entered, I saw the frame of a statue of Professor Doğramacı standing in the middle of the studio. When I returned home, I phoned Professor Doğramacı and told him about the surprise President Aliyev was preparing for him. That statue is now standing in the grounds of Bilkent University.

When Professor Doğramacı came, invited by President Haydar Aliyev, to Baku that same year to celebrate his 85th birthday, he did not say anything to the President about the surprise, but concealed his knowledge of the statue.

On his birthday Baku's Respublika Palace, the country's grand concert hall, that seats 2,500 people, was crammed. The Azerbaijani scholars welcomed İhsan Doğramacı, the world-famous Turkish physician and professor, in a way I had never seen before or since. Of course, I had seen the President welcome many famous people and statesmen before, and seen marvellous ceremonies at the Respublika Palace, but I had never witnessed the demonstration of love, the ovation, and the genuine admiration shown to Professor Doğramacı. After his speech 2,500 people gave him an

eight-and-a-half-minute standing ovation. It was repeated again and again, joined by President Aliyev. The programme which had been planned to take one and half hours took two and half hours instead. It is very difficult for me to describe my feelings that evening; the pride of belonging to the same nation as this Turkish scholar who has been received with such love and admiration, not only in Azerbaijan, but in many other places around the world. At the dinner party given the same night at the White House, the Presidential Guest House, in honour of Professor Doğramacı and his wife Ayser Doğramacı, he sang a popular folk song together with President Aliyev, accompanied on piano by Polat Bülbüloğlu, the Minister of Culture. This is another unforgettable memory for me.

Although Professor Doğramacı did not say anything to President Aliyev about the statue in Baku, he took his revenge in the end. When he came to Baku on 10 May, 2001, to celebrate President Aliyev's birthday, he emerged from the plane with a huge crate. He went straight to the Presidential Palace saying he would not show anyone its contents. We all went to the Reception Hall following Professor Doğramacı and the crate. After a little conversation, it was time to open the crate. İhsan Doğramacı moved closer to President Aliyev and opened the crate so that only President Aliyev could see what was inside. In the President's eyes was a look of joyous surprise and amazement. Overcome with emotion, he turned the crate towards us. There, in the crate, was a sixty centimetre high bust of President Aliyev. We all agreed that it was the best bust ever made of the President. That was İhsan Doğramacı's revenge on President Aliyev.

In my diplomatic career, there are many proud moments. Professor Doğramacı granted me such a moment. I know that he has made not only myself but millions of Turks proud of him, and filled with admiration.

Tomris Türmen

Born Istanbul, 1944. Graduated University of Ankara Medical School, 1970; trained New York Medical College; neonatologist/perinatologist, McGill University; Director-General of Maternal and Child Health Care and Family Planning; Deputy Under-secretary of Health; represented Turkey, World Health Assemblies, 1989-1992; Director of Division of Family Health WHO, 1992; Executive Director of Family and Reproductive Health, 1995; Senior Policy Advisor, 1998; Executive Director, Family and Community Health, 2000. Author/co-author of many scientific books and papers.



Tomris Türmen

AN ARCHITECT OF MIRACLES

Tomris Türmen

Special Advisor to the Director-General, World Health Organisation

It is a challenging task to attempt to describe İhsan Doğramacı, an extraordinary individual who possesses a rare quality being both a dreamer and a doer.

I am one of those individuals who have had the privilege of working with him closely to witness his leadership qualities in national and international scientific arenas, in the health and also the education sectors.

His charisma attracts, his convincing power unites all groups and he welcomes everybody to take part in a challenge, all with the objective of improving the health and well-being of children, families and the society he lives in. As the work expands, flourishes and the dream becomes a reality with a life of its own, Professor Doğramacı disappears! He is already involved in another big initiative leading to even bigger teams, realising another big idea. I know of no one, except Mrs Ayser Doğramacı, who can match his galloping speed with such elegance.

Humility is also one of the greatest traits of Professor Doğramacı. What is known, and publicly acknowledged as his achievements, is only the tip of the iceberg. For example, as an international leader in health, he has given a fund to the World Health Organisation and he has supported developing country researchers with fellowships and grants. For years, he refused to attach his name to this prestigious award. It is only recently that he gave his consent and now the prize is called the 'İhsan Doğramacı Family Health Foundation Prize'.

The respect and recognition he has in the international scientific community are impressive. One day in Paris five years ago, we witnessed the closure of the International Children's Centre; the new French Government would not subsidise it. This was an important centre that disseminated the latest knowledge in child health

and trained developing country child-health workers. Suddenly, Professor Dođramacı turned to me and said, “Let us take this centre to Ankara, Turkey.”

My immediate reaction, even as someone who had witnessed the many previous extraordinary initiatives of Hoca Bey was, “Hocam, now this is not possible – how can it be done – how can it be sustained?”

He smiled and in three months we inaugurated the International Children’s Centre in its new location in Ankara, fully functioning and continuing to serve as an internationally recognised centre of excellence.

No book of tributes will describe him fully – his achievements are the greatest tributes to him; and they will continue to inspire future generations.

Meropi
Violaki-Paraskeva

Children in His Heart, Youth on His Mind

Doctor of Medicine, University of Athens; Master of Public Health, Harvard. Employment: Ministry of Social Services, Athens; first woman Director-General, Civil Service. Several times chief delegate of Greece, World Health Assembly and WHO Regional Committee for Europe; Member of Executive Board, WHO 1976-1979 and 1991-1994, Vice-Chairman for the period 1993-1994; first woman President of the World Health Assembly, 1981. Honours and awards include Gold Cross of the Order of Charity and Social Welfare, and the WHO Léon Bernard medal.



Dr Meropi Violaki-Paraskeva awarding the WHO Léon Bernard Foundation Prize.

TO THE NOBLE AIMS YOU PURSUE

Meropi Violaki-Paraskeva

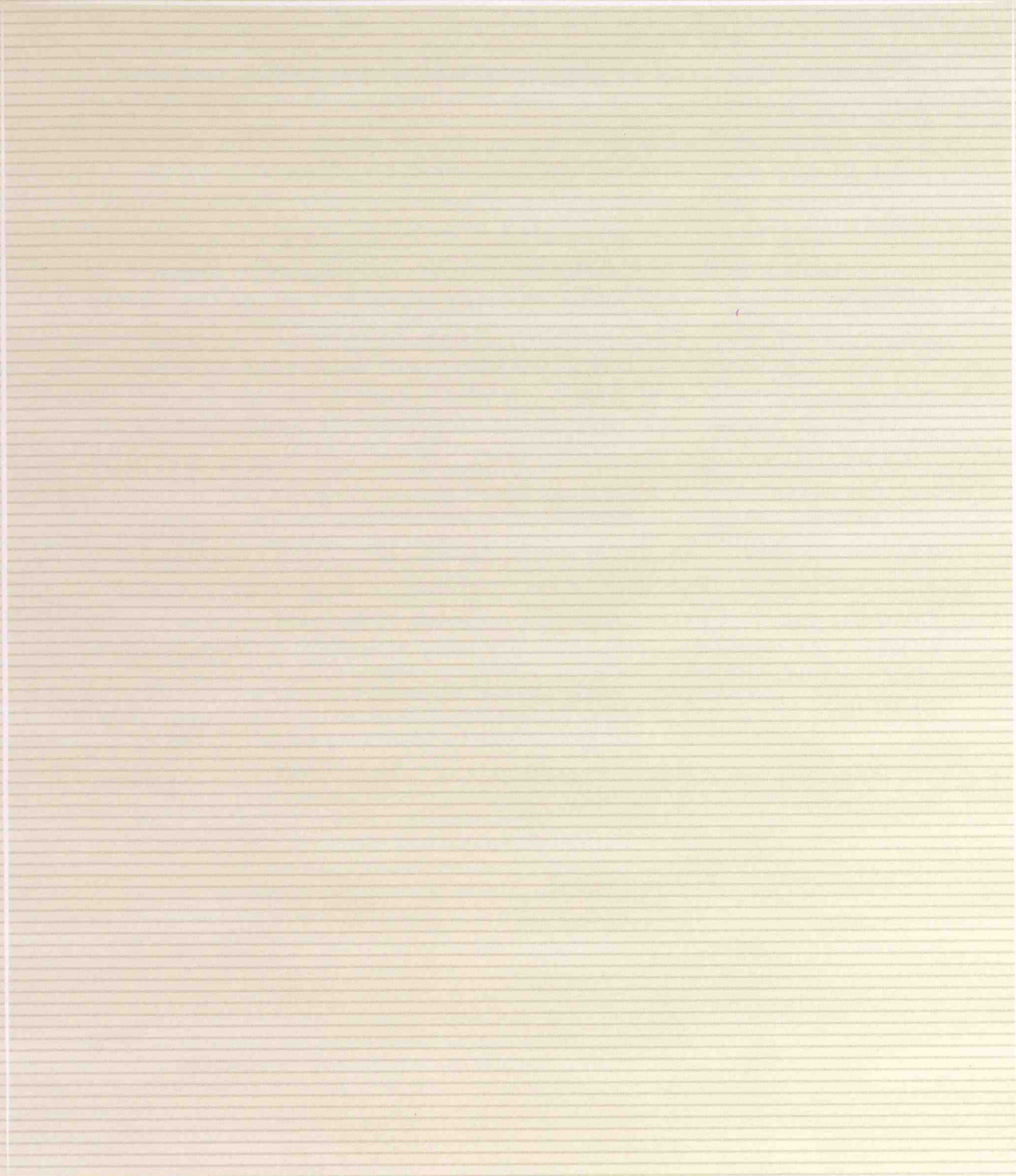
Advisor on International Affairs, Greek Ministry of Health Services

Most of us have known you since 1976, when you began representing your country regularly in the World Health Assembly, and many of us have had the pleasure of enjoying your friendship. But your association with this Organisation goes back much farther, indeed to the very creation and birth of WHO, as one of the signatories of its Constitution back in 1946. Since then you have served as a member of the Executive Board of WHO and as a WHO consultant in connexion with the establishment of innovative medical centres in Africa, South America and Canada. You have also served as advisor at many WHO seminars, workshops, advisory panels and committees.

I have a small gift to present to you, Professor Dođramacı. I was thinking of presenting you with the goddess of health, Hygeia, but I was afraid perhaps Mrs Dođramacı would be jealous because the goddess is a very healthy and very pretty woman. So I want to give you this token of our friendship, the oath of Hippocrates in Greek, so you can keep it as a souvenir of this day which is a real big day for you and for Mrs Dođramacı.

I would like to pay tribute to Mrs Dođramacı, who is always sitting behind you and whose devotion to you, and to the noble aims you pursue, has helped you achieve so much.

Excerpts from Dr Meropi Violaki-Paraskeva's address on the occasion of the presentation of the WHO Léon Bernard Foundation Prize to İhsan Dođramacı, Geneva, 3 May 1981



James D. Wolfensohn

Children in His Heart, Youth on His Mind

Born Australia 1933; graduated University of Sydney; MBA, Harvard; international investment banker; held series of senior positions in finance; involved in cultural and volunteer activities, including President of International Federation of Multiple Sclerosis Societies. Currently President of World Bank Group; Chairman of Board of Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton University. Recipient of many awards, including first David Rockefeller Prize of Museum of Modern Art, New York; Awarded Honorary Knighthood by Queen Elizabeth II; decorated by various governments.



James D. Wolfensohn

LIFELONG CONTRIBUTOR TO MANKIND

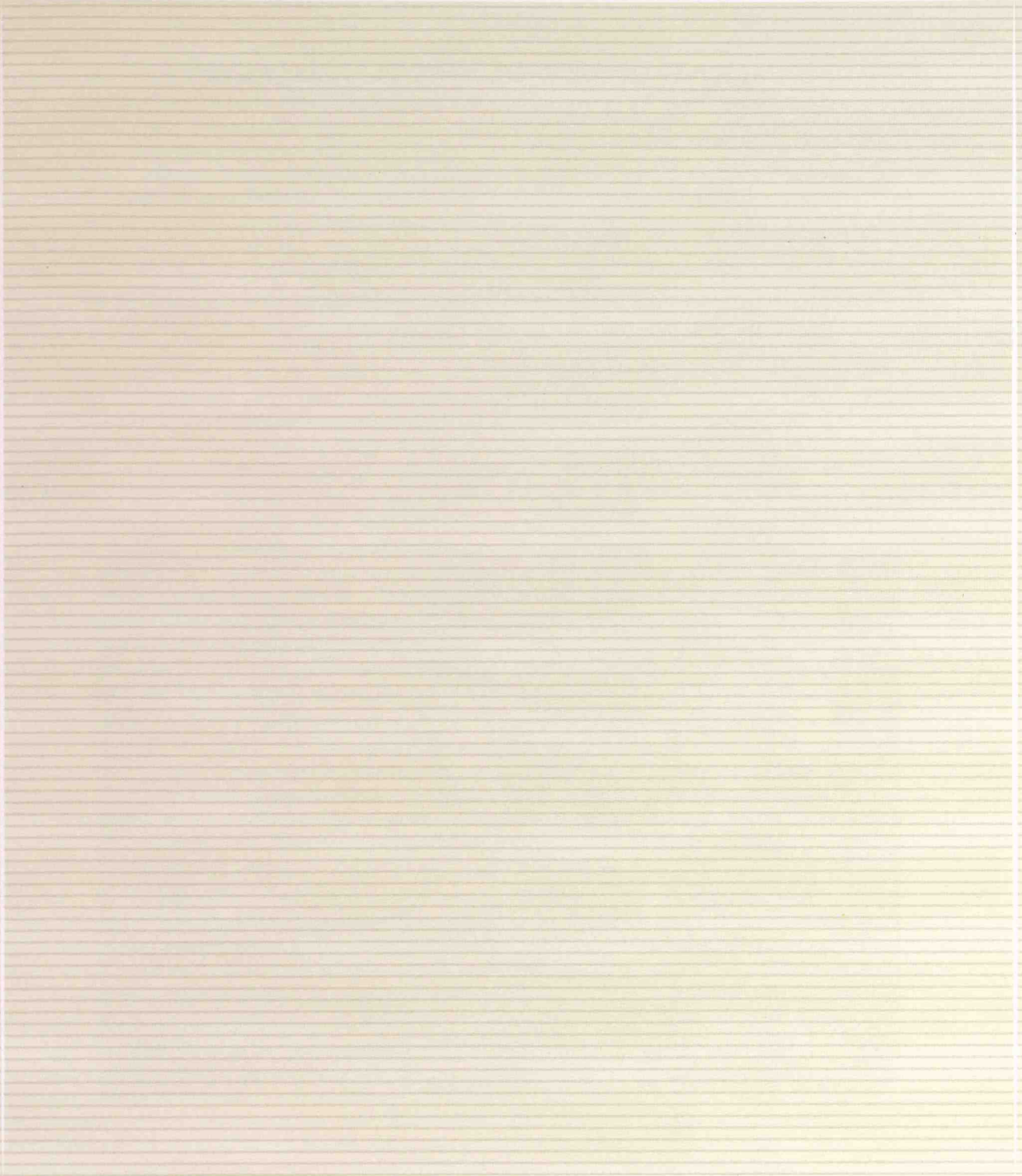
James D. Wolfensohn
President, The World Bank

To Professor İhsan Doğramacı,

With my enormous respect for your lifelong contributions to mankind, and for the spirit and values you demonstrate to your country and to the world.



James D. Wolfensohn with İhsan Doğramacı



*Ihsan Doğramacı's
Biography*

Born, 1961, Cardiff. Graduated Philosophy, University of Wales, 1983. Taught Philosophy and English in Bath, UK; Euboia and Rhodes, Greece; and Turkey in various institutions. Since 1994, has taught at Bilkent University School of English as well as in Bilkent University Faculty of Education, Graduate School. Head of Text Book Development Project at Bilkent University School of English. Currently co-authoring the in progress set of Bilkent University English language course books. Contributor to the new *Developing Materials for Language Teaching*.



Patrick Lyons

İHSAN DOĞRAMACI'S BIOGRAPHY

Patrick Lyons

Lecturer, Faculty of Education, Bilkent University, Ankara

Introduction

In reading the contributions to this book of tributes to İhsan Doğramacı, it is possible to get a fair idea of the man, but one feels that this fascinating portrait is far from complete and in being incomplete, tantalising; one wishes to read and know more about the thoughts and reflections of the person being honoured in this book, and about the people and events touched upon in these tributes. Knowing that only İhsan Doğramacı himself can provide the full story, books written about him end with the thought, as this one does, that he ought to write his autobiography, but I am not too optimistic in this regard.

In this book of tributes, taking these many varied texts – essays, short stories, chronicles, descriptions, histories, explanations, tales, anecdotes, and poems – we have a multiple perspective on İhsan Doğramacı – a ‘polyphony’ if you like. The text, almost like a novel, acquaints us with intercrossing and interrelated stories, not only from the discontinuous perspectives of each tributor, but also in the incidental and spacious chronology as well. In honouring his sixty-five years of service to child health and education, his friends and colleagues remind us that İhsan Doğramacı’s life and career has spanned the greater part of the 20th Century.

Well documented as his achievements and accomplishments are in the areas of paediatrics, community health and higher education, there are some gaps in the story. İhsan Doğramacı is a very reserved man, reticent to talk of his accomplishments, and taciturn on his many and varied experiences. This is especially true of efforts in furthering intercultural understanding in the cause of learning and pursuit of peace.

The reader may be surprised to learn, that at a time when Turkish/Greek relations were far from cordial, İhsan Doğramacı worked to bring Turkish and Greek

paediatricians together as an example of the benefits of shared endeavour and the recognition of a common heritage. For those efforts, in 1995, in Patras, Greece, he was awarded the Soranos Award for Friendship between Turkish and Greek Paediatricians.

Less well documented too is İhsan Doğramacı's work in recent war zones. In Bosnia for example, İhsan Doğramacı, as Executive Director of IPA, and James Grant, as Executive Director of UNICEF, met with heads of state, among them President Alija Izetbegovic, in order to try and identify ways of providing the children of that disaster with clothing, food, medicines and vaccinations; and visited young patients in one of the few intact wards in the children's hospital in Sarajevo.

İhsan Doğramacı was also in Afghanistan during the recent war there. Brasseur's elegant account of his astonishing and dreamlike meeting with the Professor and his wife Ayser at the Turkish Embassy in Kabul, has something apocryphal about it. The Doğramacis, as busy as ever, accompanied by paediatrician colleagues from Ankara, were there to call upon the highest dignitaries to make urgent arrangements both to donate badly needed equipment to a children's hospital, and to bring school teachers, paediatricians, other physicians, and technical staff to Ankara for urgent refresher courses.

In 1998, the European Council and European Union meeting in Vienna presented Professor İhsan Doğramacı with the inaugural award of the 'Peace, Justice and Tolerance Prize' jointly with Cardinal Franz König and Simon Wiesenthal. The European Council's Honorary Chairman Louis Jung praised Professor Doğramacı's devotion to child health, and his lifelong promotion, by example, of the ideal of tolerance, approaching all, regardless of race, creed or colour, with the same good will.

An outcome of these labours may be seen in his work as co-founder of the International Cultures Foundation, which has established a 'Parliament of Cultures' to support and contribute to the resolution of international and intercultural conflicts by means of peaceful dialogue. He also founded a prize: The International Relations for Peace Prize, and a fellowship for research in peace studies. These days he is in the

process of bringing Israeli and Palestinian students to Bilkent for graduate studies offering them fellowships.

Reading these diverse accounts also amplifies the portrait of Professor Dođramacı by producing cultural and historical resonances and associations. It is to be regretted that Professor Dođramacı's thoughts and reflections on his experiences as a child and young man in Erbil, his early student days in Beirut, his initial travels in the Middle East and to Turkey and the US during the early period of the Turkish Republic are to remain a closed book.

A pity, for his thoughts and memories would no doubt enlighten his readers on many issues related to a lesser-known part of the world, and a relatively obscure period of modern history. It would also serve to enlighten his readers too on how he came to consider and was to eventually provide a firm basis for community health development in Turkey; how he approached and set up mechanisms to establish and sustain effective higher education systems; and how he found a role for himself in the public affairs of the day, both national and international. Professor Dođramacı's thoughts and memories might also serve to guide future like-minded individuals along similar trajectories.

Finally, in so doing, *en passant* as it were, it might serve to enlighten his readership on the mysterious source of his drive and motivation. İhsan Dođramacı has worked hard, and continues to do so on the eve of his ninetieth year. He is forward-looking, and one has the impression that an autobiography might be too retrospective an exercise, too much a distraction from the work at hand. Still, one hopes, if he were to find the time, for a volume of table talk or a miscellanea perhaps.

He maintains a gruelling schedule, and continues to work tirelessly, not for money or fame, but for those concrete benefits that will contribute to the well-being and cultural enrichment of others, his fellow citizens, and people from all over the world without discrimination, and for the realisation of the ideal of peace and understanding; and at the end of the day, as he says, for the legacy of a good name to pass on to his children and grandchildren.

Life

İhsan Doğramacı was born on 3 April 1915 into a Turkmen family in Erbil, then part of Ottoman Turkey and today in Northern Iraq. His father, Ali Pasha, was mayor of Erbil and later became a member of the Iraqi Senate representing the Turkmens. His mother was İsmet Kırdar, daughter of Mehmet Ali Kırdar, representative of Kirkuk in the Ottoman Parliament (*Meclis-i Mebusan*).

İhsan had his elementary education in a school in Erbil where Turkish was the medium of instruction, and his secondary schooling in what was then called the Preparatory School of the American University of Beirut and is now known as the International College, graduating in 1932. İhsan graduated from the Istanbul University Faculty of Medicine in 1938, after which he trained in paediatrics under Albert Eckstein in Ankara, at Numune Hospital, and was certified as a paediatrician in 1940.

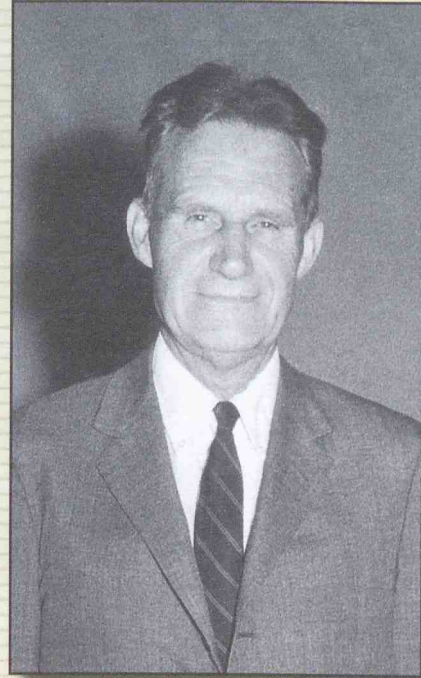
He spent four years in Baghdad working as a paediatrician in the Child Welfare Society Hospital, during which time he became engaged to and soon after married Ayser, daughter of Hikmet Süleyman, graduate of the Faculty of Political Science in Istanbul. İhsan's father-in-law was a younger brother of Mahmud Şevket Pasha, Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire. Hikmet Süleyman was also a well-known figure in Iraqi politics who served as cabinet minister, speaker of the parliament and prime minister. Ayser's mother, Hacer Dağistanlı, lived in Baghdad where she epitomised the modern woman. Hacer's father, Field Marshal Dağistanlı Mehmet Fazıl Pasha, had been killed in 1916, while commanding an Ottoman regiment against British forces in Kut-al-Amara.

Ayser and İhsan decided in 1944 to settle in their motherland, Turkey, and so left Baghdad. Before going to Turkey, however, they spent two years in the United States, where İhsan had further training in paediatrics.

Of his distinguished academic career: it began in 1947 at Ankara University. For seven years İhsan Doğramacı served as lecturer and associate professor, being



Professor Albert Eckstein, İhsan's professor at Numune Hospital "To my very loved boy! Dr. İhsan Doğramacı. A. Eckstein"



Charles Janeway, Professor of Pediatrics at Harvard University, İhsan's mentor.

promoted to full professor in 1954. At that time, instead of practising and teaching in a university hospital, he opened a two-room clinic in a slum area of Ankara, and tried to extend community health in that district. At the same time he set up the Child Health Foundation, through which he planned a Children's Hospital and Institute of Child Health (1958), followed in 1963 by the Hacettepe School of Medical and Health Sciences, and culminating in 1967 with Hacettepe University. During those years, İhsan also served as Rector of Ankara University from 1963 to 1965, and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Middle East Technical University from 1965 to 1967. In 1967, he became the Founding Rector of Hacettepe University and remained in that post for eight years. He spent the academic year 1976 to 1977 as a visiting professor at the University of Paris V. In Paris, between 1978 and 1981, he confined his time to the International Pediatric Association of which he was Executive Director.

In 1981 İhsan Doğramacı was asked by the Turkish Government to serve as an advisor for the revision of the laws relating to higher education. The new legislation created a national Council of Higher Education, designed to serve as a board of governors for the Turkish universities, and İhsan Doğramacı was appointed its first president. He served in that post until 1992 during which time the number of state universities increased threefold and research made equally great strides.

Thanks to the new provisions in the law and a change in the Turkish Constitution, non-profit institutions of higher learning, established by foundations, were authorised. İhsan Doğramacı took advantage of the existence of his foundations and established Bilkent University in 1984 in Ankara, and opened to students in 1986. It quickly attracted the students with the highest scores on the national university entrance examination. Of the more than 10,000-strong student body today at least 20% are on full university scholarships supported by the foundations. İhsan Doğramacı has been Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Bilkent University since its inception.

İhsan Doğramacı's international activities came about through his intense involvement with and interest in international paediatrics. In 1958, İhsan Doğramacı had founded the Turkish National Paediatric Society and has served as its President or Secretary-General for forty years. The Society became a member of the International Pediatric Association (IPA) and, in 1968, İhsan Doğramacı was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of IPA during its triennial congress in Mexico City. He continued to serve in that position until 1974, at which time he brought about major reforms in the association which transformed it into an active global body. He was elected to the newly created post of President of IPA. At the end of his three-year term, in 1977, he was appointed IPA Executive Director and continued in that capacity until 1992 at which time he was appointed Honorary IPA President for life.

During those years İhsan Doğramacı also actively contributed to UNICEF, being the longest serving delegate to its executive board (since 1959) of which he was twice elected chairman. He founded the Turkish National Committee for UNICEF in 1956 and has served as its president ever since.

He signed the Constitution of the World Health Organisation when it was first chartered in July, 1946 and is the only currently living signatory. He served as head of the Turkish delegation to the annual World Health Assembly from 1976 to 1981 and was a member of the WHO executive board from 1979 to 1982. He has served on numerous WHO advisory committees and panels including Development of Human Resources for Health; Maternal and Child Health; and the Consultative Group on Maternal and Young Child Nutrition. On behalf of WHO he travelled to Yaoundé (Cameroon), Ife (Nigeria), Brasilia (Brazil) and Sherbrooke (Canada) to advise on medical and health sciences education.

By virtue of his close ties to UNICEF and WHO he was able to bring about a joint task force made up of the executive heads of those bodies and himself representing IPA to plan co-ordinated efforts on behalf of children and families. To this trio he later invited the International Federation of Gynaecology and Obstetrics (FIGO) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the five organisations worked together over a period of fifteen years to promote child and family health.

İhsan Doğramacı was a member of the executive board of the International Children's Centre (ICC) in Paris from 1970 to 1984, and in 1979 opened a Turkish ICC in Ankara which worked with IPA, WHO and UNICEF as well as national bodies to organise seminars and workshops on behalf of children. In 1999, when the ICC in Paris was forced to close its doors, it reopened on Bilkent University premises, where it continues to function as a facilitator for national and international projects on behalf of the physical, social and mental well-being of children and families. İhsan Doğramacı is President of ICC.

Other international bodies in which İhsan Doğramacı has played an active part include the Standing Conference of Rectors and Vice-Chancellors of the European Universities (now known as the Association of European Universities) where he was a member of the Permanent Committee from 1969 to 1981; Heart International; International Centre for Childhood Studies; International Medical Research Centre of Franceville (Gabon); International Association for Humanitarian Medicine Brock Chisholm; Union of Turkic Paediatric Societies. He was instrumental in the

establishment of the International Conference on Higher Education of which he has been Honorary President since 1992.

In 2002, jointly with His Royal Highness Prince El-Hassan Bin Talal, President of the Club of Rome, İhsan Doğramacı established the International Cultures Foundation, the purpose of which is to help create and support a Parliament of Cultures, which as its name suggests, is to serve and advance intercultural understanding, and further the exchange of ideas among scholars and intellectuals from diverse cultural backgrounds.

İhsan Doğramacı in undertaking his international activities has been received by heads of state and heads of government, leaders of national and international organizations, statesmen and politicians, policymakers and analysts. Statesmen have also called upon him at his home, and İhsan Doğramacı has also received numerous other remarkable visitors, such as the American astronaut Neil Armstrong shortly after his historic moon landing.

Professor Doğramacı has been the recipient of numerous honours. He was made a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians (London) in 1971, and became Honorary Founder Fellow of the Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health, established in London in 1996.

He has been awarded honorary doctoral degrees by foreign universities: Glasgow (Scotland), Nice (France), Nebraska (USA), Baghdad (Iraq), Guayaquil (Ecuador), Ain Shams (Egypt), Helsinki (Finland), Soka (Japan), Devlet (Azerbaijan), Devlet Tip (Azerbaijan), De Montfort (United Kingdom), Eastern Mediterranean (Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus), Jamia Millia Islamia (India), Rome-La Sapienza (Italy), and twelve Turkish universities.

İhsan Doğramacı has been made a member of the German 'Akademie der Naturforscher, Leopoldina', the Académie nationale de Médecine, Paris (membre correspondant), the Indian National Academy of Medical Sciences, the Azerbaijan National Academy of Science and Arts, and the Jordan Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research (Al Albait Foundation).

He has been made an honorary member of the Medical Society of the World Health Organisation and of the paediatric societies of Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Morocco, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Uzbekistan.

Professor Dođramacı has been decorated many times in recognition of his dedication and accomplishments. Heads of state have decorated him as Officier de la Légion d'Honneur (France); Gran Oficial, Orden del Mérito de Duarte, Sánchez y Mella (Dominican Republic); First Rank Commander of the Order of the Lion of Finland; First Rank Commander of the Order of Merit of Poland; Gran Cruz Placa de Plata de la Orden Heráldica de Cristóbal Colón (Dominican Republic); First Rank Order of Independence (Azerbaijan); Order of the Cross of St Mary's Land (Estonia). He has also been awarded the State Medal for Outstanding Merit of Turkey (1995).

Awards and prizes received by İhsan Dođramacı (other than those mentioned above) include the National Award for Distinguished Service of the Scientific and Technical Research Council of Turkey (1978); Léon Bernard Foundation Prize of WHO (1981); Christopherson Award of the American Academy of Pediatrics (1986); Maurice Pate Award of UNICEF (1995); State Medal of Merit of Romania (1997); Health-For-All Gold Medal of WHO (1997); Health and Education Award for Merit of Turkey (1999).

İhsan Dođramacı has authored over a hundred articles in professional journals, mainly on paediatrics, public health and medical education.

His books include *A Guide to Childcare for Mothers* (Baghdad: Government Press, 1943); *Premature Baby Care* (Ankara: Örnek Matbaası, 1954); *Annenin Kitabı* (Ankara: Güzel Istanbul Press, reprinted twelve times between 1952 and 1999); *Governance in Higher Education* (in Turkish, Ankara: Meteksan A.Ş., 2000); *History of the International Pediatric Association 1910-2000* (York: Wilton 65, 2001).

He contributed the chapters on 'Metabolic disorders', 'The abdomen and the gastrointestinal tract', and 'The genito-urinary system' to *Pediatrics* (Boston: Little,



İhsan Doğramacı in a formal ceremony

Brown and Co., 1969, 1975, 1984, 1990). He has also published chapters in *Health of Mankind* (London: Churchill, 1967); *Advances in Pediatrics Vol. XIII* (Chicago: Year Book Medical Publishers, 1964); *Die Kinder ausländischer Arbeitnehmer* (Munich, Vienna, Baltimore: Urban und Schwarzenberg, 1980); *Child Labour: a Threat to Health and Development* (Geneva: Defence for Children, 1981, 1985); *Medical Science and the Advancement of World Health* (New York: Praeger, 1985).

İhsan Doğramacı founded the Turkish language *Çocuk Sağlığı ve Hastalıkları Dergisi* in 1957 which was followed by *The Turkish Journal of Pediatrics* a year later and served as editor-in-chief of both quarterly journals until 1993. He also established the quarterly *Bulletin of the International Pediatric Association*, which he edited from 1975 to 1984. He was an editor of *Clinical Pediatrics* (Philadelphia) from 1963 to 1980.

Space allows only the mention of a few of İhsan's Doğramacı's accomplishments in this brief biography; for, in his unusually prolific career, İhsan Doğramacı founded numerous institutions for health and education, many firsts of their kind in Turkey. After he established the Hacettepe Institute of Child Health and Hacettepe Children's Hospital (today, by virtue of a decree of the Hacettepe University Senate, known as the İhsan Doğramacı Children's Hospital) in 1958, he soon created the first Schools of Physiotherapy & Rehabilitation, Medical Technology, and Nursing at university level followed shortly by the first School of Dietetics and Nutrition. The Hacettepe Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, founded in 1963, introduced a community health-oriented, integrated teaching system in medicine.

He contributed to the establishment of a faculty of medicine at Atatürk University in Erzurum and at Karadeniz University in Trabzon.

As President of the Council of Higher Education of Turkey he contributed through his initiative to the establishment of Erciyes University in Kayseri, Ondokuzmayıs University in Samsun, Cumhuriyet University in Sivas, and Anadolu University in Eskişehir.

There are a number of books dealing with his life and achievements:

Phillips, Sir Horace. *İhsan Doğramacı: A Remarkable Turk*. York: Wilton 65, 1997, 1998.

Translated into Russian, French, German and Polish.

Özsoylu, Şinasi. *İhsan Doğramacı ile 40 yıl*. Ankara: Özkan, 1995.

Ertuğ, Celal. *Türkiye’de ve Dünyada İhsan Doğramacı Olayı*. Istanbul: Komat Matbaacılık Sanayi Ticaret A.Ş., 1996.

Translated into Azeri Turkish.

Akman, Muvaffak. *Yaşantımda Hacettepe ve Sonrası: Bir Emekli Rektörün Anıları*. Ankara: Emek, 1995.

Professor Doğramacı has a remarkable linguistic flair. In addition to his native Turkish, İhsan Doğramacı knows English, French, German, Arabic and Persian. He has also greeted his guests in other languages such as Amharic, Greek, Hebrew, Italian, Japanese, Polish, Spanish, and Urdu – to name but a few.

The final word must go to the Doğramacı family. İhsan and Ayser Doğramacı are the proud parents of three children, Şermin (Savaşçı) who is married to a Turkish diplomat who has served as ambassador of Turkey to Warsaw, the International Civil Aviation Organisation, and Prague; Ali, who after serving as professor for twenty years at Cornell, Columbia and Rutgers Universities in the USA, was appointed Rector of Bilkent University; and Osman, who has been living in Paris since 1974, and heads the Académie Internationale de Management there. They have six grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

Acknowledgments

While writing this biography of Professor İhsan Doğramacı I had the privilege of interviewing many of those who are familiar with his academic and public life as well as using material, with the permission of the authors, from the books written about Professor Doğramacı’s life and achievements. I would also like to thank Professor Doğramacı’s Secretariat for making available documents and especially pictures pertaining to him and his family.

Doğramacı Family

Photo Gallery



*High school pupil in the Preparatory School of the
American University of Beirut, 1930*



*Resident in pediatrics under Professor
Albert Eckstein, Numune Hospital,
Ankara 1940*

Photo Gallery



*İhsan and Ayser during their
engagement, 1941*



İhsan and Ayser's wedding day, 16 April 1942



İhsan's father, Ali Pasba, while Mayor of Erbil



Ali Pasba as Iraqi Senator representing the Erbil Turkmen



İhsan's mother, İsmet Kırdar



*İhsan's maternal grandfather Mehmet Ali Kırdar,
member of the Ottoman Parliament for Kirkuk*

Photo Gallery



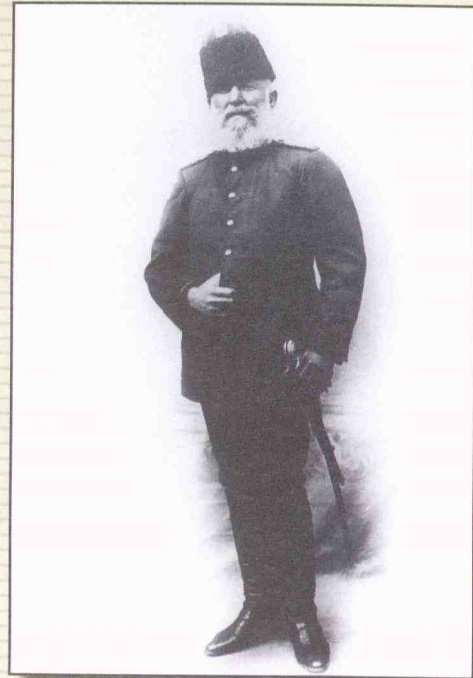
Ayser's father Hikmet Süleyman, prominent Iraqi politician



Ayser's mother, Hacer Dağıstanlı



*Ayser's paternal uncle Mahmud Şevket Pasha, Grand
Vizier of the Ottoman Empire*



*Field Marshal Dağıstanlı Mehmet Fazıl Pasha,
Ayser's maternal grandfather*

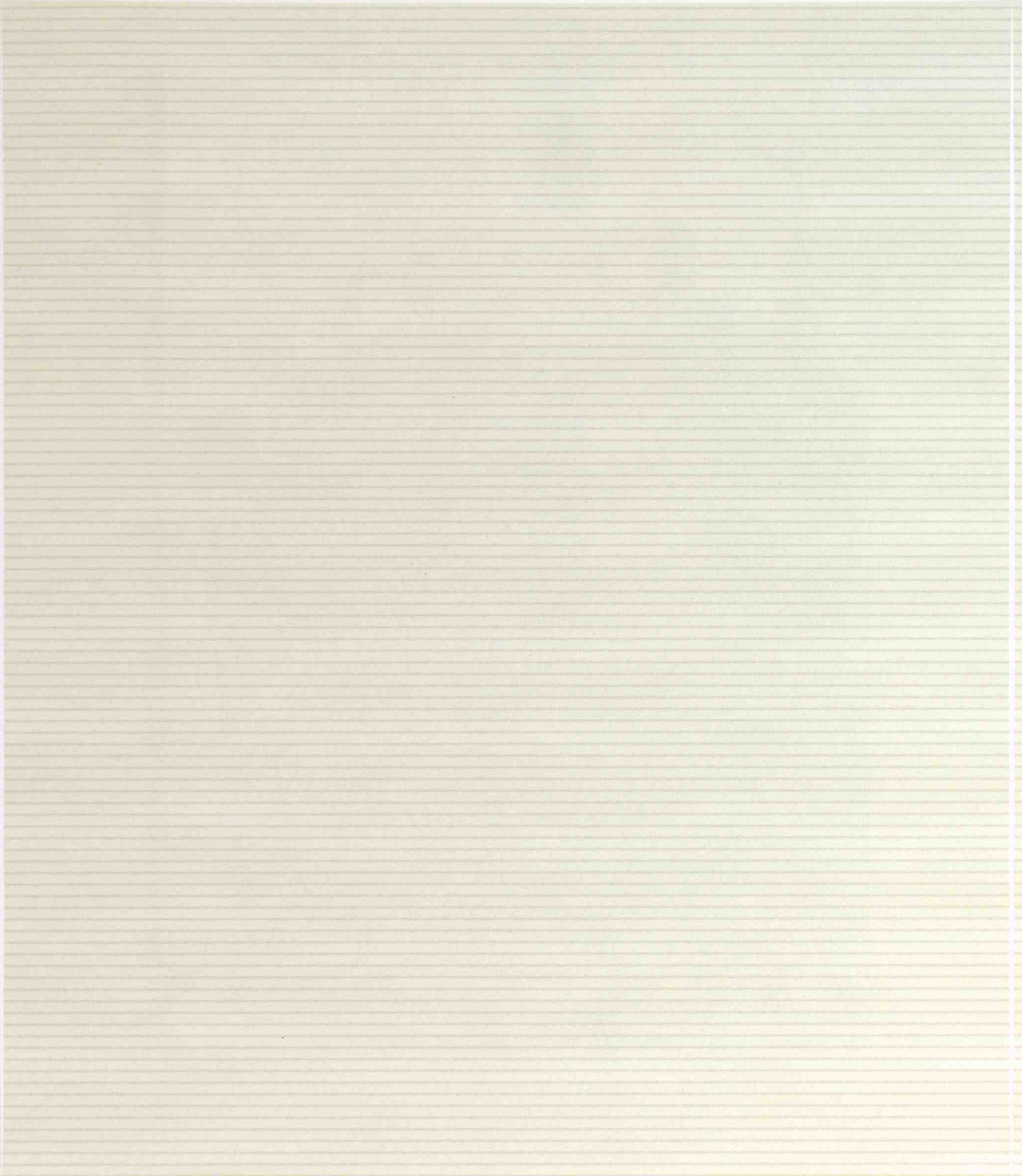


*İhsan and Ayser Doğramacı's three children :
daughter Şermin with Ali to her right, Osman to her left.*



İhsan and Ayser and most of the family

Photo Gallery



Ihsan Doğramacı
with Dignitaries



With Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands



With Queen Marghrete of Denmark



With Prince Charles, Prince of Wales



With President Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia



With Pope John Paul II



President Mário Soares of Portugal visiting Doğramacı



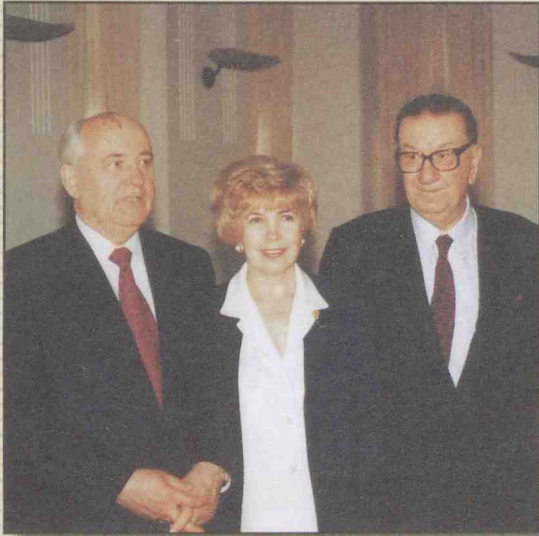
*President Zine El-Abidine Ben Ali of
Tunisia visiting Doğramacı*



*President Ali Akbar Rafsanjani of Iran
visiting Doğramacı*



*King Abdullah II of Jordan
visiting Doğramacı*



*Mikhail Gorbachev, former President of the USSR
and his wife Raisa visiting Doğramacı*



*President Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbayev of
Kazakhstan visiting Doğramacı*



*President Algirdas Brazauskas of
Lithuania visiting Doğramacı*



*President Emil Constantinescu of Romania
visiting Doğramacı*



*President Vaclav Havel of the Czech Republic
visiting Doğramacı*



*President Arpád Göncz of Hungary
visiting Doğramacı*

Photo Gallery



*President Aleksander Kwasniewski of
Poland visiting Doğramacı*



*President Milan Kučan of Slovenia
dining at Doğramacı's home*



*American Astronaut Neil Armstrong, returned
from the moon, visiting Doğramacı*

