



SCIENCE FOR PEACE
ADVANCED RESEARCH WORKSHOP



TUBITAK

**SEISMIC ASSESSMENT AND
REHABILITATION OF EXISTING
STRUCTURES**

HOTEL IZMIR HILTON

Tel: 0090.232.497.60.60

Fax: 0090.232.497.60.00

E-mail: www.izmirhilton.com

PROGRAMME



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ADVANCED RESEARCH WORKSHOP
SEISMIC ASSESSMENT AND REHABILITATION OF EXISTING
STRUCTURES
IZMIR 13 – 14 MAY 2003**

ORGANIZATIONAL DETAILS

Welcome to the NATO Advanced Research Workshop entitled "**Seismic Assessment and Rehabilitation of Existing Structures**".

1. For Workshop participants, Single accommodation for the night of Monday 12 May 2003 and Tuesday 13 May 2003 as well as breakfast for 13 and 14 May 2003 are covered. A difference for spouses, USD 30.-/per day will be charged during registration by Bakhus Travel & Tours.
2. Participants and spouses are invited to and shall not be charged for the Welcome Cocktails on Monday 12 May 2003 [19.00 – 21.00], the Formal Dinner on Tuesday 13 May 2003 [at 20.00] and the Farewell Lunch on 14 May 2003 [at 13.00].
3. Additional drinks or other expenses (all kind of drinks at the restaurants or bars and telephone, mini-bar, laundry etc) are not covered and you are requested to pay for any such extras when you check out of the hotel.
4. Extra nights for the extended stays will be USD 90.- BB for a Single Room USD 120.- BB for a Double and charged separately by Bakhus Travel & Tours.
5. For the additional accommodation requests at the workshop hotel will forward to Bakhus Travel & Tours Telephone: 0090.312.466.15.00 /Fax : 0090.312.466.15.25 /e-mail congress@bakhus.com.tr
6. All speakers are requested to inform the Registration Desk of their technical requirements for presentation.
7. If you need any further assistance and have any queries please contact Mrs. Nagihan Tanriseven at the Workshop desk.

We wish you a successful meeting and a enjoyable stay in Turkey

PROGRAMME

Monday, 12 May 2003

14:00-16:00 Registration in the lobby

19:00-21:00 *Welcome Reception at Hilton Hotel "Ionic Doric" restaurant at 9th floor*

Tuesday, 13 May 2003

Meeting room : Turgut Reis Meeting Room

Session Chair: S. Tanvir Wasti Co-Chair: M. Semih Yucemen

09.00 – 09.20 Registration at Turgut Reis meeting room lobby

09.20 – 09.30 Welcoming Remarks
(T. Wasti, S. Michaelis, G. Ozcebe)

09.30 – 10.00 Mete A. Sozen

10.00 – 10.30 Ugur Ersoy

10.30 – 10.50 *Tea / Coffee Break at Turgut Reis Reception room*

10.50 – 11.20 Tugrul Tankut

11.20 – 11.50 Guney Ozcebe & Ahmet Yakut

11.50 – 12.20 M. Semih Yucemen

12:30-13:30 *Lunch with Sandwiches and Beverages at Turgut Reis Reception room*

Session Chair: Tugrul Tankut Co-Chair: Guney Ozcebe

14.00 – 14.30 Kyriazis Pitilakis

14.30 – 15.00 Mihail Garevski

15.00 – 15.30 Polat Gulkan

15.30 – 15.50 *Tea / Coffee Break at Turgut Reis Reception room*

15.50 – 16.20 Michael Fardis

16.20 – 16.50 Faruk Karadogan

16.50 – 17.20 Halûk Sucuoglu

20:30 – 23:00 *Gala Dinner at Hilton Hotel "Windows on the Bay Restaurant" at 31st. floor.*

Tuesday 14 May 2003

Session Chair: Polat Gulkan

Co-Chair: Halûk Sucuoglu

9.30 – 10.00 Murat Saatcioglu
10.00 – 10.30 Luis Garcia

10.30 – 10.50 *Tea / Coffee Break at Turgut Reis Reception room.*

10.50 – 11.10 Ugurhan Akyuz
11.10 – 11.30 Sevket Ozden
11.30 – 11.50 D. Sinan Akkar
11.50 – 12.10 Ahmet Turer
12.10 – 13.00 Presentations relating to the Bingol Earthquake & Closure
of Workshop

13:00- 14:00 *Farewell Lunch at Hilton Hotel “Windows on the Bay Restaurant” at 31st. floor.*

INFORMATION ABOUT WORK-SHOP VENUE

Izmir

The original city was established in the third millennium B.C. and at that time shared, with Troy, the most advanced culture in Western Anatolia. By 1500 B.C. it had fallen under the influence of Central Anatolia's Hittite Empire. In the first millennium B.C. Izmir, then known as Smyrna, ranked as one of the most important cities of the Ionian Federation; during this period, it is believed that Homer was born and lived here. Today, it is the third largest city in Turkey and Izmir's port is second only to Istanbul's. There are not many archaeological remains to see except an agora, the ancient aqueducts and the exhibits in the Archaeological Museum. The Seven Churches of the Apocalypse, mentioned by St. John in the Book of Revelation, formed separate and distinct communities, and are all found in Turkey: Izmir (Smyrna), Efes (Ephesus), Eskişehir (Laodicea), Alaiş (Philadelphia), Sığirci (Sardis), Akhisar (Thyatira) and Bergama (Pergamum). Tours of 1-4 days can be arranged to see several or all of these churches.

PLACES OF INTEREST

SART (SARDIS)

Sardis was an ancient political and cultural center of Anatolia, and the capital of the Kingdom of Lydia. Some of the names that people who are into archaeology and mythology know by heart are directly related to Sardis: the ancient gold river Pactolus and their legendary King Croesus who is referred to in the saying "as rich as Croesus". Here the first coins were minted.

BERGAMA (PERGAMUM)

Pergamum, once a great center of culture, survives as one of Turkey's finest archaeological sites. On the Acropolis, a hill above the modern town, are the remains of a library which once rivalled in importance that of Alexandria, a steep and impressive theatre, the temples of Trajan and Dionysus, the monumental altar of Zeus, the sanctuary of Demeter, a gymnasium laid out on three terraces and the Agora. The Asclepion, located to the SW of the lower city, was a sanctuary dedicated to the god of health, Asclepius. Another building on the way to Acropolis is a 2nd century A.D. temple, Kizil Avlu-The Red Court, dedicated to Egyptian gods and goddesses from the time of the Emperor Hadrian and later one of the Seven Churches of Apocalypse, and subsequently converted by Byzantines into a basilica.

EFES (EPHESUS)

A visit to Ephesus – once the commercial center of the ancient world – is a highlight of any visit to Turkey. The city, whose wealth and patronage supported its splendid architectural program, was dedicated to the goddess Artemis. Her enormous temple, once considered one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World and was rebuilt several times, dates in its latest form from the third century B.C. The ruins also include a theatre, gymnasium, two agoras and baths, as well as the Library of Celsus. Ephesus formed a focal point in the ancient world because of its protected harbor and as a starting point for the Royal Road via Sardis to Susa. It was also a cult center attracting thousands of pilgrims for traditional worship of the female, first Cybele, then Artemis and finally the Virgin Mary.

Ephesus became more important than ever with the arrival of Christianity. St. Paul visited Ephesus in order to break the Artemis cult and therefore one of the seven churches of the Apocalypse was built here. The Apostle John settled in Ephesus and wrote his book of the Bible here as he lived in the city until the end of his life. Therefore, it is believed that when Jesus was crucified, his mother, the Virgin Mary was left with John the Evangelist and spent the last days of her life in Ephesus.

Meryemana (The Virgin Mary's House)

It is recorded that St. John brought the Virgin Mary to Ephesus after the death of Christ and that she spent her last days in a small house built for her on Mt. Koressos. Now a popular place of pilgrimage for Christians and Muslims, the house has received the official sanction of the Vatican, and the Christians observe a commemoration ceremony every year on August 15th.

Other Places to Visit

- Basilica of St. John
- Ephesus Museum
- Sirince
- Grotto of the Seven Sleepers

PRIENE

Priene was one of the active ports of the Ionian Federation. It was founded on the Ionian coast by the inhabitants of an abandoned Ionian city of the same name in c. 350 B.C. It participated in the Battle of Lade with 12 ships in 494 B.C. Alexander the Great assigned the city to watch the unreliable city of Miletus.

MILETUS

Miletus, an ancient city located at the mouth of the Meander River, owed its importance to its location on trade routes. It was one of the largest cities in Anatolia in antiquity. Highly prosperous, Miletus founded many colonies and was the home of the 6th century B.C. philosophers and sages such as Anaximander, Anaximenes, Thales, town planner Hippodamus and architect Isidorus. The theatre justifies a visit, and be sure to see the well-preserved ruins of the Faustina Baths and the Archaeological Museum.

DIDYMA

The word Didyma meant "twins" and was associated by some as being the meeting place of Zeus and Leto to have their twins Apollo and Artemis. Didyma was famed as a prophecy center dedicated to Apollo which served a similar purpose as the Delphi of Anatolia. It was not a city but a sanctuary linked to Miletus. The Temple of Apollo was one of antiquity's most sacred places. Although it was looted and burned down many times, the sanctuary still impresses the visitors with its elegant beauty.

PS: Sight seeing tours will be available for the participants and spouses if application is made in suitable numbers. Please get necessary information from the registration desk.