## TICKET TO TEFENNI

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<th>FOOTAGE</th>
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<td>ARRIVAL OF DR. GOKCEN AT VILLAGE, GREETED BY VILLAGERS</td>
<td>NARRATOR A homecoming in Tefenni, a little town in the southwest corner of Turkey. It's 30 years since Muharrem Gokcen left his native country. He's been back a few times since then, but this is a special visit because this time he's on assignment for the United Nations. (16)</td>
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<td>Almost the entire town turns out to welcome him, not just because he's a local boy made good but because through all the years abroad he has never forgotten them. He helped raise the money for this new High School so that their children won't have to leave for the city as he did when he was 10. (18)</td>
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<td>SOCCER MATCH</td>
<td>Dr. Muharrem Gokcen now lives in the United States of America. He came here as a graduate student, and because at that time the best facilities for research in his field were in the US he stayed on to become a successful doctor and medical researcher. (16)</td>
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While Dr. Gokcen has never regretted his decision to stay, he still feels a lingering indebtedness to his native country. This summer he is returning to Turkey as a consultant for the United Nations through a programme designed to make use of the expertise and goodwill of expatriates like himself.

(On Camera)

"I have always had a desire to do what I could do for Turkey... after all, that nation provided the medical education for me. My intention wasn't to stay in the United States after my graduate training."

But he did stay. He got married and had 5 daughters.

This is Leyla Gokcen's high school graduation day.

Marriage, in Dr. Gokcen's case to an American, is one reason why many foreign graduates, who have stayed or for their professional careers, settle here permanently. Another reason often mentioned... their children's education.

The family lives in a suburb of Minneapolis in the middle of America.

The two youngest daughters are Jasmine and Arzu.

Two of Dr. Gokcen's sisters, also settled in Minneapolis, come to a farewell barbeque, a send-off for his trip to Turkey.
His wife Barbara is also a doctor and works with him.

(Voice Over) (Dr. Gokcen)

"When I got to be 50 years old my wife was concerned that at my age I should slow down. As a result I simplified my life to the point now that I don't have 3 full-time jobs, I have only one, namely research and clinical practice part of research."

NARRATOR

His two eldest daughters, Leyla 18, who will be going with him to Turkey ... and Sabia 21, majoring in biochemistry. His middle daughter, Aysel, 15 ... and last but not least, his nephew Mikey.

These are Mikey's Turkish relatives, most of whom he'll probably never meet. A grand uncle who'll know him only from a photograph.

(Voice Over) (Dr. Gokcen)

"I came from tribal family ... so I'd say probably several hundred relatives spread all over other villages and Tefenni. I was born 52 years ago in the house next door to this one. My teacher in Tefenni grade school told my father that if he could possibly go to the city so that I could get higher education. He thought I was a promising student for the future years....
"I graduated from medical school in Ankara in 1955. Well, I was one of the top students so the professors thought I would be the best qualified to pursue further and bring latest technology to Turkey. The only way I could have done that would be going to the United States or to Europe."

(Voice Over) (Convention Director)

"The first presentation is going to be given by Dr. Muharrem Gokeen."

(On Camera) (Convention Director)

"He's both certified in internal medicine and he has done an extensive research in rheumatology and clinical immunology. He is very well known in his field... Dr. Gokcen."

NARRATOR

Dr. Gokcen's story is not unusual. Many people in this audience could tell similar stories. They are members of the Islamic Medical Association of North America meeting in Chicago. Every year thousands of scientists, engineers and doctors leave their native lands and settle in the richer countries, a phenomenon known as the 'brain drain.' These men and women represent a valuable resource, usually lost for ever to their countries of origin. So the United Nations Development Programme started a scheme to enable some of them to give back something to the lands that nurtured them. It's called TOKTEM, an acronym for Transfer of Knowhow through Expatriate Nationals.
In his laboratory in Minneapolis, Dr. Gokcen and an assistant prepare materials that he will take to Hacettepe University Medical School in Turkey. (9)

(Voice over) (Dr. Gokcen)
"The medical school that I am going to is more interested in Cancer Immunology - how to diagnose cancer early through serum testing and also can you treat the patients with vaccine? That's the new field" (13)

NARRATOR
Leyla's trip is a graduation gift, paid for by the family. (4)

DR. GOKCEN PACKING MEDICAL SUPPLIES
Dr. Gokcen will receive no fee for his services, only his ticket and a modest per diem for expenses. In fact he is paying out of his own pocket for the medical materials he is taking with him. (12)

DR. GOKCEN AND FAMILY AT AIRPORT
It's been 13 years since his last visit to Turkey, and none of the American side of the family has ever been there, Leyla will be the first. (9)

His wife says she feels as if he's stepped off the edge of the world when he goes back. (5)
"Thirteen years ... I wonder how I will see those friends and relatives. Thirteen years is a significant time in one's life. Of course, this is the first time I have been assigned by the United Nations, therefore this trip is different. It's got some mission built in, some excitement, some challenge."

 Ankara, Turkey. Each country with a TOKTEN programme develops a register of outstanding scientists and other experts among their expatriate nationals who want to participate, and sets up a selection committee with members from the government and the United Nations. Most requests for TOKTEN consultants come from Research Centres and Universities but governments and private industry can also ask for a particular specialist and different developing countries have made different uses of the TOKTEN idea. Haceteppe University Medical School has requested a course on Cancer Immunology and Rheumatology.

Dr. Gokcen's first lecture is a summary of the latest developments in the field.

Recombinant DNA ..... Messenger RNA ..... DNA genetic code ....
Do you follow me?
Any questions?
Dr. Gokcen wondered if his Turkish would be rusty - if technical terms would escape him - he need not have worried.

You should understand this... this is the future.

Because the experts must fit their assignments into busy lives the TOKTEN consultancies are usually intensive and short, 3 to 6 weeks.

Hydrogen nucleus consists only of protons spinning like a top...

In a magnetic field the hydrogen nucleus aligns itself...

The doctor has travelled far from his village origins but he remembers with nostalgia.

"We had no school. Tefenni was the only place you could go to grade school so I was the only student from this village walking there, age 7, in 1937, one way was three and a half miles, that's seven seven miles round trip in winter and summer. The most terrible experience I remember, I was chased once by a wolf. It was one of those stormy, snowy days."

"So I started to scream and then run, scream and run. When you make such a noise usually the wolf doesn't attack you. Then I ran probably one or one and a half miles and by that time I saw a hunter and I told him what I saw and he fired a shot way up in the sky and that was it because he couldn't see the wolf because it was hiding behind me. That was the only formidable experience I recall, but good memories."
(Voice Over) (Dr. Gokcen)

"My summer vacations I was partly responsible for goats and sheep, my actual job was probably keep company with my grandmother. We lived in chador - it's a nomad's house. Of course, they wouldn't trust me at night time because that was the danger time that wolves would attack the flock. In a way I was just an assistant shepherd. We used to keep milk, cheese and yoghurt in this box here - it was the ice-box. And in the mountains the climate was always cool, even in the summer months, that you didn't need really ice-box anyway."

NARRATOR

The landscape of their childhood is what many expatriates miss the most. No other scenery, however beautiful, is ever quite as satisfying.

When Dr. Gokcen was a young man he had to choose between his career and his country. He has come back to help ensure that other young men and women won't have to face that choice.

He is helping to set up facilities for advanced research in his field, the students will be able to feel themselves a part of the mainstream of modern medicine without leaving their homeland.

(Voice Over) (Dr. Gokcen)

"One of the concerns I had before coming here was if I would be an effective teacher with the techniques I have been following in the United States. This fear, however, disappeared in the first seminar."

/...
As well as conducting Student Laboratory Seminars, Dr. Gokcen works with the research staff and faculty of the Medical School.

(Voice Over)(Dr. Gokcen)

"My first priority would be to transfer technology that the people could use immediately, in other words, the technology that will help to make the diagnosis and to help the treatment of patients, for instance, one of the techniques is so called ELIZA. This is a new technique used in the diagnostic laboratories extensively in the western world nowadays. The technique does not require to have radio isotopes radiation material, which means you don't have to acquire those expensive items from western countries. It requires only simple machines that every hospital everywhere in the world has got."

The advantages of a visiting expert who speaks the language are obvious.

If I designed a microscope I'd put the light source here ...

When you bend light the intensity diminishes.
Also people are often more willing to accept advice or criticism from a compatriot than from a foreigner.

A reunion of Ankara University Medical School...
Class of '52.

(Voice Over) (Dr. Gokcen)
"Many of my classmates I have not seen for almost 30 years. It's a little bit depressing sometimes. They look old as if I have not gotten old - of course I am old but I don't feel it anyway.

NARRATOR
In some countries with TOKTEN programmes the consultants have encountered envy and resentment from their fellow professionals who stayed behind. This is rarely the case in Turkey, one of the richer of the participant countries, and it seems the problem can be avoided if the consultants are sensitive and their qualifications genuinely exceptional.

The lectures almost always ran over time, there was so much interest and so many questions and after the lectures came some of the most valuable exchanges.
In moments like this contacts are established which can often extend the benefits of a TONTEM visit through years of correspondence, exchanges of information and materials and follow-up visits. These spin-offs are often the most rewarding part of the programme. (16)

Dr. Gokcen seldom managed to get back to his father's house in Ankara before dark. And once there, a constant stream of relatives and friends demanded his time. His sister has come from the village, a nine-hour bus ride, to see him after 13 years. Preparations for tomorrow's lecture will have to wait 'til dawn. (20)

Home cooking is something else that's sorely missed. Leyla has eaten many Turkish dishes in America but this is her first taste of the real thing. (10)

Leyla's grandfather visited Minneapolis 14 years ago when she was 4, a devout Muslim he disapproved of much that he saw there. Now he's 80 years old and hard of hearing. Janan, his youngest daughter has to relay most conversations. (15)

SUBTITLES
For my career yes...
I'm glad I left ...

but this is the motherland
relatives ... friends are here

Did you hear what he said?
Shall I tell you?

/...
He says he misses us.
If he really missed us
he would visit more often
He's here now
After years
More than ten years
Yes ... it will be another ten
before we see him again

NARRATOR

When the family first came to Ankara they lived
in the old part of the city.

705 DR. GOKCEN SHOWING LEYLA
OLD PARTS OF CITY

(On Camera)

"In this house we were three families. We were one
on this side, we had only one room and everything was
there; living room, dining room, kitchen and everything.
Poor mother, she took care of all that and the landlord
lived in this section and there was another tenant.
But this section hasn't changed, that house is the
same."

(Voice Over)(Dr. Gokcen)

"One of the common sights you'll see in Turkey ....

(On Camera)

"Coffee houses. It's not that bad because you know you
go to places like Germany or the United States, all you
see are beer joints, well, you don't see that in ..

LEYLA:  "Do women go there?"
DR. GOKCEN:  "No, no, it's exclusively for men."
LEYLA:  "What if I were to go there?"
DR. GOKCEN:  "Well, you will receive an attention but we don't
like it here."
LEYLA:  "Do you see that mosque there? The minaret, so that
mosque is at least 800 years old."
DR. GOKCEN:  "Did you used to go there?"
"Yes. That was our mosque, we used to go there. And this section is called old Ankara, as you can see everything is old and the castle is the oldest. But you look down, that's the Yenishehiv."

(Voice Over)(Dr. Gokcen)

"It means New City, new part of city. Any place you see the Spanish style tile on the roof, that's new Ankara."

NARRATOR

Turkey is on the verge of becoming a developed country. It has a burgeoning middle class, some of whom are willing to travel abroad if necessary to obtain up-to-date medical treatment, so although cancer research and immunology might be considered a little fancy for U.N. aid, Haceteppe Hospital wants to be able to offer patients a service equal to that found abroad so as to keep them in Turkey and avoid the loss of precious foreign currency.

Some of the knowhow that Dr. Gokcen is introducing will filter down through outreach programmes to the smaller hospitals outside the capital and eventually to the rural clinics.

In Tefenni word has spread that Dr. Gokcen will attend the clinic.
A two-day vacation in his village after the TOITEN assignment turns out to be a busman's holiday. Together with the local doctor he saw 300 patients at the clinic that day.

(Voice Over) (Dr. Gökçen)

"It's a tragedy to see about 80% of women of childbearing age have thyroid goitre due to lack of iodine in their diet. This can be easily corrected by adding iodine to their table salt. In fact, I am going to recommend this to the United Nations and to the Turkish Government in my final report."

"Nothing like home. Everything smells like home; Stone is different, soil is different, landscape is different. Sometimes you look at the memories buried in those hills, you wish that you would be there. On the other hand, you should feel blessed the fact that you have had unusual opportunities to become a servant to mankind through medical research.

Narrator

Three weeks have sped by, there was not time to do all he wanted. He is worn out but satisfied and Leyla certainly enjoyed herself."
LEYLA AT AIRPORT

(On Camera)
"Oh, I liked the relatives ... I like them, yea. Ankara ... shopping ... If he gives me money I'll come back."

DR. GOKCEN

(On Camera)
"Well, it was a wonderful experience. I was really impressed by the reception and interest I received from the staff professors, associates, intern residents and students. In fact, probably in one word, the interest they have shown stimulated me to the point that I wish I could have done more."

DR. FIRAT

(On Camera)
"If we have any problem with the technique I think he has to come again to solve it."

(On Camera)
"We have started certain laboratory diagnostic and research tests but those would require continuous communication in the form of written communication and maybe at least one follow-up visit to make sure that those tests will be established and will be running smoothly. So that will be another gratifying point on my part, that what I started has come to the practice point, in other words mission accomplished."

NARRATOR

The TOKTEN programme is now established in about a dozen countries and each year nearly 200 men and women donate their time and skills in fields ranging from renewable energy to computer sciences. For most it is a challenging and rewarding experience and for those who may feel a little guilty about joining the 'brain drain' it's an opportunity to make amends.
The United Nations Development Programme has rarely been able to offer so much at such little cost, not much more than the price of a plane ticket.