



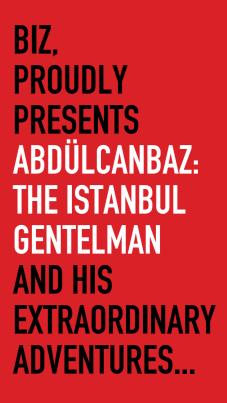




An Istanbul Gentleman who cannot tolerate cruelty. He is a gentle, kind-hearted man and a crusader of justice. He is a man of all ages, admired, sought out and idolised by the people.

He always employs these superior qualities to defend the good, the just and the downtrodden against the tyrant, the corrupt and the exploiter. His famous "Ottoman-slap" and wit are efficient weapons for all ages.

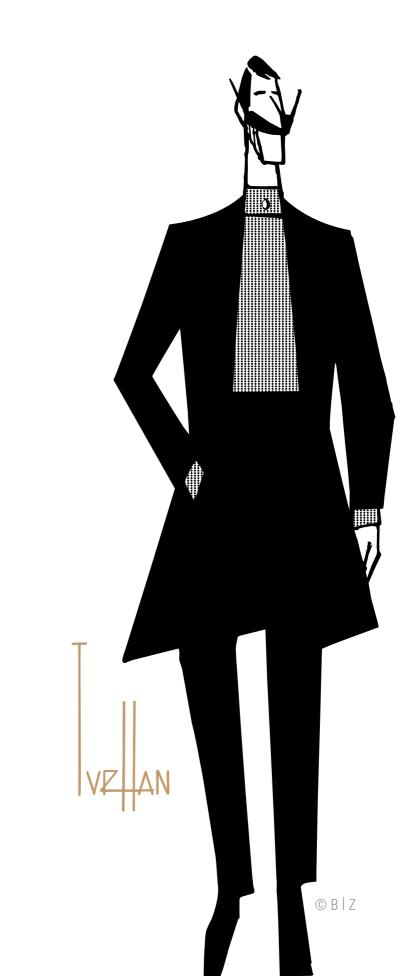
His adventures go beyond the boundaries of space and time. He is brave, intelligent and witty, possessing muscles of steel. There is a bit of Abdülcanbaz in every honest and virtuous individual who loves and respects the people.



AT TIMES HE LIVES IN THE PRESENT: AT TIMES HE FIGURES IN A FAIRY TALE AND AT TIMES. **HE BESTRIDES** OUTER SPACE.



HE IS HONEST **AND BRAVE. HE IS** HANDSOME. WITTY AND SMART, WITH **MUSCLES OF** STEEL



HE ALWAYS USES HIS REMARKABLE **POWERS TO HELP** THE VIRTUOUS, THE JUST AND THE DOWNTRODDEN.



HE IS FAMOUS FOR HIS "OTTOMAN SLAP," WITH WHICH **HE BRINGS** DOWN **TYRANTS AND** SCOUNDRELS.



FOREIGNERS KNOW HIM AS **"A TURKISH** IUKNA EGEND" WE CALL "THE ISTANBUL GENTLEMAN



WRITTEN & ILLUSTRATED BY SE

Turhan Selçuk's first drawings appeared in 1941, in the journal Türk Sözü (The Turkish Word) in Adana, then in Kırmızı-Beyaz (Red-White) and Sut (Kick) in Istanbul. He was part of the staff of journals and newspapers like Tasvir (Description), Şaka (Joke), Akbaba (Vulture) and Aydede (Man on the Moon) in 1948.

The following year he started working for the Yeni Istanbul (New Istanbul) newspaper as chief illustrator and adopted a style that was predominantly inspired by the "humour in lines" approach of the American illustrator Saul Steinberg (1914-99). While penning articles on the history of cartooning in the same paper, he defended the position that graphic art was a universal form of narration.

The research he undertook on master illustrators and their work during 1950-1953 resulted in a change in his artistic style.

His first exhibition opened in 1951. In 1952, he published the first graphic publication by the 50's Generation, 41 Bucuk (41 and a Half), after which in 1953, he took up the publication of Karikatür (Cartoon) (which later became Taş-Karikatür/Stone-Cartoon after the two magazines merged). In 1954 he published his first book, Karikatür Albümü (Album of Comics), after which he moved on to the national daily Milliyet, as chief illustrator.

In 1957, he began illustrating the adventures of his famous comic character Abdülcanbaz in Milliyet. In 1959, he published a collection of his more recent works in his book

140 Karikatür (140 Cartoons). In the 1960's, he joined the Italian humour magazine II Travaso (Extravasation) and in 1961, began to draw in Yön (Direction). In 1962, he published Turhan 62; two years later he published Hiyeroglif (Hieroglyph), considered to be one of his masterpieces. In 1969, he published Hal ve Gidiş (Comportment). "The Adventures of Abdülcanbaz" was first published in 12 volumes during 1972-3, followed by 23 volumes in 1980-81, and another 20 volumes in 1999-2001. In 1979, Selçuk published his encyclopaedic album Söz Çizginin (The Line has the Floor). In 1992, Turhan Selçuk celebrated his 50th year in the world of art with an exhibition. Between 1993-1997, his graphic art exhibition,

"İnsan Hakları" (Human Rights) visited major cities of the World, and in 2005, a selection of his original prints were exhibited in various cities in Germany.



Selcuk celebrated his 50th anniversary in the art world with an exhibition. His cartoon exhibit "Human Rights," toured the world's venerable cities between 1993-7 and a selection of original editions of his work was displayed in a number of German cities in 2005. Güldiken, a magazine on the culture of humour, published a "Turhan Selçuk Special Issue" and its English translation as "the world of Turhan Selçuk," in 1994. Selcuk bases his illustrations and cartoons on people's hopes, acts of solidarity, their conflicts and delusions. Not only does he criticize the human condition but he also dignifies them, trying to steer them towards the just and the virtuous. Reason underlies Selçuk's lines; inciting laughter always takes the back seat. He strives to tell

more with fewer lines; takes pains to deliver his message in a clear, succinct but striking manner. The

Turgut Çeviker, Eczacıbaşı Art Encyclopedia, Yem Pb., 2008

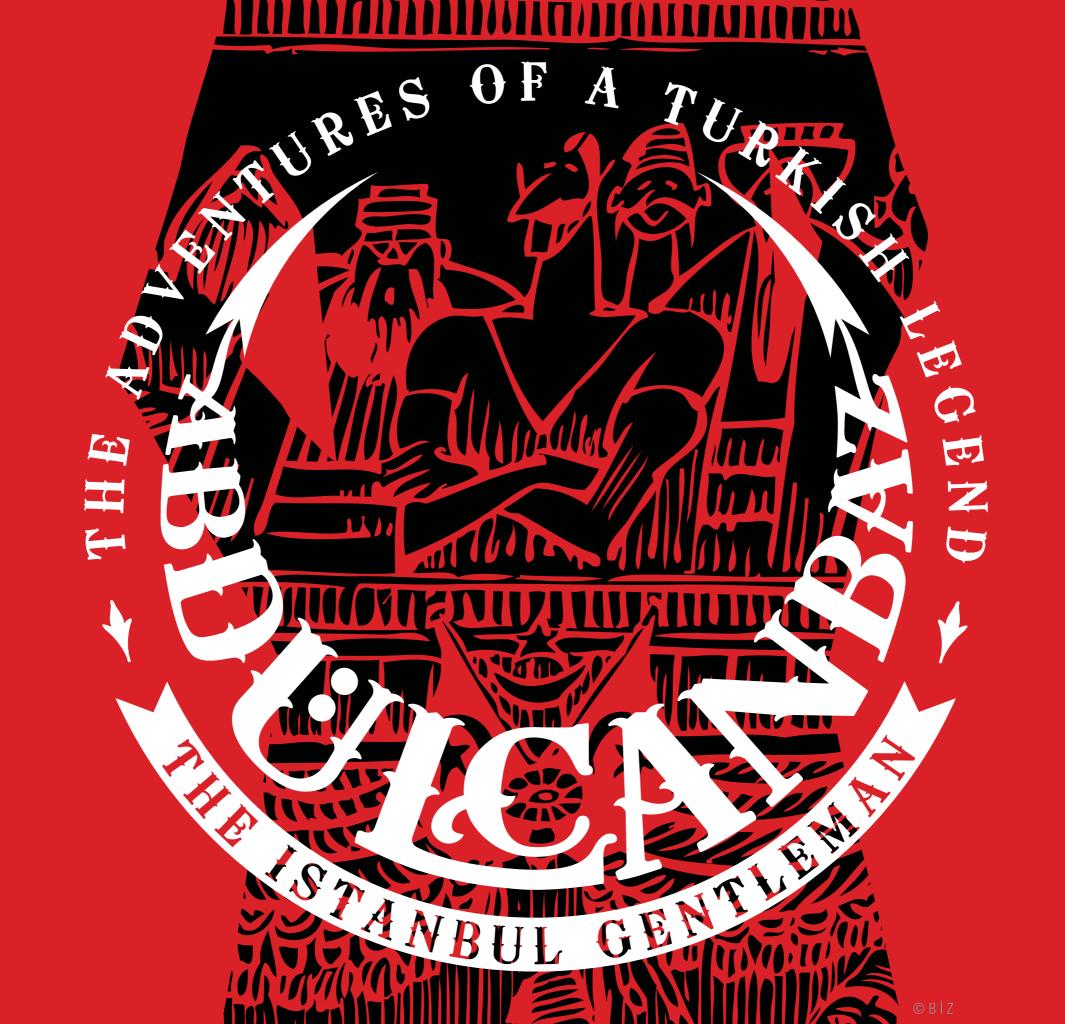
THE ELEGANCE AND BEAUTY THAT **DEFINES THE LINES OF TURHAN SELÇUK, THE GREATEST TURKISH CARTOONIST OF ALL TIME, MAY** NOT EXIST IN ANY OTHER ILLUS-TRATOR IN THE WORLD." Gec (Enrico Cianeri)

is to strengthen the effect of his

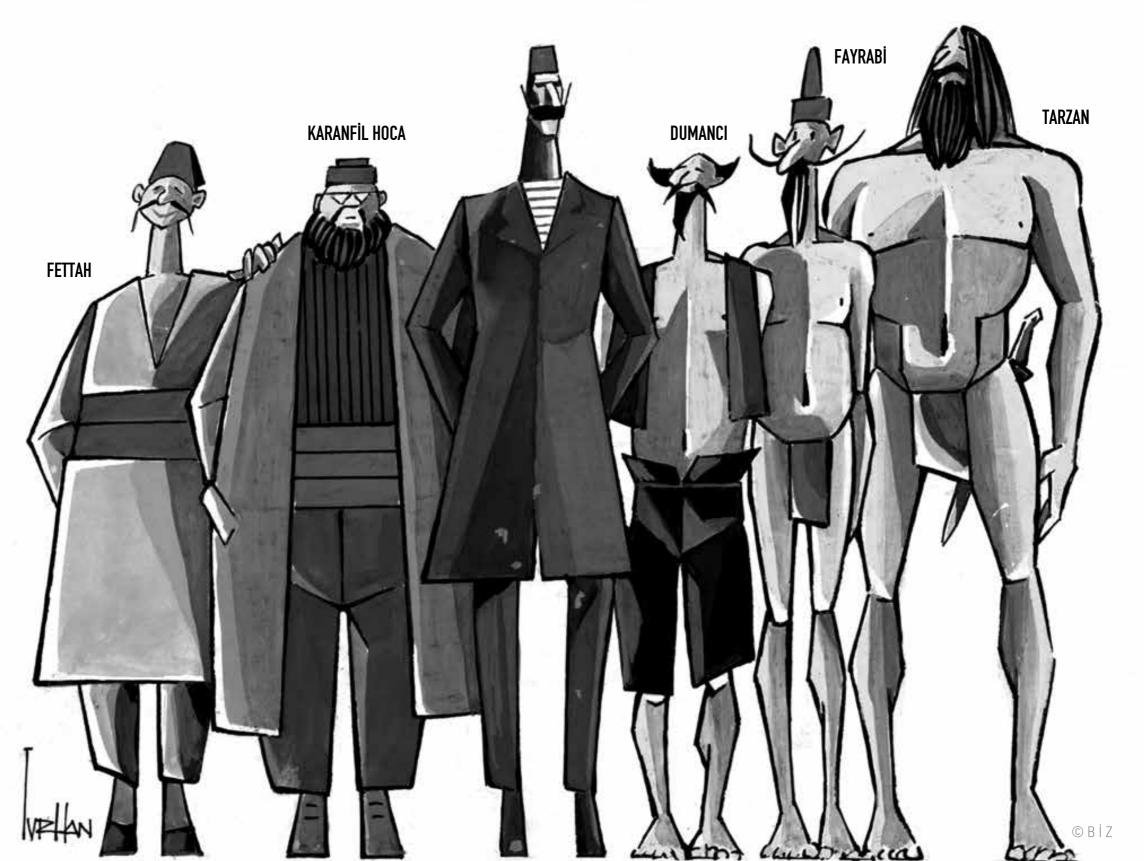
message, nothing more.

"After a short time, the revolution that took place in cartooning spread to the whole world, further progressing at the hands of master artists in Italy, England and Germany. Before Steinberg's innovation was able to take root here, the great humourist Turkish Cemal Nadir, who drew in the old style, passed away. The void he left behind was going to be filled by a bunch of 20-somethings, many of whom were his own pupils. Out of these nearly-children youths, one was to carry over Steinberg's inheritance to Turkey and become a pioneer in the field. This young man was Turhan Selçuk. Turhan courageously embraced the notion of modern cartoons. Nobody really imagined he would be able to transform the crude understanding of the local market in cartooning at the time. No one thought he could get Turkey to like his "humour through lines." Turhan, though, was successful. He was able to enact every element that modern cartooning demanded in terms of style, artwork and story, reaping wide acclaim and success. Soon, his fame had spread around the globe." Abdi İpekçi





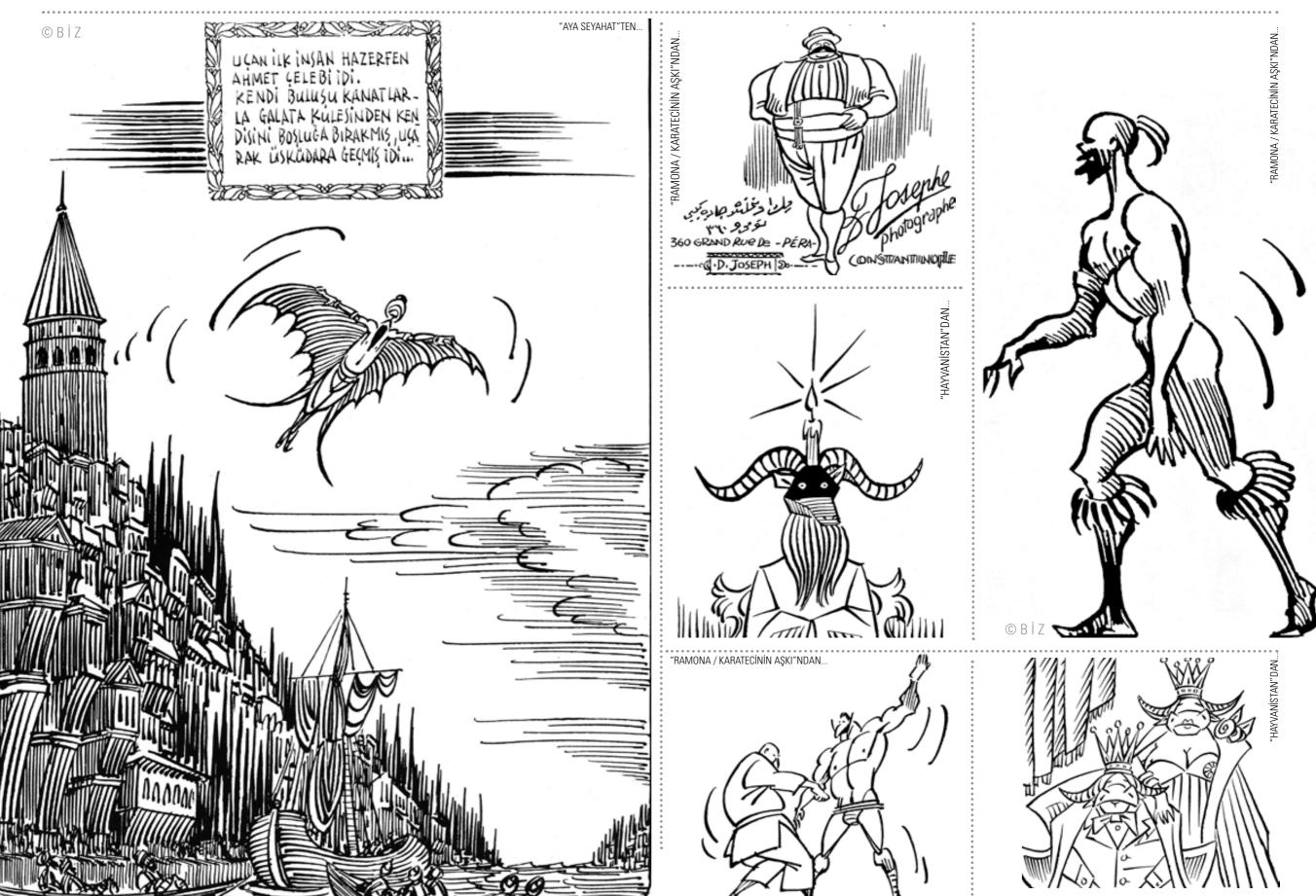
FROM ABDÜLCANBAZ ALBUM



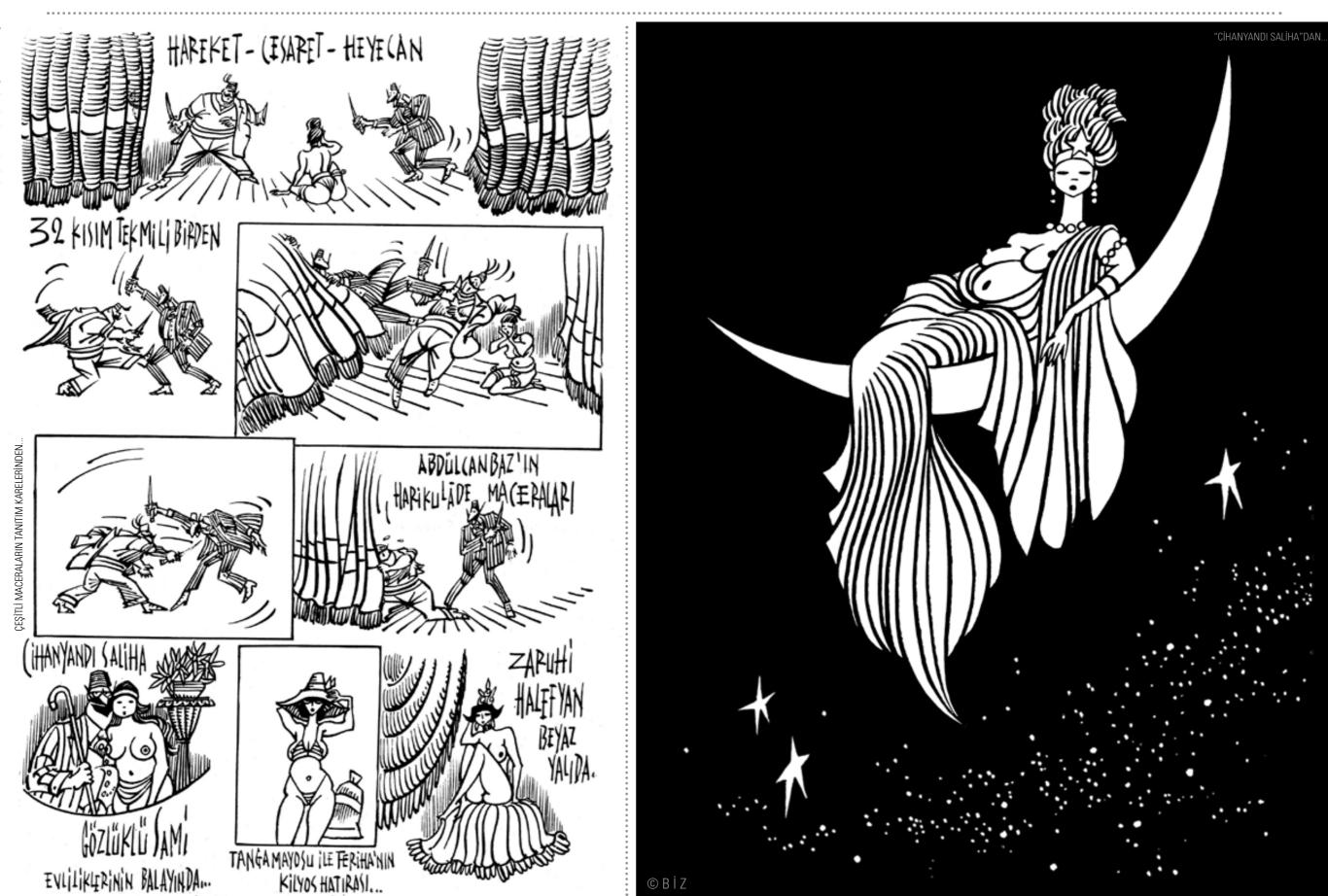


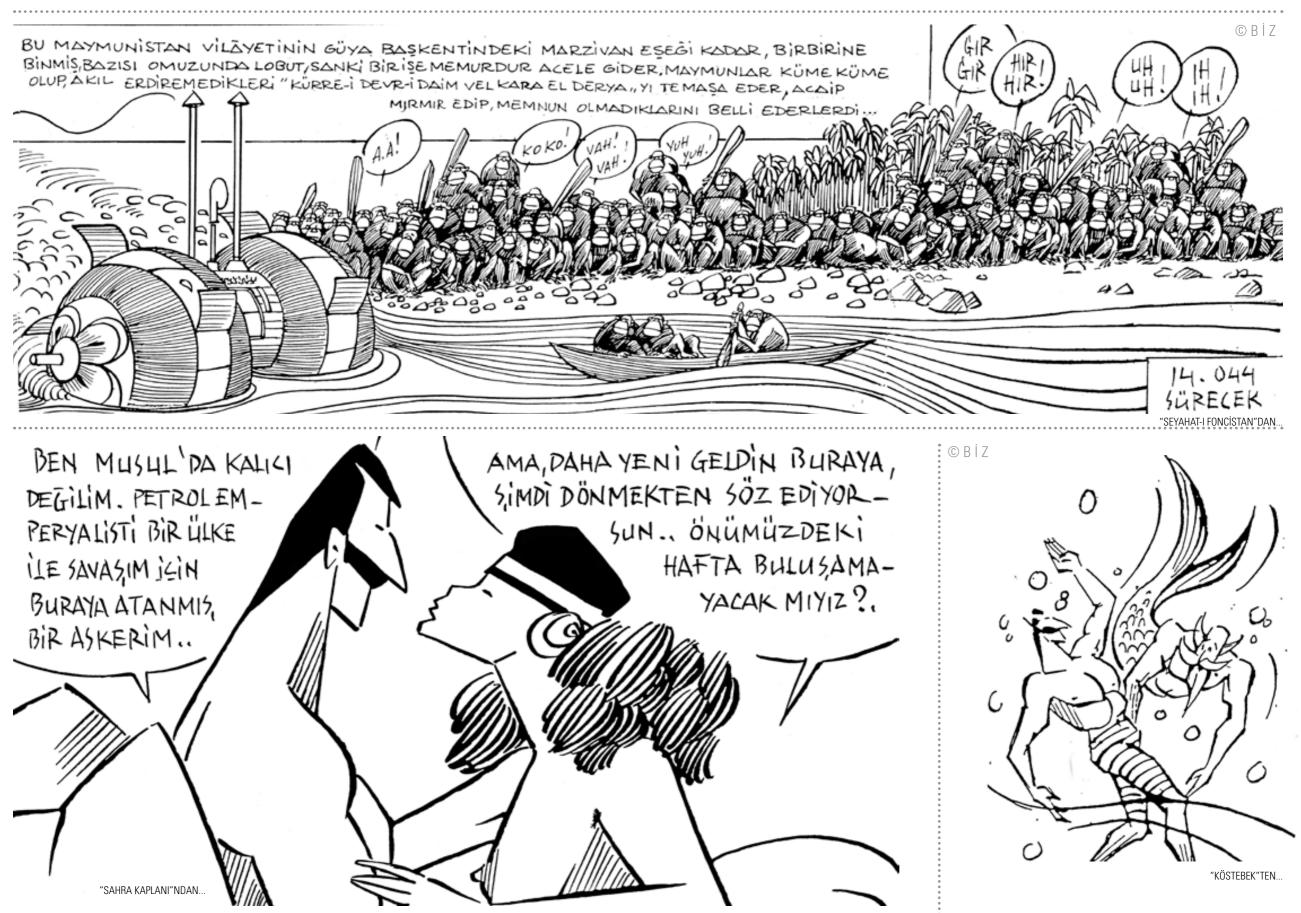
"BUZUL İNSANLARI"NDAN...













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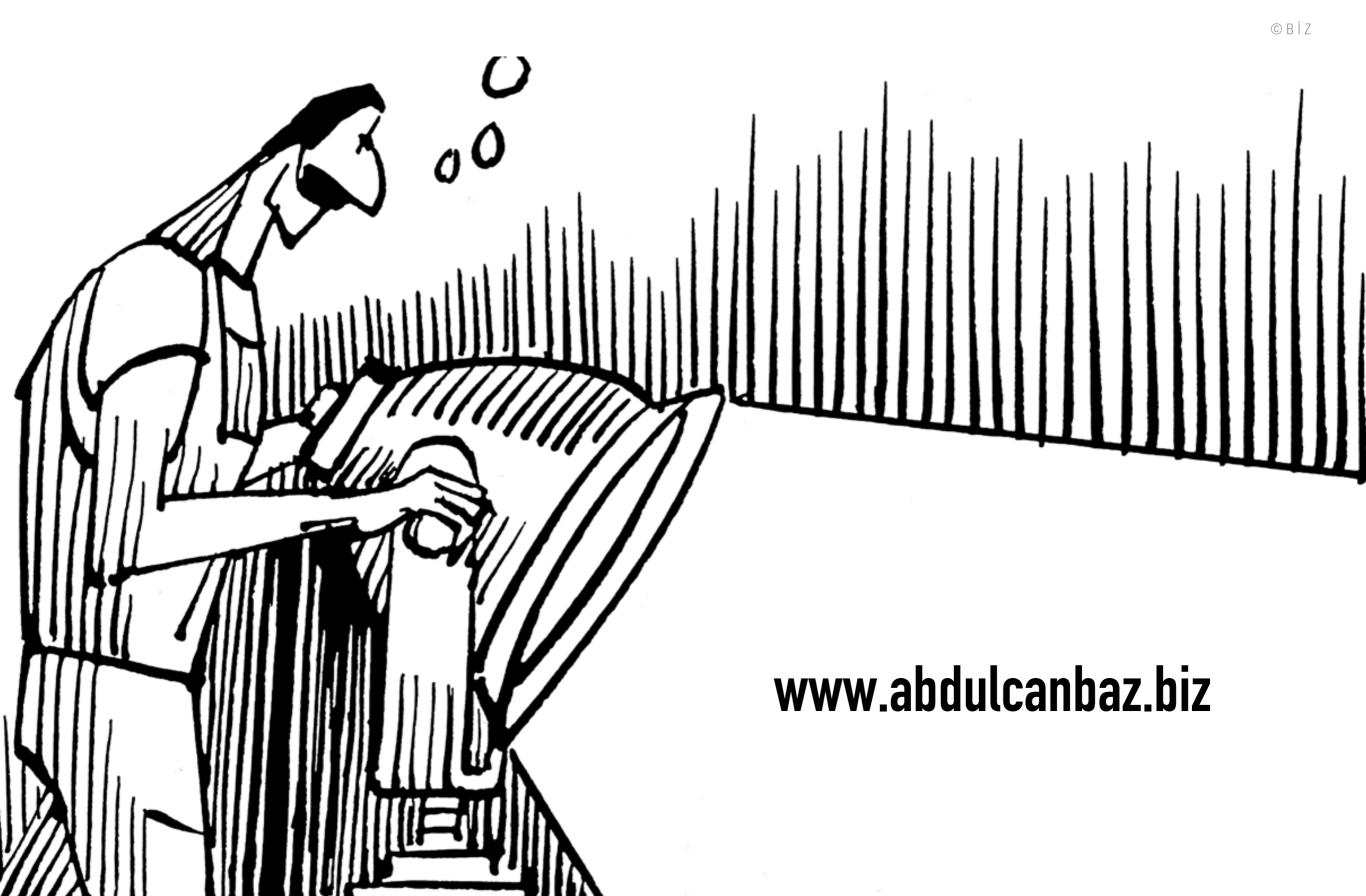


BİZ/CAFE CITY YAYINLARI TARAFINDAN HAZIRLANAN YENİ SAYFA TASARIMI ÖRNEĞİ; "TOP YUVARLAKTIR"DAN...









ALTHOUGH ABDÜLCANBAZ IS PRESENTED AS HAVING SUPER NATURAL POWERS, HE FEATURES A CONCIOUS, DISCERNING PERSONALITY AND PUTS HIS BRAINS BEFORE HIS FORCES. HE IS DRAWN WITH NOT ROUND AND SOFT BUT NEAT AND PRONOUNCED LINES. HIS ADVENTURES ARE BEYOND TIME AND PLACE...

HE'S NOT A LONELY SOUL. HE HAS LOTS OF FRIENDS, COMRADES AND FOES.

HE'S A FIGHTER. HE OPPOSES AND FIGHTS AGAINST INJUSTICE. HE'S AN INCURABLE DISSENTER. HUMANE AT HEART, HE FIGHTS FOR THE GOOD OF THE PEOPLE EVERYWHERE AT ALL TIMES. HE IS NOT JUST ALL TALK BUT ALSO A MAN OF ACTION. ABDÜLCANBAZ IS A UNIVERSAL CHARACTER, A SYMBOL OF PRINCIPLES, IDEALS AND ASPIRATIONS... IN THE BEGINNING HE WAS ALONE... LATER ON, HIS CHARACTER DEVELOPED A STRONG PERSONALITY AND GRADUALLY HE FOUND HIMSELF SURROUNDED BY A LARGE GROUP OF FRIENDS, COMRADES, FOES AND OPPONENTS.

ABDÜLCANBAZ'S HUGE SUCCESS, SINCE ITS FIRST PUBLICATION IN THE DAILIES IN 1957, IS PARTLY DUE TO THE RISE IN POPULARITY OF THE TRADITIONAL LITERARY FOLK ARTS (TURKISH COMEDY PLAYS SUCH AS KARAGÖZ AND HACIVAT). UNLIKE ANY OTHER COMIC BOOK SERIES, ABDÜLCANBAZ HAS A UNIQUE EXPRESSION, AND A UNIQUE VISUAL ACCURACY AND ARTISTRY. THIS UNIQUE EXPRESSION HAS A POINT OF VIEW. ALL THE INCIDENTS IN THE STORYLINES ARE APPROACHED, ANALYZED AND SOLVED FROM THIS CERTAIN POINT OF VIEW. IN THE STORYLINES, SAME AS IN KARAGÖZ AND HACIVAT, WE FIND CONTRASTING INTERACTIONS, CONFLICTS AND ADVOCACIES BETWEEN THE STRAIGHTFORWARD PUBLIC AND THE ONES AGAINTS THE WELFARE OF THE PUBLIC. ALL IN ALL, THEY ARE THE FIGHTS, DISAGREEMENTS AND DEFENCES OF OUR OWN PEOPLE. Turhan Selçuk, 2003

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