

DISASTER AND SHELTER AS SIGNALS

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Besides "natural disasters" like earthquakes, landslides, floods, avalanches, volcano activities, storms, sea wave effects, extreme cold and epidemics; "emergency condition" includes technological disasters and migrations which have a character of fast population movement. Fire, pollution of air and environment, nuclear explosion, riot and hostile military operation are accepted as "technological disasters" (Ervan, 1995).

Also the effect of poverty on the emergence of all disastrous conditions is determining. According to I. Davis (1978), although probability remains constant, effects of disasters are growing in developing countries and 95 % of deaths due to disasters are occurring in these countries. The control of sources by a small minority and consequently decrease of living standards are accepted as the main reasons of this.

These are also true for Turkey. Both legal and illegal unsafe buildings collapse and many people die during earthquakes. According to geology engineers, the main reason of these collapses is wrong place selection; and according to civil engineers these are wrong formation of systems and use of insufficient structural materials.

During the construction of reinforced concrete skeletal systems of the upper income groups' buildings, the necessary strength of concrete is not reached, in other words cement is stolen, and reinforcement is not replaced according to the project, rein-

forcing steel is stolen. Conditions of low income groups' masonry and semi-skeletal buildings are worse than these. Because, the walls of these buildings are formed by using hollow brick like nonload-bearing structural materials (Sucuoğlu, 1996). Because of lack of any social security, people of our country want to own any house whether it is legal or illegal, safe or not.

If you go to the places that are just affected by an earthquake, you can read the life stories of such buildings. These "inverted" buildings that cannot hide their own secrets, also express the details of their previous users' private lives. Besides reinforcement, columns, beams, closets and pipes; dishes, furniture, chandeliers, books, photograph frames, in short, everything becomes open to everybody.

Yes, the contractor of this damaged reinforced concrete building stole. The ones who live at the second and third floors have collected everything and went away. The dirty blue walls are left alone. The fourth floor is being emptied from the balcony with the help of a crane. Women are worrying. The old women living at the entrance level left everything, even their chicken at the back and went away. Too sad, the looters are around. You can also read the future of these buildings and people. They will live away from their homes "for a long time". They will get aid for rent and etc.. The ruins of their homes will be cleared and big construction firms will construct new buildings for them, which are very different and may be not more secure than the older ones (Hürol Al, 1995).

S. Yıldırım, K. Güvenç and E. Akin (1996) wrote the following statements about the Ankara Pursaklar district in which the Bulgarian immigrants were settled.

"Today, the immigrant is PLACELESS. This feeling, which started at the moment of break, continues. They no more belong to THERE or HERE. THERE is a PLACE that does not exist anymore but lives in the memories. Today it is changed. Because of this, the immigrant does not belong to THERE any more. HERE is the PLACE in which immigrant is in the position of SPECTATOR behind the biding effect of OTHERNESS. IMMIGRANT IS IN A PLACE WHICH IS BETWEEN THERE AND HERE. Physical space does not correspond to yearnings. Even if it satisfies the basic requirements, the physical environment that depends on permanency, is TEMPORARY like everything. Consequently, for the immigrant who feels PLACELESS, the Pursaklar immigrant district is TRANSITORY."

These people have emigrated because of the assimilation politics they faced in Bulgaria. And, because of their "hidden Turkish identity", their immigration gained

an "inner migration character" (Yıldırım, Güvenç, Akin, 1996).

Ankara Pursaklar district is only one of the city or village settlements, which were handled under the programs of resettlement and inhabitation, were financed by the state and were realized under the responsibility of Village Services General Directorate according to 2510^a settlement law of 1934 (Doğanay, 1996).

Immigrants, "nomads" and the people who had to leave their places because of nationalizations come under the effect of this law, which "protects the rights of people who had to leave the places they live". 182 393 immigrant families who came to Turkey and accepted state aid have been settled. In order to protect their rights, Afghan, Bulgarian and Ahıska Turks were settled by making separate laws for them. Until 1970 nomads were settled with the help of investments in the form of donations. In 1970, in addition to the existing law, law 1306 was passed for the purpose of getting these investments back by changing them into loans. After 1970, 1500 families were settled and 80 % of these were in the form of villages. After 1960 the application of development plans caused the loss of many agricultural areas and 4400 families were settled because of this reason. The 150 dams that will be constructed until 2010 will result with the same thing for 500 villages and 300 000 people. The city settlements are in the form of high-rise mass housing and village settlements contain house, barn, store, other operation buildings and a land that can bring sufficient income. In both cases the user does not have the option of place selection (Doğanay, 1960).

Since it is expected that the GAP (Southeast Anatolia Project) will cause an increase in the population and annual average housing requirement in the region, Mass Housing Administration prepared a housing project of 10 000 dwellings for the "low income group". There also exists a World Bank project for 10 000 dwellings (Tokman, 1996).

According to GAP Administration, because of this project, the population of Diyarbakır will reach 1 million in 2005. But today in 1997, it is estimated that the population of this city is around 1.5 million because of the compulsory migration. 3.5 million people were affected by this regional migration and 2500 settlement places were abandoned. Most of these people live in tents, near their relatives or in the huts they made.

After 1991 the population of Van jumped from 153 000 to 600-700 000. Migrants were exiled, their villages were burnt and destroyed. They were left shelterless in the bad

winter conditions of the region. Their children and elders died and nobody came to settle them as fast as the others mentioned (TMMOB..., 1996).

"How can the others in Van 'dwell' or 'build', how can they form a spiritual togetherness with things? This is such a situation of emptiness, truthlessness and rootlessness that, it 'destroys' their worlds in the village, 'nullifies them' and make them worldless in the city. Do not allow them to dwell, to build. Makes them to face rootlessness, meaningless uncanniness of 'being here' and the impossibility of returning to the place they can dwell on the world..." (Arslan, Hürol Al, 1996)

The past, present and future of migrants in Van were determined. Disaster has continued for many years, "the distance between earth and sky have decreased" and spaces have been formed in a deathly poverty which is visual.

Every passing day lets the space to be a better indicator of identities and poverty.

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pan sonradan tapulandırma vb. işlemlere karşı alınabilecek temel tavır olarak be-nimsenmelidir.

2. Yasadışı süreçlere ilişkin yapısal sorunlar konusunda, meslek sahipleri ile hiçbir rekabet ilişkisi olmayan ustalarla işbirliği yapılmamalıdır.

3. Ülke gerçekliklerinden haberdarlığı gözardı eden ideolojik bir sanat anlayışı ve mesleki eğitim eleştirilmeli, Batı'da üretilmiş düşünceler en azından adapte edilme-lidir.

Bilgi tekelî paralelinde mesleki bakımiyet sağlanmadığı sürece -ki mesleki bakımi-yet ve bilgi tekelî biriktirilmesi, yoksulların binalarını da mimar ve mübendislerin ta-sarlaması ve bunların yasal olması anlamına gelir-, Türkiye'de profesyoneller, ekonomi-politika ve "ticari olmayan bir etik" ile bağlarını kopartamazlar.

POVERTY AND ARCHITECTURE - CONTRADICTION BETWEEN LACK OF PROFESSIONAL DOMINANCE AND EXISTENCE OF KNOWLEDGE MONOPOLY

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It is stated that nearly 60 % of buildings in Turkey are illegal. Among these illegal buildings, both the poor's "kondu"s (squatter housing) that were built on state lands and other illegal buildings that gain legitimacy with the unavoidable existence of these "kondu"s, take their places. The content of illegal buildings other than "real" kondus is widened considerably, even to contain some of kondus. The konu processes to which mafia interferes, "kondu apartments", skyscraping hotel build-ings which are built with the help of special permissions, the crossroad-bridges which are nearly to be completed but the construction of which were stopped by the Court of Justice and even the potential legal-illegal hybrid buildings on top of which reinforcement was extended to increase their heights in the future etc. can be discussed under this heading. These illegal building types are the products of dif-ferent building production processes in Turkey.

On the other hand, the discourses, ethics and politics about architecture in Turkey, in which people try to follow all the developments in the West, must correspond to all "building sector market relationships" and especially the production of illegal buildings.

Most of the poor who migrated to the cities because of many reasons, dwells at dan-gerous places and lives in huts that are built by them as quickly as possible, by using a dominant technology that they do not know and very bad quality construction