

FILES OF "CRITICAL"  
ARCHITECTURE  
and  
VAN PROJECT  
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".....Both lack of any cultural relationship between the migrants and qualified citizens, like in other big cities and crowded population of the migrants when compared with others; end up with an arabesque city culture.....

.....they add small rooms one by one and form their ghettos in the city.....

.....Depending on this research it can be said that, Adana's migrant population's most important property is lack of any cultural and economic accumulation.....

.....Their districts are formed with 2 meters wide streets to which ambulances and vehicles of fire brigade cannot enter. These districts do not resemble other "gecekondu" districts in Ankara and Istanbul.....

.....Now this gangrene affects many cities.....

.....Adana will be the biggest metropolis of Turkey in 2020.....<sup>1</sup> But in my opinion, it won't be a real metropolis, it will be the biggest village of Turkey.....<sup>2</sup> (\*)

(Habitat II'ye., 1996)

The arguments which are gathered in this study are;

Suggestions about the content of criticality in architecture,  
*Interpretation of a critical project, which is being realized in Van,  
Turkey (1).*

----"Criticisms which were directed to this project during  
the process"

and

----"Explanations which could be made about these  
criticisms"

Professional reaction (\*\*), which is surrounded by the existing regime, is a kind of reaction, which can directly affect the economic and political "order". It exists beside other types of reactions by the accumulation of "individual" reactions. Its main difference is the assumption of individual professionals' domination on the existing condition.

Professional criticism must contain discussion of the limiting effects of the existing professional arrangement on

1 professional service given to the poor and consequently the segregated,

2 professional or market relationships,

3 criticality of architectural design,

4 effects of profession on the personal lives of other people

"together and in an integrated form".

The negligence of the first of these and its integrated character with the others may easily result with the acceptance of the existing condition as it is and can be accepted as pseudo-criticality, by which "productivity and creativity through criticality" are defended.

Whereas the criticism of profession must aim to discuss all limiting effects on reactionary changes and especially the ones which are accepted as almost impossible to react, must determine the main subjects of discussion; where the main anxiety of mankind which builds the criticism is the historical and contemporary reasons of poverty, especially in the developing countries.

When architecture, which satisfies a vital necessity and in F.Jameson's terms is also an "anti-profession"-art-, is considered, it becomes more difficult to have a reactionary attitude and complication of the subject increases. Especially in the case of developing countries it can easily be supposed that there are three different kinds of buildings: "architecture" and "Architecture" of architects and "non-architecture" of "non-architects", which is illegal. In Turkey the difference between non-architecture and architecture is not only the articulation and development of human needs but also the poverty.

F.Jameson (1997) states that "There is such a distance between us and realities of production and labor as a service economy that we are living in a world of dreams which is formed by artificial stimuli and televised lives" and he adds "there isn't any tactic or political question that is free from theory; there isn't any form of reaction which is not highly complicated with ideological mystification in the sticky networks of artificial and unreal culture. Instead of questions like "will the street fighters or city guerrilla win against the weapons and technology of contemporary state, or not?", we must discuss "what is the place of street for super state? Does the old type of street still exist in the medium of automatic production and marketing networks which form this new state?". These are today's theoretical problems of Marxism, at least at countries which can be qualified as developed." (\*)

----"Come and let us show!"

1.

#### ON THE ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE

Poor and segregated groups, which can not get professional service can only be concealed locally at the places they live in. Poverty and otherness can be distinguished with the help of spatial properties, counted and established at its place.

M.Davis (1990,1993 a,b) describes the "spatial segregation" of blacks, migrants and the homeless in Los Angeles. The existence of these segregated and "invisible" people are also used to create paranoia among other citizens, for the development of Los Angeles police department and political parties. Only the sovereign views are discussed and realized about the relationship between spatial segregation and racialism (2). Every kind of security precautions including the ones both by architecture and police are taken for the segregation of the poor (3). These people who cannot get any spatial service (4) are also squeezed in space. They cannot find jobs because of the place they live in, and they cannot change their place, because they don't have jobs. Competition for employment, inevitably results with ethnic oppositions and street terror.

In Los Angeles, criticality of architecture is usually limited with the rejection of the use of electronic security precautions and preference of architectural solutions, like in the case of F.Gehry's architecture. F.Gehry tries to make his best "for the existing order" and consequently both spatial segregation and social paranoia are accepted as they are in his architecture. Graffiti-proof walls and controlled entrances- are the main design motives of his Frances Howard Goldwyn Regional Branch Library in Hollywood. According to M.Davis, this building is an example of public buildings "turned inside out" in America, with its prison-like heavy exterior appearance and well-illuminated, light interior spaces. The same effect is true also for prisons, which look like ordinary buildings (Davis,1990).

If places like prestige squares are not appropriate for the segregation of the poor, they are usually redesigned, destroyed and built again. If still necessary, police is used. Such spaces which are still not appropriate after all these precautions, are abandoned (5).

Without comparing the identities of the segregated people in Turkey and the reasons of their segregation, with the Los Angeles example, it can be stated that poor people in Turkey are also segregated and they live in different regions of the country or in different districts of the cities.

*The "armed conflict" at East and South East Anatolia caused migration of the villagers, who both rejected or accepted to fight against PKK (Kurdish Workers' Party). The migration of the first group was "natural", but the second groups was compulsory. To eliminate villagers being "together with the army during daytime and with PKK at night", 2500 settlements were abandoned and at least 3,5 million people migrated to the cities. Van became the second most migrant accepting city after Diyarbakır and the rate of increase of the population has reached up to fourfold within five years after 1991. According to 1990 census, population of the central Van was 153 000. According to the estimation of State Institute of Statistics, the population will have been around 185 000 in the year 1995. But today, including the migrants, it is estimated to be around 600-700 000 (TMMOB.,1996).*

*Both political stress and segregation are visual in Van. Explanations about trickery and torture, irritated villagers, spatial segregation, and passage controls are added to the existence of soldiers, police and special troops.*

*Migrants who accepted or rejected to fight against PKK live in different districts and these also form different tribes. Districts like Xaçort and Karşıyaka, in which*



migrants who rejected to fight live, are poorer than the others and they are controlled. It is known in Van that, the cannons of the army are turned to Xaçort and entrance and exit to this district is controlled by the police after 7.00 o'clock at night. This district is also known as "vote stock of HADEP (People's Democracy Party) and Bekaa valley" (Arslan, Hürol Al, 1996). On the one extreme, these villagers were accepted as enemies, forced to migrate and then condemned to unemployment in the city without life security. And on the other extreme, they have to fight. They became objects of political stress.

Migrant villagers lost all their "property"; houses, agricultural fields and animals. Besides compulsory migration, both villages and forests were burnt and destroyed, in order to eliminate their use by "brigands". Animals were sold quickly and nothing remained back from the previous life (6). There are many families who don't have anybody to earn money and many people are unemployed. These crowded families try to live in tents or buts, which are both not safe and healthy.

Dense unemployment due to the compulsory migration, destroyed the quality of being a city both conceptually and experientially. The rule: "everybody can somehow manage to live in big cities", is not applicable for these cities anymore. Most migrants wait hopefully at "kahve"s (simple coffee-houses) to find daily jobs. Beggars, street sellers and three wheel porter-carts fill the city center (7).

The meaning of work has also been changed. When compared with solidarity in village life, it is very different to work eight hours for somebody else.

--"Will these people be the "negro's of Turkey"?"

--"Will they be the workers of the global world?"

The ones who don't have jobs, also don't have shelter, food, clothes, health and school (8). Shelter is not shelter anymore. In these houses food is not prepared, clothes are not washed as it used to be. "There is no housework anymore". Women only stay at home and wait for their husbands.

The absence of production not only cut all contacts with the city, but also with the house. Unemployment of men and functionlessness of women swallowed the customary form of life, before the effects of city life. There is no change or development, but "absence of things".

--"We could feed ourselves even from the forest, when we were in the village. But there is nothing here."

The houses in the city are formed as the twins of the houses at the village, with an impossible hope to reach the customary form of life. However these two twin houses, which are at different places, cannot be compared.

--"Does this house resemble your house in the village?"

Migrant woman --"They are the same."

--"Is there any difference?"

--".YES..."

--"What is it?"

--"....." (Arslan, Hürol Al, 1996)

The buts point out the lives in danger. You can count dangerous and unhealthy houses one by one. Everybody can count. But it is more difficult to generalize the reason of impossibility of their acceptance as shelters.

These houses do not have foundations. Their wall materials are not load-bearing. Mud is used as mortar. The arrangement of masonry units is not right. Walls are not plastered. Flat traditional roofs are formed with an inappropriate kind of earth. There is no system of installation for clean and dirty water. But still, some houses are in a better condition than the others (9).

The but can only be defined with the inappropriateness of its place, deformations and deteriorations. You should look at their places -like flooding and landslide areas and filthy places etc.-, deformations of their structures -like walls out of plumb-line, excessive deflection of their roof slabs etc.-, deteriorations at the building envelopes -like water penetration and wind infiltration to the inside, level of humidity etc.- and all other unhealthy conditions -like dirt, closeness of the toilet pits to the houses and water sources etc.- to distinguish the buts.

-----"This is not your problem. Get away and deal with your own problems."

-----"This situation also affects us."

In architectural discourse and knowledge there is no meaning and place for discussing such an absence of functionality, the desire for it and establishment of unsafe and unhealthy conditions due to poverty and segregation. The degree of unsafety of buildings is only studied for the purpose of differentiating usable - unusable and repairable - unrepairable buildings after natural disasters like earthquakes (10).

According to M.K.Ervan (1995) "emergency conditions" include natural disasters, technological disasters -like fire, pollution, nuclear explosion, riot, hostile military operation etc.- and fast population movements. Consequently, disaster can be defined as the dissatisfaction of at least one vital necessity of such a crowded group of people that they cannot support each other (11). Thus, technological disasters also include compulsory migration.

According to I.Davis (1978) the reason of increase of disasters in developing countries, although probability remains constant, are the control of sources by a small minority and consequently decrease of living standards: poverty. It is known that 95% of deaths due to disasters are in developing countries.

But migrants are poor also in developed countries. M.Davis (1990) also considers the destruction of buildings in Los Angeles during operations against "gangs and narcotics sellers" by the police, as disaster. Because these buildings, which were used by poor tenants, could not be repaired.

The aids made after disasters do not generally interest the professionals. The "temporary disaster houses" are usually understood as late coming tents, which are sold in black market. Moreover, the "permanent disaster housing" aids are restricted to replacement of the destroyed houses which were constructed only in permitted places. According to regulations, the destroyed houses, which were built at flooding and landslide areas etc. due to the proprietorship problems, are not replaced with new houses.

Post-disaster criticisms of the profession are also limited only to the discussions relating to the removal of the repeated professional mistakes. New bureaucratic methods and laws are proposed to increase professional service quality and to eliminate theft. But since these methods do not include illegal buildings of the poor, the deepness of the abyss between "architecture" and "non-architecture" increases. Poor are left to the "election time sense-of-justice of politicians, which do not add any quality" both to their lives and buildings.

## 2.

### ON THE JOB

Criticism and reaction can be discussed in two main directions, when "professional or market relationships" are considered. The first of these is the "nonprofessionalization" proposal, for which the aim is to give service to the poor as a reaction

(Haug,1996). Such works are accepted as "out of profession", since sides are taken near the poor and "human needs are reduced to the minimum" (12).

The second is the "corporatization" thesis, in which differentiation among professionals due to bureaucracy, stratification of professionals, results of the application of methods of increasing productivity (13) and the class character of professionals with all the strata they include (professional managers class) (14) are studied (Light,Levine,1996).

In Turkey, different building -especially housing- production processes (like "kondu"s, other illegal buildings, apartments and mass-housing) must be criticized separately. Such a professional domination which can only exist in between the limits defined by the law and excluded by the majority of the society; such a knowledge monopoly which depends on market's demands, serve only the high-income groups and leave the poor in disastrous conditions; such a stratification of professionals; and such widespread careless professional service (including choice of wrong load-bearing material, system errors etc.) are the causes of this necessity. Every process and their effects on each other must be considered.

The existence of these different processes of building production also affects the "relationship between the user and the building". Houses can be seen as shelters, property, means of social security and the determining factor of social status (15). Also the "expected quality" is determined by the type of production process. Such a variety shows the need to many proposals, including "nonprofessionalization" proposal, criticisms of "corporatization" thesis and others which could be designed for other building processes. Since the "nonprofessionalization" proposal defines a relationship between the poor and the professionals, mainly it is discussed in this study.

"Nonprofessionalization" can be applied in two main ways: acceptance of the existence of "pre-profession"s, or in better terms "the service from out of the profession" and the service of reactionary volunteer professionals. The fear that the service from out of the profession could create rivals for the related professions, makes it difficult for appropriation. But since this service is already being given by nonprofessionals to the poor people who are not served by the professionals, this fear is meaningless.

These nonprofessionals cannot be seen as "undersized professionals", because the content of the required knowledge in cases of emergency is large. The greatest danger of this application is the rejection of people, who are already giving this service and its transformation to a "subject of confirmed license". Nonprofessionals must be



defined as practitioners, who are able to eliminate temporary deficiencies of the existing process, without giving any extra economic load. They "repeat" the use of the same knowledge which depend on "accepted examples" in similar problems (16). The problem is not the confirmation of licenses but the collaboration or organization of the producers of "A-architecture" and "non-architecture".

One of the ways of reaching poor masses is to reach craftsmen. Also the "mass consciousness" can be built by forming similar collaborations, but at the cost of losing "professional autonomy".

Another way of realizing nonprofessionalisation is the reactionary service of local professionals who wish to serve the poor (17). Such a reaction can only be gathered under the slogan: "now and here, participation of all professionals, not the users" (18). Such a participation requires the "reduction of profession to the minimum", when compared with the human needs and desires of upper income groups, to which professionals are used to serve (12 again). But the necessity of developing a new kind of knowledge and a real communication between all professionals may also be attractive at the first hand (19).

Since it has to be realized in given restricting circumstances, "the participation of all professionals to the users' own production" may easily transform to the "users' participation" to the professional production. Requirement of land ownership and right fear of attracting all migrants to the same city where places are allocated to them, cause the rejection of traditional singular construction and acceptance of mass-housing. Increase of production scale brings the necessity of preferring advanced construction materials and systems, changes in the amount of required financing and opens the project to the expectations of financiers. In such a condition, the future users of the houses can only be used as unqualified workers (20). The only way of reaching "local professionals' participation" is to realize similar projects in all cities of the country.

*To show similar reactions, it is enough to see. Both the Governorship, Municipality, City Coordination Council of UCEAT (Union of Chambers of Engineers and Architects of Turkey) and many locals including especially the professionals may unite all their power. But it is still necessary to beg for migrants and make them beggars.*

*The only hope for not begging is the tradition. Migrants must cooperate and build their own shelters by having the option of preferring the technologies they know: the traditional technology. But the killing effects of "decadent tradition" exist in the butts in any case.*

*Such a decadence increases the poisoning effects of tradition. The requirement of land ownership not only obliges illegality, but also all dangers of wrong place selection. Shortage of traditional construction materials destroys the currency of traditional knowledge. What exists cannot be avoided and it belongs to both the city and the regime.*

*Not only the materials and systems, but also the land ownership, knowledge monopoly, design projects, mass production, cooperation and management systems and begging are the specialities of the city and the regime (21).*

*In all cases the determining factors that produce butts are the lack of land ownership and finance.*

*---"They can neither design, nor build."*

*What belong to the city are also self-insufficiency and knowledge monopoly.*

*What remains is to wait for an opportunity standing critical within the existing situation. The opportunities of recognizing users before design, increasing quality of construction materials, proposing the most appropriate technological alternative for "now and here", organizing the participation of the users, learning the limiting conditions of the necessary professional relationships, working together with other professionals like doctors, producing knowledge about singular cases and their use together with the universal, establishing the poor in disastrous conditions and giving information about them, can be considered within those opportunities.*

*---"Like cow's dung. Nobody wants to touch it. But we have to. Because it is useful." (22)*

*---"The reason of its realization is its being cow's dung for all sides."*

3.

#### ON THE POSSIBLE

Criticality of architecture should not be for "being productive and creative". But it is considered as necessary to get rid of the moral weight of serving only to the upper-income groups' needs, to direct oneself to design "independently" and to reach good work. There is an inability due to the consumption of all possibilities and being directed to the last possible way: the mental. This is an energetic, productive, joyful and play-like inability. The only measure in this rank is the remembrance of the old

and contemporary reasons of poverty.

The criticality of architecture is usually understood as being critical only during the preliminary design stage. Design of the later scales is usually neglected. But "dependence of the design to the given conditions" can also be criticized as a whole. All kinds of building programs (23), determining effects of "dominant construction technologies" (both materials and systems) (24), relationship between "abstract system concepts" and existing order of production (25) and tendency to the production of "symbolic capital" (26) touches design in every scale and limits its freedom to react. Together they form the domination of market's demands on design (27).

During the construction project design, production process, relations of production and productivity are also considered. It is more dependent, because it is defined more by the market (28). But if "excessive definition" can be avoided, the mental activity required during the design of the construction project is related directly to the "materiality of architecture", in which abstraction is minimized. Although the architect does not build with "his" hands, "he" has to find better -more "economical"- ways to build. Buildings and construction fields are built mentally on paper and building production is controlled. Both the process and the economy gain importance. Construction design is related to step-by-step-defined details of any kind (27).

The one who "puts himself to the place of the construction worker, in order not to leave him anything to think", is the architect. Since design depends on assumptions about the qualification of workmanship, it can be said that architects share the responsibility of preparation of workers' role in building production (29).

The criticism of construction design must include the domination of market's demands on the design and problems which are handled in the "cooperatization thesis": problems due to the applied methods to reach productivity, professionals' negative effects on the collective experiments and skills of workers and dependence of workers' qualification to the economical expectations of the producers. In addition, these criticisms must include design of both buildings, construction materials and systems production.

To exhibit to what extent the poor are forgotten by the architectural criticism, it is necessary to have a short trip around the texts about architecture and to return to the conditions of the poor. Although such a rough collage is open to the danger of deriving superficial results, "it is useful for all sides".

According to M.Toy, P.Vice and C.Melhuish, "minimal strategy", which reaches

"silent and slow" simple forms, sensuality (light-shadow and full-empty effects), the comfort and poetry of solid materials; as a result of a reaction against consumption and building industry which depends on economy, defending neither self-expression nor the material existence of human beings, proposing reduction of the content to the minimum against functionalism and an architecture which has the least objects; also directs attentions on the necessity of "decreasing aesthetic detailing to the minimum", qualities due to the "materiality of architecture" and its production process (Toy,1994; Vice,1994; Melhuish,1994).

C.Abels (1996) defines High-Tech architecture, through which human needs are being missed by using advanced technology, as an industry, craft and skill-based architecture that also depends on collaboration during the production process. According to him, both High-Tech and Bio-Tech buildings are well tuned to both visible and invisible complexities of the age. Here the term "invisible complexities" correspond to the relationship between building and electronic devices and the effects of the use of these devices on the concept of space.

C.Abels (1996) also evaluates the use of "random design techniques" such as superimposition and transformation, to create functional ambiguities to "solve" complexities due to changing functional needs, as the "creation of only complex decision giving processes".

Depending on the T.Adorno's thoughts on art and architecture, H.Heynen (1992) gives Meier's Peter's School as an example to "the integration of mimesis of functionality and negativity" (30). To react against the impossibility of realizing all expectations stated in the building program on the given site and also to reach functionality at the same time; building mass was designed out of balance (the cantilevering play garden disturbs the balance of the mass) and relationship between the building and its environment was disturbed (the ground floor that was used for vehicle circulation is also darkened with the shadow of the cantilever) in this building.

According to H.Heynen (1992), T.Ando who also affected minimal strategy a lot, aims to design for the dynamic user instead of the static one to reach local experience and by disturbing the designed relationship between simple forms he creates a tension between them and expresses the universal fragmentation.

-----"It is difficult to understand those orally."

-----"They deal with the mental sources of the problems."



According to D.Harvey (1990,1993) who especially criticizes the architectural emphasis to place and the community, the aim of reaching visibility and difference to attract capital, results in the increase of the always changing change value's importance, for both consumers and investors. These support the necessity of symbolic capital and satisfaction of market's symbolic capital demand also by the built environment. Since symbolic capital can be copied and its existence depends on change, it causes "creative destruction". Followers of reactionary architectural movements, who search for different visual effects, serve creative destruction and "mobility of the capital". These "value parasites" use and sack all values to exploit dominant social interests. D.Harvey is against "temporary character of things", because such a destruction serves capitalistic demands. According to him, space production is not innocent about the accumulation of capital and reproduction of class relationships. Because every social transformation project also requires the transformation of spatial practices. As a result of capitalist processes, "pursuit of use values for daily survival" becomes central for low-income groups and change-value for the affluent groups.

"Space" stays behind the capitalistic "process", which means economy. It has to reflect the existing regime and its power to transform is insufficient. Architects usually neglect the properties of the global process and consider only the qualities of places and communities. According to D.Harvey, the architectural approaches; through which places, communities, cities, nations and regions are accepted as "things in themselves"; cannot help to see global processes, effects of mobility of the capital on space and life, migrations, poverty and segregation.

Although she accepts that "visibility" is gaining an always increasing importance, M.Bandini (1993) criticizes D.Harvey by stating that, "both Postmodern architecture and Postmodern criticism are limited with the visual, depend on visibility and direct to it". It can be understood from M.Toy, P.Vice and C.Melhuish's texts (1994) that similar criticisms are also directed to the minimalist approaches.

According to H.Heynen (1992) the main question that can be directed to architecture was asked by M.Heidegger. Since dwelling means sparing, preserving and remaining at peace "are we capable to dwell poetically within the present condition?" (Heidegger,1971) What this question indicates has no correlation with the actual reality (war).

The "answers" that are given to this question are usually negative. Dwelling has left its place to the "envelope" and this envelope is very appropriate to show critical

reactions. Heidegger's emphasis to "place" and reactionary answers given to him, remind G.Deleuze and F.Guattari's "striated" (abstract, geometric, gridded) and "smooth space"s (like place, homeland etc.), which work together during the "capture of land, work and taxes".

On the other side, M.Davis (1990) inserts us among the poor and makes us talk to them. According to him it is essential to know and to see the material conditions of the poor. He accuses some philosophers -Adorno- and some artists -Brecht- about their negligence to be among the poor.

*"The houses start off with a very small structure of usually only one room, used as sleeping quarters for the entire family. Over a period of time, usually a long number of years, the house acquires more rooms and eventually becomes a formal home. The implications of this are that when any type of structure is introduced, be it an emergency shelter, a temporary structure or a long-term structure, it must from the very beginning be very strong because people will continue to use that house in its original form and incorporate it into the long-term structure which evolves. One of my major criticisms about housing introduced to Guatemala by many of the relief organizations was that it did not take this evolutionary process into consideration. Many organizations put up only a frame intending for the people to put up wood or corn cane walls. While that was safe to begin with, experience has shown that over a period of years, the walls will come down, the frame will remain and the walls will be filled with adobe or other heavy materials. Thus the structure which ends up ten years from now may be exactly the same shape or form as the original safe structure, but will be unsafe because of the changed material. The lesson, therefore, is that the emergency shelter or temporary house must be designed for its ultimate state, in the evolutionary process."*

Above statements, which are about the permanent disaster houses in Guatemala, are the experiences of F.Cuny, which are quoted by I.Davis (1978).

"Temporary" disaster houses are not usually suggested, because even the essential needs of victims are not fulfilled, the existence of these houses cause delay of the construction of the "permanent" houses, they are not left completely and used again after the construction of permanent houses and it is not economical to construct two houses (as temporary and permanent) for each family (Davis,1978). Instead of temporary houses, consideration of "temporary phases all through the life of the permanent house" is suggested.

----"They didn't want to migrate. They should be able to return to their villages."

----"Although its realization is difficult, the reversion process must be projected separately." (31)

*You cannot "dream about the lives of people" here. Even they cannot. You can only react against and imitate the life style you criticize and the desire for the lost one. But all forms and dimensions are selected, repeated many times and in this way the architectural design is reduced to the preparation of construction project. Both poverty and danger dissipated all hints about the shelter, except the materiality of it.*

*It is difficult to imagine the least. How much is necessary not to die? Is there any small place between the but and the architectural design? (32)*

*Yes. It is the protest deserving intervention of "existing appropriate technology" to the selected forms and dimensions.*

---"Like church ceilings." (33)

----"What does "the least" mean?"

----"To consider previous life forms of people: To preserve relative minimum living standards"

*The imagination of the houses, which will be built by their users, cannot be preserved from the usual boredom of construction design, the moral weight of "leaving nothing back to think", as if it is imagined a lot.*

4.

#### ON THE DAILY LIFE

The economic and political regime forces everybody to behave in similar forms. The usual creators of these forms are the professionals. The most striking example of this situation is about the education, health and psychology of our children (Ehrenreich,1996).

Architecture may also direct its users to behave in similar forms, sometimes due to careless design and sometimes because of the dependence of architectural design to the market's demands. These usually show themselves as "meaningless repetition of

something".

It can be stated that, in the houses, which were constructed with industrialized technologies, a kind of "industrial life style" is formed, due to the identical placement of windows, electric sockets and TV antenna connections etc.. Only the colors and forms of furniture differ in these spaces, although they were separately organized by their users (34).

M.Davis (1990) gives another example from Los Angeles. In this city the security precautions taken in the districts and houses of affluent groups are accepted, repeated and normalized by the ones who have nothing to lose. On the other hand the security precautions needed by the rich are exaggerated. Tourists and foreign businessmen assume that this city belongs to a majority of ethnic groups who live in peace, depending on their visual experiences. They cannot see the "hidden poverty".

*The ones who built their own houses become meticulous and work fast, while realizing designers' dreams. They chose masonry units one by one.*

---"Soon we shall meet them again in the coffee-houses as masonry craftsmen."

*They start to consider the most as the best.*

*They use cement more than necessary (35).*

---"They want deeds." (36)

----"Assimilation"

#### CLOSE

Since it cannot be appropriate for every situation, time and place; "individual professional reaction cannot be formulated" beforehand, even for the collaborative purposes. It can only be realized "here and now".

But it should still be stated that, although "it is destined to the arrangements of the existing system", architecture should be protected against the dominance of market's demands. For this purpose, the potential of architectural discourse (production of values like environmental preservation) to be used for the purpose of segregation, the tendency of others to repeat the affluent groups' articulated needs, which "can also be read from the architectural text" (like security precautions and luxury), production of symbolic capital during all design stages and the stratification among



architects also deserves attention.

The realization of professional reactions that are directed against poverty and segregation is more difficult. Because they need foundations to be built on. Both criticisms that are directed to West and their reflections to Turkey must be considered and, if necessary, some meaningful collaborations must be formed.

In Turkey, since the professional domination cannot be completed, "all existing building production processes must be searched and propositions must be developed for each". The production processes of the poor's huts, other illegal buildings, apartments and mass-housing can be considered among these. These propositions must both aim to increase building quality and to "decrease the effects of abyss between them".

What can be stated beforehand about this process that needs pre-research, is the necessity of the "collaboration of the producers of both architecture and non-architecture". There is necessary knowledge to be shared among articulated "architecture" and "non-architecture", which can "see poverty and touch cows' dung, by reducing needs to the minimum". Required knowledge about local problems can only be established, produced and applied together.

Also such collaborations can be important steps to reach the so called "mass consciousness", which is expected to occur by itself and which is especially prevented by the "specialized language" and consequently the "professional autonomy".

The ones who live in disastrous conditions in the cities of Turkey can be established and counted by using the "method of reading spatial indicators of technological disasters" because the unsafety and unhealthiness of their huts are "visual". In Turkey, where the selected building technology represents the economic power of the user, the reasons of transformation of the poor's shelters to huts can be stated as; functionlessness, dangerous place selection, the wrong use of bad construction materials, lack of maintenance and, in general, poverty and migrations. Such an information and knowledge about huts can also direct "now and here" produced "alternative politics" of the professionals' organizations.

Besides explanations about how cities were affected by migration, which are usually in the form of one-sided and degrading complaints, "the migrants' losses during this process and their share in city life must be explained spatially". Because they are both the "source" and the "real victims" of this problem.

During the transition to the city life "concepts of both work and space lose their meanings". However, totally and about everything "the measurable greatest started to be accepted as the best", because only the use-values for daily survival gains importance and the election time politics of politicians which add no quality but deeds are expected. In addition is the knowledge reduced to the visual and the quantitative in the bodies of each profession.

*Through the Van Project, a small group of villagers who migrated due to compulsory migration, was conducted as victims of a technological disaster. When its material results are considered, it can be said that the project forms an unofficial "example".*

#### INFORMAL REACTION:

*During the first summer after completion of the first stage 258 houses, a group of migrants, who also migrated from Uzundere-Hakkari, and settled in tents in Hakkari, rented 15 trucks, came to Van and wanted to be settled.*

*These migrants, who were not allowed to settle in Van, stated that there is a good governor in Van and they have heard that he takes care of migrants.*

*"To live like human beings we run to him. Now we are being prevented. We even don't have a piece of bread to eat. We never wanted to leave our district. But the villages around it were abandoned. Also we couldn't be rural guards at the place we went. The villagers who came from Uzundere are taken care of in Van. If they want us to return, the others from Uzundere must also be sent with us. Where will they send us in this condition? We won't return even if they throw us in Van Lake. If they don't want to take care of us, they can give tents and we can survive. If they don't accept us, they shouldn't accept us to Turkey also." (Cacim, 24 Temmuz 1997)*

*According to recent information, these migrants were sent back to Hakkari. But as a result of an interview between the governors of Van and Hakkari, a place and construction materials were allocated to them. Now it became definite that they will have shelters before the first winter.*

#### FORMAL REACTION: (general)

*Now international relief organizations discuss how to eliminate use of financial sources that are for migrants, to buy bullets, bombs etc. for special troops or PKK.*

FOOTNOTES

(\*) Translation is mine.

(\*\*) Here the terms "reactionary, reaction" do not include "old foggy" attitudes. It is used to denote critical attitudes in professional practice as it is in Turkish language.

1. The parts of this text written in italic form, were prepared dependent on project of Van Studies Group, which was formed by the collaboration of UCEAT Chamber of Architects and its Van Branch. The aim of this critical project, which includes both theory and practice, is to handle problems due to compulsory migration in Van. In this project, handling employment, settlement, nutrition, health, education and returning (to villages) problems of the migrants together, and related to each other as "disastrous conditions", is defended.
2. In Los Angeles, rich Anglos formed "home-owner organizations", to keep the poor and the negroes away from their places, to increase the change value of their houses and to decrease the amount of taxes they have to pay. They rejected any increase in density and defended the "preservation of nature" to keep away the apartment blocks of the poor. In opposition to them, contractor firms that produce mass-housing, defended "development, growth" and "rights of the poor". Only these dominant views conflicted. The two sides gathered in different political parties during the elections and tried to be more effective (Davis,1990).
3. In Los Angeles, in order not to be used by the homeless; toilets, sinks etc. are not designed in the public places and landscape, city furniture, designs of the squares and parks are handled with the same care. The "passage of the shabby people to the prestige areas" is eliminated with the help of "privatization" and consequently the special guards. Also entrances of buildings like markets, libraries etc. are controlled by architectural and electronic security precautions and special guards, who are the civilian workers of that building at the same time (Davis,1990).
4. In Los Angeles, affluent groups formed their own "suburbs" and tried to guarantee the use of their taxes for their suburbs. Depending on the acceptance of the use of taxes as such, the city center that contains the poor, was left "out of service". The main reason of this careless situation was the unimportance of the migrant poor, who did not have the "right of voting", for the politicians (Davis,1990).
5. One being the historical, there are three squares in Los Angeles. The historical square Plaza, which has represented the resistance of Hispanics to the Anglos since 1930, was defined as "multi-ethnic area" by the new commission and the Hispanic dominance on the space was tried to be avoided. Although all kinds of precautions were taken, the Pershing Square, which was aimed to be the prestige square of the Anglos, was invaded by the homeless and it became unavoidable to "migrate" to another prestige square. For the construction of the new square, which is called California Plaza -also Acropolis-, 9485 people lost their homes; to erase all the memories about it, the area was used as a parking lot for a certain time and then designed to contain water gardens, a contemporary art museum, restaurants, stores and skyscrapers. Hispanic motives were used on these skyscrapers to express the Hispanic history of the city. On the other hand, by designing one of the two entrances, which connect the districts of the poor Hispanics to this square, as a parking lot and privatizing the other, the entrance of the shabby Hispanics to the square was eliminated

(Parson,1993).

6. Because of the reasons like prohibition of the use of pastures, migrant villagers have left agriculture and stockbreeding for a long time. They subsist by being paid fighters against PKK, under the control of the leader -agha- of their tribes. In spite of this situation, UCEAT Van Studies Group (TMMOB...1996) states that, after 1991, stockbreeding in Van decreased 35-70 %.

7. Since there is no industrial investment in Van, the employment possibilities are restricted to public and building sectors. After 1994 even the investments to public sector and employment possibilities in building sector decreased. There is no private investment, because of the security problems. Also the existing capital is moving away, together with the "migration of Van's local people" to the big cities of West Anatolia. Now the most important activity in Van is the "trade of narcotics and activities to mask it".

There are more than 20.000 pedlars in the city, who are under 15. The trade made with the help of approximately 5000 three wheel porter-carts paralyses both other formal trade activities and traffic. Because of this reason, a big building for carparking was planned at the city center. The help of Van's locals to the migrants, unavoidably, remains symbolic and the number of beggars increases. Soon "a second migration wave of unemployed men", who will leave their families behind, is expected; to Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir like big cities (TMMOB...1996). The region is being fastly discharged.

8. Since the villagers could take only a few goods and little food with them, when they were forced to migrate, they were condemned to hunger in the city. According to the report of Turkish Union of Medical Doctors (TTB...1995), "bad nutrition, infections and itch are widespread especially among the children", who live in the tent camps. Also the health and education services of Van became insufficient especially after the compulsory migration. There are many reasons of insufficiency of the hospitals. Many children, who tried to be registered to the primary schools, could not be accepted because of low capacity of schools. But the health and education problems in Van are not only due to compulsory migration; they are also not new. Doctors and teachers who work in this region of Turkey cannot be locals. And, this has caused unwillingness and carelessness for a long time. The restriction of "national" education to be "in Turkish" is also being stated as one of the biggest problems of the region (TMMOB...1996).

9. In Van the construction technologies used for buildings are means of expression of their owners' economic power. There are three "dominant construction technologies". The first one consists of buildings that have reinforced concrete skeletal structural systems. These are usually designed by professionals and owned by the upper-income groups. The structural system of the second group of buildings that are designed and constructed by craftsmen, can be named as "semi-skeletal" systems which can be accepted as a kind of masonry system. The last and most crowded group of buildings consist of poor migrants' shelters, which are both designed and constructed by themselves. Their structural systems are formed with cement bricks and they have flat earth roofs. Although none of them can be accepted as safe and healthy, "nearly all" of the masonry buildings of the migrants are contrary to the knowledge contained in building science. They are unsafe and unhealthy, even when they are compared with the "real building norms" of Turkey, where unsafety and unhealthiness of buildings are widespread. According to engineers and architects of Van, the



foundations of these buildings are also formed with cement bricks and their depths are around 20 centimeters. The cement ratio of the cement brick, which is used as load bearing wall material, is half of the required amount and its void ratio is too high to be accepted as a load bearing material (Sucuoglu, 1996). The property of the earth, which is used to make mortar, is not satisfactory and consequently its bounding effect is even lower than the "expected". The arrangement of bricks to form walls is also not right, because of bad workmanship and the need of flexibility to open doors and windows later. The required amount and type of earth cannot be found to form the flat roofs, which are formed by tree logs, reed, nylon and earth. The necessary earth is obtained from the old abandoned buildings.

Dirty water or sewer systems in these buildings are not satisfactory. Dirty water is just flown outside and children play in it. The toilets that are formed as pits, are very close to the buildings. Drinking water is carried with buckets. The electric use is illegal or other means of illumination are used. Many families drain their solid and liquid waste into the irrigation canals, which were formed by the Armenians many years ago. Although the city has become "a big village", the determination of the income of the municipality according to the old population value, shows that "both the needs and the existence of the migrants are rejected". To explain what is done for the migrants, it is sufficient to list aims of urban reconstruction plan alterations made from 1994 to 1995. There were 72 alterations made: 48 of them were the decisions for storey increase, 7 of them for transformation of the green area into housing area and 5 of them into commercial area. Instead of forming and opening necessary additional areas for the migrants, obtaining political or material profit was always preferred. Moreover, the available areas for the migrants were removed (TMMOB...1996).

10. Various methods were developed to establish repairable buildings with the aim of economy and to identify usable and dangerous buildings to satisfy the need of emergency shelter, after earthquakes. According to the ATC method, which depends on "visual inspection and evaluation", the safety of buildings are determined in three phases: outside, inside and detailed inspections; and each building is marked with red, yellow and green signs. During these inspections the buildings which are marked with red are the buildings which are partially or completely destroyed, slide on their foundations, which have out of plumb-line walls or slabs, weak mortar bondage, cracked walls, excessively deflected slabs, separated roofs or slabs from the other parts, building components tending to fall down (like chimneys, parapets and division walls); which can be affected from other previous collapses, soil cracks, slope changes, previous possible landslides, deformed electric and gas lines (Cilason, Kocagil, Demir, 1996).

11. The most important obstacle to accept compulsory migration in the East and Southeast Anatolia as disaster, is the necessity to accept the dimensions of both "armed conflict" and migration.

12. The expression of "reduction of human needs to the minimum", which highly requires clarification, is widely used when poor people are considered.

Poor people are not capable to use existing developments to satisfy their needs. For example, they do not have machines to wash their dishes or clothes and they may wash their clothes in the rivers.

They cannot consume luxurious objects. Their shelters do not contain marble coating, parquet, art works etc.. These shelters are as small as possible and they are built with the cheapest or collected

construction materials. Even the needs to which these people are used to, may not be satisfied.

Since it is difficult for them to satisfy even their basic needs, together with these needs, also their tastes do not match with "symbolic capital". D.Harvey (1990, 1993) defines symbolic capital as "the collection of luxury goods attesting the taste and distinction of the owner". By forming the differences visually, but not orally, required domination is reached safely and strongly.

But the "determining factor is still the conditions in which the buildings are produced". These conditions cause the negligence or the impossibility of the satisfaction of taste. Taste is naturally neglected, if the building is at a dangerous and forbidden place, if it is constructed with any collected material without care, and especially "if people are conscious about the danger they are in".

Taste is tried to be satisfied only after the completion of the building. Flowerpots on the window sills and handwork by women are used for this purpose.

What must be understood from the "reduction of human needs" are these. But such a reduction of needs cannot be praised. Because it is involuntary and even the level of relative basic needs is decreased.

13. "Cooperatization" thesis examines "rationalization of work" to increase productivity. The study of rationalization includes the division of the work to its smallest possible parts, the control of work through making it "measurable", the use of individual interests against collective and the destruction of personal relationships. But besides rationalization, the properties of Japanese management system, which is against rationalization must also be remembered. This kind of management depends on "strong bounds, shame, dignity, servitude, collective responsibility, collective decision making, collective reward and harmony". It carries hierarchy, differences, total dependency and even the control of the personal lives to the extreme cases, together with their "firm philosophies, slogans and marches". In contrast to the American system, decision making is slow, but application of the decisions is fast in this system (Dicle, 1989).

14. Although it is accepted that the "class of professional managers", which includes professionals from all strata like managers, workers and the unemployed, who sell their intellectual work, have some similar properties with the "working class"; the unavoidable contradictions between them are more emphasized. The "existence of professional managers depends on the decrease of collective experiences and skills of the working class". Also, by continuous development of the "new culture" by professional managers (new unavoidable forms of reaching health, beauty and success), the working class is assimilated (Ehrenreich, 1996).

15. According to P.R.Gleichman (1992), besides the "concepts of building ownership and personal bonds with them", also the "architects' opinion about buildings and users" have been changed during the last century (Nalbantoğlu, 1996).

16. A similar project, which is realized in China, is known as "naked feet doctors". The aim of this project was not to educate people to fill the place of doctors, but to be effective with the help of social, psychological, ideological and physical closeness of these people to their patients. In America, the teachers, which are selected according to their social and personal properties, instead

of their professional qualities, have been employed in ghetto schools (Haug, 1996).

17. A similar project was again realized in China. Teachers and students of medicine, who wanted to share difficulties and pains of the poor and to get acquainted with "naked feet doctors", who also possessed important knowledge; but not to dominate their profession or not to earn money or fame, went to provinces as volunteers (Haug, 1996). In Turkey, although it is mainly concentrated in the East and Southeast Anatolia, poverty is also being spread all through Turkey with compulsory migration. Because of this, the "production of knowledge about the ways of removing local and temporary defects without any extra economic load" by the professionals, may also be an important step.

18. The slogan of: "now and here participation of all professionals, not the users" is defended in the Y. Hürol Al and A. Arslan's "Work, Professions, Their Organizations, Power and Criticism - Building Production Work" included in this book.

19. Besides universal knowledge, having knowledge about the individual cases, the dynamic character of it and the necessity to combine the knowledge of different professions; justify the term "a new kind of knowledge". Especially the formation of "language union" among all professionals is contrary to the understanding of autonomous profession, through which the evaluation of the profession by the others was aimed to be eliminated. In the West, together with the emergence of "user or consumer consciousness and control", the professional autonomy started to disappear. But it is still strongly current in Turkey.

20. The rightful fear of attracting all migrants to Van, eliminated the alternative of opening the allocated site to single construction of shelters by their users and construction was planned as 258 and 150 shelters containing two phases. The first phase which was realized is for the migrants who were in the tent camps (National Park, Edremit highway and 100 Yıl University Campus camps); which were accepted as extremely unhealthy, by the report of Union of Medical Doctors Diyarbakır Section (18 children were dead during one winter and all children have bad nutrition etc. symptoms) (TTB, 1995). The second phase is being designed for migrants who settle at riversides, which have dangers of flood and collapse due to the extreme deterioration of construction material. But there still are many other unsafe and unhealthy huts that are scattered in the city, which will form the third phase of the project.

21. The economic source to build the first phase, which is for latecomers who fought with PKK, was found by some ministers upon the demand by the governor. It was said that this source, which amounts 80 thousand millions, was transferred from the budget of Turkish Union of Chambers and Exchanges. The second phase will be for a more complex group. These migrants came to Van during a long period of time and settled at the riversides. The required source of finance to realize this phase has not been found yet.

22. These sentences were inspired from the preparation of "dried-dung", which is still used as fuel both in villages and cities of Turkey and which is made by mixing straw to the cows' dung.

23. The strictness of the "building programs" at the preliminary design stage and the effects of production processes that are accompanied by "performance criteria definitions", cause excessive determination and excessive ambiguity respectively, during preliminary design.

24. The never ending changes and variety of construction materials and systems, also cause preparation of proposals about how to use them by subcontractors (for example the cladding systems) which are added to their brochures. These firms also take the related part of the construction upon themselves and use a few craftsmen, who were educated in the firm and unqualified workers during the construction of these phases, which require limited number of workers. Such knowledge about the construction materials and systems (imported, reduced but not adapted), is not "developed" by universities and research institutes but by construction firms. These firms also educate designers to be able to design buildings by using their technologies. For example the contractor firms that use tunnel, sliding or other industrialized formwork systems usually contain such specially educated designers. It can generally be stated that, what is expected from the architect, is "to adapt" existing knowledge to the design or "to form" buildings according to this knowledge, instead of "design". This requires a discussion of professional ethics, since interests of firms become more important than the users'.

Such a condition is true for the design of buildings, in which industrialized new materials and systems are used. On the other hand, the reverse is applicable to the "traditional" building production process, which means the widespread use of reinforced concrete skeletal system together with infill walls. The construction design is left to the production phase and to contractors.

In Turkey, architects can "design" in 1/1 scale only for the Ministry of Public Works and only by using the "typical details" which were developed by the ministry. In other cases 1/50 scale is accepted as sufficient. Although the design may really be critical, it has to be in the servitude of the market and the order of professional relationships, which are both dependent on the firms' interests. Consequently the project changes, criticality remains on paper and is forgotten. Instead of building as a whole, different professional projects became the output of the "building team".

25. The existence of "abstract system concepts" indicates close relationship between the knowledge and the mathematical analysis (for example structural systems like skeletal, space frame etc. and solar heating systems etc.), because classification of systems depends on methods of mathematical analysis and their assumptions. Although there is no need for such mathematical analysis in architecture, the dependence on the formal possibilities and limitations of these concepts to give the possibility of making mathematical analysis, shows that there is a "hidden dominance of mathematics" on architecture. Such a dominance that enables the existence of different professions, places the architect closer to the universal, instead of the design of unique cases. There occurs also a "tendency to create dominant technologies". Mathematical analysis is forced to form the sector of building. These universal concepts occupy the materiality of architectural design, which is always about unique places and unique problems. For example the increase of the use of prefabricated production systems (like prefabrication and industrialized formwork systems), which "determines the selection of certain forms of certain systems" beforehand, cause the market to occupy materiality of architectural design.

26. D. Harvey (1990, 1993) states that the production of symbolic capital, which is visual, causes both "creative destruction" (effects of always changing fashion on the destruction of relatively old buildings and their reconstruction) and serves to the "mobilization of the capital" (the change of place of the capital for profit). Consequently this statement of D. Harvey, opens for discussion the concepts of "creativity and productivity in design".



27. These thoughts were developed through a discussion with Gökürk Güleğ.

28. The production of knowledge about materials and systems by the subcontractors, incorporation of architectural design to the bodies of contracting firms and increase of the effects of "mathematically based systems" on the relationship between market and architecture; cause problems in architectural design at every scale. But the use of modular coordination, which tends to coordinate especially the dimensions of the "advanced materials and systems" and causes their domination in the market; the use of office and field management techniques in order to increase the productivity of complex big firms and construction fields and the use of "typical details", which are not new; effects especially the design of construction projects. As a result, design may become an unnecessary burden or showpiece, where the result is known beforehand and architects may become drawing technicians, regardless of what they feel.

29. According to D.Light and S.Levine (1996), the concept of corporatization indicates the experiences about "use and quality control", payment forms of extra work hours, limitations in the order and forms of application; depending on the changes in the form of "control of companies on the market", which changes the market from individual and small group enterprises to the multi-association-containing complexes. Both unemployment, high or low quality of workmanship and "on the job training" of the workers may be useful for the companies for which only the control of the market is important. Professionals should work parallel to the aims of companies and occupy the experiences and skills of the workers (Ehrenreich,1996).

30. H.Heynen (1992) tries to define a critical approach to architecture with the help of T.W.Adorno's thoughts about art and his few written passages about architecture.

The thoughts of Adorno, who asked "whether man can feel at home in a world where Auschwitz has been possible", includes the loss of design autonomy, abandonment of aesthetic moment in it, monotony and paltriness of manifestations in 1960's and loss of "real experience" due to functionalism that includes both functionality, economy and productivity.

According to him, pragmatic approach to architecture implies a perfect awareness of the social condition and produces a positive image about it. The definition of functionality as the ultimate goal, makes it regressive.

The architectural crisis, which is caused by functionalism, needs to make a decision: whether architecture as art will be given up or the very concept of art will be changed. At this stage H.Heynen declares that both leading architects and theorists had clearly opted "not to banish architecture from the domain of art". Also according to Adorno, art is one of the last refuges, where real experience is possible. Only with the help of "autonomous individual creativity" and social relevance, the concept of art can be changed.

But there are differences between architecture and other arts. Its social determination is of another kind. Like other arts architecture also represents social history with its materials and techniques. It is impossible for it not to be affected from the economic growth, technological developments and related new programs. In this respect, it is "in line with the process of modernization and cannot get round it". But contrary to other arts, architecture also "serves to a useful purpose". The material of

architecture also "contains building programs and contexts that are also socially conditioned".

Such a "functionality of architecture contradicts with the autonomy in design". But there is always an autonomous moment in the design process, which is not detached from the factors determining final result. The contradiction between the demand and autonomy must be accepted, overcome, not covered but pursued. The only way of architecture to be autonomous and critical is "to refuse to cover up contradictions".

Since the contradictory moments determine each other, objects tend to turn to its opposite, like in the cases of freedom and discipline. Adorno defends "the principle of negativity" instead of positive definitions and proposals. Negativity guides the way to actual liberation and emancipation: a utopian objective. The "antithetical moments of both mimesis and ratio (here functionality) must be raised, without wiping out the contradictions between them".

H.Heynen shows Meier's school building as an example to the "interplay between mimesis of functionality and negativity".

31. One of the most important problems of Van project is "not to decrease the possibilities of the migrants to return to their villages". When villagers are considered, both the widespread belief about the strategic importance of their prohibited existence in the villages and the danger of decreasing the possibility of indemnification of their losses; limit the necessary ties between them and the city. After the completion of "armed conflict" and all prohibitions, the survivors must give their own decisions.

32. The houses that were built in Van cannot be qualified as temporary. Their being suitable for further growth or changes was not considered during their design. But growth and changes, which were "not predicted", are still possible.

The predictions about the growth of houses were not accepted because of the belief: "bigger house means more children" and designing "as small as possible" was decided. This also caused "division of some large families".

33. During the realization of the first phase of migrant houses in Van; changes like increasing the quality of cement bricks, use of cement mortar instead of mud and preference of concrete -not reinforced- foundations were accepted by the migrants. Because these changes did not affect the internal or external forms of the accepted space. But although the quality was increased, the use of hollow cement bricks to form load-bearing walls in the first phase and replacement of this system with the semi-skeletal one by using the same masonry units, must be criticized from the point of view of safety of the structural systems of these buildings.

In Van project, widely accepted plan forms were repeated. One of the main differences was in master plan, at which linear arrangement of twin houses was preferred. Consequently choosing houses became problematic, because of the different villager identities and importance of their neighborhood. "Kilim" workshops etc. at the center of the settlement have not been completed yet.

Also, the use of metal covered pitched roofs instead of flat earth roofs is criticised by the villagers. They thought that these resembled church ceilings. The local architects, who are the designers of

these buildings, stated that enough amount of roof isolation -against cold- was applied, however, they might want to use their attics as storage.

34. G Güleek says that: "Sometimes I glance to the inside of my neighbours' flats. I wonder how they decorated them. Aaaa... They are just like our flat. TV and all furniture are at the same places. This must be the industrial life style."

35. Depending also on the ratio of water, increase in the amount of cement may increase the load bearing capacity of the concrete. But it may also cause shrinkage cracks. In Van, depending on the use of manual technology, it can be stated that, the increase in the amount of cement may be harmful.

36. Efforts are being made to solve the "proprietorship problems of the migrant houses" in Van in order not to decrease their "rights to demand indemnification" after the completion of "armed conflict", not to eliminate the possibility of returning to their villages and not to leave them exposed to "any possible pressure due to the houses they live in", during this process.

Translated by Y.Hürol Al,  
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**Güvenli Mimarlık Üzerine**

**Van'da "Diğerleri"nin Mekanları**

**Türkiye'de Yeni Kentli Yoksulluk Biçiminden bir Kesit :**

**Van'daki Dere Kenarları**

**"İş", Meslekler, Örgütlenmeleri, İktidar ve Eleştirelilik -**

**-Bina Üretim İşİ**

On Security and Safety in Architecture

Spaces of the Others in Van

A Cross-section from the New Urban Poverty in Turkey:

Riversides in Van

"Work", Professions, Their Organizations, Power and Criticism-

Building Production Work

1906 San Francisco deprem evleri

•  
1975 Diyarbakır, Lice deprem evleri

•

•

•

---Van'a mı geldik ?

---Yoo.

---Bizim arsada değil miyiz ?

---Yok. Bunlar Muradiye deprem evleri.

---Hayda !

•

1996 Van Göçmen Evleri

1996 San Francisco earthquake emergency housing

•  
1975 Diyarbakır, Lice earthquake emergency housing

•

•

•

---Are we in Van ?

---No.

---Aren't we on our site ?

---No. These are Muradiye earthquake emergency houses.

---I cannot believe.

•

1996 Van Migrant Housing



1906 San Francisco Deprem Evleri/San Francisco Earthquake Emergency Housing (Davis, 1978)



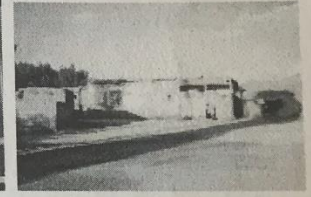
1975 Diyarbakır Lice Deprem Evleri Diyarbakır Lice/San Francisco Earthquake Emergency Housing. (Davis, 1978)



1996 Van Göçmen Evleri Van Migrant Housing (Fotograf: M. Adam)

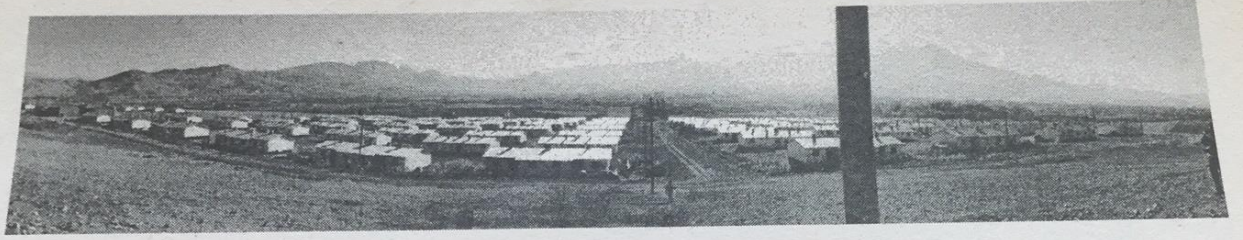


1. Frances Howard Goldwyn Regional Branch Kütüphanesi, (Library) F.Gehry, Los Angeles (Davis,1990)



2. Bir göçmen evi, Van A migrant family's house in Van (Fotograf: Y. Hürol Al)

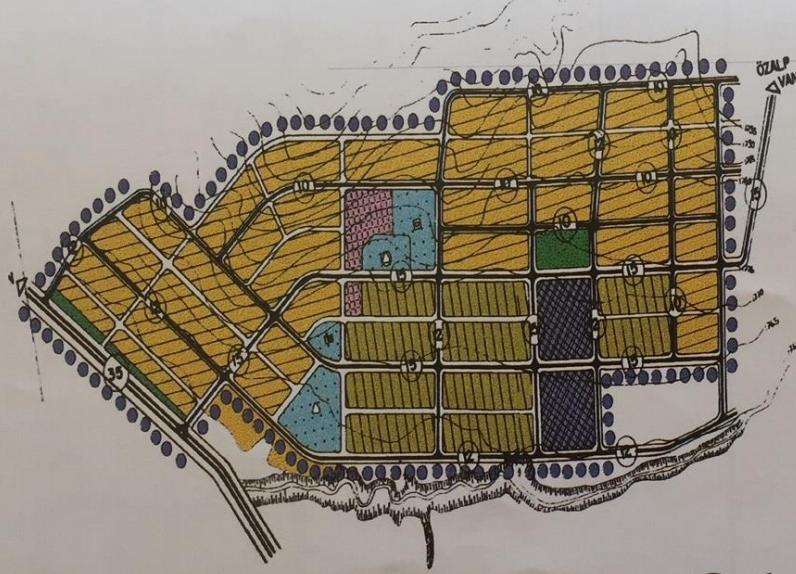




## Van Göçmen Evleri: Yalım Erez Mahallesi

(Fotograf: B. Turan)

# Yalım Erez Mahallesi Mevzii İmar Planı



ΓΜΜΟΒ Mimarlar Odası Van Çalışma Grubu

„Serdar Karaduman-şehir plancısı, Dilek Yıldız-şehir plancısı

## Sınırlar

- Plan Onama Sınırı

## Kentsel Alan Kullanımı Konut Alanları

- Meskun konut Alanları
- Öneri Konut Alanları

## Kentsel Çalışma Alanları

- Küçük Sanayi Sitesi

## Açık ve Yeşil Alanlar

- Parklar ve Çocuk Bahçeleri
- Meydan

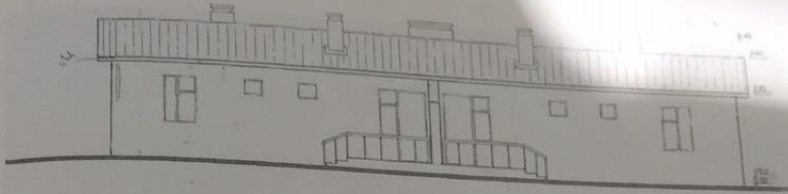
## Kentsel Sosyal Altyapı Alanları

- İlköğretim Tesisleri Alanı
- Kreşler ve Gündüz Bakımevleri
- Sağlık Tesisleri Alanı
- Kültürel Tesis Alanı

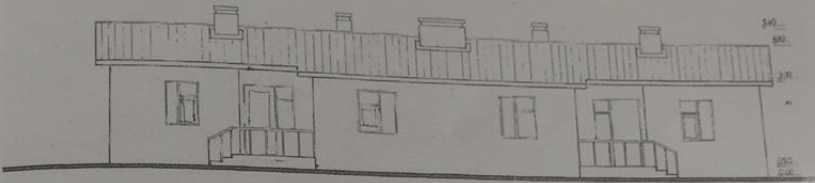
## Kentsel Teknik Altyapı

- Karayolu
- Trafik Yolları
- Yaya Yolları

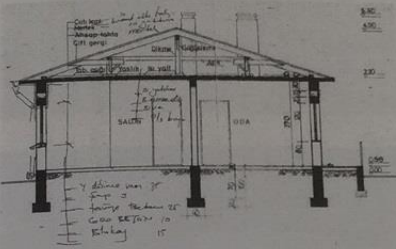




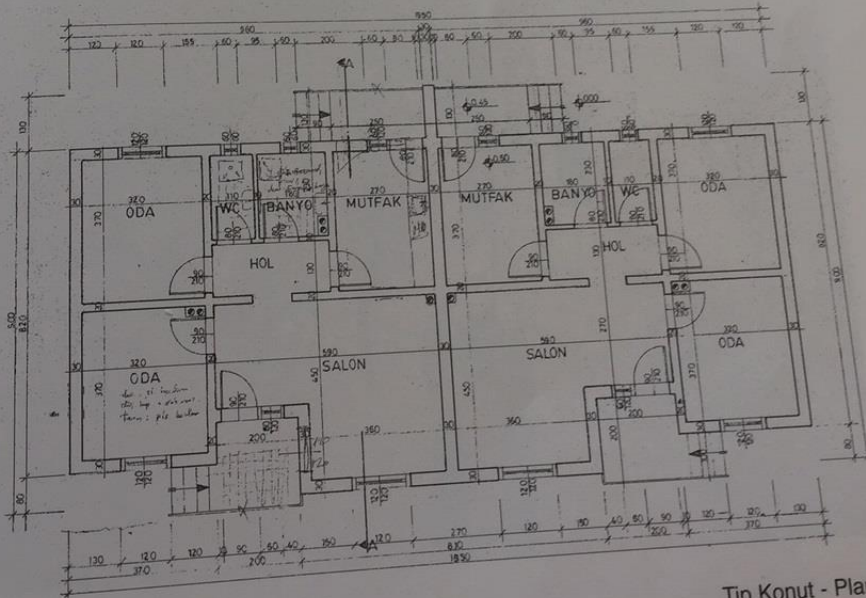
Arka Cephe



Ön Cephe



Kesit



Tip Konut - Plan



(Fotograflar: A. Arslan)



