

**Re-Reading A Divided City Through Social Actors &
Media Archives: Nicosia 1960-2010**

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ABSTRACT

Each city has got a different story and a true life story. In divided cities it is possible to read this story on the items of conflict, physical and social division and separation. The city Nicosia which is the capital of Cyprus Island for a long time is a city which also symbolises a ‘divided city’. During this period Nicosia has experienced several political, social, structural and economical changes. Especially the Walled City was a centre with its physical and social structure, but the division wall which passes from the centre turned into the Green Line’s edge-border position. Because of the differentiations in the dynamics, which feeds the city, the socio-spatial structure of the Walled City has changed and this is reflected to the daily life. In the context, it is examined how Nicosia and people from Nicosia, perceived and explained the border line if it is a part of daily life and examined the socio –spatial changing.

In this study different readings and personal observations; textual and visual archives and in-deep interview techniques are used to read Nicosia again, the intangible aspects of border-line, its impacts to daily life. The migration stories, lived lives, memories depend on the space and experiences of divided/whole Nicosia of Turkish Cypriots who think Cyprus is Nicosia and ,Nicosia is the Walled City take place in-dense at this work.

As a result, in thesis; the notions of ‘division’, ‘line’, and ‘others’ are studied as well as the city’s transformation and the architecture’s shaping, in order to understand the reflections of it today. The ‘citizens and city’ and ‘city and media’ were performed a discussion platform for to develop, critical and intellectual practise.

Keywords: Divided City, Space Transformation, Buffer zone, Spatial Reading,
Cyprus-North Cyprus.

ÖZ

Her kentin ayrı bir hikayesi, ayrı bir yaşanmışlık öyküsü vardır. Bölünmüş kentlerde ise bu hikayeyi çatışma, fiziksel veya sosyal bölünme, ayrışma gibi kavramlar üzerinden okumak mümkündür. Kıbrıs adasına uzun bir süredir başkentlik görevini sürdüren Lefkoşa kenti de, ‘bölünmüş kent’ kavramına giren şehirlerdendir. Bu süreç içerisinde Lefkoşa, birçok politik, sosyal, yapısal ve ekonomik değişime sahne olmuştur. Özellikle Suriçi bir dönem fiziki ve sosyal yapısı ile merkez konumundayken, tam ortasından geçen bölünme duvarı – yeşil hat ile, kenar - sınır konumuna dönüşmüştür. Şehri besleyen dinamiklerin farklılaşmasıyla, Lefkoşa Suriçinin sosyo-mekansal strüktürü de değişime uğramış ve günlük hayata yansımıştır. Tez kapsamında bu değişimin Lefkoşa’nın ve Lefkoşalıların belleğinde nasıl anlamlandırıldığı, sınırın günlük hayatın bir parçası olup olmadığı sorgulanmaya çalışılmış ve sosyo-mekansal değişimi irdelenmiştir.

Bu bağlamda Lefkoşa’yı tekrar okuyabilmek, sınırın gözle görülmeyen yönlerini ve gündelik hayattaki etkisini açığa çıkarmak için çalışmada; farklı okumalar ve kişisel gözlem yanısıra yazılı ve görsel arşiv ile derinlemesine görüşme yöntemleri kullanılmıştır. Kıbrıs’ın Lefkoşa, Lefkoşa’nın da Suriçi olduğunu düşünen Kıbrıslı Türklerin göç hikayeleri, yaşanmışlıkları, mekana dair anıları ve bütün / bölünmüş Lefkoşa’yı deneyimleme biçimleri de, tez kapsamında yoğunlaşılacak konular arasındadır.

Sonuç olarak, tezde, ‘Bölünme’, ‘sınır’ ve ‘diğerleri’ kavramları doğrultusunda, şehir dönüşümü ve mimarinin şekillenmesini; hem mekansal, hem toplumsal anlamda

bugüne yansımalarını daha iyi anlamak için çalışma, şehirle - yaşayanlar ve şehirle - medya arasında, alternatif bir tartışma platformu oluşturularak, eleştirel ve düşünsel bir pratik geliştirilmeye çalışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bölünmüş Kent, Mekan Dönüşümü, Tampon Bölge, Mekansal Okuma, Kıbrıs-Kuzey Kıbrıs.

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

The notions of ‘the city’ have and assume different meanings and mentions different concepts as rapid, active life style, and socio-spatial structure of architecture. Cities spatial structures are consisted of unique process and social dynamics. Yet, it consists of different variables of interaction as a socio-spatial network. Divided cities such as Belfast, Mostar, Sarajevo and Nicosia are marked with deadly conflicts and social boundaries which are embodied by barricades, checkpoints and walls. Despite differing in their history and conflict process, these divided cities have important similarities on multi-layered divisions; national, ethnic and economic. The focus of this thesis is on Nicosia Walled city which has an important part of the physical and social structure of the city and is marked with an ongoing division for more than 40 years. The notion of division assumes sense and meaning in a range of fields and disciplines such as geography, sociology, and architecture; whether tangible or intangible. Division can represent socio-spatial fragmentation besides differences between cultures in space with regard to human experiences. Despite the difference in the conception; alternative to those items, the city demonstrates experience or daily practice as well as everyday life. The meaning of the city experience is not only a core which is economically shared, but also has means of individual experience, individual perception, individual mental maps and memories besides spatial experiences. Therefore, realizing, re-reading and understanding the division of Nicosia can be undertaken by intangible aspects of division. This thesis

intends to discuss and give a broader understanding of the Cyprus issue as a matter of conflict, as well as highlighting certain intangible aspects of a division as it affects the spatial configuration of divided cities in general.

1.1 Background of the Problem

Sometimes dividing can be recognised in some cities. The division is either symbolic or formal resulted with the dividing focuses on city life and they directly alter the mentioning city and the existing life. Nicosia is the last divided city of Europe today which is the capital of Cyprus, the third biggest island of the Mediterranean. Cyprus was divided and segregated into two different countries in 1974; as *Republic of Cyprus* in the South sector and *Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus* in the North sector which is a 'deFacto'⁴ government so that, the city Nicosia changed into a fragmented capital as a result of political disputes and increased ethnical crashes regarding to this reflection of the social division to physical structure.

In this context the division can be recognised in Nicosia in the same manner and it is affected, altered and transformed directly with the division line which is known as the Green Line (Buffer Zone) in the walled city Nicosia. Physically divided city Nicosia which had various and productive architectural configuration with its thousand years' historical background besides hosted to different cultures, is rapidly effect and alters social, economical and cultural streams and also the city images.

Regarding to the most important developments that took place for the socio-spatial process are as follows:

- 1960: After a period of British rule, the declaration of independence of the island.

- 1963: The first partition between two societies Greek Cypriots-Turkish Cypriots at Walled City Nicosia; the Lokmacı gate was shaped as a result of the conflicts.
- 1974: The conflict and the dividing realised in Cyprus. The **green-line (buffer-zone)** was shaped after operation by Turkey.
- 2003: A referendum was acted between two societies during that time and some crossing-points were shaped as Ledra Palace
- 2008: the Lokmacı Gate opened which locates at the Ledra Street, in the heart of the Walled City Nicosia.

1.2 Problem Statement

The Walled City of Nicosia is an important element of the city's physical structure and it plays an important role while shaping the values of Nicosia as historical and cultural. As an important focus of the city, the Walled City has the identical characteristics of being a separate city. These characteristics have changed their scope after the 1974 *Peace Movement* which caused the city named as 'the divided city' and which caused damage of the city's structure. The barb wire and the walls which divide the city partly caused changes of the socio-spatial pattern of the city in time. The Walled City has started to give and take migration because of the time, political applies, life styles and economical issues. Those who live here have lost their identity and sense of belonging because of varieties in demographic structure. The main problems which will be held in the thesis are; how the process of division affects the city and how spatial division affect the people from Nicosia, the transformations of those impacts and the role of socio-spatial interaction in redefining the boundaries.

1.2.1 The Existing Studies Statement

It is necessary to know what has been done in this field of study that has an original-unique one. In order to evaluate and to define areas of theoretical and empirical weaknesses, a literature survey has been done.

The following limited studies, articles and documents were studied to give an understanding to terminologies which are mainly based on an explanation of divided Nicosia and representation of division; generally they investigated the Walled City Nicosia through both architectural and social aspects.

1. Abu-Orf, H. (2005). “Collaborative planning in practice: The Nicosia master plan”, Planning Practice and Research.

In general, the article describes about the planning process, the legal/planning tools. It is pointed out the importance of Nicosia Master plan as the divided city which is realised by the help of both sides and it has tried to point out the importance of - power and knowledge interacts in planning-. In this situation Healey’s (Healy, P. 1997) planning typology is based in Nicosia case.

2. Akpınar, I.Y.; Turker, Ö.O. (2008), ‘Being in-between’: re-reading Turkish and Turkish Cypriot identities”, Girne American University, IASS-AIS sub auspices Conference.

This study tries to enrol the items of ‘living in between’ or ‘being in between’ on the Turkish people who live in Cyprus and Turkish Cypriots who live in Turkey by the personal experiences of writers. Daily lives are given as examples. The Turkish and

Turkish Cypriot differences in identities are tried to be opened partly and the items of ‘the others’ and ‘local identity’ have occurred. And also its not based only on Walled City.

3. Alpar, R. A.; Dorathı, N. (2009). “Walls in Cities: A Conceptual Approach to the Walls of Nicosia”, *Geopolitics*, Publisher Routledge, 14:1.

The wall item is a division element spatially and the paper examines it with its kindness in details. Marcuse pointed out five different types of wall and this study continues by discussing about the border-boundary and division items. It takes about the city Nicosia and the dimension of walls that has changed and the effect of this division up to today. It illustrates that the item ‘wall’ has different meanings for Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots.

4. Casaglia, A. (2009). “The Neglected Zone”, the Phd Seminar on Public Space, Workshop 3-Politics of Public Space, Delft University of Technology, Delft-The Netherlands.

The author of this study tried to explain the Nicosia, how it has changed from the whole-unite to a divided one through the political power. Author tried explaining and emphasising the Buffer-zone within a detail frame; how it became a lost and dead zone. She also explained the role and the impact of the Buffer zone with the relation of city identity. It was emphasised that the city Nicosia was a neglected city which was charged with meanings. Also it was a powerful discourse that the Buffer zone-Green line is not only a physical barrier but also it was a conjunction for the structure of the memories and identities.

5. Demetriou,C.,“Nicosia Urban Area”.

[\[durable.gouv.fr/documents/EQUTEX00010090/EQUTEX00010090_6.pdf\]\(http://durable.gouv.fr/documents/EQUTEX00010090/EQUTEX00010090_6.pdf\)*](http://urbamet.documentation.developpement-</i></p></div><div data-bbox=)*

In this research the author tried to give deep information about geographical, historical and social structures of Cyprus with the demographic structure of the districts of Island as well. He examined thoroughly divided process of Cyprus from the year 1963 and he described how it changed relate with the division was. In this context he set a chapter for both Nicosia Master Plan and Nicosia Local plan with deep explanations of the examples of those plans, the aims, the advantages and the disadvantages of them. Different from other researches, step by step the growth pattern of Nicosia urban area in-between the years 1945-2003 can be followed on this research.

6. Hamit, M. (2008), 'Turkish Cypriots and their others: An analysis of narratives about Greek Cypriots and Turkiyeliler', Master Thesis, Social Sciences of Middle East Technical University.

The framework of Turkish Cypriots was explored as 'the others' with popular and political discourses of their identity in the master thesis. The author tried to handle 'identity' concerning the sensitive structure of immigrants from Turkey that confused the dominant elements of Cypriots in self-representations of "native" reality.

7. Migrant Cities Research, (2008), Living Together Programme, British Council, and Nicosia North. Researcher: Mete Hatay and Rebecca Bryant (International Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO), Cyprus Centre)

This work is based on interview and discourse and pointed out the demographic change of Nicosia because of migrations. In addition to this, it has been tried to point

out the changes of social-cultural structure, the working area of immigrants and the places they like.

8. N.Kliot and Y.Mansfield, (1999) 'Divided Cities–Case Studies of Conflict and Territorial Organization', *Progress in Planning*.

This paper is based on the division, the division process and the division structure of various divided cities. It discussed the similarities and dissimilarities of them with analysing them for creating a model. Besides, the author tried to explain physical element of division as a barrier through the various barriers, the impact of them with the planning and management as an element.

9. Papadakis, Y. (2006). "Nicosia after 1960: A River, a Bridge and a Dead-zone", *Global Media Journal: Mediterranean Edition*, 1(1) spring.

This paper explores the Cyprus issue, dividing process and especially the Buffer-zone as spatial dimensions. It discussed the ex-function of the buffer zone as river. Then how it changed position to a bridge and after that how it changed to a dead zone. It discussed what the functioning impact of those transformations in-between the social groups were.

10. Papadakis, Y. (2009). "Ölü Bölgeden Yankılar; Kıbrıs'ın Böşünmüşlüğünü Aşmak", *İstanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi Yayınları*, İstanbul.

This study deals with the Cyprus issue in a different and interesting way, as a socio-political experience. Not only it explained only the division process and the impact of it, but also it explained the sense of living in a divided city with the witnesses of authors' own experiences. The author tried to give the experiments of living in a

divided one, then after a while differently the experiments of living with a transition zone. And also he explained the experiments of living with Turkish people in Turkey, what were the opinions of them to a Greek Cypriot one.

In the light of findings, Nicosia Walled City included different problems and different layers, instead of those, it is understood that almost all documentations are related with urban transformations. Accordingly in most cases the urbanization process of Nicosia towards tangible aspects has been studied and its cultural accumulation was mentioned in different times by different researchers. The sense of living in a divided city and the intangible aspects and effects of division are not defined as a problem. In other words, there is a gap of knowledge about; both the intangible and tangible aspects of being divided between two societies in Nicosia; and a gap of the social, economic and political dynamics that have produced the space transformation which create a mark on memory; to identify it with the conviction that architecture is a public concern. Rather than considering the conditions that have emerged with an interest in their spatial and formal qualities, the thesis want to investigate the social, economic and political dynamics that have produced the space. The thesis could be a tool to connect social issues to architecture.

1.3 Aim and Objective

The spatial structure of cities is formed by social dynamics and process which belongs to it. In different countries the spatial transformation consists of the affections of different factors and variables (see N.Kliot and Y.Mansfield, 1999). However the spatial structure of Nicosia Walled City consists by the result of effecting of socio-economic, cultural, physical and political variables based on

analysed papers. In this context, to explain the meaning and the sense of urban division in Nicosia, to understand the socio- economic, cultural, physical and political variables becomes more of an issue in the light of social actors and media archives.

In other words the main aim;

1. The research **aims** to establish a new alternative reading about Nicosia as a divided city through an alternative discussion platform in conceiving the relationship between the city and the individuals / social actors. At the same time, to read spatial and social division with the notion as ‘spatial and architectural transformations’, ‘dividing’, ‘border’ and ‘the others’.
2. To discuss the socio-spatial and political interaction, in the scope of the evaluation of built environment in Nicosia Walled City scale; to investigate the socio-spatial factors in the walled city Nicosia are the targets.

1.4 Research Questions

Barthes says ‘city is a discourse and this discourse is a real language. It talks with its citizens and we talk the city we live in. We do this by living in it, travelling and looking at it’ (Barthes, 1990). Parallel to this explanation, those questions try to answer looking forward of this research; Is it possible to read the walled city Nicosia, which has a historical pattern, with a multi-dimensional approach and experience oriented for unveil the hidden dimension of division.

Main research questions:

1. Is it possible, to unveil, to understand and to read the hidden layers and intangible aspects of a divided city, Nicosia? If yes,

- What are the hidden layers of divided Nicosia from Turkish Cypriots?
- What are the hidden layers about the identity of Turkish Cypriots?
- Are there any socio-cultural differences in the Walled city Nicosia, within the division process?

Sub research questions:

1. What are the urban layers and streams of the divided Nicosia?
2. How is the urban and architectural transformation in the meaning of the reflection today with both spatial and social senses in Nicosia?
3. What is the sense of living in a divided city?
4. How, by what practices border occurs?
5. Architecture has to evaluate the complex and dynamic uniqueness of the environment that is always in a changable position. Accordingly, what type of an alternative reading can take place to understand the architectural environment in divided Nicosia?
6. What is an archive indicate about the city of Nicosia?
7. What does the discursive reading indicate in the rhetoric of the social actors?

1.5 Uniqueness of the Research

The dynamics and the layers of a city must be evaluated all at once, for creating a practical critical thinking and for reading the city with a critical view; for re-reading a city, when socio-spatial and structural transformation was examine the city has to investigate with a holistic approach. In this scope, the uniqueness of this research is to create a reading framework through a divided city which has a holistic and experience based. This was a reading through divided city Nicosia although the Nicosia Walled City was used as a tool for that kind of research method.

Whenever it was a city reading with a holistic approach, the periods which complete each other, determine the other with protect its unique character. Therefore at the end, it gives a meaning to the whole with the reflection of physical layers. A reading which has a parallel meaning to this, can determine with the help of uncover the codes that catch with an ‘experimental’ based approach which the experiment is a dynamic phenomenon (Alemdar, Y., 2010).

Cities are complex systems of representations. The systems of representations are composed of signs: written words, painting, photographic images, maps and signals, filmic narratives, choreographic movements, installations and events, buildings and places (Borden et al., 2001; Doğan, 2010). These selective representations (re)shape the metaphors and narratives which are widely used to describe the experience of urban living. In this sense, the city is recognized as an interface between individual experience and cultural representations (Milestone, 2008: 1165; Doğan, 2010).

1.6 Limitations of Research

The thesis has 3 basic limitations. **Practice** which includes Space/Place and time; **theory**, and conceptual key **terminologies** which are including research area.

Space/Place:

In today’s world hierarchy, there are different kinds of cities which have a unique situation that hosted ‘dividing’ with different manners like Berlin, Belfast, Nicosia, Jerusalem, etc.. Here the divided Nicosia was selected to model that research. And the study is limited with the observation from North Cyprus. There are many parameters with the research field. Some parts of these parameters are left aside and have formed the limitation of the filtration study (table1). The list configured by the

sub case of architecture discipline. But filtration was defined according to the content of the existing studies with related Nicosia. Therefore, the study is clarified and limited under the three parts: 'Walled city of Nicosia', 'Buffer-zone', 'Ledra' axe.

Tempo-Spatial Dimensions:

Each city has a different time threshold as urban process in this respect it was selected for Nicosia; the time is limited with some important thresholds for societies on Cyprus. The list of tempo-spatial dimensions is created by ten years intervals and then the thresholds of Nicosia Walled City integrated to the list.

The year **1960** is selected, because after a period of British rule, the declaration of independence of the island was realized on that year. In the scope of the thesis this time range called as '**unified**'. Because of, there wasn't any division and buffer-zone.

The year **1963** is selected, because it was the first partition between two societies at Nicosia (Greek Cypriots-Turkish Cypriots) and in the scope of the thesis this time range called as '**semi-closed**' in the meaning of space; the period before 1963 was called as '**open**'.

1974 was selected, because the **green-line** was shaped in that time and it was the **first immigration** constitution moment and this research called it '**closed**' in the meaning of space. **2003** was selected and called as '**semi-open**' because a referendum was acted between two societies during that time and some crossing-points were shaped as a reflection of referendum. And also **2008** had another importance for the old city Nicosia because; in this time zone the Lokmacı Gate was

opened which locates at the Ledra Street. It is the junction point of east-west axe and north-south axe of the old city Nicosia. Also it was the point which the barrier was built firstly and closed from that point during conflicts. For this reason these dates were held in the study and others left out.

‘Research Area’ and ‘conceptual key terminologies’ for understanding the issue it is limited with ‘*urban space*’ and ‘*divided city*’ as a research area; According to the part of theory with regarding the literature review and selected papers, thesis, articles (for some of them, see Chapter 1.1.1 The Existing Studies Statement), some conceptual key terminologies were obtained for creating the scientific story. First general terminologies were obtained and latterly it was filtered as ‘Nicosia’ and ‘Division’ for the second selection.

Table 1: The theoretical framework of the research

PRACTICE			THEORY	Conceptual Key Terminologies
Space	Tempo - Spatial Directions	Place	Research Area	
Divided cities				
	...			Border
				Boundary
				Wall
				Unique
	1950		Architectural Form	Dividing
Berlin	1960	Walled City	Urban Space	Segregation
Belfast	1963	New Settlements		Exclusion-inclusion
Nicosia		Traditional Houses	Geometric/Visual Organization	Us-them
Jerusalem	1974	Buffer-zone	Divided Cities	Here-there
South Africa	1980	Housing Estate	Ottoman Houses	Identity
China	1990		British Domestic Architecture	Inside-outside
Mexico City	2003	Ledra Axe		Buffer Zone
	2008	Turkish Houses	Typological Analysis	Power
...	2010	Public Spaces		War-conflict
	The 'others'
				Territorial
				Re-connection
				Continual

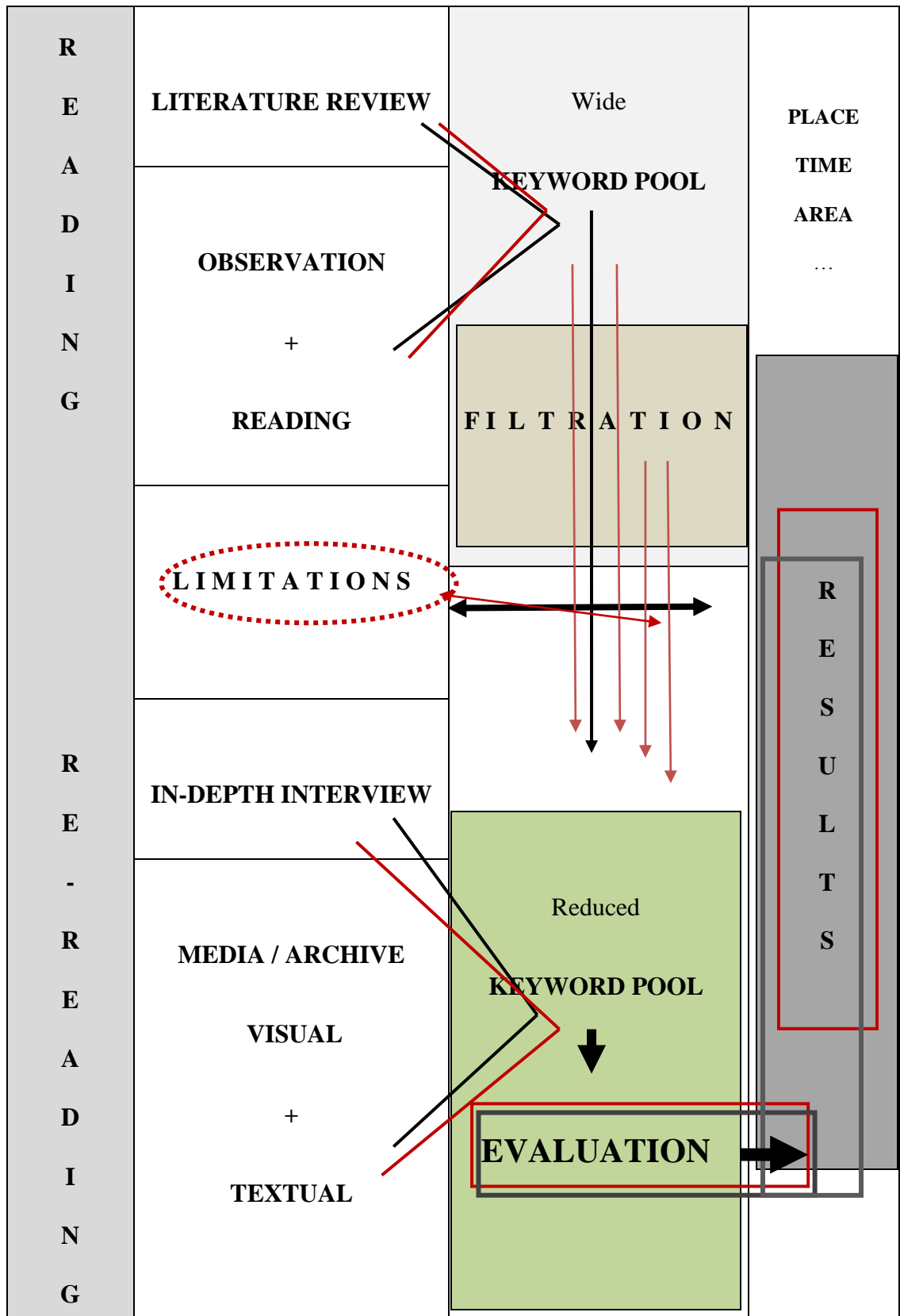
1.7 Methodology

The quantitative and analysing methods faced on architecture were not seen enough for understanding, perception and reflection of those dynamic unique characters of a city. In this context, a qualitative method is suggested with a phenomenological approach for reading and evaluating with a totalitarian view to the complex what and layers of the city structure in this study. The conceptual structure of reading with narrative context of a city, which unveils the relations, puts forward as a method for the understanding of the architectural environment.

Accordingly, to read the Nicosia Walled City, literature review and self-experience with observation are used as the first tools for the method of the thesis. For re-reading the city, in-depth interview with social actors and media /textual and visual archives are used as second tools (table 2).

A wide keyword pool is formed with first browsing. A more narrowed keyword pool is formed by the limitation and filtration of the keywords. The re-reading is created with the second keyword browsing which is formed by in-depth interview and formed of media archives (visual and textual).

Table 2: Methodology of the research



Structure of Thesis

The background of the problem, problem statement, the aim with research questions, uniqueness of the research, limitations and also general methodology of the thesis are handled in introduction. The second chapter after the introduction shows that there has been a change in power relations in divided cities and the role it assumes in the construction of the city's identity. The issues are grasped under the terms 'divided', 'boundary' and 'the others'. The research intends to introduce a theoretical dialogue on these issues, drawing on like Foucault, Lefebvre, de Certeau and Simmel. And there could be tools to define how people relate to it and are affected by it, by trying to understand the significance of the space and the boundary, whether it was a symbolic metaphor or a concrete embodiment.

Chapter three shows urbanisation and urban history of Nicosia in order to lead us to a definition and understanding of the tangible aspects and intangible aspects of being divided. The fourth chapter shows that as a means of representation, archival research and oral histories derived from social actors, are the best tools to (re)shape and (re)read the experience of urban living of divided Nicosia. In order to recognize that, the city can embodied as an interface, between individual experience and cultural representation with its collective and individual meanings.

Chapter five discusses the outcomes of the re-reading of the Nicosia with respect to theoretical conceptualisations of division and spatial practices. Also it includes the conclusion remarks.

Chapter 2

LITERATURE REVIEW: CONTEXTUAL FRAMEWORK

A literature survey has been done in order to determine the hot topics in this subject, to reorient the subject and to define areas of theoretical and experimental weaknesses. Limited studies are generally based on explanations of organization principles, spatial organization, building materials of the traditional houses. Some of the basic studies which deal with Nicosia are given; Hakkı Atun (1971) explained plan organization and the roof formation of the traditional Turkish houses of Nicosia. Ugur Ulaş Dağlı (1990) made typological analysis of the traditional houses in the Arabahmet District of Nicosia by using an expert model on computer. Hıfsiye Pulhan (2002) analysed solid-void relationships as design and organization principle in the traditional houses of Nicosia. Ahenk Yilgin (2002) in her master thesis explained the effect system of human and environment and studied in the Arabahmet District of Nicosia as a case. Instead of these studies, in the existing studies part, there are different area studies which give direction to the research. It is given a way to the study field and formed the wide keyword pool. So the context is formed by both tangible and intangible properties. So space and divided spaces topic has been researched in details. Consequently, the context of divided Nicosia Walled city will be architecturally discussed in terms of political, social and economic which steered by the division to evaluate the sense of living in a divided city. This signifies that social division and physical division are to be majorly discussed in the literature review. Resemble of Foucault, Newman emphasize the reason behind creating the

border with a broader definition of the 'self' and the 'other'. Also he was questioning the border as, 'the lines that continue to separate us; borders in our borderless world'. Those explanations composed the majority of literature review. Accordingly, the key concepts and terminologies of this research are 'division/partition', 'boundary/border', 'everyday life', 'memory' and 'the others'. These concepts will be helpful for a better conceiving of the relation between the divided cities and by what practices boundary occurs.

2.1 Problematisation of Divided Cities

How is it that cities, or parts of the city, come to be understood as a 'problem'? ...problems which are more visible in the city; they are not, in themselves, problems born of the city. One doesn't have to live in a city to get divorced, although it might help. There are other problems, however, which may be seen as the product of urban processes: that is, problems of the city (Tonkiss, F., 2005, p.46).

We live in a world of scale hierarchies, where different borders affect our daily life practices at one and the same time (Blatter, 2001). Plato described it and took it as an inescapable part of urban life more than two millennia ago; the division of cities between rich and poor. The rigidly hierarchical spatial relationship between church, lord, city, and country in medieval times reflected social divisions sharply. But the divisions were different from those today; today is essentially developed with the rise of industrial capitalism in the eighteenth century and were quite visible in the nineteenth century (Marcuse, P., 1989, p.245). As Soja (2000, p.95) stated the urban crisis that exploded all over the world in the 1960s was one of several signals that the long post-war economic boom in the advanced industrial countries was coming to an end. The growing urban problem was defined in various ways in different contexts,

although it focused around two key elements which are poverty and race or with another meaning economic and racial inequality as Harvey, D. (1973) mentioned.

Cities, which were permanently divided by a border, represent a very specific situation. The basic challenge is to understand the processes of division that are reshaping cities. The boundaries and walls as urban forums are the more constitutive elements which are formative in questioning divisions, territories, segregations, separations, fragmentations. The Berlin Wall (Berliner Mauer-Shame Wall) (from 1945 to 1991) which was fallen down, Jerusalem (The Israel West Bank barrier and Israel Egypt-Gaza Strip barrier), the Peace Lines in Belfast, the Inter-Entity Boundary Line of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Green Line (Buffer zone) in Nicosia are represented examples for the multi-dimensional and multi-functional aspects of division.

As Newman (2006, p.147) questioning in ‘the lines that continue to separate us; borders in our borderless world’; some of the borders are in the process of being constructed while some of them are fading away as outcomes of political power. In many places, while they are removing, at the same time they are being constructed as well.

Walls and fences are being erected (Weizman 2007, Misselwitz and Rieniets 2006), gated communities and fortified enclaves are being created (Caldeira 2000, Low 2003), “ghettoes” and “inner cities” are being displaced and reformed (Silverstein and Tetreault 2005, Kipfer and Keil 2002, Wacquant 2008), public spaces are shrinking (Mitchell 2003). New boundaries created by “anti-terror” security

measures, neoliberal restructuring and gentrification, crime and policing, and migration intersect with and sometimes transform older boundaries formed around violent conflict, gender, race, and poverty. Boundaries are inscribed and re-inscribed on the space of the city using every available material and semiotic resource, in attempts to mark self from other, to make claims to territory, to exclude and enclose, and to secure, control, and survey (Abigail, S., 2009, p.35).

Since the fall of the Berlin Wall, the borders of Eastern Europe have undergone some characteristic changes and these changes brought up a new way to the geopolitical map of Europe. The border problems had bring a new dimension through the 1990, as the rigid practices of the nation-state were exhausted and were transformed because of numerous transnational flows, cooperation, and changing social practices. Moreover the European project organize and called the border as a barrier, bridge or symbol of identity, and began to examine it from the standpoint of European integration, migration policy, problems with the development of international communication, and the evaluation of risks that result from the current statute of state borders (Marcuse, S., p.409-410).

The Berlin wall fell down, division of Jerusalem ongoing with a continual changing scale, the Green line of Nicosia still there with a changing permeability and there are some other divisions in the world, which rapidly changed the scales of borderlands. Parallel of those, the problems of divided cities could be examined on different levels such as; structural failure in urban scale, the user differences and migrations, identical failure, economical differentiation, political differentiation, fragmentation,

social segregation, exclusion, otherization, identity and belonging, socio-cultural conflict, administrative problems and changes in relation of power.

2.1.1 Physical Division / Tangible

The division is artificial in the sense that it has been artificially imposed from external sources, usually by great powers at the end of a war, or as a result of their involvement in a war. In contrast, partition is a result of internal schism which tears societies apart. Internal diversity which is based on divisions in the direction of ethnic, religious or linguistic lines may lead to a conflict between the various groups, and eventually to their complete partition (Kliot N. And Mansfeld Y., 1999; Henderson and Lebow, 1974: 434).

As Ashley's (1988) mentioning the location of a boundary -where it is- is not important, the important thing is how, by what practices it occurs, why it comes into existence with which causes?

The boundaries are drawn along different lines, there could be lots of possibilities but the basic and the familiar ones are; nationalism, religious belief differences, power relations, ethnic conflict, citizenship, no understanding of 'the other', language differences, no trust to each other, state, land proportions, etc.

Borders play a central role in shaping, dividing, and uniting the world's societies, economies, and ecosystems besides some issues which are; environmental change, migration or international trade which highlight the growing interaction and interdependence between different places around the world.

Divided cities constitute an upper form of social, economic and political segregation of cities. Social ethnic and racial segregation has an occupy a place of contemporary cities (Smith, 1989). The basic challenge is to understand the impacts of the physical division that are re-shaping cities. Structural failure in urban scale, losing identity in architecture, economic and political differentiations are remarkable in cities which were permanently and/or temporarily divided physically with a border.

“Partition” is defined as: ‘to divide (country) into separate, autonomous nations (www.your dictionary.com, 2010); to divide (as a country) into two or more territorial units having separate political status (www.Merriam-Webster.com, 2010). Parallel to those definitions, within the scope of this thesis partitioned city is used as divided city as well. Therefore, partitioned cities had different meanings for both historical and political settings. They represented the division of nations besides partition of countries as an outcome of division factor. Divided nations are marked by some similarities; ethnic homogeneity, a common historical tradition and experience of successful political unity such as; Vietnam, Germany, Korea, China, Cambodia, and Laos (Kliot N. And Mansfeld Y., 1999; Henderson and Lebow, 1974: 434).

According to Newman (2005) ‘territory’ is generally perceived as being the static outcome of the political process and perceived as a non-altering element or, at the most, an element which undergoes modifications in shape or size as a result of wars, accretions, cessions or even earthquakes and Newman emphasized to the basic and common aspects usually faced in divided cities; territorial separations contest where ethnic and national groups compete for power, where they pursuit the

implementation of self-government, where they display high levels of spatial segregation, regional concentration and territorial homogeneity, and where they continue to feel threatened by the “other” national group, such that participatory forms of power sharing are not perceived as guaranteeing them the political rights or physical safety they desire (Yiftachel, 2001; Newman, D., 2005, p.4-5).

Passi, A. (1999), suggested borders as a link between boundaries construction and the existence of identity. “Boundaries between ‘us’ and ‘others’ are critical elements in establishing ‘us’ and excluding ‘others’ ”. Therefore, Passi emphasized the importance of examining how boundaries become a part of everyday life and an identity problem. And also he suggested that borders create a link between boundaries both as symbols and as a specific form of institution, and state power. By excluding the ‘other’ through a border, the powerful state can institutionalize identities. In other words, border construction is an expression of both physical and normative power relations (Passi, 1999, p.75; Klein, 2005, p.57).

Newman, D. (2006, p.147), give some statement about border definitions according to different fields and disciplines of scientists, sociologists, anthropologists and lawyers that what borders reflect for their fields. For political scientists, borders reflect the nature of power relations and the ability of one group to determine superimpose and perpetuate lines of separation, or to remove them, contingent upon the political environment at any given time (Ganster and Lorey, 2005). Borders are pointed out some dilemma as ‘us/them; here/there; inside/outside’ between the different scaled groups for the sociologists and anthropologists. Besides, borders reflect the changing nature of sovereignty and the rights of states to intervene in the

affairs of neighbouring politico-legal entities for the international lawyers (Ratner, 1996; Lalonde, 2002; Castellino and Allen, 2003). For all disciplines, borders determine the nature of group (in some cases defined territorially) belonging, affiliation and membership, and the way in which the processes of inclusion and exclusion are institutionalized.

There is another streamline for divided cities as a problematic consequence which is 'migration'. People migrate either legally or illegally, for obvious reasons. Wallerstein, (2006) mentioned that, the immigration story in the modern world is now a long, repetitive one. Two different factors can be mentioned for immigration process; one is economic development and the other is to break to oppression. They migrate where they can, and where economic and political prospects for them are best. This is a major world process, especially if one adds in the migration from rural areas to urban ones within state boundaries.

The migration could be directly a problems' consequence or migration could be directly a reason because of emigrations or other problems. Neither of them changes the truth that the migration has provided citizenship, identity and localization in essentially. Also there is another point; migration could constitute a pragmatic of 'others'.

According to Wallerstein, I. (2006), the question 'is the migration a backlash to the backlash' was thought. Because he stated that, the areas and countries who sad well come to those migrants has always been hesitant about them. On the one hand, they may fill needs for additional labour, either at the relatively unskilled level or in

particular, skilled niches. On the other hand, migrants bring in cultural habits that are different from those of the area to which they migrate and sometimes are reluctant to shed these habits. So, quite frequently in the receiving places, there is a backlash. Migrants are accused of many sins. Some are economic, such as taking away jobs from the natives' population in the place or driving down rates of remuneration. Some are social, such as engaging in cultural practices that are seen as abhorrent by the "natives" or increasing the crime rate.

The definition of urban identity is not easy, and it becomes even more difficult when referred to divided cities. Urban identity can be intended as the drawing up of a shared past, in a process of construction and reconstruction of memories (Petrillo, 2005). Understanding identity is an important step in analysing conflict in the contested city. As outlined by Giannakos (2002), identity can be ascribed or achieved; individually chosen or collectively imposed; socially fixed or more fluid; and take singular or multiple forms.

As mentioned before, division in a city could be either social or physical. If it is a physical dividing, the result of questioning is not only physical transformation, but also political and socio-cultural transformations. Accordingly separators which are outcomes of socio-cultural and political transformations affected directly the city planning. The majority of these elements; separators, walls, fences, borders and boundaries constitute mainly limits, division, partition, interruption, un-continuity, exclusion, the difference between 'us' and 'other', they could act a connective role beside a separator as; union point, checkpoint, exit - entrance and they also define the communal segregation such as; inside and outside, similarity and dissimilarity,

minority and majority, here and there. Hence the identity, the security, the protection or the isolation of a community could define with these statements.

2.1.2 Symbolic Division / Intangible

Much of the explanation related to division has focused on the concrete and tangible dimension of division. Focusing on the symbolic or social division does not mean that the physical dimension should be ignored. But also it is necessary to check the impact of intangible dimension of division beside tangible one.

As Pierre Bourdieu (1989) mentioned, social spaces are the places that, where there is a contest and conflict between the individuals or groups. He demonstrates the social division within the groups occurred through the proposed space-time relation. Because, every socio-functional category has, its specific/unique time and space relation.

The relation between bodies and the structured organization of the space-time determines social representations and practices, and also imposes permanent perceptive patterns (Mandich, 1996). “This process is characterized by the penetration of power in the socio-spatial system of relations. Therefore power is intrinsic to space and it sets specific social divisions in space, establishing a sort of “perception regime” that impedes or controls competing representations” (Bourdieu, 1998; Casaglia, 2009).

Resemble of Foucault, Newman emphasize the reason behind to creating the border with a broader definition of the ‘self’ and the ‘other’. “I define you as belonging to a different social, ethnic, economic or religious group and, as such, I have created a

border separating ‘the self’ from ‘the other’. The extent to which I am prepared to overcome my feelings of exclusivity will determine the extent to which I am prepared to permit you to cross the border and to interact with me. The reason for creating the border may be simply that I don’t like anything which is different – I am comfortable with ‘my own type’. Alternately, I may be prepared to interact with you but I feel threatened by your presence and therefore I prefer to construct a wall, be it an imaginary wall or a concrete wall of separation...” such as Green Line between North section and South section of Nicosia. “...to ensure that we do not come into contact with each other. Fear of the other, the desire to defend oneself from the threat (regardless of whether the threat is real or perceived) is scale inclusive. It is as suitable to the individual who fears his/her neighbour, to the social group who fears the ‘influx’ of those with different economic status or skin colour, to the religious group which fears the influence of other religious beliefs, and to the State which fears any threat to its territorial integrity or sovereignty”. This is the problematisation of borderland area as contrast of between past and present as well as between territorial and spatial (Newman, 2006, p.177-178).

The wall has multi-functional and multi-dimensional meanings in urban context depending on either it define physical territory or social territory (Atun and Doratlı, 2009). The notion of segregation was used in general, if inequality is questioned between some groups or between locals. However in today’s urban sector the concept of exclusion and inclusion started to be used. Because nowadays in immigration process, it is not the cities attraction that is effective, upside down to this the effective is the non-attractiveness of rural area.

In the most basic and familiar sense, walls separate *this* from *that*. Many of the separations are physical, but many are socio-cultural constructs (Throgmorton, 2004). The purpose of the wall was examined through its form / tangible or intangible, purpose / protection or confinement, isolation or limitation and whom it serves, whom is it for and whom against, which part exclude. When the wall refers to a border, it acts as partitioning element relate with its social-physical constructions. It create a partition or separation between ‘us’ and ‘the other’, reserve or protect between ‘insiders’ and ‘outsiders’ and also it create a belonging to ‘here’ or ‘there’ (Atun and Doratli, 2009). The ‘here–there’ and ‘us–them’ cut-off points are not always played out through the construction of physical and visible walls and fences. They may be as invisible as they are tangible and, equally, as perceived as they are real. They determine the extent to which we are included, or excluded, from membership in groups, they reflect the existence of inter-group and inter-societal difference with the ‘us’ and the ‘here’ being located inside the border while the ‘other’ and the ‘there’ is everything beyond the border (Newman, 2006, p.143-160).

As notion ‘walls separate *this* from *that*’ a separator either it could be a wall, a border, a boundary, a barrier, wire fence, sand sack or it could be only a line; means that it is in-between some two things; In-between ethnic cultures, in-between nations, in-between communities, in-between ‘us’ and ‘other’, etc...It reflects directly the existing differences between things. As pronounced by Grosz, E. (2002, p.90-93) the space ‘in-between’ is the locus for social, cultural and natural transformation and it is a place around identities, between identities, it is the place of the ‘excluded middle’.

“It is the space of the bounding and undoing of the identities which constitute it”.

The border is transformed the other side to an invisible one, and also to a place where reconciliation, cooperation and coexistence take place (Gallusser, 1994; Galtung,

1994; Newman, D. 2006, p.146). According to Newman, crossing borders can also occur when no human movement as such takes place, but the border itself is relocated... But as a result of continuous war and conflict, the border was continually moved around them, so that they became citizens of new countries without even requesting to cross a boundary. The same is true of people who move from one social or religious category into another, if only because government officials or clergy have decided to change the ground rules (demarcating the border) so that someone who was excluded yesterday suddenly finds themselves included (Newman, D. 2006, p.148).

Overall, we live in a world of hierarchical borders. And the major challenge is the world which has become more space of flows; the transfer and share of knowledge, information, people and social mobility. Therefore, to understand the socio-physical impact and role of division could be the key answer of problematisation of divided cities.

2.2 Understanding the Issues: Key Concepts & Terminologies through Socio-Spatial Practices

2.2.1 Idea of Space

While architecturally investigating physical spaces it is important to be conscious that these spaces are produced and guided by community.

To examine connection between how the community directed us and how we realise ourselves are take a part of society-sciences field. Our events and responds are both to realising and/or give shaping to communal environment and take shape with regarding by this communal environment at the same time. The concept of 'communal configuration' or in other words 'communal structure' is a considerable

concept in sociology (Giddens, 1999). It is not sufficient to explain or give a meaning to communal fact and relations as a time which was a process and arrange them following one another. It is necessary to evaluate the communal attitude as synchronous (Işık, 1994; Erdönmez, 2005).

Lefebvre, Foucault, Anthony Giddens, Baudrillard, Harvey, Castells, Weber, are some specimen of scholars who studied with space in the field of community sciences.

Lefebvre as a contemporary sociologist described different conceptual modes of space as abstract space, absolute space and contradict space. His approaches' of space is as a social product as the product of practice, perception and imagination which means that the same space may be reproduced, represented and experienced in different ways. There are three levels on space production; first is 'spatial practice' which state to experience and use of space. Second is 'representation of space' which is related with the spatial practices as conceptually and the third is 'representational space' which is a space of imagination, embodiment and desire (Lefebvre, H., 1992). In outlining these three modes of spatial production, Lefebvre differentiate between the objective spaces and subjective spaces as structure and symbolism, real and discursive space. Tonkiss, F. (2005, p.3) mentioned about the Lefebvre's thought and argument on practical space as, how it is overlaid by the work of thought; suggesting that urban forms are made not only out of materials and things but out of meanings, language and symbols. It can be relatively easy to knock down a building, but it is much harder to demolish a space which is composed around memory, experience or

imagination. There is no such thing, in a social sense, as empty space. Space is always and only produced as a complex of relationships and separations.

De Certeau and Foucault are other two sociologists apart from Lefebvre who have an important position in space discussion and arguments. Foucault has produced lots of different metaphors related to these spaces. He stated that it is a critical notion for thinking about the “otherness” of certain places as alternative spaces in the concept of heterotopia. Foucault uses it to describe sites which stand outside a conventional order of space, which are set apart or which operate on their own, different terms (Tonkiss, F., 2005, p.131).

Overall, when we talk about a space within a city scale, the space is addressed and configured by the trilogy; ‘divided city’, ‘memory’ and ‘boundary’ in the scope of this thesis.

Table 3: Interpretations of the section 2.2

Deduction of The Section: SPACE DEFINITIONS		
Lefebvre	-abstract space -absolute space -contradict space	Space as a social product: -practice -perception -imagination
		Space production levels: -spatial practice -representation of space -representational space
Tonkiss	urban forms: -materials & things -meanings/language/symbols	
	Space/ composed: -memory -experience -imagination Space/ complex of: -relationships -separations	Experience of city on people: -social & economic structure -individual perceptions -mental maps -spatial practice
Foucault	Heteropia: -“otherness” of certain place as alternative spaces	
De Certeau	-place is an order -“place” changed to “space” when it is used	
	Fragmented territories: -self segregation -exclusion from metropolis	

2.2.2 City as a socio-spatial context

“Places do not make cities. It is cities that make places.” (Hillier, 1997, p.151)

According to De Certeau, place is an order and it indicates the symbol of static. On the other hand space is existence of flexible elements which intersect with each other. The place is changed into a space when it is used. The act of walking in the city is central to De Certeau's understanding of the subject in space in *The Practice of Everyday Life (1988)* which comes from the notion of spatial stories.

The distinction between objectivity and subjectivity is a very basic framework in social theory. The city takes this case as a matter -of- fact and makes it easy. Cities have objectivities as both physical and social products. They exist and have an effect beyond any individual; are real and concrete. And yet the experience of existing in the city can form the line between the objective and the subjective to become unclear in the most amusing or most formidable ways. People's urban practice is cultured by the social and spatial relations that cast their actions, but it is not only these factors which ensure that everyone's spatial stories turn out differently. The random and delicate connections and disconnections of an everyday life, the shortcuts of memory, the dead-ends and private jokes that steer a subject in space, are like maps of a city- written over and folded badly, consigned to routine or made up as you go along (Tonkiss, p.129-130). Alongside a conception of the city as defined by built forms or demographic facts, might be posed an alternative version that understands it in terms of modes of consciousness or experience. The experience of a city on people is not only or always determined by larger social or economic structures, but also designed by their individual perceptions, mental maps and spatial practices. Different actors of society follows quite different 'spatial stories' mentioning their routes through the city (De Certeau 1984; Keith and Pile 1993; Pile and Thrift 1995; Tonkiss 2005, p.113).

The current city is often expressed and depicted as a space that is losing its spatial and cultural differentiation under the effect of globalization; a space under an interaction; circulated by people and information.

The nature of cities require to call a multi-understanding; multi-cultural, multi-disciplinary, multi-variant, multi-valent, multi-dimensional, multi-semic, multi-media, etc (Teymur, N., City as Education, Habitat II Edition, 1996, p.11). But unlike this common image of interaction, urbanization is increasingly shaped by opposite tendencies of fragmentation and self-segregation. Cities are shaping by multiple and different parts that are connected or isolated from each other. “There are places of those who voluntarily want to distance themselves from the arbitrariness and uncertainties of the metropolis: shopping malls, congress centres, business parks, tourist resorts, theme parks, research compounds, gated communities and other places that have been designed for self-segregation. On the other hand we find places of those who are forcefully excluded from the metropolis: Slums, ghettos, refugee camps, labour camps, detention camps and so forth. As a result, in many regions, we can no longer talk about cities as coherent territories...” (Urban Islands, Mapping an Emerging Spatial Order, Map 3/7). Instead of this, we can talk about cities as fragmented territories that are spatially close and distant at the same time, separated by walls, fences, gates, entrance and/ or crossing restrictions, and security measures which all support and play a role for shaping the ‘boundary’. These fragmented sections are never fully in-depended or entirely homogenous. But they give form to the social relations which the functioning of the city produces.

These fragmented territories are entangled in an invisible network of social, economic or cultural relations: they depend on each other, they compete with each other, they copy each other, they are afraid of each other and sometimes they fight each other (Urban Islands, Mapping an Emerging Spatial Order, Map 3/7).

In short, as De Certeau's mentioning; the city is changed into a space when it is used. The act of walking in the city, to practice the everyday life, is the one of act to understanding the city. The city with all its parts should be a place to make people feel safe both in the physical sense and symbolic sense.

2.2.3 Boundaries as Socio-spatial Determinant

Simmel (1997) argues that the human being is the connecting creature who must always separate and cannot connect without separating likewise the bordering creature that has no border... Boundary is not a spatial fact with sociological consequences, but a sociological fact that forms itself spatially... Modes of both separating and connecting spaces such as border, bridges give objective form to a subjective understanding of space.

All cities include different kinds of divisions and boundaries either symbolic such as race, class, gender, and ethnicity or physical such as frontier or wall. The manner is what kind of boundary is concerned with the issue under consideration.

This research considers dividing in the broader understanding both literal dividing that changed over time according to the power interactions on the borderland and conceptual dividing based on boundaries that changed over the interaction of ethnicity and race with a shared history.

Paasi, A. (2000, p.1-6) stated; to understand the mapping and coding of the changing spatiality of contemporary world, there are some specific keywords as boundary, place, territory and region. In today's world, the flows of capital, the flows of people and information, opposite of those, these concepts are erected beyond their

traditional meanings. The construction of regions and territories is part of the urban transformation of the spatial system, in which regions emerge, exist for some time and may finally disappear.

The field of border studies was pre-dominantly focused on the study of the demarcation of boundaries, the lines in the early 1960s. Now, the field of boundaries and border studies has arguably shifted from boundary studies to border studies. The difference from the past is, attention has moved away from the study of the evolution and changes of the territorial line to the border, more complexly understood as a site at and through which socio-spatial differences are communicated. Hence, border studies can now dominantly be characterised as the study of human practices that constitute and represent differences in space. In other words, the border is now understood as a verb in the sense of bordering. Confusingly, in anthropology, the definition is usually precisely opposite, here a boundary generally means the socio-spatially constructed differences between cultures/ categories and a border generally stands for a line demarcated in space (Van Houtum, H., 2005, p.672).

V. Houtum (2005) explained 'border' as a multidimensional place in which socio-spatial differences and interactions are communicated.

According to current dictionary, the essential meaning of border defining as: a dividing line between two countries, states, etc. or the land along it, frontier; and the boundary is: any line or thing marking a limit, bound, border (www.yourdictionary.com, 2010). Furthermore, there is another statement as 'good border' meaning correct which is to say natural that is seas, mountains and 'bad

border' meaning incorrect which is human and political and which is created and re-created by history and politics (Marcuse, S. 2009, p.411; Van Houtum, H., 2005, p.675).

Border and Boundary has different sense and meaning in a wide range of fields and disciplines as well. According to Sennett (2004), a boundary exists as a hard-edge where things end and a border exists as an edge where different groups interact.

In architecture the 'boundary' could represent spatial juxtaposition / addition, spatial integration, spatial division or space in a space (Dincer, O. 1997). When the city scale is in question with 'boundary' for change the conceptual urban life to a liveable urban the important thing was defining the 'boundary' as 'uniqueness' of a city which refer to whole, complete, undivided and continuity one itself. Boundary is a part of everyday life either it is a symbolic or formal one. It represents an identity, we do not live in a homogeneous and empty space so, it defines and appears the limits of an identity. Consequently it excludes the 'others' which is not looks like to it or as Foucault's definition for 'the others' like, to define a concept, looks through the opposite of it.

The boundary either a symbolic metaphor or a concrete embodiment not only give a shape to urban –urban fragmentation- but also it start to define 'citi-zen' who is assimilate and/or who is excluded as a threat. It springs a cultural and spatial isolation as a consequence.

Boundaries are of vital importance to all human processes, both at individual and social level. Boundaries are not passive, 'natural' dividers between social entities. Individuals and communities use their qualities to create inclusions and exclusions, divisions between 'us' and 'them', between those who belong

and those who do not. Boundaries have a dual role: they work to establish insiders who belong to the place, and they establish outsiders, who do not belong. The division between the established and outsiders is a universal theme, since members of groups often think of themselves in human terms as better than others and, therefore, seem to establish boundaries between groups. International relations scholars have shown the meanings of boundaries in foreign policy rhetoric and in narratives of (national) identity Paasi, A. (2000, p.6-7).

According to Simmel, G. (1997, p.143) boundary is not a spatial fact with sociological consequences, but a sociological fact that forms itself spatially. By the way of thinking, spatial boundaries are formed and reproduced by social action. Both separating and connecting some-things and spaces give objective form to a subjective understanding of space. As Bollens mentioning, the social polarization becomes a physical division which is showing the power of social relations on space (Bollens, 2007).

According to Tonkiss, F. (2005, p.32), Jane Jacobs (1964) emphasizes the active character of borders in the city. Physical borders do not simply indicate divisions in space but help constitute them. He stated that she points such boundaries divide up space and also creates new space such as “in-between” zones whose uses and meanings often remain uncertain.

The boundaries as these thinkers above mentioned describe are not simply physical, are not fixed but are oriented around perceptions of cultural difference, enclosing forms of identity and excluding unfamiliar others. As these imagined boundaries give shape to the subjective reflexes which ‘govern our approach to the familiar and our withdrawal from the strange’ (Wirth 1928, p.280; Tonkiss, F. 2005, p.44).

In shortly, as mentioned before, all cities include different kinds of divisions and boundaries either symbolic such as race, class, gender, and ethnicity or physical such as frontier or wall. The manner is what kind of boundary is concerned with the issue under consideration and the impact of the boundary. The boundary is a part of everyday life. It gives a shape to urban structure, urban life, homeland, citizenship because of it create a limit between two or more things.

Table 4: Interpretations of the section 2.2.3

Deductions of the section: BORDER & BOUNDARY	
Good border – natural	
Bad border – man & politics	
BOUNDARY	BORDER
A hard – edge /where things end	An edge /where groups interact
-A spatial juxtaposition	-Socio-spatially constructed differences
-addition/spatial	between cultures/categories
-integration	-a line demarcated in space (Houtum)
-spatial division	-a multi-dimensional place in which
-space in a space	socio-spatial differences and interactions
	communicate (Houtum)
SPATIAL BOUNDARIES	
-Separating & connecting things & spaces	
-give ‘objective form’ to a ‘subjective understanding of space’	

2.2.4 Collective Memory as Articulation of Spatial Practices / Interactions

The practice of urban design involves the embodiment of both social and spatial relations. The act of everyday life is akin to a map of a city that is constantly being rewritten. Accordingly, individual spatial stories differ because of the variation in individual memory and experiences of everyday life. The meaning of a city experience is not only a core that is economically shared, but also reflects individual experiences, perceptions, mental maps and memories in addition to spatial experiences. In this respect, different social actors allow us to see experiences of the same city from different perspectives. As De Certeau (1984) noted, different spatial stories are told by different social actors who experience the same city in different ways.

Halbwachs (1980) analysed the relation between the social context of individual remembering and forgetting with respect to memory and space. He explained that memory cannot be discussed by excluding its social context. Every individual gives some meaning to his/her environment and thus constructs memories and experiences with the help of those meanings, either individual or collective. Thus, individuals can recall past memories with regard to space, and the space embodies and helps make sense of those meanings that are given by social actors. The collective memory that is shaped and improved by inhabitants in the considerable city is closely related to how clear and readable the space is. And also related to its continuous of the importance to be remembered and usefulness and liveability.

It is thought that space organization and built environment is possible when it is perceived and evaluated with a relation to its remember-ability and liveability; the

unique definition, meaning of it and a place with sense give opportunity to make it possible to live (Healey, 1997; Sternberg, 2000; Alexander, 2001; Polat & Bilsel, 2006).

The boundary, in the progress of time has represented not only an edge, frontier or limit and also it's a tool for configuration of collective memories. Simmel, is one of few researchers who studied with memory and space in the field of social science. Simmel argues that the memory is the stronger factor which can contact directly with space. Moreover, the specific space; where a rendezvous happens becomes the effecting point the relation that develops around it. The place becomes the pivot for ideal relations instead of spaces which can connect with memory (Casaglia, A., 2009, p.5). The characters and the identity of a city could describe not only the characteristics of architectural and natural environments but also with the experience of living. In this situation, the definition of collective memory is not easy, and it becomes even more difficult when referred to divided cities.

As a result of the understanding the theoretical issues, an able to re-reading a divided city / Nicosia through boundary and memory had occurred. This research is not only dealing with city and boundary as a frontier or a wall, but also the boundary and collective memory which define or answer 'the sense of living in a divided city'. However, through the scope of this research, the boundary is not limited to the physical border in Nicosia, but also refers to its socio-cultural impacts as well. The next chapter is focused on the present situation of Nicosia, the most important turning points of it, while looking at the ways, how the boundary is represented and

how the citizens have experienced it. Subject to these, the boundary has a significant role in dividing process.

Chapter 3

DIVIDED NICOSIA

In order to understand the current situation of Nicosia, it is necessary to give a historical background which helps to explain and understand the spatial configuration of the city that concerned the division process.

3.1 Tangible Aspects: How Division Occurs in Practice?

Nicosia is the capital of the island Cyprus from at least the 13th century (Migrant Cities Research, 2009). The island was in role as a stage of empires and powers of different cultures like Lusignan, Venetian, Ottoman and British till the declaration of independence of the island in 1960 after a period of British rule. Nicosia has a long historical background and when we investigate the city structure, it is seen that the city has a circular plan type which was built in Venetian period. There are eleven towers in the Walled City and three of them could be used to enter the city that was surrounded and restricted by city walls. The city walls are presented for different purposes accordingly developing strategies in defence techniques in the recent past of the city. Hence, construction of the walls started at Lusignan Period firstly. Then the walls became a symbol of the Venetian Period as fortified walls which create a border (Alpar & Dorathl, 2009). Today there are lots of churches and government houses in the historical Walled City that belongs to Venetian period and Lusignan period; there are mosques, Turkish baths, khans, tombs, libraries, fountains from

Ottoman period; and there are some administrative buildings, schools and houses. In some researches this situation was explained like;

After a 300 years of ruling the island, the Ottomans also transformed the architectural silhouette of Nicosia, building mosques, caravanserais, bathhouses, aqueducts, and bazaars that blended with and were sometimes superimposed on the city's older Frankish and Venetian architecture (Migrant Cities Research, 2009).

There is some cul-de-sac in the narrow and organic street form. The scale that is used in Walled City was nearly human scale so the buildings are generally formed as one or two stores, especially on the house units. And also some of them have 'cumba / köşk /bay window' or some of them have small balconies which gave a depth and dynamism to the streets. After Ottomans, the plan organization of the Walled City was changed with concrete apartment blocks and the language of the streets changed and turned its characteristics from the narrow to wider one, with the British colonial architecture.

H. Muzaffer Gürkan summarized English writer and itinerant W. Hepworth Dixon's words which were related to the city after visiting Nicosia at 1878;

"...He wrote there was not any straight street in Nicosia and he mentioned that it looked like a labyrinth with its narrow and curved streets... The Venetian and Lusignan nobles' houses and palaces are generally covered with soil, because of this, they started to collapse partly from upper floor in time. And after this, the Turks started to use adobe materials on the strong base floors to build other part / floor and they started to reflect their architectural tastes with adding some bay-windows. Thus, the buildings appeared as they have upper floors with Turkish style and ground floors as Gothic style that still standing today..."

Shortly before the declaration of independence in 1960, problems started to affect the cohabitation of two communities, riots occurred in Nicosia in the middle of 1950. In 1956 the British, who were still ruling the island, established Mason Dixon Line, a barbed wire division of parts of Nicosia (Casaglia, A., 2009, p67).

To prevent further conflicts between the two communities, the city of Nicosia was divided into two sectors, the North and South parts. The Mason Dixon Line became the physical expression of this separation. And Hadjichristos (2006) declared that this event can be considered the “first attempt to give a spatial form to a political problem”.

The case in point, the riots and the conflicts between two sectors were continuing during years, till 1974.

Nicosia was the capital of Cyprus from the years, beside, since the year 1974 the peace operation, it was the capital of both South and North part of divided island at the same time as well as separately. With the separation /division, each part was effected differently with the social, economic, political and spatial outcomes as well as immigrations. The change of social structure has been directly reflected into the architectural structure. The re-use of a one-family mansion by migrant families has transformed spatial organisation and the traditional identity by ad-hoc sub-divisions. On the other hand, migration from Turkey to Northern Cyprus has radically changed population, affecting urban daily life and the emergence of an invisible spatial border between the migrants and locals: leisure, work and house spaces of the locals and migrants have been segregated (Akpınar & Turker, 2008).

There are two main and important axes in the Walled City Nicosia. One of them starts from north to south and the other one starts from east to west. The north-south axis is the old and long street from the Kyrenia Gate to the Elefteria Square (which is called as Lokmacı axe) and the east-west axis cross the city from the Paphos Gate to the Famagusta Gate (which is called as Buffer-zone). This east-west axis was also crossing the city in medieval maps as a river. As Papadakis (2006) mentioned before it's a natural divide which much later turned into a human-made divide. These two axes accommodate lots of different functions like social, cultural, administrative and also mostly commercial (Fig. 1).

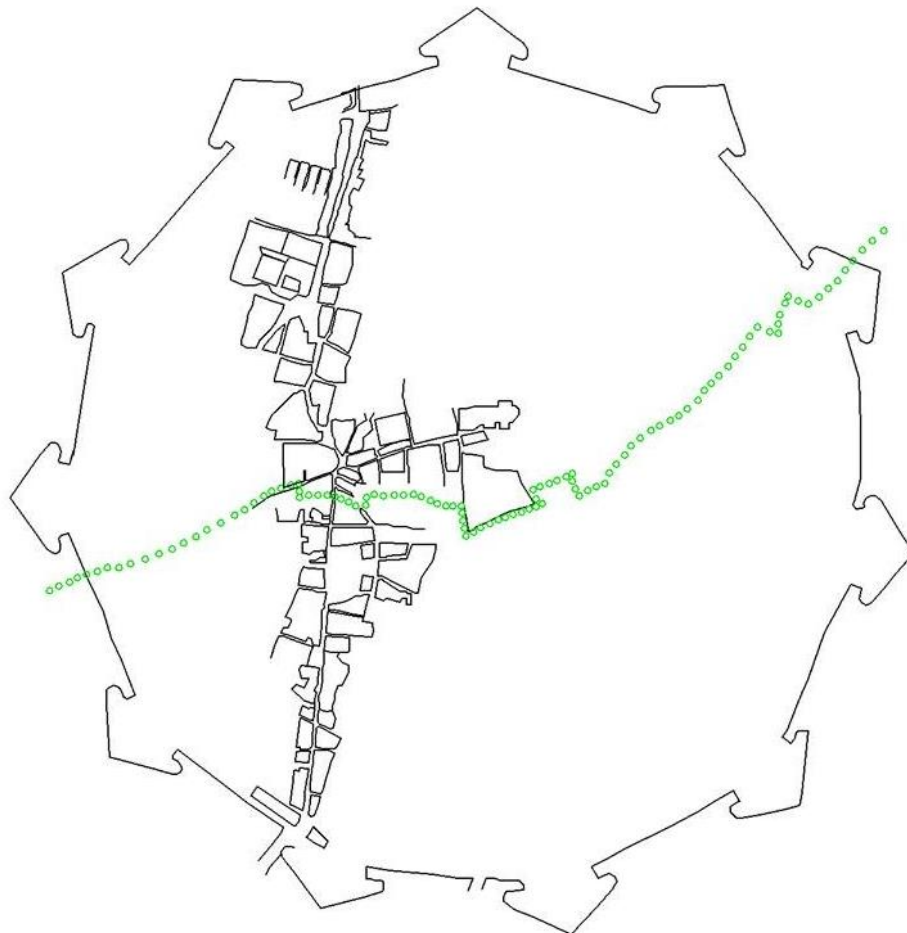


Figure 1: Buffer Zone and Lokmacı axe with walled city Nicosia (Yılgin, A., 2009).

3.1.1 Spatialisation of the Division: The Forming of the Green Line / Buffer Zone

The "Green Line" originates as a term in the coloured line drawn on a map by the British General Young on 30th December 1963.

Since the creation of the "Green Line" in 1963 (following inter-communal fighting) and the buffer zone in 1974, as mentioned before, the Nicosia has been divided into two ethnic geographical and territorial zones. These zones are formed by southern part (Greek Cypriots) and the northern part (Turkish Cypriots). These two parts are separated by a thin strip of land that runs through the centre of Nicosia (core of the city) (Demetriou, Christodoulos, p.241).



Figure 2: Buffer Zone within City Walls (Yılgin, A., 2009)



Figure 3: Buffer Zone within City Walls (UNDP/UNCHS Habitat, 1984)

Papadakis states that the Green line was not only something that comes out after 1974 (Fig. 2, Fig. 3). According to his explanation; in fact the background of the Green line was based on 1963 when two ethnic groups started to armament against each other and due to this English forces were called to the island to control the incidents till United Nations reached there. Moreover the physical division of the city happened in 1956 when the island was under the English colony. Several kinds of Nicosia districts started to separate from each other including a plan which was known as Mason-Dixon Line in 1956.

The United Nations-administered buffer zone is a no man's land that crosses the island from the western to the eastern coast. The "Green Line", which is a component of the buffer zone, bisects the core of the old city of Nicosia (Walled City) and in some parts its width is not greater than that of an alley. Even though the "Green

Line" is a barrier with its barrels, panels and fences; it displays similar characteristics with those of the former Berlin Wall because it forcibly separates the two (ethnic) communities of Cyprus and prohibits human interaction (Demetriou, Christodoulos, p.241-242).

The case in point which is the division process, the Venation walls lost their meaning which was defence in near past. In today's Nicosia it had a physical representative meaning as border which limits the old city and which separate the old city with new developed area (Casaglia, A., 2009, p.70). The structure of inside of the walled city started to spoil. After 1970 with the division, it starts to change the city's' identity to a divided city identity. The walled city which was planned in a circular form, had gained a meaningless shape with the division. The Walled City is divided into two with buffer zone from east to west and from now on it called as North Cyprus or South Cyprus with two ethnic districts. Thus 5.5 towers and one gate stay in the north part of city and the others 5.5 towers and two gates stayed at south part of the city. And also the unity of the building district which accommodate different activities like social and commercial had spoiled. The axe which starts from the Kyrenia Gate to Elefteria Square was divided into two and the other axe which stayed on the east to west was stayed inside of buffer zone. These two axes were giving life, action and liveliness to the Walled City and now they are interrupted.

The Walled City has had many changes after many developments. As a beginning, middle-class families moved out of the Walled City to the new places of Nicosia. Secondly, the numbers of immigrants that has increased and other foreign nationals are moving to the area. This affected the rent of the houses in the walled city which

has continuously fallen down. Thirdly, some parts of the Walled City have acquired a new importance as cultural centres.

The passing in Nicosia from North to South or from South to North was obtained under the control of United Nations by two separated governments from Ledra Palas border point until 2003 with a special permission; the threshold time. 2003 has given evidence which confirmed and realized an important issue about the continuous of the buffer zone. Where some check-points are started acting in this threshold. The passing from one side to other was realized under the control of two separated governments and UN from this check point.

There are too many buildings which belong to different periods in the buffer zone like Ottoman, British. Those ruined buildings were not used for nearly 43 years. In the urban fringe the strip is vacant (land) while in the built-up area the strip contains buildings of historical significance and outstanding architectural value. The buildings remain uninhabited since 1974, and are in bad structural condition. Important and vital parts of the urban area became inaccessible and thus fell into decay and the urban fabric lost its cohesion (Demetriou, Christodoulos, p.241). Walled city Nicosia which has a circular form has organic shaped traditional streets and as a consequence of the buffer zone, many of these streets seem cut consequently and take shape as vacuous, as interrupted, as half or as blocked.

3.1.2 Reading of the built environment through the Lokmaci Gate

As mentioned before in the researches related with Nicosia, the two main axes had an importance. One of them is located along the buffer zone, as an 'X' axis at horizontal direction and the other one is located in north-south direction as a 'Y' axis. These

two longitudinal axes have a junction point is which called Lokmacı barricade between 1975 and 2008 and which is called Lokmacı Gate or checkpoint after 2008. This research selected north-south axe as a reading area for investigation and analyzing the urban transformation. And north part of this axe is called as Kyrenia Street from Kyrenia gate of the walled city to Lokmacı gate and the other part which is located in south part is called as Ledra Street.

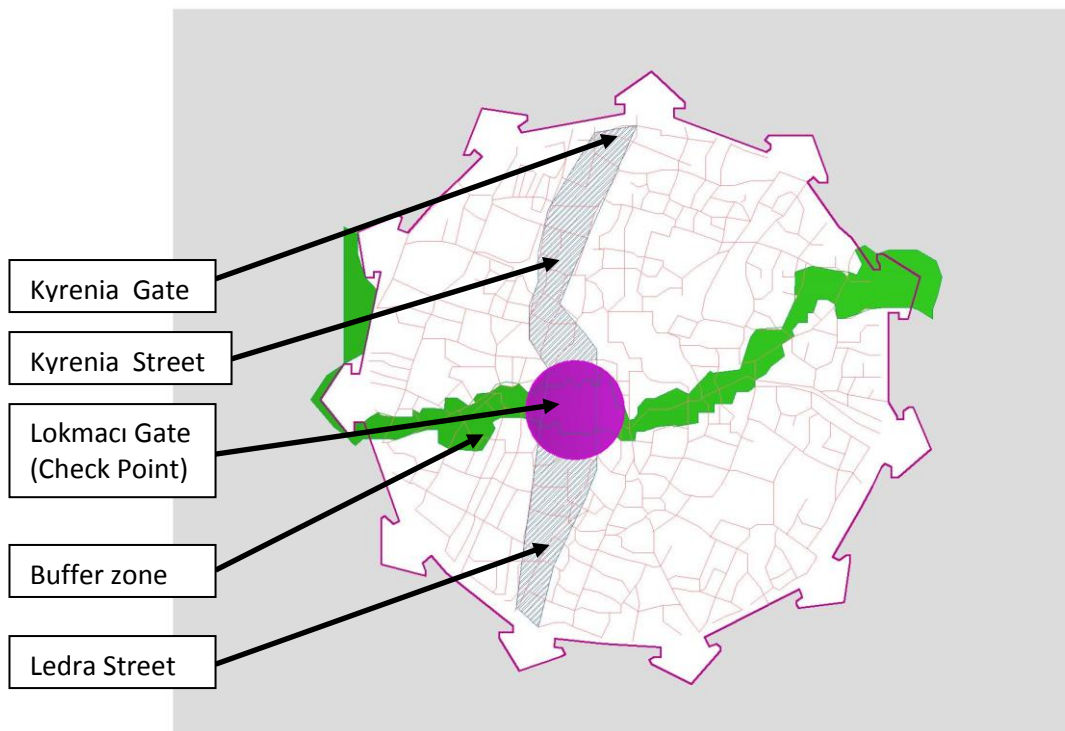


Figure 4: Buffer Zone, Ledra Street and Lokmacı Gate (Check point) and Kyrenia Gate (Yılgin, A., 2009)

The Findings of South Nicosia - Ledra Street:

The street which has a lot of cultural, commercial and social buildings also have buildings in function like; cafes, sweet-shop, coffee-shop, kiosk, the mall, fabric-shops, souvenir shops, gift-shop, shoe-seller, watch-seller, sock-shop, toy store, stationary, hair-dresser, florist, beauty-saloon, optician, pharmacy, museum, law-

office and education center. Except these buildings in function, there are 5 units which are not in use (Fig. 5).

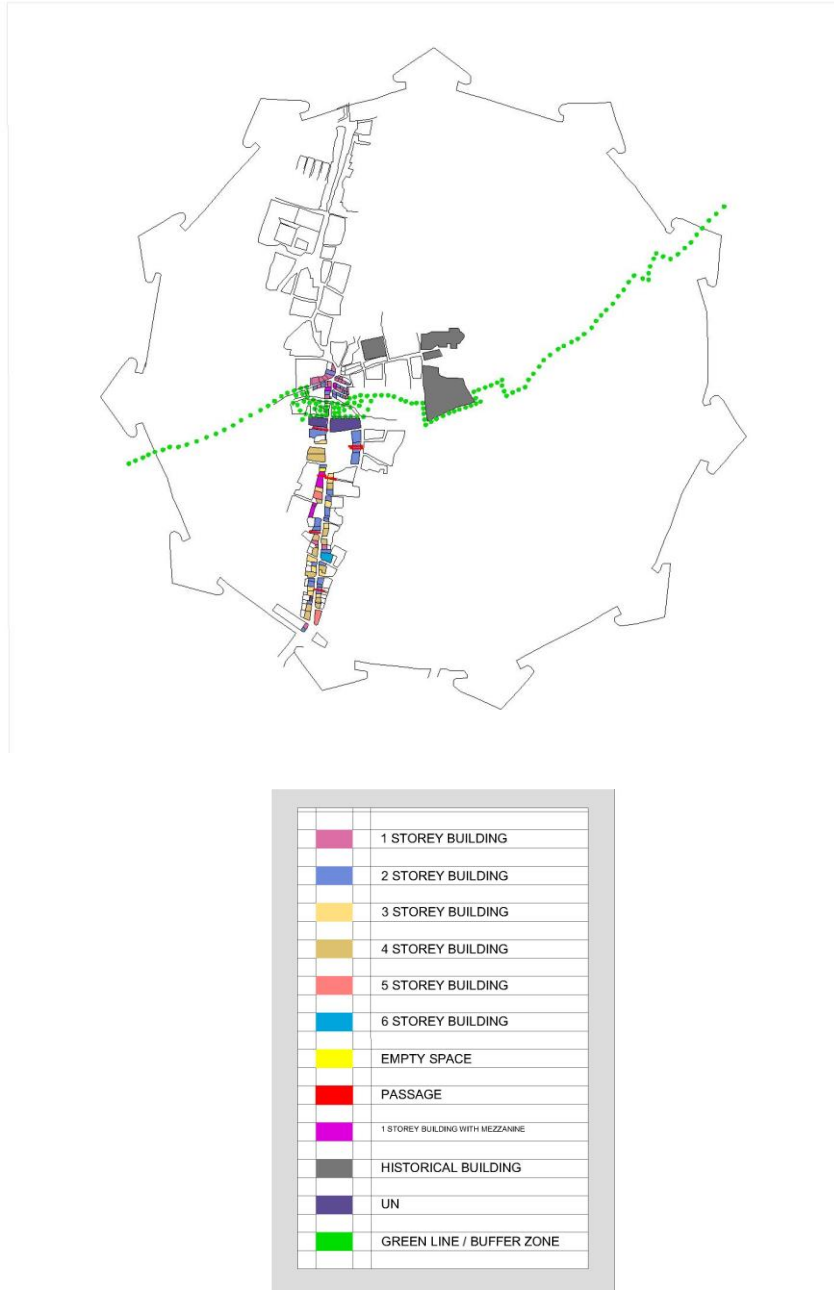


Figure 5: South Nicosia, Ledra Axe

There are many car-parks in the city close to the street. Also there is a many floored car-park. The avenue is all closed to the traffic and pedestrianized and there is a vehicle that is for slow public transportation. The streets are pedestrianized and in certain times the service vehicles of the shops may enter the street.



Figure 6: Different views from Ledra Street, South axe (personal archive)

The buildings are usually attached and three-four floored which give a defined meaning to the street (Fig. 6).

The street covers up different needs of the people of the avenue so gives different service to different people. But the tourists, the pedestrians from north, south and far-east immigrants are the user profile.



Figure 7: Different views from Ledra Street, South axe (personal archive)

The street is wealthier with lightening equipment, city furniture and recycles bins. Many shops, cafes and patisseries spread to the street and give a lively atmosphere to the space.

The street is nearly 7 meters wide and forms shadows by the help of the forming buildings. Also in every 20 meters there is a perpendicular road which is connecting the parallel main streets (Fig. 7).

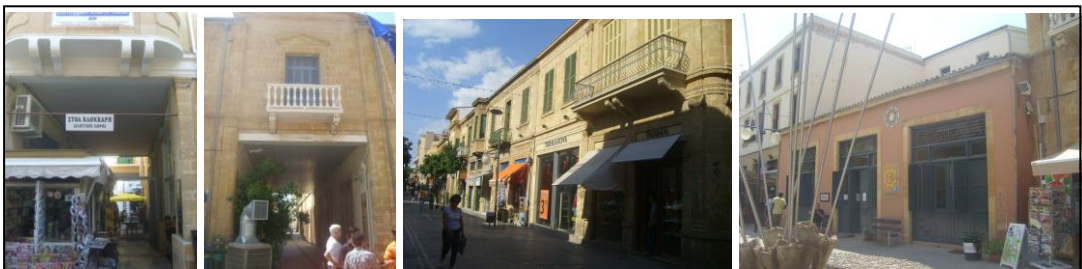


Figure 8: Different views from Ledra Street, south axe (personal archive)

The climatic conditions and the sun direction were taken into consideration and both natural and artificial elements were used to create shadow areas. Usually movable sun elements were used more than the stable ones.

The ground floors of the buildings at the street are usually used for several commercial aims but on the other hand, the upper floors are usually used as stores, flats and offices. In some buildings there is a mezzanine floor which is included to the ground floor to supply height to the entrance floor of the building.

The part to the board line side is the continuous part of the street but has a wider open-space to be seemed as if there is a square. There is a gallery and a culture house where workshops, exhibitions take place in a conceptional direction which changes

continuously. And semi-open cafes which functionally locate run over the streets (fig. 8).



Figure 9: Different views from Ledra Street, South axe (personal archive)

The streets tried to give a lively atmosphere especially by forming small squares at the beginning and at the end points of the street and also those squares were supported by city furniture, green areas and cafes (Fig. 9).

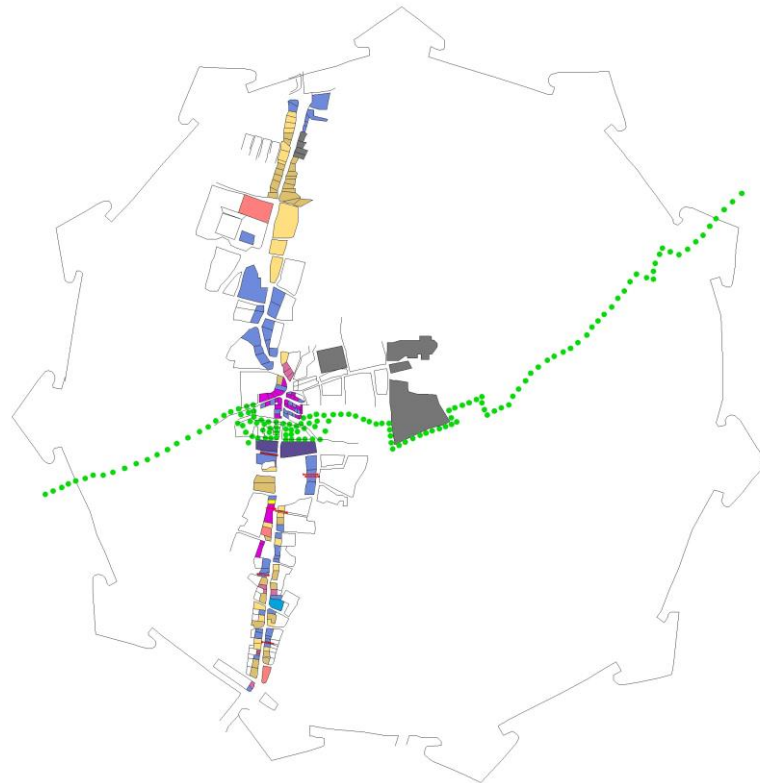
Some of the cul-de-sacs are attached to the street to reach the semi open space and the space has got dynamics by the help of café-restaurant function.

There are different functions on the street for the users who have different income level; education and culture background. This raises the variety of user of the street.

Many streets which are related to the street are ruined and especially close to the buffer zone are used by the immigrants who are from the outside of the island.

It can be visualized that ground floors of many buildings on the street have been restored; on the other hand, the upper floors of the same buildings were not concerned. This causes a visual pollution on the street.

The Findings of North Nicosia – Kyrenia Street:



	1 STOREY BUILDING
	2 STOREY BUILDING
	3 STOREY BUILDING
	4 STOREY BUILDING
	5 STOREY BUILDING
	6 STOREY BUILDING
	EMPTY SPACE
	PASSAGE
	1 STOREY BUILDING WITH MEZZANINE
	HISTORICAL BUILDING
	UN
	GREEN LINE / BUFFER ZONE

Figure 10: Kyrenia Street, North axe

This street has also lots of commercial and social buildings beside the buildings in function like; cafes, sweet-shop, food market, coffee-shop, kiosk, fabric-shops, souvenir shops, gift-shop, jewelers, hair-dresser, florist, shoe-seller, cosmetics, dress-shop, optician, pharmacy, museum, law-office, telephone office,...etc.

The importance of the street is, it started to shape with a small square which is close to the Lokmacı gate (check point), and then it has another big square through the middle part which has the name of Atatürk (Sarayönü) and another one is located close to the Kyrenia gate is İnönü square. From Kyrenia Gate to the Atatürk (Sarayönü) square the avenue is open to the traffic, but afterwards, the axis from Sarayönü to Lokmacı Gate is closed to traffic.



Figure 11: Different views near the Lokmacı Gate, North axe (personal archive, 2010)

The buildings are usually only-adjacent and one or two floored which give a defined meaning to the street.

The street covers up different needs of the people of the avenue so gives different service to different people. But the tourists, the pedestrians from south, north and mostly immigrants from Turkey are the user profile.



Figure 12: Different views near the Sarayönü Square, North axe (personal archive, 2010)

The street is present with many signboards of the shops/stores and product ranges.

The streets are, mostly used for displaying the products.

Many shops and cafes spread to the street and give a crowded atmosphere to the space. There is no order and unity between either the displaying way of the products or among air conditioning machines and signboards. This causes a visual pollution on the street.

The street is nearly 5 meters wide and forms shadows by the help of the forming buildings. There are lots of sub streets which are directly junctions to this main axe either pedestrian or traffic way.



Figure 13: Different views near the Lokmacı Gate, North axe (personal archive, 2010)

The climate conditions and the way of sun were taken as consider and both natural and artificial elements used to form shadow areas. Usually additional sun shading-

elements were used more than the moveable ones. And also the municipality cover some top part of the street to create semi-open spaces.

The upper floors are usually used as stores and offices; also some of them were empty.



Figure 14: Different views from Kyrenia Gate, North axe (personal archive, 2016)

Lively atmosphere was given to the street especially by forming small squares at the beginning and at the end points of the street and these squares are supported by city furniture and cafes.

For some of the cul-de-sacs (because of the buffer-zone) which are attached to the street to reach the semi open space and the space has got dynamics by the help of café-restaurant function. Many streets which have junction to the main street are ruined and especially the axes close to the buffer zone are used by the immigrants who are mainly from Turkey.



Figure 15: Different views from the Sarayönü Square, North axis (personal archive, 2016)

As a result, if the two parts of axis, which are connected/divided with Lokmacı Gate are compared, it is determined that there are lots of cul-de-sacs which are caused by the division. The user profile of the Walled City is variable and changeable, therefore lots of shops and stores had changed its function during the research was observed (2008-2010). Generally the upper floors of the shops, which are office or house, are not used for any function in two sectors. Or if they had any function, it is observed that it is storage. There were many café/fast foods in the south axis especially for tourists and daily users. It was determined that cheaper ready wear and cheaper-imitation bag stores has a wide range in the north part of axis for the customers who are coming from south sector. The south axis is used as a pedestrian road, for this the outdoor furniture, street lights and building elevations had a common language with their physical appearance was determined. On the other hand, in north axis, the products are exhibited and sold in the street and also the sign boards which are hanged randomly, it was observed that there was a visual pollution.

3.1.3 The Remaking of Nicosia: the joint master plan of 1984

The first concrete work is the Nicosia Master plan which is related with the city and districts.

The rehabilitation of the Nicosia Walled City through its joint Master Plan is an example for a common work in spite of political conflict. It shows the introduction of new planning criteria in Cyprus, as it addresses the fundamental problem of the planning of what is seen as a unified planning system (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) / United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS), 1982). With no town and country planning enacted at the time, the joint plan has been flexible enough to accommodate the changing political circumstances of a divided city. Two scenarios were developed: one for the city with the United Nations (UN) BufferZone between the two communities and the other for an integral city without the Buffer Zone (Abu-Orf, H., 2005, p.45).

The basic aim of the master plan is, to improve the existing and future living conditions of Nicosia for all the inhabitants. There are two different districts as south and north, and the decision maker of UNDP decided, to redevelop and rehabilitation both district in a same discipline.

The first phase of the Master Plan (1981-1984) contained proposals capable of addressing the planning problems of Nicosia as a whole. The second phase (1984-1986) focused on a more detailed operational plan for the city centre, including the walled section and the adjacent Central Business District (CBD). The major task of this phase was to give priority for the development of the central area and at the same time to restrain urban sprawl (Demetriou, Christodoulos, p.244).



Figure 16: Nicosia Master Plans

As a parallel study to Nicosia master plan, in-between 2000-2003 there was some inventory practicing in the buffer zone by Nicosia master plan team. The traditional buildings which have architectural value, the deteriorated buildings and the buildings which collapsed were established through that inventory practicing. In this context the master plan team did a kind of field study in this area to select the buildings which need to recover and renovate because they started to disappear (Ilkin, Gunce, Özderen, 2003, p.224).



Figure 17: Nicosia Master Plans

According to the second scenario, for a united walled city without the Buffer Zone, the longitudinal historical axes which were extended between Baf Gate and Famagusta Gate and which was cold as dead zone, suggested as completely a pedestrian way. Towards to the scenario, the original texture of streets was protected

and it has been taken a rich point by functionally beside it has been the major focal point as activity center of city. There was suggested some art studios, shopping spaces, higher education institutions and public squares during the longitudinal historical axe which were extended between Baf Gate and Famagusta Gate the pedestrian way, which was the existing buffer zone (Ilkin, Gunce, Özderen, 2003, p.224).

3.2 Intangible Representations “meaning” Explained & Elaborated from Theory

In order to understand the present situation of Nicosia and the sense of living in a divided city, it is necessary to give a historical background of the spatial configuration of the city. Nicosia hosted to different identities and ethnic structures from years as well. Maronites, English, Armenians and Jews beside Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots shared the island for a large number of years. Because of this variance, Nicosia can be defined as; it had a cultural mosaic more than having cultural differences.

The historic city walls were giving a strong physical border image to Nicosia and it has different meanings in memories as a host in different time thresholds (turning point) like physical, functional, social and political from Lusignan period up to today.

3.2.1 Changing Meanings of the Historic Wall

In the recent past of the city, the city walls were presented according to defence systems and cultural styles of the different periods which are related with the city strategies. The main purpose of constructed walls in Venetian period was to provide protection and security from the external powers (Alpar, Doratlı, 2009). There was a

river Pedios which was crossing the walled city from east to west and because of this position it was determined the useful gates of the Walled City. So that, the eight gates of the old town were reduced to three; the only entrance-exit points into the city were the Giuliana Gate-Famagusta Gate, the San Domenico Gate-Paphos Gate and the Del Proveditore Gate-Kyrenia Gate (K. Keshishian, 1990). The river which crossed the city on an east-west axis, existence determined the position of the walls' gate (Caglia, 2009).

During the period from Venetian to Ottoman, Ottoman to British, without discussion, the separation or differentiation, all ethnic groups (Jews, English, Maronites, Armenians, Turkish Cypriots, Greek Cypriots) lived together, side by side on the same geographical zone. The only difference was the language and religious beliefs which gave a chance to living together.

The historic walls of the city start to alter its shape in the beginning of British period. The tangible hard border of the fortified city broken down and it became like a linkage between the fortified wall and new developed part of the city with its new opening; Limassol Gate. The unified meaning of the walled city in the manner of the living together of two major societies, the Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots, were started alter with the declaration of independence in the 1960. The first spatial division had been realized in Nicosia with starting the rebellion between two societies. The Nicosia is divided into two sectors as north part and south part, to prevent the conflict of two communities with the separation which was called as Mason Dixon Line. Hadjichristos (2005) declares that, this event can be considered as the "*first attempt to give a spatial form to a political problem*". However, the

fortification walls have different contexts and meanings for both ethnic groups, Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots. Besides the political, economic and social fractionation; during the civil conflict in 1962-1963, the territorial fractionation between two groups became more occurred (Alpar, Doratlı, 2009). As a result of this development, the 1974s became another threshold for urban life of Nicosia. The 1974s have witnessed an alteration in the unified meaning of the all over the island and also Nicosia. As mentioned before, the island and also Nicosia was divided sharply with another type of boundary that was named as Green Line, which still exist today. Thus the permanence and the centralized form of the fortification walls had been interrupted and it was alter to an uncompleted and an edge form. As mentioned before, the divided city of Nicosia is in a unique situation, compared to the other divided cities like Jerusalem and Berlin, which functioned as capital cities each for one state only (Israel and East Germany, respectively). Nicosia serves as a capital city for the Greek Cypriot, South, and for the Turkish Cypriot, North (Kliot, Mansfeld, 1999).

Papadakis (2006) stated that; As usual, when two sides are involved it often depends on how one decides to view the division. A wall, for example, has two sides. For those on one side it may signify the protection of their rights and security, for those on the other side it may signify exclusion and the violation of their rights. And is a border merely a point of division, or also one of contact?

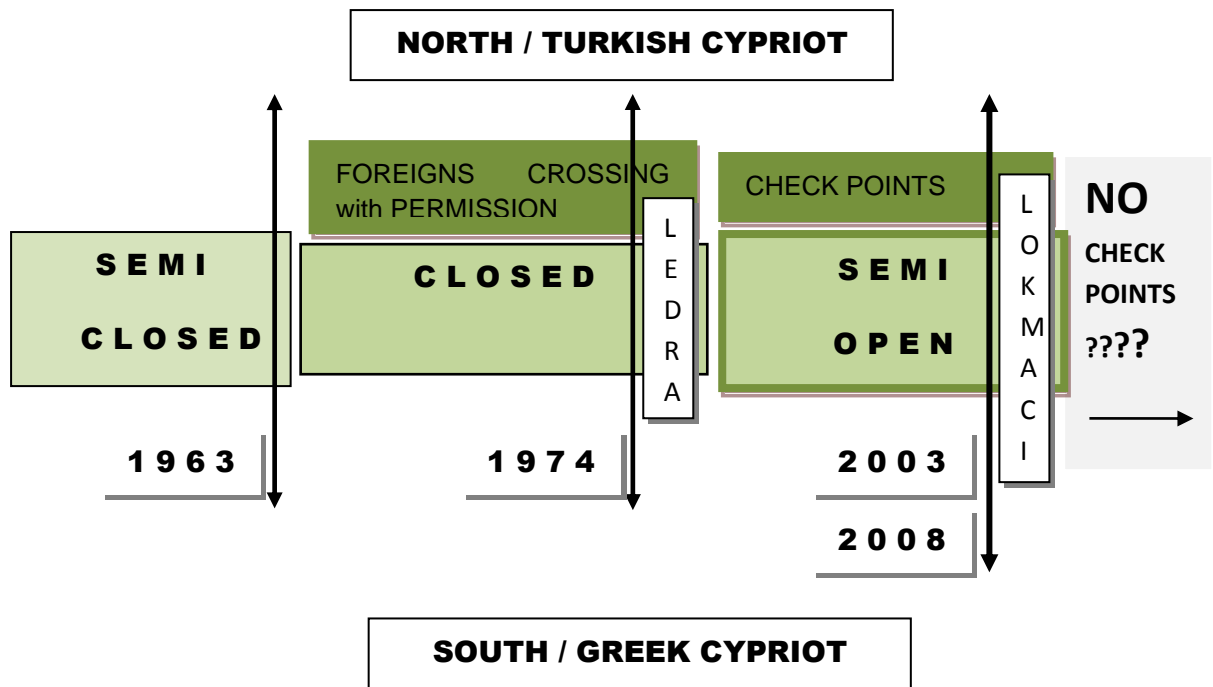


Figure 18: Changing Time Zone

3.2.2 Temporal Benchmarks Reflecting / Affected & Interacted

3.2.2.1 Before the Partitioning – “OPEN” (- 1963)

Before 1963, Nicosia had multi-cultural neighbourhood relationships. As mentioned before, Turkish Cypriots, Greek Cypriots, Maronites, English, Armenians and Jews lived together and shared island in different urban and rural contexts of the island. Although the physical proximity and living side by side, each ethnic community had its own but broader layered culture. There was a cultural interaction between each community. As a result of this mutual interaction, the architectural style of traditional houses and urban pattern of the Nicosia Walled City was affected. It is still possible to perceive this multi-cultural life style and socio structure in the built environment of Nicosia like Ottoman style, Venetian style, English style, Gothic and Renaissance style.

3.2.2.2 The Crashes / Partitioning – “SEMI-CLOSED” (1963 - 1974)

The end of the 1950s, Greek Cypriots did not want to inhabit under the control of British rule and for that reason they started to occur their aim which was joining to Greece (*enosis*). On the other hand, Turkish Cypriots preferred a federal independent state or division from Greeks (*taksim*) against the *enosis* idea. Correspondingly, the conflicts and the riots over the political disputes between the two communities started in this period in the narrow streets of Walled City Nicosia. In consequence of those conflicts and civil wars, the first division of the city occurred in 1956, where it included the barricading of Ledra Street-Lokmacı barricade. Accordingly, Turkish Cypriots started to inhabit in north part and Greek Cypriots in south part and also Turkish Cypriots announced a separate municipality in North Nicosia in 1958 (Migrant Cities Research, 2009).



Figure 19: Semi-closed

The years of 1962-1963 acted as a role as a civil war between two communities in Cyprus historical scene. This brought a different meaning as segregation to political lane, economic lane, and social lane; and more importantly it has brought a territorial fragmentation between the two ethnic communities. It has assigned different definitions for either Turkish Cypriots or Greek Cypriots; like boundary, protector, us and others... The first division of the island started from separating the capital of the island; Nicosia.

This new partial division in the city interrupted the permanence partially of the fortified walls of Nicosia. For the Turkish Cypriots, the most demand enclaves were

the Walled City in question in those times and they can move to the outside of the Walled City only with some strict controls (Caglia, 2009). Although there was a partial division, it was readable that the division had a permeable structure in those days.

Consequently of this process and fragmentation, in-between 1946 and 1974, approximately 115,000 Cypriots left the island (Migrant Cities Research, 2009).

3.2.2.3 Immigrations / Divided – “CLOSED” (1974 - 2003)

Flint clarify that

a wall is a slab of concrete and therefore, totally excludes the people on the other side. They become invisible, which makes it easier for people on each side to construct their own separate identities, and the identities of the ‘other’, free from the real world views and interactions. . . . The more invisible the other, the less real he/she is, and the greater is the perceived difference and feeling of threat (C. Flint, 2004, pp. 321–345).

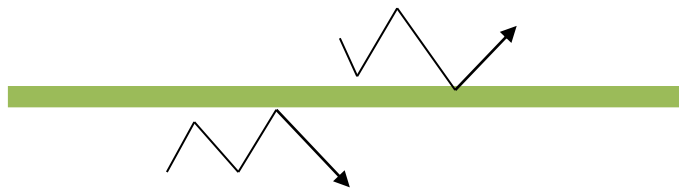


Figure 20: Closed

The Cyprus issue, that still continues today, lies under the importance of 1974. After conflicts, following 1974 the dividing of the island was realized. The green line was drawn horizontally across the island, determined through negotiations of three guarantor countries; the UK, Greece and Turkey. This division separated not only the Walled City of Nicosia but also the whole island into two. Overall, as mentioned before for the Walled City, same displacement occurred for island as well. The Greek Cypriots moved to south (approximately 142,000 Greeks) and the Turkish Cypriots

moved to the north (approximately 60.000 Turks) of the island. For this reason, it can be called as the **first immigration** (Fig. 20). These two territorials are kept apart by the United Nations controlled buffer zone which can only be crossed at specific points. After the conflicts, the green line or the buffer-zone has an intangible meaning as ‘protector’ for each community in questioning days (Gürel, Özersay, 2006).

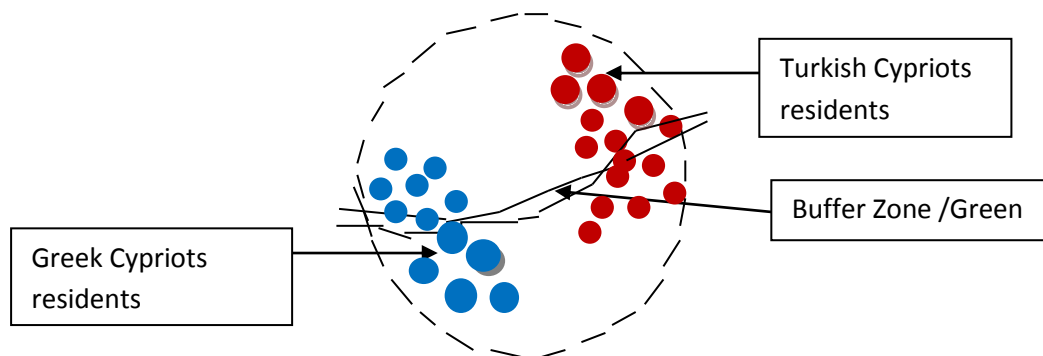


Figure 21: First immigration between North and South part

Accordingly the Turkish Cypriots and a large number of immigrants who have been settling from Turkey started to live at North Cyprus and Greek Cypriots started to live at South Cyprus. Papadakis (2006) stated that:

a line crosses walled Nicosia in medieval maps – another line in contemporary ones. They more or less coincide, crossing the city in an east-west axis. On medieval maps this was a river, a natural divide, which, much later, turned into a human-made divide. Even though the river later became a bridge, later yet, once again through human effort, it turned into a chasm, a dangerous ‘no-man’s land: a Dead Zone (Papadakis, 2006).

A line which is crossing Nicosia turns to a green line, buffer zone, a dead zone... and which it has some crossing points today.

Hence this zone is a space which charged with different senses. The Buffer zone has constituted different meanings during the division process of the Walled City, both as

physical and social boundary on the socio-spatial configuration of the city of Nicosia. The buffer zone has come out to be the city's structure in recent times. The division represents not only a physical barrier but also a tool for the construction of emotions, sensations and memories.

During the late 1970's and early 1980's most of the Turkish Cypriots who lived in the Walled City started to move out of the Walled City, to new developed areas of Nicosia and it can say that this was **the second wave of immigration** which continue during the mentioned period (Kurtulus, Purkis, 2008). The purpose of the immigration is to provide a better future for their kids and to pursue a better life, to find a steady job.

Quite a number of professionals as well as skilled and semi-skilled workers arrived to the island. Many of the latter worked in the North's growing textile industries, which exported their goods to UK. In addition, restrictions on imported goods in Turkey led to the growth of a 'suitcase trade' with north Cyprus as a base. Many textile workers and those involved in the suitcase trade found housing in Nicosia's walled city, in older houses abandoned by Turkish Cypriots (Kurtulus, Purkis, 2008).

Nevertheless, with the beginning of 1990s a **third wave of migration** was occurred. The actors of this period were mostly formed by the global market forces for make the north part more charm. Another ratio for actors formed by tutors who worked in different universities and some businessman, who wants to do investment in the island, mostly came from Turkey.

In addition, by the late 1990s, changes in property laws resulted in a boom in the construction sector, as new bungalow villages and villas sprouted up all over the north, most for sale to the foreign market. The Turkish Cypriot labour market could not meet this growing demand, and many local entrepreneurs also found the wages that Cypriots demanded to be more than they were willing to pay. As a result, construction companies began to bring their workers from Turkey, especially from the poorer areas in Turkey's south and south-east (Hatay, 2007).

The workers, who came from Turkey in that period, mostly start to locate and live in Nicosia Walled city. Nicosia has been the centre point of the government and the whole Cyprus as historically as today. It is the basic area for culture, education, labour and commerce also, so it is going to be an attractive chosen settlement. If the 1980 and the 1990 periods were compared, while the majority of the immigrants who settled during this periods were educated, but the immigrant who settled through end of the 1990's were poor educated and seldom skills. Also it can be said that, most of those immigrants came from the east and south-east district of Turkey who had economic challenge and social exclusion (Kurtulus, Purkis, 2008).

As Hatay (2008) mentioned, throughout the immigration process, the Turkish Cypriots started to save negative feelings to the increased population of Turkish immigrants in the Nicosia Walled City because of those socio-cultural and economic differences. The division has an impermeable structure in those days. And most of the socio-cultural and socio-economic structural difference of the Walled City started to reflect the daily life.

There is always a continual case such as 'in-between' and there is a continual difference on concept such as 'us' and 'other'. Because divided Nicosia is an arena of intensified ethno-national conflicts between not only Greek and Turkish parts but also Turkish and Turkish Cypriot parts. Because of this sociological analysis, immigrations, the Walled City of Nicosia modified its vision and image. The image of it started to assign as cultural conflict, to lose its past and value in some media corners. Dogrusöz, M. (2001) used this sentences for walled city Nicosia; 'kötü yola düşmüş sevgilinin son halidir-The walled city is the latest situation of a lover who

lives immorally’ and he continued and mentioned it in his writing as ‘güzel günlerin özlemi ile-with the desire of beautiful days’ in his column. Tolgay, A. (2001) who is another journalist in Cyprus, used ‘şakanın böylesi- the joke like this’ and ‘yasak bölge-prohibited area’ as a headline for some of his writings in his column about Walled City Nicosia to reflect the confusion.

Some of the journalists explained this characteristic situation of the Walled City Nicosia in different approaches in daily newspaper columns.

“The cry of Nicosia Walled City which looks for its past and misses the old days...”
(Ahmet Tolgay, Böyle Lefkoşa mı Olur, Kıbrıs, 17 February 2000).

“The big change was observed on humans’ life style, shopping, entertainment and resting habits with the corruption of balance. This new life atmosphere was developed and shaped outside of Walled City and was against the Walled City.”
(Ahmet Tolgay, Surlarıçine Taze Bir Soluk, Kıbrıs, 2 March 2000).



Figure 22: Different views from different streets of Walled City Nicosia (personal archive, 2009)

“The settlers are not appropriate with their life styles to the cultural taste of Arabahmet district.” “There are some Arabahmet origins people, who try to continue their lives, but they start to get tired from this new life style which seems opposite; so they find the solution to leave the Walled City.” (Ahmet Tolgay, Arabahmet, Kıbrıs, 19 December 2001).

3.2.2.4 Still Immigrations / Checkpoints – “SEMI-OPEN” (2003-2008)

The main issues dividing the Greek Cypriots politics from the Turkish Cypriots politics are: the future political system; guarantorship; freedom; the military status of Cyprus; displaced persons; Turkish settlers; territorial adjustment; and EU membership (Yeşilada, Sözen, 2002).

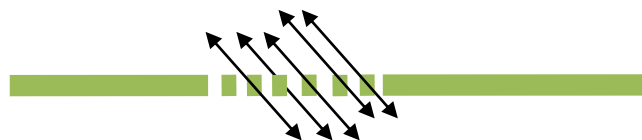


Figure 23: Semi-Open

Local political sections are much more dependent than the general politics because of its dependence of widely developed or macro-political views and decisions that has been clearly produced in the Nicosia. The first check-point from south to north side has been opened by the Turkish Cypriot leadership, in April 2003; the Ledra Palace checkpoint. This opening decision is not only a political falling down of the Turkish side; because a large number of people supported the decision it has been a positive attack for them. It was a historical day for all Cypriots. First day and afterwards of the opening, lots of Cypriots passed from gate to find their lost tales, to discover their experiences. As Papadakis mentioned (2005), both separated communities had a chance to cross ‘the other’ part of the Cyprus. After 29 years in 2003, this was the first time that they could visit their past.



Figure 24: Ledra Palace Checkpoint (URL 1)

Papadakis stated that ‘Nicosia came to reacquire characteristics of its multi-ethnic past where people from the two communities mixed once again’ (Papadakis, Y., Nicosia after 1960; Alpar, Dorathl, 2009).

In this context, Nicosia Walled city- the North part has been a centre point of immigrants once more. Through the check-point, especially the population of immigrants who emigrated from Turkey-Anatolian district were increased. They believed this was an opportunity for being a part of Europe/European. A large number of those immigrants who came from Turkey’s poor district find new settlers in Nicosia walled city which has cheaper shelter. Throughout the process, the commercial spaces which were in the Walled City, like shops and restaurants which are used by those immigrants, started to change their characteristics to an Anatolian one.

The second encouraging development is the decision taken on 2008 by the Turkish side to open another crossing in Nicosia which allows each community to visit the other side. It is **Lokmacı** gate that has face to Ledra Street on South part and Kyrenia Street at North part with all entertainment and commercial activities and as explained in previous chapter, it was one of the main pedestrian walkways of Nicosia. As

Migrant Cities Research (2009) mentioned; this 'mini-Berlin Wall,' was a symbol of the division of the city and so it means the division of the island.

This arrangement, allows free movement for all the Cypriots and visitors who have entered the island from an internationally recognised point of entry. The crossing point has very important role for Nicosia because, it's just located in the heart of the walled city of Nicosia bazaar.

The opening of the gates which are Ledra Palace and Lokmacı gates;

to facilitate reciprocal movement did not only symbolise the coming together of people and groups, who were previously prevented from being in contact with each other, but it also somehow changed the perception of the border, or borderland area, from that of a barrier to an interface, and from a 'no-man's' land to a transition zone, at least at the checkpoints (Migrant Cities Research, 2009).



Figure 25: Lokmacı; as a border/seperator/wall (after 1974) (URL 2)



Figure 26: Lokmacı; as a check point/transition zone (after 2008) (URL 3)

With the opening of check points, the Buffer-zone had started to alter its shape in the memory of two communities. The forgotten Buffer-zone with the lifeless memories in a lifeless time has started to refresh memories and started life again. It has reminded the definitions of crash and death in the recent past, and abandoned to a

death area; instead of this, it has started to show its intangible memories and hidden sides.

However these cultural differences reflected directly not only cultural experiences of daily life but also social, economic and political experiences of daily life. Accordingly the concepts of ‘others’, ‘urban locals’ and ‘local identity’ are genesis to a dilemma. Except some short articles there is no theoretical work which directly discusses the being ‘in-between’ position of Turkish Cypriot in popular discourse and the self-images of members of this community. In other words, whether critical or defender, in most of the cases, the ‘Other’ of Turkish Cypriot is taken as its Greek Cypriot, or just the opposite case. However, some of the more contemporary studies mention the role of immigrants from Turkey in the remaining population.

Some of the newsmen explained the Walled cities’ situation in a different way;

“Walled city, because of the sovereignty of Turkish immigrants to live illegal, is ‘that-place’ for Turkish Cypriots, which is also described from outside; this ‘being a -that place situation from outside’ case is a sign for a critical point: ...the importance of spatial practices differences that forms identical differences...” (Ali Bizden, Zarı Delmek: Postetno Politik Olanaklar, 2006, p.71).



Figure 27: Different views from different streets of Walled City Nicosia (personal archive, 2009)

A ghettoization has been the result of the Walled City life with the effected immigrant life throughout Nicosia. The Walled City became a place of crime and disease, a place that is dominated by single men who are poor, uneducated and young, causes many Turkish Cypriots to leave the area especially when it gets darker. In turn, the media and public discourse have begun to portray all migrants as potential criminals who have come to disturb the peace of the island. This is reflected in education in the growing refusal of Turkish Cypriots to send their own children to schools where immigrants are present, and in the requests of some teachers to have immigrant children removed from their classrooms. The same situation is also true for immigrant workers because most of them work for people who owned their own regions of original (Migrant Cities Research, Living Together Programme, Nicosia North, 2008, p.67).

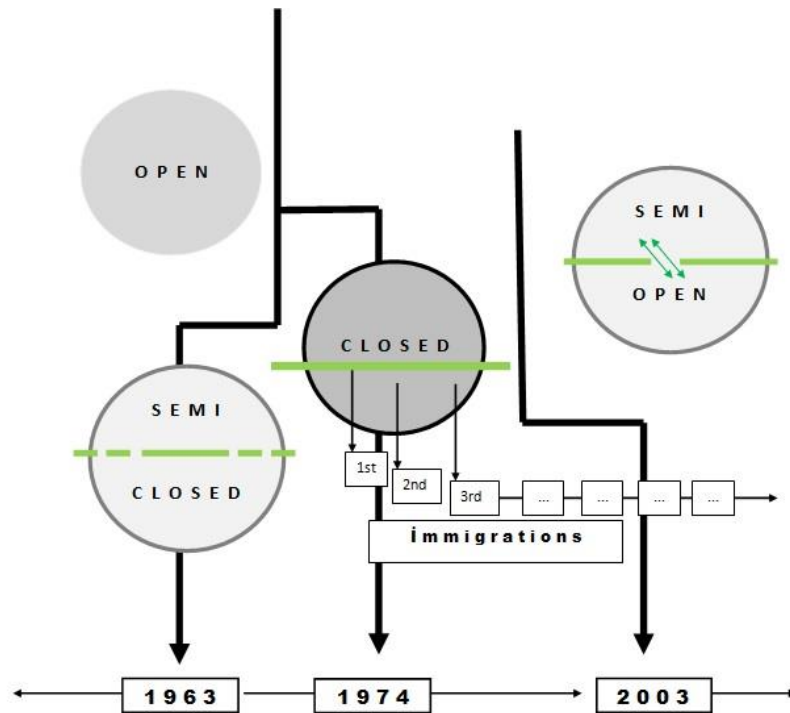


Figure 28: Dividing Process with its time zone

Marcuse and Van Kempen's (2002) mentioned to the partitioning process of cities and division of urban spaces which are outlining the formation of spatial segregation, ghettos and the tangible reflection of social inequalities in contemporary urban realities, especially related to the process of globalisation.

3.2.3 Nicosia- Buffer Zone as 'Other Space'

'Buffer-zones' segregate sort of urban spaces as David Goldberg (1993) mention it. Furthermore some parts of city take an important role than others according to their evocative power on respect to past events, to their position in space or to the presence of landmarks (Lynch, 1960; Casaglia, A., 2009, p.7). The Buffer-zone of Nicosia also has an important role than others due to contain meanings however it plays a role in the process of construction of the identities and memories of the city which has drawing up of a shared past.

In today's philosophy space concepts had acted a big role and as M. Foucault mentioned space generally deal with as static, as fix or as dead. There is another space which is dynamic, alive and active through the relation of society, city and identity. In this context, the spaces that this research is dealing with; a space which is inopportune and unowned that affect two major ethnic communities in Nicosia; 'Buffer zone' is a dead space as well. And there is another space which is dynamic, alive and active that was crossing directly the Buffer-zone; Ledra Street-Kyrenia Street.

The Buffer Zone which is named as the neutral zone in international disciplines due to its many layers of structure also includes crashes and contradictions. It is located in-between real and utopian and also articulated in Foucault's heterotopias as 'the other' place with its possession of lifeless time and timeless.

The existing appearance and characteristics of the buffer-zone in Nicosia instead of its permeable transition zone, had still present the trades of conflicts on memory. It's a space which constructed by political crashes and embodied with the experiments of memories. It's like an open-air museum with its abandoned and lonely land (Casaglia, A., 2009, p. 83).

Foucault states that each heterotopia has a precise and determined function within a society. They are assigned specific roles and functions for society, roles of compensation or illusion (<http://www.foucault.info/documents/heteroTopia/>). Foucault describes heterotopia as alternative space where inopportunity intersects with normal era, identity, sexuality, and reality. Heterotopia can be described as a

material space as well as a conceptual, virtual, urban, and even geopolitical spatial construct, including hinterlands, wonderlands, borderlands and brothels. Heterotopia is an unwieldy collection of -Other space -including museums, military camps, colonies, libraries, and cemeteries (Sophia, A., 2008).

Chapter 4

RE-READING NICOSIA: VISUAL, TEXTUAL & ORAL REPRESENTATION of THE DIVIDED CITY

4.1 Methodology

Considering that narration is an interpretation-based knowledge acquisition process, a research method based on qualitative data and interpretation and understanding is more beneficial to describe the process between object and subject in spatial studies than a quantitative method based on documentation.

Qualitative research; which considers understanding environment as ‘providing a subjective representation of the larger picture through mental images and symbols we create’, offers significant clues for reading multi-layered urban spaces (Kümbetoğlu, 2005, Groat & Wang, 2001). This approach is a frequently used possibility seeking method especially in socio-cultural formations regarding urban and architecture. In this regard, it is important to state the criteria of the phenomenological and qualitative study which also ensure the authenticity of the current study.

According to Seamon (2003), three phenomenological research methods can be listed to understand built environment: first-hand phenomenological research, existential phenomenological research, and hermeneutics-phenomenological research.

In first-hand phenomenological research, research is guided by the direct experience of the researcher with the object; the first-hand experience, which can function as a basis for understanding the authentic characteristics and qualities of the phenomena, is used to guide the research. Although, they use their own experiences in the research, it is required from the researcher to sense different lives to understand the environment. *In existential phenomenological research* method, experiences and knowledge types of various individuals are combined to reveal existential information regarding that place. In order to generalize the findings, researcher uses authentic experiences of the individuals or groups in real situations and places within the research scope. *In hermeneutics-phenomenological research*, interpretation of the object by the researcher in the hermeneutics process is involved. Interpretation of objective and tangible documents such as an existing document, personal diary, poem, song, dance, sculpture, photo, painting, etc. define this research method. In this case, the researcher should find the meaning in the available document and interpret it (Seamon, D., 2003).

Accordingly based on concepts of ‘division’, ‘borders’ and ‘others’, this thesis attempts to understand urban transformation and shaping of architecture as well as its reflection today on both spatial and social level; develop a critical and intellectual practice by forming an alternative discussion platform between the city – citizens and the city – the media. As stated above, this study attempts to define, re-read and interpret the dividedness of the city of Nicosia; the changing, invisible, secret face and socio-spatial meaning through an interdisciplinary platform consisting media archive (visual, textual representation) and social actors (oral representations) by the use of hermeneutics research and existential phenomenological research methods.

As for method, the city is handled and analytically interpreted based on qualitative methods and various tools. These tools regarding **Representation** are as follows:

- 1. Archive research / documentation**
- 2. In-depth interviews.**

The major difference here is: while the ‘actor and space’ in the visual and textual archive research/documentation content are changing and the ‘conceptual terms’ are fixed with researcher’s evaluation as dominant; in the content of the in-depth interviews, the ‘actor and space’ are fixed while conceptual terms are changing and actor’s evaluation is more dominant than of the researcher’s.

4.1.1 Archive Research / Documentation: VISUAL-TEXTUAL-READING

The main reading of the study involves various books, articles, research and newspaper articles about Nicosia. First of all, these resources were used followed by archival research.

Archive research is based on both **visual and textual** representation documentations. Archives have been reviewed to examine how Nicosia has been represented and it was attempted to re-interpret. For document review, widely Internet was used to determine the relevant visual documents, and archive research was conducted to determine the textual ones on the related topic. Later on, documents were examined, notes were taken and organization and interpretation of the gathered data was done. Three steps were followed for data analysis to benefit more effectively from the documents. In the first step, data was found and assessed; in the second step data was processed and visualized; and in the final step, data was evaluated and concluded.

Analysis 1: READING - QUOTATION

Finding and assessing data

This analysis, which forms that main reading of the study, involves the use of various resources such as articles, novels, books, research article belonging to different authors and dates.

Table 5: The main sources which are used for analysis

Name of the Author	Year	Name of the Source	Publishing Detail
Charalambous, N. and Hadjichristos, C.	2009	<i>A Square or a Bridge? The Eleftheria Square Case</i>	
Demetriou, C. and Trimikliniotis, N.	2008	Evaluating The Anti-Discrimination Law in The Republic of Cyprus: A Critical Reflection	The Cyprus Review, vol. 20:2
Kızılyürek, N.	2005	Doğmamış Bir Devletin Tarihi; Birleşik Kıbrıs Cumhuriyeti	İletişim Yayınları, İstanbul.
Kızılyürek, N.	2001	Kıbrıs Sorununda İç ve Dış Etkenler	Işık Kitabevi Yayınları, Lefkoşa
Klein, M.	2005	Old and New Walls in Jerusalem'	<i>Political Geography</i> 24
Kliot, N. and Mansfield, Y.	1997	The Political Landscape of Partition. The Case of Cyprus	<i>Political Geography</i> 16/6
Özersay, K.	2009	Yeni Uluslararası Mahkeme Kararları Işığında Kıbrıs'ı Yeniden Okumak	İmaj Yayınevi
Papadakis, Y.	2009	Ölü Bölgeden Yankılar; Kıbrıs'ın Bölünmüşlüğünü Aşmak	İstanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi Yayınları, İstanbul
Papadakis, Y.	2006	Nicosia After 1960: A River, a Bridge and a Dead Zone	<i>Global Media Journal: Mediterranean Edition</i> 1

The only common point among them is Nicosia, history of Nicosia or its previous experiences. Some documents or novels, despite the lack of any reference at all, were used anyway just to catch the objective light in understanding, giving meaning and interpreting previous lifestyle and re-reading and evaluating Nicosia.

This analysis, as the second branch of textual documents, focused again on newspapers. However, rather than an archive review, newspaper columns written and printed in Cyprus were randomly selected. They were chosen from those examining the division of Nicosia in terms of environmental, sociological and political interaction. These columns were gathered from Kıbrıs Newspaper, Gaile (Sunday supplement of Yeniduzen Newspaper), YeniDüzen Newspaper starting from the day of this study.

Processing Data

It was attempted to benefit from the written documents by referring to them throughout the thesis. Also, after reading each text, it was tried to determine which words they used to describe Nicosia and how different authors express this divided city.

A part of the aforementioned newspaper columns were found on the Web and saved digitally for later use. Others were copied from original newspapers and stored.

Analysis 1 Evaluating and concluding data

‘Conceptual terms’ revealed from the documents were added to the conceptual terms pool (Table 6).

This main data table has been categorized into two parts: first part includes key terms regarding the space concept of Nicosia under the word 'Tangible'; and the second part involves key terms regarding the invisible but memorable words focusing on the social structure of Nicosia and is presented under the word 'Intangible'.

Table 6: Keywords Pool

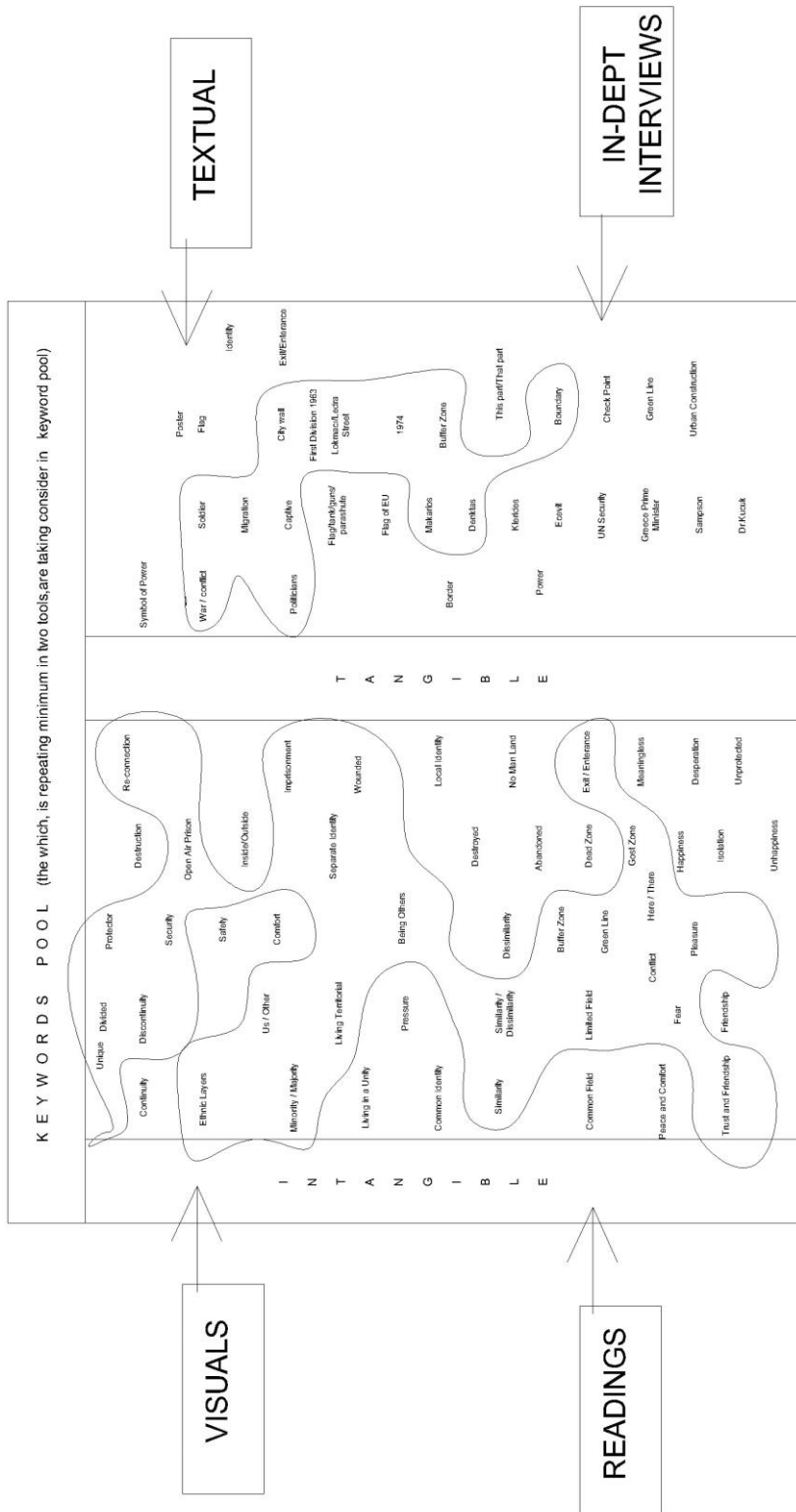


Table 4. KEYWORDS POOL

4.1.1.1 Visuals (Analysis 2)

A. VIDEOS

Finding and assessing data

Majority of the visuals are videos created and updated by different people on various dates from both sides of the island and found by searching the terms ‘Nicosia’ / ‘Buffer Zone’ / ‘Divided Nicosia’ from the content of www.youtube.com website between October 2009 and May 2010. The videos were downloaded randomly by taking their topics as basis and ignoring the ethnic origin of the people who uploaded them.

Processing and visualizing data

Videos were put into thematic categories (Buffer Zone, City Wall, Divided) based on the years and themes included with the help on the inventory formed (Table 7, Appendix A) and then were transformed into photo frames in jpg format for later use based on the Nicosia Old City’s determined timelines (content year) thresholds such as the first division on Nicosia in 1963, the second division of the whole island in 1974, the year 2003 as the year in which the first checkpoint was opened and the year 2008 in which the check point in the centre of Nicosia Old City was opened. The themes included in the videos functioned as keywords, providing wording for the theme in each photo frame. A pool was formed under the name visuals and all keywords have been gathered in this pool (Appendix B).

Table 7: An example table for Videos. Content year: 1963-1974

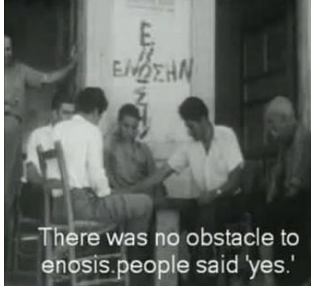

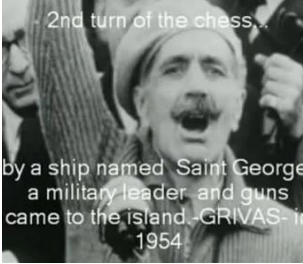






15/1	Type of IMAGES / VISUALS / VIDEOS		
T E C H N I Q U E	Video Name: <i>Re_Cyprus 1974_Cyprus truth-part 1</i>		
	Video maker: <i>unknown</i>		
	Video year: <i>2007</i>		
	Address: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bAP7KuAfvWY		
	Keywords: War, Politician, Living in a unity Living in a unity: Local, Walled city War: Fear, tank, soldier, local Politician: Makarios, Sampson		
C O N T E N T S	TOOLS -1		Content District: <i>Cyprus</i> Content Year/s: <i>1963-1974</i>
	 <p>There was no obstacle to enosis people said 'yes.'</p> <p>Living in a unity: Locals</p>	 <p>after that a man appointed to the church in cyprus, named MAKARIOS</p> <p>Politician: Makarios</p>	 <p>- 2nd turn of the chess... by a ship named Saint George a military leader and guns came to the island -GRIVAS- in 1954.</p> <p>Politician: Military Leader Sampson</p>
	 <p>political leader; "makarios"</p> <p>Politician: Makarios</p>	 <p>They began to attack english troops on the island</p> <p>War: Soldiers and Locals</p>	 <p>and attacked...</p> <p>War: Fear</p>
	 <p>after that english troops set a curfew on the island</p> <p>War: Tanks</p>	 <p>they were afraid of being attacked...</p> <p>Living in a unity: Locals</p>	 <p>this time the targets were turkish villages.in january 1958</p> <p>Living in a unity: Walled city</p>

Table 7: An example table for Videos. Content year: 2009















1	Type of IMAGES / VISUALS / VIDEOS		
T E C H N I Q U E	Video Name: <i>Territorial Soldiers Patrol UN Buffer Zone Cyprus</i>		
	Video maker: <i>An Army News Team Production /Media and Comms HQ Land Forces / Crown Copyright</i>		
	Video year: <i>2009</i>		
	Adress: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=moYqkgkg53o&feature=related		
	Keywords: Buffer Zone: Ghost zone, Dead zone, Abandoned, Meaningless, Wounded, Unprotected.		
C O N T E N T S	TOOLS		Content District: <i>Buffer zone of Nicosia</i> Content Year/s: <i>2009</i>
			
	Ghost Zone	Dead Zone	Abandoned Streets with a Meaningless
			
	Traces of Conflict / Wounded Buildings	Traces of Conflict / Wounded Buildings	Unprotected

Table 7: An example table for Videos. Content year: 2008

12	Type of IMAGES / VISUALS / VIDEOS		
T E C H N I Q U E	<p>Video Name: <i>Nicosia_Cyprus</i></p> <p>Video maker: <i>Nocommenttv / Euro news</i></p> <p>Video year: <i>2008</i></p> <p>Adress: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RRjhAx8K3kU&feature=related</p> <p>Keywords: Re-connection, Us and Other, Symbol of Power, Exit / Enterance Re-connection: Lokmacı gate, Ledra Street Symbol of Power: Flags</p>		
C O N T E N T S	TOOLS		<p>Content District: <i>Nicosia / Lokmacı Gate</i></p> <p>Content Year/s: <i>april 2008</i></p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">Opening of Lokmacı Gate : Re-connection</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Re-connection: Ledra Street</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Us and Other</p>	
 <p style="text-align: center;">Exit / Enterance</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Re-connection</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Symbol of Power: Flags</p>	
 <p style="text-align: center;">Us and Other</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Re-connection</p>		

B. PHOTOGRAPHS

Finding and assessing data

The second branch of the visual data is based on the rich Halkin Sesi newspaper archive to collect relevant images. In order to review the newspapers systematically, the following time thresholds, which was determined by the author before, were used the first division on Nicosia in 1963, the second division of the whole island in 1974, the year 2003 as the year in which the first checkpoint was opened and the year 2008 in which the check point in the centre of Nicosia Old City was opened. Each day of 12 months and all pages of the newspaper printed in the years 1963 and 1974 were reviewed and saved, this equals to approximately 1800 pages per year from the five-paged newspapers belonging to 1963 and 1974 years. As the number of pages increased in 2003 and 2008, only the catch lines and relevant internal pages were reviewed and saved.

Processing and visualizing data

The visuals of all pages saved as a result of the archive reviews were separated on computer medium and saved in jpg format. Later on, all photo frames were divided into categories based on their years, named with keywords from the themes they represent according to the inventory (Appendix A, Table 8). The keywords collected from this analysis were added to the visuals pool.

Table 8: An example table for Photographes. Content year: 1963








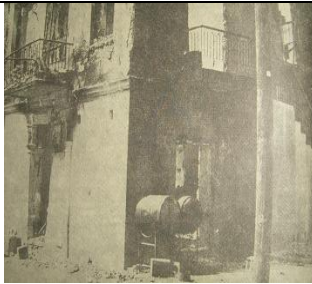


2	Type of IMAGES / VISUALS / PHOTOGRAPHES		
	Photographe Origin: <i>Newspaper</i>		
	Name of Origin: <i>Halkın Sesi</i>		
	Photographes' (Newspapers') year: <i>1963</i>		
T E C H N	Adress: <i>Halkın Sesi Archives, Nicosia</i>		
	I Q U E Keywords: Ethnic Layer, Symbol of Power, Conflict, War Symbol of Power: Soldiers, guns, flag War: Migration Ethnic Layer: Turk Students Conflict: Damaged		
TOOLS			
C O N T E N T S			
	Ethnic Layers: Turk Students Celebrations	Symbol of Power: Soldiers of Turkey	Conflict: Damaged store
			
	Symbol of Power: Soldiers, Flag of Turkey	War: Migration	

Table 8: An example table for Videos. Content year: 1974

5 T E C H N I Q U E	Type of IMAGES / VISUALS / PHOTOGRAPHS		
	Photographie Origin: <i>Newspaper</i>		
	Name of Origin: <i>Halkin Sesi</i>		
	Photographes' (Newspapers') year: <i>1974</i>		
	Adress: <i>Halkin Sesi Archives, Nicosia</i>		
Keywords: War, Being 'other' War: Wounded building Being 'other': Meeting			
C O N T E N T S	TOOLS		
			
	War: wounded building	War: wounded building	War: wounded building
			
	War: wounded building	Being 'other': Meeting	

Evaluating and concluding the Analysis A and Analysis B data

As a result of these two analyses, words gathered from the videos and photos were compared and intersecting, clashing and repeated ones were determined.


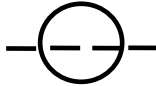
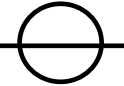


1. Evaluation for the pool:

Words that intersect, clash, repeated were revealed and stated.

2. Evaluation of the Inventory:

An inventory was formed to define which image, content or theme was represented by each word (Table 9, Appendix B).

Table 9: Evaluating of the Videos and Photos
PHOTOGRAPHERS: How were the Keywords defined?

	OPEN	SEMI-CLOSED	CLOSED	SEMI-OPEN	
Times for Nicosia	Before 1963	1963	1974	2003, 2008	After 2008
Historic Wall & Buffer zone of Nicosia					
	Symbol and Image of City		Symbol of Identity		
Symbol of Power		Soldiers			
		Guns			
		Flag			
War			Migration		
			Wounded XXXX		
			Soldier X		
		Ruins	Tanks		
		Migration	Ruin		
			Defence X		
			UN X		
		Captives X			
		Missing-Dead Locals			
		Makarios	Osman Orek		

Politician		Denktas	Bulent Ecevit		
		Dr Kucuk X	Denktas X		
		Bulent Ecevit	Waldheim		
			Aga Han Klerides		
Us & Other			Meeting		
			Strike		
Ethnic Layers		Turk Students X			
Universal		Airplane			
Share Field		Anadol			
Conflict		Damaged			

3. Evaluation of Table:

In order to systematize how the same words are represented in the images regarding the themes, which actors and which places represent them were determined. This determination was done by coding through pattern language method. Actors were categorized and coded as Civilian, Soldier, Politician and No Actor. Places were categorized and coded as Buffer Zone, Street, Religious Venue, Home (Table 10, Appendix C).

1. ACTORS:

Politician: P Military: M Civil: C No Actor: N

Probabilities: P, M, C, N, P/M, P/C, M/C, P/M/C

2. SPACE CONTEXT:


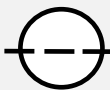
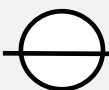


War: W Urban / Street: US Military: Mt Urban / Buffer Zone: UB

Probabilities: W, US, Mt, UB, W/US, W/Mt, W/UB, US/Mt, US/UB, Mt/UB

3. YEARS:

Before 1963: R1 1963: R2 1974: R3 2003/2008: R4 After 2008: R5

Table 10: Videos and Photos are evaluated within the space & actor context.

	OPEN	SEMI-CLOSED	CLOSED	SEMI-OPEN	SEMI-OPEN	
Times Of Nicosia	Before 1963	1963	1974	2003, 2008	After 2008	
Shape of Historic Wall & Buffer zone of Nicosia						
	Symbol and Image of City		Symbol of Identity			
Buffer Zone	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	
Keyword:			Dead zone	Demolished	Empty	Gost street
Actor:			N	N	N	N
Space:			UB	UB	UB	US/UB
Keyword:			No man land	Abonded	Abonded	Ruin
Actor:			N	M	N	M
Space:			UB/Mt	UB	UB	UB
Keyword:				Unowned	UN Soldier	UN Soldier
Actor:				N	M	M
Space:				UB	UB	UB
Keyword:				Meaningless	Abonded	Emptyness
Actor:				M	N	N
Space:				UB	UB	UB
Keyword:				Wounded		Birds
Actor:				N		N
Space:				W/UB		UB
Keyword:				Ghostzone	Ghostzone	Lokmacı Gate
Actor:				N	N	C
Space:				US	UB	US/UB
Border Defining Elements	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	
Keyword:			Barrels	Barrels	Barbed Wires	Checkpoint
Actor:			N	N	N	C/M
Space:			UB	US/UB	UB	US/UB
Keyword:			Wall	Wall	Checkpoint	Observer Tower
Actor:			N	N	C	M
Space:			US	US/UB	US	UB
Keyword:			Wires	Flags		UN Wires
Actor:			C	N		N
Space:			US	US/UB		UB
Keyword:			UN Point	Barbed Wires		The Last Divided Capital
Actor:			N	N		N
Space:			UB	US/UB		UB
Symbol of Power	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	
Keyword:			Soldier	Flag	EU Flag	Soldier
Actor:			M	-	N	M
Space:			Mt	-	N	Mt
Keyword:			Soldier	Flag		
Actor:			M	M		
Space:			US	US		
A vital trace	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	
Keyword:				Traditional space	Traditional street	Turtle

Actor:				N	N	Donkey
Space:				US	US	
War	R1	R2	R3	R4		R5
Keyword:		Wounded	Wounded	Wreckage		
Actor:		C	M	N		
Space:		US	W/US	W/US		
Keyword:		flag	Soldier	Cry		
Actor:		destroyed	M	C		
Space:		cry	W	W		
Keyword:		Conflict	Destroyed	Tank		
Actor:		C	N	M		
Space:		US	US/W	W/Mt		
Keyword:		Tank	Flag	Soldier		
Actor:		M	M	M		
Space:		US	W/Mt	W		
Keyword:		Soldier	Captive	Captive		
Actor:		M/C	M	C		
Space:		US	W/Mt	W/Mt		
Keyword:		local	Captive	Wounded		
Actor:		C/M	M/C	N		
Space:		US	W/Mt	W/US		
Keyword:		Migration	Tank	Cry		
Actor:		C	M	C		
Space:		US	W/US	US		
Keyword:		Soldier	Captive	run a way		
Actor:		M/C	M/C	C		
Space:		US	W/Mt	US		
Keyword:		Ruins	Soldier	Parachute		
Actor:		N	M	M		
Space:		US/W	US	W		
Keyword:		Locals	Migration	Check point		
Actor:		M/C	C	C/M		
Space:		US/W	US	US		
Keyword:			Battleship	Demolished		
Actor:			M	N		
Space:			US/W	US/W		
Keyword:			Ruins	Tank		
Actor:			N	M		
Space:			US	W/US		
Keyword:			Battleship	Migration		
Actor:			M	C		
Space:			W	US/W		
Keyword:			Conflict	Wounded		
Actor:			C	N		
Space:			US/W	W/US		
being 'other'	R1	R2	R3	R4		R5
Keyword:				Flag	Religious Building	
Actor:				N	N	
Space:				US	US	
Politician	R1	R2	R3	R4		R5
Keyword:		Sampson	Denktas	Klerides	Denktas	
Actor:		C	P	P	P/C	
Space:		US	-	-	-	
Keyword:		Makarios	Soldiers	Soldiers		
Actor:		P/C	M	M		
Space:		US	Mt	Mt		
Keyword:			Bulent Ecevit	UN		
Actor:			P/C	P		
Space:			US	US		
Keyword:			Makarios	Greece Prime Minister		
Actor:			P	P		
Space:			-	US		

Living Side by Side	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5
Keyword:	Local	Local			
Actor:	C	C			
Space:	US	US			
Keyword:	Walled city				
Actor:	N				
Space:	US				
Living Territorial	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5
Keyword:			Social Houses	Abandoned streets	
Actor:			N	C	
Space:			US	US	
Keyword:			Sarayonu	Dead-live building	
Actor:			C	C	
Space:			US	US	
Keyword:			North Nicosia	Nicosia walled city	
Actor:			C	C	
Space:			US	US	
Union Point	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5
Keyword:				Flag	Ledra Street
Actor:				C	C
Space:				US/UB	US
Keyword:				Nicosia walled city	Monument
Actor:				C	C/M/P
Space:				US/UB	US/UB
Keyword:				Transition	Crowded
Actor:				C/M/P	C/M/P
Space:				US/UB	US/UB
Re-connection	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5
Keyword:				Lokmacı gate	
Actor:				C/M/P	
Space:				US/UB	
Keyword:				Crowded	Flag
Actor:				C/M/P	C/M/P
Space:				US/UB	US/UB
Keyword:				Transition	Local
Actor:				C/M/P	C
Space:				US/UB	US/UB
Us & Other	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5
Keyword:			Religious building	Religious building	
Actor:			N	N	
Space:			US	US	
Keyword:				Nicosia walled city	
Actor:				N	
Space:				US	
Keyword:				Religious building	
Actor:				N	
Space:				US	
Exit / Entrance				R4	
Keyword:	Kyrenia Gate			Ledra Street	
Actor:				C	
Space:				US/UB	
Ethnic Layers	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5
Keyword:		Migration			
Actor:		C			
Space:		US			
Minority / Majority	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5
Keyword:		No Solution			
Actor:		N			
Space:		N			
Interruption	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5
Keyword:			dividing		

Actor:			N		
Space:			N		
Keyword:			Green Line		
Actor:			N		
Space:			N		
Here / There	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5
Keyword:				Market Place	Nicosia
Actor:				C	N
Space:				US	US
Keyword:				Nicosia walled city	
Actor:				C	
Space:				US	
Unique	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5
Keyword:	Old Map of Cyprus			Nicosia	
Actor:	N			N	
Space:	N			US	

4.1.1.2 Textual (Analysis 3)

Assessing and finding data

The rich archive of Halkin Sesi newspaper was again used to collect textual documents. In order to review the newspapers systematically, the following time thresholds, which were determined before by the author, were used for the first division on Nicosia in 1963, the second division of the whole island in 1974, the year 2003 as the year in which the first checkpoint was opened and the year 2008 in which the check point in the center of Nicosia Old City was opened. Each day of 12 months and all pages of the newspaper printed in the years 1963 and 1974 were reviewed and saved, this equals to approximately 1800 pages per year from the five-paged newspapers belonging to 1963 and 1974 years, 9000 pages per year for the years 2003 and 2008 and in total approximately 21600 pages were scanned and saved.

Processing and visualizing data

All pages saved from archives were separated, cleaned and saved in jpg format via computer medium. Mostly, newspaper headlines were used from the textual archive

review of years 1963 and 1974; relevant inner page articles were also included. All pages from the years 2003 and 2008 were evaluated. Later on, all textual frames were categorized based on years; named and classified with keywords based on the content they represent (Table 11, Table 12, Appendix D).

Table 11: An example for the inventories of textual documents. Content: 1963







Type of IMAGES / TEXTUALS / NEWSPAPER			
T E C H N I Q U E	Newspaper Name: HALKINSESİ		
	Newspaper year: 1963		
	KEYWORD :		
	Us/Other: Turks, Greeks, Greek Policemans, Turkish district, Greek district, Turkish community, <u>motherland</u> , <i>Mehmetçik</i> (Turkish army), United Nations		
	Ethnic Layers: <u>Turk</u> , <i>T.C</i> (Turkey), <u>Turkish community</u> , Greeks, <u>Turkish Cypriot</u> , Turkish nations, community, Greek, England		
Politician: İnönü, <u>Denktaş</u> , <u>Makarios</u> , Ecevit, <u>Dr.Küçük</u> , Kennedy, Klirides, Sandys, Municipalities			
Here/There: Greek Sector			
War/Conflict: <u>Enosis</u> , Taksim, Eoka, <u>Nicosia</u> , Berlin Wall, Negotiation, Theatre of war			
T O O L S			
C O N T E N T S			
			

Table 12: An example for the inventories of textual documents. Content: 2008






Type of IMAGES / TEXTUALS / NEWSPAPER	
T E C H N I Q U E	Newspaper Name: HALKINSESİ
	Newspaper year: 2008
	KEY WORD : Us/Other: Cyprus, AB (UN), Greek Cypriots Politician: Talat, Barroso War/Conflict: Solution, Cyprus problem
TOOLS	
C O N T E N T S	
	
	
	
	
	

The keywords collected from this analysis were gathered in the pool named ‘textual tool’.

Analysis 4 Evaluating and concluding data

As a result of Analysis 4, the intersecting, clashing and repeated words were revealed and stated (Table 13).

Table 13: Changing over the role of City Walls and Buffer-zone of Nicosia

1	OPEN	SEMI-CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	SEMI-OPEN
	TIME LAYERS for NICOSIA				
	BEFORE 1963	1963 - 1973	1974	1975 - 2002	2003 / 2008 - 2010
Shapes of Historic Wall & Divider Wall of Nicosia					
	Symbol and Image of City			Symbol of Identity	
I N T E R N A T I O N A L I D E N T I T Y	Whole	Divided	Divided	Divided	Divided
			Protector	Protector	Protector
					Re-connection
	Continuity	Discontinuity	Discontinuity	Discontinuity	Discontinuity
			Security	Security	Security
				Destruction	Destruction
				Open Air Prison	Re-connection
	Ethnic Layers	Ethnic Layers	Ethnic Layers	Ethnic Layers	Ethnic Layers
	*Greek Cypriots *Turkish Cypriots *Armenians *English *Maronites *Jews	*Greek Cypriots *Turkish Cypriots *Armenians *English *Maronites *Jews	*Turkish Cypriots <i>in North part of Nicosia walled city</i>	*Turkish Cypriots *Turkey Families and workers <i>in North part of Nicosia walled city</i>	*Turkish Cypriots *Turkey Families and workers <i>in North part of Nicosia walled city</i>
	Minority / Majority	Minority / Majority	Minority / Majority	Minority / Majority	Minority / Majority
		Us / Other	Us / Other	Us / Other	Us / Other
		*between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots	*between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots	*between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots *between Turkish Cypriots and Turkey families and workers	*between Turkish Cypriots and Turkey families and workers
	Living in a Unity	Living in a Unity			
		Living Territorial	Living Territorial	Living Territorial	Living Territorial
		Here / There	Here / There	Here / There	Here / There
	Common Identity	Common Identity	Common Identity	Separate Identity	Common Identity/ Separate Identity / *(RC, TRNC, TR) Local Identity *(Cypriot, Turkish)
				*TRNC *RC	
	Similarity	Similarity / Dissimilarity	Dissimilarity	Similarity / Dissimilarity	Similarity / Dissimilarity
		*between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots		*between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots	*between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots *between Turkish Cypriots and Turkey families and workers
	Common Field	Limited Field	Limited Field	Limited Field	Limited Field
		Green Line	Buffer Zone	Buffer Zone	
		Buffer Zone	Dead Zone / Ghost Zone	Dead Zone / Ghost Zone	
			No Man's Land	Exit / Entrance	
Peace and Comfort	Conflict	Conflict			
	Fear	Fear	Happiness	Happiness	
			Isolation	Desperation	
			Unhappiness		
Trust and Friendship	Friendship			Friendship	
	Being Others	Being Others	Being Others	Being Others	
	*TMT *EOKA *Police *England, UN	*Greek Cypriots	*Greek Cypriots	*Turkish Families and workers	
Changing over the role of City Walls and Buffer-zone of Nicosia (from North side)					

4.1.2 Oral Representation

The other material this research has used to re-read and interpret Nicosia is in-depth interviews, as oral documentation; that are conducted with the social actors living in that area of Nicosia.

As mentioned in studies reviewing the qualitative research methods and experiences, the first step is the issue of reaching the interviewer. Another significant factor in the relation established with the interviewer is the issue of power between the researcher (subject) and the object. “Qualitative research is an action taken to provide detailed description of individuals and cultures and state the meaning given to reality by people, events, processes, perceptions and understandings”. It requires sharing involving active communication and mutual interaction (Kümbetoğlu, 2008: 47). This, in turn, necessitates communicative competence composed of factors such as equality, mostly empathetic but also not ignoring cultural awareness, investigating (inquiring) – being investigated (responding), balancing conflicting communicative positions rather than a communication of power relations. In relation to this and as the third point, another dimension where the meaning of the established relation regarding the study lies in, is the concept of creating a transformation in both the researcher and the object of investigation due to interviews.

Selection of Interviewees:

As qualitative studies “do not examine the research population with the aim of making social reality generalizations” (Patton, 1987:51), the researcher works with a research sample that can generate data to answer research questions rather than a representative sample. The researcher “aims to include people with views,

experiences and are capable of generating information on the components of the research problem to the study sample” (Kümbetoğlu, 2008: 97). Qualitative studies use purposeful, snowball or theoretical sample techniques. This study used purposeful sampling method for the selection of the interviewees. In regards to the purposeful sampling, it was attempted to establish a sample group “involving individual or groups selected based on a certain criteria or characteristic” (Kümbetoğlu, 2008: 99; Black, 2002:61) who will reveal the information parallel to the study’s theoretical approach. The biggest advantage of purposeful sampling is that it provides a cross-section that can involve different dimensions of the study population in a small sample group.

In addition to the purposeful sampling, snowball sampling was also preferred where interviewees are reached through resource people and is mostly used in ethnographic studies. This means accessing the other individuals via resource people. Snowball sampling includes risks such as accessing people with similar features to the resource people, or being guided either consciously or unconsciously (Kümbetoğlu, 2008: 100). The awareness regarding the guidance issue, gathered in the chain of interviews from snowball sampling, has been maintained throughout the field survey. In the light of all these, as there is an issue of historical process in Nicosia, people who lived and experienced before 1974 and are still living in Nicosia have been interviewed. Thus, this has taken the age of interviewees to 50 or above without any consideration of gender. Interviewees have been divided into categories as: those who lived in Nicosia before 1974 and are still living in Nicosia Old City; those who worked in Nicosia before 1974 and are still working in Nicosia; those who lived in

Nicosia before 1974 and are still working in Nicosia; and lastly, those who both lived and worked in Nicosia before 1974 and are still working in Nicosia.

Interview Procedure

In-depth interviews have both taken place as informal and formal. These interviews which were mostly done on one-to-one basis and allowed to the voice recorded and sometimes taken as notes were conducted through spontaneous questions in conversation atmosphere. No time limit has been considered for informal interviews, most of them lasted for an hour while some lasted up to four hours. The second type is formal interview; where generally a voice recorder was allowed and open-ended, semi-structured guidance questions were used. These interviews lasted approximately for two hours. Also, depending on the given answers some interviews lasted 45 minutes while some others took up to two hours.

A total of 13 people have been taken into in-depth interviews. In each in-depth interview, not all of the determined categories have been discussed. Depending on the qualities of the interviewee, some issues were addressed and some were not touched upon. Some questions and categories were almost left untouched and it was decided that these information cannot be collected via interviews and were removed from the list of interview questions after a while. In the interviews, the questions on determined topics were asked basically covering the issues on how concepts of 'division-borders-others' affected their day-today lives.

Breakdown of Collected Data

All interviews, conducted in Turkish, allowed for the use of voice recorders. A total of 26 hour interview were gathered. As some of the interviews were conducted under limited conditions in terms of space and time, the records of these interviews were partly unclear and then, have taken a long time to be transcribed. As a transcription time of approximately ratio of 1 to 4 was required, this was equal to approximately 104 hours of work. Thus, the completion of the transcripts took up to a month. After the transcriptions of all interviews, approximately 60 pages (Times New Roman, size 12, 1.5 spacing) of interview text was formed.

The authentic language was not generally interfered within the transcription of the interviews. In some cases, the pauses, hesitation sounds and other paralinguistic factors were considered as meaningful and thus, the voices were put into writing with minimum omission. However, the statement of “with minimum omission” should emphasize that it is not possible to do a complete translation, transforming for oral to written form, of the interviews and interviewee would not be possible without any omission. For example, non-verbal communication components such as reduced tone of the interviewer on certain issues, choosing his words by checking people around, “appropriating” his discourse by looking at the voice recorder, body language accompanying his statements, etc. cannot be transferred to the transcription of the interviews.

Lastly, an attitude faced during the interviews is significant in terms of highlighting the approach of the study. Interviewers thought that the “truth” may be sought on certain issues mentioned in the interviews, so information on where and how to

access the truest information was provided. For example, while speaking about the demographic structure of the Old City, responses like “you can learn from xx (urban planner)” by giving a specific name also occurred. However, the study sought for, not theoretical information, but rather, how it is in practice, its experience and moreover, asked to give meaning to the significance of this practice and experience. Some interviewees also provided responses to my discussion statements like “some people think this way” on certain issues such as “not at all, let’s go and you will see that there is no such Cypriot, let’s go together and you will see”. However, the aim of the study was not to reveal the “truth of the fact” but individual’s own “truth” and “meaning”.

Analysis of Collected Data

60 pages of interview texts gathered from the transcription of voice recordings, was read for three times. The first reading involves checking the transcripts (Table 14). This reading can be seen as unnecessary but it allowed correction of critical errors. The second reading is known as “first-cycle coding” in qualitative data analysis and was done in order to separate and organize the raw data according to topics. The third reading also known as “second-cycle coding”, involves determining which words are used to represent the themes in the organized texts. These themes were gathered under certain headings involving specific arguments. In this regard, first-cycle coding allowed the description of collected data (Table 15). The words revealed from the second-cycle coding were tabled and hence, allowed for comparison between both the conceptual terms the author has stated at the beginning of the study as well as the conceptual words formed as a result of visual representation (Table 16).

Table 14: An example for 'first code' of one of the interviews' (see appendix E)

QUESTIONS	THE CODES	MAIN THEMES
<p>1963'de ilk bölünmeden önceki günlük yaşamınız nasıl şekillenirdi? Lefkoşa Surları içinde hayat, yaşam nasıldı?</p>	<p>'O zamanlar hep Hisar denirdi. Ve sosyal hayat hep hisara bağlıydı. Hisar altı, hisar üstü, bayram yeri, çocuk parkı, yazlık sinemalar hep buradaydı.'</p> <p>'Lefkoşa'nın surlar içerisindeki nüfus yapısı şeyi yerleşim şekli şuydu; şimdi bölünmüşlüğü ortası, Ermeni caddesi geçer tam ortasından, güneyde genellikle Rum nüfus yaşardı, Kuzeyde genellikle Türk nüfus, ama bu Türk nüfusun Ermenilerin büyük bir kısmı kuzeydeydi. Ve Victoria denen şey Ermeni mahallesi dertdik. Arabahmet bölgesine Ermeni mahallesi dertdik. Ayluga kilisesi vardı. Ayluga kilisesinin etrafında da bir miktar Rum vardı.'</p> <p>'1963 de herkes köylerden gelenlerde, surlarına gitmeye başladı. Çünkü hisarlar 'emniyet' teşkil etti bizim için.'</p> <p>'1963 de olaylar olduktan sonra ilk bölünmüşlüğü bir yaptık. Duvarı biz ördük, evlerin pencerelerini kapattık mevzi yaptık, toptanlarla duvar ördük, bazı yerlerde de tuğlalarla duvar ördük. Kale gibi kapattık. O ayırımı yapan bizdik. Niçin yaptık diye düşününce, emniyet için.'</p> <p>'Bölünmüşlüğü uzun süre güven olarak bakdık'</p> <p>'Canlılık, ticaret, sosyal yaşam Girne caddesinden başlar Lohmacı Barikosundan Lidea caddesinde devam ederd. Dükkanlar ve işyerleri hep buralardaydı. Birde Ermeni caddesindeydi, bölünmüşlüğü aksında.'</p> <p>'1963'den önce istikdası aynı bölgeleşme vardı ama işyeri olarak karıştı. Türk bakkal Rum bakkal değil. Yorgo'nun işyeri vardı, Yanni dayı, Ahmet dayı vardı. 63'den 69'a kadar hiç geçiş yoktu. 69'da barikatlar, Lohmacı ve Ledra açılıp, o tarafa geçmeye başlayınca 'rumlar' başladı. 'Bakalım geçelim rumlara', 'o taraf görevlim', 'o taraf - bu taraf' başladı.'</p>	<p>Birlikte Yaşam(Living in a Unity)</p> <p>Emniyet / Güven (Security / Safety)</p> <p>Lefkoşa Surları-Hisar (Walled city)</p> <p>Sınır Elemanı: Duvar (Border Defining Element: Wall)</p> <p>Emnik Kötken(Ethnic Layer)</p> <p>Bölünmüşlük (Divide)</p> <p>Border (Sınır)</p> <p>Fear (Korku)</p> <p>Göç (Migration)</p> <p>Diğerleri, Öteki, Burası-Orası (The Others, Here There, This Side-That Side)</p> <p>Dostluk ve Güven (Friendship and Trust)</p> <p>Ekonomik Problemler (Economic Problems)</p>

Table 15: An example for ‘second code’ of one of the interviews’ (see appendix F)



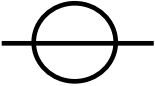
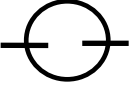
INTERVIEW / MEMORY / Review towards the back				
General Informations About User				
Name: Mehmet Kanan Age: 46-56 Nationality: KKTC Education: University Occupation: Civil Engineer, public servicer Adress: Nicosia walled city, Ayluga district Adress before 1974: Nicosia walled city, Ayluga district				
1	1 1 / 0 3 / 2 0 0 1 1			
	OPEN	SEMI-CLOSED	CLOSED	SEMI-OPEN
Times for Nicosia	Before 1963	1963	1974	2003 / 2008
Historic Wall & Buffer zone of Nicosia				
CONCEPTUAL TERMINOLOGIES	U S E R K E Y W O R D S			
User - Ethnic Layers	-	Being other: in the meaning of Religious (churches, mosques or priests house)	Being other: Turks and Turkey families	Being other: Cyprus Turks and Turkey family workers
Unique Divided Re-connection		Fear Protect	Not security but freedom	Everything is half
Minority / Majority Us / Other	-	Other side (south) Humane Like us Difference on language	Us and others	Other Region (south) Different from us (turkey-cypriot)
City Wall	Social interaction Space	Border / Last stop Social interaction space Protector	Free zone	Free zone
Border	-	-	Protector-security Limited/restrictive	Meaningless
Exit-Entrance	-	-	-	Interrogation of trnc identity
War / Conflict				In vain

Table 16: Third code of interviews' (see Appendix G)

A	INTERVIEWS			
	BEFORE - 1963	1963 - 1973	1974	1975 - 2002
Conceptual Terminologies	Whole	Divided	Divided Protector	Divided Protector
				2003 - 2010
				Divided Protector Re-connection
Actors			USER KEY WORDS	
L1	-	Fear Protect	Fear Security/Protector Pleasure	Not Security but Freedom Security Economical Troubles
L2				Everything is half Security Still Economical Troubles
L3		Fearlessness Greek Politics Protector	Fear Whispers Security/Protector Trust to Turk Soldier	Trust to Turk Soldier
L4	Trust / Friendship	Fear Trust / Friendship Turk side/Greek side	Fear Trust / Friendship Turk side/Greek side	Fear (From transfer population)
L5		Migration No Trust Under Strict Control	Fear Under Strict Control	Side/District Comfort Isolation Imprisonment
L6		Fear	Fear Migration	Europe Imprisonment
L7	Uneasiness	Fear Protect	Big Trust (Security/Protector)	Uneasiness Fear
L8	Trust / Friendship	Security Being in Trust Protect	Trust Side/District Security/Protector	Go out closed area Our homeland Yearning
L9	Cosmopolit Live Happiness Comfort	Fear Chilliness Old Anxiety Migration	Become furious for Peace Half Lose something	Half Become furious for Peace
L10	Nicosia Peaceful Happiness Friendship	Migration Immigrants	Security/Protector Trust	Migration Crowded with Fear Fear from Street
L11		Doubt Anxiety Limited Life	Conflict Security/Protector	Sense of Belonging Fear from Street
L12	Good Neighbourhood Relations Trust / Friendship	Under Strict Control Scow Intbetween a Turk society Hard days Happiness	Poverty Forced Separation Fear Under Strick Control	Nonexistence Period
L13	No Problem	Problems Fear of Conflict Anxiety	Uncomfortable Lose something and Addiction	Happy but not complete

RESULTS of the INTERVIEW KEYWORDS : THE MOST REPRESENTED WITH ITS TIME

Before 1963	1963-1973	1974	1975-2002	2003-2010
WHOLE	DIVIDED	DIVIDED PROTECTOR	DIVIDED PROTECTOR	DIVIDED PROTECTOR RE-CONNECTION
Trust / Friendship	Fear Anxiety Protect	Security / Protector Fear	Imprisonment Different Culture	Homeland Fear from Street

4.2 Findings

The Tools for re-reading Nicosia, to determine the impact of the border –not only historical city walls but also green line- in daily life and to determine the intangible aspects of the border, individual observation, textual and visual archives and in-depth interviews are used. The archive research findings and conclusions of the visual and textual representation documents are:

According to **Visual** representations, **Videos**; the most used ‘content year’ of the videos is in between 2003 and 2010 which belong to the Lokmacı Check point opening date. The ‘space’ is mostly represented with Buffer-zone either with military or no man as ‘actor’. The most representative keywords are Buffer Zone (Ghost Zone, Abandoned as sub-keywords), Continuity (Re-connection as sub-keyword), Trust/Friendship (Being other as sub-key word), Symbol of power (Flag of EU as sub-keyword), Us/Other, Limited Field (Soldier as sub-keyword) (Table 17).

Table 17: Results of the Visual Representation: Video /The most represented with its Sub-Keyword/Time/Space/Actor.

RESULTS of the VIDEO KEYWORDS : THE MOST REPRESENTED WITH ITS TIME / SPACE / ACTOR				
	Sub- Keyword	Time zone	Space	Actor
Whole	Whole	Before 1963	Visual Image	
Buffer Zone	Gost Zone	1975 - 2002	Urban BufferZone/Military	No Actor
	Wounded	2003-2010	Urban BufferZone/Military	No Actor
Continuity	Re-connection	2003-2010	Urban BufferZone	Civil / Politician / Military
Trust / Friendship	Being Other	2003-2010	Urban / Religious Building	No Actor
Symbol of Power	Flag of EU	2003-2010	Urban BufferZone /Visual	Civil / Politician / Military
War / Conflict	Fear	1974	War	Civil
	Soldier	1974	War	Civil / Military
Similarity	Similarity/Dissimilarity	2003-2010	House	Civil
Politicians	Makarios	1963-1973	Religious	Civil / Politician
	Soldier	1974	-	Politician
	Denktas / Klerides	1975-2002	Urban	Politician
Living in a Unity	Living Territorial	2003-2010	Urban	No Actor
Us / Other	Us / Other	2003-2010	Urban Buffer Zone	Civil / Politician / Military
Limited Field	Limited Field	1963-1973	Urban	Civil / Military
	Soldier	2003-2010	Urban Buffer Zone	Military

According to **Visual** representations, **Photographes**; the most used main keywords of the photos are ‘Politicians’, ‘War / Conflict’, ‘Living in a Unity’, ‘Ethnic Layers’ and ‘Symbol of Power’ in **1963**. The ‘space’ is mostly represented with urban ruin or damaged buildings and the ‘actor’ is mostly represented with civil and politicians (Table 18).

Table 18: Results of the Photographs Keywords in 1963: The most represented with its Sub-Keyword/Space/Actor.

RESULTS of the PHOTOGRAPHS KEYWORDS : THE MOST REPRESENTED WITH ITS SPACE / ACTOR								
	Sub- Keyword	Time zone	Space	Actor				
Ethnic Layers	Turk Students	1 9 6 3	Urban/Buildings	Civil / Students				
Symbol of Power	Soldier		1	Urban	Military			
	Guns							
	Flags							
War / Conflict	Immigration		9	Urban / Ruin	Civil			
	Wounded/Damaged							
Living in a Unity	Living Territorial		6	Urban	Civil			
Politicians	Dr. Küçük					3	Political Arena	Military / Politician
	Makarios							
	Ecevit							
	Denktas							

According to **Visual** representations, **Photographes**; the most used main keywords of the photos are Politicians, War, Us / Other in **1974**. The ‘space’ is mostly represented with urban Defence area and Political arena, the ‘actor’ is mostly represented with military and politicians (Table 19).

Table 19: Results of the Photographs Keywords in 1974: The most represented with its Sub-Keyword/Space/Actors.

RESULTS of the PHOTOGRAPHS KEYWORDS : THE MOST REPRESENTED WITH ITS SPACE / ACTOR				
	Sub- Keyword	Time zone	Space	Actor
Politicians	Ecevit	1	Political Arena	Politician / Military
	Klerides			
	Denktaş			
	Waldheim			
War / Conflict	Captives	9	Urban / Defence Area	Military
	Defence	7		
	Soldier /Tank	4		
	Immigration			
	Ruin			
	Lost / dead Local people			
Us / Other	Meeting		Urban	Civil
	Strike			

According to **Visual** representations, **Photographes**; the most used main keywords of the photos are Buffer Zone, Symbol of Power, Continuity and Trust / Friendship in **2003**. The ‘space’ is mostly represented with urban and Buffer Zone and the ‘actor’ is mostly represented with civil (table 20).

Table 20: Results of the Photographs Keywords in 2003: The most represented with its Sub-Keyword/Space/Actors

RESULTS of the PHOTOGRAPHS KEYWORDS : THE MOST REPRESENTED WITH ITS SPACE / ACTOR				
	Sub- Keyword	Time zone	Space	Actor
Buffer Zone	Wounded	2	Urban/Buffer Zone	No Actor
	Ghost Zone			
Symbol of Power	Flag of EU	0	Urban	Civil / Military / Politician
Continuity	Re-connection	0	Urban/Buffer Zone	Civil / Military
Trust /Friendship	Being Other	3	Urban	Civil
	Friendship			

According to **Visual** representations, **Photographes**; the most used main keywords of the photos are Buffer Zone, Symbol of Power, Continuity, Trust / Friendship and

Politician in **2008**. The ‘space’ is mostly represented with urban and Buffer Zone and the ‘actor’ is mostly represented with civil and politician (table 21).

Table 21: Results of the Photographs Keywords in 2008: The most represented with its Sub-Keyword/Space/Actors

RESULTS of the PHOTOGRAPHS KEYWORDS : THE MOST REPRESENTED WITH ITS SPACE / ACTOR				
	Sub- Keyword	Time zone	Space	Actor
Symbol of Power	Flag of EU	2 0 0 8	Urban	Civil
Politician	Talat		Urban	Politician
	Hristofyas			
	Michael Möller			
Continuity	Re-connection		Urban / Ruin	Civil
			Urban / Buffer Zone	Civil
Buffer Zone	Check point		Urban Buffer Zone	Civil / Politician
	Lokmacı Gate			
Trust / Friendship	Friendship	Urban Buffer Zone	Civil	

The Results of the Archive (Visual and Textual) Representation:

The keyword which has the darker colour was the most representative (the most repeated keyword) one according to the counting of visual and textual documentations. Also according to the figure, the lines in-between the keywords show, the interactions of the keywords (Fig. 29, 30, 31, 35, 36).

Some of the keywords have no relation –no line in-between them-. This means that, there is no any interaction between keywords, in that time zone (Fig. 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39).

BUFFER ZONE: 1974

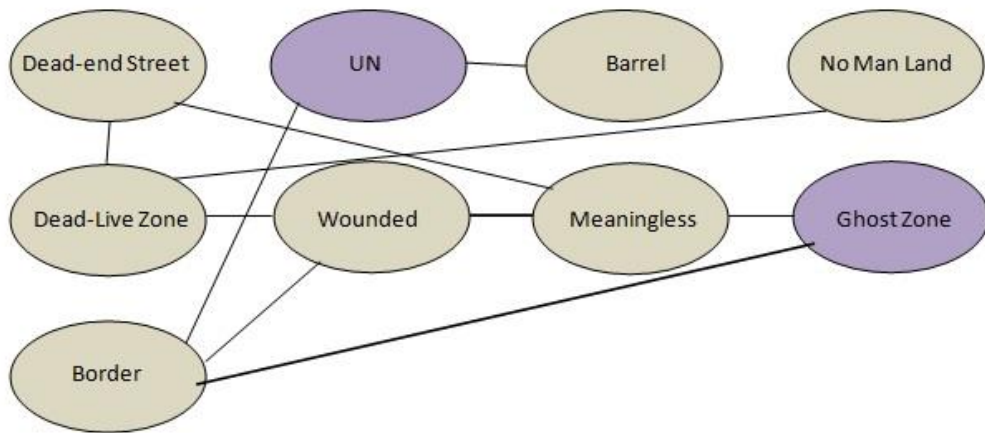


Figure 29: The “Buffer zone” in 1974

The “Buffer zone” is mostly represented with ‘Ghost zone’ and with ‘UN’ in the visual and textual data in the year 1974. For example; it was represented as “Ghost zone”, which the ‘border’ and ‘meaningless’ environment are used together with Ghost zone. Or, “UN” visuals and texts are used sometimes with ‘barrel’ and sometimes with ‘border’.

BUFFER ZONE: 2003-2008

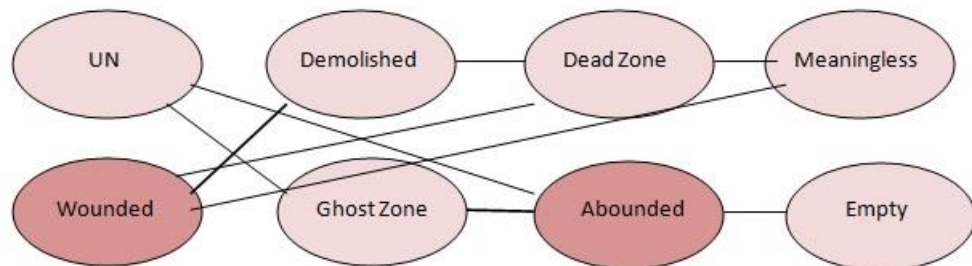


Figure 30: The “Buffer zone” Definition of 2003-2008

The “Buffer zone” is mostly represented with ‘Wounded’ and with ‘Abounded’ in the visual and textual data in the year 2003-2008. For example; it was represented as

“Wounded”, which the ‘demolished’, ‘dead zone’ and ‘meaningless’ environment are used together with ‘wounded’ main keyword. Or, “abounded” visuals and texts are used sometimes with ‘empty’, sometimes with ‘ghost zone’ and also sometimes with ‘un’.

BUFFER ZONE: After 2008

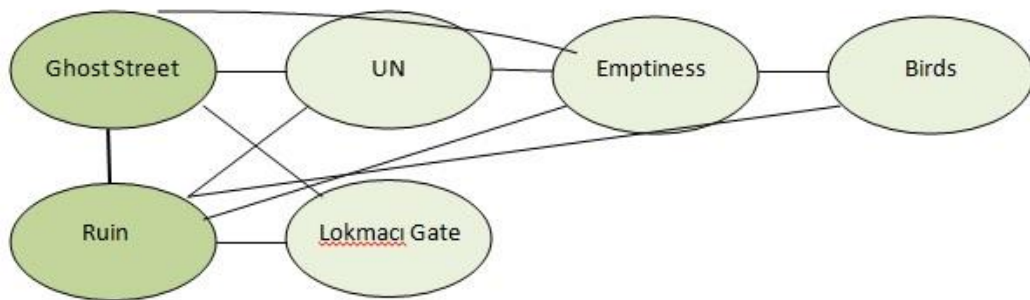


Figure 31: The “Buffer zone” Definition of, after 2008

The “Buffer zone” is mostly represented with ‘Ruin’ and with ‘Ghost Street’ in the visual and textual data after the year 2008. For example; it was represented as “Ruin”, which the ‘emptiness’, ‘Lokmacı Gate’ and ‘UN’ are used together with ‘ruin’ main keyword. Or, “Ghost Street” visuals and texts are used sometimes with ‘emptiness’, sometimes with ‘Lokmacı Gate’ and also sometimes with ‘UN’.

BORDER DEFINING ELEMENTS: 1974

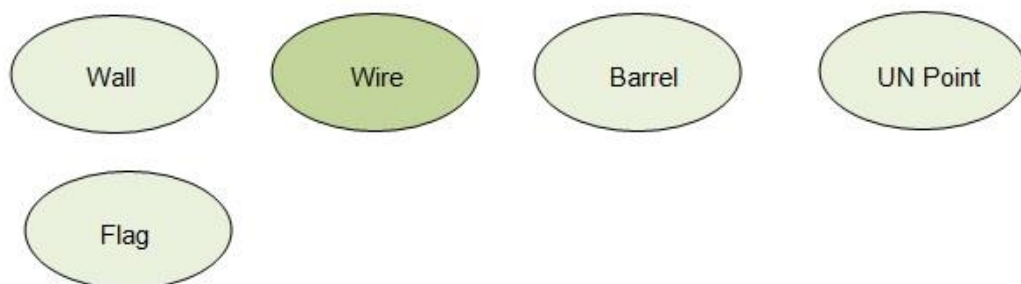


Figure 32: The “Border” Definition of 1974

The “Border definition elements” is mostly represented with ‘Wire’ in the visual and textual data in the year 1974. The thing is, ‘border’ defining with using only ‘wire’, or with using only ‘flag’ or only ‘barrel’. There isn’t any relation or together used for defining the border.

BORDER DEFINING ELEMENTS: 2003-2008

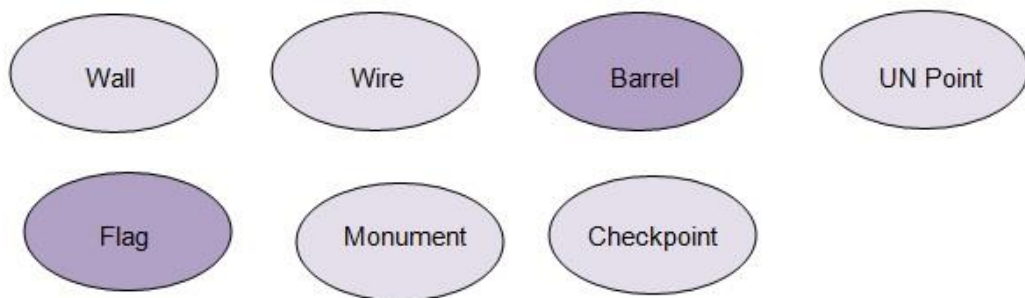


Figure 33: The “Border” Definition of 2003-2008

The “Border definition elements” is mostly represented with ‘Barrel’ and also ‘Flag’ in the visual and textual data in the year 2003-2008. The thing is, ‘border’ defined with using only ‘flag’, or with using only ‘barrel’ or only ‘wire’. There isn’t any relation or together used for defining the border.

BORDER DEFINING ELEMENTS: After 2008

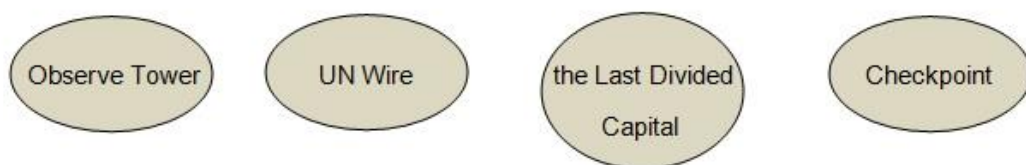


Figure 34: The “Border” Definition of, after 2008

After 2008, the “Border defining elements” is represented with ‘Observe Tower’, ‘UN Wire’, the sign of ‘the Last Divided Capital’ and also ‘Checkpoint’ separately in the visual and textual data.

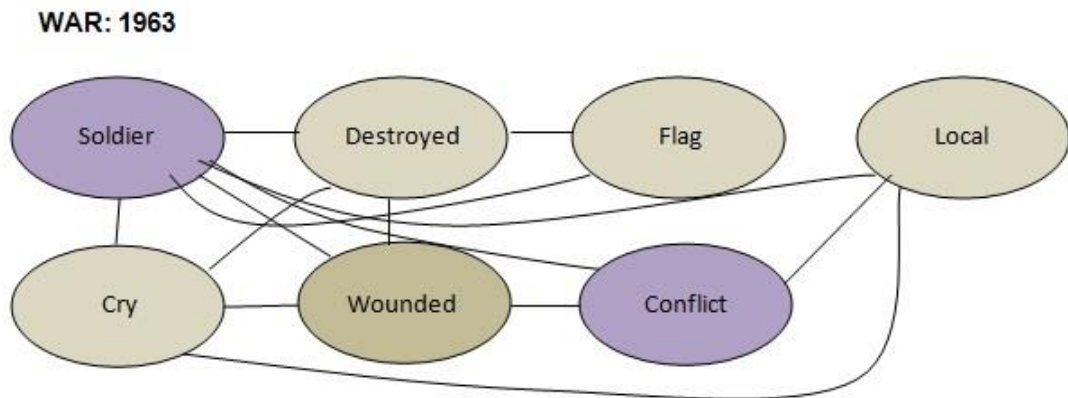


Figure 35: The “War” Definition of 1963

In 1963, the “War” is mostly represented with ‘Soldier’ and also ‘Conflict’ in the visual and textual data. For example; it was represented as “Soldier”, which the ‘destroy’, ‘conflict’, ‘wounded’ and ‘cry’ used together in some data. Or, the data which include “Conflict” used with ‘local’, ‘wounded’ and ‘soldier’ data at the same time.

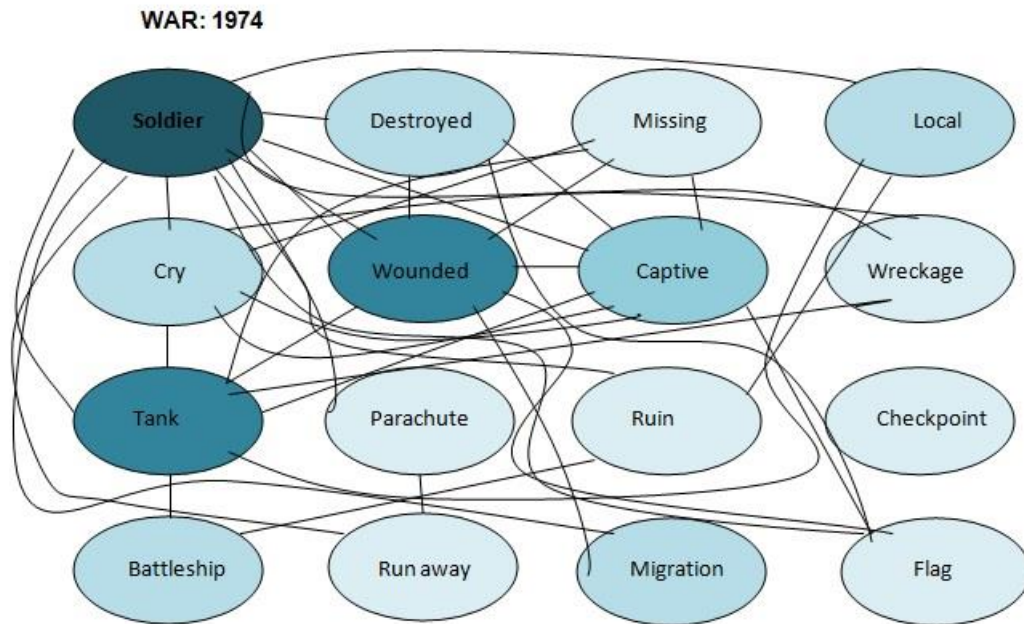
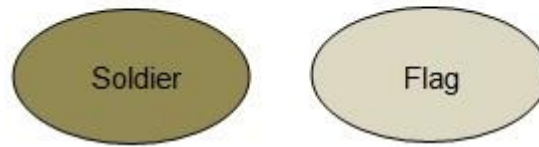


Figure 36: The “War” Definition of 1974

In 1974, the “War” is mostly represented with ‘Soldier’, secondly represented with ‘Wounded’ and ‘Tank’ in the visual and textual data. Also, the data which include “soldier” used with ‘wounded’, ‘captive’, ‘flag’, ‘run away’, ‘local’, ‘destroy’, ‘cry’, ‘parachute’, ‘ruin’, etc. at the same time in different data.

SYMBOL OF POWER: 1974



SYMBOL OF POWER: 2003-2008



Figure 37: The “Symbol of Power” Definition of, 1974 and 2003-2008

In 1974, the “Symbol of Power” is mostly represented with ‘Soldier’, secondly represented with ‘Flag’. Also, the data which include “soldier” used separately, ‘flag’ used separately. But in between 2003-2008, the “Symbol of Power” is mostly represented with only ‘EU’.

POLITICIAN: 1963

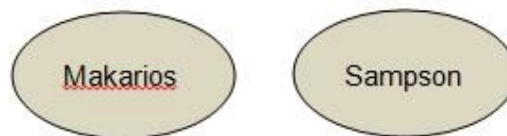


Figure 38: The “Politician” Definition of 1963

In 1963, the “Politician” is mostly represented with ‘Makarios’ and represented with ‘Sampson’.

POLITICIAN: 1974

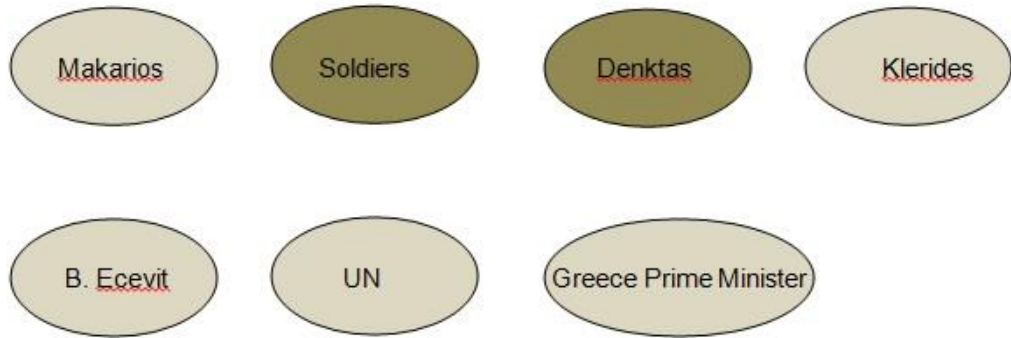


Figure 39: The “Politician” Definition of 1974

In 1974, the “Politician” is mostly represented with ‘Soldier’, secondly represented with ‘Denktas’. Also, the data which include “soldier” used separately, ‘Denktas’ and other representatives used separately.

Table 22: Results of the textual representation of 1963

Type of IMAGES / TEXTUALS / NEWSPAPER	
T	Newspaper Name: HALKINSESI
E	Newspaper year: 1963
C	KEYWORD:
H	Us/Other: Turks, Greeks, Greek Policemans, Turkish district, Greek district,
N	Turkish community, motherland, Mehmetçik (Turkish army), United Nations
I	Ethnic Layers: Turk, T.C (Turkey), Turkish community, Greeks, Turkish Cypriot,
Q	Turkish nations, community, Greek, England
U	Politician: İnönü, Denktas, Makarios, Ecevit, Dr.Küçük, Kennedy, Klerides, Sandys,
E	Municipalities
	Here/There: Greek Sector
	War/Conflict: Enosis, Taksim, Eoka, Nicosia, Berlin Wall, Negotiation, Theatre of war

According to **Textual** representations, **Newspapers**; the most used main keywords of the texts are Us/Other: Motherland, Turkish community, Ethnic Layer: Turkish

community, Turkish Cypriot, Turks, Politician: Dr. Küçük, Makarios, Denктаş, Here/There: Greek Sector and War/Conflict: Enosis, Nicosia in **1963** (table 22).

Table 23: Results of the textual representation of 1974

	Type of IMAGES / TEXTUALS / NEWSPAPER
T	Newspaper Name: HALKINSESI
E	Newspaper year: 1974
C	KEYWORD:
H	Us/Other: Turkish Government, Turkish jets, Greek Students, Students, Greek Workers, <u>Greeks-Turks</u> , <u>Turkish district</u> , <u>Greek district</u>
N	Ethnic Layers: Turkey, Greeks, Athens, Ege, İstanbul, M̄araş, Dohni, Limasol, Mağusa, Lefkoşa, Galini Village
I	
Q	Politician: Policeman, <u>Ecevit</u> , Denктаş, O. Yaşin, Makarios, NATO
U	Here/There: Greek Sector
E	War/Conflict: <u>Dead</u> , Conflict, Attack, Fight, Tension, Excess, <u>Guns</u> , <u>Enosis</u> , Eoka, Immigration, War, Operation, Resistance, Army, <i>Mehmetcik</i> (Turkish Soldiers), Peace Operation, Border, Negotiation

According to **Textual** representations, **Newspapers**; the most used main keywords of the texts are Us/Other: Greek and Turks, Turkish District, Greek District, Ethnic Layer: Turkey, Greek, Athens, and Politician: Ecevit, Here/There: Greek Sector and War/Conflict: Enosis, Dead, Guns in **1974** (table 23).

Table 24: Results of the textual representation of 2003

Type of IMAGES / TEXTUALS / NEWSPAPER	
T E C H N I Q U E	Newspaper Name: HALKINSEŞİ
	Newspaper year: 2003
	KEYWORD :
	Us/Other: Greek, <u>Turks</u> , <u>Turkey (TC)</u> , <u>AB (UN)</u> , Ankara, Cyprus
	Politician: <u>Denktaş</u> , <u>Erdoğan</u> , <u>Annan</u> , Gül, Verheungen
	War/Conflict: <u>Negotiation</u> , Transition, Gate, <u>Solution</u> , <u>Annan Plan</u>

According to **Textual** representations, **Newspapers**; the most used main keywords of the texts are Us/Other: Turks, Turkey and AB (UN), Politician: Denktaş, Erdoğan, Annan, War/Conflict: Negotiation, Annan Plan and Solution in **2003** (table 24).

Table 25: Results of the textual representation of 2008

Type of IMAGES / TEXTUALS / NEWSPAPER	
T E C H N I Q U E	Newspaper Name: HALKINSEŞİ
	Newspaper year: 2008
	KEYWORD :
	Us/Other: Rum, <u>Turkey (TC)</u> , <u>AB (UN)</u> , South Cyprus
	Politician: <u>Talat</u> , <u>Hristofyas</u> , <u>Papadopoulos</u>
	War/Conflict: <u>Lokmacı</u> , Gate, <u>Solution</u> , <u>Annan Plan</u> , <u>Cyprus Problem</u> , <u>Reunification</u> , <u>Negotiation</u>

According to **Textual** representations, **Newspapers**; the most used main keywords of the texts are Us/Other: Turkey (TC), AB (UN), and Politician: Talat, Hristofyas, Papadopulos, War/Conflict: Lokmacı, Solution, Cyprus Problem, Negotiation, Reunification in **2008** (table 25).

The Results of the Oral (In-depth Interview) Representation

The findings and the results of an other tool, **the in-depth interview** which is used for re-reading the city Nicosia. So the changes of the keywords over the time was shown in the tables:

RESULTS of the INTERVIEW KEYWORDS : THE MOST REPRESENTED WITH ITS TIME				
Before 1963	1963-1973	1974	1975-2002	2003-2010
WHOLE	DIVIDED	DIVIDED PROTECTOR	DIVIDED PROTECTOR	DIVIDED PROTECTOR RE-CONNECTION
Trust / Friendship	Fear Anxiety Protect	Security / Protector Fear	Imprisonment Different Culture	Homeland Fear from Street

The main keyword “Whole” is represented by ‘Trust/Friendship’ before 1963, than by the year, respectively it was changed to ‘Fear, Anxiety and Protect’, then to ‘Security/Protector and Fear’, then to ‘Imprisonment and ‘Different Culture’ and then to ‘Homeland and Fear from Street’.

RESULTS of the INTERVIEW KEYWORDS : THE MOST REPRESENTED WITH ITS TIME				
Before 1963	1963-1973	1974	1975-2002	2003-2010
CONTINUITY	DISCONTINUITY	DISCONTINUITY SECURITY	DISCONTINUITY SECURITY DESTRUCTION IMPRISONMENT	DISCONTINUITY SECURITY IMPRISONMENT RECONNECTION
Continuity (Social Unity)	Protector	Security/Protector	Discontinuity Imprisonment	Discontinuity (Half) Go Out Homeland

The ‘Continuity’ changed to first ‘Protector’, then ‘Security’ and at the end to ‘Discontinuity’.

RESULTS of the INTERVIEW KEYWORDS : THE MOST REPRESENTED WITH ITS TIME				
Before 1963	1963-1973	1974	1975-2002	2003-2010
ETHNIC LAYERS	ETHNIC LAYERS	ETHNIC LAYERS	ETHNIC LAYERS	ETHNIC LAYERS
Greeks / Turks / Armenians	Turks / Minority of Armenians	Turks	Turks / Turkey Families	Cyprus Turks Turkey Family Workers

The main keyword “Ethnic Layers” is represented by ‘Greeks/Turks/Armenians’ before 1963, than by the year, respectively it was changed to ‘Turks and minority of Armenians’, then to ‘Turks’, then to ‘Turks and Turkish Families’ and then to ‘Turkish Cypriots and Turkish Families and Workers’.

RESULTS of the INTERVIEW KEYWORDS : THE MOST REPRESENTED WITH ITS TIME				
Before 1963	1963-1973	1974	1975-2002	2003-2010
MINORITY / MAJORITY	MINORITY / MAJORITY US / OTHER	MINORITY / MAJORITY US / OTHER	MINORITY / MAJORITY US / OTHER	MINORITY / MAJORITY US / OTHER
Friendship	Greeks and Turks This Side/That Side	Greeks and Turks This Side/That Side Us and Other	Us and Others (Cypriots and Turkish People)	Us and Others (Cypriots and Turkish People)

The main keyword “Miority/Majority” is represented by ‘Friendship’ before 1963, than by the year, respectively it was changed to ‘Greeks / Turks and also This Side / That Side’, then to ‘Greeks / Turks, This Side / That Side and Us / Others’, then to ‘Us / Others (Cypriots/Turkish people)’ and then to ‘Us / Others (Cypriots/Turkish people)’.

RESULTS of the INTERVIEW KEYWORDS : THE MOST REPRESENTED WITH ITS TIME				
Before 1963	1963-1973	1974	1975-2002	2003-2010
LIVING IN A UNITY	LIVING IN A UNITY LIVING TERRITORIAL HERE / THERE	LIVING TERRITORIAL HERE / THERE	LIVING TERRITORIAL HERE / THERE	LIVING TERRITORIAL HERE / THERE
Living in a Unity, (our) Region	Living Territorial This Side / That Side	Living Territorial	Living Territorial Here / There This Side / That Side	Living Territorial Here / There This Side / That Side

The main keyword “Miority/Majority” is represented by ‘Friendship’ before 1963, than by the year, respectively it was changed to ‘Greeks / Turks and also This Side / That Side’, then to ‘Greeks / Turks, This Side / That Side and Us / Others’, then to ‘Us / Others (Cypriots/Turkish people)’ and then to ‘Us / Others (Cypriots/Turkish people)’.

Table 26: Some of the Results of the Interviews

RESULTS of the INTERVIEW KEYWORDS : THE MOST REPRESENTED WITH ITS TIME				
Before 1963	1963-1973	1974	1975-2002	2003-2010
SIMILARITY	SIMILARITY / DISSIMILARITY (Greeks/Turks)	DISSIMILARITY	SIMILARITY / DISSIMILARITY (Greeks/Turks)	SIMILARITY / DISSIMILARITY (Turks/Turkey Families)
No discrimination between Turks and Greeks	Difference in Societies (Turkish Society / Greek Society)	Difference in Societies (Turkish Society / Greek Society)	Cultural Difference (with Turkish Cypriots and Turkey Families)	Cultural Difference (with Turkish Cypriots and Turkey Families) and Discrimination between Turkish Cypriots and Turkey Families

RESULTS of the INTERVIEW KEYWORDS : THE MOST REPRESENTED WITH ITS TIME				
Before 1963	1963-1973	1974	1975-2002	2003-2010
PEACE / COMFORT	CONFLICT FEAR (between Greeks -Turks)	CONFLICT FEAR (between Greeks -Turks)	HAPPINESS ISOLATION UNHAPPINESS	HAPPINESS DESPERATION
Peace and Comfort with Happiness	Conflict Fear (of death) Lack of Confidence Strick Control	Security	First years; Security -Safe Happiness Then; Isolations-Economical Problems-Imprisonment	Wounded Desire to the Past Fear (from changeable population)

RESULTS of the INTERVIEW KEYWORDS : THE MOST REPRESENTED WITH ITS TIME				
Before 1963	1963-1973	1974	1975-2002	2003-2010
TRUST - FRIENDSHIP	FRIENDSHIP BEING OTHER (between Greeks -Turks)	BEING OTHER (between Greeks -Turks)	BEING OTHER	FRIENDSHIP BEING OTHER (between Turks and Turkey families)
Trust and Friendship	Friendship Being Others: Greeks, They, That Side, There, Two Communities	Being Others: Greeks, They, That Side, There, Two Communities	Being Others: Turkey Families and workers; They; The Other	Being Others: Turkey Families and workers; They; The Other Being Others: Greeks, They, That Side, There

The results of the interviews show that, there is a big difference between years. For example when it called Friendship, it is understood that Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots together in before 1963. But in between 1963 and 1974 it start to separate as ‘This side/that side’. With 1974 the separation felt sharply as ‘Us/Other’ between two sectors in Nicosia. Parallel to the division process Us= Turkish Cypriots but Other start to change from Greek Cypriot to Turkish Family (immigrated).

According to the interviews result, the space represented with “above fortress (hisar altı)” or “below fortress (hisar üstü)” before the year 1974. But after the division, the space represented over the border (green line) as “this-that side/other side (öteki taraf)”. It is observed that, the buffer-zone as a stronger wall changing over the role of city walls after 1974.

Chapter 5

CONCLUSION

The main aim of this thesis was to uncover and to re-read the urban layers of the divided Nicosia which give a direction to the socio-spatial changes of city. The boundary is the main component of these socio-spatial changes through the division process of Nicosia. In this context, the research tried to uncover the spatial dynamics over the division and through the division process in order to understand the city; how the division practices occur and what the sense of living in a divided city is. Furthermore, the thesis wants to underline the spatial impacts of division which create a mark on memory as a factor of power relations. Inspired from Barthes (Barthes, 1990) ‘city is a discourse and this discourse is a real language. It talks with its citizens and we talk the city we live in’, the thesis tried to establish a new alternative reading about Nicosia as a divided city through an alternative discussion platform in conceiving the relationship between the city, the individuals / social actors and the media archive.

The urbanisation process of Nicosia was investigated in the different academic works in different times (see chapter 2) and they were mentioned, it is an accommodation unit which was formed by the affection of different cultures was obtained. Cyprus was divided and segregated into two different countries in 1974; as *Republic of Cyprus* in the South sector and *Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus* in the North

sector which is a ‘de Facto’¹ government so that, the city structure of Nicosia changed into a fragmented capital as a result of political disputes and increased ethnical clashes regarding to this reflection of the social division to physical structure. The physical disruption, the changes of the social structure and the abandoned historical places and structures are the results of being divided. Between the years 1963-2010 the spatial changes in the sense of place and the sociological changes in the demographic structure could address as ‘segregation’; both a spatial and a social segregation in the city scale.

The border even if it is symbolic, represents an identity, determines and defines its boundary. Consequently it excludes “the others” who are not same or similar to it. In this context towards this process, the dividing in Nicosia is not only physically represented but also represented in the collective memory with different meanings and senses in a hidden, frozen time span over the –dead zone- that has emerged by physical dividing. The border do not become a part of inhabitants daily life either in a position of spatial or social, however trying to live in parallel with its existence, whenever they look from north sector, the border alter its sense and image over the time from “protector” to “isolate” and “safe” in the existence of daily life.

The Closed period includes a long term as; its first step was in 1974, which had the division itself. And at the beginning of the division, the border was defined as ‘protector’ for the north side and it has another meaning as ‘security’ after conflicts. The second step through the 1980’s, the Walled City started to be called with

¹ For more information of ‘De Facto’ see Özersay, K., 2009; ‘Yeni Uluslararası Mahkeme Kararları Işığında Kıbrıs’ı Yeniden Okumak’, İmaj Yayınevi.

‘destruction’, because of the buffer-zone itself and the abandoned territories which exist near the zone. After nearly 1988 the walled city was started to be called with ‘open air prison’ especially from the North part because of isolations. And finally this period includes as ‘here or there’.

All cities may rarely include different types of users from different cultures and races even identities, therefore cities could define as ‘space identity’. Nicosia hosted to different identities and ethnic structures from years as well. Maronites, English, Armenians and Jews beside the two major communities, Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots shared the island for a large number of years. After division of the island in 1974, the Turkish Cypriots and a large number of immigrants who have been settling from Turkey started to live at North Cyprus. However these cultural differences reflected directly in not only cultural experiences of daily life but also social, economical, political experiences of daily life. Accordingly the concepts of ‘others’, ‘urban locals’ and ‘local identity’ are genesis to a dilemma.

As mentioned before, this research reveals aspects of an emerging urban and social dynamics in Nicosia through the perspectives of individuals and media as to their environment. Hence, it emphasises that, different social actors guide us to experience the same city from different perspectives. Spaces, environments and relations constitute a tool for constructing the memories of what has been witnessed and experienced over time by the social actors who participated in the interviews as they remember and describe the past ‘the good old days’ with nostalgia. They refer to the period which was before the division (1974) with this description.

As Paasi mentioned, a 'boundary' shapes the background of social and political changes or social conflicts (Paasi, 2009). And in this context, there was always a boundary in Nicosia and as Halbwachs' memory definition which is rebirth over the space, the experimented and coded to memory, the space in Nicosia was changed depending to different boundaries constantly. The 'boundary' is the basic fragment of their acts and rhetoric of daily experience that live with the boundary for actors.

One of the major results of the research is, into Nicosia that is taken as an urban laboratory in the light of spatial and social data that is the boundary signifies sometimes security and sovereignty, and sometimes it is the fragmented meanings of social, cultural and economic whole.

In the case of Nicosia, sometimes the space was remembered as whole and undivided a unique place in memory, while at the same time the boundary represented the fortification walls that surround the space and was determined as defining an inside-outside (of the developed environment) of the city. But sometimes the space in memories is divided, and the Walled City changes from a centre position to an edge while, the boundary represents separation and conflict, for belonging to one side over the dead zone.

Nicosia Walled City create a representation with some keywords between media and social actors, as 'damaged buildings' in 1963, 'Buffer-zone' or 'Defence area' in 1974. These representations are changed to 'Ghost zone/ wounded/ abandoned/ ruin space' over the Buffer-zone in time. Also discourses of 'War' and 'Conflict' are created a political dialog over the media. By the time this dialog changed to the 'EU' discourse over the 'Buffer-zone' and 'Ghost zone' is determined.

Another result of the research is that the boundary which represents separation has a permeable form with opened gates and control points. Thus, socio-cultural structure of the boundary area has acquired new exceeded dimension. By the permeability of the divided boundary, it has been found that, the existed ruin walls have started to represent a social boundary among the city actors.

The historic Walled City of Nicosia was changed with the layers of time and those changes allow exploring all intangible rhetoric uttered by interviewees about what Nicosia represented. It can follow as;

- Before 1963 The walled city Nicosia expression as an wholesome entity, but today it speak of ‘dividedness’, and need for ‘protection’, ‘re-connection’. It’s ‘continuity’ speak of by ‘discontinuity’, ‘security’, ‘destruction’, and ‘re-connection’ in between 2003-2010.
- Nicosia Walled City had Greek Cypriots, Turkish Cypriots, Armenians, English, Maronites and Jews, but its population changed to Turkish Cypriots and Families and Workers from Turkey in the North sector in between 2003-2010.
- Before 1963 there was no rhetoric of ‘Minority’ or ‘Majority’ but in between 1963-1973 the rhetoric of ‘minority and majority’ started and both the Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots began to thinking in terms of ‘us and others’. Between 1975 and 2002 the interviewees spoke of *us/others* between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots and also between Turkish Cypriots and Turkey families and workers. But after 2003 and 2010 the interviewees began to see of *us/others* between Turkish Cypriots and Turkey families and workers.

- Between 1963 and 1973 the former condition of ‘living in a unity’ was changed to *living territorial* and the rhetoric of *here/there* started to be used. And this *living territorial* with *here/there* was enhanced by other turning points.
- Before 1974 social actors had ‘common identity’ but after division they had ‘separate identity’ (TRNC: Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus / RC: Republic of Cyprus). After opening some check points between 2003 and 2010 the interviewees’ *separate identity* evolved as TRNC / RC / TR (Turkish Republic). And also the interviewees began to speak of *local identity* as Cypriots and Turkish.
- For the period 1963 and 1973, the interviewees talk of ‘similarities/dissimilarities’ between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots. After opening some check points between 2003 and 2010, the interviewees speak of *similarities/dissimilarities* between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots, but of *similarities/dissimilarities* between Turkish Cypriots and Turkish worker families.

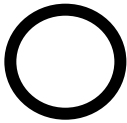
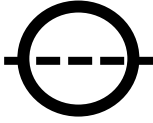
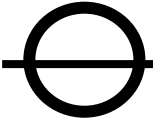
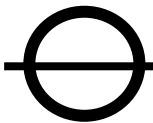
Discursive reading unveils the hidden layers of the identity issues of Turkish Cypriots. In this process, the terms of ‘others / self’, ‘in-between’, ‘fear’ and ‘segregation’ have been defined as the primary streamlines in the discourse of space for the re-reading of the divided city of Nicosia. These streamlines are derived from the analysis of the discourse of local actors. The interviews indicate a radical shift in the rhetoric of these social actors during the formation of the identity between ‘others’ and ‘self’. Furthermore, the reading reveals a radical difference in the collective memory of the Turkish Cypriots from ‘integration’ to ‘segregation’.

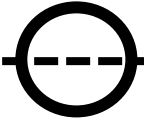
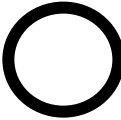
For example, the interviews yielded the following shifts:

- A shift in the rhetoric/description of feelings towards the Greeks with respect to/ community from ‘trust/friendship’ to ‘fear/protection’
- A shift in the rhetoric/description of the Greek ethnic group from ‘good neighbours’ to ‘others’
- A shift in the rhetoric/description of border from ‘protector/security’ to ‘exclusion/isolation’
- A shift in the rhetoric/description of us/other between Turkish Cypriots and ‘Turkish workers families’
- A shift in the rhetoric/description of the cultural differences between Turkish Cypriots and ‘Turkish workers families’
- A shift in the rhetoric/description of the walled city Nicosia from ‘homeland’ to ‘fear-land’

The border was not part of the daily lives of inhabitants either spatially or socially; however, over time, the border shifted from being viewed as a symbol of protection to a symbol of isolation in the daily lives of those within the border. Because the border symbolically represents an identity, it determines and defines its *boundary*. Consequently, this representation excludes “the others” who are not the same or similar to those within the border. In this context and within the prescription of this process, the division of Nicosia represents the collective memory not only in a physical sense but also with respect to different meanings and senses in a hidden, frozen time-span over the dead zone that emerged as a result of the physical division of the island.

Table 27: Changing Meaning of Historic Wall and Division Wall: The Shifting Boundaries

CHANGING MEANING of HISTORIC WALL and DIVISION WALL: The SHIFTING BOUNDARIES				
OPEN	BEFORE 1963		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The walled city Nicosia expression as an wholesome entity Population; Greek Cypriots, Turkish Cypriots, Armenians, English, Maronites and Jews Before 1963 there was no rhetoric of ‘Minority’ or ‘Majority’ 	<p>SPCAE: Urban Ruin ACTOR: Civil / Politician</p>
SEMI-CLOSED	1963-1973		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rhetoric of ‘minority and majority’ started The Turkish Cypriots had began to thinking in terms of ‘us and other’ for the Greek Cypriots. The former condition of ‘living in a unity’ was changed to <i>living territorial</i> and the rhetoric of <i>here/there</i> started to be used ‘similarities/dissimilarities’ between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots 	<p>SPCAE: Urban Ruin ACTOR: Civil / Politician POLITICIAN: Dr.Küçük, Makarios, Denktaş Us & Other: Motherland, Enosis, Turkish Community</p> <p>Enosia, Nicosia</p>
CLOSED	1974		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Before 1974 social actors had ‘common identity’ Buffer Zone represented security 	<p>SPCAE: Urban Defence /Political Arena ACTOR: Military / Politician POLITICIAN: Ecevit Us & Other: Greek and Turks, Turkish District / Greek District</p> <p>Enosis, Dead, Gun</p>
CLOSED	1974-2002		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Its population changed to Turkish Cypriots and Turkey Families. Between 1975 and 2002 the interviewees spoke of <i>us/other</i> between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots and also between Turkish Cypriots and Turkey families and workers. interviewees begin to speak of <i>local identity</i> as Cypriots and Turkish / Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots 	<p>SPCAE: Urban Buffer-Zone ACTOR: Civil / Politician POLITICIAN: Denktaş, Erdoğan, Annan Us & Other: Turks,Turkey, UN</p>

SEMI-OPEN	2003		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Its population changed to Turkish Cypriots and Turkey Families and Workers. • interviewees begin to speak of <i>local identity</i> as Cypriots and Turkish • similarities/dissimilarities between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots, but of similarities/dissimilarities between Turkish Cypriots and Turkish worker families. 	<p>SPCAE: Urban Buffer-Zone ACTOR: Civil POLITICIAN: Denktaş, Erdoğan, Annan Us & Other: Turks, Turkey, UN</p> <p>Negotiation, Solution, Annan Plan</p>
SEMI-OPEN	2003-2008		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Its expression as ‘dividedness’, and need for ‘protection’, ‘re-connection’. • The walled city Nicosia’s ‘continuity’ speak of by ‘discontinuity’, ‘security’, ‘destruction’, and ‘re-connection’. • 2003 and 2010 the interviewees began to see of us/other between Turkish Cypriots and Turkey families and workers. 	<p>SPCAE: Urban Buffer-Zone ACTOR: Civil / Politician POLITICIAN: Talat, Hristofyas, Papadopoulos Us & Other: Turkey, UN</p> <p>Negotiation, Solution, Lokmacı, Cyprus Problem, Reunification</p>

As a final remark, the space that was examined in this dissertation was found to be a tool for the construction of the memories and identities of the social actors rather than being formal architecture. Although the transformation of a space does not interfere with the stories or experiences of individuals, the different spatial stories guide us to experience and explore the same city from different perspectives. Hence, to create an alternative reading of a divided city and to unveil the intangible aspects of a divided city, one must re-read the space from the perspectives of different memories because the space is charged by the different meanings (Casaglia, 2009) and gains holistic meaning with its intangible, hidden layers.

Architecture has to evaluate the complex and dynamic uniqueness of the environment that is always in a changeable position. This dissertation is created a reading model through a divided city, Nicosia for understanding the socio-spatial environment. The model being developed within the scope of this dissertation targeted to be guideline for reading and understanding the layers of the division process of the socio-spatial and architectural environment in such divided cities.

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APPENDIX










Appendix A: Inventory of Videos and Photographes










1	Type of IMAGES / VISUALS / VIDEOS			
T E C H N I Q U E	Video Name: <i>Territorial Soldiers Patrol UN Buffer Zone Cyprus</i>			
	Video maker: <i>An Army News Team Production /Media and Comms HQ Land Forces / Crown Copyright</i>			
	Video year: <i>2009</i>			
	Adress: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=moYqkgkg53o&feature=related			
	Keywords: Buffer Zone: Ghost zone, Dead zone, Abandoned, Meaningless, Wounded, Unprotected.			
C O N T E N T S	TOOLS		Content District: <i>Buffer zone of Nicosia</i>	
			Content Year/s: <i>2009</i>	
				
	Ghost Zone	Dead Zone	Abandoned Streets with a Meaningless	
				
Traceses of Conflict / Wounded Buildings	Traceses of Conflict / Wounded Buildings	Unprotected		





2/1	Type of IMAGES / VISUALS / VIDEOS		
T E C H N I Q U E	Video Name: <i>Cyprus: Buffer Zone</i>		
	Video maker: <i>Narrator; Dr James Ker-Lindsay / Location Film; Simon James</i>		
	Video year: <i>unknown</i>		
	Adress: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=srbgzyXDGic&feature=PlayList&p=392E0BA80C95A729&playnext_from=PL&index=0&playnext=1		
	Keywords: Buffer zone, Border Elements, Divided. Buffer Zone: No man land, Dead Zone. Border Elements: Barrels, wall, wires, UN point, soldier Divided: Safety, Comfort, Security		
C O N T E N T S	TOOLS - 1		Content District: <i>Buffer zone of Nicosia</i> Content Year/s: <i>1974-2003</i>
	 <p data-bbox="432 1149 769 1211">Buffer zone: Dead Zone- no man land</p>	 <p data-bbox="793 1115 1121 1144">Border Elements: UN point</p>	 <p data-bbox="1193 1115 1474 1144">Border Elements: Wire</p>
	 <p data-bbox="451 1559 742 1588">Border Elements: Wires</p>	 <p data-bbox="804 1559 1110 1588">Border Elements: Barrels</p>	 <p data-bbox="1214 1559 1455 1588">Safety and Comfort</p>
	 <p data-bbox="443 1865 751 1895">Buffer zone: no man land</p>	 <p data-bbox="796 1865 1121 1928">Border Elements: Wall and soldier</p>	 <p data-bbox="1158 1865 1509 1895">Security, Safety and Comfort</p>



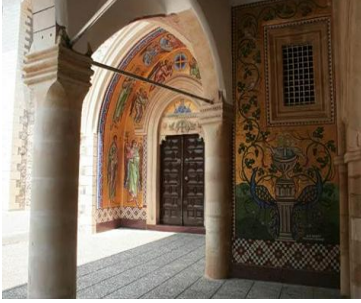



2/2	Type of IMAGES / VISUALS / VIDEOS		
T E C H N I Q U E	Video Name: <i>Cyprus: Buffer Zone</i>		
	Video maker: <i>Narrator; Dr James Ker-Lindsay / Location Film; Simon James</i>		
	Video year: <i>unknown</i>		
	Adress: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=srbgzyXDGic&feature=PlayList&p=392E0BA80C95A729&playnext_from=PL&index=0&playnext=1		
	Keywords: Buffer Zone, Border Elements Buffer Zone: Ghost Zone Border Elements: Wall, Barrels, Flags, soldiers, sacks		
C O N T E N T S	TOOLS - 2		Content District: <i>Buffer zone of Nicosia</i> Content Year/s: <i>1974-2003</i>
	 <p data-bbox="448 1021 727 1055" style="text-align: center;">Border Elements: Flags</p>	 <p data-bbox="831 987 1091 1021" style="text-align: center;">Elements: Wall, Sacks</p>	 <p data-bbox="1187 987 1481 1021" style="text-align: center;">Buffer zone: Ghost zone</p>
	 <p data-bbox="445 1406 730 1473" style="text-align: center;">Border Elements: Flags, soldiers, wall</p>	 <p data-bbox="807 1406 1110 1440" style="text-align: center;">Border Elements: Barrels</p>	 <p data-bbox="1187 1406 1481 1473" style="text-align: center;">Border Elements: Flags, soldiers, wall</p>










4 T E C H N I Q U E	Type of IMAGES / VISUALS / VIDEOS	
	Video Name: Cyprus 1974	
	Video maker: Yiannis and Stylianos	
	Video year: 2006	
	Adress: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iHQXNKus03Q&feature=related	
	Keywords: War / Conflict War / Conflict: Wounded, Soldier, destroyed, flag, captive	
C O N T E N T S	TOOLS	
	Content District: <i>Cyprus</i> Content Year/s: 1821-1974	
		
	War/Conflict: Wounded buildings, Soldier	War / Conflict: Soldiers, flag
		
	War / Conflict: Destroyed environment	War / Conflict: Captives and soldiers










5	Type of IMAGES / VISUALS / VIDEOS		
T E C H N I Q U E	Video Name: <i>Cyprus 1974-2007</i>		
	Video maker: <i>unknown</i>		
	Video year: <i>unknown</i>		
	Adress: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AjU4FE-chMo&feature=related		
	Keywords: Unique, being 'other', war / conflict. War / Conflict: fear, captive, soldier, destroyed.		
C O N T E N T S	TOOLS		Content District: <i>Cyprus</i> Content Year/s: <i>1974-2007</i>
			
	Famagusta, before conflict: Unique	Salamis Ruins: Unique	War: Destroyed
			
	War: Soldier	War: Fear	General view to Island / Unique
			
	War: Captives, soldiers, fear	War: Captive, soldier, fear	being 'other'




6	Type of IMAGES / VISUALS / VIDEOS		
T E C H N I Q U E	Video Name: <i>Cyprus_Turkish Invasion 1974</i>		
	Video maker: <i>Kourtembeu Hellas</i>		
	Video year: <i>2008</i>		
	Adress: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4lwdjhNWD40		
	Keywords: Unique, War / Conflict War / Conflict_: tank, captive, soldier, fear, wounded.		
C O N T E N T S	TOOLS		Content District: <i>Cyprus, Nicosia</i> Content Year/s: <i>1974</i>
	 <p data-bbox="437 1025 719 1059">War / Conflict: Soldiers</p>	 <p data-bbox="772 992 1125 1025">War / Conflict: Captives, Fear</p>	 <p data-bbox="1155 992 1511 1025">War / Conflict: Wounded city</p>
	 <p data-bbox="448 1319 707 1352">War / Conflict: Tanks</p>	 <p data-bbox="828 1352 1067 1386">War / Conflict: Fear</p>	 <p data-bbox="1214 1352 1453 1386">War / Conflict: Fear</p>
	 <p data-bbox="432 1718 727 1785">War / Conflict: Captives, soldiers, Fear</p>	 <p data-bbox="852 1729 1043 1762">Nicosia: Unique</p>	 <p data-bbox="1187 1729 1482 1796">War / Conflict: Captives, soldiers, Fear</p>

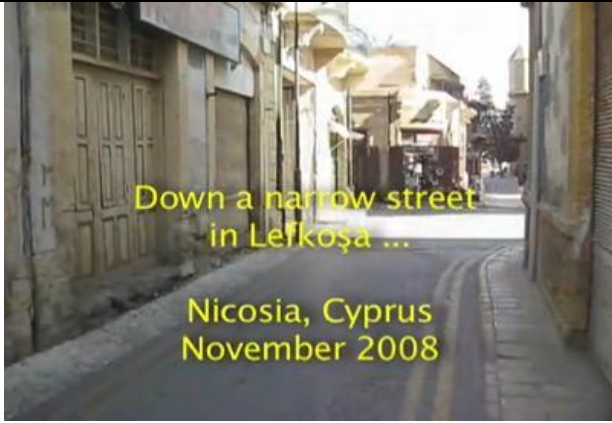



7	Type of IMAGES / VISUALS / VIDEOS	
T E C H N I Q U E	<p>Video Name: <i>Here at Home</i></p> <p>Video maker: <i>Stephen Nugent and Ioanna Karavela</i></p> <p>Video year: <i>2007</i></p> <p>Adress: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KU8acwrig34</p> <p>Keywords: Similarity / Dissimilarity</p>	
C O N T E N T S	TOOLS	<p>Content District: <i>Nicosia</i></p> <p>Content Year/s: <i>2004</i></p>
		 <p style="text-align: center;">Similarity / Dissimilarity</p>
	 <p style="text-align: center;">Similarity / Dissimilarity</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Similarity / Dissimilarity</p>









8	Type of IMAGES / VISUALS / VIDEOS		
T E C H N I Q U E	Video Name: <i>Cyprus The Island of Love</i>		
	Video maker: <i>Abercrombie, aqnetas@one.lt</i>		
	Video year: <i>2007</i>		
	Address: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dkFWSyeaWE4		
	Keywords: <i>Similarity / Dissimilarity, Uncontinuity, Divided, being other.</i>		
C O N T E N T S	TOOLS		Content District: <i>Nicosia</i> Content Year/s: <i>2007</i>
	 <p data-bbox="501 972 683 1003" style="text-align: center;">Divided Cyprus</p>	 <p data-bbox="815 1043 1102 1075" style="text-align: center;">Similarity / Dissimilarity</p>	 <p data-bbox="1262 999 1401 1030" style="text-align: center;">Being other</p>
	 <p data-bbox="517 1393 667 1424" style="text-align: center;">Uncontinuity</p>	 <p data-bbox="815 1532 1102 1563" style="text-align: center;">Similarity / Dissimilarity</p>	 <p data-bbox="1262 1429 1401 1460" style="text-align: center;">Being other</p>








9/1	Type of IMAGES / VISUALS / VIDEOS		
T E C H N I Q U E	Video Name: <i>A Divided Island – Cyprus</i>		
	Video maker: <i>Journeyman pictures</i>		
	Video year: <i>2008</i>		
	Adress: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xjKuexkCa5w		
	Keywords: War, Buffer zone, Border, Unique, Politician <u>War/Conflict:</u> Soldier, parachutes, Fear <u>Politician:</u> Denктаş, Klerides <u>Buffer zone:</u> Ghost Zone, abandoned, no man land. <u>Border Defining Elements:</u> Barbed Wire		
C O N T E N T S	TOOLS - 1		Content District: <i>Cyprus</i> Content Year/s: <i>1974-2004</i>
	 <p style="text-align: center;">War: Fear</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">War: Soldiers</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">War: parachutes</p>
	 <p style="text-align: center;">Politicians: Denктаş and Klerides</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Border: Barbed wire</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Unique: General view to Island</p>
	 <p style="text-align: center;">Buffer zone: Gost zone</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Buffer zone: Abandoned, gost zone</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Buffer zone: No man land</p>

9/2	Type of IMAGES / VISUALS / VIDEOS		
T E C H N I Q U E	Video Name: <i>A Divided Island – Cyprus</i>		
	Video maker: <i>Journeyman pictures</i>		
	Video year: 2008		
	Adress: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xjKuexkCa5w		
Keywords: Border, Buffer zone, Similarity/Dissimilarity, Power, being ‘other’. Border: Barbed wires, Checkpoint Buffer zone: Abandoned, gost zone Symbol of Power: Soldier			
TOOLS - 2		Content District: <i>Cyprus</i> Content Year/s: 1974-2004	
C O N T E N T S			
	Border: Barbed wires	Similarity/Dissimilarity: General view to Nicosia	Symbol of Power: Soldiers
			
Buffer zone: Abandoned	Buffer zone: Abandoned, gost zone	Buffer zone: Abandoned, gost zone	
			
Road, flag as symbol of being ‘others’	Border: Checkpoint	Similarity / Dissimilarity	

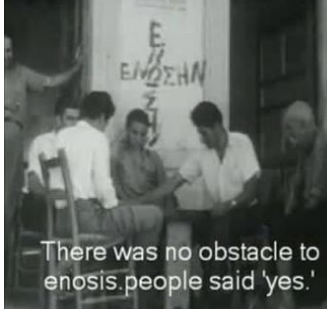








10	Type of IMAGES / VISUALS / VIDEOS	
T E C H N I Q U E	<p>Video Name: <i>Around Famagusta Gate</i></p> <p>Video maker: <i>unknown</i></p> <p>Video year: <i>2009</i></p> <p>Adress: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1hjHrJWwW48</p> <p>Keywords: Living Territorial</p>	
C O N T E N T S	TOOLS	<p>Content District: <i>Nicosia</i></p> <p>Content Year/s: <i>2009</i></p>
 <p>Traditional narrow streets: Living Territorial</p>		
 <p>Traditional buildings: Living Territorial</p>		
 <p>Traditional buildings: Living Territorial</p>		










11	Type of IMAGES / VISUALS / VIDEOS	
T E C H N I Q U E	Video Name: <i>Down A Narrow Street in Nicosia</i>	
	Video maker: <i>John Higgins</i>	
	Video year: <i>2008</i>	
	Adress: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XnymMY8dgg8	
	Keywords: Living Territorial	
C O N T E N T S	TOOLS	
	Content District: <i>Nicosia</i>	
	Content Year/s: <i>2008</i>	
	 <p style="text-align: center; color: yellow;">Down a narrow street in Lefkoşa ... Nicosia, Cyprus November 2008</p>	 <p style="text-align: center; color: yellow;">Down a narrow street in Lefkoşa ... Nicosia, Cyprus November 2008</p>
Living Territorial: A narrow street	Living Territorial: Bazaar area	
		
Living Territorial: Neglected buildings which near to buffer zone	Living Territorial: Dead-Live buildings which near to buffer zone as working space	










12	Type of IMAGES / VISUALS / VIDEOS		
T E C H N I Q U E	Video Name: <i>Nicosia_Cyprus</i>		
	Video maker: <i>Nocommenttv / Euro news</i>		
	Video year: <i>2008</i>		
	Address: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RRjhAx8K3kU&feature=related		
	Keywords: Re-connection, Us and Other, Symbol of Power, Exit / Entrance Re-connection: Lokmacı gate, Ledra Street Symbol of Power: Flags		
C O N T E N T S	TOOLS		Content District: <i>Nicosia / Lokmacı Gate</i> Content Year/s: <i>april 2008</i>
	 <p data-bbox="427 1048 753 1115" style="text-align: center;">Opening of Lokmacı Gate : Re-connection</p>	 <p data-bbox="807 1048 1133 1079" style="text-align: center;">Re-connection: Ledra Street</p>	 <p data-bbox="1260 1079 1426 1111" style="text-align: center;">Us and Other</p>
	 <p data-bbox="491 1469 683 1500" style="text-align: center;">Exit / Entrance</p>	 <p data-bbox="880 1469 1056 1500" style="text-align: center;">Re-connection</p>	 <p data-bbox="1200 1500 1484 1532" style="text-align: center;">Symbol of Power: Flags</p>
	 <p data-bbox="507 1845 673 1877" style="text-align: center;">Us and Other</p>	 <p data-bbox="880 1845 1056 1877" style="text-align: center;">Re-connection</p>	








13	Type of IMAGES / VISUALS / VIDEOS		
T E C H N I Q U E	Video Name: <i>The Opening of Ledra Street _Nicosia</i>		
	Video maker: <i>unknown</i>		
	Video year: <i>2008</i>		
	Adress: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9kHTYGHZJOY&feature=related		
Keywords: Re-connection, Us & Other, being others, Uncontinuty, exit/enterance			
TOOLS		Content District: <i>Nicosia /Ledra Gate</i> Content Year/s: <i>2008</i>	
C O N T E N T S			
	Re-connection	Us & Other	being 'others'
			
exit / entrance	being 'others'	Uncontinuty	
C O N T E N T S			
	Re-connection		










14	Type of IMAGES / VISUALS / VIDEOS	
T E C H N I Q U E	Video Name: <i>Green Line Tango</i>	
	Video maker: <i>unknown</i>	
	Video year: <i>unknown</i>	
	Adress: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wSeGzG3wHXQ&feature=related	
	Keywords: Re-connection, Exit / Entrance: Ledra Street	
C O N T E N T S	TOOLS	Content District: <i>Nicosia /Ledra Street</i> Content Year/s: <i>2008</i>
	 <p data-bbox="710 1176 1225 1205">Re-connection: No comment on Green line</p>	
	 <p data-bbox="702 1774 1233 1803">Exit / Entrance: No comment in Ledra Street</p>	







15/1	Type of IMAGES / VISUALS / VIDEOS		
T E C H N I Q U E	Video Name: <i>Re_Cyprus 1974_Cyprus truth-part 1</i>		
	Video maker: <i>unknown</i>		
	Video year: <i>2007</i>		
	Adress: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bAP7KuAfvWY		
	Keywords: War, Politician, Living in a unity Living in a unity: Local, Walled city War: Fear, tank, soldier, local Politician: Makarios, Sampson		
C O N T E N T S	TOOLS -1		Content District: <i>Cyprus</i> Content Year/s: <i>1963-1974</i>
	 <p>There was no obstacle to enosis people said 'yes.'</p>	 <p>after that a man appointed to the church in cyprus, named MAKARIOS</p>	 <p>2nd turn of the chess... by a ship named Saint George a military leader and guns came to the island -GRIVAS- in 1954</p>
	Living in a unity: Locals	Politician: Makarios	Politician: Military Leader Sampson
	 <p>political leader: "makarios"</p>	 <p>They began to attack english troops on the island</p>	 <p>and attacked...</p>
	Politician: Makarios	War: Soldiers and Locals	War: Fear
	 <p>after that english troops set a curfew on the island</p>	 <p>they were afraid of being attacked...</p>	 <p>this time the targets were turkish villages.in january, 1958</p>
	War: Tanks	Living in a unity: Locals	Living in a unity: Walled city










15/2	Type of IMAGES / VISUALS / VIDEOS		
T E C H N I Q U E	Video Name: <i>Re_Cyprus 1974_Cyprus truth-part 1</i>		
	Video maker: <i>unknown</i>		
	Video year: <i>2007</i>		
	Adress: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bAP7KuAfvWY		
	Keywords: War, Pressure, Politician, Migration, being others, fear, Living territorial. War: Migration, Soldier, Wounded, Fear Politician: Soldiers		
C O N T E N T S	TOOLS - 2		Content District: <i>Cyprus</i> Content Year/s: <i>1963-1974</i>
	 <p style="text-align: center;">War: Migration</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Migration</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">War: Soldiers</p>
	 <p style="text-align: center;">In april, 1967 greek army took over the government</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Politicians: Soldiers</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Pressure: No Solution</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">War: Wounded, Fear</p>
	 <p style="text-align: center;">Living territorial, Migration</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Being others, Fear</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Living territorial, Migration</p>





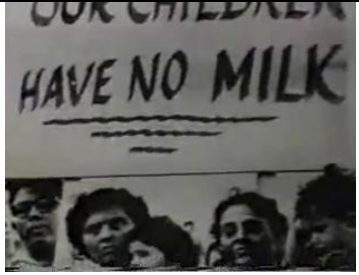


16/1	Type of IMAGES / VISUALS / VIDEOS			
T E C H N I Q U E	Video Name: <i>Re_Cyprus 1974_Cyprus truth-part 2</i>			
	Video maker: <i>unknown</i>			
	Video year: <i>2007</i>			
	Adress: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TIwBDP7WWrY&feature=watch_response_rev			
C O N T E N T S	TOOLS -1		Content District: <i>Cyprus</i> Content Year/s: <i>1963-1974</i>	
	 <p>then, 20.000 greek soldiers and guns were sent to the island.</p>	 <p>they set checkpoints...</p>	 <p>the houses, hit by greek mortars.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">War: Destroyed</p>	
	Pressure	Limited Field, us & other		
	 <p>the prime minister Bülent Ecevit went to London...</p> <p>Politicians: Bulent Ecevit</p>	 <p>the first offer about land ..</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Uncontinuty: First Dividing</p>	 <p>the second offer about land in which turkish society can rule</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Uncontinuty, Divided: The Green Line</p>	
	 <p style="text-align: center;">War: Battleships</p>	 <p>In July 20, 1974 UN Security Council held a meeting and armistice was declared.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Politicians: UN Security Council</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">War: Tanks</p>	










16/2	Type of IMAGES / VISUALS / VIDEOS		
T E C H N I Q U E	<p>Video Name: <i>Re_Cyprus 1974_Cyprus truth-part 2</i></p> <p>Video maker: <i>unknown</i></p> <p>Video year: <i>2007</i></p> <p>Adress: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TIwBDP7WwY&feature=watch_response_rev</p> <p>Keywords: War, Symbol of Power, Politician War: Wounded, destroyed, Soldiers and Locals, Battleship, guns Symbol of Power: Soldier, Flag Politician: Greece Prime Minister</p>		
C O N T E N T S	TOOLS - 2		<p>Content District: <i>Cyprus</i> Content Year/s: <i>1963-1974</i></p>
 <p><i>Greece Prime minister was a invited to usa.</i></p>	 <p><i>turkish army was stopped by us president, but greeks continue to attack.</i></p>	 <p><i>1600 turks were living there.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">War: Wounded</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Politician: Prime Minister</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">War: Soldiers, guns</p>		 <p style="text-align: center;">War: destroyed</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">War: Battleship</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Symbol of Power: Soldiers and Flags</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">War: Soldiers and Locals</p>			









17/ 1	Type of IMAGES / VISUALS / VIDEOS			
T E C H N I Q U E	Video Name: <i>20 years after Berlin wall fell_Nicosia remains divided</i>			
	Video maker: <i>AFPTV; A. Demaison, S. Wolf, R. Tompsett</i>			
	Video year: <i>2009</i>			
	Adress: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9NXSXT6RPG0			
	Keywords: Buffer zone, Border, Re-connection, Exit/Enterance, Limited field, Uncontinuity, Security Border: UN Wires Buffer zone: Gost zone, Wounded, Dead zone Re-connection: Lokmacı gate Exit/Enterance: Lokmacı Checkpoint			
C O N T E N T S	TOOLS		Content District: <i>Nicosia / Buffer zone</i> Content Year/s: <i>2009</i>	
				
	Buffer zone: Gost zone	Buffer zone: Wounded houses	Border: UN Wires	
				
	Limited Field: Soldiers' Observing Tower	Re-connection: Lokmacı gate	Exit / Entrance: Lokmacı Checkpoint	
				
	Buffer zone: dead zone	Buffer zone: Gost zone	Uncontinuity, Security	









17/ 2	Type of IMAGES / VISUALS / VIDEOS		
T E C H N I Q U E	Video Name: <i>20 years after Berlin wall fell_ Nicosia remains divided</i>		
	Video maker: <i>AFPTV; A. Demaison, S. Wolf, R. Tompsett</i>		
	Video year: <i>2009</i>		
	Adress: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9NXSXT6RPG0		
	Keywords: Buffer zone, Border, Here / There, Re-connection Buffer zone: Gost zone, ruins, Dead zone Border: The Last Divided Capital Nicosia Here / There: Nicosia Re-connection: Lokmacı axe		
C O N T E N T S	TOOLS - 2		Content District: <i>Nicosia / Buffer zone</i> Content Year/s: <i>2009</i>
			
	Buffer zone: Wounded zone	Buffer zone: Wounded	Border: The Last Divided Capital Nicosia
			
	Re-connection: Lokmacı axe	Here / There: Nicosia	Buffer zone: Gost zone










18/ 1	Type of IMAGES / VISUALS / VIDEOS		
T E C H N I Q U E	Video Name: <i>Modern history of Turks on the Island of Cyprus</i>		
	Video maker: <i>unknown</i>		
	Video year: <i>2008</i>		
	Adress: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f7KZRNmUEGY		
Keywords: War, Being 'other', Living Territorial, Here / There War: Fear, migration, wounded Being 'other': Religious Building Living Territorial: North Nicosia, Sarayönü Here / There: Market Place			
C O N T E N T S	TOOLS -1		Content District: <i>Cyprus</i> Content Year/s: <i>1974 and after 1974</i>
			
	Being 'other'	Living Territorial	Living Territorial
			
	Here / There: Market Place	War: Fear	War: Wounded house
			
	War: Parachutes	War: Migration	War: Wounded house






18/ 2	Type of IMAGES / VISUALS / VIDEOS		
T E C H N I Q U E	Video Name: <i>Modern history of Turks on the Island of Cyprus</i>		
	Video maker: <i>unknown</i>		
	Video year: <i>2008</i>		
	Adress: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f7KZRmUEGY		
	Keywords: Territorial Living, War, Open Air Prison, Politician Territorial Living: Social Houses, Road War: Native people, Fear, Soldiers, Guns Politician: Denктаş, Makarios		
C O N T E N T S	TOOLS - 2		Content District: <i>Cyprus</i> Content Year/s: <i>1974 and after 1974</i>
			
	Territorial Living: Social Houses	War: Soldiers, guns	War: Native people, Fear
			
	Politicians: Makarios	Open Air Prison: isolated living	Politicians: R. R. Denктаş
			
Territorial Living			








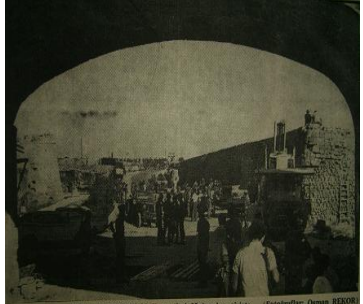

19/ 1	Type of IMAGES / VISUALS / VIDEOS			
T E C H N I Q U E	Video Name: <i>Leukosia (Nicosia)</i>			
	Video maker: <i>unknown</i>			
	Video year: <i>unknown</i>			
	Adress: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fJYnatfAJns			
	Keywords: Territorial Living, Here/There: Nicosia walled city			
C O N T E N T S	TOOLS - 1		Content District: <i>Nicosia</i> Content Year/s: <i>2007</i>	
				
	Territorial Living: Nicosia	Territorial Living: Nicosia from South	Territorial Living: South Nicosia	
				
	Territorial Living: Nicosia	Territorial Living: Nicosia	Territorial Living: Nicosia, Makarios Street	
				
	Territorial Living: Nicosia walled city	Here/There: Nicosia walled city	Territorial Living: Nicosia, a narrow street	








19/ 2	Type of IMAGES / VISUALS / VIDEOS		
T E C H N I Q U E	Video Name: <i>Leukosia (Nicosia)</i>		
	Video maker: <i>unknown</i>		
	Video year: <i>unknown</i>		
	Address: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fJYnatfAJns		
	Keywords: Territorial Living, Border, Being 'other' Territorial Living: Nicosia, Street Border: Barrel, Flag, Monument Being 'other': Museum, Religious Building		
C O N T E N T S	TOOLS - 2		Content District: <i>Nicosia</i> Content Year/s: <i>2007</i>
			
	Being 'other'	Territorial Living: Nicosia	Territorial Living: Nicosia
			
	Territorial Living: Nicosia	Territorial Living: Street	Border: Barrel
			
	Border: flags, monument	Being 'other': Museum	



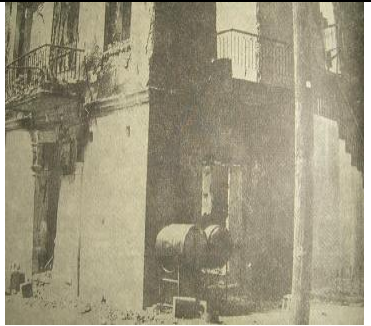


20	Type of IMAGES / VISUALS / VIDEOS		
T E C H N I Q U E	Video Name: <i>North Cyprus</i>		
	Video maker: <i>Ozan Huseyin</i>		
	Video year: <i>2006</i>		
	Adress: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8GDi7peh6qM		
	Keywords: Being 'other', Territorial Living, Unique, Here/There Being 'other': Religious Building, Flag, Caravanseria Territorial Living: Sarayönü, Kyrenia Gate Unique: Old Cyprus Here/There: Donkey, Turtle		
C O N T E N T S	TOOLS		Content District: <i>Cyprus</i> Content Year/s: <i>Before 63-2002</i>
			
	Being 'other'	Being 'other'	Territorial Living
			
	Territorial Living	Unique	Here/There
			
	Here/There	Being 'other', Symbol of Power: Flag	

1	Type of IMAGES / VISUALS / PHOTOGRAPHES		
T E C H N I Q U E	Photographe Origin: <i>Newspaper</i>		
	Name of Origin: <i>Halkin Sesi</i>		
	Photographes' (Newspapers') year: <i>1963</i>		
	Adress: <i>Halkin Sesi Archives, Nicosia</i>		
	Keywords: Politicians, War, Living in a unity, Common Field, Ethnic Layers Politicians: Makarios, Dr Kucuk, Denktas, Ecevit War: Ruin Ethnic Layers: Turk Students		
C O N T E N T S	TOOLS		
			
	Politicians: Makarios	Politicians: Dr. Kucuk	Politicians: R. Denktas
			
	Politicians: Bulent Ecevit	War: A wounded House	Ethnic Layers: Turk Students
			
	Living in a unity	Politicians: Makarios	Common Field

2	Type of IMAGES / VISUALS / PHOTOGRAPHERS		
T E C H N I Q U E	Photographie Origin: <i>Newspaper</i>		
	Name of Origin: <i>Halkın Sesi</i>		
	Photographes' (Newspapers') year: <i>1963</i>		
	Adress: <i>Halkın Sesi Archives, Nicosia</i>		
	Keywords: Ethnic Layer, Symbol of Power, Conflict, War Symbol of Power: Soldiers, guns, flag War: Migration Ethnic Layer: Turk Students Conflict: Damaged		
C O N T E N T S	TOOLS		
			
	Ethnic Layers: Turk Students Celebrations	Symbol of Power: Soldiers of Turkey	Conflict: Damaged store
			
	Symbol of Power: Soldiers, Flag of Turkey	War: Migration	


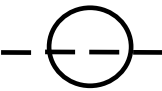
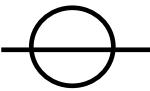
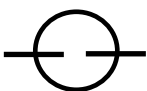
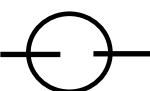
3	Type of IMAGES / VISUALS / PHOTOGRAPHES		
T E C H N I Q U E	Photographe Origin: <i>Newspaper</i>		
	Name of Origin: <i>Halkın Sesi</i>		
	Photographes' (Newspapers') year: <i>1974</i>		
	Address: <i>Halkın Sesi Archives, Nicosia</i>		
C O N T E N T S	TOOLS		
			
	War: Tanks and Soldiers	Politician: Bulent Ecevit	Politician: Osman Örek
			
	Symbol of Power: Soldiers, guns	Us&Other: Strike	War: Regional Defence
			
	Us&Other: Meeting	War: Turk Soldiers	War: A Ruin House

4	Type of IMAGES / VISUALS / PHOTOGRAPHS		
T E C H N I Q U E	Photographie Origin: <i>Newspaper</i>		
	Name of Origin: <i>Halkın Sesi</i>		
	Photographes' (Newspapers') year: <i>1974</i>		
	Adress: <i>Halkın Sesi Archives, Nicosia</i>		
	Keywords: War, Politician Politician: Klerides, Denктаş, Waldheim, Aga Han, War: UN, Captives, Defence, Soldiers, Migration, Missing-dead Locals		
C O N T E N T S	TOOLS		
			
	War: Defence of a group of Turks	War: UN Defence	War: Soldiers with the list of Captives
			
	Politicians: Klerides, Denктаş, Waldheim, Aga Han	War: Migration and Captives	
			
War: Missing-dead locals	War: Migration and Captives		



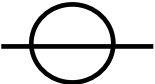


5 T E C H N I Q U E	Type of IMAGES / VISUALS / PHOTOGRAPHS		
	Photographie Origin: <i>Newspaper</i>		
	Name of Origin: <i>Halkin Sesi</i>		
	Photographes' (Newspapers') year: <i>1974</i>		
	Address: <i>Halkin Sesi Archives, Nicosia</i>		
Keywords: War, Being 'other' War: Wounded building Being 'other': Meeting			
C O N T E N T S	TOOLS		
			
	War: wounded building	War: wounded building	War: wounded building
			
	War: wounded building	Being 'other': Meeting	

Appendix B: Evaluation of the Pool for Videos & Photographes

PHOTOGRAPHERS: How were the Keywords defined?

	OPEN	SEMI-CLOSED	CLOSED	SEMI-OPEN	
Specific Times of Nicosia	Before 1963	1963	1974	2003, 2008	After 2008
Shape of Historic Wall & Buffer zone of Nicosia					
	Symbol and Image of City		Symbol of Identity		
Symbol of Power		Soldiers			
		Guns			
		Flag			
War			Migration		
			Wounded XXXX		
			Soldier X		
		Ruins	Tanks		
		Migration	Ruin		
			Defence X		
			UN X		
			Captives X Missing-Dead Locals		
Politician		Makarios	Osman Orek		
		Denktas	Bulent Ecevit		
		Dr Kucuk X	Denktas X		
		Bulent Ecevit	Waldheim		
			Aga Han		
			Klerides		
Us & Other			Meeting		
			Strike		
Ethnic Layers		Turk Students X			
Universal		Airplane			
Share Field		Anadol			
Conflict		Damaged			

VIDEOS: How were the Keywords defined?

	OPEN	SEMI-CLOSED	CLOSED	SEMI-OPEN	
Specific Times of Nicosia	Before 1963	1963	1974	2003, 2008	After 2008
Shape of Historic Wall & Buffer zone of Nicosia					
	Symbol and Image of City		Symbol of Identity		
Buffer Zone			Dead-end Streets	Unowned	Ghost streets X
			UN X	Demolished	UN
			Barrels	UN	Emptiness
			No man land		birds
			Dead - Live Zone	Dead zone	Ruin X
			Meaningless	Meaningless	lokamcı axe
			Wounded	Wounded X	
			Ghost Zone X	Ghost zone	
			Border		
Border Defining Elements			Wall	Wall	Checkpoint, Observe tower
			Wires X	Wires	
			Barrels	Barrels X	UN Wires
			UN Point	UN Point	The Last Divided Capital
			Flags	Flags X	
				Monument	
Symbol of Power			Soldier XX	EU	
			Flag		
A vital trace				Traditional street X	Donkey
				traditional space X	Turtle
				Flowers	
		Wounded	Wounded XXX		
			missing		

War		SoldierXX	Soldier XXXXXXXX		
		destroyed	Destroyed X		
		flag	flag		
		local	Captive XX		
		cry	Cry X		
		Conflict XX	wreckage		
			Tank XXX		
			Parachute		
			Ruins		
			Checkpoint		
			Battleship X		
		run a way			
		Locals X			
		Migration X			
being 'other'				flag	
Politician		Makarios	Denktas X		
		Sampson	Klerides		
			Bulent Ecevit		
			UN		
			Makarios		
			Greece Prime Minister Soldiers X		
Living Side by Side	Walled city				
	Local				
Living Territorial			Social Houses	abonded streets X	
			Road	Dead-live building	
				North Nicosia	
				Cul-de-sac	
				Nicosia walled city	
				Sarayönü X	
Union Point				Flag	
				Nicosia walled city	
				Ledra Street X	
				transition	
				crowded monument	
Re-connection				Lokmacı gate	
				crowded	
				transition	
				Flag	
			Local		
Us & Other				Nicosia walled city	
				Religious building XXX	

				Flag	
Exit / Entrance	Kyrenia Gate			Ledra Street	
Ethnic Layers		Migration			
Minority / Majority		Solution/NoSolution			
Interruption			dividing Green Line		
Here / There				Market Place	Nicosia
				Nicosia walled city	
Unique	Old Cyprus				

Appendix C: Representation of the Actor & the Place relations in

Visuals

VIDEOS / PHOTOGRAPHES: How were the relation of the actors and the representation of the 'Keywords Defining' in the visuals?

1. ACTORS:

Politician: P Military: M Civil: C No Actor: N

Probabilities: P, M, C, N, P/M, P/C, M/C, P/M/C






2. SPACE CONTEXT:

War: W Urban / Street: US Military: Mt Urban / Buffer Zone: UB

Probabilities: W, US, Mt, UB, W/US, W/Mt, W/UB, US/Mt, US/UB, Mt/UB

3. YEARS:

Before 1963: R1 1963: R2 1974: R3 2003/2008: R4 After 2008: R5

	OPEN	SEMI-CLOSED	CLOSED	SEMI-OPEN	SEMI-OPEN	
Specific Times of Nicosia	Before 1963	1963	1974	2003, 2008	After 2008	
Shape of Historic Wall & Buffer zone of Nicosia						
	Symbol and Image of City		Symbol of Identity			
Buffer Zone	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	
Keyword:			Dead zone	Demolished	Empty	Gost street
Actor:			N	N	N	N
Space:			UB	UB	UB	US/UB
Keyword:			No man land	Abonded	Abonded	Ruin
Actor:			N	M	N	M
Space:			UB/Mt	UB	UB	UB
Keyword:				Unowned	UN Soldier	UN Soldier
Actor:				N	M	M
Space:				UB	UB	UB
Keyword:				Meaningles	Abonded	Emptynes
Actor:				M	N	N
Space:				UB	UB	UB
Keyword:				Wounded		Birds

Actor:					N		N
Space:					W/UB		UB
Keyword:					Ghostzone	Ghostzone	Lokmaci Gate
Actor:					N	N	C
Space:					US	UB	US/UB
Border Defining Elements	R1	R2	R3		R4		R5
Keyword:			Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barbed Wires	Checkpoint
Actor:			N		N	N	C/M
Space:			UB		US/UB	UB	US/UB
Keyword:			Wall		Wall	Checkpoint	Observe Tower
Actor:			N		N	C	M
Space:			US		US/UB	US	UB
Keyword:			Wires		Flags		UN Wires
Actor:			C		N		N
Space:			US		US/UB		UB
Keyword:			UN Point		Barbed Wires		The Last Divided Capital
Actor:			N		N		N
Space:			UB		US/UB		UB
Symbol of Power	R1	R2	R3		R4		R5
Keyword:			Soldier	Flag	EU Flag	Soldier	
Actor:			M	-	N	M	
Space:			Mt	-	N	Mt	
Keyword:			Soldier	Flag			
Actor:			M	M			
Space:			US	US			
A vital trace	R1	R2	R3		R4		R5
Keyword:					traditional space	Traditional street	Turtle
Actor:					N	N	Donkey
Space:					US	US	
War	R1	R2	R3		R4		R5
Keyword:		Wounded	Wounded	Wreckage			
Actor:		C	M	N			
Space:		US	W/US	W/US			
Keyword:		flag	Soldier	Cry			
Actor:		destroyed	M	C			
Space:		cry	W	W			
Keyword:		Conflict	Destroyed	Tank			
Actor:		C	N	M			
Space:		US	US/W	W/Mt			
Keyword:		Tank	Flag	Soldier			
Actor:		M	M	M			

Space:		US	W/Mt	W			
Keyword:		Soldier	Captive	Captive			
Actor:		M/C	M	C			
Space:		US	W/Mt	W/Mt			
Keyword:		local	Captive	Wounded			
Actor:		C/M	M/C	N			
Space:		US	W/Mt	W/US			
Keyword:		Migration	Tank	Cry			
Actor:		C	M	C			
Space:		US	W/US	US			
Keyword:		Soldier	Captive	run a way			
Actor:		M/C	M/C	C			
Space:		US	W/Mt	US			
Keyword:		Ruins	Soldier	Parachute			
Actor:		N	M	M			
Space:		US/W	US	W			
Keyword:		Locals	Migration	Check point			
Actor:		M/C	C	C/M			
Space:		US/W	US	US			
Keyword:			Battleship	Demolished			
Actor:			M	N			
Space:			US/W	US/W			
Keyword:			Ruins	Tank			
Actor:			N	M			
Space:			US	W/US			
Keyword:			Battleship	Migration			
Actor:			M	C			
Space:			W	US/W			
Keyword:			Conflict	Wounded			
Actor:			C	N			
Space:			US/W	W/US			
being 'other'	R1	R2	R3		R4		R5
Keyword:					flag	Religious Building	
Actor:					N	N	
Space:					US	US	
Politician	R1	R2	R3		R4		R5
Keyword:		Sampson	Denktas	Klerides	Denktas		
Actor:		C	P	P	P/C		
Space:		US	-	-	-		
Keyword:		Makarios	Soldiers	Soldier			

				s		
Actor:		P/C	M	M		
Space:		US	Mt	Mt		
Keyword:			Bulent Ecevit	UN		
Actor:			P/C	P		
Space:			US	US		
Keyword:			Makarios	Greece Prime Minister		
Actor:			P	P		
Space:			-	US		
Living Side by Side	R1	R2	R3		R4	R5
Keyword:	Local	Local				
Actor:	C	C				
Space:	US	US				
Keyword:	Walled city					
Actor:	N					
Space:	US					
Living Territorial	R1	R2	R3		R4	R5
Keyword:			Social Houses		Abandoned streets	
Actor:			N		C	
Space:			US		US	
Keyword:			Sarayonu	Road	Dead-live building	
Actor:			C	C	C	
Space:			US	US	US	
Keyword:			North Nicosia		Nicosia walled city	
Actor:			C		C	
Space:			US		US	
Union Point	R1	R2	R3		R4	R5
Keyword:					Flag	Ledra Street
Actor:					C	C
Space:					US/UB	US
Keyword:					Nicosia walled city	Monument
Actor:					C	C/M/P
Space:					US/UB	US/UB
Keyword:					Transition	Crowded
Actor:					C/M/P	C/M/P
Space:					US/UB	US/UB
Re-connection	R1	R2	R3		R4	R5
Keyword:					Lokmacı gate	
Actor:					C/M/P	

Space:				US/UB		
Keyword:				Crowded	Flag	
Actor:				C/M/P	C/M/P	
Space:				US/UB	US/UB	
Keyword:				Transition	Local	
Actor:				C/M/P	C	
Space:				US/UB	US/UB	
Us & Other	R1	R2	R3	R4		R5
Keyword:			Religious building	Religious building		
Actor:			N	N		
Space:			US	US		
Keyword:				Nicosia walled city		
Actor:				N		
Space:				US		
Keyword:				Religious building		
Actor:				N		
Space:				US		
Exit / Entrance				R4		
Keyword:	Kyrenia Gate			Ledra Street		
Actor:				C		
Space:				US/UB		
Ethnic Layers	R1	R2	R3	R4		R5
Keyword:		Migration				
Actor:		C				
Space:		US				
Minority / Majority	R1	R2	R3	R4		R5
Keyword:		No Solution				
Actor:		N				
Space:		N				
Interruption	R1	R2	R3	R4		R5
Keyword:			dividing			
Actor:			N			
Space:			N			
Keyword:			Green Line			
Actor:			N			
Space:			N			
Here / There	R1	R2	R3	R4		R5
Keyword:				Market Place		Nicosia
Actor:				C		N
Space:				US		US
Keyword:				Nicosia walled city		
Actor:				C		
Space:				US		

Appendix D: Inventory of the Textual documents

Type of IMAGES / TEXTUALS / NEWSPAPER	
T E C H N I Q U E	<p>Newspaper Name: HALKINSESİ</p> <p>Newspaper year: 2008</p> <p>KEYWORD: Us/Other: Turkey, AB (UN), Greece, Greek Politician: Babacan War/Conflict: Soldier Daily: Religious, Turban</p>
	TOOLS
	C O N T E N T S

Type of IMAGES / TEXTUALS / NEWSPAPER

Newspaper Name: HALKINSESİ

Newspaper year: 2008

KEYWORD :

Us/Other: Cyprus, AB (UN), Greek Cypriots

Politician: Talat, Barroso

War/Conflict: Solution, Cyprus problem

TOOLS

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Type of IMAGES / TEXTUALS / NEWSPAPER

Newspaper Name: HALKINSESİ

Newspaper year: 2008

KEY WORD :
Us/Other: Greek Cypriots (Rum), KKTC (TRNC)
Politician: Government, community

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Type of IMAGES / TEXTUALS / NEWSPAPER

TECHNIQUE

Newspaper Name: HALKINSESİ

Newspaper year: 2008

KEYWORD:
Us/Other: Turkey
Politician: Bush
War/Conflict: decision, negotiation

TOOLS

CONTENTS



Type of IMAGES / TEXTUALS / NEWSPAPER

TECHNIQUE	Newspaper Name: HALKINSESİ
	Newspaper year: 2008
	KEYWORD: Us/Other: Ankara, Turkish flag Politician: Talat
TOOLS	
CONTENT	

Type of IMAGES / TEXTUALS / NEWSPAPER

Newspaper Name: HALKINSESİ

Newspaper year: 2008

KEYWORD:
Us/Other: South sector
War/Conflict: solution

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Type of IMAGES / TEXTUALS / NEWSPAPER

TECHNIQUE

Newspaper Name: HALKINSESİ

Newspaper year: 2008

KEYWORD :

Us/Other: South Cyprus, South, Rum

Politician: Papadopoulos, Putin, Kasulidis

TOOLS

CONTENT



Type of IMAGES / TEXTUALS / NEWSPAPER

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Newspaper Name: HALKINSESİ

Newspaper year: 2008

KEYWORD:

Us/Other: KKTC (TRNC), AB (UN), Rum

Politician: Babacan

War/Conflict: expansion

TOOLS

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Type of IMAGES / TEXTUALS / NEWSPAPER

Newspaper Name: HALKINSESİ

Newspaper year: 2008

KEYWORD :

Us/Other: Turkey, AB (UN), Rum, Ankara

War/Conflict: Trust

Daily: Turban

TOOLS



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Type of IMAGES / TEXTUALS / NEWSPAPER

T E C H N I Q U E	Newspaper Name: HALKINSESİ
	Newspaper year: 2008
	KEY WORD : Us/Other: Turkey, AB (UN), KKTC (TRNC) Politician: Schröder, Turgay Avcı War/Conflict: Soldier, Cyprus problem, 1974, divided island

TOOLS

C O N T E N T S	 <p>Schröder'den işbirliği önerisi</p>	 <p>"AB bölünmüş Ada istemiyor"</p>	 <p>Turgay Avcı Lordlar Kamarası'nda konuştu</p>
	 <p>"KKTC'DEN ASKER ÇEKİLMEZ"</p>	 <p>"KOSOVA EMSALDİR"</p>	 <p>"Kıbrıs olayları 1974'te sonlanmıştır"</p>

Type of IMAGES / TEXTUALS / NEWSPAPER

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Newspaper Name: HALKINSESİ

Newspaper year: 2008

KEYWORD :

Politician: Talat

War/Conflict: Isolations, Process, reunification, negotiaition

TOOLS

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Type of IMAGES / TEXTUALS / NEWSPAPER

TECHNIQUE

Newspaper Name: HALKINSESİ

Newspaper year: 2008

KEYWORD:

Us/Other: Turkey

Politician: Hristofyas, Papadopoulos, AKP

War/Conflict: Process, Turkish Soldier

TOOLS

CONTENTS



Type of IMAGES / TEXTUALS / NEWSPAPER

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Newspaper Name: HALKINSESİ

Newspaper year: 2008

KEYWORD:
Politician: Hristofyas, Annan
War/Conflict: Meeting, Annan Plan

TOOLS

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Halkın Sesi
 AKP'ye kapatma davası
 Gül'ün KKTC sevinci!
Hristofyas Annan Plan'na set çektil

Halkın Sesi
 Doğumunun 102. Yılı
 3 sabah panel var

Halkın Sesi
 "Talat EOKA'cılardan medet mi umuyor?"
BULUŞMA 21 MART'TA
 İstanbul'da derbise sayıldı

Halkın Sesi
 Yeni Çare Bakan Mustafa Çökten
 Kıbrıs Rumlar 2008'de çözüm öngörüyor
"LAÜ kötü yönetiliyor"

Halkın Sesi
 Hüdaoglu: Başın devlet işi çarpık
 Çiçek iki devlet vurgusunu yineledi
 Pertev'den 8 Temmuz uyarısı

Halkın Sesi
 YDÜ'DEN DEV SAĞLIK YATIRIMI
 Türkiye'den KKTC'ye 790 milyon YTL yardım
 Antepçiler Kıbrıs'ta çatıştı

Type of IMAGES / TEXTUALS / NEWSPAPER

Newspaper Name: HALKINSESİ

Newspaper year: 2008

KEYWORD :

Us/Other: Ankara, Atina, Turkey

Politician: Hristofyas, Talat, BM (UN)

War/Conflict: Solution, Process, Protesto

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Halkın Sesi

Ankara ile Atina çözümünden umutlu

"Çözüm için fırsat penceresi açıldı" Bakan Dışişleri Bakanı İlker Başbuğ, Atina'da düzenlenen 2008 yılının ikinci yarısının açılış toplantısında yaptığı konuşmada, "Çözüm süreci için fırsat penceresi açıldı" dedi. Başbuğ, "Çözüm süreci için fırsat penceresi açıldı" dedi. Başbuğ, "Çözüm süreci için fırsat penceresi açıldı" dedi.

Nami-Yakovu'yla çarşamba günü buluşuyor

Halkın Sesi

"Hristofyas, muhatabın Türkiye değil"

Bayan Aver'dan kadımlara vurgusu

Süheyla Küçük, kadına şiddetle dikkat çekti

Vehbi'nin yerine Gökmen

Ne ceset var, ne de vurulan!

HALKIN SESİ'ne onur ödülü

Halkın Sesi

Talat, BM'den girişim bekliyor

Suayr Güneş

Vehbi istifa etti, Gökmen geliyor

Ceset tayfaya mı ait?

Halkın Sesi

Ankara'da 'yeni süreç' zirvesi

Hristofyas da 8 Temmuz'a sarıldı

Artış yoksa, grev var!

CTP'den yeni süreç ziyaretleri

Erdoğan'la Sakıncıların sorumuna CTP

Kabarı masaya yatırılıyor

Partilere hâkî verdi

Sarılar Oksijenin kızıları çözüyor

Ban Ki Moon Kıbrıs'la yakından ilgileniyor

Halkın Sesi

Beş sendika "eylem" dedi

3-2 Fenerbahçe

VDÜ'den 4 günlük greve atma rehin

Görüşme olumlu geçmedi

Anlaşmazlıklar giderilmedi iddiası

"En sert cezai işleri yapacağız"

Sır perdesi çözülemedi

Kim doğru söylüyor?

Halkın Sesi

ÇALIŞMA SAATLERİNDE KAVGA BÜYÜYOR

Hristofyas'tan Lokmacı oyalaması

Yasal süreç hareketsiz

Bakan çıkartıldı

UBP'den Kıbrıs'a mürtesi

Çukurova Herkesin açtığı yarılmaya göre uzandı

Rumlar KKTC'deki mallarını statülecek

Type of IMAGES / TEXTUALS / NEWSPAPER

Newspaper Name: HALKINSESİ

Newspaper year: 2008

KEY WORD :

Us/Other: Ankara, Atina, Rum

Politician: Talat, Hristofyas

War/Conflict: Lokmacı Gate, Soldier, Peace, Hope, Fear

TOOLS



Type of IMAGES / TEXTUALS / NEWSPAPER

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Newspaper Name: HALKINSESİ

Newspaper year: 2008

KEYWORD :

Us/Other: Rum, Cyprus

Politician: Talat, Hristofyas

War/Conflict: Lokmacı, political equality, solution

TOOLS

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Type of IMAGES / TEXTUALS / NEWSPAPER

Newspaper Name: HALKINSESİ

Newspaper year: 2008

KEY WORD :
Us/Other: Rum, Turkey
Politician: Hristofyas
War/Conflict: Solution, agreement

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Type of IMAGES / TEXTUALS / NEWSPAPER

Newspaper Name: HALKINSESİ

Newspaper year: 2008

KEY WORD :

Us/Other: KKTC (TRNC), Ankara, South Cyprus

Politician: Hristofyas, Talat, Erdoğan

War/Conflict: Solution

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Type of IMAGES / TEXTUALS / NEWSPAPER

Newspaper Name: HALKINSESİ

Newspaper year: 2008

KEYWORD :
Us/Other: Rum
Politician: Hristofyas
War/Conflict: Protesto, Lokmacı

TOOLS



Type of IMAGES / TEXTUALS / NEWSPAPER

TECHNIQUE

Newspaper Name: HALKINSESİ

Newspaper year: 2008

KEYWORD:
Us/Other: two side
Politician: Talat, Hristofyas, Papadopoulos

TOOLS

CONTENT

The image displays six front pages of the newspaper 'Halkın Sesi' (The Voice of the People), arranged in a 2x3 grid. Each page features a main headline, a photograph of a politician, and a financial table at the bottom. The headlines are in Turkish and Greek, reflecting the newspaper's focus on the Cyprus issue and regional politics. The pages are dated from early 2008.

Type of IMAGES / TEXTUALS / NEWSPAPER

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Newspaper Name: HALKINSESİ

Newspaper year: 2008

KEYWORD:
Us/Other: Turkey
Politician: Hristofyas

TOOLS

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Type of IMAGES / TEXTUALS / NEWSPAPER

Newspaper Name: HALKINSESİ

Newspaper year: 2008

KEYWORD :
Us/Other: Rum

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Type of IMAGES / TEXTUALS / NEWSPAPER

Newspaper Name: HALKINSESİ

Newspaper year: 2003

KEYWORD :

Politician: Klerides, Gül, Erdoğan

Us/Other: Turkish Sector, T.C (Turkey)

TOOLS

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Type of IMAGES / TEXTUALS / NEWSPAPER

T E C H N I Q U E	Newspaper Name: HALKINSESİ
	Newspaper year: 2003
	KEYWORD : Us/Other: Turkey Politician: Denktaş, Şener, Hasipoğlu, Government

TOOLS

C O N T E N T S			
			

Type of IMAGES / TEXTUALS / NEWSPAPER

T E C H N I Q U E	<p>Newspaper Name: HALKINSESİ</p>
	<p>Newspaper year: 2003</p>
	<p>KEYWORD : Us/Other: Ankara Politician: Gül, Government, parliament, negotiation</p>

TOOLS

C O N T E N T S	 <p>Halkın Sesi Gül: Görüşmelerin yeniden başlamasını destekliyoruz</p> <p>■ Türkiye Devleti Ankara ve... ■ Gül: Görüşmelerin yeniden başlamasını destekliyoruz... Başkentte son mitingler BDH ve DP'den</p>	 <p>Halkın Sesi Kaderimizi belirliyoruz</p> <p>■ Erdoğan'ın... ■ AB... ■ OSSE... ■ Rum... ■ AB... Türk Bankası LTD</p>	 <p>Halkın Sesi Meclis kilitlendi</p> <p>■ Dışişleri... ■ CDP... ■ DP... ■ UBP... ■ MBP... Türk Bankası LTD</p>
	 <p>Halkın Sesi İşte vekillerimiz</p> <p>■ Seçim... ■ Halkın... Türk Bankası LTD</p>	 <p>Halkın Sesi Ankara ile ortak plân</p> <p>■ Erdoğan... ■ Ziraat... ■ Bakan... ■ Erdoğan... Türk Bankası LTD</p>	 <p>Halkın Sesi Ulusal hükümet arayışı</p> <p>■ Cumhurbaşkanı... ■ Cumhurbaşkanı... ■ Cumhurbaşkanı... Türk Bankası LTD</p>

Type of IMAGES / TEXTUALS / NEWSPAPER

T E C H N I Q U E	Newspaper Name: HALKINSESİ
	Newspaper year: 2003
	KEYWORD : Us/Other: Turkey, KKTC(TRNC), AB (UN) Politician: Weston, Denктаş, Erođlu, Amerika, Şahin, The Plan of Annan War/Conflict: Solution, Negotiation, Annan plan

TOOLS

C O N T E N T S			
			

Type of IMAGES / TEXTUALS / NEWSPAPER

T E C H N I Q U E	Newspaper Name: HALKINSESİ
	Newspaper year: 2003
	KEYWORD : Us/Other: Turkey, Ankara Politician: Community, Gül, Annan Plan War/Conflict: Solution, Negotiation, Annan plan

TOOLS

C O N T E N T S			

Type of IMAGES / TEXTUALS / NEWSPAPER

T E C H N I Q U E	Newspaper Name: HALKINSESİ
	Newspaper year: 2003
	KEYWORD : Us/Other: Turkey, Maraş, BM (UN), Greek, Islam Politician: Powell, Erdoğan, Annan Plan, Verheugen War/Conflict: Solution, Negotiation, Annan plan, Correspondence

TOOLS

C O N T E N T S			
			

Type of IMAGES / TEXTUALS / NEWSPAPER

T E C H N I Q U E	<p>Newspaper Name: HALKINSESİ</p>
	<p>Newspaper year: 2003</p>
	<p>KEYWORD : Us/Other: Greek Politician: Erdoğan, Annan Plan, Government War/Conflict: Solution, Negotiation, Annan plan</p>

TOOLS

C O N T E N T S			

Type of IMAGES / TEXTUALS / NEWSPAPER

T E C H N I Q U E	<p>Newspaper Name: HALKINSESİ</p>
	<p>Newspaper year: 2003</p>
	<p>KEYWORD : Us/Other: Turkey, South Cyprus, PKK Politician: Erdoğan, Denktaş, citizen, government, syndicate War/Conflict: War, Plan, Negotiation</p>

TOOLS

C O N T E N T S			
			

Type of IMAGES / TEXTUALS / NEWSPAPER

T E C H N I Q U E	Newspaper Name: HALKINSESİ
	Newspaper year: 2003
	KEYWORD : Us/Other: Write, Güzelyurt, Turkish soldiers, Turkish Land Politician: Weston, Denктаş, Verheugen, Annan Plan, Simitis War/Conflict: Union, Annan plan, Lands

TOOLS

C O N T E N T S			
			
			
			
			
			

Type of IMAGES / TEXTUALS / NEWSPAPER

T E C H N I Q U E	<p>Newspaper Name: HALKINSESİ</p>
	<p>Newspaper year: 2003</p>
	<p>KEYWORD : Us/Other: Irak, Maraş, Neighbourhood Politician: Atatürk, Denктаş War/Conflict: Ohi, guns</p>

TOOLS

C O N T E N T S			

Type of IMAGES / TEXTUALS / NEWSPAPER

T E C H N I Q U E	Newspaper Name: HALKINSESi
	Newspaper year: 2003
	KEYWORD : Us/Other: Bağdat, Greek, Turkish Community, Motherland Politician: Gül, <u>Annan Plan</u> , <u>Denktaş</u> , <u>De Soto</u> War/Conflict: Solution, Negotiation, <u>Annan plan</u>

TOOLS

C O N T E N T S			
			

Type of IMAGES / TEXTUALS / NEWSPAPER

T E C H N I Q U E	Newspaper Name: HALKINSESİ
	Newspaper year: 2003
	KEYWORD : Us/Other: Greek Cypriots, AB (UN), EU, KKTC(TRNC) Politician: Denktaş War/Conflict: Security Council

TOOLS

C O N T E N T S	<p>İşte... Güvenlik Konseyi kararı</p> <p>Güvenlik Konseyi'nin Kıbrıs Konularındaki yerleşik kararını, 'muavi dördüncü karar'ın uygulanması ve 'hibas' ile 'Pazarcık'ın güvenli bölgeleştirilmesi hakkında kararını onayladı.</p>	<p>Denktaş: Kınanmayı tercih ediyorum</p> <p>Denktaş, 'Kıbrıs'ta barışın sağlanması için her şeyi yapmaya hazır olduğum' dedi. 'Kınanmayı tercih ediyorum' dedi.</p>	<p>KKTC'nin varlığı kabul ettirilmeli</p> <p>CHP Genel Başkanı Deniz Baykal, Güneye AB üyeliğinden sonra yapılması gerekenin KKTC'nin varlığını herkeste kabul ettirmek olduğunu söyledi.</p>
	<p>Güvenlik Konseyi karara 'evet' dedi</p> <p>İlergirmiş Milletvekili, Kıbrıs'da ilgili yeni karar tasarrufları kabul etti. HALKIN SESİ'ne 'Güvenlik Konseyi kararına 'evet' dedi' yazarak desteklerini bildirdi.</p>	<p>Rumlar şımarmasın</p> <p>Denktaş, 'Rumlar şımarmasın' dedi. 'Rumlar şımarmasın' dedi.</p>	<p>AB... Utanmalısınız!</p> <p>Denktaş, 'AB... Utanmalısınız!' dedi. 'AB... Utanmalısınız!' dedi.</p>
	<p>Güvenlik Konseyi kararı</p> <p>Güvenlik Konseyi'nin Kıbrıs Konularındaki yerleşik kararını, 'muavi dördüncü karar'ın uygulanması ve 'hibas' ile 'Pazarcık'ın güvenli bölgeleştirilmesi hakkında kararını onayladı.</p>	<p>Irak'ta siviller ölüyor!</p> <p>Irak'ta sivillerin öldürülmesi, 'Irak'ta siviller ölüyor!' dedi.</p>	<p>EU... Shame on you!</p> <p>Denktaş, 'EU... Shame on you!' dedi. 'EU... Shame on you!' dedi.</p>

Type of IMAGES / TEXTUALS / NEWSPAPER

TECHNIQUE	<p>Newspaper Name: HALKINSESİ</p>
	<p>Newspaper year: 2003</p>
	<p>KEYWORD : Us/Other: Cyprus Politician: Papadopoulos, Annan War/Conflict: Solution, Negotiation, Gate</p>

TOOLS

CONTENT	<p>Halkın Sesi Papadopoulos aldatmacası! Kıbrıs Rum Yönetimi lideri Tasos Papadopoulos, Kıbrıs Türklerin AB imzalarından faydalanmasına imkan tanıyacak önlem paketini bir hafta içinde açtığını söyledi</p>	<p>Halkın Sesi Ekonomide seferberlik Ekonomide seferberlik ilan edildi. Ekonomik büyümenin hızlandırılması ve rekabetsizlikten korunulması amacıyla dün KKTC ve Türkiye Cumhuriyeti hükümetleri arasında iki protokol imzalandı</p>	<p>Halkın Sesi Amaç, güçlü bir ekonomik yapı Ekonomide seferberlik ilan edildi. Ekonomik büyümenin hızlandırılması ve rekabetsizlikten korunulması amacıyla dün KKTC ve Türkiye Cumhuriyeti hükümetleri arasında iki protokol imzalandı</p>
	<p>Halkın Sesi Annan'ın Kibrista çözüm çabaları sürdürülmeli.. Kıbrıs Rum Yönetimi lideri Tasos Papadopoulos, Annan'ın Kibrista çözüm çabalarını sürdürülmeli olduğunu söyledi</p>	<p>Halkın Sesi İsrail'den Filistin mülteci kampına saldırı İsrail askerleri Filistin mülteci kampına saldırı düzenledi. Saldırı sonucu birçok kişi yaralandı</p>	<p>Halkın Sesi Banka soygununa suçüstü! Kıbrıs Rum Yönetimi lideri Tasos Papadopoulos, Banka soygununa suçüstü olduğunu söyledi</p>
	<p>Halkın Sesi Güll: Rumların AB'ye girişi tartışma kaldırdı! Dışişleri Bakanı Güll, Rumların AB'ye girişi tartışma kaldırdığını söyledi</p>	<p>Halkın Sesi CTP'den BRT'ye suç duyurusu CTP'den BRT'ye suç duyurusu yapıldı. BRT'nin yasadışı faaliyetleri hakkında suç duyurusu yapıldı</p>	<p>Halkın Sesi İsrail'den Filistin mülteci kampına saldırı İsrail askerleri Filistin mülteci kampına saldırı düzenledi. Saldırı sonucu birçok kişi yaralandı</p>
	<p>Halkın Sesi Bakanlar Kurulu, Güney'e geçiş konusunda önemli kararlar aldı! Bakanlar Kurulu, Güney'e geçiş konusunda önemli kararlar aldı</p>	<p>Halkın Sesi Kimler kredi alabilecek?.. Kimler kredi alabilecek?.. Kredi başvuru şartları açıklandı</p>	<p>Halkın Sesi Geler Gider MEMNUN Geler Gider MEMNUN. Memnuniyet anketi sonuçları açıklandı</p>
	<p>Halkın Sesi GİRNE'DE UYUŞTURUCU VE TARİHİ ESER ELE GEÇİRİLDİ Girne'de uyuşturucu ve tarihi eser ele geçirildi</p>	<p>Halkın Sesi Gün, çocukların... Gün, çocukların... Çocukların hakları konuşuldu</p>	<p>Halkın Sesi 23 Nisan Ulusal Egemenlik ve Çocuk Bayramı törenlerle kutlandı 23 Nisan Ulusal Egemenlik ve Çocuk Bayramı törenlerle kutlandı</p>
	<p>Halkın Sesi Dışişleri Bakanı Güll, Rumların AB'ye girişi tartışma kaldırdı! Dışişleri Bakanı Güll, Rumların AB'ye girişi tartışma kaldırdığını söyledi</p>	<p>Halkın Sesi Dışişleri Bakanı Güll, Rumların AB'ye girişi tartışma kaldırdı! Dışişleri Bakanı Güll, Rumların AB'ye girişi tartışma kaldırdığını söyledi</p>	<p>Halkın Sesi Dışişleri Bakanı Güll, Rumların AB'ye girişi tartışma kaldırdı! Dışişleri Bakanı Güll, Rumların AB'ye girişi tartışma kaldırdığını söyledi</p>

Type of IMAGES / TEXTUALS / NEWSPAPER

TECHNIQUE	<p>Newspaper Name: HALKINSESİ</p>
	<p>Newspaper year: 2003</p>
	<p>KEYWORD : Us/Other: Greeks, Turks War/Conflict: Transition, Gate, Solution</p>

TOOLS

CONTENT			

Type of IMAGES / TEXTUALS / NEWSPAPER

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Newspaper Name: HALKINSESI

Newspaper year: 2003

KEYWORD :
Us/Other: Cyprus, Ankara
Politician: Denktas
War/Conflict: Force, Reject

TOOLS

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Type of IMAGES / TEXTUALS / NEWSPAPER

TECHNIQUE	<p>Newspaper Name: HALKINSESI</p>
	<p>Newspaper year: 2003</p>
	<p>KEYWORD : Politician: Denктаş War/Conflict: Negotiation, Meeting</p>

TOOLS

CONTENTS	<p>Denктаş: Lahey'e güçlü gideceğim!</p> <p>Denктаş ve hükümet yetkilileri dün Ankara'da yapılan bir gün görüşürken, Cumhurbaşkanlığı Denктаş'ın Ankara'daki zirve ve TBMM dokümanlarından destek kararı çıktı.</p> <p>Denктаş ve hükümet yetkilileri dün Ankara'da yapılan bir gün görüşürken, Cumhurbaşkanlığı Denктаş'ın Ankara'daki zirve ve TBMM dokümanlarından destek kararı çıktı.</p> <p>'Egemenlik ve Varoluş Mitingi' bugün yapılıyor</p> <p>Cumhurbaşkanı Denктаş, 'Egemenlik ve Varoluş Mitingi' bugün Ankara'da yapılacak. Denктаş, 'Egemenlik ve Varoluş Mitingi' bugün Ankara'da yapılacak.</p>	<p>Tarihi miting</p> <p>Cumhurbaşkanı Denктаş, 'KıTTC için mücadele devam ediyor' dedi. Denктаş, 'Egemenlik ve Varoluş Mitingi' bugün Ankara'da yapılacak.</p> <p>'Egemenlik ve Varoluş Mitingi' bugün yapılıyor</p> <p>Cumhurbaşkanı Denктаş, 'Egemenlik ve Varoluş Mitingi' bugün Ankara'da yapılacak. Denктаş, 'Egemenlik ve Varoluş Mitingi' bugün Ankara'da yapılacak.</p>	<p>Bir aile yok oldu!</p> <p>Faciye trafik kazasında bir aile yok oldu. Denктаş, 'Egemenlik ve Varoluş Mitingi' bugün Ankara'da yapılacak.</p> <p>'Egemenlik ve Varoluş Mitingi' bugün yapılıyor</p> <p>Cumhurbaşkanı Denктаş, 'Egemenlik ve Varoluş Mitingi' bugün Ankara'da yapılacak. Denктаş, 'Egemenlik ve Varoluş Mitingi' bugün Ankara'da yapılacak.</p>
	<p>Lahey'de tarihi gün</p> <p>Denктаş, Lahey'de tarihi gün geçirecek. Denктаş, 'Egemenlik ve Varoluş Mitingi' bugün Ankara'da yapılacak.</p> <p>'Egemenlik ve Varoluş Mitingi' bugün yapılıyor</p> <p>Cumhurbaşkanı Denктаş, 'Egemenlik ve Varoluş Mitingi' bugün Ankara'da yapılacak. Denктаş, 'Egemenlik ve Varoluş Mitingi' bugün Ankara'da yapılacak.</p>	<p>Lahey'de tarihi gün</p> <p>Denктаş, Lahey'de tarihi gün geçirecek. Denктаş, 'Egemenlik ve Varoluş Mitingi' bugün Ankara'da yapılacak.</p> <p>'Egemenlik ve Varoluş Mitingi' bugün yapılıyor</p> <p>Cumhurbaşkanı Denктаş, 'Egemenlik ve Varoluş Mitingi' bugün Ankara'da yapılacak. Denктаş, 'Egemenlik ve Varoluş Mitingi' bugün Ankara'da yapılacak.</p>	<p>"Görüşmeler başlayabilir"</p> <p>Denктаş, görüşmeler başlayabilir. Denктаş, 'Egemenlik ve Varoluş Mitingi' bugün Ankara'da yapılacak.</p> <p>'Egemenlik ve Varoluş Mitingi' bugün yapılıyor</p> <p>Cumhurbaşkanı Denктаş, 'Egemenlik ve Varoluş Mitingi' bugün Ankara'da yapılacak. Denктаş, 'Egemenlik ve Varoluş Mitingi' bugün Ankara'da yapılacak.</p>
	<p>TKP ve CTP, Meclis'i boykot edecek</p> <p>TKP ve CTP, Meclis'i boykot edecek. Denктаş, 'Egemenlik ve Varoluş Mitingi' bugün Ankara'da yapılacak.</p> <p>'Egemenlik ve Varoluş Mitingi' bugün yapılıyor</p> <p>Cumhurbaşkanı Denктаş, 'Egemenlik ve Varoluş Mitingi' bugün Ankara'da yapılacak. Denктаş, 'Egemenlik ve Varoluş Mitingi' bugün Ankara'da yapılacak.</p>	<p>TKP ve CTP, Meclis'i boykot edecek</p> <p>TKP ve CTP, Meclis'i boykot edecek. Denктаş, 'Egemenlik ve Varoluş Mitingi' bugün Ankara'da yapılacak.</p> <p>'Egemenlik ve Varoluş Mitingi' bugün yapılıyor</p> <p>Cumhurbaşkanı Denктаş, 'Egemenlik ve Varoluş Mitingi' bugün Ankara'da yapılacak. Denктаş, 'Egemenlik ve Varoluş Mitingi' bugün Ankara'da yapılacak.</p>	<p>TKP ve CTP, Meclis'i boykot edecek</p> <p>TKP ve CTP, Meclis'i boykot edecek. Denктаş, 'Egemenlik ve Varoluş Mitingi' bugün Ankara'da yapılacak.</p> <p>'Egemenlik ve Varoluş Mitingi' bugün yapılıyor</p> <p>Cumhurbaşkanı Denктаş, 'Egemenlik ve Varoluş Mitingi' bugün Ankara'da yapılacak. Denктаş, 'Egemenlik ve Varoluş Mitingi' bugün Ankara'da yapılacak.</p>

Type of IMAGES / TEXTUALS / NEWSPAPER

TECHNIQUE	Newspaper Name: HALKINSESI
	Newspaper year: 2003
	KEYWORD : Us/Other: Turkey, Ankara, AB(UN) Politician: Erdoğan

TOOLS

CONTENT	<p>Ankara, AB'yi uyardı!</p> <p>Avrupa Birliği Konseyi'nin açıkladıklarına yoğun tepki geldi</p>	<p>Gururluyuz...</p> <p>Halkın Sesi 62 yaşında...</p>	<p>Türkiye'de Erdoğan dönemi!</p> <p>Dr. Fazıl Küçük</p>
	<p>Suçlu Hannay!</p> <p>Başkent'te esrarengiz kursunlamanın</p>	<p>Irak'ta savaşa bir adım daha</p> <p>Altın çocuk</p>	<p>Yeni ekonomik paket netleşiyor</p> <p>Aşk cinayeti</p>
	<p>Erdoğan görev başında</p> <p>Talet, "Büyük fırsatı teptik"</p>	<p>Erdoğan görev başında</p> <p>Talet, "Büyük fırsatı teptik"</p>	<p>Erdoğan görev başında</p> <p>Talet, "Büyük fırsatı teptik"</p>

Type of IMAGES / TEXTUALS / NEWSPAPER

T E C H N I Q U E	<p>Newspaper Name: HALKINSESİ</p>
	<p>Newspaper year: 2003</p>
	<p>KEYWORD : Us/Other: Turkey, Cyprus, ABD Politician: Saddam War/Conflict: Solution, war</p>

TOOLS

C O N T E N T S			
			

Type of IMAGES / TEXTUALS / NEWSPAPER

TECHNIQUE	<p>Newspaper Name: HALKINSESİ</p>
	<p>Newspaper year: 2003</p>
	<p>KEYWORD : Us/Other: TC(Turkey), ABD Politician: Saddam War/Conflict: Solution</p>



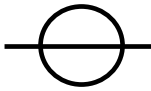
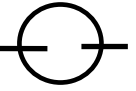
TOOLS


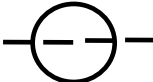
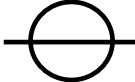

CONTENT	 <p>5 yılda 36 bin haciz davası</p> <p>Irak direnmeye başladı</p>	 <p>Saddam: ABD çıkmaza girdi</p> <p>ABD ve İngiliz kuvvetlerinin Irak'a yönelik saldırıları ortaklık altına giriyor...</p>	 <p>ABD'den, TC'ye zarar tazminatı</p> <p>Doğanc'daki eylem tatsız sona erdi</p>
	 <p>Yasalar uygulandı</p> <p>Tutukiamalara tepki eylemi!</p>	 <p>Halkımız Irak'taki savaştan endişeli</p> <p>Savaşta kayıplar artıyor</p>	 <p>Çözüm için yeni bir yol</p> <p>Girne'de şölen gibi bir eylem</p>
	 <p>Vergi borçları tahsil edilebilecek!</p> <p>Denktas: Referandum resmi bir eylemdir</p> <p>KDV oranları 1 Nisan'da değişiyor</p>	 <p>Halkımız Irak'taki savaştan endişeli</p> <p>Savaşta kayıplar artıyor</p>	 <p>Çözüm için yeni bir yol</p> <p>Girne'de şölen gibi bir eylem</p>

Type of IMAGES /TEXTUALS / NEWSPAPER			
T E C H N I Q U E	Newspaper Name: HALKINSESI		
	Newspaper year: 1963		
	KEYWORD :		
	Us/Other: Turks, Greeks, Greek Policemans, Turkish district, Greek district, Turkish community, <u>motherland</u> , <i>Mehmetçik</i> (Turkish army), United Nations		
	Ethnic Layers: <u>Turk</u> , <i>T.C</i> (Turkey), <u>Turkish community</u> , <u>Greeks</u> , <u>Turkish Cypriot</u> , Turkish nations, community, Greek, England		
Politician: İnönü, <u>Denktaş</u> , <u>Makarios</u> , Ecevit, <u>Dr.Küçük</u> , Kennedy, Klirides, Sandys, Municipalities			
Here/There: Greek Sector			
War/Conflict: <u>Enosis</u> , <u>Taksim</u> , <u>Eoka</u> , <u>Nicosia</u> , <u>Berlin Wall</u> , <u>Negotiation</u> , <u>Theatre of war</u>			
TOOLS			
C O N T E N T S			
			

 <p>Halkın Sesi 7 Ocak 1958 Beşiktaş, Makarios'ın bravanlarına sert bir cevap verdi Biz, en kötü durumu da karşılamaya hazırız Bu yılki yıldönümü kutlama kampanyası kapandı</p>	 <p>Halkın Sesi 7 Ocak 1958 Kıbrıs Türkünün Büyük Bayramı Türk Kıbrıs'ın Türk topraklarına kobrahan Mehmetçigin yeniden ayak bastığı müjde gün Kahraman Mehmetçik Selâmsana</p>	 <p>Halkın Sesi 7 Ocak 1958 VAZİFEMİZ "Anayasa ve andlaşmalara dayanarak statünün tadili istendigiğine göre, tarihi, siyasi askeri bağlarla bağlı bulunduğumuz adanın Taksim Projesini ELE ALMAKTIKIR" MilletMeclisi Kurulduğundan Makarios'a İhtar etmek istedik</p>
 <p>Halkın Sesi 7 Ocak 1958 RUM TARAFINA GEMEK YASAK iki Türk genç Rumlardan gaddarca hücumuna uğrayarak dövdü</p>	 <p>Halkın Sesi 7 Ocak 1958 HENNEYE SUİKAST YAPILDI Başından kurşunla ağır yaralanan B. Amerika Cumhurbaşkanı bir saat sonra hastahaneye götüldü</p>	 <p>Halkın Sesi 7 Ocak 1958 Dr. Küçük: "Enosis'i canlandırmaktan vazgeçildiği takdirde iki cemaat arasındaki görüş ayrılığı giderilir" dedi</p>
 <p>Halkın Sesi 7 Ocak 1958 Foka tehdit teşkilatı mensupları ile Rum Polisler geceleri saat 12 den sonra Türk semtlerinde löşe başlarını tutarak tatbikat yapmaya başladılar Çağlayan, Ortaköy, Kışıköy, Çiftlik ve T. Büyükelçiliği civarı kordon altına alındı</p>	 <p>Halkın Sesi 7 Ocak 1958 Lefkoşa Harp Meydanı Oldu Cumhurbaşkan Muavinliğine Ateş Açıldı İnkısalı silah sesleri etrafa deşet ve ölümler sarıyer ölü ve yaralıların sayısı katı olarak tebit edilmemi</p>	 <p>Halkın Sesi 7 Ocak 1958 Lefkoşa Dün Kana Boyandı Kahli çarpışmalar sabahın erken saatlerinden itibaren önce saat beşe kadar devam etti 3 şehit ve birçok yaralı verdik Rumlardan da ölü ve yaralıları var</p>
 <p>SON DAKIKA 3. Başın saat 9.15</p>	 <p>Halkın Sesi Bir Türk Dünyaya Bedeldir ANAVATAN MÜDAHALE ETTİ Türk Milleti, tarihinde çok zaman hakları tecavüzlere uğramıştır. FAKAT: Yılmamış Gözünü Kırpmamış Jet Uçakları dün Kıbrıs Semalarını Gürtledi Donanma Mersin'e Doğru Yola Çıktı</p>	 <p>Halkın Sesi Bir Türk Dünyaya Bedeldir SANDYS KIBRIS'TA Bakan, Dr. Fazıl Küçük ve Makarios'la Görüştü Türkiye, İngiltere ve Yunanistan Dışişleri Bakanlarının Kıbrıs Konusunda bir toplantı Yapımları Muhtemel 22 Türk yaralı Ankaraya gitti</p>

Appendix E: Inventory of the Interviews

INTERVIEW / MEMORY / Review towards the back				
General Informations About User				
Name: Mehmet Kanan Age: 46-56 Nationality: KKTC Education: University Occupation: Civil Engineer, public servicer Adress: Nicosia walled city, Ayluga district Adress before 1974: Nicosia walled city, Ayluga district				
1 1 1 / 0 3 / 2 0 0 1 1				
	OPEN	SEMI-CLOSED	CLOSED	SEMI-OPEN
Times for Nicosia	Before1963	1963	1974	2003 / 2008
Historic Wall & Buffer zone of Nicosia				
CONCEPTUAL TERMINOLOGIES	U S E R K E Y W O R D S			
User - Ethnic Layers	-	Being other: in the meaning of Religious (churches, mosques or priests house)	Being other: Turks and Turkey families	Being other: CyprusTurks and Turkey family workers
Unique Divided Re-connection		Fear Protect	Not security but freedom	Everything is half
Minority / Majority Us / Other	-	Other side (south) Humane Like us Difference on language	Us and others	OtherRegion (south) Different from us (turkey-cypriot)
City Wall	Social interactionSpace	Border / Last stop Social interaction space Protector	Free zone	Free zone
Border	-	-	Protector-security Limited/restrictive	Meaningless
Exit-Enterance	-	-	-	Interrogation of trnc identity
War / Conflict				In vain

I N T E R V I E W / M E M O R Y / Review towards the back				
General Informations About User				
Name: - Age: 46-56 Nationality: KKTC Education: High school Occupation: private contractor / trades of Arasta Adress: works in Nicosia walled city, lives in outside of walledcity Adress before 1974: worked in Nicosia walled city, lived in outside of walledcity				
2 1 1 / 0 3 / 2 0 0 1 1				
	OPEN	SEMI-CLOSED	CLOSED	SEMI-OPEN
Times for Nicosia	Before1963	1963	1974	2003 / 2008
Historic Wall & Buffer zone of Nicosia				
CONCEPTUAL TERMINOLOGIES	U S E R K E Y W O R D S			
User - Ethnic Layers	Greeks/ Armenians/ Turks	Turks	Being other: Turks and Turkey families	Being other: CyprusTurks and Turkey family workers
Unique Divided Re-connection	-	-	Pleasure 74 Security Economical troubles 80-90	Security Still economical troubles
Minority / Majority Us / Other	-	There is no others	Us – others (cypriots and turkeys)	Increasing of us-other in the meaning of discriminate
City Wall			Different user profile	Different user profile and unpleasure
Border	-	-	Protector-security	Security
Exit-Enterance	-	-	-	Change the user profile(Get the cyprus turks to other side and bring tourists to here)


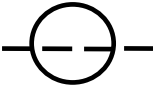
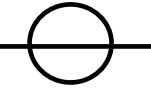
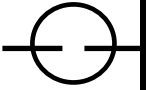
INTERVIEW / MEMORY / Review towards the back

General Informations About User

Name: Müsteyde Agazade
 Age: 71
 Nationality: KKTC
 Education: primary school
 Occupation: housewife
 Adress: Nicosia walled city, Selimiye district
 Adress before 1974: Nicosia walled city, Selimiye district

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	OPEN	SEMI-CLOSED	CLOSED	SEMI-OPEN
Times for Nicosia	Before1963	1963	1974	2003 / 2008
Shape of Historic Wall & Buffer zone of Nicosia				

CONCEPTUAL TERMINOLOGIES

U S E R K E Y W O R D S

User - Ethnic Layers	Greeks/ Armenians/ Turks	Majority of Turks Minority of Armenians in north part	Being other: Turks and Turkey families	Being other: CyprusTurks and Turkey family workers
Unique Divided Re-connection		Fear Barricades Greek polices	Fear Weapons Security Trust to turk soldiers	Trust to turk soldiers
Minority / Majority Us / Other	There is No others , There are living together Friends	EOKA and TMT, Police, England	Greek and cypriots	Cypriots and turkeys
City Wall		Protector		Decrease on the cultural level
Border	-	-	odd	Transition (Better than previous)
Exit-Enterance	-	-	-	Border
War / Conflict				Fear


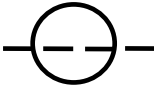
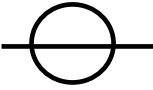
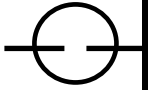
INTERVIEW / MEMORY / Review towards the back

General Informations About User

Name: Selçuk X
 Age: 70
 Nationality: KKTC
 Education: High School
 Occupation: Retired
 Adress: Nicosia walled city, Ayluga district
 Adress before 1974: Nicosia walled city, Ayluga district

4

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	OPEN	SEMI-CLOSED	CLOSED	SEMI-OPEN
Times for Nicosia	Before1963	1963-1973	1974-2002	2003 / 2008
Shape of Historic Wall & Buffer zone of Nicosia				

CONCEPTUAL TERMINOLOGIES

U S E R K E Y W O R D S

User - Ethnic Layers	Greeks / Turks	Turks	Being other: Transfer population (aktarılan nüfus) and Cyprus Turks	Being other: Transfer population (aktarılan nüfus) and Cyprus Turks
Unique Divided Re-connection	Trust / Friendship	Fear Trust / Friendship Turks Side/Greek Sides	Fear (from transfer population)	Fear (from transfer population)
Minority / Majority Us / Other	There is No others , There are living together Friends	EOKA and TMT, Police, England, Oksidari, Papaz, United Nations, combatant (mücahit)	Suitcase trading population, Greeks, Cyprus Turks	Excluded Turkey Turks, Us, south part comers
City Wall	Social area	Canton zone		
Border	-	Check points, İnspection, barrels, sacks		Border
Exit-Enterance	-	Ledra Palace Hotel Limited	-	South part / North part
War / Conflict		Resistance		Saving district and South district


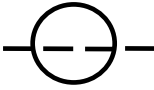
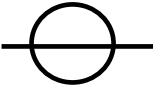
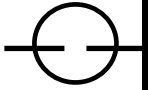
INTERVIEW / MEMORY / Review towards the back

General Informations About User

Name: Ali X
 Age: 66
 Nationality: KKTC
 Education: -
 Occupation: Retired
 Address: Worked in Nicosia walled city
 Address before 1974: lived in Nicosia walled city

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	OPEN	SEMI-CLOSED	CLOSED	SEMI-OPEN
Times for Nicosia	Before1963	1963-1973	1974-2002	2003 / 2008
Shape of Historic Wall & Buffer zone of Nicosia				

CONCEPTUAL TERMINOLOGIES

U S E R K E Y W O R D S

User - Ethnic Layers	Greeks, Turks, Armenians		Turks and Turkey families	CyprusTurks and Turkey family workers
Unique Divided Re-connection		Fear Migration No trust Under strict control	Under strict control	No Fear Joy Go out prison
Minority / Majority Us / Other	Native	Tmt Volkan (organization) Foreign Greek Cyprus Turks	These (turkey people) Us	They (greek) Us
City Wall	Social interactionSpace			Fear Uncomfortable
Border			Comfort	Slap
Exit-Enterance				
War / Conflict		Suffer		


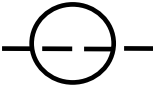
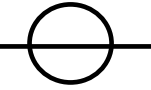
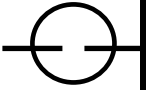
INTERVIEW / MEMORY / Review towards the back

General Informations About User

Name: Gülay X
 Age: 58
 Nationality: KKTC
 Education: High School
 Occupation: Retired
 Adress: Nicosia walled city, Ayluga district
 Adress before 1974: Nicosia walled city, Ayluga district

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	OPEN	SEMI-CLOSED	CLOSED	SEMI-OPEN
Times for Nicosia	Before1963	1963-1973	1974-2002	2003 / 2008
Shape of Historic Wall & Buffer zone of Nicosia				

CONCEPTUAL TERMINOLOGIES

U S E R K E Y W O R D S

User - Ethnic Layers	Armenians Greeks Turks	Armenians Turks	Outsider (turkey population) And Cyprus Turks	Outsider (turkey population) And Cyprus Turks
Unique Divided Re-connection		Fear		
Minority / Majority Us / Other		Us / Other (greeks/turks)	Us / Other (turkey families, cyprus turks)	Us / Other (turkey families, cyprus turks)
City Wall		Social area	Safety area	Uncomfortable Fear at night Not our
Border		Safety	Prison	
Exit-Enterance		Fear Inspections		Border gate
War / Conflict		Fear Guns		


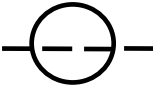
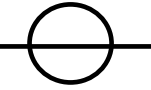
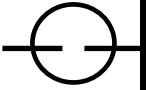
INTERVIEW / MEMORY / Review towards the back

General Informations About User

Name: Sezen Muhtaroglu
 Age: 63
 Nationality: KKTC
 Education: University
 Occupation: Pharmacist
 Adress: working in Nicosia walled city, Kyrenia Street
 Adress before 1974: worked and lived in Nicosia walled city, Kyrenia Street

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	OPEN	SEMI-CLOSED	CLOSED	SEMI-OPEN
Times for Nicosia	Before1963	1963-1973	1974-2002	2003 / 2008
Shape of Historic Wall & Buffer zone of Nicosia				

CONCEPTUAL TERMINOLOGIES

U S E R K E Y W O R D S

User - Ethnic Layers	Greeks, Turks	Turks in the meaning of Religious (churches, mosques or priests house)	Turks and Turkey families	CyprusTurks and Turkey family workers
Unique Divided Re-connection	Uneasiness	Fear Protect	Big trust	Uneasiness Fear
Minority / Majority Us / Other	Greek streets Turk streets	This side/ that side	Us / others This side/ that side	OtherRegion (south) Different from us (turkey- cypriot)
City Wall				Fear
Border	-	So Free No uncomfortable	So Free No uncomfortable	Safety
Exit-Enterance	-	-	-	Uneasiness
War / Conflict				


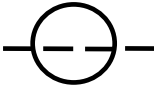
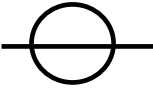
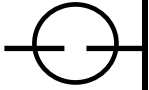
INTERVIEW / MEMORY / Review towards the back

General Informations About User

Name: **Halil Ulaş**
 Age: 70
 Nationality: KKTC
 Education: University
 Occupation: Retired
 Adress: Nicosia
 Adress before 1974: worked and lived in Nicosia walled city

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	OPEN	SEMI-CLOSED	CLOSED	SEMI-OPEN
Times for Nicosia	Before 1963	1963	1974	2003 / 2008
Shape of Historic Wall & Buffer zone of Nicosia				

CONCEPTUAL TERMINOLOGIES


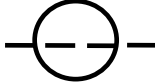
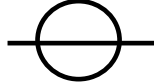
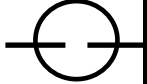
USER KEYWORDS

User - Ethnic Layers	Armenians Greeks Turks	Turks in the meaning of Religious (churches, mosques or priests house)	Turks and Turkey families	Cyprus Turks and Turkey family workers
Unique Divided Re-connection		security Protect trust		
Minority / Majority Us / Other	Friendship	Greeks Turks		
City Wall	Social interaction Space	Safe	Free zone	Free zone
Border			Protector-security Limited/restrictive	Meaningless
Exit-Entrance				
War / Conflict				

INTERVIEW / MEMORY / Review towards the back


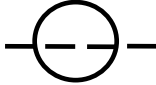
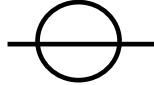

General Informations About User

Name: Mehmet Kanan
 Age: 46-56
 Nationality: KKTC
 Education: University
 Occupation: Civil Engineer, public servicer
 Adress: Nicosia walled city, Ayluga district
 Adress before 1974: Nicosia walled city, Ayluga district

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	OPEN	SEMI-CLOSED	CLOSED	SEMI-OPEN
Times for Nicosia	Before1963	1963	1974	2003 / 2008
Shape of Historic Wall & Buffer zone of Nicosia				

CONCEPTUAL TERMINOLOGIES	U S E R K E Y W O R D S			
User - Ethnic Layers	-	in the meaning of Religious (churches, mosques or priests house)	Turks and Turkey families	CyprusTurks and Turkey family workers
Unique Divided Re-connection		Fear Protect	Not security but freedom	Everything is half
Minority / Majority Us / Other	-	Other side (south) Humane Like us Difference on language	Us and others	OtherRegion (south) Different from us (turkey-cypriot)
City Wall	Social interactionSpace	Border / Last stop Social interaction space Protector	Free zone	Free zone
Border	-	-	Protector-security Limited/restrictive	Meaningless
Exit-Enterance	-	-	-	Interrogation of trnc identity
War / Conflict				In vain

I N T E R V I E W / M E M O R Y / Review towards the back

General Informations About User				
Name: Mehmet Kanan Age: 46-56 Nationality: KKTC Education: University Occupation: Civil Engineer, public servicer Adress: Nicosia walled city, Ayluga district Adress before 1974: Nicosia walled city, Ayluga district				
10 1 1 / 0 3 / 2 0 0 1 1				
	OPEN	SEMI-CLOSED	CLOSED	SEMI-OPEN
Times for Nicosia	Before1963	1963	1974	2003 / 2008
Shape of Historic Wall & Buffer zone of Nicosia				
CONCEPTUAL TERMINOLOGIES	U S E R K E Y W O R D S			
User - Ethnic Layers	-	in the meaning of Religious (churches, mosques or priests house)	Turks and Turkey families	CyprusTurks and Turkey family workers
Unique Divided Re-connection		Fear Protect	Not security but freedom	Everything is half
Minority / Majority Us / Other	-	Other side (south) Humane Like us Difference on language	Us and others	OtherRegion (south) Different from us (turkey-cypriot)
City Wall	Social interactionSpace	Border / Last stop Social interaction space Protector	Free zone	Free zone
Border	-	-	Protector-security Limited/restrictive	Meaningless
Exit-Enterance	-	-	-	Interrogation of trnc identity
War / Conflict				In vain

Appendix F: Inventory of the Interviews (2)