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Aims and Scopes of JCS

The Journal of Cyprus Studies is a publication of EMU-CCS (Centre for Cyprus Studies) which was launched in 1995. It is a multi-disciplinary, refereed and bilingual journal (both in English and Turkish) published biannually. The Journal of Cyprus Studies is dedicated to the scholarly study of all aspects of Cyprus issues at a global level. It plays an active role in the development of an authoritative archive and bibliography of sources and the provision of a scholarly, academic forum for the analysis, exchange and critique of ideas on social, cultural, historical, environmental, political and legal matters relevant to the past, present or future of Cyprus.

Papers submitted for consideration are expected to focus on subject matter specifically related to the island of Cyprus and may include (but are not restricted to) the following areas of interest: archaeology, culture, history, art, linguistics, literature, music, law, economics, sociology, geography, folklore, gender studies, philology, psychology, political science history of medicine, ecology as well as book reviews on recent publications, historical sources, abstracts of recent theses on Cyprus and news and reports on important recent scientific events.

Material published in the JCS may include original critical essays or studies, statements of reasoned opinion, sustained critical responses relevant to published material, book reviews, translations, photographs, reproductions of works of art or cultural artifacts, interviews, official documents, transcripts of media broadcasts, or reprints of significant texts.

The Journal of Cyprus Studies does not discriminate against contributions on the basis of the nationality, race, ethnicity, religion or gender of the contributors; nor on the basis of their points of view or conclusions, provided that they are conveyed by careful, reasoned argument and discussion. Submissions are sent by the editor-in-chief anonymously for review to experts whose identities also remain confidential. The editor-in-chief may,

where complex issues are concerned, invite other contributors to submit critical evaluations and responses to an article, or alternative perspectives; and these may be published simultaneously.

Kıbrıs Araştırmaları Dergisi'nin Amaçları ve Hedefleri

Kıbrıs Araştırmaları Dergisi, Doğu Akdeniz Üniversitesi - Kıbrıs Araştırmaları Merkezi'nin yayın organı olup, disiplinler arası Kıbrıs ile ilgili Türkçe veya İngilizce özgün ve evrensel boyutta çalışmalara yer veren hakemli bir dergi olup yılda iki kez yayımlanmaktadır. Yayın hayatına 1995'de başlayan Kıbrıs Araştırmaları Dergisi (JCS), Kıbrıs ile ilgili bilimsel özgün makalelerin yanısıra, tanıtım yazıları, güncel bilimsel etkinlikler ile ilgili haberler, raporlar ve arşiv belgelerine yer vermektedir. JCS, İngilizce ve Türkçe olarak iki dilde yayımlanmaktadır.

Kıbrıs Araştırmaları Dergisi'nde yayınlanmak üzere değerlendirilecek olan çalışmaların Kıbrıs adası ile ilgili konular çerçevesinde arkeoloji, antropoloji, mimarlık, tarih, sanat, sanat ve mimarlık tarihi, dilbilimi, müzik, hukuk, ekonomi, siyaset bilimi, uluslararası ilişkiler, sosyoloji, halkbilimi, edebiyat, psikoloji, cinsiyet ayrımcılığı, çevrebilimi ve bu gibi alanlardan özgün makaleler, kitap, tarihi kaynaklar ve filmlere ait tanıtımlar yanında yeni tamamlanmış yüksek lisans ve doktora tezi özetleri, güncel bilimsel etkinlik haberleri ve raporlar olması beklenir.

Kıbrıs Araştırmaları Dergisi, milliyet, ırk, etnik köken, din veya cinsiyet farkı gözetmeksizin, bakış açıları veya vardıkları sonuçlar itibarı ile, itinalı ve mantıklı tartışma içeren yazılara açıktır. JCS'e gönderilen bütün yazılar, değerlendirilmek üzere incelenirken yazarın olduğu kadar hakemin de kimlikleri gizli tutulur. Tartışmaya açık konular söz konusu olduğunda, editör herhangi bir makaleye ilişkin eleştirel değerlendirmeler, yanıtlar veya alternatif yaklaşımlar için başka araştırmacılardan görüş isteyebilir ve bu konudaki bütün görüşler JCS'nin aynı sayısında yer alır.

Editorial

As the new editor, I am delighted to address the readers of the Journal of Cyprus Studies -JCS which is one of the prominent academic journals publishing papers solely relevant to Cyprus studies since 1995. After a short pause, JCS has again started to be regularly published with a renewed content and image for a competitive status in its field. In the renewed vision of the JCS, the subject matter, Cyprus is considered as an inseparable entity of Mediterranean Medina and it is not limited only with geographic and temporal boundaries of the island. In a broader context, Mediterranean studies which aim cross-cultural, comparative or this sort of interrelating approaches asserting particular associations with Cyprus are also welcomed. At the same time, content of the journal is aimed to be enriched with papers from different fields and not merely limited to the political sciences mainly with a target to contribute to the peace process of the island and other topics to enlighten the island's culture.

Apart from, JCS has now a new image, a new look. With the renewed format, JCS aims to capture the attention of readers by providing an eye-pleasing legible page layout and size. It distinguishes itself with an enduring elegance in design, typography, photography and illustrations as well as scholarly articles and book reviews.

This issue contains three articles from different fields of interests together with a book review on a very recent publication. One of the articles by Bülent Temel explains reasons of enduring dispute on Northern Cyprus and proposes measures to increase the prospects of resolution in the future. In the article, game theoretic models are utilized for further discussions about the public opinion polls on the Greek and Turkish sides of the island prior to the two referendums on the Annan Plan in 2004. The second article by Peter Clarke is about Nevvar Hickmet who became the first Cypriot to qualify as a member of the prestigious Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales in 1936. By basing on original documents, he vividly explained

his lifetime success as a journey in place and time, from Nicosia to London during 87 years. Peter Clarke introduces Nevvar Hickmet as one of the successful graduates and business man in the United Kingdom also became a role model and example for other Cypriots immigrated to London in those years. In the third article by Nazım Kaşot, findings about the biology of a specific turtle species (*Mauremys rivulata*) disappearing due to rapid urbanization in Cyprus are presented. The article introduces the characteristics of these turtles and their natural living environments in Cyprus with a particular emphasis onto the Asi River. In the last part of JCS which is reserved for reviews on the noteworthy publications, the book which is entitled with "Kıbrıs Türk Basın Tarihi" is introduced by Prof. Dr. Süleyman İrvan.

In 2013 winter, JCS reaches to its 40th issue. We consider this issue very significantly as the latest component of the chain created by those editorial boards worked for a well-regarded JCS on the international scientific arena since 1995. At this point, I would like to thank to all those members of the boards contributing to the endurance of JCS. We are indebted to them. I would also take this opportunity also to express my thanks to Prof. Dr. Naciye Doratlı, Director of EMU Cyprus Study Center, Prof. Dr. Necdet Osam, Chair of the Eastern Mediterranean University Press Board and Prof. Dr. Abdullah Öztoprak, Rector of EMU for all their supports for us in regaining and maintaining this invaluable treasury. JCS, as a significant endeavor of Eastern Mediterranean University, has been recorded various thoughts and ideas for decades and continued this mission as an outstanding academic channel of communication through the past, present and future of the island of Cyprus.

Hifsiye Pulhan
Editor-in-Chief

Journal of

Cyprus Studies

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*Divided We Stand:
A Game Theoretic Analysis of the
Semi-Centennial Cyprus Dispute*

Benimsenen Ayrıklık: Yarım Yüzyıllık Kıbrıs Anlaşmazlığının Oyun Kuramsal Bir Çözümlemesi

Bülent Temel

Abstract

In this article, game theoretic models are used to explain why the dispute on Northern Cyprus has been continuing for over half a century, and to propose measures to increase the prospects of resolution in the future. Public opinion polls on the Greek and Turkish sides of the island prior to the two referendums on the Annan Plan in 2004 revealed that perceived payoffs in the plan created a negotiations game, in which Nash equilibrium did not exist in the case of cooperation. For peace negotiations to conclude successfully in the future, game model they resemble needs to be converted into a stag hunt game, in which Nash payoffs are present not only in mutual defection, but also in cooperation. As an international organization that associates with all primary actors of the conflict, European Union would be the authority that is best equipped to influence the payoffs and the cognition of the game so that such a conversion could be facilitated conciliatorily.

Keywords: *Cyprus, game theory, prisoner's dilemma, stag hunt game, Nash equilibrium.*

Özet

Bu çalışmada Kuzey Kıbrıs üzerindeki anlaşmazlığın neden yarım yüzyılı aşkın bir süredir devam ettiği ve bu sorunun çözümü için nelerin yapılabileceği oyun kuramı modelleri vasıtasıyla açıklanmaktadır. Adada Annan Planı'na dair 2004'te yapılan iki halkoylamasından önce yürütülen kamuoyu yoklamaları iki halkın planın sunduğu çıkarları Nash dengesinin işbirliğinde ortaya çıkmadığı bir müzakereler oyununu üretecek şekilde algıladıklarını ortaya koymuştur. Barış görüşmelerinin gelecekte başarıyla sonuçlanabilmesi için temsil ettikleri oyun modelinin Nash noktasının sadece uzlaşmama seçeneğinde değil işbirliği yapma seçeneğinde de ortaya çıktığı bir geyik avı oyununa dönüştürülmesi gerekmektedir. Bu dönüşümün yapıcı bir şekilde gerçekleştirilmesi için gerekli olan çıkar ve algı yönetimi işlevini yapmaya en uygun olan otorite konunun tüm taraflarını ilgilendiren bir uluslararası örgüt olan Avrupa Birliği olacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: *Kıbrıs, oyun kuramı, tutsakların ikilemi, geyik avı oyunu, Nash dengesi.*

Historical Trajectory

Historically, Cyprus has been an island of geostrategic significance, and a primary element in the near eastern politics (Dinkov & Stojanov, 2005: 172). Located at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea, and between Eastern Europe and the Middle East; the island conventionally functioned as an 'aircraft carrier' to accommodate political and military strategies in the region. The Greco/Turkish relationship in Cyprus began in 1571 when the Ottoman Empire conquered the island, and the first Turkish settlements were established in the area (Turnbull, 2003: 57). After three centuries of peaceful coexistence, tension between the two communities began to surface with the island's takeover by the British in the late 19th Century. With the Cyprus Convention of 1878, the Ottomans granted the administrative rights of the island to England in exchange for the British support in the Congress of Berlin (Hill, 1952). The Lausanne Treaty of 1923, which established Republic of Turkey as an independent nation, shifted all rights on the island to the British government. Cyprus has become a British colony, and a Turkish Consulate was opened on the island as the diplomatic representative of Turkey (Britannica, 2012).

Colonial British takeover, however, led to social unrest on the island. In 1931, the British Governor's residence was burned down by Greek vigilantes who initiated an anti-imperialist campaign called *enosis*. Literally meaning 'union', the movement sought to unite Cyprus with Greece. Albeit a campaign that opposed the British rule on the island without any reference to the Turks, *enosis* provoked disquietude among the Turkish minority in Cyprus (Mallinson, 2005). Turkish Cypriots rejected it as a politically infeasible and potentially persecutory goal, and favored the idea of joining Turkey, which was 40 miles to the island instead of Greece 700 miles away.

As anti-imperial sentiment spread around the globe in the wake of WW2, Greece applied

to the United Nations for recognition of Cyprus' right to self-determination. The UN declined the application. A year later in 1955, social turmoil escalated as the pro-Enosis Greek organization EOKA began terror acts against Greek Cypriots who did not support *enosis* as well as the Turkish Cypriots. When attacks against the Turks spread over to Istanbul, a strongly nationalist sentiment took a hold in the country. Foreign components in Istanbul were attacked by the upset locals during the September 6-7 Pogrom of 1955, which resulted in 13 casualties, 200 injured and 5,300 damaged buildings (Kuyucu, 2005: 362). This period marks the emergence of a counter agenda by the Turks, which has placed the dispute over Cyprus on a platform of false dichotomy defined by identities. *Taksim* (meaning 'allotment' in Ottoman Turkish) referred to a partitioning of Cyprus by Turks in the northern third of the island, and Greeks in the rest. The idea has become equally unpopular among the Greek Cypriots as *enosis* was among the Turkish.

In 1959 and 1960, London and Zurich Agreements were signed by the British, Turkish and Greek governments, and the leaders of Greek and Turkish communities in Cyprus (King, 1963). The treaties declared Cyprus as an independent nation, and included a constitution for the new country. The general sense behind the constitution was that Greek and Turkish communities would elect their own leaders who would co-lead their joint country (Camp, 1980: 47). President would be a Greek Cypriot elected by Greek Cypriots, and the Vice President a Turkish Cypriot elected by the Turkish locals of the island. Three of the ten members of the Council of Ministers would be Turkish Cypriots nominated by the Vice President, and members of the House of Representatives would be elected by their respective communities in predetermined numbers. Constitutional procedures disallowed either one of the communities to pass a resolution unilaterally. The Supreme Court was comprised of two ethnic based sections, each of which would hear

cases pertaining to its own community. Disputes involving both communities would be heard by judges from both sides.

The constitutional attempt for consociational democracy in Cyprus revealed that power sharing arrangements are harder to implement than design when power is distributed unevenly in a political environment. Shortly after the legislation of the constitution, President Makarios began to initiate a series of actions to dilute the Turkish hold on the country. In the November of 1963, US President John F. Kennedy urged Makarios to refrain from his agenda, which would jeopardize the fragile sociopolitical stability on the island (Lester, 1963: 5). Turkish Government concurred with an announcement that it would not allow unilateral amendments to the Constitution of Cyprus. The following seven months became a period of terror against the Turks in Cyprus. Frustrated with the deadlock in the diplomatic arena, EOKA, shortly after another unsuccessful negotiation attempt, carried out an ethnic cleansing campaign against the Turkish subjects on the island. 24 Turkish villagers were massacred by the EOKA rebels in a 1964 attack, horrible artifacts of which has been chillingly exhibited in the Museum of Barbarity in Lefkosha today (Cassia, 1999: 38).

In the July of 1974, a military junta from Greece executed a coup d'état and took over the government of Cyprus. The country's Greek President Makarios had to take refuge in the British base on the island, and went on a political asylum soon after. Turkish Prime Minister Bülent Ecevit called the British Government into action by citing the constitutional guarantees British and Turkish Governments gave in Zurich and London Agreements to protect the bilateral nature of the government of Cyprus. British Government, however, opted out of its binding obligation as a signatory and guarantor of the subject treaties, and avoided any involvement in the matter. Consequently, Turkish Government singularly sent its troops to the north side of the island to protect the Turkish community from

the persecutory violence of the Greek troops. The two armies fought on various locations for several days until they ceased fire upon a call by the UN. While peace negotiations in Geneva were underway, attacks against Turkish locals continued. As a result, Turkish government expanded its coverage of the island, and concluded the *Cyprus Peace Operation* when it took control of 37% of the island in the north. In 1975, Turkish government declared establishment of a Federated Government of Turkish Cyprus, and signed an agreement with the Greek Cypriot leadership to allow an optional population exchange between Greek Cypriots in the North and Turkish Cypriots in the South in order to minimize the likelihood of intercommunal strife in the future (Camp, 1980: 48).

In 1977 and 1979, the President of the Federation of Turkish Cyprus, Rauf Denktaş and the President of Greek Cyprus, Makarios III (and later, his successor Glafkos Clerides) signed agreements to negotiate the terms and conditions of an independent Cyprus under a federal system. Reconciliatory sentiment, however, was compromised once again in 1982 when the newly elected Prime Minister of Greece, Andreas Papandreou declared that 'Cyprus is a part of Hellenism' and asked the UN to compel Turkey to remove its 'occupying troops' from the island (Migdalovitz, 2002). In response, the Federated Turkish Cypriot parliament declared in 1983 that it established a sovereign country under the name of Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. Unilateral declaration of independence caused fury among the international community, and shifted the focus of the discourse on the issue from the factors of disagreement to the legitimacy of the declaration of independence. The UN Security Council condemned the declaration on the 18th of November, 1983, and called it a 'separatist act' on the 13th of May, 1984. Today, Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus remains to be an area with questionable status (European Court of Human Rights, 2001). It is recognized only by Turkey as an independent state while the rest of the world

considers it as an ‘occupied territory’ that belongs to the Republic of Cyprus.

Several attempts to resolve the dispute have proven unsuccessful to date. The fact that diplomatic negotiations with various leaders and proposals over three decades failed to yield any positive outcome suggests that some incentives exist within the framework of negotiations that drive policymakers to disfavor resolution. The history of intercommunal antagonism in Cyprus hampers any effort to inject empathy into the equation, and sustains the mutual perception of the conflict as a zero sum game. The insights from history and game theory suggest that resolutions of international conflicts are contingent upon each party evaluating the other’s payoffs from an empathetic perspective, and demonstrating compromise with a pragmatic spirit. In the following sections, payoffs in the two Annan Plan referendums in 2004 are examined, and the prospects for a future resolution are assessed from a game theoretic angle.

Peace Negotiations Since 1983: A Non-cooperative Game

Five negotiations have been undertaken to settle the dispute over the area since the declaration of independence of Northern Cyprus in 1983. In 1985 and 1986, Turkish side supported the two UN proposals titled *Outline of the Agreement on Cyprus*, but the Greek side vetoed it. In 1990, the *New York Summit* ended unsuccessfully. In 1992, the UN’s *Set of Ideas* was approved by both parties, but the plan was overturned by the next Greek Cypriot President Glafcos Clerides later on. Finally, on April 24, 2004; referendums on the *Annan Plan* in Greek and Turkish parts of Cyprus revealed that 65% of the Turkish Cypriots favored the proposal while 76% of the Greeks rejected it.

The Annan Plan was the most promising and accordingly the most disappointing attempt of reconciliation in Cyprus. Prepared under the good offices of the then UN Secretary General Kofi

Annan, the plan was perfected in five rounds over a course of 1.5 years. Backed by a vast majority of the international community (Russia was the only major power that opposed the plan), the proposal included below provisions in its envisioning of a united Cyprus (The United Nations, 2004):

- A federal political system inspired loosely from the Swiss and Belgian federal models.
- A Presidential Council composed of six voting members who are elected by the parliament according to the proportion of each community’s population against one another, and three nonvoting members, two of whom would be Greek and one would be Turkish.
- A leader from each community who will be selected as the President and Vice President by the Presidential Council from among its members, and switch their seats every 20 months during the 5 years of the Council’s work period.
- A bicameral legislature comprised of a 48-member Senate with equal allocation of members over the two communities, and a 48-member Chamber of Deputies whose member distribution is determined according to populations of the two communities.
- A Supreme Court with an equal distribution of judges from each community, and an addition set of three non-Cypriot judges appointed by the Presidential Council.
- A Reconciliation Commission to settle outstanding conflicts between the two communities.
- A federal constitution, two state constitutions, a flag for the Republic of United Cyprus and a national anthem.
- A limited right to return to former homelands granted to both peoples.
- Smaller but permanent military bases maintained on the island by the governments of Greece and Turkey.

In an effort, perhaps, to dissociate the issue from political egos and competition, Kofi Annan unprecedentedly bypassed the elected leaderships, and presented his plan to the peoples on both sides of the island. In the seven main issue areas,

the expectations of the two communities, and the extent to which Annan proposal satisfied them were summarized in Table 1.

island, substantial international economic support, 8% more territory, contribution to improvement of the historic tension between Greece and Turkey,

Table 1. Outcomes for the Greek side in Various Possible Referendum Results

	Turkish result: YES	Turkish result: NO
Greek result: YES	<p>Pros: Larger autonomy as a peaceful federal state that do not need nondomestic support.</p> <p>.Longstanding mutual headache ends</p> <p>.Substantial international economic support gained.</p> <p>.Better Greece/Turkey relations furthered Some territorial gains</p> <p>.Less Turkish military presence on the island.</p> <p>Cons: Prosperous status quo jeopardized Reward the longtime adversary in the North with an EU ticket</p> <p>. 'Occupier' Turkey's bid to the EU strengthened.</p>	<p>Pros: International support enhanced</p> <p>.Southern Cyprus enters the EU without the Northern part, and uses its political capital as a pro-peace member to have the EU to compel Turkey to withdraw its troops from the North.</p> <p>Cons:</p> <p>.Signals larger desire to unite, which may lead to increased demands from the Turkish side in the future.</p>
Greek result: NO	<p>Pros: Prospect for a better deal in the future sustained.</p> <p>Cons: Weakening of support from international community.</p> <p>.Look like the belligerent side in the conflict.</p> <p>.Possible lift of settlement quotas as a result of increased international endorsement of the North.</p>	<p>Pros: Prospect for a better deal</p> <p>Cons: Apparent irreconcilability may convince the international community that the 1983 decision for independence is an endorsable idea.</p> <p>.May lead to increased pressure from the EU for resolution.</p>

Under the light of these provisions, each party had four possible referendum results to evaluate before its respective referendum: Mutual *Yeses*, own *Yes* and a reciprocal *No*, mutual *Nos*, and own *No* and a reciprocal *Yes*. For Greek Cypriots, a *Yes* vote from both referendums would promise larger autonomy as the island would convert to a non-conflicting federal state that do not need foreign support any longer. A *Yes/Yes* outcome would also mean resolution of a longstanding headache on the

and significantly reduced presence of the Turkish military in Cyprus. Costs of these benefits to the Greek side were perceived to be several (Tocci, 2010: 335-337): A united Cyprus would mean, from a Greek Cypriot perspective, an unnecessary risking of the *status quo* that brought prosperity on the South side of the island. For nationalistic hardliners, the idea of a united Cyprus was rewarding their longtime adversary in the North with an easy ticket to the EU as the island was about to be admitted

to the union regardless of the referendum results (Yeşilada & Sözen, 2002). Additionally, unification would strengthen Turkey's bid to join the EU, which attracted vehement opposition from the Greek Cypriots who perceived Turkey as the longtime invader of their island (Lambrou & Filios, 2004).

The value of a *Yes* vote in the case of a Turkish *No* would further the international support the Southern Cyprus had been receiving. Furthermore, some analysts speculated that a *Yes* vote from the Greek referendum would create a win/win situation for Greek Cyprus, because even if Turkish referendum resulted in a *No* vote, Southern Cyprus would enter the EU without the North, and use its political capital as a pro-peace member to have the EU compel Turkey for withdrawing its troops from the North. The primary cost of a Greek *Yes* and Turkish *No* outcome for the Greek Cypriots was that it would signal to the Turks that Greeks have larger desire to unite, which could lead to increased demands from the Turkish side in the future.

A *No/No* outcome could leave the door open for policymakers on both sides to draft a better deal

disagreement on the referendums could also lead the EU to apply pressure on the Southern Cypriots and Greeks to resolve the issue as they are the only actors in the conflict that are members of the EU.

If the Greek referendum yielded a *No* and the Turkish one a *Yes* vote (as they ended up doing), then perceived prospect for a better deal in the future would have been sustained (Andronikos, 2002). This attitude, however, would weaken the international support of the Greek cause on the island, and make the Greek Cypriots appear to be some hardliners who sustain the longstanding conflict. An increased international support to the Turkish cause could potentially result in fewer population quotas imposed on the Northern part, which would turn the population race to the favor of the Turkish side, and further weaken the Hellenic aspiration of *Megali Idea*. Pros and cons of the possible outcomes from the two referendums held simultaneously are summarized in Table 2.

A hierarchal ranking of the possible outcomes for both parties surfaces when two sets of information are blended: The extent to which

Table 2. An Ordinal Ranking of the Possible Outcomes from the Greek Perspective

Ranking	Referendum Outcomes
1	Greek <i>No</i> , Turkish <i>Yes</i>
2	Greek <i>No</i> , Turkish <i>No</i>
3	Greek <i>Yes</i> , Turkish <i>No</i>
4	Greek <i>Yes</i> , Turkish <i>Yes</i>

in the future in order to break a now longer tradition of non-reconciliation (Drousiotis, 2004). This potential benefit, however, would harbor the risk of an international acknowledgment of Northern Cyprus as an independent country. The concern here was that, in a conjuncture in which resolution of the Cyprus dispute could not be attained over the course of several decades, international community would be less open to the idea of continuing peace negotiations, and more inclined to treat the 1983 independence as a viable solution. A strict

the Annan Plan satisfied both parties' expectations on the micro level, and the political consequences of various referendum results on the macro level. Sözen and Özersay's study titled *The Annan Plan: State Succession or Continuity* reveals that the plan's proposals in the areas of political system, guarantorship, displaced people and properties, territorial adjustments, military presence, settlers and immigrants, and the EU membership were more compatible with the priorities of the Turkish side than the Greek side (Sözen & Özersay, 2007).

Annan ideas were close to accommodating Turkish expectations in all seven of the issues areas except for the issue of settlers and immigrants. On the other side, the plan offered ideas that satisfied (loosely) only the territorial expectations of the Greek Cypriots. Predictably, the two referendums resulted in a strong *No* vote on the Greek side and a strong *Yes* vote on the Turkish one.

Give that the Greeks did not favor the Annan Plan (a sure *No* outcome from the referendum held in the south), a Greek *No*/Turkish *Yes* was the best possible outcome from their viewpoint. The Greek electorate would like a *Yes* vote from the Turks to a *No* vote, because it would create a message that would question the legitimacy of the Turkish Republic in the north. If Turkish residents of the island who lived in what they argued to be an independent country in the north supported the idea of joining the south as an independent federal area, which is a step down from the sovereign status, credibility of the independence of Northern Cyprus would have been compromised. This is an unexplored aspect of the Cyprus conflict that merits further scholarly investigation.

For Greek voters, in the case of a Greek *Yes* outcome, which was possible but unlikely, a Turkish *No* would be more preferable to a Turkish *Yes*. In this case, Greeks would have attained the

This qualitative analysis, confirmed by the referendum results with a 76% *No* vote by the Greeks, generates the payoff table shown in Table 4 for the Greek Cypriots.

For Turkish Cypriots, each of the four possible outcomes referred to a different political ramification (Table 5). A *Yes/Yes* outcome from the two referendums would likely lead to unification of Cyprus, which would mean entering the EU as a part of a unified Cyprus. Such an outcome would also strengthen Turkey's bid in the EU (Loizides, 2002: 430). It would be a payback to the motherland that had protected the small Turkish community in the Northern Cyprus to the expense of risking its own global aspirations for years. A united Cyprus that resolved its domestic conflict would develop more rapidly as the foreign investment as well as development loans would follow a positive correlation with political stability on the island. Political costs of these positive accomplishments would be some territorial loss (8% of the island) and fewer Turkish peacekeeping forces on the island.

Just as a *No* vote represented a win/win situation for Greek Cypriots, a *Yes* vote created a similarly favorable situation for the Turkish Cypriots (Kaymak, 2009). Even if a *No* vote emerged from the Greek referendum, a *Yes* vote from the Turkish one would bring considerable political gains to

Table 3. Payoffs for Greek Cypriots in vVarious Scenarios

	Turks cooperate (<i>Yes</i> vote)	Turks refrain (<i>No</i> vote)
Greeks cooperate (<i>Yes</i> vote)	4	3
Greeks refrain (<i>No</i> vote)	1	2

no-solution outcome they sought in such a way that they made the Turks look like the belligerent and uncompromising side of the conflict. Because Greek habitants of the island did not generally favor the Annan Plan, a *Yes/Yes* outcome would be the worst possible scenario for them. From these assessments, possible outcomes for the Greek Cypriots can be ranked as in Table 3.

Turkish Cypriots. It would make the Northerners look like the cooperative and constructive side of the dispute, which would attract more sympathy from the international community, an overwhelming majority of which stood firmly behind the Annan bill. This could potentially result in a relaxation of the population quotas imposed on the Turkish side, which had put a cap on the number of people that

Table 4. Outcomes for the Turkish Side in Various Possible Referendum Results

	Turkish result: YES	Turkish result: NO
Greek result: YES	<p>Pros: Larger autonomy as a part of an internationally recognized EU member country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> .Entry to the EU. .Substantial international economic support gained. .Payback to longtime protector Turkey by improving its odds with the EU. <p>Cons: Some territorial loss.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> .Less Turkish military presence on the island. 	<p>Pros: Prospect for a better deal in the future sustained.</p> <p>Cons: Weakening of support from international community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> .Look like the belligerent side in the conflict. .Possible increase in the scope of embargo applied by the international community. .Potentially worsened relationship with the motherland that supported the plan. .Potential loss of support and protection from Turkey due to frustration.
Greek result: NO	<p>Pros: International sympathy earned</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> .Possible lifting of settlement quotas on the north as a result of international favoring. <p>Cons: Appearing as the side that suffers more, which may lead to demand acceleration from the South in the future.</p>	<p>Pros: Prospect for a better deal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> .Apparent irreconcilability may convince the international community that the 1983 decision for independence is an endorsable idea. <p>Cons: May lead to increased pressure on Turkey from the EU for resolution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> .Potential loss of support and protection from Turkey due to frustration.

can be relocated to Cyprus. Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus could have been acknowledged by more states as a legitimate political formation given the irreconcilable attitudinal differences between the Greek and Turkish locals of the island.

Despite the endorsement by the Turkish Cypriot President Rauf Denktaş, a *No* vote was an option in which potential costs far outweighed the benefits. If Turks voted *No* and Greeks *Yes*, Turks would look like the uncompromising side of the relationship, thus the primary element to manipulate for the sake of peace (Yılmaz, 2005: 33). Theoretically, it could have left the door open for further negotiations with more favorable offers to the Turks, but this is a line of thinking that exists at all times and is reasonably exploitable only occasionally.

An unsupported Turkish campaign could lead to an increase in the scope of embargo applied on the Turkish third of the island. Such an outcome could also sour Turkish Cyprus' relationship with its motherland that supported the bill in expectation of better terms with the European peers.

In the case of a *No/No* outcome from the two referendums, possibility of improved bargaining would sustain theoretically. It could also potentially lead international powers like the UN, NATO and EU to favor the Northern side's sovereignty as a sensible project to endorse. Nevertheless, there are no safeguards to assure that international organizations would take on that role instead of an opposite one such as increasing the intensity of the pressure they apply on Turkey to convince Northern

Cypriots to cooperate with negotiations. This would be another dynamic that increases political costs for Turkey to back the Turkish cause in Cyprus.

From the perspective of the Turkish electorate that wanted the plan to be implemented, a *Yes/Yes* outcome was the most desired outcome. For the

differently, informs about the expected outcome in a game. Assuming that players of the game are rational and fully informed of the payoffs involved, a simultaneous game like the two Annan referendums held in the Northern and Southern Cyprus on the same day (April 24, 2004) would result in both

Table 5. An Ordinal Ranking of the Possible Outcomes from the Turkish Perspective

Ranking	Outcome
1	Greek <i>Yes</i> , Turkish <i>Yes</i>
2	Greek <i>Yes</i> , Turkish <i>No</i>
3	Greek <i>No</i> , Turkish <i>No</i>
4	Greek <i>No</i> , Turkish <i>Yes</i>

Table 6. Payoffs for Turkish Cypriots in Various Scenarios

	Turks cooperate (<i>Yes</i> vote)	Turks refrain (<i>No</i> vote)
Greeks cooperate (<i>Yes</i> vote)	1	2
Greeks defect (<i>No</i> vote)	4	3

same rationales mentioned above in the analysis of the Greek line of thinking (but this time with reverse favorability), a Greek *Yes*/Turkish *No* would be more preferable to a *No/No* outcome. A Greek *No* and Turkish *Yes* outcome, which is what ended up being the actual results, not only meant continuation of the dispute, but it also weakened the Turkish case about the independence of the Northern Cyprus. In conclusion, referendum options carried the weights shown in Table 6 for the Turkish Cypriot electorate. Table 7 summarizes the payoffs for the Turkish Cypriots.

Combining the payoff tables for the Turkish and Greek Cypriots prior to their respective referendums brings out the collective payoff matrix shown in Table 8 in the decision game between the two parties.

Nash equilibrium, which refers to the point on which each player's move is the most preferred move for himself given the other one's move, and therefore neither party has an incentive to act any

players acting their respective behaviors shown at the Nash point. In order to find out the Nash equilibrium in the Cyprus model, we first identify the preferred outcomes for each player according to the possible moves of its counterpart.

For Greek Cypriots, whose payoffs are shown as the first values in the matrix, 3rd best outcome in the Greek *Yes*/Turkish *No* cell is more preferable to the 4th best outcome in the *Yes/Yes* cell (with *). Similarly, best outcome represented in the *No/Yes* cell is better than the 2nd best outcome shown in *No/No* cell. For Turkish Cypriots whose payoffs are shown as the second value in the matrix, a Greek vote of *Yes* is more preferable than a Greek vote of *No* if Turkish winning vote ends up being *Yes*. If Turkish outcome is *No*, then Turkish Cypriots desires a Greek *Yes* over a Greek *No*.

As shown in Table 9, Nash equilibrium in this model exists on the Greek *Yes*/Turkish *No* point (bolded numbers with *). Under the assumption that our payoff allocations possess a reasonable degree

Table 7. Collective Payoff Matrix for Two Players in the Referendum Game

	Turks cooperate (<i>Yes</i> vote)	Turks refrain (<i>No</i> vote)
Greeks cooperate (<i>Yes</i> vote)	4, 1*	3*, 2*
Greeks defect (<i>No</i> vote)	1*, 4	2, 3

Table 8. Nash Examination of The game

	Hunter 2 goes for stag	Hunter 2 goes for hare
Hunter 1 goes for stag	100*, 100*	0, 50*
Hunter 2 goes for hare	50*, 0	50*, 50*

of accuracy, we can derive two conclusions from this finding. Firstly, Nash equilibrium's existence at a non-cooperative point (*Yes/No*) validates the suspicion that the seeming irreconcilability of the Cyprus conflict for many decades is an expected result of a mismatch between the perceived interests of the involved parties. Secondly, the fact that actual referendum results turned out to be the opposites of what are foreseen by game theory suggests that actors of the Cyprus conflict may not be as rational as the *homo economicus* postulated in the theory.

Prospects for Resolution: The Stag Hunt Game

Resolution of the dispute over the status of Northern Cyprus relies on a fundamental transformation of the perceived values of the options and the line of thinking on both sides. The peace negotiations game, which currently encourages the parties to make non-cooperative choices, has to be converted into a game called *Stag Hunt Game* (Skyrms, 2001). The Stag Hunt Game refers to a situation, in which two players accomplish their best possible individual outcomes when they trust each other and cooperate for the best possible collective outcome (Skyrms, 2004). Identified by the 18th Century French philosopher Jean Jacques Rousseau in his well-known work titled *A Discourse on Inequality*, the game involves two hunters who need to make a decision before they hunt. Each of them can either try to hunt a hare, or they can collectively

go for a stag. It is possible for a hunter to hunt a hare by himself, but a hare offers less meat than a stag. A stag, on the other hand, is a better prey, but hunting it calls for help from the other hunter. Because half a stag is still much more meat than a full hare, each hunter would rationally be inclined to work together to hunt only stag. However, by doing that, each hunter assumes a risk that the other one can defect as he gets hungry and becomes impatient over time and go for a hare, in which case stags in the area would be scared off due to the sounds of gunshots and he would go empty handed. Mathematically, payoff matrix of a stag hunt situation resembles the one shown in Table 10.

An essential advantage Stag Hunt Game offers in peace negotiations is that it presents two pure strategy Nash equilibria instead of one (bolded squares in Table 10).

When there are two points on which each party maximizes its own payoff at a given countermove, but only one of these points promise the highest return to each party; rational players would be driven to cooperate in order to maximize their respective benefits. While the Nash point at mutual defection (Hare, Hare) is only *Pareto efficient*, the Nash point at cooperation (Stag, Stag) is *Hicks optimal* as well as Pareto efficient. At the (Hare, Hare) point, there is no other option for one player to be better off by making the other player worse off. However, at the (Stag, Stag) point, the same condition is present in such a way that the total payoffs to both players is

maximum in the game. Therefore, the payoff-heavy Nash equilibrium at cooperation dominates the risk-averse Nash equilibrium at mutual defection. Inserting a best interest strategy at cooperation into the Cyprus negotiations would dramatically increase the prospects of reconciliation in the future.

In order to convert Cyprus negotiations into a Stag Hunt Game, international policymakers need to create institutional incentives in order to change the payoffs for each alternative, and use mass media to transform the public discourse into a more rational, pragmatic and constructive one. The European Union, with its association with all of the parties involved in the conflict, would be the authority that is best equipped to accomplish this task. Remaining within the boundaries of democracy and the bylaws of its own constitution, the union can create incentives for Turkish and Greek Cypriot leaders to resolve their historical disagreement. A progressive aid structure that qualifies a united Cyprus (such as a bi state system) for an increasingly higher amount of development loans with respect to the island's aggregate gross domestic product would

and conjuncture; such incentives would create what can be called *fraternal trust* between the two parties. Trust, which is an essential component of the cooperative stag hunt equilibrium, can be established between the Greek and Turkish players of the game (people in a referendum or political leaders in negotiations) by means of both parties' association with the EU. In other words, two sides would act trustfully not because they trust each other, but because they trust each other's commitment to the European Union. Trust is such a crucial factor in socioeconomic progress that, according to French economist Paul Seabright, it may be an element of competitive advantage that distinguishes advanced societies from the others (Seabright, 2004).

The second strategic policy for the EU would be using the mass media to reshape the public consent on all sides of the issue (both parts of the island, Turkey and Greece). TV network executives, movie producers, newspaper editors, radio stations, internet site managers, celebrities and intellectual leaders should be supported to produce public products that downplay the antagonistic history

Table 9. A generic payoff matrix in a Stag Hunt Game

	Hunter 2 goes for stag	Hunter 2 goes for hare
Hunter 1 goes for stag	100, 100	0, 50
Hunter 2 goes for hare	50, 0	50, 50

Table 10. Nash Equilibria in a Stag Hunt Game

	Hunter 2 goes for stag	Hunter 2 goes for hare
Hunter 1 goes for stag	100* , 100*	0, 50*
Hunter 2 goes for hare	50*, 0	50* , 50*

be an example of such structural incentives.

Another example would be introducing cooperative interstate behavior as a quasi requirement of certain privileges with the EU. While specific ways to accomplish this general approach would vary depending on the context, actors, conditions

between the two nations, and drive the common line of thinking towards a more rational approach predominated by interests, costs and benefits. If the discourse is shifted from an emotional to a rational ground, decision makers on all sides will be more likely to assess their options in terms of net

benefits. Faced with a new set of payoffs created by institutional incentives mentioned above, it becomes visible to both parties that they can reach their best individual outcomes by trusting one another and choosing the option that promises highest possible aggregate return in the negotiations game.

Conclusion

The dispute over the Northern third of the Cyprus Island in the Eastern Mediterranean provides plenty of reasons to adopt a grim outlook on the future. It includes all three of the factors that have led the mankind into conflict throughout the history: Nationality-driven differentiation, religious-based alienation, and territorial competition. It is a disagreement that has been unresolved for over half a century, which creates an increasingly sticky *status quo* that sustains the state of disagreement. Its leading actors (Turkish Cypriots, Greek Cypriots, Turkey and Greece) have a history of antagonism and mistrust towards one another. They possess what anthropologists call *Mediterranean Blood* (higher propensity for emotional thinking), which makes a rational dialogue based on mutual interests less innate. Accession of the Southern part of the island to the European Union in 2004 can potentially jeopardize the perceived credibility of the EU as an impartial mediator.

Nevertheless, it is our central hypothesis that modern social scientific tools can make resolution of the Cyprus dispute more likely than it nominally looks. An examination of the public opinions during the Annan Plan of 2004, which was the most hopeful -and accordingly disappointing- attempt for reconciliation to date, reveals that values attributed to each possible outcome by the people on both sides created a game, in which expected outcome was non-cooperative. Not surprisingly, the two referendums held on the island resulted in opposite ways, which led to the abandonment of yet another peace plan.

In this paper, it is argued that, to maximize

the prospects of resolution in the Cyprus conflict, a two-phase process needs to be executed by the European Union. As the international authority, to which Greeks and Greek Cypriots belong, and Turks and Turkish Cypriots aspire to belong; the EU should work to reshape the common minds on both sides. Popular media instruments should be endorsed in order to transform the public approach to the issue from an emotional angle that factors in past history to a rational one that highlights future benefits. This initial phase would be a slowly progressing period with minimal visible rewards, however the social psychological foundation it will establish would be an essential prerequisite of the next phase; game transformation.

Once reflexes to approach the problem in analytical terms have been internalized, European policymakers should influence the payoffs for each side so that the peace negotiations game resembles a *stag hunt game*. This type of game introduces two Nash equilibria that refer to coexistence of the optimal conditions for each player. Its distinguishing feature is that one of these equilibrium is the payoff heavy point, on which the game is not only Pareto efficient, but also Hicks optimal. If the European Union can change the payoffs for each player in the negotiations game in such a way that the game includes this second Nash equilibrium, then both parties that now assess their options in terms of net benefits would be inclined to choose that option, which is reconciliation.

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Autobiographical Sketch

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Nevvar Hickmet: The First Cypriot to Qualify as a Chartered Accountant: A Biographical Note

Bir Biyografi: Nevvar Hickmet, Mali Müşavirliğe Yükselen İlk Kıbrıslı

Peter Clarke

Abstract

Nevvar Hickmet (also Hikmet) was born in Cyprus in 1912 as the son of a schoolteacher. After receiving secondary schooling at the Turkish Lyceum in Nicosia, he studied accountancy in London. When he passed his Final Examination in November, 1936, he became the first Cypriot to qualify as a member of the prestigious Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW). Not only did this chartered accountancy qualification confer benefits which he subsequently applied during an extensive commercial career, he also became an important role model and example for other Cypriots, especially those who aspired to pursue professional qualification in London. After qualification, he managed an impressive collection of restaurants in Soho (London) and, thereafter, established, what would now be referred to as a national hotel chain in the UK. He died in 1999 and his family currently resides in England and these include both prominent children and grandchildren.

Keywords: Cyprus, Accounting History, Nevvar Hickmet.

Özet

Nevvar Hickmet (Hikmet), öğretmen bir babanın oğlu olarak 1912 yılında Kıbrıs'ta doğmuştur. Orta eğitimini Lefkoşa'daki Türk Lisesi'nde tamamladıktan sonra, Londra'da muhasebe eğitimi alır. Nevvar Hickmet, 1936 yılının kasım ayında final sınavlarını başarı ile tamamladığında, İngiltere ve Galler'deki yeminli mali müşavirlerin kayıtlı olduğu kuruma (ICAEW) üye olarak kabul edilmeye yeterli ve değer bulunan ilk Kıbrıslı olur. Nevvar Hickmet sadece, kapsamlı ticari meslek hayatı boyunca uygulamış olduğu bu mali müşavirlik başarısı ile değil, aynı zamanda, özellikle mesleki başarıyı Londra'da hedeflemiş olan diğer Kıbrıslılara da ilham veren önemli ve örnek bir kişilik olmuştur. Almış olduğu yeterlilikten sonra, Londra'nın Soho Bölgesi'nde etkileyici bir restoran dizisini idare etmiş ve sonrasında bugün, Birleşik Krallık'ta ulusal hotel zinciri olarak sözü edilebilecek olan kuruluşu kurmuştur. 1999 yılında ölen Nevvar Hickmet'in çocukları ve torunlarından oluşan ailesi, bugün, toplumun önde gelen seçkin bireyleri olarak İngiltere'de yaşamaya devam etmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kıbrıs, Muhasebe tarihi, Nevvar Hickmet.

Introduction

Remarkably, in spite of some 10,000 years of the island's commercial history, only two significant papers have been published (in the English language) on the accounting history of Cyprus. The first paper, being pioneering in nature, highlights some of the important factors which influenced the development of accounting practice in Cyprus, up to the present time. Given this orientation, the paper did not deeply investigate specific eras or topics (Clarke, 2011). The second paper deals, specifically, with the development of accounting in Cyprus during the period immediately after World War I to the independence of Cyprus in 1960 (Clarke and Varnava, in press). However, one should also note another paper (Walton, 1986) which describes the export of British accounting legislation to Commonwealth countries and this paper included a short section on Cyprus, which, in 1951, adopted the UK Companies Act of 1948.

Various approaches have been adopted by various scholars investigating accounting history. One such approach is the focus on "the first". Thus, accounting history studies have researched the "first accounting book" (Sangster, 2010), the "first professional accountancy body" (Walker, 1988) or "the first limited liability company legislation" in the UK (Maltby, 1998). Other authors conduct biographical research on topics such as the "first Professor of Accounting/Accountancy" and this has been researched in many different countries such as Australia (Carnegie and Williams, 2001), England (Craner and Jones, 1995), Ireland (Clarke, 2005), Scotland (Lee, 1983 and Walker, 1994), and the USA (Zeff, 2000). In addition, some accounting researchers investigate groups of individuals who were influential in forming, say, the accountancy profession (e.g. Pryce-Jones and Parker, 1984) or groups of influential thinkers of accounting (Kitchen and Parker, 1984).

The paper is also concerned with an aspect of "the first". The name "Nevvar Hickmet" was

mentioned, casually, to this author during a conversation in Spring 2011, while undertaking a general research project into the historical development of accounting practice in Cyprus. During that conversation, it was clearly indicated that "Nevvar Hickmet" was the first Cypriot to qualify as a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW) and this occurred sometime in the 1930s and that he also was an hotelier in England" (Tatar, 2011). This was the extent of the information provided during that interview. The significant achievement of being the first Cypriot to qualify as a member of ICAEW has not been widely acknowledged. Indeed, his subsequent success in establishing a number of highly-regarded restaurants and, thereafter, a nationwide up market hotel chain in England has been overlooked by, for example, an important publication *Business and the UK Cypriot Community* (Charalambous et al, 1991). Thus, the primary motivation of this paper is to rectify this omission by highlighting some aspects of the professional and business life of the late Nevvar Hickmet. The methodology involves consulting both primary and secondary sources together with interviews with some of those who knew him.

By being the first Cypriot to be awarded membership of the prestigious Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales in 1937, Nevvar Hickmet became an important role model and example for other Cypriots. Not only was he the first to qualify as a chartered accountant but his professional training and studies in England took place some two decades before Cypriots began to arrive in the United Kingdom in significant numbers. For example, Oakley (1987) reports that there were only 1,000 Cypriots who had settled in the UK by the early 1930s – a time which corresponds with Nevvar Hickmet's qualification as a Chartered Accountant. In addition, most of these immigrants were almost exclusively Greek by ethnic group

who worked in the catering industry. In contrast, Nevvar Hickmet was a Turkish Cypriot who studied professional accountancy. Reflecting his leadership and example, the other Cypriots who subsequently qualified as accountants in the UK include, for example, (with their professional accountancy bodies and year of qualification in brackets) Xantos Sarris (ACCA, 1950) who subsequently established the Eureka Group; George Syrimis (ACCA, 1952) who served as the Finance Minister of Cyprus from 1988 – 1993, and Rustem Tatar (ICAEW, 1955) who became, in time, Auditor General of the Republic of Cyprus; (Clarke and Varnava, in press). Furthermore, by July, 2011, ICAEW has over 1,300 members in Cyprus – not all Cypriots – and over 500 students (ICAEW, website). In addition, one can argue that Nevvar Hickmet's professional and business achievements influenced other Cypriots to pursue professional studies in England and some of these are profiled by Charalambous et al (1991 and 1988). This paper profiles the life of the late Nevvar Hickmet, a Chartered Accountant, but, in presenting this story it is important to recognize the context of his achievement. In doing so, it is hoped to add to our knowledge of the accounting history of Cyprus.

Nevvar Hickmet resided both in Cyprus and England, but mainly the latter, during his working life. He died in 1999 but his immediate family resides in England, which includes wife, sons and a daughter and grandchildren. This paper is divided into four sections. The next section presents the early life of Nevvar Hickmet in the context of the British Administration of Cyprus (from 1878) and the island's Colonial status from 1925. The second section discusses his working life in England, around the early 1930s, in the context of his professional accountancy studies and the third section details his life, post-qualification, as a restaurant proprietor and significant hotelier, both during and after World War II. The final section outlines some other aspects and achievements of Nevvar Hickmet's life. A short summary, together with suggestions for future

research, concludes this paper.

The Early Years in Cyprus (1912 – 1930s)

The first task of this research was to establish a date and place of birth for Nevvar Hickmet as, otherwise, locating other official documents would be difficult (Fig. 1). Fortunately, the website entitled Find My Past UK has an extensive archive of births, marriages and deaths and many other records.² After searching this website (Findmypast, 2011), a document was found which indicated the date and location of birth of Nevvar Hickmet being “5 September, 1912 in Cyprus” and this date of birth and location was replicated in other certificates obtained as part of this study. Additional searches in commercial websites for company information and company directorships also confirmed Nevvar Hickmet's details of birth including his (subsequent) occupation as a chartered accountant (Lexisnexis, 2011). Obtaining the date of birth facilitated other searches and led to the discovery of his first marriage certificate on 22 August, 1942 (General Register Office, 1942), recording his age as 29 years which further confirms his year of birth. The certificate also indicates that his father was a “retired schoolmaster” by the name of “Ahmed Salaheddin”.

At the time of Nevvar Hickmet's birth in 1912, the island of Cyprus was a British protectorate and this arose from the Cyprus Convention (1878), more formally called The Convention of Defensive Alliance between Great Britain and Turkey, which was signed on the 4 June 1878. This was a secret agreement reached between the Conservative government of the UK (led by Disraeli) and the Ottoman Empire. According to the first article, Great Britain guaranteed to join the Sultan in defending them (Ottoman territories) from future Russian aggression and, in return, in order to enable England to make necessary provision for executing Her engagement, the Sultan further consents, to assign the island of Cyprus to be occupied and administered by England. An annex to the Convention provided

that if Russia restored to Turkey certain territories previously occupied then the island of Cyprus will be evacuated by England and the Convention would be at an end. Thus, the Cyprus Convention presented Britain's administration of the island as a temporary arrangement, because subject to certain specified conditions, the island would return to Turkish control – although this never happened (Varnava, 2009). The Cyprus base, it was hoped would end the threats to British interests, both strategic and economic, in the Near East and India, arising from a weak Ottoman Empire and an expansionist Russia. However, as a result of Turkey joining World War I on the side of Germany and the Axis powers, Britain annexed Cyprus and it eventually became a Crown Colony in 1925.

Extensive research identified that Nevvar Hickmet attended the influential Turkish Lyceum in Nicosia during the mid-1920s and most likely graduated in either 1927 or 1928, aged about 16 years of age. A subsequently dated and translated copy of his certificate (Fig. 2) from the school indicated that he completed the scientific section of his Lycee with Distinction; his conduct was excellent and he received top marks in a range of subjects including English, Turkish, Greek, various mathematical and a range of other subjects.³

At that time, Cyprus was very much under British control and, as has been reported in other country studies dealing with British influence, a competent knowledge of the English language would have been an important attribute for those seeking employment on the island and an important source of social mobility for individuals (Clarke, 2008). Alternatively, for those individuals seeking to work in England, a local Cypriot paper quoted from the report of the Liaison Officer for Cypriots in London in 1937 indicating that a Cypriot immigrant with a good knowledge of English is able to earn nearly double the wage obtained by those with only a smattering of the language (Embros, 24 June, 1937: 3). Thus, knowledge of the English language was an important source of economic advantage for

individuals at that time. Nevvar Hickmet sat and passed the (government) Ordinary Examination in English (May 1928) and was one of the about 350 students that passed the Ordinary with Distinction Examination in English (Figure. 3, June 1928) with a grade that placed him in the top twenty on the list of successful candidates (Cyprus Gazette, 21 Sept, 1928: 648). In addition, he was awarded passes in the (government) Preliminary Examination in Greek (July 1928), the Civil Service Qualifying Examination (July 1928) together with the Pitman's Shorthand test in which he achieved a competent 60 words a minute (July 1929).

In a broader context, it is interesting to note that during Nevvar Hickmet's schooling, the Curriculum offered at the Turkish Lyceum included book-keeping procedures (*kitabete*) and accounting (*muhasabe*) but none of these subjects are listed on his school certificate. However, it is worthwhile to note that the availability of the book-keeping/accounting discipline on the Lycee curriculum since the 1905/06 academic year (Oksuzoglu, 2008) predates the teaching of this subject at either the American Academy (Larnaca) or the Pancyprion Lyceum (Larnaca) – schools which are sometimes mentioned as being the “first” providers of the subject in Cyprus.

It is probable that Nevvar Hickmet enrolled at the English Commercial College in Nicosia after leaving the Lycee since he received two certificates (both dated June 1930) indicating that he was a candidate from this college. One certificate indicates that he passed the Stage II examination of the Institute of Book-keepers while the second certificate, on the notepaper of the English Commercial College, indicates that he completed the “Commercial section of this college...with special progress in Book-keeping and Shorthand”. It is interesting to note that the second certificate is signed by the Director (Canon) F. D. Newham, who founded the English School in Nicosia in 1900 and, in addition to acting as Headmaster of the school for a considerable number of years was also Director



Figure 1. Nevvar Hickmet

of Education in Cyprus. At the time of writing, no information has been uncovered regarding the English Commercial College except that it was based in Nicosia and its classes were divided into a lower and higher school with the latter concentrating on English preparation including the government English exam, together with both a commercial and collegiate section.

Qualification as a Chartered Accountant (the 1930s)

Sometime between 1930/31 Nevvar Hickmet travelled to England. No record of his entry was found in the migration records held by Find My Past UK. Even though Cyprus was a British colony since 1925, he would have required a valid passport to enter the UK.⁴ Extensive searches in Nicosia for his passport application were unsuccessful.

It is possible that Nevvar Hickmet travelled to London on a scholarship but a search through the Cyprus Gazette for the period 1927–1930 did not uncover any advertised government scholarships. Indeed, scholarships to study in the UK for Cypriots only became a feature of the mid-1930s (Persianis, 1998) when Hickmet was already in London. Furthermore, when available, the Government of Cyprus scholarships usually carried the condition that the scholarship holder would return to Cyprus and work on the island for at least five years in order to contribute to the community for the public funds that were expended on his education (Cyprus Gazette, 29 November, 1956: 623). However, we do know that he travelled to London with “minimal funds” (Hickmet and Hickmet, 2012). We also know that he would, subsequently, pursue a successful business career.

According to Oakley (1989) a small number of Cypriot settlers began to arrive in Britain in the early 1900s and amounted to some 20 to 30 persons in all by the year 1911. However, due to the annexation of Cyprus by Britain in 1914, those born and resident in Cyprus automatically became British subjects (Orr, 1972). This conferred status made the UK a more attractive location for Cypriot migrants. Also, during World War I many Cypriots enlisted in the Allied Forces and their extensive dialogue with serving members from Britain and Commonwealth countries, would have made them aware of a variety of economic and social opportunities which lay beyond their native land, and encouraged Cypriots to migrate to the United Kingdom and on whom Oakley (1989) labels the ‘pioneer migrants’. Thus, Mitsides (1991) suggests that there may have been 300 Cypriots in London in 1928 and Oakley (1987), based on interviews with immigrants, reports that there were as many as 1,000 Cypriots settled in Britain by the early 1930s, virtually all of them employed in the West End of London and mostly in hotel and catering work. However, it should be noted that after the Treaty of Lausanne (1923), under which Turkey renounced all its claims

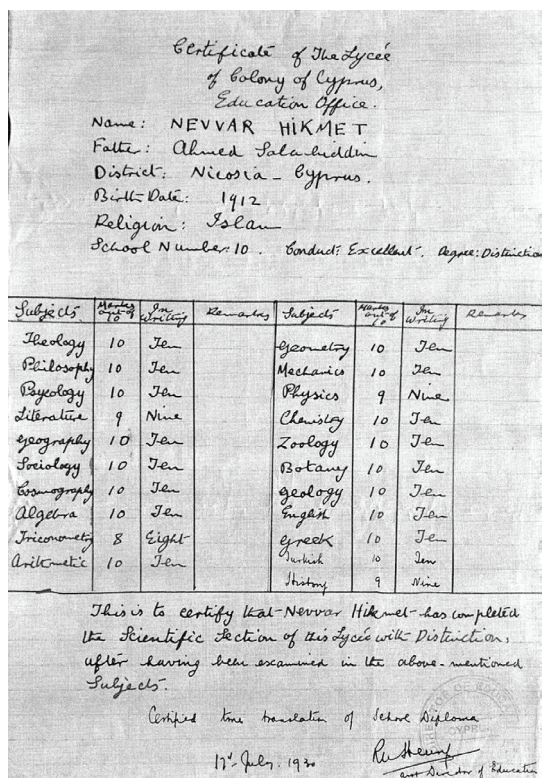


Figure 2. Certificate of the Lycee

over the island, the Turkish government attempted to encourage Turkish Cypriots to immigrate to the mainland and opened up a consulate in Nicosia in 1925 in order to provide Turkish Cypriots with information and assist them in migration to Turkey (McHenry, 1987). Clearly, for a Turkish Cypriot to pursue the qualification of an English Chartered Accountant would be a noteworthy exception for these 'pioneering migrants'. Indeed, Turkish-Cypriot immigration to Britain only became significant after World War II, and specifically after 1955 (Ladbury, 1984).

In some respects, Nevvar Hickmet was fortunate in that he entered England before the regulation of migration to Britain by the Cyprus Government was initiated in 1937. Oakley (1979)

reveals that before migrants could be issued with passports they had to meet a number of conditions: that they could speak an adequate amount of English; they required a surety bond amounting to £30 against themselves or their dependants becoming destitute and requiring financial aid, and they should have a job awaiting them on arrival in Britain – all matters investigated by the Liaison Officer in London.

The first evidence of Nevvar Hickmet in London is dated 14 February, 1931, certifying that he had matriculated as a student in the University of London at the January examination and that he had satisfied the examiners in English, Elementary Mathematics, Chemistry, Logic and Turkish – subjects that he had previously studied in the Lycee in Nicosia (Fig. 4). The following academic year (1931/32), he is listed as a student at Regent Street, Polytechnic – now the University of Westminster. He was one of the 59 students who passed Economics (Elementary) with a merit award. He also was among the 26 candidates who passed English Economic History – the syllabus of which could be described as rather dry – and the certificate indicates that his examination preparation involved 40 hours instruction over two academic terms. It is likely that these subjects were part of his studies towards a Diploma in Economics and Social Science and this was a four-year (evening) program (University of Westminster, 2012). However, before the Diploma could be finished, Nevvar Hickmet had turned his attention to more formal professional accountancy studies (Fig. 5 & 6). It is interesting to note that the latest of this certificate indicates the "Hickmet" spelling of his surname. The reason for this subtle change in the spelling of his surname is not known. (In the Turkish language, Hikmet means "wisdom/philosopher"). Perhaps it could be attributed to a mere Anglicization of the name and/or to facilitate pronunciation?

It is likely, on the basis of his subsequent chartered accountancy examinations, that he commenced his professional accountancy training

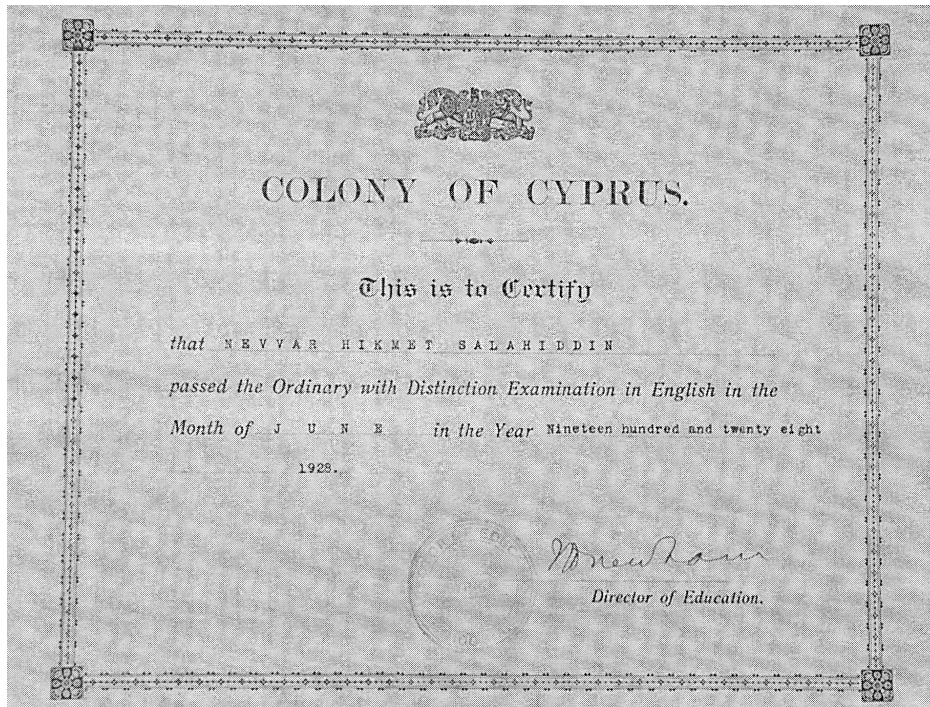


Figure 3. Certificate of Distinction Examination

“articles” in late 1931. This research effort did not discover any evidence regarding why Nevvar Hickmet chose the accountancy profession in contrast with many of his countrymen who worked in the hotel and catering industry. However, there are a number of possible explanations. For example, drawing on Oakley (1989) the work in the catering industry was seasonal and also there was the adverse impact of the Great Depression in the early 1930s. In addition, it will be recalled that Nevvar Hickmet had already proved his considerable ability in English, Book-keeping and Mathematics – subjects that he excelled at and had certificates to prove this. Another factor may have been the impact of legislation in Cyprus around that time. It is distinctly possible that Nevvar Hickmet (and/or his advisors) was conscious of the growing need for accounting skills in general and also for professional accountants and auditors on the island. It was suggested that Gilbert

Harding (subsequently of the BBC) who was a teacher in Nicosia in the 1930 encouraged Nevvar Hickmet to study in England and pursue a career in accountancy (Hickmet and Hickmet, 2012). Certainly, company legislation, in the form of The Companies (Limited Liability) Law was enacted in Cyprus in 1922 - modeled on similar consolidating legislation enacted in the UK in 1908 – and this Act contained the statutory provisions which would impact on accounting practice in Cyprus and which provided, for example, that:

- Every company shall appoint an auditor or auditors
- The auditors shall make a report to the shareholders and this report shall state whether the balance sheet referred to in the report is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of company’s affairs.
- Every auditor of a company shall have a

right of access at all times to the books and accounts and vouchers of the company.

Yet, at that time there were very few professionally qualified accountants resident and working in Cyprus. For example, between 1921 and 1939, there was only one qualified chartered accountant (ICAEW) listed under the Cyprus location - Kenneth Charles Jacobs, who qualified in 1927 and between 1930 and 1933 his address in Cyprus is given as c/o Forestry Department in Nicosia (ICAEW 2011 and 2012). The need for accountants can be concluded from a Commission appointed to enquire into the system of taxation in Cyprus around that time and which noted that there were very few traders who kept proper accounts and concluded that they knew “of no country in the world less suitable for the imposition on an income tax than Cyprus” (Commission on taxation in Cyprus, 1930: 9). Some years later, the (now defunct) Embros newspaper contained a letter on the front page of its inaugural edition, fully endorsed by the Editor, (1 January, 1937: 1) which argued that “the establishment of Chartered Accountants in Cyprus was and is considered as a necessity which can render good services to the shareholders of limited liability companies and to the government at large...we all know that the audit of accounts of limited companies and other institutions, including the municipalities, is done by persons who no doubt have not the knowledge and experience of chartered accountants”. It was only subsequent to this that the first professional accountancy firm was established in Cyprus, with the formation of Russell and Company in 1937, and which is now part of the world-wide Ernst & Young professional accountancy firm (Clarke, 2011).

Nevvar Hickmet was “articled” to William Ashley Oakes, a Chartered Accountant about whom very little is known except that he qualified in 1912, became a partner in Baggaley, Oakes & Co and was awarded the Freeman of the City of London and acted as liquidator to a number of companies during the late 1920s (Accountant, 1939). The ICAEW’s

records indicate that Baggaley, Oakes & Co. was located in Spencer House, 4 South Place, Moorgate, EC2. And Nevvar Hickmet received an exemption, awarded in May 1931, from the Institute of Chartered Accountants Preliminary Examination (figure. 5). This exemption was awarded due to his matriculation from the University of London a few months previously, in accordance with the Institute’s bye-laws. At that time, the Institute’s preliminary Examination consisted of the following subjects: Dictation and English essay, Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry, Geography, History and two optional subjects including Languages and Science options (ICAEW, 1930). However, he used this leisure additional time generated by this exemption to further his studies. In Autumn 1932 he was awarded the Senior Examination Certificate of Distinction by the London Chamber of Commerce in Book-keeping and Accountancy and, subsequently he passed a series of commercial examinations (at Advanced Stage) of the prestigious Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce – an institution now more commonly known as the Royal Society of Arts – and he passed in the subjects of Bookkeeping, Economic Theory and Company Law. Under the Institute’s Bye-laws, Nevvar Hickmet was entitled, after the expiration of one-half of his (five-year) period of articles to “present himself for the Intermediate Examination to test the progress he had made in professional knowledge” (ICAEW, 1930: 61). He passed the Intermediate Examination of the Institute in July 1934 (figure. 6) and was one of the 343 individuals, out of 748 candidates who were successful, representing an overall pass rate of 46% (Accountant, 1934: 81).

He passed his Final Examination of the Institute of Chartered Accountants which was held in November, 1936 and the results being announced in January 1937. A total of 652 candidates sat that exam of which only 322 were successful, representing a 49% pass rate (Accountant, 1937a). Such examination pass rates of less than half of all candidates were common in those days with, for

example, a letter writer to *The Accountant* (January, 1937a: 82) arguing that the “now customary 50 per cent passes and 50 per cent failures (are) very disheartening”. Nevertheless, it should be noted that over 600 candidates qualified each year under the ICAEW’s exams and, according to one letter-writer, such large numbers resulted in it being “increasingly difficult for a newly qualified accountant to find a good position (and) one of the results of this is that during the last twelve years the average salary of newly qualified accountants has dropped by 40 per cent” (*Accountant*, 1937b: 175). A subsequent letter-writer indicated that average salaries of qualified accountants in practice amounted to about £150 - £200 per annum (*Accountant*, 1937c: 299) and it is possible that this low rate of remuneration probably was a contributory factor in encouraging Nevvar Hickmet to pursue other commercial opportunities and this he did for the next four decades. Nevvar Hickmet, aged 29 years and resident at 15, Romily Street, married Ms. Haidee Albinia Knowles on 22 August, 1942 at the Register Office in the City of Westminster and this certificate confirms his father

as Ahmed Salaheddin, a retired Schoolmaster. Ms. Knowles, a manageress, was described as the daughter of the late William Knowles, a Captain in the H. M. Army. Nevvar Hickmet was listed as a “Restaurant proprietor”, rather than a Chartered Accountant. Indeed, Nevvar Hickmet spent the greater part of his life working in the restaurant and hotel industry. This is evidenced from the summarized professional details (Table 1) from the various ICAEW Members’ Directories which indicates that he lived in many locations and occupied a variety of positions with the first entry in the ICAEW’s list of members being the year of 1938 – the year after being formally admitted to the Institute.

Based on other information (see next section), the first two decades (c. 1938–1958) after qualification as a chartered accountant, Nevvar Hickmet was mainly involved with operating a small number of impressive restaurants in the Soho area of London. Thus, the ICAEW directories list him as a “Director/Director of Catering Company” (for 1947/55). There is no evidence of Nevvar Hickmet practicing, in his own name, as a

Table 1. Professional Details (self-reported) Regarding Nevvar Hickmet (Source: Summarized extract by author from ICAEW annual membership directory)

Year	Address	Description
1938	54 Kensington Gardens Square	Not in practice
1939	40 Melville Court, Goldhawk Road	Not in practice
1940	Parkway Court Hotel, 45/46 Lancaster Gate	Not in practice
1941/46	Unpublished lists due to WW II	
1947/49	Pinehurst, South Ascot	Company Director
1950/55	46 Frith St, Soho	Director of Catering Companies
1956/61	46 Frith St, Soho	In practice in Nicosia, Cyprus
1962	16 Lowndes St	In practice in Nicosia, Cyprus
1963/69	Gatwick Manor, Sussex	In practice in Nicosia, Cyprus
1970/72	Southways, Crawley, Sussex	In practice in Nicosia, Cyprus
1973/81	Southways, Crawley, Sussex	Chairman, Hickmet Hotels
1982/84	Southways, Crawley, Sussex	Chairman, Gatwick Hickmet
1985 +	Crawley, Sussex	Retired

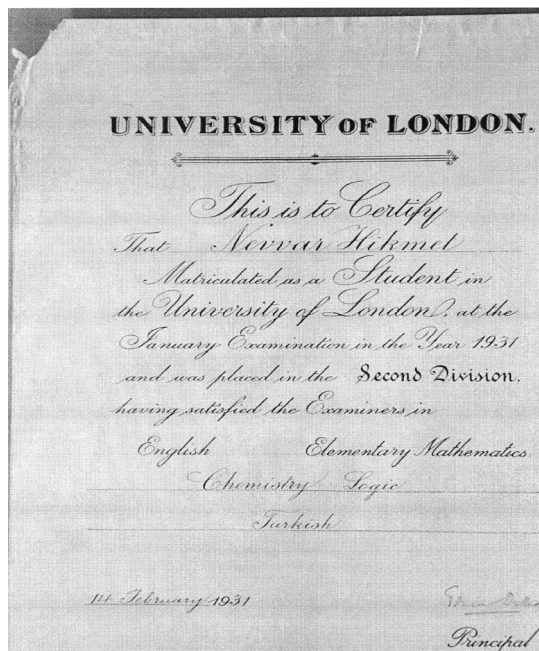


Figure 4. Certificate of University of London

Chartered Accountant in London. While the self-reported details provided in Table 1 indicate that he was in practice in Nicosia, Cyprus between 1956 to 1972, this research did not uncover evidence of this (Karrotsakis, 2011). Indeed, he only visited Cyprus for short periods during that time, largely due to the simmering tensions on the island associated with the beginning with the armed liberation struggle in 1955 (Hickmet and Hickmet, 2012). Nevvar Hickmet was fully aware of and had firm opinions on the political and security situation of the island during these important years and he outlined these views in letters (from his London address) to both *The Times* and *Guardian*. In addition, to owning an impressive chain of restaurants in London, Nevvar Hickmet would subsequently establish one of Britain's national hotel chains during the 1960s.

Life post-qualification (c. 1940s onwards)

For the first two decades (c.1940- 1958) after qualification as a chartered accountant, Nevvar Hickmet was involved with operating an impressive chain of restaurants in the London (Soho) area. Initially, he opened, with his brother who was a chef, a restaurant in Greek Street and this was probably before the War (Hickmet and Hickmet, 2012). During the War years, he started his most famous restaurant, which was the high-end *Chez Auguste* located in Old Compton Street/Frith Street which was opened in the early 1940s and he also had an involvement in several other restaurants (Hickmet and Hickmet, 2012). It is said that many Greek and Turkish Cypriot waiters trained there, and the restaurant provided good value and service with an attractive ambience and the business was so successful that Nevvar Hickmet was sometimes referred to by his friends as a millionaire (Muftizade, 2011).

In addition to providing good value to customers in an attractive setting, it is possible that another reason for the success of this string of restaurants was the decline in popularity of Italian restaurants during the War. The effect of Italy's declaration of War was to transform Italians into *persona non grata* generally with the British public (Palmer, 1977). Thus, due to war-time internment and resentment among the British public, the Italian restaurant trade suffered adversely and provided Cypriots, and others, with the opportunity to replace them. However, Mitsides (1991: 12) suggests that this explanation is an over-simplification. Nevertheless, during the war years and thereafter, the (London) retail catering trade grew and this opportunity was exploited by Nevvar Hickmet.

On 25 February, 1956, Nevvar Hickmet married Ms. Hatice Sabahat Suoglu at the register office in the City of Westminster in the presence of "B. Samy and H. S. Hyland" – the latter likely being the program organizer for the BBC Foreign service, where Ms. Suoglu formerly worked (Hickmet and Hickmet, 2012). The marriage certificate states that he resided at 46 Frith Street and was "formerly

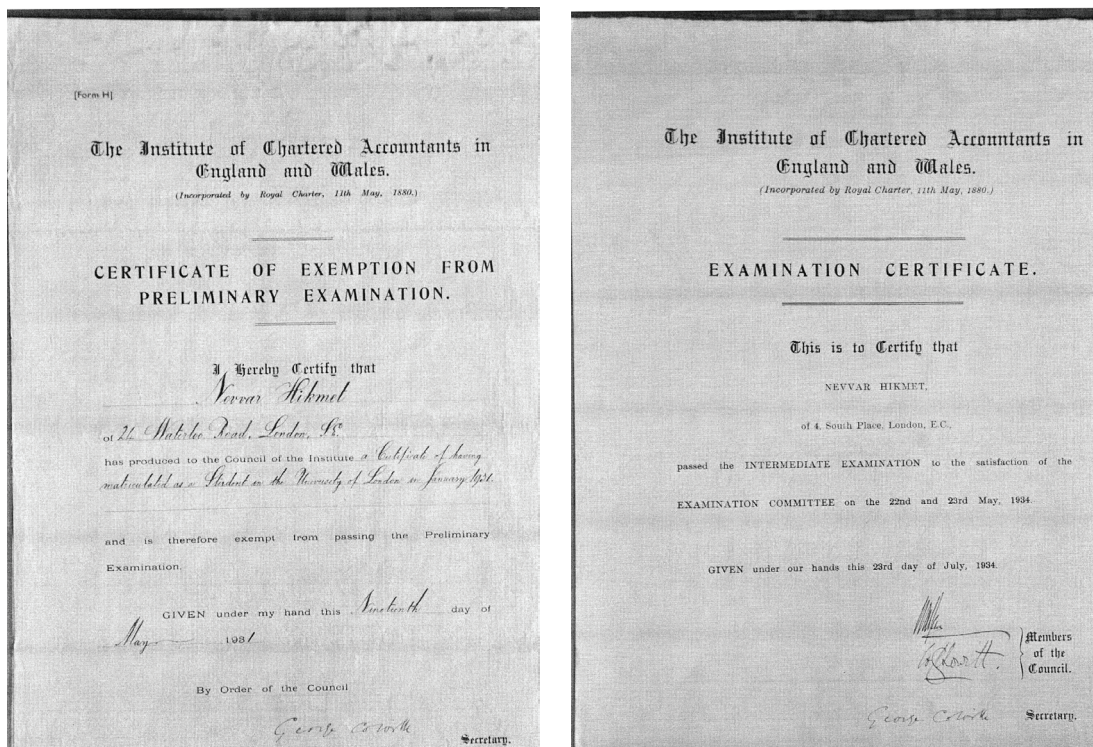


Figure 5 & 6. Certificate of Exemption from Preliminary Examination & Institute of Chartered Accountants Examination Certificate

known as Nevvar Hikmet”.

Shortly after this, when Nevvar Hickmet heard that the second London airport was to be located in Gatwick he told his friends that he was going to take the gamble of his life and this is when he purchased the Gatwick Manor, which was a 13th century coaching house on the London-Brighton road. At time of purchase, in 1959, the property was “just a disused farm house on 50-odd acres of land. With care and attention, not to mention a heavy injection of cash, he has built up into a £250,000 a year catering business” (Times, 20 March 1969). The Gatwick Manor became a famous restaurant and had a great reputation throughout the south of England and offered excellent dining and cuisine.

However, within a decade, another commercial opportunity was forthcoming. In 1969,

Hickmet sold the Gatwick Manor for £250,000 to Berni Inns and he reinvested the proceeds on the South Coast of England, by buying both the Queen’s and the Royal Victoria hotels in the anticipation of an “invasion of continental tourists, resulting from Britain’s joining the, then, Common Market and the Channel tunnel materializing” (The Times, 20 March, 1969: 27). The next decade (c. 1960s) saw Hickmet invest significant amounts to acquire and upgrade the facilities in a chain of hotels in the south of England, which traded under the label of the Hickmet Hotel Group. Other hotel acquisitions followed and by the early 1970s, Hickmet Hotels had accumulated an impressive array of hotels in England, which included the previously mentioned Queen’s (Hastings) and Royal Victoria (St. Leonard’s-on-sea) hotels, the Victoria Hotel

(Torquay), Continental Hotel (Plymouth), Nayland Rock Hotel (Margate), Granville Hotel (Bexhill), Wellington (Tunbridge Wells), Palace (Torquay) and Alexandra (St. Leonards) (Another Hickmet hotel was located in Turkey). By any means, this was an impressive collection of hotels, with in excess of 1,000 bedrooms; all hotels had good facilities and occupied excellent seaside locations and the Hickmet Group presented itself as a relaxing place for both week-end breaks and holidays. A former colleague indicated that his philosophy was to offer a five-star service in a four-star hotel, which would ensure that clients were always satisfied. In contrast, he argued that a five-star hotel was always liable to disappoint its customers because their expectations were so high! (Collins, 2011).

Modern business analysts would argue that the (successful) business model offered good value to customers, based on excellent facilities with one general advertisement offering a stay “from Friday nights through to Sunday afternoon – for £8 all in – including a Dinner-Dance on Saturday night (and all) hotels have central heating and are situated on the more attractive parts of England’s coastline with good winter sunshine records” (Observer, 12 November, 1972: 39). Other advertisements mentioned specific hotels, for example that the Nayland Rock Hotel was “a large comfortable hotel with magnificent views of the bay (being) “situated on the sea-front”, and the Queen’s hotel “is well-known for its international-class food and wine and has the finest central location you could wish for” (The Times, 10 February, 1973: 29). Another advertisements indicated that the “Victoria Hotel provides 4-star luxury all year round (with) the nursery, children’s games area, and paddling and swimming pools, ensure that both children and their parents fully enjoy their holiday” and another hotel – the recently acquired Gatwick Hickmet Hotel was described as having “sophisticated sound-proofing and air-conditioning, situated 2 minutes from the busy airport/railway station (and has) 84 luxury bedrooms, all with bathroom, TV and radio”

(Times, 16 February, 1974: 28). Generally, the hotel advertisements contained various limericks, such as:

*“A high-pressure salesman called Knoll
Thought the rat-race was taking its toll.
The best place to unwind
He was clear in his mind
Was a Hickmet Hotel for his hole”.*

(Guardian, 4 March, 1973)

Additionally, advertisements appeared in, for example, the Irish Independent (18 June 1974) seeking employees at reasonably generous salaries, for example, housemaids (£18 per week) and chefs (£35 per week) among other positions with the staff house being equipped with TV and heated swimming pool. Clearly, there was a commitment to look after all the employees of this hotel chain.

In addition to the investment in hotels along the south coast of England during the 1960s, other hotel acquisitions would be made during the 1970s which coincided with England’s economic recession of 1973-1975. The (closed down) Grand hotel in Birmingham, which had 220 bedrooms, was acquired (The Times, 30 September, 1972: 25). Despite its previous fame and prominent position in Birmingham life, the hotel had run into financial difficulties in the late 1960s and was closed in 1969. The Chairman of the Grand commented at the time “We tried everything we knew to pick the old place up but the truth is that this hotel is too antiquated for this day and age” and in 1972, Hickmet Hotels took over the lease. The hotel was extensively renovated, at a cost of £500,000, and re-opened with a Conservative Party dinner for 500 guests (Eplanning, Birmingham). A former business associate stated that the Grand Hotel was Hickmet’s biggest project as all rooms had to be converted to having private bathrooms and running costs inevitably rose (Stuckey, 2011).

Additional hotels were soon added to the Hickmet Hotel group. In March 1974 it was announced that Piccadilly Estates, the insolvent

London hotel operator, had agreed to sell the Montcalm and Rathbone to Hickmet Holdings for £1.25 million. Piccadilly's trading difficulties arose from the overcapacity of luxury class hotels in London, where most of Piccadilly's hotels were located. Like many other property-based operators the Piccadilly group was tempted into an ambitious expansion program with the financial backing of the prestigious Industrial and Commercial Finance Company (The Guardian, 16 March 1974). The acquisition of these two hotels, plus the recently acquired Grand Hotel in Birmingham, considerably increased the financial pressures on the Hickmet group at a time of general economic recession.

Therefore, it may not have come as a surprise to observers that, in August 1974, the Guardian newspaper reported the appointment of Mr. Martin Spencer of the chartered accountants, Stoy Hayward, as receiver of the Hickmet Hotel group which was experiencing "cash liquidity problems" and whose "12 hotels, included the Grand in Birmingham, and the Montcalm and the Rathbone in London" (and whose) "problems arose from a steep fall in custom in the group's hotels. However, no extra sources of finance would be sought and it was hoped the group would pull through of its own accord" (The Guardian, 9 August, 1974). In addition, The Times noted that the appointment to the Hickmet Hotel group was further signs of liquidity trouble in the hotel industry and added that it believed that a substantial amount of the money (£1.25 million) owing by Hickmet for the purchase of Piccadilly Estates' hotel interests a few months earlier had not yet been paid. The paper further reported that at the time of the Piccadilly deal, Hickmet was estimated to need an immediate cash injection of £400,000 (Times, 9 August, 1974: 23). Gradually, the hotels of the Hickmet Group were sold - some for low prices and which partly reflected the economic crisis at that time. Eventually, Nevvar Hickmet was left with the Gatwick Hickmet hotel, which was owned outside the Hickmet group and which continued to trade. Nevvar Hickmet retired from commercial life

in the mid 1980s, aged 70 years of age.

The Other Activities of Nevvar Hickmet

After qualification as a Chartered Accountant, and in November 1940 Nevvar Hickmet enlisted with the Royal Air Force. His RAF record confirms previously mentioned personal data such as his date and location of birth, and his occupation as a chartered accountant. His father is listed as next of kin with an address at "36, Vulgaroctomos Street, Nicosia, Cyprus" and Nevvar Hickmet's London address was listed at "46, Lancaster Gate". Having obtained a promotion and a war medal, he was discharged from the RAF in August, 1941 – just short of his 29th birthday. It is interesting to note that approximately 3,000 members of ICAEW, or over one-quarter of the membership, served with the Armed Forces during that war (ICAEW, 2011).

Above all, Nevvar Hickmet was an entrepreneur, not only in the restaurant and hotel industry but also in other areas. For example, in 1936 he established Hickmet Fine Arts more than a hobby rather than a full-time activity (Hickmet and Hickmet, 2012). It organized prominent auctions and, on one occasion the company held an auction of antique garden furniture, organized by Christies of London, with total proceeds being estimated between £60,000 - £75,000 (Observer, 11 May, 1986: 38). Hickmet Fine Arts still trades and is run by family members and is a very well-respected antique firm in modern times (Hickmet and Hickmet, 2012).

During World War II, Nevvar Hickmet was also in partnership with Muft Hassan Imsir, carrying on "business as Orchestral Concerts, Music Composers and Publishers at 11 Wardour Street, London, W1, and the Head Office of the said business and at 66, Jesmond Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne under the style or "Newcastle International String Orchestra" (London Gazette, 11 February, 1944). Extensive searches and correspondence has not been able to reveal additional information on

this enterprise. The notice in the London Gazette simply states that the partnership had “been dissolved by mutual consent as and from the 21 day of January 1944”. Furthermore, about 15 years later, and before Nigerian independence, Nevvar Hickmet had also invested in the Eastern Nigeria Television Studies but this investment was terminated shortly after Nigeria gained independence (Hickmet and Hickmet, 2012).

Nevvar Hickmet was also deeply aware of a potential political crisis in Cyprus, in the event of eventual British withdrawal from the island. However, a withdrawal seem unlikely since, around that time, it seemed probable that British forces would soon be obliged to leave Suez, as a result of terrorism there; then they would fall back on Cyprus, and flood the island with troops (Foley and Scobie, 1975). This opinion appeared valid because when the British Minister for the Colonies was asked in Parliament whether one day Cyprus could enjoy self-determination, he replied “it has always been recognized and agreed that there are certain territories in the Commonwealth, which, owing to their particular circumstances, can never expect to be fully independent (Hours of Commons, 1954a).⁵ However, as Hitchens(1984: 38) notes “the Greek Cypriots had decided to take a hand in making their own future (with) a guerrilla war of liberation, which was launched with a fusillade of bomb explosions all over Cyprus on 1 April 1955”.⁶

He was also a sincere advocate for the Turkish minority in Cyprus. It is estimated that around this time (1955) the total population of Cyprus amounted to 530,000 persons (United Nations, 2008). Of these, about 80 per cent of the population was of Greek extraction, just fewer than 20 per cent were of Turkish lineage, and there were small minorities of Armenians, Jews, Maronites and Europeans (Meyer and Vassiliou, 1962). Thus, for example, writing to The Editor of the Guardian newspaper he criticized the “stubborn policy of our Greek-speaking friends of refusing to heed and see the Turkish minority problem which makes us so

anxious for our future safety in the happily unlikely event of the union of Cyprus with Greece” and was critical of any solution to the then Cyprus problem which might be concluded solely on the basis of local numerical advantage. Also, with reference to the “murder, arson and terrorism now going on in Cyprus” he accused Archbishop Makarios of not having the “courage of his convictions, to denounce publicly such reprehensible outbreaks of lawlessness. He thus becomes a cogging and cozening slave in the hands of his Communist collaborators (11 October, 1955). A few months earlier he wrote to the Editor of The Times (8 August, 1955: 7) arguing that the “Turkish minority in Cyprus, and the Republic of Turkey, are perfectly happy with the status quo in the island of Cyprus (and) the union of Cyprus with Turkey, after a parting of some 80 years, is more equitable than handing it over to Greece. No argument has so far been expounded to establish any justification on historic, strategic or geographical grounds as to why Cyprus should be ceded to Greece, although on all three counts the Turkish claims would be incontrovertible”. The following year, again in a letter to the Editor of The Times he pointed out that there “has been a failure to give due regard to the Turkish aspect of the Cyprus dilemma. It is high time Britain invited the Turkish Government to share in the administration and the shaping the future policy of the island”. He further stated that “the Turks have repeatedly declared their intention of taking vigorous and immediate action to oppose the annexation of Cyprus by Greece in the event of Britain withdrawing from the island”. One activity which generated a great deal of publicity, including both BBC radio and BBC TV coverage, in 1959 for Nevvar Hickmet was the purchase of the neglected Jolesfield Windmill for £250, which was built about 1790. The intention was to dismantle the mill methodologically, move and re-erect it to full working order to coincide with the restoration of the newly-acquired Gatwick Manor. The story is told by Hickmet himself (Hickmet, 1964) and he reports the unusual purchase as follows: “In

August 1959, I was engaged in an intense effort to restore my beloved Gatwick Manor to something like its past glory. One day I spotted an unusual advertisement in the personal Column of The Times...the Jolesfield Windmill was for sale. I made an immediate appointment to view, and impulsively – not to say rashly – bought it on the spot”. It was intended to use the windmill for generating electricity and providing an added attraction at the hotel; the 50ft high mill with its 70ft sails would be dismantled and rebuilt at (the newly acquired) Gatwick Manor. However, such a high structure ran into planning issues on account of its proximity to Gatwick Airport which were finally resolved in 1964 and it was partially rebuilt in 1965.

However, another planning issue was not so successful, with an injunction being granted against Nevvar Hickmet and other defendants (Cawley Borough Council, 1997). The issue was that land owned by Mr. Hickmet at Crawley was used for car parking for business and holiday passengers flying out of Gatwick Airport. The land was originally used for storage purposes and this was within the permitted use already obtained. However, the local Council objected to the land’s subsequent use for, effectively, an off-airport car park at Gatwick, whose customers were charged a daily or weekly rate for this service and this did not constitute “commercial storage”. Eventually, the Court of Appeal held that there is a clear distinction between car parking and commercial storage and Lord Justice Millett colorfully suggested that a housewife who drives to the supermarket and leaves her car in the supermarket car park while she visits the store is parking it and not storing it. He subsequently noted that the defendants advertised the services as providing a secure and convenient car parking for holiday and business passengers of Gatwick Airport which could only be construed as parking and not commercial storage. Thus, the Court of Appeal granted an injunction to Crawley Borough Council prohibiting the continuance of the car parking use on the site.

However, by this time Nevvar Hickmet had, effectively retired from commercial life. Nevvar Hickmet died on 14 January 1999 at Oakhurst Grange Nursing Home in Southgate, Crawley from a stroke related illness, aged 86 years. He was survived by his brother (Ferid, who died in 2008), wife (Sabah), children (William, Nevin Sabina, David and Nevvar Joseph but was pre-deceased by another son, Peter) and several grandchildren. He also had many nieces and nephews.

Summary and Conclusions

This paper has tried to report on the life and considerable professional accountancy and business achievements of the late Nevvar Hickmet, who has the distinction of being the first Cypriot to qualify as a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales. In this respect, he was a pioneer and his considerable accomplishments would have been an important source of inspiration to his fellow Cypriots. He was also an entrepreneur, seizing on opportunities for the restaurant business during the War years in London, followed by the Gatwick Manor in the late 1950s and his subsequent establishment of, what would now be considered as a national hotel chain in England in the early 1970s. Unfortunately, the considerable expansion of the Hickmet Hotel group, during a time of general economic crisis, was financed by borrowings, a situation that prompted a financial crisis within the group and resulted in a considerable reduction of his business interest. It is enticing to think about what could have been subsequently achieved had the financial crisis been avoided by less expansionary policies and the business continued to be run by a man, whom one former business associated described as “delightful to work for, intelligent... ebullient, very focused and knew his trade well” (Collins, 2011).

This paper is not without its limitations, chiefly due to its pioneering nature. Thus, the nature of this paper represents an invitation to others to

take up the challenge of further exploring aspects of accounting history in Cyprus. Such additional research could focus on other key personalities, companies and general factors that influenced the development of accounting practice on the island of Cyprus over various time periods.

Footnotes

1. Official records, initially, spell the surname "Hikmet" which is the correct Turkish presentation. While studying in London a more Anglicised spelling "Hickmet" was used. To avoid confusion the name Hickmet will be used through this paper.
2. Other records at Find My Past UK include those relating to travel and migratory information including a register of passport applications and various (outward) passenger lists, various education and military records and certain census information and is a valuable reference resource for researchers.
3. The personal attendance and other records of the lyceum for the period 1925 – 1930 could not be located and are presumed to have been destroyed or mislaid.
4. When Cyprus was declared a Crown Colony in 1925 it did not alter the citizenship status of the islanders, since the 1914 annexation had already provided them with British subject status. Their British subject status provided unrestricted right of entry to and settlement in Britain and, moreover, allowed Cypriots to obtain statutory welfare benefits if properly qualified.
5. Subsequently, the Prime Minister, being questions further on this matter replied that the word 'never' is one, which in politics, can only be used in its general relativity to the subject (House of Commons, 1954b).
6. The liberation struggle was launched in 1955 against colonial rule and for self-determination and union with Greece. On the basis of the basis of the London-Zurich agreements, Cyprus became an independent republic on 16 August 1960.

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Biographical Sketch

Peter Clarke FCA, MA (Econ), PhD is a Professor at the Department of Accountancy, University College Dublin (Ireland). His research interests include all aspect of accounting and accounting history and he has published over 125 articles in peer-reviewed academic and professional journals. He has served on the Editorial Boards of the European Accounting Review, Accounting Education, the Irish Accounting Review and the IMA Educational Case Journal. On two occasions he received the Accountancy Ireland award, which gives recognition annually for the most valuable contribution to Accountancy Ireland. He was the first recipient of the Professor Edward Cahill prize for the best paper in The Irish Accounting Review between 2003 – 2005.

Otobiyografik Öz

Profesör Peter Clarke, İrlanda'nın Dublin Üniversitesi Muhasebe Bölümü öğretim üyelerindendir. Araştırma alanı muhasebenin tüm boyutları ve muhasebe tarihi olan Profesör Clarke'ın akademik ve mesleki dergilerde yayınlanmış 125'in üzerinde makalesi vardır. Kendisi, European Accounting Review, Accounting Education, Irish Accounting Review ve IMA Educational Case Journal dergilerinin yayın kurulunda görev almıştır. İki defa Accountancy Ireland, ödülüne layık bulunup takdir edilen Profesör Clarke, 2003-2005 döneminde The Irish Accounting Review'deki en iyi makale ile Professor Edward Cahill ödülünü alan ilk kişi olur.

Kıbrıs Adası'nda Dağılış Gösteren Çizgili Kaplumbağa'nın (*Mauremys rivulata*) Ekolojisi ve Biyolojisi Hakkında Bir Ön Çalışma

A Preliminary Investigation about the Ecology and Biology of *Mauremys rivulata* Distributed in Cyprus

Nazım Kaşot

Özet

Bu çalışmada, Kıbrıs Adası'nda dağılış gösteren Mauremys rivulata'nın (Çizgili Kaplumbağa) biyolojisi ve ekolojisi ele alınmıştır. 14 dişi, 7 erkek ve 36 genç (juvenil) birey olmak üzere toplam 57 M. rivulata (Mauremys rivulata) örneği; çalışma sırasında yakalanmış, markalandıktan ve gerekli ölçümleri yapıldıktan sonra da doğal yaşam çevrelerine serbest bırakılmıştır. Tespit edilmiş olan 57 M. rivulata, morfolojik olarak incelendikten sonra istatistiksel değerlendirilmeye ilk kez alınmışlardır. Bu bağlamda, Kıbrıs'taki popülasyon ile ilgili daha önceden herhangi bir araştırmanın yapılmamış olması mevcut çalışmanın gerekliliğini ve literatüre de, önemli bir katkı olacağını ortaya koymaktadır. Ayrıca, türe ilişkin gözlemlenmiş ekolojik ve biyolojik özelliklere de çalışmada yer verilmiştir. Bu kapsam ile mevcut çalışmanın bundan sonra yapılacak olan çalışmalara temel oluşturacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Çizgili Kaplumbağa, *Mauremys rivulata*, Kıbrıs Adası, taksonomi, ekolojik özellikler, biyolojik özellikler

Abstract

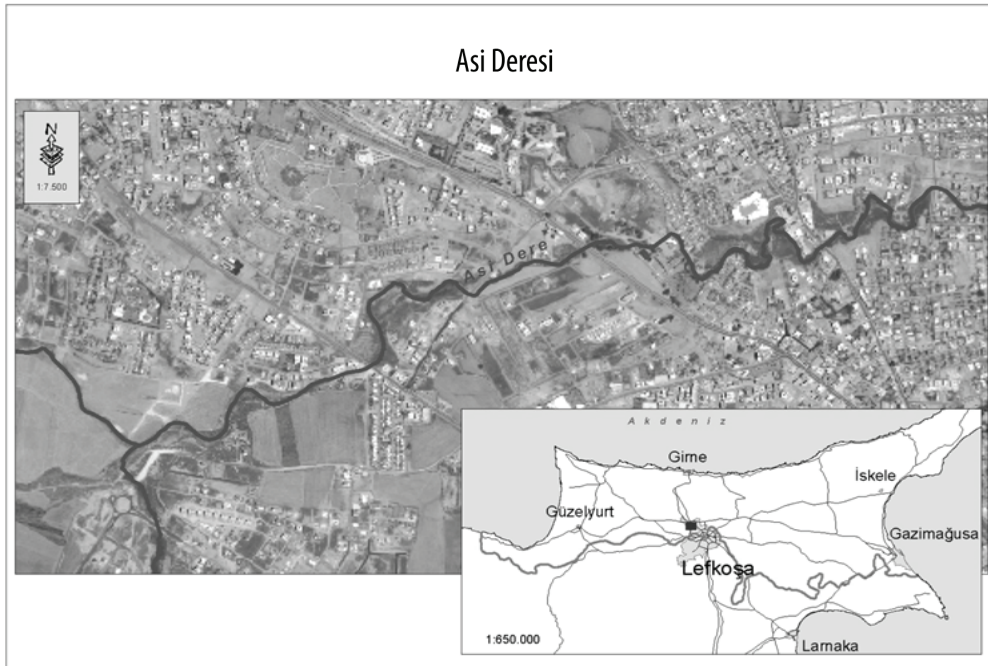
*This study addresses the biology and ecology of *Mauremys rivulata* (Balkan terrapin) in the island of Cyprus. Totally, 57 *M. rivulata* (*Mauremys rivulata*) specimens of 14 female, 7 male and 36 juvenile are caught, marked and, after taking necessary measurements, released to their natural habitat. 57 specimens are investigated morphologically and their statistical examination is achieved for the first time. Since there is no sufficient study about the population of *M. rivulata* in Cyprus, the study has crucial significance. Moreover, observations on the ecological and biological characteristics of the species are also mentioned in the study. With this scope, current study is considered as a basis for further studies.*

Keywords: *Mauremys rivulata*, Balkan terrapin, Cyprus, taxonomy, ecology

Giriş

Kıbrıs Adası, 9251 km²'lik yüzölçümüyle Sicilya ve Sardinya adalarından sonra Akdeniz'deki üçüncü büyük adadır. Matematiksel konum olarak Kıbrıs Adası, 34° 33'- 35° 42' Kuzey enlemleri ile 32°16'- 34° 36' Doğu boylamları arasında yer alırken bulunduğu enlemlerden dolayı dört mevsimin belirgin olarak yaşandığı orta kuşak içerisinde yer almaktadır.

burada çalışmanın gerçekleştirildiği Asi Deresi'nin özelliklerine yer verilmiştir. Asi Deresi; 90 km'ye yakın yatak uzunluğuyla Kıbrıs Adası'nda en uzun akışa sahip olan Kanlı Dere ile 35° 12' 21.53" K ve 33° 21' 58.27" D koordinatlarında birleşerek onu beslemektedir. Asi Dere; Çınar, Bakır ve Sırselvi derelerinin 35° 11' 48.12" K ve 33° 19'



Şekil 1. Araştırma Alanı

Dünya ölçeğinde yapılan (makroklima) iklim sınıflandırmasına göre yarı-kuşak (subtropikal) iklim kuşağından Akdeniz iklim tipi Kıbrıs Adası'nda etkindir. Kıbrıs Adası'nda, Akdeniz iklimi içerisinde bulunan Doğu Akdeniz ve Batı Akdeniz iklimlerinden Doğu Akdeniz iklim tipi görülmektedir. Bu iklim tipi, yazları sıcak ve kurak iken, kışları soğuk ve yağışlıdır (İlseven, Gürel ve Hıdırer, 2006).

Kıbrıs Adası ile ilgili matematiksel ve özel konumlar hakkında bilgi verdikten sonra

03.65" D koordinatlarında birleşmesi ile oluşan bir deredir. Asi Deresi, hem Trodos Dağları'ndan gelen derelerin beslemesinden hem de kışın belli dönemlerde Rum kesimi'nde bulunan barajların dolup taşmasından dolayı yüksek akış debisi ile coşkun bir şekilde akabilmektedir. Dere, adanın yağışlı dönemlerinde hızlı bir akışa sahiptir. Yağışın olmadığı dönemlerde ise derede çoğunlukla sızıntılar şeklinde önemsiz bir akış görülmektedir. Asi Deresi esas olarak Trodos Dağları'nın kuzeydoğu eteklerinden itibaren yağışlarla güçlenerek Kuzey

Kıbrıs'a geçer ve Kanlıdere ile birleşerek akışına devam eder. Araştırma alanında, çalışmalar daha çok batı kesiminde gerçekleştirilmiş olup belli aralıklarla da doğu kesiminde görsel sayım (Visual Encounter Survey) yöntemi ile izleme ve gözlemler yapılmıştır (Şekil 1).

Materyal ve Yöntem

2006 yılının Haziran ile Eylül ayları arasında gerçekleştirilmiş olan çalışmanın materyali, *Mauremys rivulata* (Çizgili Kaplumbağa)'dır. Materyal, değerlendirme esnasında, sabah, öğle ve akşamüstü olmak üzere günde üç kez toplanmıştır. Kaplumbağalar toplandığı sırada, gerekli ölçüleri alınmış, fotoğrafları çekilmiş ve markalama işlemlerinden sonra doğaya (biyotopa) serbest bırakılmışlardır. Markalama işlemi popülasyon büyüklüğü konusunda bilgi edinilmesi amacıyla uygulanmıştır. Popülasyona yönelik çalışmada, örnekleme yöntemi ile günlere göre yakalanan ve gözlenen birey sayıları not edilmiştir. Markalama işlemi sırasında, ense (nuchal) plak hariç, her bir uç (marginal) plağa numaralar verilmiş ve bu plaklara çentik atmak koşuluyla da tekrar yakalanma durumunda materyal numarasının belirlenmesi sağlanmıştır. Uç (marginal) plaklara çentik atma yöntemi, kaplumbağa vücudunun keratin ve kemik bileşiminden oluşmuş bir kabuğa sahip olması nedeniyle, kurbağalarda kullanılan parmak kesme yöntemine (Heyer ve diğerleri,1993) göre hayvana zarar vermemekte ve aynı zamanda kurbağa yönteminde olduğu gibi hayvanın hareket kabiliyetini kısıtlamamaktadır. Popülasyon çalışmalarında, bu grubun kurbağalara göre daha az zarar görmesi nedeni ile söz konusu yöntem tercih edilmiştir. Kaplumbağalarda bugüne kadar değişik markalama yöntemleri kullanılmıştır (Cagle 1939, Reese 1996). Bu çalışmada ise Reese (1996)'ın, Batı Göl Kaplumbağası (*Clemmys marmorata*) için kullandığı yöntem esas alınmıştır. Çentik atma işlemi sırasında ergin örnekler için küçük testere veya ege, genç (juvenil) örnekler içinde turnak

makası kullanılmıştır (Rifai and Amr 2004). Örneklemeler sırasında materyal toplanan suyun, fiziko-kimyasal yapısı ve mikrobiyolojik içeriğiyle ilgili bilgiler elde etmek amacıyla belirli tarihlerde numuneler alınarak, Kuzey Kıbrıs Türk Cumhuriyeti Devlet Kimya Laboratuvarı tarafından analizleri yapılmıştır. Bu verilere ilaveten sıcaklık, nem ve ses ile ilgili veriler de DT-8820 çok fonksiyonlu çevre ölçüm cihazı yardımıyla değişik zaman aralıklarında kaydedilmiştir. Çalışma süresince, Asi Deresi'ndeki vejetasyon hakkında da bilgi edinmek amacıyla bitki teşhisleri yapılmıştır. Teşhisler sırasında, Kanlıdere ve Asi Deresi Florası adlı kitaptan yararlanılmıştır. Ayrıca m²'ye düşen bitki sayısına göre coğrafi bilgi sistemi kullanılarak biyotop sayısallaştırılmıştır.

Örnek elde etmek amacıyla bu konuda çalışmış araştırmacıların yöntemlerine bağlı kalınmıştır (Ayaz 2003, Rifai and Amr 2004). Çalışmalar sırasında, su seviyesinin 20 cm civarlarında olmasından dolayı pinter kullanılamamıştır. Su seviyesinin alçak olmasından dolayı kimi yerde örnekler elle kimi yerde zeminin balçık olmasından dolayı da 2,5-3 m uzunluğunda sap kısmına sahip olan balık kepeçleri kullanılarak yakalanmıştır. Kepeçlerin sap kısmının ucunda içi örülmüş ağ taşıyan çapı yaklaşık 20-25 cm bir çember kısmı bulunmaktadır. Asi Deresi'nde değerlendirilen örnekler Tablo 1'de verilmiştir.

Tüm istatistiki analizler Statistica 6, SPSS 12, Statgraph 5.1 ve Mikrosoft Excel 2003 programları kullanılarak yapılmıştır. İstatistiki analizler dışı, erkek ve juvenil ayrımı yapılarak tüm bireylere uygulanmıştır. İstatistiki analizlerde; tanımlayıcı istatistik, χ^2 testi ve regresyon uygulanmıştır. Vejetasyon ve haritaların sayısallaştırılmasında Arcmap8.3 kullanılmıştır. Çalışma esnasında, Ayaz (2003)'ın kullandığı ölçümler esas alınmıştır. Ölçümlerde kullanılan karakterlerin kısaltmalarına ait bilgiler, Tablo 2'de verilmiştir.

Ölçümler 0,1mm hassasiyetli kumpas ile karapastaki eğim değerleri (KEU ve KEG) ise şerit metre ile alınmıştır. İstatistiki analizler sırasında santimetre (cm.) cinsinden alınan değerler milimetreye (mm.) dönüştürülerek tüm

ölçümler mm cinsinden analize dâhil edilmiştir. Ölçümler sırasında, bireylerin ergin olup olmadığı, Ayaz (2003)'ün kabul ettiği 10 cm'den büyük olan örnekler ergindir tanımlamasına dayanarak değerlendirilmeye alınmıştır. *M. rivulata* (*Mauremys rivulata*) örneklerinden toplam 41 ölçüm alınmıştır. *M. rivulata*'dan alınmış tüm ölçümlerde, Ayaz, (2003)'ün belirttiği oranlara göre tanımlayıcı istatistik uygulanmıştır. KU II ve KU III bakımından dişi ve erkek arasında bir ilişki bulunup bulunmadığı doğrusal regresyon analizi ile test edilmiştir. KDU ve PU bakımından dişi ve erkekler arasında istatistiksel farkın olup olmadığı da araştırılmıştır.

Çalışma sırasında, popülasyon büyüklüğü hakkında bilgi edinmek amacıyla markalama yapılmış ve her örnekleme günü için yakalanan ve gözlenen bireyler not edilerek grafiğe aktarılmıştır. Popülasyondaki dişi ve erkek sayısının karşılaştırılmasında χ^2 testi kullanılmıştır.

Biyotop ve Dağılışı ile İlgili Bulgular

Asi Deresi'nin biyotopu açısından bitki türleri hakkında bilgi edinmek amacıyla yapılan teşhisler sonucunda bölgede en yaygın olarak bulunan bitki türleri; çeti (*Prosopisfarcta*), çoban değneği (*Polygonum equisetiforme*), köpekdişi ayrığı (*Cynodon dactylon*), eşek hıyarı (*Echbalium elaterium*), ılgın (*Tamarix smyrnensis*), kuşkonmaz (*Asparagus stipularis*), bozot (*Heliotropium hirsutissimum*), su kamışı (*Typha domingensis*), demir dikenli (*Tribulus terrestris*), hasır otu (*Juncus rigidus*), su sazı (*Phragmites australis*), delice (*Lolium rigidum*) ve isadikenli (*Parkinsonia aculeata*)'dır. Biyotopta yer alan bitkilerin yoğunluğu, delice > eşekhıyarı > çeti > çobandeğneği > köpekdişi ayrığı > kuşkonmaz > kamış > isadikenli şeklindedir. *M. rivulata* bu bitki türleri arasında güneşlenme davranışı göstermektedir. Asi Deresi'nin çevresindeki biyotopda aynı zamanda; Kıbrıs su kurbağası (*Pelophylax cypriensis*), yeşil kurbağa (*Hyla savignyi*), değişken desenli gece kurbağası (*Pseudoepidalea variabilis*), yılan gözlü kertenkele

(*Ophisops elegans schlueteri*), şeritli kertenkele (*Trachylepis vittata*), karayılan (*Dolicophis jugularis*) gibi kurbağa (amfibi) ve sürüngen (reptil) türlerinin yanında böcekler sınıfına ait birçok kız böceği (Odonat), çekirge (Orthopter), sinek (Dipter) ve kın kanatlı (Coleopter), kuşlardan da karga (*Corvus corax*) saksığan, (*Pica pica*), serçe (*Passer domesticus*), yalıçapkını (*Alcedo atthis*) (kurbağa iribaşları ile beslenirken gözlenmiştir), erguvani balıkçıl (*Ardea purpurea*) ve küçük akbalıkçıl (*Egretta garzetta*) gibi türler gözlenmiştir. Bunlara ilaveten balıklardan sazan (*Cyprinus sp.*) ve memelilerden de tarla sıçanı (*Rattus norvegicus*), tilki (*Vulpes vulpes*), tavşan (*Lepus europaeus*) gibi türler (Spitzenberger, 1978, 1979), (Budak, 2007) yaşamaktadır.

Hızlı kentleşme ile yüz yüze kalan dereye tahribat doruk noktalara ulaşmış bulunmaktadır. Sürekli fosseptik akıtılması nedeni ile de kirlilik seviyesinin günden güne artmakta olduğu gözlemlenmiştir. Kirliliğin hat safhada oluşuna dair tespitler dereye yapılan su analizlerindeki koliform bakteri sayısı ile açıkça ortaya konmaktadır. Bu verilerin yanında, Kanlıdere'nin flora ve faunasının tespiti sırasında elde edilmiş su analizlerine de bakıldığında bu değerlerin yükselmekte olduğu görülmektedir. Kıbrıs Türk Biyologlar Derneği'nin yayımlanmamış raporunda, 2002 yılında pH'ın 7,25 olduğu fakat 2006 yılında yapılan analizde pH'ın 7,9'a yükseldiği ortaya çıkmıştır. pH'daki bu değişim aslında dere ekosistemindeki bozulmanın en belirgin göstergelerinden biri olarak nitelendirilmelidir. Ayrıca amfibi popülasyonlarının da günden güne azalması temizliğe dair gösterge (indikatör) olan bu türlerin kirlilikle mücadelede başarılı olamadıklarını ortaya koymaktadır.

Suyun kimyasal analizlerine ilave olarak mikrobiyolojik analizler de yapılmış ve analizler sonucunda 100 ml suda 2400 koliform bakteri tespit edilmiştir. Mevcut değerlerin 2000'den fazla olması nedeniyle *Salmonella* gibi bakterilerin de yoğunluğunun arttığı (Eltem, 2001) ve kesinlikle içme suyu olarak kullanılmamasının yanında herhangi bir şekilde tarım amaçlı kullanımın da

uygun olmadığı tespit edilmiştir. Bu yönüyle de kirlilik konusundaki tehlike, çok açık bir şekilde gözler önüne serilmiş bulunmaktadır.

Vejetasyon ve hayvanların sıkça gözlemlendiği yerlerden biri olan köprü, motorlu taşıt trafiğinden dolayı gürültünün fazla olduğu bir yer olarak değerlendirilmiştir. Bu sebeple, 6.30-12.30 saatleri arasında bu bölgenin ses ölçümleri alınmış ve hayvanların davranışları sesin şiddetiyle ilişkilendirilmeye çalışılmıştır. Bu ölçümler ile ilgili bilgi Tablo 3'de verilmektedir. Eldeki mevcut veriler ışığında, sesin şiddetinin bu bölgedeki kaplumbağaları herhangi bir şekilde rahatsız etmediği, aksine sesin şiddetinin yüksek olduğu saatlerde hayvanların güneşlenmeye çıktıkları veya su içinde gezindikleri gözlenmiştir. Bu duruma bağlı olarak, hayvanların sese karşı adaptasyon sağladıkları açıkça ortaya konmuştur.

Tür, kış uykusuna yattığından ötürü, çalışma yaz aylarında gerçekleştirilmiş ve bölgenin iklimsel özellikleri de meteoroloji dairesinden temin edilerek çalışmaya katkı sağlamıştır. Biyotopa ilişkin iklim değerleri Tablo 4 ve Tablo 5' de verilmektedir.

Türün dağılışı konusundaki mevcut bilgilere ilaveten, *M. rivulata*'nın Kanlıdere yanında Asi Dere'de de dağılışı gösterdiği bu çalışma ile belirlenmiş bulunmaktadır.

Plaklanma (Pholidosis) ile İlgili Bulgular

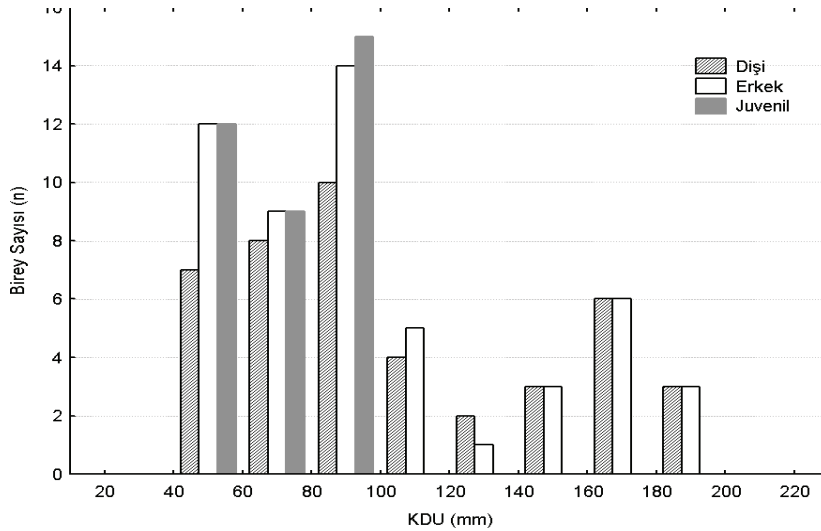
Hemen hemen yassılaşmış bir üst kabuk (karapas) ve genişlemiş bir alt kabuk (plastron) söz konusudur. Üst kabuğun arka tarafı girintili çıkıntılıdır. Genç bireylerde bariz şekilde görülen sırt karinası (median carina) erginlerde iz olarak fark edilebilir, ayrıca gençlerde sırt karinasının yanında kaburga (costal) plakları üzerinde costal karinalarda belirgin bir şekilde görülmektedir. Tüm örneklerde kuyruk üstü plakları (supracaudalia) 2 adet olmakla beraber, değişik şekillerde (kare, dikdörtgen) tek ense plağı (nuchale) vardır. Toplam 57 örnek incelenmiş 32 tanesinin tüm ölçüleri ve geriye kalanlarında KDU ve PU ölçüleri alınmıştır.

13 örnekte ense plağının uzunluğu genişliğine eşit (%40,63), 17 örnekte genişliği uzunluğundan fazla (%53,13) ve 2 örnekte de uzunluğu genişliğinden fazladır (%6,25). İstisna 2 örnek dışında bütün örneklerde omurga üstü plakları (vertebralia) 5 adet ve altıgen şekillidir. Özellikle beşinci omurga üstü plak'da (vertebral) böyle bir duruma rastlanmamıştır. Kaburga üstü plakları (costalia) her iki tarafta 4 adet, uç plakları (marginalia) ise her iki tarafta 11 adet olup dikdörtgen şekillidir. Üst ve alt kabuklar birbirlerine tam kaynaşmış ve bu bağlantı koltukaltı (axillar) ve kasık (inguinal) plakları aracılığıyla sağlanmıştır. Koltukaltı ve kasık plakları belirgin olup büyüktürler. Bu bağlamda, koltukaltı ve kasık plaklarının uç plaklarla olan temasları incelenmiş ve plaklarla ilgili sonuçlar ortaya konmuştur. Toplam 21 örnekte koltukaltı plakları üçüncü ve dördüncü uç plaklarla temasta olduğu, kasık plaklarının ise 4 örnekte yedinci ve sekizinci uç plaklarla, 14 örnekte altıncı, yedinci ve sekizinci uç plaklarla ve 2 örnekte de altıncı ve yedinci uç plaklarla temasta olduğu belirlenmiştir. Alt kabukta orta (median) hattın her iki tarafında 6 tane keratin plak mevcut olup, ön (anterior) lobun hemen hemen düzleşmiş veya içeriye doğru çok az konkav olduğu posterior lobun ise 'V' şeklinde içeriye doğru girintili olduğu görülmüştür. Karın (abdominal) süturunun uzunluğu; tüm örneklerde göğüs (pektoral) süturundan büyük, 23 örnekte (%71,88) uyluk (femoral) süturundan büyük, 4 örnekte uyluk (femoral) süturuna eşit (%12,50), 5 örnekte femoral süturundan küçük (%15,63) ve aynı zamanda diğer bütün plak çiftleri arasındaki sütur uzunluklarından büyüktür. Ön ve arka ekstremitelerde değişen büyüklüklerde olabilen pullar vardır. Tüm örneklerde yüzme zarı mevcut olup tırnaklara kadar uzanmakta olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Başın üst kısmında plak oluşumu görülmeksizin yumuşak bir deri ile kaplı olduğu belirlenmiştir.

Morfolojik Analiz Bulguları

Toplanan örneklerden alınan ölçümlerin analiz sonuçları Tablo 6'da verilmektedir. Buna bağlı olarak, ölçümlerin tanımlayıcı istatistiklerinin yanı sıra, çalışmamızda Ayaz (2003)'a göre verilmiş olan oranlar için de tanımlayıcı istatistikler hesaplanmış ve Tablo 7'de verilmiştir. Alt kabuktaki; Gular, Humeral, Pektoral, Abdominal, Femoral ve Anal plak çiftleri arasındaki sütur uzunluklarına göre belirlenen plastron formülleri Tablo 10'da verilmiştir. Tabloya göre plastron formüllerinde oldukça fazla varyasyon görüldüğü ve Ernst and Barbour (1989)'un her iki eşey için vermiş olduğu plastron formülünün her zaman geçerli olmadığı belirlenmiştir (Tablo 8). Özellikle 35, 39, 41, 49, 50 ve 53 marka nolu örneklerin, bu yazarların vermiş oldukları genel plastron formülü dışında kaldıkları belirlenmiştir. Özellikle genç bireylerde plastron formüllerinin oldukça fazla varyasyon gösterdiği de tespit edilen bulgular arasındadır. Markalanmış

tüm örnekler için KDU değerlerine göre grafik hazırlanmıştır (Şekil 2). Ayrıca KDU bakımından dişi ile erkek arasında istatistiksel farklılık vardır ($x=114.445$, $df=6$, $P=0.000$). Bu da dişi ve erkeklerin farklı üst kabuk boylarına sahip olduklarını ifade etmektedir. KDU'ya ilave olarak PU bakımından da dişi ile erkek arasında istatistiksel farklılık vardır ($x=132.582$, $df=6$, $P=0.000$) ve bu durum da üst kabukta olduğu gibi, dişi ve erkeklerin alt kabuk uzunlukları arasında belirgin bir farklılığın olduğunu göstermektedir. KU II bakımından dişi ile erkek arasında bir ilişki bulunup bulunmadığının belirlenmesi amacıyla kullanılan regresyon analizi sonucunda bir farklılığa rastlanmamıştır ($F=0.03$, $df=1$, $P=0.866$). Regresyon analizi KU III içinde uygulanmış olmakla birlikte bunun sonucunda da herhangi bir farklılığa rastlanmamıştır ($F=4.45$, $df=1$, $P=0.126$). Regresyon analizleri sonucunda farklılık bulunmaması nedeniyle de regresyon denklemlerine yer verilmemiştir.



Şekil 2. İncelenen bireylerin KDU değerleri

M. rivulata'nın morfolojik analizinde renk ve desen unsurları ağırlıklı olarak öne çıkarken bu çalışmada, bu unsurlar beş ayrı başlık altında incelenmiştir.

1-Karapas: Karapas'ın açık zeytuniden koyu zeytuniye kadar değişken bir renklerden gösterdiği özellikle koyulaşmanın yaşlılıkla önemli ölçüde arttığı belirlenmiştir. İncelenen örneklerin

hemen hemen hepsinde keratin plaklar arasındaki kaynaşma hatları siyah renktedir. FritzundWischuf (1997)'un belirtmiş olduğu gibi genç örneklerde karapas üzerinde ağsı bir desenlenme gözlenirken bu desenlenmenin yaşlılıkla kaybolduğu veya iz halinde kaldığı belirlenmiştir. Marginal plaklarda görülen desenlenme de diğer plaklarda görülen desenlenme ile aynıdır.

Uç plakların alt (submarginalia) desenlenmesine bakıldığında genellikle açık bir zemin üzerine "∞" şeklinde oseller bir yapı gözlenirken bazen de koyu bir zemin üzerinde aynı oselleri görmek mümkündür. Uç plakların alt kısmı hemen hemen tüm örneklerde belirgin olup; osel yapısının iki marginal plağın birleştiği yerde bulunması dolayısıyla da oselin bir yarımının bir submarginal, diğer yarımının da diğer submarginal üzerinde bulunması söz konusudur.

2-Plastron: Örnekler genellikle koyu siyah zemin renklenmesi göstermektedir. Genç örneklerde koyu siyah plastronda keratin plakların serbest kenarlarında sarı tonlarında bir renk açılması vardır. Bu özellik incelenen örneklerin büyük çoğunluğunda bu şekilde iken, özellikle yaşlı örneklerde sarı tonlarındaki rengin karın ortasına (ventro-median) doğru açılma gösterdiği de belirlenen diğer bir renklenme şeklidir. Renklenme Ayaz (2003) ile birçok yönden uyum içerisinde olup köprü renklenmesi bakımından farklı bir renklenme tespit edilmiştir. İncelenen *M. rivulata* örneklerinde 3 farklı tipte plastron renklenmesi belirlenmiştir (Şekil 3a-b-c).

• Tip A: Siyah plastronda plak dış kenarlarında açık sarı tonlarında bir renklenme vardır.

• Tip B: Köprü rengi açık tonda sarı, plak dış kenarlarındaki açık sarı kısım ventro-median hatta doğru açılma gösterir.

• Tip C: Köprü rengi siyah plak dış kenarlarındaki açık sarı kısım ventro-median hatta doğru açılma gösterir.

Plastron renklenmesi ile ilgili olarak koltuk altı (axillar) ve kasık (inguinal) plakları da Tip

A ve Tip C'de siyah, Tip B'de ise açık sarı renkte görülmektedir.

3- Baş üstü desenlemesi: Açık zeytuni renkten siyaha kadar farklı renklere olabilmektedir. Özellikle genç örneklerde zemin rengi üzerinde beyazımsı krem veya açık sarı renkte olabilen ilmek veya ağsı bir desenlenme mevcuttur. Bu desenlenme, örnekler yaşlandıkça giderek kaybolmakta ve yaşlı bireylerde baş üstü desen görülmemektedir. Baş üstü desen tipleri Ayaz (2003) ile uyum içerisinde olup bu desen tipleri dışında başka hiçbir desene rastlanmamıştır. Baş üzeri desenlenmesine benzer bir desenlenmeyi de burun ucundan gözler arasındaki en dar sahayı birleştiren çizgi ortasına kadar (rostrum bölgesi) görmek mümkündür.

4- İris renklenmesi: Değerlendirilen tüm örneklerde iris renklenmesi siyah ve kirlili grimsi renktedir.

5- Yumuşak kısımlar: Boyun yan bölgesine (lateraline) bakıldığı zaman üstte bir primer-orbitocervical altta da postorbital çizgi görülür (Şekil 4). Bu iki çizgi arasındaki çizgilerin sayısı incelenen örneklerde 2 olup tek bir örnekte çizgiler 3 tanedir. Ayaz (2003)'e göre primer-orbitocervical çizgilerin hiçbir zaman göze ulaşmadığı belirtilirken şekil 4'deki örnekte A'da oldukça yaklaştığı görülmektedir. Boyun bölgesindeki 2 postorbital çizgi arasındaki çizgi sayısı Ayaz (2003)'de belirtildiği gibi 5-9 arasında değişmekte ve genellikle orta çizgide diğerlerine göre daha kalın bir şekilde olmaktadır. Çizgiler squamosal kıvrıma kadar uzanır ve genç örneklerde incelenerek başın üzerindeki ilmek yapısına katılırlar. İncelenen örneklerde ekstremiteler, koyu yeşil zemin renklenmesi üzerinde sarımsı boyuna çizgiler taşımaktadır.

Beslenme Biyolojisi ile İlgili Bulgular

M. rivulata'nın beslenmesine ilişkin en ayrıntılı yayınlar Sidis and Gasith (1985) ve Rifai and Amr (2006)'dır. Bu yayınlardan Sidis and Gasith (1985)'e göre juvenillerin etçil (karnivor) oldukları ve yaşlanma ile birlikte bireylerin fırsatçı

(opportunistik) olup hem etçil hem de otçul (omnivor) bir yaşam şekline ayak uydurdukları belirtilmektedir. Aynı bulgular Rifai and Amr (2006) tarafından da yinelenmiştir. Mevcut çalışma sırasında ise juvenil ve ergin bireyler ayrı ayrı kovalara konularak dışkılamaları beklenmiş ve daha sonra da dışkı (fekal) materyalleri incelenmiştir. Ergin bireylerin bulunduğu kaplarda algler gözlenirken gençlerin (juvenillerin) bulunduğu kaplarda böcek kalıntılarına rastlanmıştır. Fekal kompozisyonun yapısı her iki kaynak ile uyum içerisinde. Bunun yanında, her iki kovaya da ekme atılmış, ergin ve gençlerin ekmekleri yedikleri gözlenmiştir. Bu durum Tok (1997)'un Reşadiye Yarımadası'nda genç bireylerde gözlemediği ekme yeme davranışını kanıtlar niteliktedir. Sidis and Gasith (1985) çalışmalarında dışkı (fekal) kompozisyonu inceleme yöntemini kullanmışlardır. Öte yandan, Rifai and Amr (2006) çalışmalarında hayvanları kusturarak midedeki materyalin tam olarak sindirilmeden elde edilmesini sağladıklarından ilk kez *M. rivulata*'nın beslenmesinde amfibi yumurtalarının da yer aldığını söylemişlerdir.

Genç bireylerin ikinci saatlerinde çalışma bölgesindeki restorandan atılan ekmeklerle beslendikleri de çalışmalar sırasında elde edilmiş bilgiler arasındadır. Arazi yapılan gözlemler sırasında ergin bireylerin Kıbrıs Su Kurbağası (*Pelophylax cypriensis*) larvaları ile beslendiği gözlemlenmiştir.

Üreme Biyolojisi ile İlgili Bulgular

Arazi çalışmaları esnasında açılmış bir yuva, yumurta kırıkları ve yumurtadan yeni çıkmış ölü bir örnek bulunması, bölgenin üremeye elverişli olduğunu göstermektedir. Bu açıdan çalışmanın yürütüldüğü bölge önem taşımaktadır.

Plaklarda Görülen Hasar ve Anomaliler ile Türü Tehdit Eden Faktörler

Örneklerin gerekli morfometrik ölçümlerinin

alınması sonrasında üst kabuk (karapas) ve alt kabuğun (plastron) fiziksel durumları da incelenmiştir. Örneklerde, karapas üzerinde alg birikimi, karapas, plastron, ekstremite üzerindeki hasarlar ve sayı bakımından anomaliler değerlendirilmiştir. Türde gözlenen hasarlar ve anomaliler marka numaralarına göre not edilmiştir. Buna ilişkin bilgi de Tablo 9'da verilmiştir. Plaklarda görülen bu hasarlar ve anomaliler bakımından oranlama yapılarak yüzde değerleri belirlenmiştir (Tablo 10). Yüzde değerleri marginal, vertebral ve plastronda görülen hasar ve anomalilere göre yapılmıştır.

Türleri tehdit eden faktörler arasında tarla sıçanı (*Rattus norvegicus*) ve tilki (*Vulpes vulpes*) olabileceğine ilişkin gözlemlerde bulunulmuştur. Özellikle iki türünde çalışma alanında çok sıklıkla görülmesi bulguları destekler niteliktedir. Aynı şekilde, predasyona uğramış dört adet birey tespit edilmiştir. Hayvanların özellikle karapaslarının anterior bölgesinde derin yarıkların görülmesi ve ön ekstremiteleriyle başın koparılmış olması türün bahsedilen yırtıcılar tarafından saldırıya uğradığını kanıtlar niteliktedir. Bunlara ilaveten ölü olarak bulunmuş başka bir örnekte yalnız baş kısmının koparılmış olduğu bir başka dikkat çekici olaydır.

Popülasyon Biyolojisi ile İlgili Bulgular

Popülasyon yapısını belirlemek amacıyla yakalanmış dişi ve erkekler arasında oranlama yapılmış ve fark olup olmadığını saptamak amacıyla da χ^2 testi yapılmıştır. Testin sonuçlarına göre erkek/dişi oranı arasında istatistiksel bir farklılık mevcuttur ($\chi^2=1,800$ df=1 P=0,180). Yapılan orana göre erkek/dişi oranı 0,54 olarak bulunmuş ve popülasyonun dişi ağırlıklı olduğu belirlenmiştir.

Tartışma ve Sonuç

Türün biyolojik-ekolojik özellikleri ve plak varyasyonları Rifai and Amr (2006), Tok (1997), Ayaz (1998) ve Ayaz (2003) çalışmaları ile bazı yönlerden uyum içerisinde olup bazı yönlerden

de farklılık göstermektedir. Çalışma sırasında elde edilen veriler, Kıbrıs popülasyonu için ilk bulgular olup bundan sonraki çalışmalara ışık tutacaktır. Atatür ve Göçmen (2001) çalışmalarında türün sadece Kanlıdere'de yaşadığını belirtmişlerdir. Kıbrıs'taki dağılışı daha önce ayrıntılı bir şekilde çalışılmamış olan *M. rivulata* Asi Deresi'nde de yayılışının olduğu ve aynı zamanda buranın Kıbrıs popülasyonu için önemli bir üreme bölgesi olduğu Kaşot (2007) tarafından belirtilmiştir. Çalışma bölgesinde tespit edilen açılmış yuva ve kırık yumurta örnekleri Asi Deresi'nin üreme bölgesi olduğunu kanıtlamıştır.

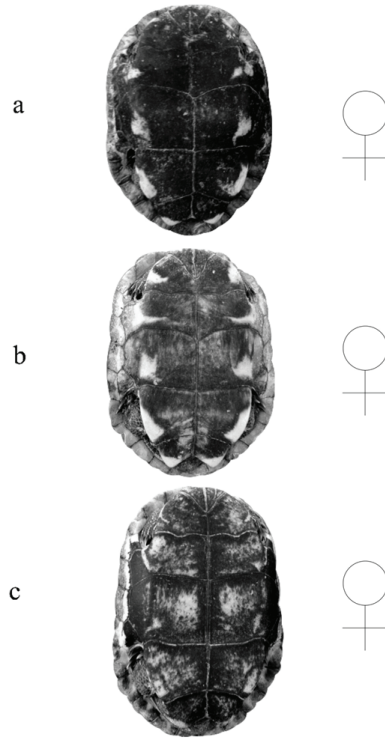
Kıbrıs'taki popülasyonun biyotopuyla ilişkisi ilk kez ayrıntılı bir şekilde incelenmiş ve türün özellikle çeti (*Prosopis farcta*), çoban değneği (*Polygonum equisetiforme*), köpekdişi ayrığı (*Cynodon dactylon*), eşek hıyarı (*Ecbalium elaterium*), ılgın (*Tamarix myrtenensis*), kuşkonmaz (*Asparagus stipularis*), bozot (*Heliotropium hirsutissimum*), su kamışı (*Typha domingensis*), demir dikenli (*Tribulus terrestris*), hasır otu (*Juncus rigidus*), su sazı (*Phragmites australis*), delice (*Lolium rigidum*) ve sadikenli (*Parkinsonia aculeata*) gibi bitki türleri arasında güneşlenme davranışı gösterdiği tespit edilmiştir.

Yapılan su analizinde, pH değerinin 7,9 olduğu ve geçmişte yapılan analizlere oranla yükseldiği yani bazikleştiği ve koliform bakteri sayısının oldukça fazlaştığı tespit edilmiştir. Bu durum da, derenin kirlendiğine dair önemli göstergelerden biri olmuştur. Çalışma alanındaki köprünün bulunduğu bölgeden alınan ses ölçümleri incelendiğinde, ses şiddetinin artmasının türün bulunuşuna yönelik olumsuz bir etkisinin olmadığı gözlenmiştir.

Ses ölçümleri önceki çalışmalarda kullanılmamış fakat mevcut çalışmada ilk kez yer alarak türün davranış biyolojisini anlamaya yönelik önemli bir katkı sağlamıştır. Bitopa ilişkin iklim değerleri incelendiğinde türün haziran öncesinden başlayarak kış uykusundan uyandığı ve aktifleştiği belirlenmiştir. Türe yönelik yapılacak bundan

sonraki çalışmalara haziran öncesinden başlamanın daha yararlı olacağı kanaatine varılmıştır.

Bugüne kadar Kıbrıs'ta türe yönelik herhangi bir çalışmanın yapılmamış olmasından dolayı morfometrik inceleme sırasında alınan ölçümlerin ve bunların oranlarının tümünün özet istatistikleri; genç, dişi ve erkek bireyleri için ayrı ayrı tablolar halinde verilmiştir. Özet istatistiklere, *M. rivulata*'nın farklı ülkelerde yaşayan popülasyonları üzerine yapılmış çalışmaların mevcut çalışmayla karşılaştırılabilmesi için yer verilmiştir. Ernst ve Barbour (1989)'un çalışmalarında belirttiği plastron formülüne genel olarak rastlanmamış olsa da, 6 örnekte bu durumun daha farklı olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Formüller Ayaz (2003)'ın çalışmasıyla da bazı yönlerden benzerlik bazı yönlerden de farklılık göstermektedir. KDU değerleri yönünden oluşturulan grafik, bireylerin



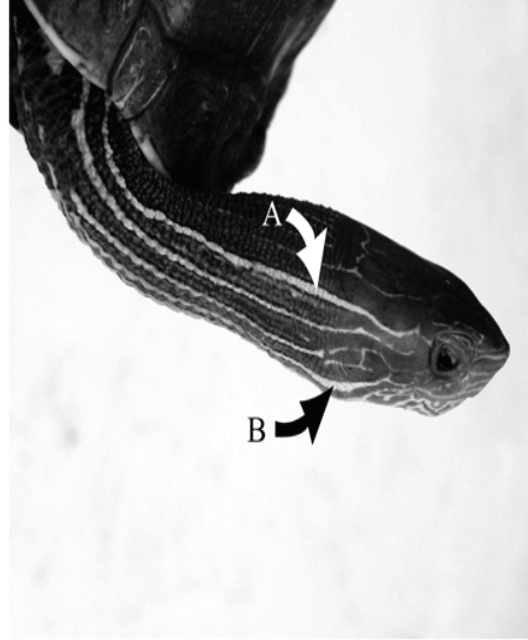
Şekil 3. Plastron Renklenme Tipleri(a,b,c) (fotoğraf: Nazım Kaşot)

çok farklı üst kabuk değerlerinin olduğunu ve popülasyonun çoğunlukla genç bireylerden oluştuğunu ortaya koymuştur. KDU'nun incelenen örneklerde maksimum 20 cm ve PU'nun da maksimum 19,2 cm olduğu belirlenmiştir. Çalışma sırasında belirlenen anomaliler not edilmiş ve ileriki çalışmalara alt yapı oluşturması amaçlanmıştır. Bundan sonra yapılacak çalışmalarla türe yönelik bilgiler artırılabilir. Renk ve desenlenme yönünden yapılan incelemelerde 3 farklı plastron tipine rastlanmış ve Ayaz (2003)'ün çalışmasından ayrıldığı görülmüştür. Baş üstü desenlenmesi Ayaz (2003) ile uyum içerisinde olup farklı bir desen tipine rastlanmamıştır. İris renklenmesi de Ayaz (2003) ile uyum içerisinde olup farklı bir göz rengine rastlanmamıştır.

Beslenme biyolojilerine ilişkin bilgilere bakıldığında; özellikle genç bireylerin (juvenil), bölgede yer alan restoran tarafından akşamüzeri saatlerinde atılan ekmeklerle beslenmesi Tok (1997)'u destekler niteliktedir. İncelenen dışkı kompozisyonları ve genç bireylerin restorandan atılan ekmeklerle beslenmesi türün fırsatçı hem etçil hem de otçul olduğunu desteklemektedir ve Sidis ve Gasith (1985) çalışmasıyla da uyum içerisinde. Türü tehdit eden tarla faresi (*Rattus norvegicus*) ve tilki (*Vulpes vulpes*) bölgede bulunan yırtıcılardır. Üst kabuğun ön bölgesinde görülen derin yarıkların meydana gelmesi ve bunun yanında kafası kopuk bireylere rastlanması ağız yapısı dikkate alınarak elde edilen bulguları desteklemektedir.

Kaşot (2007)'a göre bölgedeki çocuklar tarafından yumurtadan yeni çıkan yavruların toplanarak evlere götürüldüğü veya evcil hayvan dükkanlarına (petshop) satıldığı bilinmektedir. Bu durum karşısında, popülasyon tehdit altındadır ve ciddi bir tahribata maruz kalabileceği düşünülmektedir. Flora ve Faunanın Korunması Emirnamesi'ne göre koruma altında olan bu türün petshoplara satılmasının yanlış olduğu devlet basın ve yayın organları aracılığı ile duyurulmalı ve bunun önlenmesine yönelik bir takım tedbirler alınmalıdır. Geniş bir zaman sürecinde dereden kaplumbağa

toplanması sorununa acil bir önlem alınmazsa Asi Dere'de kaplumbağa görmenin imkansız olacağı



Şekil 4. *M. Rivulata*'da Boyun Lateralindeki Çizgiler (fotoğraf: Nazım Kaşot) A) Primerorbitocervical B) Postorbital

maalesef acı bir gerçek olarak ortada durmaktadır. Derenin kirlenmesi sürekli fosseptik akıtılması sonucunda artmakta, bunun suya yansması da pH değişikliği ve koliform bakterilerin sayısındaki artış şeklinde görülmektedir. *M. rivulata* kirlilik indikatörü olduğundan dolayı bu durumdan fazla etkilenmemektedir. Fakat şunu da unutmamak gerekir ki dere ekosisteminde yaşayan tek canlı kaplumbağa değildir ve tüm bu değişikliklerin ekosistemdeki diğer canlılar üzerine olan veya olacak olumsuz etkileri de göz ardı edilmemelidir. Bu denli kirlenmenin ileriye dönük kötü sonuçlara sebep olacağı da apaçık görülmektedir. Kirlilik yanında, türü tehdit eden en önemli etkenlerden biri de kentleşmedir. Kentleşme, tam anlamıyla habitat degradasyonuna sebep olduğundan ilgili kurumlar tarafından dikkate alınmalı gereken

önlemler alınmalıdır.

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Otobiyografik Öz

Nazım Kaşot, 2003 yılında Ege Üniversitesi Biyoloji Bölümü'nde öğrenimine başlayıp, 2007 yılında Kuzey Kıbrıs'ta dağılışı gösteren *Mauremys rivulata* (Çizgili Kaplumbağa)'nın Biyolojisi üzerine Araştırmalar başlıklı çalışmayla sınıf üçüncüsü ve bölüm dördüncüsü olarak 85/100 ortalamayla bölümünden mezun oldu. 2010-2011 yılları arasında Atatürk Öğretmen Akademisi'nde Ortaöğretim Alan

Öğretmenliği üzerine tezsiz yüksek lisans yaptıktan sonra Bekirpaşa Lisesi, Mehmetçik Ortaokulu, Mağusa Meslek Lisesi, Haspolat Meslek Lisesi ve Gazi Mağusa Türk Maarif Koleji'nde ve çeşitli dershanelerde biyoloji-fen bilgisi öğretmeni olarak çalıştı. 2012 yılında Yakın Doğu Üniversitesi Çevre Eğitimi ve Yönetimi Yüksek Lisans programından mezun olup aynı yıl Çevre Eğitimi ve Yönetimi Doktora programına başlamıştır. 2012 Eylül ayından itibaren Yakın Doğu Koleji'nde biyoloji ve fen bilgisi öğretmeni olarak çalışmaktadır.

Biographical Sketch

Nazım Kaşot studied biology at the Ege University between the years 2003 and 2007. His graduation project was about the biology of stripe necked terrapin (*Mauremys rivulata*). He was ranked third in the class and the fourth of section with 85/100 points. He has a MA degree in Secondary Education Teaching Program at Atatürk Teacher Training Academy between the years 2010 and 2011 and then worked as a biology and science teacher at the Bekirpaşa High School, Mehmetçik Secondary School, Mağusa Vocational High School, Haspolat Vocational High School and Gazi Mağusa Türk Maarif College. He was graduated from the Master of Science program on environmental education at the Near East University in 2012. Currently, he carries out his PhD study in the same program and teaches biology at the Near East College.

Tablolar

Tablo 1. Asi Deresi'nde Değerlendirilen Örneklerin Listesi

Değerlendirilen Örnekler	Örnek Sayısı
Genç (juvenil)	36
Dişi	14
Erkek	7
Toplam	57

Tablo 2. Ölçümlerde Kullanılan Karakterlerin Kısaltmalarına İlişkin Bilgiler

Ölçümlerde Kullanılan Karakterler	Kullanılan	Kısaltmaları	Ölçümlerde Kullanılan Karakterler	Kullanılan	Kısaltmaları
Karapas Uzunluğu	Doğrusal	KDU	Köprü Uzunluğu	Maximum	KÖUM
Karapas Eğim Genişliği		KEU	İki Göz Arası En Dar Mesafe		GAED
Karapas Genişliği		KG	İki Göz Arası En Geniş Mesafe		GAEG
Karapas Eğim Uzunluğu		KEG	Kuyruk Uzunluğu-I		KU-I
Kabuk Yüksekliği		KY	Kuyruk Uzunluğu-II		KU -II
Plastron Uzunluğu		PU	Kuyruk Uzunluğu-III		KU -III
Plastron Uzunluğu	Maksimum	PMU	1. Vertebral Plak Uzunluğu		1VPU
Plastron Genişliği-I		PG-I	1. Vertebral Plak Genişliği		1VPG
Plastron Genişliği-II		PG-II	2. Vertebral Plak Uzunluğu		2VPU
Plastron Genişlik	Maksimal	PMG	2. Vertebral Plak Genişliği		2VPG
GularSütür Uzunluğu		GulU	3. Vertebral Plak Uzunluğu		3VPU
HumeralSütür Uzunluğu		HumU	3. Vertebral Plak Genişliği		3VPG
Pektoral Sütür Uzunluğu		PekU	4. Vertebral Plak Uzunluğu		4VPU
AbdominalSütür Uzunluğu		AbdU	4. Vertebral Plak Genişliği		4VPG
FemoralSütür Uzunluğu		FemuU	5. Vertebral Plak Uzunluğu		5VPU
Anal Sütür Uzunluğu		AnIU	5. Vertebral Plak Genişliği		5VPG
Femoral-Anal Uzunluğu	Sütür	FASU	Gular Genişlik		GulG
Gular-HumeralSütür Uzunluğu		GHSU	Anal Genişlik		AnIG

AnteriordaKarapas Plastron Arası Mesafe	KPAA	Nuchal Uzunluk	NukU
PosteriordaKarapas Plastron Arası Mesafe	KPAP	Nuchal Genişlik	NukG
Köprü Uzunluğu	KÖU		

Tablo 3. 6.30-12.30 Saatleri Arasında Alınan Ses Ölçümleri

Saat	06:30	07:30	08:30	09:30	10:30	11:30	12:30
23.06.2006	30,5	36,6	46,6	50,6	45,7	58,2	60,2
26.06.2006	31,7	38,2	45,7	52,3	55,8	67,4	70,2
29.06.2006	30,8	37,1	46,3	53,2	56,5	58,9	62,4
08.07.2006	20,2	23,4	25,5	29,1	34,7	40,3	45,5
26.07.2006	51,5	55,1	58,2	63,4	67,7	78,7	83,6
08.08.2006	55,4	58,2	64,5	67,1	70,5	73,2	77,3
30.08.2006	45,3	50,1	52,3	55,5	59,1	64,3	70,2
08.09.2006	32,4	35,5	37,7	40,1	44,6	48,8	55,1

Tablo 4. Biyotopa İlişkin İklim Değerleri

Tarih	23.06.06	26.06.06	29.06.06	08.07.06	26.07.06	08.08.06	30.08.06	08.09.06
Ortalama sıcaklık (OC)	28,01	28,30	28,70	29,80	30,00	31,20	29,60	27,70
Ortalama nispi nem (%)	61,4	67,1	60,3	66,9	48,4	61,4	59,5	73,0
Ortalama bulutluluk	0,1 açık	0,6 açık	2,3 az bulutlu	0,6 açık	0,5 açık	0,8 açık	0,5 açık	1,1 açık

Tablo 5. Biyotopa İlişkin İklim Değerleri

Ay	Haziran	Temmuz	Ağustos	Eylül
Ortalama nispi nem (%)	59,1	59,7	62,3	68,7
Ortalama yağış (mm)	7,0	30,2	0,0	35,4

Tablo 6. *Mauremys Rivulata*'ya ait Morfolojik Ölçümlerin Tanımlayıcı İstatistik Tablosu (n= birey sayısı, m= ortalama, SD= standart sapma, SE= standart hata. (♂♂))

Karakterler	N	M	Min	Maks	SE	SD
W	3	446,67	110,00	650,00	169,54	293,66
KDU	7	125,29	100,00	193,00	12,54	33,17
KEU	5	151,60	110,00	210,00	17,21	38,47
KG	5	96,20	71,00	127,00	9,74	21,79
KEG	5	123,20	96,00	170,00	13,58	30,38
KY	5	40,40	29,00	55,00	4,35	9,74
PU	7	101,43	79,00	144,00	8,78	23,23
PMU	5	114,20	87,00	153,00	12,06	26,98
PG-I	5	51,00	40,00	66,00	4,74	10,61
PG-II	5	60,00	44,00	80,00	6,42	14,35
PMG	5	76,50	60,00	101,00	7,07	15,80
GULU	5	17,00	14,00	20,00	1,00	2,24
HUMU	5	10,20	7,00	16,00	1,59	3,56
PEKU	5	17,50	9,00	26,00	2,83	6,32
ABDU	5	27,00	20,00	39,00	3,67	8,22
FEMU	5	24,00	20,00	33,00	2,35	5,24
ANLU	5	12,80	8,00	22,00	2,44	5,45
FASU	5	19,60	16,00	24,00	1,63	3,65
GHSU	5	19,60	16,00	24,00	1,44	3,21
GAED	5	7,10	5,50	10,00	0,78	1,75
GAEG	5	16,00	12,00	20,00	1,38	3,08
KU-I	5	65,20	50,00	80,00	5,21	11,65
KU-II	5	31,20	23,00	43,00	3,56	7,95
KU-III	5	36,20	30,00	40,00	1,69	3,77
1VPU	5	23,20	17,00	34,00	3,09	6,91
1VPG	5	32,40	25,00	44,00	3,33	7,44
2VPU	5	22,60	18,00	31,00	2,56	5,73
2VPG	5	29,40	21,00	43,00	3,83	8,56
3VPU	5	24,20	18,00	35,00	3,09	6,91
3VPG	5	33,30	26,00	48,00	4,05	9,07
4VPU	5	24,00	19,00	35,00	2,86	6,40
4VPG	5	35,40	28,00	51,00	4,18	9,34
5VPU	5	29,30	20,50	44,00	4,28	9,56

5VPG	5	31,60	25,00	47,00	4,04	9,04
GULG	5	26,60	22,00	37,00	2,77	6,19
ANLG	5	39,60	31,00	51,00	3,74	8,35
NUKU	5	7,60	6,00	9,00	0,68	1,52
NUKG	5	8,60	6,50	10,00	0,62	1,39
KPAA	5	20,60	16,00	27,00	1,89	4,22
KPAP	5	21,00	11,00	36,00	4,68	10,46
KÖÜ	5	28,48	20,00	38,90	3,39	7,58
KÖUM	5	48,70	32,00	67,00	6,36	14,23

Tablo 6 (devam). Mauremys Rivulata'ya ait Morfolojik Ölçümlerin Tanımlayıcı İstatistik Tablosu. n= birey sayısı, m= ortalama, SD= standart sapma, SE= standart hata. (♀♀)

Karakterler	N	M	Min	Maks	SE	SD
W	6	538,33	380,00	630,00	36,37	89,09
KDU	14	159,29	114,00	200,00	7,44	27,83
KEU	8	177,75	132,00	212,00	11,18	31,63
KG	8	112,75	82,00	131,00	6,39	18,06
KEG	8	148,75	114,00	172,00	8,18	23,14
KY	8	59,38	43,00	75,00	4,34	12,27
PU	14	144,04	100,00	192,00	7,30	27,30
PMU	8	152,00	107,00	178,00	9,88	27,93
PG-I	8	62,75	34,00	79,00	6,10	17,25
PG-II	8	79,13	58,00	90,00	4,49	12,71
PMG	8	86,09	8,70	114,00	12,41	35,10
GULU	8	21,38	14,00	27,00	1,78	5,04
HUMU	8	13,25	11,00	16,00	0,65	1,83
PEKU	8	26,88	19,00	34,00	2,13	6,01
ABDU	8	34,69	19,00	45,00	3,32	9,38
FEMU	8	29,13	22,00	35,00	1,94	5,49
ANLU	8	18,50	14,00	24,00	1,21	3,42
FASU	8	25,81	19,00	30,00	1,43	4,04
GHSU	8	24,31	18,00	29,00	1,54	4,37
GAED	8	11,50	7,00	19,00	1,70	4,81
GAEG	8	18,63	14,00	23,00	1,08	3,07
KU-I	8	52,50	23,00	74,00	5,25	14,85

KU-II	8	14,38	9,00	20,00	1,38	3,89
KU-III	8	37,38	11,00	51,00	4,61	13,04
1VPU	8	29,13	20,00	37,00	2,03	5,74
1VPG	8	37,13	29,00	46,00	2,39	6,75
2VPU	8	28,25	20,00	34,00	2,18	6,16
2VPG	8	37,13	28,00	44,00	2,04	5,77
3VPU	8	31,94	21,00	41,00	2,68	7,58
3VPG	8	40,13	28,00	47,00	2,57	7,26
4VPU	8	27,50	18,00	35,00	2,38	6,74
4VPG	8	41,00	28,00	48,00	2,65	7,48
5VPU	8	32,69	17,00	42,00	2,55	7,23
5VPG	8	37,50	28,00	45,00	1,94	5,48
GULG	8	31,88	24,00	36,00	1,34	3,80
ANLG	8	48,13	29,00	59,00	3,84	10,86
NUKU	8	10,25	7,00	17,00	1,05	2,96
NUKG	8	9,75	6,00	18,00	1,31	3,69
KPAA	8	24,00	18,00	29,00	1,44	4,07
KPAP	8	24,63	15,00	30,00	1,74	4,93
KÖU	8	41,25	27,00	53,00	3,75	10,61
KÖUM	8	70,50	50,00	89,00	4,92	13,91

Tablo 6. (devam)Mauremys Rivulata'ya ait Morfolojik Ölçümlerin Tanımlayıcı İstatistik Tablosu. n= birey sayısı, m= ortalama, SD= standart sapma, SE= standart hata. (Juvenil)

Karakterler	N	M	Min	Maks	SE	SD
W						
KDU	36	73,74	50,00	98,00	2,40	14,38
KEU	19	82,16	56,00	104,00	3,68	16,06
KG	19	58,13	42,00	74,00	2,35	10,25
KEG	19	71,32	51,00	88,00	2,91	12,70
KY	19	25,21	17,00	32,00	1,05	4,57
PU	36	62,26	43,00	81,00	2,06	12,34
PMU	19	65,08	46,00	87,00	3,20	13,96
PG-I	19	30,21	20,00	41,00	1,48	6,45
PG-II	19	34,50	23,00	45,00	1,57	6,83
PMG	19	44,95	32,00	58,00	2,06	8,97

GULU	19	8,78	5,00	12,00	0,58	2,54
HUMU	19	6,75	5,00	10,00	0,36	1,56
PEKU	19	9,94	6,00	17,00	0,71	3,09
ABDU	19	14,24	10,50	20,00	0,69	2,99
FEMU	19	12,69	8,50	16,00	0,61	2,64
ANLU	19	8,24	5,00	12,00	0,44	1,90
FASU	19	10,89	7,00	17,00	0,66	2,88
GHSU	19	10,84	7,00	15,00	0,60	2,61
GAED	19	4,84	4,00	6,00	0,18	0,76
GAEG	19	10,32	9,00	12,00	0,24	1,06
KU-I	19	38,80	29,00	51,00	1,60	6,95
KU-II	19	9,58	4,00	22,00	1,39	6,06
KU-III	19	29,05	23,00	39,00	0,87	3,81
1VPU	19	13,32	10,00	17,00	0,52	2,29
1VPG	19	19,49	10,00	28,00	0,98	4,29
2VPU	19	13,05	9,00	18,00	0,69	3,03
2VPG	19	19,18	12,00	25,00	0,74	3,22
3VPU	19	12,84	8,00	17,00	0,60	2,62
3VPG	19	19,82	14,00	25,00	0,68	2,97
4VPU	19	13,11	8,00	17,00	0,63	2,75
4VPG	19	23,29	15,00	72,00	2,78	12,12
5VPU	19	15,03	11,00	19,50	0,67	2,93
5VPG	19	19,05	11,00	29,00	1,06	4,64
GULG	19	15,52	11,00	20,00	0,69	3,03
ANLG	19	21,97	14,00	30,00	1,16	5,04
NUKU	19	5,27	4,00	7,00	0,21	0,93
NUKG	19	5,91	4,00	7,00	0,21	0,93
KPAA	19	13,42	10,00	16,00	0,41	1,80
KPAP	19	10,37	5,00	17,00	0,68	2,97
KÖÜ	19	15,63	10,50	23,00	0,83	3,62
KÖÜM	19	29,79	20,00	40,00	1,59	6,93

Tablo 7. *Mauremys Rivulata*'ya ait Oranların Tanımlayıcı İstatistik Tablosu. (n= birey sayısı, m= ortalama, SD= standart sapma, SE= standart hata. (♂♂))

Karakterler	N	M	Min	Maks	SE	SD
KDU/GLUG	5	4,91	4,55	5,22	0,13	0,30
KDU/KG	5	1,36	1,25	1,52	0,05	0,11
KDU/KY	5	3,25	3,00	3,51	0,11	0,24
KDU/PMU	5	1,15	1,09	1,26	0,03	0,07
KDU/PG1	5	2,56	2,44	2,92	0,09	0,21
KDU/PG2	5	2,19	2,07	2,41	0,07	0,15
KDU/KEU	5	0,87	0,82	0,92	0,02	0,05
KDU/GLUU	5	7,67	5,88	9,65	0,60	1,34
K D U / HUMU	5	13,25	11,11	17,14	1,03	2,31
KDU/PEKU	5	7,90	6,67	11,11	0,81	1,82
KDU/ABDU	5	4,91	4,41	5,22	0,14	0,30
KDU/FEMU	5	5,44	5,00	5,88	0,19	0,43
KDU/ANLU	5	10,71	8,77	12,50	0,59	1,33
KDU/NUKU	5	17,26	15,00	21,44	1,13	2,53
KDU/1VPU	5	5,70	5,42	6,00	0,11	0,24
KDU/1VPG	5	4,03	3,75	4,39	0,10	0,23
KDU/KU1	5	2,00	1,67	2,41	0,12	0,28
KG/KY	5	2,39	2,28	2,51	0,04	0,10
KG/PMU	5	0,84	0,82	0,89	0,01	0,03
KG/PG1	5	1,88	1,78	1,95	0,03	0,07
KG/PG2	5	1,61	1,57	1,68	0,02	0,04
KG/KEU	5	0,64	0,60	0,66	0,01	0,02
KG/NUKU	5	12,66	11,38	14,11	0,58	1,29
KG/NUKG	5	11,14	10,11	13,37	0,57	1,28
KG/GULU	5	3,62	3,23	4,00	0,14	0,31
KG/HUMU	5	9,83	7,89	13,00	0,94	2,11
KG/PEKU	5	5,80	4,88	7,89	0,54	1,22
KG/ABDU	5	3,63	3,26	4,00	0,15	0,34
KG/FEMU	5	4,01	3,55	4,50	0,16	0,35
KG/ANLU	5	7,93	5,77	8,88	0,55	1,23
KG/1VPU	5	4,21	3,74	4,55	0,14	0,31
KG/1VPG	5	2,97	2,84	3,09	0,05	0,10

KG/KU1	5	1,47	1,18	1,68	0,08	0,19
N U K U / NUKG	5	0,88	0,75	0,95	0,03	0,08
PMU/PG1	5	2,23	2,18	2,32	0,03	0,06
PMU/PG2	5	1,91	1,86	1,98	0,02	0,04
KU1/KU2	5	2,12	1,86	2,31	0,07	0,17
KDU/KEG	5	1,06	1,04	1,14	0,02	0,04
KDU/KÖÜ	5	4,63	4,20	5,00	0,18	0,40
KDU/KPAA	5	6,33	5,83	7,15	0,23	0,51
KDU/KPAP	5	7,02	5,22	9,55	0,95	2,12
KDU/ANLG	5	3,30	3,13	3,78	0,12	0,27

Tablo 7 (devam). Mauremysrivulata'ya ait Oranların Tanımlayıcı İstatistik Tablosu. n= birey sayısı, m= ortalama, SD= standart sapma, SE= standart hata. (♀♀)

Karakterler	N	M	Min	Maks	SE	SD
KDU/GLUG	8	4,97	3,81	5,66	0,21	0,60
KDU/KG	8	1,40	1,31	1,51	0,02	0,07
KDU/KY	8	2,69	2,37	2,87	0,07	0,19
KDU/PMU	8	1,05	1,00	1,09	0,01	0,04
KDU/PG1	8	2,64	2,25	4,12	0,22	0,61
KDU/PG2	8	2,00	1,87	2,08	0,03	0,07
KDU/KEU	8	0,89	0,84	0,92	0,01	0,03
KDU/GLUU	8	7,56	6,59	9,37	0,35	0,98
K D U / HUMU	8	12,11	8,13	16,09	0,84	2,38
KDU/PEKU	8	5,98	5,24	7,00	0,23	0,64
KDU/ABDU	8	4,73	3,96	6,00	0,25	0,70
KDU/FEMU	8	5,47	5,08	6,36	0,15	0,43
KDU/ANLU	8	8,67	7,18	11,06	0,50	1,42
KDU/NUKU	8	16,43	6,71	19,78	1,48	4,20
KDU/1VPU	8	5,49	4,52	5,93	0,19	0,52
KDU/1VPG	8	4,30	3,81	5,71	0,22	0,61
KDU/KU1	8	3,22	2,35	4,96	0,33	0,93
KG/KY	8	1,92	1,62	2,07	0,06	0,16
KG/PMU	8	0,75	0,71	0,79	0,01	0,03

KG/PG1	8	1,89	1,66	3,03	0,17	0,47
KG/PG2	8	1,43	1,36	1,52	0,02	0,06
KG/KEU	8	0,64	0,60	0,69	0,01	0,03
KG/NUKU	8	11,69	4,82	14,33	1,03	2,92
KG/NUKG	8	12,88	4,56	20,00	1,55	4,37
KG/GULU	8	3,53	2,91	3,97	0,12	0,35
KG/HUMU	8	8,62	6,20	11,73	0,61	1,72
KG/PEKU	8	4,26	3,71	5,15	0,15	0,43
KG/ABDU	8	3,38	2,81	4,32	0,20	0,58
KG/FEMU	8	3,90	3,64	4,68	0,12	0,33
KG/ANLU	8	6,17	5,45	8,06	0,35	1,00
KG/1VPU	8	3,91	3,32	4,43	0,12	0,35
KG/1VPG	8	3,07	2,74	4,16	0,17	0,47
KG/KU1	8	2,30	1,70	3,57	0,24	0,67
N U K U / NUKG	8	1,09	0,94	1,67	0,08	0,24
PMU/PG1	8	2,52	2,24	3,82	0,19	0,53
PMU/PG2	8	1,92	1,73	2,00	0,03	0,09
KU1/KU2	8	3,74	2,09	5,78	0,38	1,08
KDU/KEG	8	1,06	1,00	1,14	0,02	0,05
KDU/KÖU	8	3,94	3,36	5,00	0,18	0,51
KDU/KPAA	8	6,65	5,81	9,00	0,35	1,00
KDU/KPAP	8	6,55	4,69	7,83	0,35	1,00
KDU/ANLG	8	3,35	3,02	4,21	0,13	0,37

Tablo 7 (devam). *Mauremys Rivulata*'ya ait Oranların Tanımlayıcı İstatistik Tablosu. n= birey sayısı, m= ortalama, SD= standart sapma, SE= standart hata. (Juvenil)

Karakterler	N	M	Min	Maks	SE	SD
KDU/GLUG	19	4,72	3,73	5,18	0,07	0,32
KDU/KG	19	1,25	1,19	1,34	0,01	0,04
KDU/KY	19	2,90	2,55	3,14	0,04	0,16
KDU/PMU	19	1,13	1,06	1,20	0,01	0,04
KDU/PG1	19	2,43	2,23	2,85	0,03	0,13
KDU/PG2	19	2,12	1,90	2,26	0,02	0,09
KDU/KEU	19	0,89	0,85	0,93	0,00	0,02

KDU/GLUU	19	8,63	6,67	12,00	0,32	1,39
K D U / HUMU	19	11,03	8,14	15,82	0,46	2,02
KDU/PEKU	19	7,67	4,59	10,33	0,30	1,31
KDU/ABDU	19	5,16	4,31	5,92	0,10	0,42
KDU/FEMU	19	5,80	4,75	7,28	0,15	0,66
KDU/ANLU	19	8,98	7,55	10,88	0,22	0,96
KDU/NUKU	19	13,92	11,20	17,40	0,40	1,73
KDU/IVPU	19	5,48	4,67	6,69	0,10	0,42
KDU/IVPG	19	3,80	3,29	5,80	0,12	0,54
KDU/KU1	19	1,89	1,58	2,44	0,06	0,24
KG/KY	19	2,31	2,09	2,48	0,02	0,10
KG/PMU	19	0,90	0,83	0,96	0,01	0,04
KG/PG1	19	1,94	1,79	2,40	0,03	0,14
KG/PG2	19	1,69	1,60	1,83	0,02	0,07
KG/KEU	19	0,71	0,66	0,75	0,01	0,03
KG/NUKU	19	11,10	9,20	13,40	0,30	1,29
KG/NUKG	19	9,87	7,67	12,00	0,24	1,06
KG/GULU	19	3,77	3,07	4,36	0,06	0,26
KG/HUMU	19	8,78	6,60	12,00	0,32	1,42
KG/PEKU	19	6,13	3,71	8,17	0,25	1,11
KG/ABDU	19	4,12	3,40	4,69	0,08	0,34
KG/FEMU	19	4,64	4,00	5,91	0,13	0,57
KG/ANLU	19	7,17	6,00	8,40	0,16	0,71
KG/IVPU	19	4,37	3,83	5,08	0,06	0,28
KG/IVPG	19	3,04	2,64	4,80	0,10	0,45
KG/KU1	19	1,51	1,29	1,97	0,05	0,20
N U K U / NUKG	19	0,90	0,71	1,00	0,02	0,11
PMU/PG1	19	2,16	1,92	2,55	0,03	0,12
PMU/PG2	19	1,88	1,70	2,00	0,02	0,08
KU1/KU2	19	5,01	2,23	7,75	0,41	1,80
KDU/KEG	19	1,02	0,86	1,09	0,01	0,05
KDU/KÖÜ	19	4,76	3,61	7,25	0,18	0,79
KDU/KPAA	19	5,41	4,62	6,38	0,11	0,47
KDU/KPAP	19	7,35	5,35	11,20	0,37	1,63

KDU/ANLG	19	3,35	3,07	3,71	0,04	0,18
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Tablo 8. Populasyondaki Plastron Formülleri

Marka no	Cinsiyet	Plastron formülü
26	♀	Abd>Fem>Gu>Pek>An>Hum
27	♂	Abd=Fem>Gu>Hum=Pek>An
28	♂	Abd=Fem>Pek>Gu>An>Hum
29	♀	Abd>Fem>Pek>Gu>An>Hum
30	Jüvenil	Abd>Fem>Gu=An>Pek>Hum
31	Jüvenil	Abd=Fem>Pek>Gu>An>Hum
32	Jüvenil	Abd>Fem>Gu>An>Hum=Pek
33	Jüvenil	Abd>Fem>Pek=Hum=Gu=An
34	Jüvenil	Abd>Gu>Fem>An>Pek>Hum
35	Jüvenil	Fem>Abd>Pek>Gu=Hum=An
36	♂	Abd>Fem>Pek>An>Gu>Hum
37	♀	Abd>Pek>Fem>Gu>An>Hum
38	♂	Abd>Fem>Pek>Gu>An>Hum
39	♀	Fem>Abd=Pek>An>Gu=Hum
40	♂	Abd>Fem>Pek>Gu>An>Hum
41	Jüvenil	Pek>Abd>Fem>Gu>An>Hum
42	Jüvenil	Abd=Fem>Pek>An>Gu=Hum
43	Jüvenil	Abd>Fem>Pek>An>Gu=Hum
44	Jüvenil	Abd>Fem>Pek>An>Gu=Hum
45	♀	Abd>Fem>Pek>Gu>An>Hum
46	♀	Abd>Fem>Pek>An>Gu>Hum
47	♀	Abd>Fem>Pek>Gu>An>Hum
48	Jüvenil	Abd>Fem>Pek>Gu>An>Hum
49	Jüvenil	Fem>Abd>Pek>Gu>An>Hum
50	♀	Fem>Abd=Pek>Gu=An>Hum
51	Jüvenil	Abd>Fem>Pek>Gu>An>Hum
52	Jüvenil	Abd>Fem>Gu>Pek>An>Hum
53	Jüvenil	Fem>Abd>Gu=Hum=Pek=An
54	Jüvenil	Abd>Fem>Pek>Gu=Hum=An
55	Jüvenil	Abd>Fem>Pek>An=Gu>Hum

56	Jüvenil	Abd>Fem>Pek>An>Gu=Hum
57	Jüvenil	Abd>Fem>Pek=Gu>An>Hum

Tablo 9. Marka Numaralarına Göre Bireylerde Gözlenen Hasar ve Anomaliler

Marka	Hasar ve Anomali
9	9. marginal plak çentik atılmış gibi kesik
19	8. marginal plak çentik atılmış gibi kesik
26	2. vertebral plak 1. vertebral plağın içine doğru uzamış durumda
34	Pektoral ve Abdominal plaklar arasında 0,4 cm uzunluğunda ekstra plak
36	20 marka değerli marginal, sol humerale ve sağ femoralede hasar
37	5. vertebral plak sağa eğimli bir süturla ikiye bölünmüş
38	3. ve 4. vertebral plakların sol tarafı içine basık
39	5. vertebral plak 3 süturla 3 parçaya ayrılmış
46	5. vertebral plak 4. vertebral plağın içine girinti yapmış
47	800 marka değerli plak ve supracaudal plaklarda ısırık izleri
50	Normal koşullarda 5 vertebral plak olmasına karşın 4 ve 5. vertebral plak arasına 1,1 cm uzunluğunda ve 1,1 genişliğinde ekstra bir plak bulunmaktadır

Tablo 10. İncelenen M. Rivulata Populasyonunda Gözlemlenmiş Hasar ve Anomali Oranı

Cinsiyet	Karapas	Plastron	Toplam hasar ve anomali (%)	
	Marjinal Plak (%)	Vertebral Plak (%)	Plastron (%)	
Dişi	14,29%	35,71%	0%	50%
Erkek	14,29%	14,29%	14,29%	42,86%
Jüvenil	2,78%	0%	2,78%	5,56%
Tüm	31,36%	50,00%	17,07%	98,42%

Kitap Tanıtım/ Book Review

Kıbrıs Türk Basın Tarihi

(Lefkoşa: Söylem Matbaacılık, 2012), 500 sayfa, 20 TL)

Süleyman İrvan

Dünyada yayımlanan ilk gazetenin, 1605 yılında, Johan Carolus isimli bir Alman yayıncı tarafından yayımlanmaya başlayan, **Relation aller Fürnemmen und gedenckwürdigen Historien** isimli gazete olduğu kabul edilmektedir. İlk Türkçe gazete ise bu tarihten tam 226 yıl sonra 1831'de yayımlanabilen, Takvim-i Vekayi isimli resmi nitelikli gazetedir.

Kıbrıs Türk basın tarihinin süreveni ise, İngiliz sömürge yönetimi döneminde, 11 Temmuz 1889 yılında yayımlanmaya başlayan Saded gazetesi ile başlamıştır. Bu gazete, Kıbrıs Türk basınının başlangıcı olarak kabul edildiği için, 11 Temmuz günü, Basın Günü olarak kutlanmaktadır.

Kıbrıs Türk basın tarihi üzerine birkaç kitap yayımlanmıştır bugüne kadar. Bunlar arasında en bilinenleri, Hasan Şefik Altay'ın 1969 tarihli **Kıbrıs Türk Basın Kaynakları**; Sabahattin İsmail'in 1988 tarihli **Kıbrıs Türk Basınında İz Bırakanlar**; Cemalettin Ünlü'nün, yayın tarihi bilinmeyen **Kıbrıs'ta Basın Olayı**; Servet Sami Dedeçay'ın 1989 tarihli **Kıbrıs'ta Enformasyon veya Yazılı ve Sözlü Basın** isimli kitaplardır.

Kıbrıs Türk Gazeteciler Birliği tarafından Eylül 2012'de KKTC Cumhurbaşkanlığı'nın katkılarıyla yayımlanan **Kıbrıs Türk Basın Tarihi** isimli kitap ise hem en güncel hem de en kapsamlı Kıbrıs Türk basın tarihi kitabıdır. Kitap, geniş bir Danışma Kurulu'nun (Prof.Dr. Süleyman İrvan, Doç.Dr. Ali Efdal Özkul, Mustafa Kortun, Dr. Bekir

Azgın, Akay Cemal, Emir Ersoy, Bilbay Eminoğlu, Neriman Cahit, Erten Kasımoğlu, Özer Kanlı, Bülent Fevzioglu) yol göstericiliğinde, Yurdağül Akcansoy, Ayten Koruroğlu ve Gülçin Ertaç'tan oluşan bir yayın araştırma kurulu tarafından



yazılmıştır.

Dönemin Kıbrıs Türk Gazeteciler Birliği Başkanı ve proje sorumlusu olarak kitabın sunuş yazısını yazan Cenk Mutluyakalı, yazısına şu cümlelerle başlamıştır: “Kıbrıs Türk basın hareketinin geçmişi son derece köklüdür. Önemli bir geleneği vardır. Her dönem, sadece ‘gazetecilik’le sınırlı kalmayan bir misyon üstlenmiştir. Kimi zaman İngiliz sömürge yönetimine ‘başkaldırı’nın kalesi olmuştur... kimi zaman toplumsal çatışmalar içerisinde bir moral kaynağı.”

Kitap, 10 bölümden oluşmuştur. En uzun bölüm olan birinci bölümde, tarihsel bir kronoloji içinde yayımlanan gazeteler hakkında bilgiler verilmektedir. Arşiv taramalarına dayanan bu bölümde her gazetenin adı, sahibi, basım yeri, yayımlanma yeri, yayımlandığı tarih aralığı, sayfa boyutu, ilk fiyatı, sayfa sayısı, yazarları, yayımlanma amacı belirtilmekte; bulunabilmişse gazetenin bir örneği de resim halinde yer almaktadır. Kitapta, toplamda 115 gazete hakkında bilgiler verilmiştir. Bu gazetelerin önemli bir kısmı, kısa ömürlü gazetelerdir. Uzun süre yayımlanan gazetelerin başında **Halkın Sesi** gelmektedir. Dr. Fazıl Küçük tarafından 1942 yılında yayımlanmaya başlayan gazete, yayınına halen devam ettirmektedir. İkinci en uzun süreli gazete, 1975’te yayımlanmaya başlayan ve 37 yıldır yayınına sürdüren **Yenidüzen** gazetesidir. 1951-1988 yılları arasında 37 yıl yayımlanan ve kapanan **Bozkurt** gazetesini de bu sıralamaya koymak gerekir.

İkinci bölümde, eski gazeteciler ve gazete sahipleri hakkında ansiklopedik bilgiler yer almaktadır. Bu bölümde, alfabetik olarak sıralanan 89 kişi hakkında, hangi yılda ve nerede doğdukları, hangi gazetelerde çalıştıkları veya hangi gazeteleri yayımladıkları hakkında bilgiler verilmiştir. Aynı bir liste halinde, sürekli basın kartı sahibi 101 gazetecinin bilgileri de verilmiştir. Listede, Asil Nadir’in ismi dikkat çekmektedir.

Üçüncü bölüm, Bayrak Radyo Televizyon Kurumu’nu, dördüncü bölüm de Türk Ajansı – Kıbrıs’ı (TAK) tanıtmakta, kuruluş tarihleri, hizmetleri, yöneticileri hakkında bilgiler

vermektedir. Bölümlerin en ciddi eksikliği, bu kurumların yayın politikalarının nasıl belirlendiğine ve yayıncılık anlayışlarına getirilen eleştirilere hiç yer vermemesidir. Özellikle TAK’ın Kıbrıs Türk medyası için ifade ettiği anlama vurgu yapılmamıştır. Bir gün TAK ajansı bülteni yayımlanmasa, çıkamayacak gazete sayısı oldukça yüksektir.

Beşinci bölümde haber ve araştırma dergilerine ilişkin bilgiler verilmiştir. Altıncı bölüm, 1963-1974 arası mücadele yıllarında önemli bir işlevi yerine getiren Sancak Radyolarını tanıtmaktadır. Bunlar; Bayrak Radyosu, Leymosun Sancak Radyosu, Lefke Sancak Radyosu, Canbulat Radyosu, Gazi Baf’ın Sesi Radyosu, Larnaka Doğan’ın Sesi Radyosu ve Anamur Kıbrıs’ın Sesi Radyosudur.

Yedinci bölüm, 1996 yılından itibaren yayın yapmaya başlayan özel radyo ve televizyonlara ayrılmıştır. Bölüm sonunda, halen yayınına sürdüren radyo ve televizyon kuruluşlarının adres ve telefon bilgileri verilmiştir.

Sekizinci bölümde, basın örgütleri hakkında bilgiler yer almaktadır. Bu bölümde ele alınan basın örgütleri; Kıbrıs Türk Gazeteciler Cemiyeti, Kıbrıs Türk Gazeteciler Birliği, Kıbrıs Türk Spor Yazarları Derneği, Basın Emekçileri Sendikası, Bayrak Radyo Televizyon Çalışanları Sendikası, Kıbrıs Türk Karikatürcüler Derneği, Kıbrıs Türk Gazeteci Yazarlar Birliği, Dış Basın Birliği, KKTC Haber Kameramanları Birliği, Kıbrıs Türk Foto Muhabirleri Derneği’dir.

Dokuzuncu bölümde basın davaları konu edilmiştir. Ancak yetersiz olan bu bölüme ek olarak, Bülent Fevzioğlu’nun 2010 yılında yayımlanan “Kıbrıs Türk Basın Tarihinden 100 Yıllık Basın Davaları” kitabını da okumak gerekmektedir.

Onuncu bölüm, cinayete kurban giden gazetecilere, Ahmet Muzaffer Gürkan, Ayhan Hikmet, Fazıl Önder ve Kutlu Adalı’ya ayrılmıştır. Bölümde, bu gazetecilerin neden öldürüldüklerine ilişkin yeterince bilgi yer almamaktadır. Oysa bu gazeteciler muhalif gazetecilikleriyle tanınan gazetecilerdir. En azından, bu gazetecilerin neden öldürülmüş olabileceklerine ilişkin iddialara yer

verilebilirdi.

Kitabın ekler bölümünde, Fasil 79 Basın Yasası, Basın Kartı Tüzüğü, Basın İş Yasası yer almakta, ayrıca Yayın Yüksek Kurulu hakkında bilgi verilmekte ve yayın ilkelerine değinilmektedir. Yeni bir basın yasası için yürütülen çalışmalar henüz sonlandırılmamıştır. Öte yandan, 2007 tarihli Basın İş Yasası, çağdaş bir yasa olarak gazetecilerin haklarını güvenceye almakta; yazı/yayın işleri özerkliği (editöryal bağımsızlık) ve mesleki ret hakkı gibi haklardan söz etmektedir.

Kıbrıs Türk Basın Tarihi kitabı, İletişim Fakülteleri öğrencileri için de önemli bir bilgi kaynağıdır. Kuzey Kıbrıs'taki üniversitelerde gazetecilik eğitimi alan öğrencilerin Kıbrıs Türk basını hakkında bilgi sahibi olmadan eğitimlerini tamamlamaları düşünülemez.

Son bir not da, kitaba ağır sayılabilecek eleştiriler yapan araştırmacı yazar Harid Fedai'nin yazısı hakkında olacaktır. Harid Fedai, Havadis gazetesinin eki olarak yayımlanan Poli dergisinin 11 Kasım 2012 tarihli 100. sayısında yayımlanan "Bir kitap ki..." başlıklı yazısında kitabı deyim yerindeyse "didik didik" etmiş, hatalı olarak gördüğü noktaları aktarmıştır. Yazıda dile getirilen temel iddialar şunlardır:

Gazetelerin sadece ilk sayılarının incelenmesiyle basın tarihi yazılamaz (Oysa kitapta, gazeteler hakkında son derece yararlı bilgiler bulunmaktadır. Ayrıca, bulunabilen ilk sayıların birinci sayfalarının resim halinde kitapta verilmesi, basın tarihi derslerinde kullanılabilir görsel malzeme gereksinimini de karşılamaktadır).

Bazı gazetelere ilişkin bilgiler, gazeteler incelenerek değil, ikincil kaynaklardan yararlanılarak yazılmıştır (Kitabın sunuş yazısında Cenk Mutluyakalı şunları yazmıştır: "Bu eser için arşivlerde günlerce çalışma yapıldı. Yüzlerce sayfa gazete tarandı, kaynak kişilerle yüz yüze görüşmeler yapıldı, Kıbrıs Türk basın tarihini yansıtan kitaplar, tezler, yazışmalar incelendi. Ulaşılabilecek hiçbir kaynağın atlanmaması için çaba harcandı." Bu alıntıda da belirtildiği gibi, kitap sadece ve sadece arşiv taramasıyla yazılmış değildir. Daha önceden

yayımlanmış kitaplar ve makaleler de göz önünde tutulmuştur. İşin tuhafı, Harid Fedai'nin isim vermeden atıf yaptığı ikincil kaynaklardan birisi de kendi yazdığı bir makaledir).

Açıklama amaçlı dipnotlarda tutarsızlıklar vardır (Harid Fedai'nin verdiği örneklerden bazıları yazım hatalarına ilişkindir. Kitap, yayın öncesi ben de dahil birçok kişi tarafından okunmuş olmasına karşın, yine de bazı hatalar gözden kaçmıştır. Bir sonraki baskıda bu hataların giderilmesi gerekir).

Gazetecilerle ilgili iki ayrı liste yayımlanması yanlış olmuştur. (Açıkçası bu eleştiriyi haklı ve yerinde bir eleştiri olarak görüyorum. Sarı Basın Kartı sahibi gazetecilerin ayrı bir listede verilmesinin izahı yoktur).

kapaktaki tasarıma. Orta yerde, buruşturulup atılmış bir gazete ve arka tarafta bir bilgisayar ekranı görünüyor. Burada iki anlam söz konusu. Birincisi, uzun yıllardır yapılan bir tartışmaya gönderme yapıyor. Bilgisayar ve internet çağında, basılı gazetelerin gün gelip yok olacağı iddia edildi, edilmeye de devam ediyor. Belki iyi de olur ve gazete kâğıdı için tüketilen ormanlar kurtulur. Tasarımda verilmek istenen diğer anlam ise, doğrudan gazetenin tüketim nesnesi olarak yerine getirdiği işlevle ilgili. Gazete, günlük tüketilen, yayımlandıktan bir gün sonra değerini yitiren haberlerden oluşan bir iletişim aracıdır. Tıpkı ekmek gibi, gazeteyi alırız, okuruz ve tüketiriz. Geriye kalan, bir yığın gazete kâğıdıdır. İster buruşturup atarsınız, ister bir sanat eserine dönüştürsünüz, isterse de biriktirir, arşivler ve yazacağınız makalenin, kitabın malzemesi olarak kullanırsınız. Seçim sizin.

Prof.Dr. Süleyman İrvan,
İletişim Fakültesi,
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Gazimağusa Kuzey Kıbrıs.

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Center for Cyprus Studies has been established in 1995 at the Eastern Mediterranean University with an aim to make research or encourage and support scholarly research on Cyprus in a wide range of diversified fields such as: archaeology, anthropology, architecture, cultural heritage, history, art, art history, language, literature, music, law, economy, sociology, folklore, gender studies, psychology, politics, international relations, and environment. The Centre is also working to develop documentation centre on all aspects of the history of Cyprus. Also, as part of its mission, performs some collaborative projects aimed at the development and preservation of the historical and cultural heritage of the island. The centre also is fostering close contacts with other institutions involved in related research areas. As the Centre grows, its resources will include online bibliographical services, audiovisual facilities and archives such as videotapes, dia-positives, photographs and microfilm of rare book and manuscript collections. Currently the art archive project of TRNC artists is one of these which have a rich collection of documentation for the researchers. The Centre for Cyprus Studies coordinates research projects and hosts scholars in fields of study relevant to its mission. The Centre also organizes a congress and seminars on Cyprus-related studies, and issues the biannual Journal of Cyprus Studies, JCS.

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Kıbrıs Araştırmaları Merkezi 1995 yılında Doğu Akdeniz Üniversitesi çatısı altında, Kıbrıs'a ilişkin, Arkeoloji, Antropoloji, Mimarlık, Kültürel Miras, Tarih, Sanat, Sanat Tarihi, Dil, Edebiyat, Müzik, Hukuk, Ekonomi, Sosyoloji, Halk Bilimi, Cinsiyet Araştırmaları, Psikoloji, Politika, Uluslararası İlişkiler, Çevre vb. konularda araştırmalar yapmak, araştırmaları desteklemek ve teşvik etmek amacıyla kurulmuştur. Merkez çatısı altında kongre, sempozyum, panel ve sergi düzenlemek; kongre, sempozyum bildiri kitapları ve dergi yayınlamak; görsel sanatlar arşivi oluşturmak vb. etkinlikler gerçekleştirilmekte olup, 1996 yılından bu yana her iki yılda bir Uluslararası Kıbrıs Araştırmaları Kongresi ve biyografi ve sosyal tarih alanında yeni bilgiler sunma hedefi ile İz Bırakmış Kıbrıslı Türkler Sempozyumunu dönüşümlü olarak düzenlenmektedir. Kıbrıs Araştırmaları Merkezi'nin yayın organı olan *Kıbrıs Araştırmaları Dergisi*, Kıbrıs ile ilgili disiplinlerarası Türkçe veya İngilizce özgün ve evrensel boyutta çalışmalara yer veren hakemli bir dergi olup yılda iki kez yayımlanmaktadır.

Forthcoming Events/ Gelecek etkinlikler:

World Heritage Day, Gazimağusa. North Cyprus, 18th April 2013.

3rd Island Dynamics Conference with Performing Island Identities
15-18 May 2013, North Cyprus.

7th National Symposium on Turkish Cypriots (who left a trace)- November 2013.

9th International Congress on Cyprus – April 2014.

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Submission of Manuscripts : Manuscripts must be sent to the editor-in-chief either on a CD or DVD as a Microsoft Word (or a Word compatible) document; or as an e-mail word attachment including cover page, abstracts, sources, figures and the list of figures. The manuscript must be prepared for blind review. The author's name and institutional affiliation will be indicated on the cover page but not in the main body of the manuscript. The followings must be included in the body of the cover page as well as e-mail: title of the paper (not more than 10-12 words), name, institutional affiliation, and postal address of the author(s), telephone and fax numbers (if available). Abstract not exceeding 250 words, preferably in both language (English and Turkish) must be included as a separate document. Please provide, under the abstract, between 3 and 8 keywords for your manuscript, within the possibility both in English and Turkish.

Manuscript Length: There is no strict word limit for articles, but we prefer to publish articles that are between 5,000 and 10,000 words (including notes). Articles less than 2500 words will be treated as short notes.

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Illustrations: Illustrations must be submitted on separate pages at the end of the manuscript or in separate image files. All pictures, maps and graphs must be in JPG format and not less than 300 dpi. Photos should be scanned as multi-color (8 bit color). The width of the pictures is at least 14.5 cm, the height is free. All tables, graphs and line drawings should be in rich text form or .doc format using Word or Excel original programs. Please only use gray scale (no color).

References: The references quoted or referred in the manuscript must be listed in alphabetical order. Accordingly, author's name followed by the year in bracket, the title of the reference in italics and the source or publisher references should be set out as follows:

Book

Jennings, Ronald C. (1993). *Christians and Muslims in Ottoman Cyprus, 1570-1640*. New York: New York University Press.

Journal article

Malamid, Alexander (1956). The Geographical Distribution of Communities in Cyprus. *Geographical Review*, (46)3: 355-374.

Article in a book

Arbel, Benjamin (1992). Cyprus on the Eve of the Ottoman Conquest. In Michalis N. Michael, Mathias Kappler and Eftios Gavriel (Eds.), *Ottoman Cyprus, A Collection of Studies on History and Culture*, Near East Monographs 4, (pp. 37-48). Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag.

The citation format in the body of the text must have the author's name followed by the year in brackets e.g (Jennings, 1993). Where a specific page or pages are being referred to then the page number or numbers must be cited after the author's name and year e.g (Jennings, 1993: 31-42). For other matters not mentioned here please refer to Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (APA), 6th edition as the main guide for the format of the manuscript.

Yazı Göndermek İsteyen Yazarların Dikkatine

Kıbrıs Araştırmaları Dergisi (JCS), Derginin Amacı bölümünde belirtilen ilkeler doğrultusunda Türkçe ve İngilizce makaleler yayınlar. JCS'de basılacak yazı ve makalelerin içeriğinin özgün olması, daha önce hiçbir yerde yayımlanmamış, ya da başka bir dergide değerlendirme aşamasında olmaması ve yayın haklarının verilmemiş olması hususunu yazar kabul etmiş sayılmaktadır. JCS'de yayınlanan makalelerde ifade edilen inanç, görüş ve fikirler tamamen yazar(lar)a ait olup, Kıbrıs Araştırmaları Merkezi veya Doğu Akdeniz Üniversitesi'nin görüşlerini ve genel politikasını yansıtmaz. Yazının içeriğinde kullanılan tüm bilgi ve görseller ile ilgili telif haklarının sağlanması yazar(lar)ın sorumluluğundadır.

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Yazı uzunluğu: Kesin bir sözcük kısıtlaması olmasa da metin ve notların 5000-10000 sözcük arası olması tercih edilmektedir. Sözcük sayısı 2500'ün altında olan yazılar kısa not olarak değerlendirilecektir.

Yazı formatı: Değerlendirmeye gönderilen yazılar belirtilen format ölçütlerine uygun olmalıdır. Buna göre, ana metin 12 punto, “Adobe Garamond” veya “Times New Roman” karakterde, iki (2) satır aralık ile yazılmalı, 3 satırı geçen alıntılarda her iki kenardan 0.5 cm içeri alınarak ayrı paragraf halinde 10 punto karakter ile yazılmalı ve tırnak işareti konulmamalıdır. Alıntı ironi ve diğer edebi amaçlar için çift tırnak işareti kullanılmalı, tek tırnak işareti alıntının içinde alıntı varsa ve dilbilimsel terminoloji için gerekiyorsa konulmalıdır. Bütün sayfalar numaralandırılmalıdır. Açıklama ve numarası olan tüm çizim, resim ve tablolar yazı içerisinde (Tablo 1), (Şekil 1) gibi belirtilmelidir. Tabloların açıklamaları üstte, çizim ve resimlerin açıklamaları alta verilmelidir.

Şekiller: Tüm çizim, resim ve tablolar yazının en sonunda ayrı sayfalarda ya da ayrı dijital dosyalarda verilmelidirler. Resimler, haritalar ve grafikler JPG dosyası olarak kaydedilmeli ve 300 dpi'dan düşük olmamalıdır. Resimler çok-renkli olarak taranmalıdır. Yükseklik sınırlaması olmayan resimlerde genişlik en az 14,5 cm olmalıdır. Tüm tablo, grafik ve çizimler orijinal Word veya Excel programlarında renksiz olarak hazırlanıp rich text veya .doc dosyaları olarak kaydedilmelidirler.

Atıflar: Kaynaklara atıflar ve alıntılar alfabetik sıra ile sunulmalıdır. Yazar ismi, parantez içerisindeki yıl, italik verilecek olan kaynak ismi ve yayıncı kuruluş bilgileri örneklerdeki gibi düzenlenmelidir.

Kitap

Jennings, Ronald C. (1993). *Christians and Muslims in Ottoman Cyprus, 1570-1640*. New York: New York University Press.

Sürelî Yayın

Malamid, Alexander (1956). The Geographical Distribution of Communities in Cyprus. *Geographical Review*, (46)3: 355-374.

Kitap içinde makale

Arbel, Benjamin (1992). Cyprus on the Eve of the Ottoman Conquest. Michalis N. Michael, Mathias Kappler and Eftios Gavriel (Der.), *Ottoman Cyprus, A Collection of Studies on History and Culture*, Near East Monographs 4, (s.37-48). Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag.

Yazı içerisinde atıf ve alıntılar parantez içerisinde yazar ismi ve yılı (Jennings, 1993) olarak verilmelidir. Kaynağın belirli sayfa ya da sayfalarına atıfların ya da alıntılarının olduğu durumlarda ise sayfa numaraları (Jennings, 1993: 31-42) görülmekte olan örnekteki gibi düzenlenmelidirler. Söz konusu konularda, daha detaylı bilgi için *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (APA)*'nın 6. baskısına bakılması tavsiye edilir.

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