



İSTANBUL ÜSKÜDAR ACCORDING TO TURKISH NATIONAL PRESS (1970-1980)¹

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Abstract – Üsküdar is a district of Istanbul that has become a part of Turkish history and has been the subject of folk songs. It has been frequently used as a film location in Turkish cinema. The Republic of Türkiye celebrated its fiftieth year in 1973. In our research, developments in Üsküdar will be evaluated as the Republic completes its half-century. It can be said that Üsküdar is a settlement that has become a part of Türkiye due to its location. The connection between the developments in Üsküdar and the Turkish politics, economy and social events of the day has not been touched upon much. We haven't wanted that would have expanded the scope of the research. Otherwise it perhaps also led to a certain amount of disorganization in this research. This connection has been left for future research. As a method in our research, national newspapers such as Hürriyet and Milliyet published between 1970 and 1980 were scanned. News about Üsküdar were subjected to content analysis and classified. News in a newspaper was compared crosswise with other newspapers. What kind of investments were made in Üsküdar? The status of the population in this settlement, migration movements, and public order were also evaluated according to news in the national press. What is the situation of Üsküdar in the fields of health, trade, tourism, and education? The year 1973 is the 50th anniversary of the Republic of Türkiye. The Şehitler Bridge (Bosphorus), which is also related to Üsküdar, was opened in this year. This bridge' project was included in the investment plan in 1969 for the 50th anniversary' vision of the Republic of Türkiye. General elections were held in 1973 and 1977. Our research assumes that "Considering the historical and geopolitical position of Üsküdar, the developments in this district in the same years should be evaluated at a macro level." Another purpose of our study is to open the door to such macro-scale research. The political institution presented Üsküdar as the place where Türkiye's investments were made during this period. As a result of our research, we saw that the developments in Üsküdar in the fiftieth year of the Republic of Türkiye were attributed to all of Türkiye and conveyed in the politics of that day.

Keywords: *Istanbul, Üsküdar, City, Urbanization, Bosphorus Bridge, History of urbanization*

Article Info

Received: 08.04.2025

Accepted: 21.06.2025

Published: 30.06.2025

Research Article

¹ This research is dedicated to the dear memory of my mother, Emine Cerit Akdağ, who passed away on 12.12.2020 during the Covid-19 outbreak. This research is also dedicated to Ahmet Özkaya.

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TÜRK ULUSAL BASININA GÖRE İSTANBUL ÜSKÜDAR (1970-1980)

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Makale Bilgisi

Geliş Tarihi: 08.04.2025

Kabul Tarihi: 21.06.2025

Yayın Tarihi: 30.06.2025

Araştırma Makalesi

Öz – Üsküdar, İstanbul’un Türk tarihine mâl olmuş, türkülere-şarkılara konu olmuş bir ilçesidir. Türk sinemasında film mekânı olarak sıklıkla kullanılmıştır. 1973’te Türkiye Cumhuriyeti ellinci yaşına girmiştir. Araştırmamızda Cumhuriyet, yarım asrını devirirken Üsküdar’daki gelişmeler değerlendirilecektir. Üsküdar, konumu itibarıyla Türkiye’ye mal olmuş bir yerleşim yeridir denebilir. Çalışmamız, aynı yıllarda Üsküdar’daki gelişmelere odaklanmıştır. Buradaki gelişmelerin o günkü Türk siyaseti, ekonomisi ve toplumsal olaylarla bağlantısına pek değinilmemiştir. Bu durum, araştırmanın kapsamını genişletecek ve belki belli bir dağınıklığı da yol açacaktı. Söz konusu bağlantı, başka bir araştırmanın konusu olarak bırakılmıştır. Araştırmamızda yöntem olarak 1970-1980 arasında yayımlanan ulusal basından Hürriyet, Milliyet gibi gazeteler taranmıştır. Üsküdar’la ilgili haberler içerik analizine tabi tutulmuş ve sınıflandırılmıştır. Bir gazetede yer alan haberler çapraz bir biçimde diğer gazeteler ile karşılaştırılmıştır. Üsküdar’da ne gibi yatırımlar yapılmıştır? Bu yerleşim yerindeki nüfusun durumu, göç hareketleri, asayiş gibi başlıklar da ulusal basındaki haberlere göre değerlendirilmiştir. Sağlık, ticaret, turizm, eğitim alanlarında Üsküdar ne durumdadır? Üsküdar’la ilgisi bulunan Şehitler Köprüsü (Boğaziçi) Cumhuriyet’in 50. yıl vizyonu adına 1969’da yatırım planına alınmıştır; 1973’te açılmıştır. 1973-1977’de Genel seçimler olmuştur. “Üsküdar’ın tarihi ve jeopolitik konumu dikkate alındığında bu ilçedeki aynı yıllardaki gelişmeler makro düzeyde değerlendirilmelidir” şeklinde düşünce araştırmamızın varsayımını oluşturmaktadır. Çalışmamızın bir amacı da söz konusu makro ölçekteki araştırmalara kapı aralama amacındadır. Üsküdar, bu dönemde Türkiye’nin yatırımlarının yapıldığı yer olarak siyasi kurum tarafından sunulmuştur. Araştırmamızın sonucunda ise Türkiye Cumhuriyeti’nin ellinci yılında Üsküdar’daki gelişmeler, o günün siyasetinde tüm Türkiye’ye mal edilerek aktarıldığını gördük.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İstanbul, Üsküdar, Kent, Şehirleşme, Boğaziçi Köprüsü, Kent tarihi

Introduction

The early years of the Republic could not be celebrated magnificently under the shadow of political debates and due to international influences such as the Lausanne Peace Treaty. However, by 1933, the Republic regime was clearly established with its institutions. For this reason, the tenth year of the Republic was celebrated effectively all over Türkiye and even in villages. In 1973, the Republic completed its half-century. The fiftieth anniversary of the Republic was celebrated enthusiastically in the country. It is not right to think of this only in terms of military marches and demonstrations held on October 29, 1973. Many schools and other investments that were put into service in those days were given names starting with "Fiftieth Year". Many publications were made on the subject in those days. When we examine the village decision documents of that day, we see that the governorships sent instructions to the mukhtars a year in advance so that they could plan for the fiftieth anniversary celebrations of the Republic to be held in the villages. In many village documents, it is seen that village administrations set goals such as bringing water or electricity to the village, building village roads, etc. for the fiftieth anniversary of the Republic (AMKD, 1966-1983).

It is absolutely necessary to research the macro-scale celebrations and related investments in the fiftieth year of the Republic. For this reason, Üsküdar is in an important place. The investments made in Üsküdar before 1980 were described as national and were defined as the honor of the Republic (Hürriyet, February 21, 1970-October 31, 1973). Our study investigated Üsküdar in the national press between 1970 and 1980. These years were covered by the fiftieth anniversary of the Republic of Türkiye too. Our study did not address the fiftieth celebrations of the Republic in Üsküdar. In this research, only the political, social and economic developments in Üsküdar during these years were examined. Our study includes the way these developments were covered in the national press. The focus is on the developments in Üsküdar. Our study does not include any theoretical link between these developments and the fiftieth year of the Republic. For example, there were efforts to bring electricity to even villages in the fiftieth year of the Republic. On the other hand, the power outage problem experienced in a place like Üsküdar reveals a similar electricity problem experienced in many cities at that time. Regardless, our research addresses the issue in a manner that can offer certain information or framework for new research that can be conducted in the future on the subject. In our research, the copies of newspapers such as Hürriyet and Milliyet between the relevant years were scanned as a method. The information obtained from here was classified. In our research we have classified all information. Then we have used comparative analysis as a method to reach a conclusion. Comparison is the revealing of similarities or differences between facts. Differences between facts often point to contrasts between them. Sometime contrasts are used in narratives (Leone, 1966). This includes many visual contents such as cinema, press, books etc. (Peter, 2001). Within the framework of the comparative method, contrasts form the backbone of the evaluation of the results of our research. For this reason, in our study, we have classified information about Üsküdar obtained from Turkish press under two subheadings positively and negatively.

Üsküdar in Brief Until the 1970s

Üsküdar is the beginning of the Asian continent. It also plays an important role in the transition to Europe. When we look at the past, we see that Üsküdar played an active role in the Roman Period. On the other hand, the Roman Empire was divided after the Migration of Tribes. The Eastern Roman Empire, also known as Byzantium, emerged. The "Maiden's Tower" from this period has become a symbol of Istanbul today. Üsküdar also played an important role in the Arab raids against Anatolia and Istanbul during the Umayyad Period. On the other hand, it played an important role in the Crusades that took effect in the 13th century. Among those who stopped by Üsküdar were King Louis VII of France and German Emperor Conrad. The Crusades are not a subject to be romanticized much for Üsküdar. It can also be said that there was looting and plundering here. One of the places that was looted was the summer palace of the Byzantine Emperor, located in the direction of Harem. After the Crusades, the Latin rule that started in Üsküdar in the early 13th century lasted for approximately 57 years.

The Biga Peninsula and the Kocaeli Peninsula were very important for the Ottomans' journey to Europe. In this respect, the Çatalca Peninsula and the Gelibolu Peninsula on the European side can be considered the starting point for European domination. However, for this, the closest places to these points in Anatolia must be captured. Üsküdar is at such a point. It had come under Ottoman control approximately 150 years before the Turks conquered Istanbul. The complete Turkish rule of Üsküdar and its surroundings coincided with 1348. During the reign of Yıldırım Beyazıt, Anadolu Hisarı was built in Üsküdar to control the Bosphorus. It is said that the face of Üsküdar changed very quickly after the conquest of Istanbul by the Turks. During the reign of Fatih Sultan Mehmet, a covered bazaar was built in the Pier Square in order to accelerate trade. During the Ottoman period, many mosques, caravanserais, etc. were built in Üsküdar. Üsküdar was the first stop on the Hajj pilgrimage during the Ottoman period. In this context, the Surre Regiments are also important. Üsküdar is on the postal routes in the Ottoman Empire. The first car ferry in the Ottoman Empire first operated in Üsküdar.

During the Republic of Türkiye, Üsküdar has undergone a serious change, especially in terms of administrative administration. Initially a province, Üsküdar was made a district of Istanbul in 1926. It is known that there were serious conflicts between the Istanbul Government and the press and the Ankara Government during the Turkish War of Independence. Shortly after Üsküdar was annexed to Istanbul, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, who left Istanbul on May 15, 1919, came to Istanbul for the first time on July 1, 1927. In 1930, Kadıköy and Beykoz were separated from Üsküdar and became separate districts. In 1987, Ümraniye was separated from Üsküdar and became a separate district. Üsküdar has been continuously shrinking in terms of administrative division. The opening of the Bosphorus (Martyrs) Bridge and the Fatih Sultan Mehmet Bridge during and after the 50th year of the Republic seriously affected Üsküdar.³

General Assessment for Üsküdar Between 1970-1980

Üsküdar is on the Anatolian side of Istanbul. It is a district right across from the historical peninsula. Üsküdar is in a very important position. Üsküdar is on the Asian side and is located at the point where the Bosphorus meets the Sea of Marmara. Istanbul is located on the southern side of the Çatalca and Kocaeli Peninsulas. Therefore, the first busy and natural roads pass through the southern side of these peninsulas. In the Anatolian side, these roads follow the northern shores of the Gulf of İzmit. For all these reasons, it can be said that Üsküdar is at an important point in the transition from Asia to Europe. Üsküdar is a world apart from Istanbul. However, it is not possible to think of it independently of Istanbul. At the same time, Üsküdar can be considered as a geography surrounded by the sea on three sides. For the reasons mentioned above, settlements have been seen in Üsküdar since ancient times. Today, Üsküdar is surrounded by the districts of Kadıköy, Beykoz, Ümraniye and Ataşehir. The southeastern side of the Bosphorus is more rugged and its coast is more indented (Tchihatchef, 1998, 17). For this reason, this place is panoramic and the Bosphorus and the western side of Istanbul can be seen better from here. Istanbul experienced some environmental problems between 1970-1980. Üsküdar was one of the places least affected by these problems, both in terms of its social structure and physical characteristics. In those years, while many beaches in Istanbul were prohibited from entering the sea due to pollution, entry to the sea was allowed at Üsküdar Salacak Harem Beaches (Hürriyet, June 2, 1977). Üsküdar has been the subject of many literary works. Çamlıca Hill is especially important in this respect (İbrahimhakkıoğlu, 1998, 35). This place has been the subject of some proverbs and sayings. There are claims that the place where the scientist Hezârfen Ahmed Çelebi, who has an important place in Turkish history, fled from Galata and landed was Üsküdar. This district has also been the subject of folk songs and songs.

Many important investments have been made in Üsküdar. It is possible to see some valuable examples of civil and military architecture here: Maiden's Tower, Selimiye Barracks, Çinili and Ayazma Mosques, Beylerbeyi Palace, Kuleli Military High School are some of them. Üsküdar was also the center of

³ Üsküdar Belediyesi, <https://www.uskudar.bel.tr/tr/main/pages/tarihce/25> Access date: 28'th May, 2025.

big investments during the Republic period. The most important of these are the Martyrs' Bridge (Bosphorus Bridge) and the giant investments that Türkiye has undertaken, such as Marmaray.

Between 1970 and 1980, Türkiye experienced political instability. Eleven governments changed in ten years. During the same period, political violence also escalated in Türkiye. Uncontrolled migration from villages to cities was seen. The structure of cities deteriorated rapidly. In the same years, global shocks such as the World Oil Crisis were experienced. These types of crises were also deeply felt in Türkiye. These types of crises had deep economic and social consequences and costs (Şenses, 2014). Import substitution economic policies in Türkiye had failed. With the devaluations, the reality of overvalued foreign exchange had emerged. Chronic high inflation had been seen in Türkiye. It was possible to see the reflection of this general picture in the case of Üsküdar.

It is claimed that the stable structure of a place is related to its population structure being somewhat close to homogeneous (Kumkale, 1995). Uncontrolled mass migration brings with it many problems from security to shelter and from there to settlement. Between 1970 and 1980, migration to Istanbul was concentrated in the inner-city districts such as Bağcılar and Güngören, as well as in areas like Maltepe and Kartal on the Anatolian side. Üsküdar largely remained at the point of transition to Europe. This situation had been the subject of many films such as *'Taşı Toprağı Altın Şehir'* (Aksoy, 1978). Of course, the high cost of living in districts overlooking the Bosphorus, such as Üsküdar, had been another factor. Throughout the 1970s, Istanbul was on the national press's agenda in terms of political violence and security. In this respect, Üsküdar received very little coverage in the press (Akdağ, Yetimova, 2020). According to a recent study, nowadays crime rates are quite low in Üsküdar, as in other places overlooking the Bosphorus (Özden, Ün and İnce, 2007). It can be said that this situation was also valid in the past. There may be two reasons why Üsküdar received less coverage in the press regarding political violence and public order between 1970 and 1980: The movement of rebels against public order and political violence incidents occurred relatively less in Üsküdar. Of course, this needs to be confirmed from other sources. Another reason is that the press center is located in Cağaloğlu, which is on the European side. The press may have focused more on the European side in terms of economic news supply at that time. Between 1970 and 1980, it is seen that Üsküdar was at the forefront in the wedding, marriage and birthday advertisements given to newspapers. The existence of these paid advertisements alone indicates the socio-economic welfare level of Üsküdar, especially the Bosphorus and the surrounding areas (Milliyet, June 21, 1971). An interesting example of this is the incidents of theft. The fact that two thieves broke into houses in wealthy neighborhoods such as Üsküdar, Şişli, and Etiler and stole 1.5 million liras worth of goods and the amount of money was quite surprising (Milliyet, September 23, 1979). Of course, the press showed great interest in Üsküdar. However, it is seen that relatively less news was made about Üsküdar on issues such as violence, public order, and housing.

In the face of problems in Istanbul, some newspapers had choosed observers from among their readers in Istanbul. These people were the eyes and ears of the neighborhoods they were in. Among these were representatives from Üsküdar-Bağlarbaşı (Hürriyet, May 16, 1977). In addition, the same district also included the Selamiali, Selimiye, and Selmanağa neighborhoods (Hürriyet, May 18, 1977). The information they conveyed to newspaper headquarters was valuable. The issue of the reader representative or observer was also reflected in the period film *'Çöpçüler Kralı'* (Ökten, 1978), which is set in Istanbul. In many ways, Üsküdar has found a place for itself in the national press. Although two important general elections were held in Türkiye between 1970 and 1980, the activities of the parties in Üsküdar and the election results in Üsküdar were not covered much in the national press. The election of Bülent Ecevit's mother Nazlı Ecevit as the Üsküdar Republican People's Party (CHP) Women's Branch President on behalf of Üsküdar was one of the rare political news items in the national press (Milliyet, May 21, 1972).



Picture 1. Taşı Toprağı Altın Şehir (movie).

Üsküdar in the National Press Between 1970-1980

Positive Coverage of Üsküdar in the Turkish Press

Major (National) Investments

Harem is connected to Üsküdar and has always played an important role in connecting the two sides of Istanbul. Today, it plays an important role especially in intercity bus transportation. There has long been an influential bus station here. In the 1969 General Elections, the Justice Party (AP) promised to connect the two sides of the Bosphorus with a suspension bridge. The bridge would be the honorary project of the 50th anniversary of the Republic and would be opened in 1973, the 50th anniversary of the Republic. Indeed, the bridge was opened with a grand ceremony on October 30, 1973, the day after Republic Day (Tercüman, October 31, 1973). The AP (Justice Party) was removed from power following the Military Memorandum of March 12, 1971. However, the Bridge was considered as a state project. It is understood that the necessary care was taken to complete the bridge construction on time during the interim governments after the March 12 Memorandum. The statements of the Minister of Public Works at the time, Mukadder Öztekin, that the Bridge would definitely be completed by October 29, 1973, serves an example of this (Milliyet, October 13, 1972). The bridge passes through Kuzguncuk, which is part of Üsküdar. The unification of the two sides of Istanbul increased the significance of Üsküdar. As a result, even before the completion of the bridge, there was an influx of politicians to the district. According to Özsoy (2018), some students at Kandilli Girls' High School who observed the bridge during its construction were astonished by its magnificence. The astonishment people felt when they saw the bridge has also been the subject of some movies (Eğilmez, 1980).



Figure 2. The astonishment of two villagers who see the Bosphorus Bridge from the hills of Üsküdar is reflected in the film "Banker Bilo".

In the 1973 and 1977 General Elections, the Justice Party (AP) constantly mentioned the Bosphorus Bridge as tool of a political propaganda. For example, during the 1977 Early General Elections, AP Chairman and Prime Minister Süleyman Demirel delivered a speech in front of a giant Bosphorus Bridge model constructed for the occasion at a rally (Hürriyet, May 23, 1977). The Bosphorus Bridge is still passing through Üsküdar. However, the politicians of that day had portrayed this bridge as a work of Türkiye. The

politicians almost had never mentioned the name Üsküdar in their statements about the bridge. The AP had many posters and tapestries prepared with the Bosphorus Bridge pictured on them. All of these were for political propaganda purposes. AP also had based its political propaganda against the Republican People's Party (CHP) on this.



Figure 3. According to the cartoon, Süleyman Demirel had represented himself with the Bosphorus Bridge, Necmettin Erbakan with a plane, and Bülent Ecevit with a chair (Hürriyet, 25 May 1977)

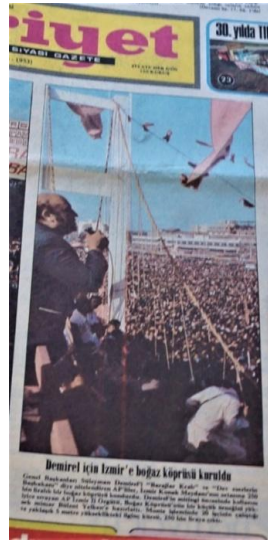


Figure 4. Süleyman Demirel's İzmir Rally Speech and Bosphorus Bridge Model before the 1977 Early General Elections (Hürriyet, 23 May 1977).

According to *Hürriyet*, By 1977, the Bosphorus Bridge had earned for the Turkish State twice the amount of money it had cost to build. The bridge generated 1.08 billion liras of revenue between 1973 and 1977. The number of vehicles passing over the bridge daily exceeded ninety thousand (Hürriyet, July 10, 1977). This financial magnitude brought about some political discussions after the opening of the Bridge. The use of the bridge revenues to cover the general budget deficits and the exorbitant increases made to toll fees in order to cover the budget deficits are only a few of these political discussions. Another topic of discussion at the time was that the bridge brought many additional burdens to local governments such as Istanbul Municipality, including congestion and population growth in Üsküdar and its surroundings, but local governments did not receive a direct share of the bridge revenues (Hürriyet, July 10, 1977). Again, the monetary size in question caused the bridge to be mentioned in some fraud cases, such as the 'Sülün Osman' incident. The fact that some swindlers wanted to sell the bridge to naive citizens and defrauded them in this way was reflected in some movies (Tibet, 1983).



Picture 5. The scene from the movie 'En Büyük Şaban', where a swindler tries to sell the Bosphorus Bridge to a villager, the view of the Bridge from the Üsküdar ridge.



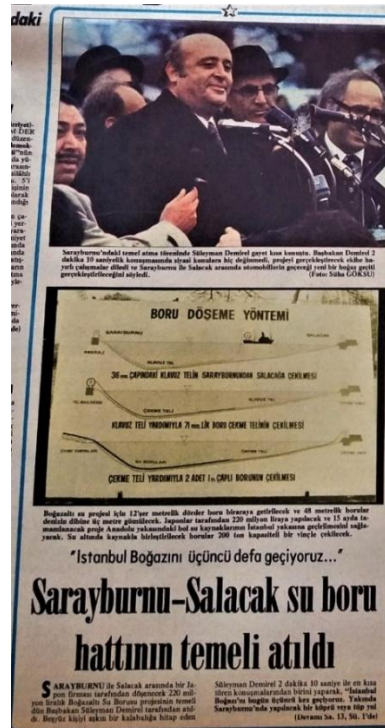
Picture 6. In the movie "The Greatest Shaban", a villager who thinks he bought the bridge from a scammer tries to collect money from the vehicles passing by the bridge.

The bridge had begun to be inadequate within a few years of its opening. Thereupon, the issue of connecting the two sides of Istanbul with a tube passage under the Bosphorus was brought up for discussion. The vehicle named 'Hora' had conducted seismic research for this purpose. The results of the research had planned to complete by the end of July 1977 and it had conveyed to the authorized contractor company. The tube tunnel project was planned to be built between Üsküdar-Harem and Sarayburnu. It also had planned that a railway pass through the tunnel. The construction of a second suspension bridge further north of the first bridge between Üsküdar (Beylerbeyi) and Ortaköy was put on the agenda. The tube passage project was planned to be put into service in 1982-1983. A British company and a Turkish company conducted the preliminary research for the investment together. The research in question was tendered to the two companies by the Turkish government for 10.5 million liras (Hürriyet, January 14, 1977).



Picture 7. Construction of a tube passage in the Bosphorus (Hürriyet, 14 January 1977).

Beykoz forests and ridges, and partly Üsküdar, have important water resources for both sides of Istanbul. Especially Üsküdar, due to its geopolitical location, plays an important role in the transition from the Anatolian side to the European side. This is not only valid for vehicle or road passage. For example, Üsküdar also plays an important role in the transportation of water to the European side. On February 5, 1977, Prime Minister Süleyman Demirel held a groundbreaking ceremony for the placement of drinking water pipes to be laid under the Bosphorus between Salacak (Üsküdar) and Zeytinburnu. The pipes had planned that pulled 3 meters under the seabed with the help of a 200-ton crane. The project had planned to complete by a Japanese company. It had needed 200 million liras, and had completed in 15 months. Demirel said that this was the third time they had crossed the Bosphorus for this situation. Demirel also announced that they were planning to build a second bridge that would connect both sides of the Bosphorus or a tube passage that would allow vehicles to pass under the Bosphorus between Salacak and Zeytinburnu (Hürriyet, February 6, 1977). All of the pipes to be laid under the Bosphorus between Sarayburnu and Salacak (Üsküdar) were brought from Japan. For this purpose, the pipes were started to be joined and the Japanese team started tunneling under the Bosphorus. On the other hand, it was planned that a ship that sank on the line 80 years ago would be broken up by welding under the sea and brought to the surface by the Japanese (Hürriyet, June 4, 1977). Later, the pipes that would carry the water of the Ömerli Dam to the European side of Istanbul began to be laid under the Bosphorus (Hürriyet, September 20, 1977). The pipes in question were tested by the end of October 1977 (Hürriyet, October 27, 1977). With this project, Istanbul's water shortage would be reduced by 1981. The water carried from the Ömerli Dam on the Anatolian side was to be integrated with the water obtained from the Terkos and Büyükçekme lakes on the European side, and water was to be supplied to the European side of Istanbul. The total size of the project had calculated as 6.5 billion liras. 2.5 billion was to be spent until November 1977. An additional 4 billion had planned to be spent (Hürriyet, November 15, 1977). It had planned to pass the telephone cables belonging to the Postal Telegraph and Telephone Administration (PTT) through the same tunnel to be built under the Bosphorus. Thus, 48 thousand more subscribers was to be provided with telephones (Hürriyet, October 2, 1977).



Picture 8. Water supply project for Istanbul (Hürriyet, 6 February 1977).



Picture 9. Present-day view of the place where the Salacak-Zeytinburnu submarine water transmission line begins⁴

Education in Üsküdar

It is known that there were serious problems in Turkish education between 1970-1980. Üsküdar had been affected by this situation. But, Üsküdar had not come to the forefront in the press of the period in terms of the problems experienced in education. In this respect, Üsküdar generally had found a place for itself in the national press in a positive sense. The presence of well-established educational institutions in Üsküdar may have been effective in this. Some of these are: Haydarpaşa High School, Kuleli Military High School, Kandilli Girls' High School, Çamlıca Girls High School, Üsküdar American High School... Üsküdar Girls' High School was also frequently mentioned in newspapers. The success of Üsküdar Girls' High School in sports was constantly reported in newspapers (Milliyet, December 8, 1978). The 85th anniversary of the foundation of Üsküdar High School was celebrated. In the celebration, the newly acquired Atatürk bust was opened by Governor Vefa Poyraz (Milliyet, May 26, 1972). The Atatürk bust, which cost 25 thousand liras and had located in Üsküdar Cumhuriyet Middle School, was also opened (Milliyet, May 30, 1972). Üsküdar High School students presented the play 'Lime Garden' at the Üsküdar City Theaters (Milliyet, May 10, 1971). Again, the traditional alumni dinner of this high school, which is held every year, was reported in newspapers (Milliyet, May 19, 1971). Students from Üsküdar Çamlıca Girls' High School and Erenköy Girls' High School organized an end-of-year party at the Hilton Hotel. Students also performed folk dances and mini fashion shows at the party (Hürriyet, May 18, 1977). This high school became the champion of the Turkish inter-high school handball competitions (Milliyet, May 31, 1979). The sense of belonging had to be strong at this high school. From time to time, it was reported in the press that graduates of this high school come together (Hürriyet, January 18, 1978). When 14 teachers at Üsküdar Girls' High School were transferred, students and teachers had held the school principal responsible for the transfers. Incidents broke out at the school. Students protested against the principal. The school windows were broken (Milliyet, October 20, 1976). In order for the incidents to calm down, Istanbul Provincial Director of National Education Servet Develioğlu announced that the school principal had been dismissed by saying "everyone will be punished" (Milliyet, May 30, 1972). Üsküdar American Girls' High School was another school mentioned in the press (Milliyet, June 13, 1979). One of the positive news about sports and education was that Üsküdar had become the champion of the local volleyball league without losing (Milliyet, May 4, 1974). The principal of Üsküdar American Girls' High School, who had signed 3500 diplomas and had served for 25 years, retired. Principal Helen L. Morgan had returned to Chicago, America, by saying "I will miss my second homeland and my students very much" (Hürriyet, August 22, 1977). The concept of private teaching institutions, which emerged in the 1970s with the deep structural disorder of the Turkish education system, also emerged in Üsküdar. Advertisements given by private teaching institutions operating in Üsküdar

⁴ Menderes Akdağ, photographed on: 14.10.2023.

appeared in newspapers in the same years (Milliyet, September 16, 1979). There had been problems with education in the shantytowns that emerged after the opening of the Bosphorus Bridge in Üsküdar, especially in Çamlıca Hill. However, these were not covered much in the press.

Cinema and Art in Üsküdar

Üsküdar is one of the places frequently used as a film location by Yeşilçam and Turkish cinema. The location of Üsküdar has been quite effective in this. Üsküdar Square is a very impressive place. The silhouette of Istanbul could be seen from here in full. It is possible to see Dolmabahçe Palace, Bosphorus Bridge, Topkapı Palace and Beşiktaş at the same time. The fact that Çamlıca Hill, which overlooks the entire Bosphorus, is located here is also effective in this situation. These places have hosted dozens of films. The 'Hababam Sınıfı' films were shot in Üsküdar. Moreover, Üsküdar was one of the places where the film was first screened (Hürriyet, January 23, 1977). The building where the film was shot has now been converted into the Hababam Sınıfı Museum.⁵



Picture 10. Advertisement for the film 'Hababam Sınıfı Uyanıyor' (Hürriyet, 23 January 1977).

It would not be right to think of Üsküdar only as a film shooting location. During the analog cinema era, not many copies of films could be made. Therefore, it was not possible to show films in many places at the same time in the same time period. Istanbul was a very important market for the first screenings of films in Turkish cinema. Üsküdar was also an important point in terms of cinemas where films were shown for the first time. In fact, it had a special place on the Anatolian side. For this reason, Üsküdar, together with Bakırköy, was an important base. While 10 leading cinemas were located on the European side of Istanbul, three were located on the Anatolian side of Istanbul. Two of these were located in Kadıköy and one in Üsküdar. Işık Cinema in Üsküdar is important in this respect. For this reason, Üsküdar's name was frequently mentioned in film and cinema advertisements in newspapers (Hürriyet, January 8, 1977).⁶ In non-commercial art movements, Üsküdar's name also came to the fore (Milliyet, February 21, 1970). Some of the reports about Üsküdar in the national press are as follows: Üsküdar theater players went on an Izmir tour (Milliyet, May 7, 1971). Theater writer Musahipzade Celâl was commemorated at his grave in Üsküdar on the 12th anniversary of his death (Milliyet, July 21, 1972). Journalist Burhan Felek is from Üsküdar. He was

⁵ <https://muzeler.org/hababam-sinifi-muzesi--857272> Access Date: September 21, 2023.

⁶ The cinemas where the first screenings of unforgettable films were held and their locations were as follows: Cinemas on the European side: Bahçelievler- Ünverdi Cinema, Beyoğlu- Saray Cinema, Taksim-Şan Cinema, Aksaray-Bulvar Cinema, Karagömrük (Fatih)-Hakan Cinema, Beşiktaş-Yumurcak Cinema, Bakırköy-Sayanora Cinema, Kemalpaşa-İstanbul Cinema, Şehremini (Fatih)-Murat Cinema, Mecidiyeköy (Şişli)-Özlem Cinema. Cinemas on the Anatolian side: Suadiye (Kadıköy)-Atlantik Cinema, Kadıköy-Reks Cinema, Üsküdar-Işık Cinema. For other evidence, see: Milliyet, July 17, 1971. Milliyet, July 18, 1970. Milliyet, August 6, 1970. Milliyet, August 13, 1970. Milliyet, August 14, 1970. Milliyet, August 11, 1970. Milliyet, August 27, 1970. Milliyet, August 28, 1970. Milliyet, August 29, 1970. Milliyet, August 30, 1970. Milliyet, July 5, 1970.

the President of the Istanbul Journalists' Association in the 1970s. As a writer, Burhan Felek's name was frequently mentioned in newspapers along with Üsküdar (Milliyet, January 5, 1978). The Üsküdar Music Association is quite famous (Milliyet, January 1, 1978). A woman named Saadet Ayhan left her career as a lawyer and became a singer after taking music lessons at the Üsküdar Music Society (Hürriyet, September 30, 1977).



Picture 11. Newspaper advertisement of the unforgettable film 'Devlerin Aşkı' and Üsküdar Işık Cinema (Hürriyet, 8 January 1977).



Picture 12. Newspaper advertisement for the film 'Şoför' and Üsküdar Işık Cinema (Hürriyet, 27 February 1977).



Picture 13. Musahipzade Celâl

Üsküdar's Negative Coverage in the Press

Üsküdar's Zoning and Building Problems

Between 1970 and 1980, Türkiye experienced political instability. State authority was shaken. The migration from villages to cities disrupted the structure of cities. The negativities experienced throughout the country were felt most in metropolitan cities. One of these was Istanbul. Of course, in Istanbul, the Bosphorus not only separates the city into two but also the continents. There were serious differences between the Anatolian and European sides. In this respect, it is necessary to carefully examine some of the negative developments in Üsküdar. A serious problem of shanty houses, housing and rents was seen in Türkiye between 1970-1980 (Akdağ, 2017). Of course, such problems were also felt in Üsküdar. It should also be stated here that measures were tried to be taken specifically for Üsküdar to solve such problems (Milliyet, February 27, 1979). However, the measures were insufficient. Many of the measures taken were open to abuse. One of the most important problems that emerged with the increasing migration in Istanbul since the 1970s had been the housing problem. Accordingly, housing, zoning, land and settlement problems have also emerged. According to newspapers, treasury or municipal lands are sold to citizens by certain individuals and organizations in Istanbul. Lands without zoning permits are sold to many people in shares. People are victimized because of this. Citizens who have money prefer to buy plots or lands rather than depositing their money in banks due to inflation. It has been seen that some people are victimized because of this. For this reason, an excessive number of lawsuits have been filed in Istanbul. Newspapers have described the situation as land plunder. In short, some people exploited the citizens' need for shelter and their desire to save money. They deceived them and put them in a difficult situation. Üsküdar was also mentioned in land corruption along with places like Kartal, Kadıköy, Çatalca and Sarıyer (Hürriyet, January 23, 1977). These incidents increased especially in Üsküdar, which is on the main road after the opening of the Bosphorus Bridge. The hope of an amnesty in particular triggered this incident. At the same time, there was a serious increase in the number of shanty houses due to turning a blind eye to illegal construction before the elections in order to gain political profit. Shanty houses became a chronic problem (Hürriyet, July 30, 1977). Before the 1977 General Elections, Üsküdar Çamlıca ridges were filled with shanty houses. Sefa Hill lost all its natural beauty. There is also a claim that the area is a protected area (Hürriyet, June 3, 1977).

As the housing problem grew, its exploitation was also increasing in society. Legal gaps, unconscious attitudes of some people, bribery and favoritism, greed, the gradual weakening of moral principles and social norms are among the reasons for the increase in exploitation of land and housing. It can be said that the collapse of houses and buildings for no reason is the most obvious result of this exploitation. Newspapers sometimes compared this situation to something worse than an earthquake. The Hürriyet newspaper reported on many news items about building collapses in Istanbul, saying "how many times is this?" Üsküdar was among them (Hürriyet, September 7, 1977). A five-story building collapsed in Üsküdar, leaving fifty-three families stranded on the streets (Hürriyet, March 26, 1977). This situation has also been

the subject of some films (Eğilmez, 1977). In addition to the collapse of buildings, the disruptions in state and municipal services in Üsküdar were also reported in newspapers.



Picture 14. A collapsed building (Gülen Gözler, movie)



Picture 15. People escaping from the collapsing building, (Gülen Gözler, movie).

The Bretton Woods Monetary Policy collapsed in the world between 1970-1980. The World Oil Crisis that occurred in the same years caused trouble for the Turkish economy. Türkiye came under the pressure of chronic high inflation. The high cost of living, increasing unemployment brought nutritional problems with it. Bread prices, difficulties in bread supply were ironic representations of these experiences. This also revealed institutional deficiencies in terms of control and incentives. The situation in question was experienced in almost every field. In this respect, the problems experienced in municipal services were prominent. The problems in services were almost everywhere and on every subject. The newspapers of the period were reporting different news about this every day. Some of them were as follows: Bread became a serious problem (Hürriyet, August 21, 1977). Municipalities have had difficulty in finding solutions to this problem. In such an environment, a bakery in Üsküdar distributed free bread to the public, which was reported in the newspapers (Hürriyet, August 9, 1977). Üsküdar Toptaşı Street has not been repaired for five months (Hürriyet, October 7, 1977). In Çinili Hamam Street, Üsküdar, sewage water had filled the street and the gardens of some houses due to the sewage pipes being connected in reverse. It was reported that children played there. It was claimed that the municipality was indifferent to the situation and that the situation was threatening public health (Hürriyet, June 2, 1977). Similar problems constantly repeated themselves in Üsküdar (Hürriyet, September 28, 1977).

The residents of the district who experienced these problems made a comparison by saying why the roads here were not built while the roads in Moda and Caddebostan were being built (Hürriyet, July 25, 1977). The road construction between Üsküdar and Beykoz had never been completed. The asphalt were been removed, but the road had remained the same (Hürriyet, February 28, 1977). The sewage works on Doğançılar Street in Üsküdar had turned traffic upside down (Hürriyet, June 2, 1977).

There was a serious garbage problem in Istanbul between 1970 and 1980. This situation has also been the subject of some films (Seden, 1979). Üsküdar was also partially affected by this. The upper entrance of Aziz Mahmut Efendi Mosque was covered with garbage. The people complained about both the garbage itself and the blocking of the shortcut. Moreover, stray dogs were also a problem (Hürriyet, January

8, 1978). According to the Üsküdar Valideatik Neighborhood Headman, the people in Üsküdar were having difficulty because the government offices were scattered around. The Headman said that the government offices should be moved to the old tobacco warehouses (Hürriyet, March 6, 1977).

It can be said that Üsküdar generally received negative coverage in the press in terms of municipal services between 1970 and 1980. However, there were exceptions to this situation: The development investments or services of the Istanbul Municipality and other institutions in Üsküdar were sometimes reported in newspapers. In June 1977, 740 square meters of road, 57 meters of pipe repair, and 290 square meters of concrete pouring were carried out. 93 chimneys, 368 grates, and 571 cubic meters of canal cleaning were carried out. Permits were given to 86 people for construction works. Water was connected to 287 people. 21 illegal buildings were detected. One of these is demolished. The process continues for the others. The police department conducted 643 inspections. Reports are kept on 134 workplaces. 231 tradesmen are fined. As of July 1, 1977, the municipality announced that it would make a ten million lira road and sewerage investment in Üsküdar (Hürriyet, June 24, 1977). The municipality's Veterinary Department tightened inspections. While some dogs were vaccinated, others were culled (Hürriyet, March 14, 1977). A TEKEL sales store opened in Üsküdar. The people of Üsküdar, who had disagreements with grocers about finding cigarettes, stated that they were saved from going to the TEKEL store in Taksim to find cigarettes (Hürriyet, July 20, 1977). Üsküdar gained its new modern PTT building in 1978. This building will also include a restaurant and a guest lounge (Hürriyet, September 22, 1977).



Picture 16. Çamlıca shanty houses (Hürriyet, 3 June 1977).

Traffic Problem in Üsküdar

Üsküdar is located at the transition point from Anatolia to Europe. Due to the location of the city, it is possible to evaluate the traffic issue in Üsküdar under two headings. The first of these is sea traffic and the other is land traffic. Of course, there was no airport on the Anatolian side in those years. Before the opening of the Bosphorus Bridge, Üsküdar played an important role in the passage of car ferries to Sirkeci (the European side of Istanbul). When the Bosphorus Bridge project was announced, some people saw the construction of the bridge as unnecessary. The then AP Minister of Transport, Nahit Menteşe, stated that the bridge was necessary and that the bridge would speed up the passage of vegetable trucks waiting in Üsküdar to cross to the European side by ferry. He claimed that fresh vegetables and fruits would thus become cheaper on the European side (Menteşe, July 16, 2018). In addition, it is known that city ferries constantly bring and take passengers from Üsküdar Pier. Due to its location, Üsküdar is quite open to the southwestern wind. This situation causes storms from time to time. Storms sometimes cause cancellations in sea transportation. Sometimes the fog that forms paralyzes life. After a heavy summer rain, life in Istanbul almost stops. Then the fog starts. Ferry services such as Üsküdar-Sirkeci, Kadıköy-Sirkeci etc. are canceled. The fog does not clear until 11. Traffic comes to a standstill. This situation repeats itself from time to time (Hürriyet, July 5, 1977). It is also known that there have been many sea accidents in Üsküdar. A ferry first crashes into another ferry and then into a coastal restaurant (Milliyet, August 23, 1979). A car about to board a car ferry flies into the sea. Two people, one of whom is a woman, drown (Milliyet, February 21, 1974). The car that killed a person who fell into the sea in Üsküdar is pulled out of the sea by divers (Milliyet, April 2, 1977). From time to time, there is heavy rainfall and the roads turn into a sea of mud. In this case, traffic comes to a standstill. Sometimes, there are also casualties in the floods that occur (Milliyet, August 22, 1978). The import substitution and protectionist economic policies implemented in Türkiye throughout the

1970s ensured that relatively cheaper cars were produced in Türkiye. The power of labor organizations in Türkiye, and the high real wages, caused the number of cars in Türkiye to increase rapidly. When migration to large cities was added to this, traffic in Istanbul became unbearable. The Bosphorus Bridge, which was initially seen as unnecessary by some, became inadequate within a few years. Some vehicle drivers who wanted to escape the bridge traffic again turned to car ferries. Moreover, the government increased the bridge crossing fees excessively in order to cover the budget deficit and to reduce the traffic density on the Bosphorus Bridge. After this big increase, the demand for car ferries increased and the piers in Üsküdar, which were inadequate, were repaired so that the car ferries could dock (Hürriyet, October 29, 1977). Üsküdar and Kadıköy became centers for this work again (Hürriyet, July 31, 1977). There are serious complaints that the car ferries to be operated between Harem (Üsküdar) and Sirkeci are not being followed even though a schedule of departures is made every 20 minutes (Hürriyet, August 2, 1977). Other problems arise regarding the Üsküdar piers. The random parking of trucks in Harem makes it difficult for vehicles to reach the car ferries (Hürriyet, September 18, 1977). Sometimes the closure of the piers for maintenance and repair is also a serious problem (Hürriyet, August 31, 1977). Sometimes the age of the passenger ferries is a subject of complaint. It is claimed that ferries from Şirket-i Hayriye operate on the Üsküdar line (Hürriyet, November 16, 1977). There is complete chaos in Üsküdar Square. Passengers getting off the ferries coming from Kabataş, Eminönü, Beşiktaş to Üsküdar and those getting on the ferries to go there, the car ferries are causing chaos here and street vendors are taking over everywhere (Hürriyet, September 27, 1977). Street vendors are almost everywhere. It was reported in the newspapers that street vendors closed Üsküdar Toptaşı Street. Many streets became impassable because of the street vendors' stalls (Hürriyet, September 6, 1977). In order to speed up boarding the ferries, the people of Üsküdar requested turnstiles at their piers (Hürriyet, October 15, 1977). The Maritime Administration put turnstiles for the first time at the Üsküdar Pier where the ferries traveling between Üsküdar and Eminönü depart. From now on, crossings will be made via turnstiles (Milliyet, July 1, 1978). The final solution was announced by Prime Minister Süleyman Demirel. Demirel had declared this solution by saying: "A second bridge will be built over the Bosphorus." It was announced in the newspapers that Prime Minister Demirel gave the order for the second Bosphorus bridge to be built (Hürriyet, July 30, 1977).



Resim 17. Üsküdar city square (Hürriyet, 27 Eylül 1977).

Electricity and Water Problems in Üsküdar

Water supply is a problem that must be solved first for a settlement. Dozens of fountains were built in Üsküdar throughout Ottoman history (Esen, 2022). Water shortages had occurred in some parts of Üsküdar between 1970-1980. Moreover, Üsküdar has undertaken an important logistical task in transporting water obtained from the sources on the Anatolian side to the European side of Istanbul. However, in 1970' the city's growth towards higher grounds due to migration and the formation of shantytowns had caused problems in water supply in these areas. The people of the Fıstıkağacı district of Üsküdar had rebelled against this situation by saying "we were forgotten" (Hürriyet, September 20, 1977). It was reported that the people of Üsküdar, Bülbüldere and Sultantepe neighborhoods had been without water for one and a half

months straight (Hürriyet, December 22, 1977). Not only in summer but also in winter, some neighborhoods of Üsküdar were thirsty (Hürriyet, December 30, 1977). Therefore, every development regarding water supplying in Üsküdar could be reported in the newspapers. It was announced in the newspapers that Üsküdar Örnek and Esatpaşa neighborhoods were to have water. It is reported that citizens were no longer to fight next to water tankers (Hürriyet, September 1, 1977). The Üsküdar Çamlıca district could be provided with drinking water after 17 years. Thus, approximately 50 thousand people had not suffered from water shortage. Water was supplied from the water pipes coming from the Ömerli Dam to Çamlıca via a transmission line. The Çamlıca Beautification Association and the Çamlıca Mukhtarship stated that they first had applied to the ministry and then to the Istanbul Water Administration in 1959 for water supply (Hürriyet, May 23, 1977). Many investments had been made. The Water Administration had announced that there were to be no water shortage on the Anatolian Side and in Üsküdar. Despite this, water still had not flowed in Üsküdar and Kadıköy, especially in the summer months. The people tried to get their water from public fountains (Hürriyet, May 24, 1977). The water shortage in Üsküdar and Kadıköy could not be easily resolved (Hürriyet, May 28, 1977).



Picture 18. A large part of Çamlıca had water (Hürriyet, May 21, 1977).

Between 1970 and 1980, electricity was frequently cut in Türkiye (Hürriyet, August 16, 1977). Newspapers often wrote headlines such as “We are once again in need of an anachronistic kerosene lamp.” The kerosene lamp myth that resulted from this situation was the subject of many films shot during that period (Güney, Gören: 1970).⁷ Interesting news about the situation also appeared in the press. Sakıp Sabancı, one of the important businessmen of the period, attended his nephew's wedding at the Istanbul Continental Hotel with a kerosene lamp. This situation made headlines (Hürriyet, October 3, 1977).

⁷For other evidence, see: Melih Gülgen (Director), İnsanları Seveceksin, 1979 (Motion picture). Osman F. Seden (Director), Meryem ve Oğulları, 1977 (Motion picture). Şerif Gören, Zeki Ökten (Director), Derman, 1984 (Motion picture)



Picture 19. Kerosene lamp (Hürriyet, 3 October 1977) Gazyağı lambası (Hürriyet, 3 Ekim 1977).



Picture 20. Scene from the film 'Derman': The situation of a village midwife trying to give birth under primitive conditions under the light of a kerosene lamp is reflected in the film.



Picture 21. A real situation: Children trying to study by the light of a kerosene lamp (Hürriyet, January 20, 1971).



Picture 22. A scene from the movie 'Umut': The reflection of a student who gets tired while studying by the light of a kerosene lamp.



Resim 23. A scene from the movie 'Meryem ve Oğulları': A reflection of a family's house in a shantytown in Istanbul



Picture 24. A scene from the film 'Meryem ve Oğulları': A reflection of a family's house in a shantytown in Istanbul.

In the 1970s, power outages began to occur frequently in the country and in Istanbul. It was claimed that the frequent disconnections of the electrifications in Istanbul caused a loss of at least one billion liras per year in Istanbul in the early 1970s (Hürriyet, January 4, 1971). In such an environment, despite the fact that it is forbidden by law, the residents of Ünalán and Tepebaşı neighborhoods of Üsküdar, where fifteen thousand people live, began to buy electricity from a generator set up in the house of a man named Veli Işık. It was claimed that bringing electricity to houses from this generator with cables laid in the open was dangerous. Almost all of the two neighborhoods were illuminated at night in this way. It was mandatory that the electricity produced used only for watching TV and lighting. 125 liras were charged per television and 25 liras were charged per light bulb. Interestingly, the television transmitter signal tower in Çamlıca, Üsküdar was completed in April 1977 (Hürriyet, March 7, 1977). Üsküdar was one of the most comfortable

places to watch television broadcasts. However, power cuts sometimes had prevented this. For this reason, people were willed to pay the aforementioned amount in order not to miss their favorite programs. The residents of the neighborhood responded: "We have no other choice" due to concerns that the cables could endanger their lives (Hürriyet, August 4, 1977). It was possible to describe the news above as an interesting reflection of power cuts.



Picture 25. A person selling electricity to the neighborhood from the generator in his house. (Hürriyet, 4 August 1977).

Security Problem and Public Order in Üsküdar

It is seen that Üsküdar was also affected by the political violence atmosphere and protest culture of the period. It was reflected in the newspapers that high school students had organized marches in Üsküdar. It was claimed by the newspapers that from time to time those who wanted to provoke these marches were prevented by the police and arrested. (Milliyet, October 21, 1976). An explosive was thrown by unidentified people at a community center in Üsküdar (Milliyet, July 19, 1977). An armed attack was carried out on the Üsküdar CHP organization. Ecevit's photos were torn. Windows were broken. A young man was shot with a gun (Milliyet, May 22, 1977). The explosive thrown into the Üsküdar district building of the Nationalist Movement Party (MHP) caused great damage to the building and the surrounding area (Milliyet, November 18, 1977). An unidentified body was recovered from the sea in Üsküdar (Milliyet, August 10, 1979). The suspect in the gun-slaying of a student named Ali Çankır, who came from Trabzon, was caught in Üsküdar. It was claimed that the suspect had a revolutionary identity (Milliyet, February 12, 1978). Bombs exploded during the "Let's Increase the Struggle Against Fascism March" between Kadıköy and Üsküdar organized by the "Action Union" consisting of revolutionary organizations (Milliyet, December 17, 1978). An intensive search was carried out by the police in Üsküdar, Kadıköy and Kartal. Many weapons were seized and detentions were made during these searches (Hürriyet, November 19, 1977). Police searching a bus in Harem found different types of weapons (Hürriyet, November 4, 1977). A gas cylinder exploded at the Üsküdar pier. Political violence was so widespread in Istanbul that the police, thinking that an explosive was thrown, fire into the air. The people fled in great fear (Milliyet, August 11, 1978). Again, due to the prevalence of political violence, it had become difficult to distinguish many ordinary crimes from this. A body is had taken from the water well of a collapsed house in Üsküdar. It was reported that the person had died at least a year ago and his identity could not be determined (Hürriyet, May 21, 1977). Üsküdar was also sometimes the subject of newspapers in terms of security: A thief who stole a carpet from Çengelköy Kirazlıtepe Mosque was caught by a mosque official (Hürriyet, May 19, 1977). A lumber merchant was locked in a hotel toilet in Üsküdar and robbed (Hürriyet, May 24, 1977). A guard on duty at the Üsküdar district police department killed a police officer with a gun (Milliyet, August 18, 1971). A gas station was robbed in Üsküdar (Hürriyet, March 16, 1977).

Violence was almost everywhere. The situation and matches of the Üsküdar Football Team playing in the Istanbul Amateur Second League were sometimes the subject of news (Milliyet, June 25, 1979). A fight broke out in the Eyüp field match played between Üsküdar and Cerrahpaşa (Milliyet, March 3, 1975). One of the most important security incidents in Üsküdar was the constant fires. Children playing with fire in

the Paşalimanı neighborhood of Üsküdar caused two houses to burn down (Hürriyet, November 8, 1977). In a fire that broke out on Pazarbaşı Fıstıklı Bayır Street in Üsküdar, three buildings, two of which were wooden, were completely burned. Families shed tears over the belongings they were able to save from the fire. It was reported in the newspaper that families were left outside in the middle of winter (Hürriyet, February 25, 1977). In Selamsız, Üsküdar, two wooden houses were reduced to ashes. The fire department extinguished the fire with difficulty. A 40-day-old baby was saved with difficulty. It was announced that an additional investment of 250 million liras was needed for the fire department to be able to fight fires effectively immediately (Hürriyet, March 11, 1977). The subject of families breaking up, missing children or children abandoned by their parents was frequently covered in the press of that day. Üsküdar was also included in this. In addition, work accidents and the loss of life in accidents were also reflected in the press (Hürriyet, May 28, 1977). When the father became an alcoholic and the mother left home, the four children were placed in government children's homes with the initiative of the Üsküdar district governor (Hürriyet, May 28, 1977). Nurses took care of the four babies who were abandoned on the streets, at Üsküdar Zeynep Kamil Hospital (Hürriyet, November 12, 1977).

Due to the intensity of security incidents and the high level of political violence, the press closely followed the activities of police chiefs and prosecutors in Istanbul. Üsküdar was also included in this situation (Milliyet, October 22, 1972). As a result of the increase in political violence and the deterioration of the social structure, newspapers took a nostalgic trip to the society of that time with series of articles. The fact that some places in Üsküdar became symbolic and that they remained in memories was noted in the newspapers. One of these was the tavernkeepers' district known as Yeni Mahalle, where famous fishermen were located (Milliyet, October 28, 1973). Readers were reminded that Üsküdar once had a place called Paşakapısı (Milliyet, March 5, 1972).

Conclusion

In 1973, the Republic of Türkiye celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. The years 1970-1980 were an important period in Türkiye. There were important changes in the world and in Türkiye. The World Oil Crisis and the collapse of the Bretton Woods Economic System were global developments. In Türkiye, political violence occurred in the same years. Political instability was seen in the country. On the other hand, some prestige projects were put forward in the same years for the fiftieth anniversary of the Republic. Üsküdar was seriously affected by all of these. Due to its unique geopolitical location, Üsküdar hosted some of the national projects for the fiftieth anniversary of the Republic. The investments made in Üsküdar were defined as a national honor project. Of course, Üsküdar was also affected by the basic social, political and economic problems that existed in those years, although less than some other districts of Istanbul. As a result of our research, it was seen that Üsküdar received sufficient coverage in the national press, both positively and negatively, from both perspectives. It can be said that the findings we obtained can be a source for some macro-scale studies that will focus on the political and social history of Türkiye between 1970-1980.

Yazar Katkıları

Yazar makalenin son hâlini okudu ve onayladı.

Çıkar Çatışması (Zorunlu)

Yazar çıkar çatışması olmadığını beyan etmektedir.

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