CYPRUS [35 00 N, 33 00 E] AS I READ IT IN 2007¹⁸⁷⁹

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On September 24, 1879, Sir Samuel W. Baker completed his expository report of Cyprus after a journey lasting three seasons. He arrived to assess the island's potential and current plight shortly after the British take-over with the Treaty of Berlin in 1878. As an adventurous explorer and avid large game hunter, Sir Baker is most known for his other explorations in central Africa, Egypt, India, Japan, and the Rocky Mountains. On January 17, 2008, Eleni-Candan (Cypriot ID of Patricia Reed), artist, re-edited, re-mixed and updated Baker's initial text based on a two-week partial exploration of Cyprus in fall 2007.

INTRODUCTION.

I do not intend to write a history of Cyprus, as authorities already coexist and dispute that are well known it, but were generally neglected until the Tourist occupation secluded them from their bookshelves. I shall recount my personal experience of this island as a co-dependent traveler, curious towards political considerations, and fettered by the ignorant position of an unofficial artist.

I must express my deep appreciation of the assistance that I have derived from Adi, Can, EKATE, EMAA, Nicholas, Niyazi, Sofia, Tuncer Bağışkan, Gülden, Florian, Pub dancers, Ann, Stella, Tomas, check point guards, Hussein, Mustafa, Owner of Pizza pub in Lapta who is also a TV news director, as it has oriented my attention to many subjects that might have escaped or veiled my observation, and it has furnished me with dates, consular reports, anecdotes and other partial information that would otherwise have been difficult to experience.

Before I enter upon a description of my fractional examination of the island, it will be advisable to trace a brief outline of the geographical position of Cyprus, which early importance caused its tourist boom in the history of temporary occupation, and which has accepted been incompletely delivered back by the British government in 1960 as sufficiently unchanged to warrant a continual military occupation in 2008, as two sovereign bases, Akrotiri and Dhekelia spanning 254 km² (traditionally denoted in pink for sovereign possessions on a map) that persist in the eastern portion of the Mediterranean, and supply the missing prolong a mnemonic link in the flood of colonial memories from Hudson's Bay to the shores of Oceania.

The Phoenicians of Tyre and Sidon were the tourist-explorers of today; the Egyptians and the Greeks were followed as the world grew older by the Venetians and Genoese, and throughout the world's history no point possessed a more constantly and "hangeable distraction from its geographical position and unnatural disadvantages than the island of Cyprus, which in turn was occupied by Phoenicians, Greeks, Egyptians, Persians, Romans, Byzantine rulers, Saracens, Byzantine rulers again, English, Lusignans, Venetians, Turks, once more the English in 1878, the Cypriots, and at present: the UN, Greek-Turkish-Sri Lanken-Nepalese-Filipino-Lebanese-Russian-Iraqi-Iranian-Syrian-Bangledeshi-Pakistani Cypriots, and to the Tourists. The climactic advantages which had thus possessed a magnetic influence in attracting of the world were ancient

The derivation of the "neutral English" name Cyprus has been opted for from the Bi-communal Committee of Missing Persons; and most places possess three different names. English people may reflect that they alone spell and pronounce the word as "Cyprus." The Greek name is Kypros; the Turkish name is Kibris.

No country had been more completely included in tour packages of European travelers and startled by than the island of Cyprus, and the English were delighted by the beaches, although indifferent to the revelation of a history connected with the Treaty of Berlin and the Zürich and London Agreement, that it persists as sovereign points for British military occupation!

At first sight the political situation appeared symbolically complex, but I determined physical geography to reflect on the fatigue and collective depression of Cyprus, to form my own capabilities in trying to stay neutral.

I. ARRIVAL AT LARNACA

On the afternoon of the 8th October I sighted Cyprus at about two kilometers distance, after a smooth voyage of four hours from Berlin to Vienna to Larnaca. The day was favourable for an arrival, as the atmospherical condition afforded both intense but upon all points of the compass local in dark patches lights and shadows. The sky was a cobalt blue, and no Germanic rain-clouds hovered. near the surface, and emptied themselves in heavy showers.

First impressions are seldom correct, but the view of Cyprus on arrival from the south was depressing, with vast brownish dry land beneath the aircraft, small housing settlements and an unimpressive airport upon which we debarked on a shuttle extinguishing all romantic myths that I had arrived at an island paradise. This was an artificial, albeit, inquisitive treasure awaiting the most generic of tourism, ponderous by astute approach and unschooled diplomacy!

England

I had heard, prior to leaving Berlin and having spent the previous evening at the hotels, inns, etc. were unknown in Larnaca United Nations Plaza, that we were fucked in terms of our funding, in Cyprus; I was, therefore nonetheless, agreeably surprised on landing and exiting the plane to a waft of warm air, to find Mustafa waiting for me with my name on a sign and a white van to take me new Craddock's to a hostel (Lapta Youth Center) which was modestly clean and everything simple and in accordance with the requirements of the country.

miserable England want of accommodation, and the unhealthiness The reports in Berlin respecting the precariousness of Cyprus, had determined our group to render ourselves codependent; we had therefore arranged a second-hand while in London hut upon wheels Japanese travelling-van, which would, as an autonomous vehicle, enable us to select resting-place where the route should be practicable for wheeled desirable destinations in any portion of the island, given the surprisingly vast and conveyances sprawling highway system and general lack of official public transport. We were now prepared to investigate Cyprus partially, and to form our own opinion of its present and future value

II. THE USED JAPANESE VAN ENCOUNTERS SMOOTH TRAVELS. Our used Japanese van was not of doubtful character. It had been purchased indirectly the gipsies England from a dealer in Cyprus, and it had been specially arranged for the right-side driving conditions of the Cyprus journey.

The highways of Cyprus are sprawling and omnipresent, with frequent traffic circles. only legitimate road in existence was of most recent construction, which represented the new birth of British The major hindrance in vehicle mobility is the incongruence between North and South enterprise, from Larnaca to the capital, Nicosia (or Lefkosia), about twenty-eight miles. of car-insurance protocols. We dealt with such a problem by arranging transport up to the North border, walking across and being picked up by a pre-arranged, certified car from the South.

III. ROUTE TO NICOSIA.

It is accordingly most difficult to believe the statements of your interpreters: they may have old friends in a town to which you believe them to be a stranger; they may have the remains of an old love, and a wish to meet again. It is therefore necessary to open be upon your guard one's mind up when approaching a site, which should be looked upon carefully, albeit, critically.

The preceding years had been exceptionally tricky; many of the stories were suffering from the effects of Annanfever, which, combined with the depression of spirits caused by ruined speculation, produced a condition of total emotional collapse coupled with economic boom, from which there was only one relief--that of reading the newspapers, namely Afrika and the trilingual, Dialogue and accusing foreign Governments and the island metaphorically - "*The EU is to Blame!*" - is the last headline I can recollect.

The store-keepers rose enthusiastically behind their counters while the hinges of the absence of in-comers their doors rusted from age. It was impossible not to rouse them from their state coma, except by one word of mercantile glee, nearly each possessing a few welcoming phrases from several European languages, which had a magnetic effect upon their "Customers."

I suppose you have no difficulty at the Custom House, "Bonjour, Guten Tag, Bonjourno, Hello, Where are you from Miss.?" This was invariably the red rag to the bull to charge the souvenir stands, clothing shops and pirate DVD kiosks.

The children of Nicosia, around Basin Sen, were pretty inquisitive, outgoing creatures, playing with us and tossing out various English expressions like "I love you, what's your name, what's your boyfriends name?". In spite of the neglected architectural exteriors, the neighbourhood seemed dense with gregariousness.

The principal food upon which we sustained ourselves consisted of olives, bread, döner/kebap, Cypriot pastries, Greek coffee, Turkish coffee, pizza, soba noodle onions they seldom eat what we should stirfry, ayran, Coca-Cola, Cola Turka, and raviolis; we did not indulge in the mythical dish called "*Ofto Kleftiko* (Stolen Meat cooked underground so as not to give away smoke signals to nearby persons);" whether this is owing to the length of preparation, or whether it is natural in this climate of urbanity to avoid flesh cooked in the mountainsides, I cannot determine.

The ruins of ancient cities and dynasties offer much attraction to the traveler on nothing is to be seen upon the this island, as most have been excavated, everything seems to reveal itself under the except disjointed stores and a few fallen columns of the commonest description. surface of several iterative ruling powers.

Lefkosi

The position of Nicosia has been badly chosen, as it has no operational international lies in the flat always have been exposed to a plunging fire from an enemy posted upon the heights airport and away from desirable shorefront properties, as such, the city must find other lures to seduce tourists. It was fortified in the time of Constantine the Great, but in 1570 the Venetians demolished the old works and constructed the present elaborate fortifications. Although the walls are in several places crumbling, one walks in quiet awe through the no-man's land within the modern ruins of recent conflict, containing countless amounts of dense barbed wire, abandoned shops, watch towers, collapsed and boarded up residencies, no photography signs and ironically, a rather pristine Goethe Institute between the two fronts. The estranged fronts (each eager to convince the meandering pedestrians of the validity of their position through a variety of marketing tactics) seem to hold an ongoing staring contest, where no amount of hand waving distraction causes but a flinch. Imposing in atmosphere, I could not help but indulge in the perversely engrossing aura of this living monument. I wonder if tourists come for a UN experience of unresolved ceasefire, where there is no real danger, yet the residues of menacing threat are palpable? I suppose statistical evidence of such a thought is non-existent, although the slogan "*Europe's Last Divided Capital*" is plastered on all tourist information, and is even the catchphrase of the local municipality.

Although experienced in the illusion of formerly divided towns, I was more than Lefkosia fascinated when I visited the interior of Nicosia, composed almost entirely, on both sides, of migrant communities. The ever-present CocaCola signs with their new motto "The Coke Side of Life", proved somewhat sarcastic, especially overlaid on the iconic Nicosia walled city diagram on many vending machines – just what side new Chief Commissioner, Colonel Biddulph, R.A., C.B., did they have in mind? The UNDP had already renovated certain streets, and the points eye was immediately attracted to posters and impromptu print-out notes affixed to abandoned buildings announcing "Fair-Play" multicultural volleyball tournaments, care-giver positions, roommate searches and VISA opportunities for Israel which a British occupation bore the unmistakable stamp of diverse immigration; but nothing can be effected in the arrangement of such a town without an agonistic perseverance and innovative London branding. It is almost as hopeless as Berlin in the incongruity of architecture, and the individual collective indulgence of generic taste, which disquietingly comforts a stranger as if at home.

IV. KERENIA AND LAPTA

The view from each portion of the [Lapta Youth Center] terrace is exceedingly interesting, as it commands a panorama of the sea where a landmass is visible on clear days, and is nestled beside a military base where a Mannequin stands enclosed in a small shelter, guarding against possible naval encroachments. Opposite the highway at the entrance to our camp, is the range of mountains, about twelve miles distant, which form the backbone of Cyprus, and run from east to west, attaining the height of 3400 feet. This is a peculiar geological feature in the island, as it is the only instance of compact (or jurassic) limestone. I could plainly distinguish the Castle of Buffavento upon the summit of the perpendicular crags. Ascent to the castle was arduous, but the view was well worth the effort, peering out through the crumbling towers over the speckling of homes, quite densely packed, to the backdrop of steely blue waters and rifle shots in target practice.

The fort of Kyrenia is a great curiosity, as it forms a portion of the harbour, being situated like the nose in a pair of spectacles, the basins being the eyes right and left. The actual defenses are intact, and have even been used in modern times, the inner accommodation for barracks, magazines, etc, etc, have undergone great repairs and alteration have installed rather cheap Disney-esque dioramas of historical persons, costumes and torture scenes.

Above this fine old specimen of Venetian fortifications, upon the high platform of the tower facing the harbour, was a flag-staff, upon which two distinct red and white flags fluttered in the strong wind, as though they, had been arranged to frighten the jackdaws from building within the crevices of masonry. It stood out in stark contrast to my memory of that miserable remnant of tattered bunting I had seen in Nicosia <u>a British Union Jack</u> representing the EU! Flags were everywhere now that I come to think of it, yet strangely, always in pairs – the local and the distant, even an illuminated twinning on the mountain facing Nicosia, whose moon and stars would flicker at night, as if sending a message in Morse code.

V. ROUTE TO PAPHOS.

Money is wanted-money must be had. Without a booming tourist market generating capital, riches would not exist, but this comes with the high cost of speculation. The capitalist will ask one simple question, "Is Cyprus a portion of the Tourist Empire upon which I can depend, or is it a swallow's nest of political unrest and instability, to abandoned be reignited when the party-schemes have indoctrinated new treaties?"

All the grandeur of ancient days was now represented by the heaps of ruins, openair excavations, tombs and the rock caverns, which mark the site of Paphos. What became of Venus after her appearance upon this shore may be left to the imagination; where beauty goes unaccounted for in the development of the city. With suburban style strips of road, littered with caricatured restaurants for every taste – KFC, Fat Mama's, Youkoso, O'Neills, New Delhi...one cruises upon the weathered wrinkles of Aphrodite's plastic impersonator.

Not far from the clamoring boardwalk of the Paphos harbour-front – peppered with a mixture of fishing boats, yachts and souvenir trinkets of Aphrodite figurines – Ptolemaic noblemen were laid to rest. The tombs, carved out of solid rock and decorated with Doric pillars, faced toward the sea, covering an expanse of rugged land. I could imagine those very aristocrats awakening to the jack hammering of the ever-proliferating Ikea-esque villa apartments, slowly encroaching on the graves. Perhaps the immorality connected with the ancient worship of the goddess of beauty "bagy trousers, high boots, and of love invoked a curse upon the developers in the shape of pinkish, kitsch, and uglingss." to which dirt has been a painful addition. pastische-classicism.

VI. POLITICAL RETRACTIONS.

Given the antagonistic complications of the island, which one can easily forget when sun bathing or playing a round of golf, we may not state naive comments directly referring to meta-politics of the Cypriot condition. The more pains that we may bestow with such statements as unknowing tourists upon a short artistic excursion of the resources of to Cyprus, the more certain becomes the conclusion that we must produce indirect entirely upon agricultural development. thoughts from a non-side and I sincerely wonder if fruitful passions may emerge from depend entirely upon agricultural development. a state of imposed neutrality; for the present and the future cannot be determined by those who can fly away so easily.

This fact is patent to all who can pretend to a knowledge of the island, and the question will naturally intrude, "Was Cyprus occupied for cultural purposes?" Of course we know, maybe: but on the other hand, if we acknowledge the ever-fluctuating truth, "that it was accepted as a vacation point," it is, as such, fully self-supporting. instead of, like Malta and Gibraltar, mainly dependent upon external supplies If Cyprus was simply a commodity, it would be a sunny acquisition. We have seen that under the present four party administration (North, South, British and UN) it has been a small mine of wealth, albeit with long-standing, taut, strings attached and remains in the same position to its recent masters.

VI. DEPARTURE

bazaar of situated at the west end of the town near the bazaar of situated at the west end of the town near the same and the cattle-like conditions at Larnaca Airport; after a very long wait fort, close to which there is a public fountain supplied by the aqueduct to which I have already alluded. drifting in an out of sleep at the outdoor canteen. This was the end of the Tourist Season, and all drivers, take-off schedules and infrastructural procedure were run amuck with the amount of bodies needed to be processed and sent home. Although the in filling their jars and loading their respective animals crowd was large, and all were busied with passport control and last minute duty free purchases, there was no aggressive jostling or quarrelling for precedence, but every Mohammedans and individual was a pattern of wearied patience and numbed humour. My boarding call Cypriots thronged together in the same employment, and the orderly behaviour in the absence of police supervision was announced and I took off in a Westerly direction for home. I submit this report formed a strong contrast to the crowds in England.

from the damp, grey-skyed winter of Hanover, my tan long since faded.