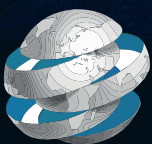
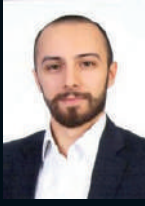


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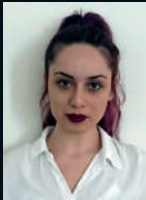
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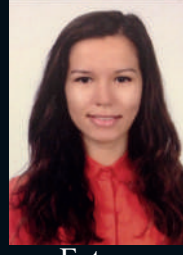
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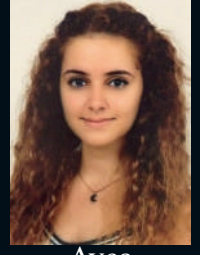
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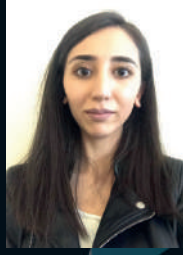
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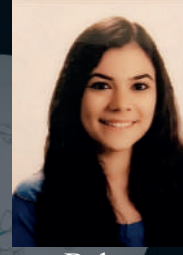
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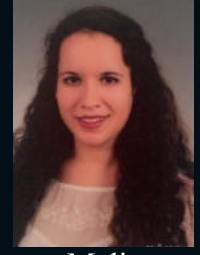
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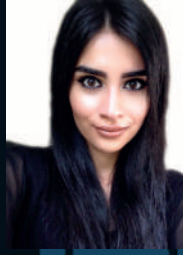
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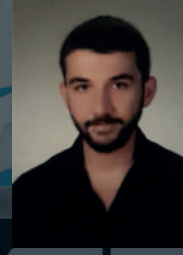
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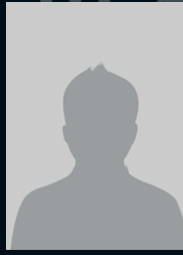
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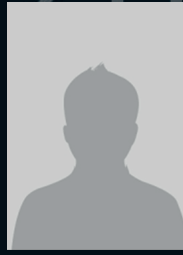
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BİÇER



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SERDAROĞLU

## CONTENTS

### ASIA

---

#### 5 - SRI LANKA AND TAMIL TIGERS

*Murat ERSOY*

#### 6 - INDIA AND COUNCIL ELECTIONS

*Ayça TOPKAYA*

### AMERICA

---

#### 7 - RISE OF ANTI-ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WESTERN WORLD

*Andrew KIMWOLE*

#### 10 - SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST

*Deniz KARAN*

#### 11 - FAILURES OF UNITED NATIONS

*Mustafa Mert KOÇ*

### POWER OF WOMEN

---

#### 13 - THE HEAVEN OF PREJUDICES: FEMINIST WORLD

*Ceren GÜLER – Selen CEYLAN*

#### 15 - WOMEN COLLECTIVES

*Melike Seçil ZEYDAN*

### MIDDLE EAST

---

#### 16 - CONFLICT BETWEEN ARABS AND ISRAEL

*Mehmet Kaan TOPRAK*

#### 19 - INTERNATIONAL INTERVENTION AND POST-WAR LIBYA

*Nuri Berk BİÇER*

### ARE YOU AWARE OF THIS?

---

#### 20 - Jewish Reserve Country: Macedonia

*Elif Ayşen BENLİ*

### EUROPE

---

#### 21 - Rising of Extreme Right In Europe

*Talat Can SERDAROĞLU*

#### 23 - CRISIS BETWEEN TURKEY AND NETHERLANDS & ORANGE PROTESTS AS AN INDICATOR OF TURKISH WAY OF PROTEST

*Bahar TEMİR*

#### 25 - POPULISM

*Elif BAKAR*

#### 26 - WHAT ACTUALLY HAPPENED IN SREBRENICA?

*Fatma ŞEKER*

### TECHNOLOGY

---

#### 27 - Biohacking

*Berkay BULUT*

#### 29 - HYBRID WARFARE

*İsmail Batuhan YURDAER*

### POLAR ZONE

---

#### 31 - NEW CHALLENGE IN GLOBAL CONFLICTS: THE ANTARCTIC AND ARCTIC REGION

*Elif Ayşen BENLİ*

### GEZİ REHBERİ

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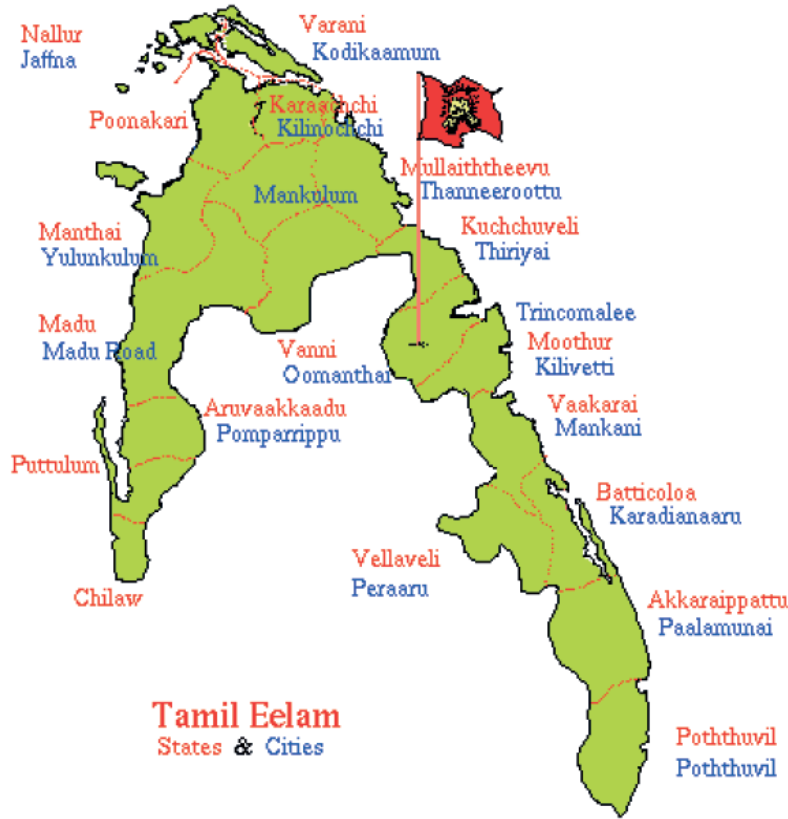
#### 34- DÜNYA'NIN ÖTEKİ UCU GÜNEY KORE'DE 60 GÜN

*Melis Pektaş*

#### 41- TEK YÖN

*Benhur KÖSE*

# SRI LANKA AND TAMIL TIGERS



Sri Lanka officially Democratic Socialist Republic is an island country in South Asia located in the South of India and in the Indian Ocean. The previous name was known as Ceylon. Sinhala, Tamil and English are Sri Lanka's official languages. When Tamil achieved its independence from Britain, it became a minority and got lonely. It was ignored politically. In the later processes, massacres happened and a large number of Tamil people died. Tamil people, as a response, they fought to defend their rights for their own independence and Liberation. Tigers of Tamil Elam won and subsequently was formed.

Tamils wanted to have rights in administration and local governments. The leader of Tamil Tigers is Vellupaili Prabhakaran. Their main aim is to declare their independence, establish a state and become regional power. There were clashes between Tamil Tigers and the Sri Lankan military in 1983, whereby 13 Sri Lanka soldiers died. Sinhalese attacked Tamils in capital -Colomba- and approximately 2000 Tamil were killed. After all these events, the country has suffered from serious degradations. Tamils took hold a third of the island with several attacks. Intelligence units of other countries announced that Tamils are the most dangerous terrorist group in the world. The organization gains financial power with illegal methods. It generates a huge income from migrants in Europe and United States. Sri Lanka government took political steps to protest against increasing dead and took support from another countries. It stated that Tamils cannot participate in the administration and be recognized. The organization became weak after the death of leader of the organization Prabhakaran and the most powerful terror organization in the world was stopped. So, an attitude is officially adopted about fighting against terrorism to the world.

*Written by Murat ERSOY*  
*Translated by Yağmur TAŞDEMİR*

# INDIA AND CONSTITUENCY ELECTIONS

Republic of India is a South Asian country that gained independence from England on 15 August 1947. It has the seventh largest geographical area in the world, the second largest population and the tenth largest economy. There is also a great deal of religious diversity in India. 13.4% of the population is Muslim, 2.3% is Christian, 1.9% is Sikh, 0.8% is Buddhist, and the majority of the rest of the population is Hindu in this country. When religious diversity is taken into consideration, it seems almost impossible for parliaments to represent all segments adequately. In addition, many languages are spoken in the country. There are over 100 living languages and each province has three official languages.

India became a modern state with the constitution which was adopted on January 26, 1950. This constitution was designed, written and adopted from the English oral constitutional tradition. It is also known as the longest constitution.

The Government of India consists of the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers. So, the main person who is responsible for the execution is the Prime Minister. India's current Prime Minister is Narendra Modi who is known for nationalist and pro-Hindi policies.

The country is divided into 7 union territories of 29 provinces and each state has its own government and parliament. Union territories are governed by the governors who are appointed by the president. Puducherry and Delhi have cabinets and a selected parliament, unlike the other 5 union territories.

India's regime is the Parliamentary Federal Republic. It is regarded as the world's largest democracy because of its multi-party parliamentary system. The Parliament is divided into two: the Council of the States (Raja Sabha) and the People's Assembly (Lok Sabha). Age of election is 18 years old, elected age is 25 for the People's Assembly, 30 for the Council of States.

The People's Assembly has 552 seats and their election is held every five years. In addition, the parliament should also represent the Anglo-Indian society at an adequate level. If the President considers it necessary, he can elect two Anglo-Indian members to the People's Assembly.

The Council of State has 250 seats and assembly members, unlike the People's Assembly, are not elected by general elections. 12 members are elected by the President. The rest of members are elected by the State Parliament and the Union Territories. One-third of the members are regenerated every six years.

As it is known, the elections of the Council of State were concluded in May. The elections were held in the provinces of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Manipur, Goa and Punjab in India. Even in the first results, Prime Minister Modi's Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) had a majority of the provinces in general. Because of the large population of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand provinces, the victory for these two provinces was supposed to correspond to more than almost half of the 29 state parliaments. For this reason, Modi and his party held election campaigns in Uttar Pradesh for more than two months. Uttar Pradesh has about one sixth of the Indian population, or about 220 million people. BJP earned two-thirds of the votes in the provincial council, winning more votes than expected. According to the Guardian newspaper's article, 80% of India will live under the BJP-led provinces with this election.

This election was seen as a test for Prime Minister -Modi. Considering Modi's aggressive politics, pro-Hindi politics, and especially his attitude towards Muslims, it was almost impossible for him to win any election. We can see the benefits of election campaigns and hard work. This election took an important place in the general elections of 2019, as well as accessing the majority for Modi and his party. The success of the elections of the Council of State and people's supports for Modi show that Modi will continue to serve for another term until 2019.

Yrd. Doç. Dr. Ozan ÖRMECİ, SİYASAL SİSTEMLER: HİNDİSTAN, December 15, 2014  
Hande YALNIZOĞLU, Modi'nin milli Hindistan'ı: Müslümanlar Hariç, March 14, 2017  
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Assembly Election Results 2017 Highlights: UP, Punjab, Goa, Uttarakhand, Manipur, April 23, 2017

*Written by Ayça TOPKAYA*  
*Translated by: Yağmur TAŞDEMİR*

## RISE OF ANTI-ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WESTERN WORLD

In giving a detailed account of the rise of anti-establishment, it's worth noting that across the West, and perhaps in some countries in Africa which have time and again been controlled by dictators, a wave of anti-establishment and feeling has risen challenging the existing political status quo that was founded on the idea that free borders and free trade are the key to achieving success. In 2016, British voters opted for Brexit despite grim warnings about its consequences both economically and politically, leaving discomfited U.K. officials to negotiate their country out of the European Union. In the United States, voters decided to settle on a complete outsider who had little or no experience to run government affairs. In his campaign trail, President Donald Trump often uttered words that were totally out of order and monotonous as far as the decorum of public official is concerned. Some of his controversial policies were firstly building a wall on the border with Mexico, secondly banning Muslims from entering the US, and scrap major free-trade deals such as trans-Atlantic partnership deal which he terms a 'worse deal'. On the European continent, a pro-European government fell in Italy, a nationalist government rose to power in Poland, and for the case of Austria, it narrowly averted electing the first far-right head of state in the EU's history.



All these examples are part of an observable fact that has proven a hard nut to crack for international relations experts and pundits who are still trying to contemplate and arrive to a conclusion of its major cause. In giving a detailed account of the rise of anti-establishment, it's worth noting that across the West, and perhaps in some countries in Africa which have time and again been controlled by dictators, a wave of anti-establishment and feeling has risen challenging the existing political status quo that was founded on the idea that free borders and free



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use. The immediate upsurge of the right-wing parties or in other words populist or as mentioned in the headline 'anti establishment' has not only poised surprise to the mainstream political parties but could also dramatically reshape the West's social and economic policies. Throughout this year, European countries will be tested on either to confirm or deny this phenomenon of anti-establishment through a series elections that are due to be held in different countries. The outcome, if true, could end up raising possibilities of a fallout of European Union far beyond Brexit as its widely understood that many of populist parties dub Brussels as a threat to their countries' interests and identities. According to Geert Wilders, one of the populist leaders in Netherlands, said that "What we want is to bring back the values, the identity, the culture and the money, and put forward again national interests". This is an absolute description that fits many of the other populist parties as well, even as they espouse a wide variety of different ideologies.

Just to give an example of the countries and parties characterized by populist ideas in Europe, the parties range from the "right-wing National Front of Marine Le Pen in France, to the nationalist alternative for Deutschland in Germany, to the left-wing Podemos in Spain and Syriza in Greece"(Radio free Europe, Radio liberty). All these parties have similarities as far as voters needs are concerned. So, what are the concerns of voters supporting such anti-establishment parties? well, as known to many, anti-immigration and anti-austerity takes the lead. In addition to that, the basic needs of citizens such as jobs, incomes, worries that globalization is putting them out of work, an attack to glocalization and rise of terrorism are some of the reasons that they fully support populist parties. These concerns are highly ignored by the ruling parties and therefore the advocates(Populists) are the only solution.





Firstly in Italy, which has yet to schedule legislative elections following the resignation of pro-EU Prime Minister Matteo Renzi in December, the main populist party 'Five Star Movement' has at least 30 percent voter support and it happens to be the country's second-largest party. The party interestingly is headed by comedian and blogger known as

Beppe Grillo, its main purpose at the moment is to have a plebiscite on whether Italy should remain in the European Union or not. Likewise to other populist parties across the country, their main aim is to totally remove Italy from EU altogether. Moving on to France, which is about to go for a second round of election mainly between Le Pen and Macron, the two are expected to have a brutal battle come May.

The anti-EU, anti-immigrant Le Pen has vowed to hold a referendum on whether to leave the EU if elected. For the case of the US, it can be well understood as explained above on the rise of Donald Trump. So why are these anti-establishment parties rising so rapidly? Well, many analysts view the rapid rise of the populist parties as partly the product of the slow economic recovery in Western countries since the financial crisis of 2008. According to Cullinane, one of the analysts on this topic, says "What we've seen since 2008 and the global financial crisis that came that year is an inability of governments all over the world to bring growth in the way many people expected after a major recession or depression," that has not happened, and populism is a reaction to those things." She notes that the population is getting older, there are more older people relying on younger ones for support, productivity is slowing, and there has not been enough investing in infrastructure and education. For a better west to be seen and rise again, then the ruling parties have to leave their comfort zones and realize there is no more time for cheers but to focus on more important pressing issues that have led to the rise populist parties.



*Andrew KIMWOLE*

# SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST

When we analyze the long history of political science and its developmental processes, we will encounter several theoretical perspectives that support and reflect different political views. Grand theories stand on these separated perspectives and these viewpoints, each of which is precious to each other and are constantly competing against each other. I hold the idea that one of them is the most brilliant and breathtaking. This perspective is associated with both Materialism and Philosophy. Also, it is related with the most important component of the human nature that is survival of the fittest. Sometimes this term can create confusing on the ground because it shares several similarities with political realism. However, there are some important separation points between political realism and Realpolitics. Both of two is based on the pursuit, possession and application of power but order of importance and value of the key principles are little bit different according to the Realpolitics practitioners. They have a view which is pursuing immediate survival or security, rather than the pursuing of power. Power is key term for Realist argument and obtaining constant power is main aim but question is; how do you fight your enemy? If you are not strong enough, how will you do it without breaking the balance? This is more sophisticated realm and this approach is very difficult to operate. First of all, we should know basic things about the Pragmatism because real politics is often simply referred to as pragmatism in politics.

The term Real politics was coined by Ludwig Von rochau, who was a German writer and politician. He was exiled in Paris but when the 1848 uprising break out, he returned to Germany and became a well-known figure for the National Liberal Party during the revolution era.

He was ambitious revolutionist but when all liberal values and acquirements of the 1848 uprising were eliminated by social classes, religion and nationalism, Rochau began to criticize his own term and he said that the mistake liberals made was to assume that the law of the strong had suddenly evaporated simply because it had been shown to be unjust.

‘To bring down the walls of Jericho, the Realpolitic practitioners knows the simple pickaxe is more useful than the weightiest trumpet’

These words reflect his disappointment about the Realpolitic practitioner’s attitudes. His concept became associated with the one of the most important character of the World history, who was Otto Von Bismarck. He practiced realpolitics in the unification process of Germany and critical state building processes. After Bismarck, usage of the term of Realpolitics was widespread. His Realpolitics includes balancing power principle, which means using realpolitics’ methods carefully to avoid devastated armed conflict and creating different counter weights against the most powerful one. Thus, his Germany can survive without being the most powerful one. Bismarck perfectly analyzed relationships between Germany’s enemies and allies. He created unique policies each and every different situation that was occurred on the ground. His policies and maneuvers were totally well calculated and flexible. Bismarck was only interested in Germany’s interests both on the ground and on the table. He established very good relationships with legendary enemies. At the same time, he only watched when his most loyal allies were defeated by his constant enemies.

Another important practitioner of the Realpolitics was Cardinal Richelieu, who was France statesman. Richelieu played critical role for France to obtain dominance position on the foreign affairs. He has calculated future steps for possible scenarios that may be encountered in the future and implemented some policies. Throughout the conflict cycle between Catholics and Protestants in the middle of the Europe, Richelieu supported both sides regularly vis-à-vis balance of power principles. Although, he declared that France national religion was Protestant, he supported Catholic side in the armed conflict because elimination the danger of unified Germany was much more important than any religious sects or preferences. Therefore, he increased control over the German principalities and when Germany was totally devastated by civil war, he only tried to create balance between groups because France's national interests are above all according to the his perspective. All in all, both Bismarck and Richelieu examples clearly show that If national interest is the issue, then the rest is not very important and also history shows that each Realpolitics practitioner has a significant political role during his or her term so we can add extra names to support our arguments. In addition, Realpolitics is sometimes used pejoratively to imply politics that is Machiavellian but mostly it is associated with political flexibility and securing national interests. For Today's World issues, Realpolitics has critical importance and what we need the most to survive because life is cruel and survival of the fittest.

*Deniz KARAN*

## **FAILURES OF UNITED NATIONS**

International Organizations have an important role in our modern World. These Organizations are divided into intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. Both organizations have crucial impact on the world politics. They are effective when supported by the states. In 20th century, two significant intergovernmental organizations came about. These were League of Nations and United Nations that had a role in World politics. However, League of Nations was not successful to prevent potential conflicts, therefore, United Nations was created in 1945 although there are some problems in the United Nations. It does not play an effective role in world politics and United Nations should be reorganized. In this essay, I will examine United Nation's main purposes and its weakness in World politics.

First of all, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill called for collaboration on economic issues and permanent system of security in Atlantic Charter, 1941. Actually, there were eight principals of the charter. According to charter, no territorial gains were to be sought by U.S or U.K and all people had a right to self-determination, global economic cooperation and advancement of social welfare were the main points of the charter among many others. In 1942, 26 nations endorsed these principles and United Nations was established and US was the first country to ratify the UN charter in 1945. According to the UN charter, keeping peace and security, refraining from the threat or use of force against any state are the main principles. However, there are some problems in UN. Security Council argues that it has the only authority to deploy military forces and General Assembly does not have any role in it.



On the other hand, According to UN, equality of member states is the main principle. However, there are strong inequalities in the Security Council because of this, there are five permanent and ten non-permanent members and non-permanent members are elected for two years. Actually, the problem is the absence of having veto power although UK, US, Russia, China and France have veto power in the Security Council. Also, United Nations does not provide peace, security, poverty eradication as they claim to do. Therefore, it could not prevent some conflicts. Decisions are taken only in the direction of the wishes of the five greatest nations which clearly means that, United Nations should be reformed.

Second of all, in today's world, there are certain organizations whose aims are similar to each other in terms of security and peace. United Nations is some of them. In General, International Organizations' activities are provided and backed by powerful states. There are also significant coordination and management problems in United Nations. In 1960s, UN peacekeeping operations in the Congo and Middle East, turned into financial crisis due to United Nations inadequate money or less troops. UN's money and troops have to be volunteered by member states but it is in a permanent financial crisis due to the unwillingness of many members to pay their contributions on time. Actually, UN could not prevent the conflicts in Rwanda, Srebrenica, Bosnia. As a result of it, many people lost their lives. The Security Council was not against the US' occupation of Iraq in 2003. Actually the World of 1945 is very different from the World of 21st century. New global issues have arisen since 1945 such as the lack of natural resources, the rapid population increase, environmental issues, climate change, weapons of mass destruction, and new internal conflicts representing a threat to peace. According to Katherina Coleman, "General Assembly Members are excluded from debates about mandating UN peacekeeping operations, which occur in the Security Council and are dominated by the Permanent Five." The role of the United Nations in world politics is not effective but Japan and Germany, and even some third world countries want to be members of United Nations.

As a conclusion, there are some failures and problems in United Nations. As I mentioned that, there are strong inequalities in the Security Council and only 5 permanent members have veto power. United Nations did not ensure peace, security, poverty eradication unfortunately. However, After the Cold War, United Nations took decisions in the interests of the United States of America. It could not prevent occupation of Iraq. Not only Iraq, but also it could not prevent genocides in Srebrenica, Rwanda and Bosnia because of terrible peacekeeping failures. Also it does not have money or troops, all money and troops are coming from member states. Because of these issues, I believe United Nations should be reformed; however, it is very difficult to implement it because of the Big Five's veto.

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*Mustafa Mert KOÇ*

# THE HEAVEN OF PREJUDICES: FEMINIST WORLD



*Feminism? No, thanks I prefer gender equality.  
Water? No, thanks I prefer H2O.*

There are different ways of approaching a definition of feminism. Feminism is the belief in the social, political, and economic equality of the sexes. Feminist activism is the struggle for that equality. However, people often judge feminists without knowing its meaning.

People have prejudices about the word 'feminism'. When you say 'I am a feminist,' they immediately will label you as 'the hater of men'. Then they will probably ask 'Are you a lesbian?' The next questions may be 'Why do you advocate female supremacy while defending women rights? Don't we have male oppression?' and so on and so forth.

When you ask a man whether he is a feminist or not, he may answer your question bewilderedly. How can a man be a feminist? As if there is an obligation saying 'If you want to be a feminist, you have to be a woman.'

These are the wrongs that are known as true about feminism. Then what is feminism? What do feminists want?

Feminism is an idea that is against gender discrimination. Feminists want GENDER EQUALITY in point of political, economic, social, and culture. If a man sees feminism as just defending women rights, he can say he is not a woman so it is not his business to defend women's rights. Do you have to be an animal in order to defend animals' rights?

**This** is not Feminism.



**This** is Feminism.



Feminism is not a dirty word. It does not mean that you hate men. It does not mean you hate girls that have nice legs and a ten. It does not mean that you are a lesbian. Feminists want to destroy the idea that men should respect women because we are their daughters, mothers, and sisters. Feminists are trying to reinforce the idea that men should respect women because they are people. Women rights are human rights. Feminism is not a movement to receive better rights for one gender, but for all genders equally. Despite the fact that it is not the movement of hating men, it also defends the rights of LGBTQA.

Before judging feminists, we should understand the difference between 'feminist' and 'misandrist'. Misandrist is a word meaning 'person who hates men'. Some feminists may be misandrists. However, this does not give us a right to consider all feminists as 'haters of men'. Man-hating is not a part of their goal. A lot of people may get drunk at a college, but we cannot label that college as a big drinking-club.

In that respect, feminists do not have right to see all men as evil or rapists. We cannot blame all men when we are upset with the actions of certain men. A feminist cannot defend the superiority of one group over another. We are against violence. We are not just saying 'You cannot hit a woman' to men. If a man does not have this right, then a woman also does not have. We are not defending violence against men.

Please do not be afraid of calling yourselves as feminists. If you have some prejudices towards the word, then choose to use 'egalitarian'. Never say 'No, I am definitely not a feminist.' or 'I do not need feminism.' because you need. We are not asking you whether you are a robber or not.

Realise that everything start from our childhood. Do not say 'Men cannot cry!' to your son because men can cry. Do not say 'Do not do this like a girl' to your son because doing something like a girl is not something humiliating. Do not say your sons to look more masculine. Do not say your daughters to look more feminine. Being beautiful is not a woman's responsibility. Do not divide some stuffs as 'girl stuff' and 'boy stuff'. Can't a woman be a soldier, or an engineer? Yes, she can. Can't a man be a fashion designer, or a chef? Yes, he can. Give up the idea that girls should wear something pink, and boys should wear something blue. Colours do not have gender! We have a surprising news for you. If you are a man, you can wear something pink! This does not make you look feminine because we do not have any rule or law saying pink is the colour of women. All the



beautiful colours of life are ours! On the other hand, notice that feminists do not expect you to hear compliments. Women do not expect you to hold their doors. They are not happy when you say 'Ladies first!'. Women are not happy when a man gives his place in public transport to a woman because she is a woman. All of these might be seen as something polite, but women do not expect you to be polite because they are women. If you want to be polite, you can do these for a man. However, when a man gives his place to a man in public transport he will look weirdly to the man. Or think that a woman gives her place to a man, this will shock him.

All in all, we can write pages about feminism. However, we just tried to break down the prejudices. We hope this article will help you to see your faults. We hope you can ask some questions to yourselves at the end of this article. If you have already had some feminist ideas, try not to be sexist because while defending gender equality saying 'Women can do better!' is not something egalitarian. Try to say 'If men can do, women can also do.' because while trying to destroy patriarchy, reinforcing matriarchy cannot be the goal of a feminist.

3

***Selen CEYLAN - Ceren GÜLER***



# WOMEN COLLECTIVENESS



One of the most remarkable courses in recent times is the increase of women collectiveness. Especially in universities. Why is it that these collectives have increased in recent times? The Women's Collectiveness aims at destroying the male dominant system that basically suppresses the labor, bodies and identities of women in the struggle for emancipation of women. Women struggle with all women in society against murders, gender roles, harassment, rape, violence and oppression. The inequality between men and women in the male-dominated system is one of the strug-

gles of the collective college women in particular. The College Women's Collective advocates free education as college women who are more affected by the marketization of universities. The tuition fees charged when entering the university and the basic vital necessities such as housing, nutrition and transportation become expensive and advocates that college women who have been denied the right to education by their increasing cost or who are exposed to physical and labor exploitation in part-time jobs. In the university, women become followers of harassment and abuse. Women's health, transportation, accommodation, nutrition, inadequate lighting in all kinds of problems that they are looking for solutions. The advisory centre, which women need in the campus, runs the necessary work to establish women's health centers. Since the day it was founded, collegiate women's branches have carried out many actions, discussions, film screenings, panels and festivals; Bringing thousands of university women together in these activities. Through the activities of the collegiate women's collectives, solidarity and in addition to representing sharing, it also raised the voice against all kinds of practices that would aggravate women, sexist, reactionary, women, and accounted for. The College Women's Collective struggles for freedom and equality against the male dominated system. The individual men mentioned here are not the problem of sovereignty over women, but they are shaped by the structure of society in history of male domination, one of the building blocks of class domination relations. Women's struggle covers the problems women are exposed to because of their gender. Therefore, according to them, men who are not the victims of this problem can not be the subject of this struggle. Women who develop the subject of the problem and the means to fight against it give their own freedom and solidarity and the struggle for the emancipation of women. In addition, this is not an obstacle for men to support the women's struggle. The first achievements of the women's struggle in Turkey took place under the leadership of a feminist movement. Through the political line created by feminist theory, gains have been achieved. Feminism has developed in scandalous campaigns from the time it has appeared in the world and in Turkey. Today, when female antagonism is scrambled, feminism is trying to marginalize it as though it were male enmity.

The College Women's Collective is on the side of the feminist movement and struggles during these attacks towards feminism. The College Women's Collective does not describe itself as a feminist organization But by feminist politics and the feminist movement, which constitute the ideological basis of the women's struggle, they are in solidarity with feminist women's organizations. Members of the University Women's Collective do not have to be feminists, they can be all female participants who are sensitive to women's problems.

*Melike Seçil ZEYDAN*

## CONFLICT BETWEEN ARABS AND ISRAEL



Conflict between Arabs and Israel is a problem that is complicated and important for Middle East and World politics. This conflict began when jews that lived in Europe started to seek a homeland and they started a migration to Palestine. Theodor Herzl who is founder of Modern Political Zionism went to Istanbul and he asked Sultan II Abdulhamid that they wanted Palestine for Jews and in response to this, Herzl suggested to pay all Ottoman's debt but Sultan refused this offer. There were a lot of suggestions that could be a homeland for jews.

For example Theodor Herzl mentioned Argentina that has rich lands so he suggested Argentina for Jews in his book named "The Jewish State". Also British Cabinet suggested Kenya as a homeland for Jews. According to scholars and historians this conflict's reasons are religious, ethnics and nationalist movements that was rising in 19th century in the world. This process started with jewish migration to Palestine before First World War and according to 1917 Balfour Declaration, Great Britain decided that Palestine is jews' new homeland during the First World War. For this reason conflict had been started between Arabs and Jews. In the beginnig this conflict was not effective but after the establishment of Israel in 1948, this problem had grown day by day. Establishment of Israel came with a war that was one of the three effective war between some arabic states and Israel. This conflict caused a lot of wars and crisis and affected the world politic. Except wars there were a lot of peace initiatives that sometimes failed sometimes succeeded. These peace initiatives began with 1978 Camp David Accords that was signed between Egypt and Israel. According to these informations we can look at this conflict in terms of peace initiatives and wars and crisis.

First of all, wars between Arabic States and Israel effected all map of Middle East and a lot of people who were living in there.

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Before the establishment of Israel, war began with irregular army but after the establishment of Israel five Arab states that were Syria, Iraq, Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon started a war against Israel in 1948. This war was a defeat for Arab states on the other hand an "Independence War" for Israel. After the war United Nations started ceasefire negotiations in 1949. This war made Palestinians lose their home and became refugees.



After the war Gamel Abdul Naser became president of Egypt with the coup that was started by Free Officers. Naser nationalized Suez Canal and this caused a crisis. After this crisis Egypt became leader of arabic society, England and France had to leave the region and United States and Soviet Russia became effective in this region. After the 1967 war Israel expanded their territory in region. After this defeat Syria and Egypt attacked Israel in 1973 but this attempt failed again. Beginning of this war Israel did not expect that because Arab Forces attacked on the day of Yom Kippur that is important for Jews and also this time interval was important for muslims too because it was month of Ramadan. This war was very important in the world, Saudi Arabia declared an oil embargo especially for United States and Holland because they supported Israel. This war also caused the United Nations to invite Yaser Arafat who was founder of Fatah and chief of Palestinian Liberation Organization after 1969 and United Nations declared Palestinian Liberation Organization as an observer.

Second of all, on the other hand there were a lot of peace initiatives between Arabic States and Israel. These negotiations started with Camp David Accords. Egypt wanted to start peace negotiations because military spending affected their economy and wanted to take back Sinai Peninsula that was lost by Egypt. Enver Sedat that was president of Egypt visited Jerusalem officially. According to that Jimmy Carter who was president of United States invited Israel and Egypt to Camp David. After the negotiations Egypt and Israel signed a peace treaty in 1979.

Other Arabic States condemn Egypt because this peace treaty was not guaranteed establishment of free Palestine and lands that was lost by arabic states. Because of this peace treaty, it caused Enver Sedat's assassination



but after the Enver Sedat death, Hosni Mubarak who was president of Egypt Enver Sedat's political and stuck to the treaty. After the Camp David Accords a lot of peace negotiations followed each other.



After the establishment of Palestine in 1988 with the Algiers Declaration there were a lot of negotiations between Palestine and Israel but the conflict was not solved and still continues. After Yasser Arafat's death Hamas that was an Islamic movement in Palestine came to the fore in Palestine in 2006 and rejected Israel as a state, according to that Ehud Olmert rejected any negotiations with Palestine and this conflict unfortunately still continues.

To sum up, this conflict that unfortunately still continues effected world politics, caused a lot of wars and crisis, changed all Middle East map, created huge migration movements and caused people to became homeless. According to scholars states' selfish benefits, Jews who sought a homeland, increased nationalist ideas in 19. Century and religious reasons caused this conflict. Theodor Herzl who was founder of modern political zionizm started laying of foundation of Israel. Israel State was established in 1948, according to that Arabic States declared a war against Israel because they did not want a Jewish State on Middle East but this war's winner was Israel. This war was a independen- cy war for Israel. They expended their territory after this war but Arabic States did not gave up and attacked Israel in 1967 again but this war's result was defeat again. In 1973 Arabic States attacked Israel and the result did not changed. These wars caused crisis that effected all world. After that Egypt gave up and decided to signed a peacy treaty with Israel because they wanted to end their mili- tary spendings because economic reasons. This peace lead to peace negotiations. According to that peace negotiatoins continued but they did not successful as expected. After the establishment of free Palestine there were a lot of peace negotiations but they did not successful as i said.

I hope one day there will be a successfully peace and people will not die because this conflict caused a lot of people's death and they had to leave their homes and families.

**Mehmet Kaan TOPRAK**

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## INTERNATIONAL INTERVENTION AND POST-WAR LIBYA



It started with Libyan anti government and anti Muammar Gaddafi demonstrations, and later it was literally a civil war. The beginning of this war began with "Arab-Spring" uprising. The Arab-Spring was popular riots and armed clashes that have emerged in the Arab world on a large scale in Tunisia, Egypt, Libya, Syria, Bahrain, Algeria, Jordan and Yemen and in a small scale in Mauritania, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Iraq, Lebanon and Morocco.

On 18 February 2011, demonstrators captured Benghazi's control with support of police and soldiers. The government sent troops in Benghazi to support the regime. The country was divided into the National Transitional Council (NTC) and the Libyan Socialist People's Jihad. On 20-28 August, the capital of Tripoli, , which was recognized by more than a hundred countries, was under the control of the NSC. Gaddafi's force took back the important cities.

Following the crisis summit in France's capital city of Paris, the first stage of military intervention against the Gaddafi administration began. Intervention started with decision taken by the United Nations Security Council Resolution number 1973. UN Security Council was to protect civilians and a "no fly zone" decisions was taken followed by war-planes and AWACS. Firstly France, United Kingdom, United States intervened in Libya. Thereafter, all of these NATO countries took control and started to attack Gaddafi's force. In August, the Gaddafi regime was brought to an end by International Intervention forces. On October Gaddafi was killed by rebels that saw the end of NATO over Libya on 31 October 2011. First free election in the last sixty years took place in July, 2012. The real difficult process started in Post-Civil war Libya. Because the regime has been defeated and temporary government has not been able to fully control the cities. Even today, in many parts of the country, riots and rebellions continue and frequent fights between different groups. After Gaddafi, Libya split into two different parliaments. There were clashes between the forces of the Tobruk government and the forces of Tripoli government. It was at the beginning of the process of war crimes against civilians in country, such as kidnapping and torture. In post-war Libya, the economy has collapsed and highly dependent on external force. Tribes and interest groups in Libya will continue to pursue their aims by using all possibilities in their hands. Negotiations are just another mediator in terms of strategic competition. Ongoing local conflicts can lead to new civil-wars.

*Nuri Berk BİÇER*

## ARE YOU AWARE OF THIS?

### **JEWISH RESERVE COUNTRY: MACEDONIA**

In 1648, the Kingdoms of Europe were transformed into nation states by the Westphalia Treaty but Jews were excluded from the countries they were in and were pushed out of the continental Europe.

On the other hand; after the disintegration of Ottoman Empire, small countries have been established in Balkans, and a part of the Balkan Jews immigrated to Turkish Republic. The Jews who could not be brought together until the Second World War under the leadership of Zionism, after the Second World War, they have had a Jewish state with the establishment of Israel in 1948 and the rest of population immigrated to Israel at a later stage with the fear of the anti-Semitic policies of Hitler.

Nevertheless, all Jewish have not returned to Israel that was desert and anhydrous land, especially those wealthy Jews living in seaside cities and holding the world trade monopoly in their hands. They have continued to go on with their lives in major cities of world. And also they entered a reserve country. Before Israel, the British had proposed Uganda, the French proposed Madagascar and the Americans proposed Northern Argentina and Western Australia to Jews for establishment of a Jewish state.

For all that, Zionists gave priority to the sacred lands in the central region but as an alternative their first thought was the Crimean peninsula. So they took the Crimea from the hands of the Russians at the time of the Soviet Union and temporarily tied it to Ukraine and made population shifts to this reserve region after the collapse of the socialist regime. However, they started to see Macedonia as an alternative country because of its geopolitics location, the fewness of its population and absence of identity crisis and extreme Macedonian nationalism.



In this direction, large synagogues are being built in many Macedonian cities, ties and cultural values are being revitalized by using the history of Balkan Judaism and many genocide museums are being opened to emphasize the image of being aggrieved with supports of foundations, corporations and civil society organizations. Also, the American Jews who want to take advantage of the power of the United States, which has the largest military reserve and an important base in Kosovo against the leading states of the East, started to buy lots of land and real estate in this region.

As a result; American Jews see this country in a position that is wide, secure and suitable for influencing over Europe. They are trying to make the Macedonia fit for their every purpose with a whole new construction to hold under the control European and Eurasian relations. The foot of the Great Middle East project that is based on Balkans or Great Macedonia Project aims Macedonia as the second Israel and they desires to establish a control in a central area of world against the major powers of East.

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*Elif Ayşen BENLİ*

## **RISE OF EXTREME RIGHT-WING IN EUROPE.(FASCISM)**

What is extreme right ?: It is the extreme part of right vision. In Extreme right, some people think of the bottom while others think of the top. The extreme right is always authoritarian and also against socialist and communist ideologies. It is divided into fundamentalism and extreme nationalism. In this article I will give information about the rising right in Europe.

Extreme right parties in Europe:

Right and Justice party: It is the extreme right party in Poland since 2015. They are known for their harsh attitudes towards Muslims. The president is Viktor Orben.

PPV( Freedom Party): It is the extreme right party in the Netherlands. The leader is Geert Wilders. It is not in potency, but the parliament is strong. They are anti-Muslim, and they want the country to withdraw from the European Union.

Progress Party: It is the other coalition party of Norway and is known for its anti-refugee status.

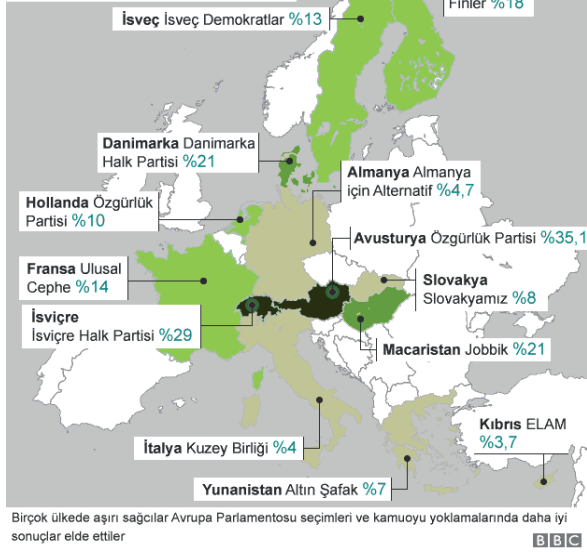
Denmark Nation Party: It is highly influential in the hardening of the immigration policy in the country. Also it is against the EU.

Le Pen: It is the French extreme right party. The founder of the party is Jean Marie Le Pen. Le Pen denies the crimes committed by Nazi Germany.

Avrupa'da aşırı sağın yükselişi: Yakın geçmişteki genel seçimlerin sonuçları

Milliyetçi partilerin kazandıkları oy oranları

1-8 9-18 19-28 29+



**Austrian Freedom Party:** The leader of the party is Norbert Hofer. It has a strong base. (Especially young boys and workers who support it). Also it is against refugee.

**United Kingdom Independence Party:** President is Nigel Farage. The ideologies they follow are European skepticism.

**Alternative party for Germany:** German's right populist party. Policies they follow are European conservatism and immigrant opposition.

And:

**Golden Dawn Party:** They are known for their attacks on immigrants in Greece. It supports National Socialism and anti-Semitism. Also their ideologies: racism, neo-Nazism and extreme nationalism.

It is well known that the rise of the extreme right triggered the events of September 11th. And so Islamophobia and xenophobia have increased. And the extreme right has not only remained stable with one single event, but has also manifested itself in Europe. For instance, The extreme right-wing Norwegian named Anders Breivik killed 77 young people and wounded 242 people. Before the Breivik attack, he published a manifesto under the name of the Independence Declaration. The content of the Manifest is to protect Europe and Norway from the danger of "Marxism and Islam". I have learned that Breivik is a member of the progress party (extreme right party) and that he is a member of the Stop Islamization of Europe group. It has also emerged that he is linked to the UK Defense Alliance, the ultranationalist organization in England.

If we look at today, the president of the Dutch Freedom Party Geert Wilders is one of the strongest advocates of xenophobia. In an interview with The Guardian in 2009, Wilders said: "When you walk down the street, you'll see where this job is. You no longer feel like living in your own country. There is a war going on and we have to defend ourselves. Without knowing it, the mosque will emerge from the church. In 1945, Nazism turned out in Europe. In 1989, we started communism in Europe. Now we must defeat the Islamic ideology. Stop Islamization." In fact, one of the most important reasons for the emergence of Fascism is the deterioration of economy. The statesmen responsible for the worsening of the economy do not find the problems themselves (wrong politics), but deliberately look for other people in charge of this situation. (Especially strangers). Thus, much of the population is affected by these discourses and conservatism is emerging.

As a result: European wealthy (businessmen) and statesmen are targeting (keep them alive). immigrants and Muslims (they broke the economy). And this problem, the increase of the extreme right, the capitalist system is unbalanced (up and down) is the biggest impact.

*Talat SERDAROĞLU*

# CRISIS BETWEEN TURKEY AND NETHERLANDS & ORANGE PROTESTS AS AN INDICATOR OF TURKISH WAY OF PROTEST:

Before the referendum in 16 April which is to determine the faith of Turkey , several crises between Turkey, Germany and Netherlands and other European countries set the agenda. The potential Turkish votes in foreign countries especially high number of votes in Germany turn the domestic propagandas for the referendum into a foreign policy crises. After such cancellations and prohibitions starting from Germany, President Erdoğan accused Europe as being fascists and islamophobia. Europe mainly responds to Turkey and accuses Erdoğan practicing anti democratic implications with extended state of emergency. These conflicts and mutual accusations seemed to have influenced the political situation and the elections in this year.

## WHAT HAPPENED IN GERMANY?

Turkish minister of justice, Bekir Bozdağ's meeting which was to be held in 2nd March, in Baden-Württemberg was cancelled due to the inadequacy of the meeting hall and possible park problems. Turkish minister of economy, Nihat Zeybekçi's programme was also cancelled because German authorities did not allow the meeting hall for this programme and these cancellations caused a crisis between Germany And Turkey. However this is not a new crisis. Actually there are several issues that created crises between these two NATO allies. German ambassador Martin Herdmann's participation in the journalist Can Dündar and Erdem Gül's trial and Joachim Gauck's invitation to Can Dündar to his palace, German parliament's approval of 1915 Events as genocide and lastly, Die Welt journalist Deniz Yücel's arrest in Turkey have caused series of crises between Germany and Turkey.

## WHAT HAPPENED IN THE NETHERLANDS?

The Netherlands, one of the countries that held election in march 15, is another country that has a crisis with Turkey. But this time, crisis is deeper than the crisis with Germany. Turkish minister of foreign affairs, Mevlüt Çavuşoğlu announced that they will apply serious sanctions to the Netherlands due to their actions. The Netherlands was also accused by Turkish authorities after it cancelled Çavuşoğlu's flight to Netherlands.



As a response to this prohibition, Erdoğan accused and called The Netherlands as “fascists” and “Nazi remnants”. Prime minister Mark Rutte announced that these accusations are unacceptable. In the same day Turkish minister for families, Fatma Betül Sayan Kaya decided to travel to Rotterdam from Germany by car. However she was declared persona non grata and immediately stopped by the police, then she was not allowed to enter the Consulate. Kaya eventually was deported from the Netherlands with police escort. Things became more and more serious from that moment on. Many Turks in Rotterdam gathered in Rotterdam and they began to protest this prohibition and Dutch police had to use force against this crowd at that night.

At the same time, Geert Wilders, who is founder and leader of the Party for Freedom wrote in Twitter that all these protestors demonstrate that they are not Dutch, they are Turks. He even said to Kaya that “Go away and never come back, and take all your Turkish fans from Netherlands with you please.”

The Netherlands’ prohibition was protested in Turkey, too. Protestors in İstanbul unfurl Turkish flag in the Dutch consulate, and Turkey sent two diplomatic notes to the Netherlands. In response, the Netherlands warns its citizens about their visits to Turkey. Numan Kurtulmuş, Turkish deputy prime minister, accused the Netherlands and announced that Turkey implemented several sanctions to the Netherlands. However these sanctions did not include any economic sanctions which made think Dutch Prime Minister Mark Rutte. When Rutte and Wilders came together in a TV about election, Wilders declared that these sanctions and prohibitions towards Turkish ministers must be more and more harsh. The crisis between Turkey and the Netherlands became one of the important points in the Dutch elections. After Germany and the Netherlands, Belgium and Austria also declared that they will forbade the Turkish Ministers’ election campaigns in those countries.



## RANGE PROTESTS:

In Turkey, there were several protests against the Netherlands. However the most absurd one was the Orange protests. In İzmir, a group of Erdoğan supporters from AKP, gathered and squeezed oranges, a reference to the Netherlands, and they drank the orange juice. They also announced a message for Dutch authorities, they said that the Netherland, which is a small and not valuable as “orange peel” does not refrain from such act that it will be regretful later. Fascist, coward and intolerant Netherlands whose level of humanity in under the level of sea just like its territories, prevented the meeting of our ministers with their voters.





These several crises between Turkey and numerous European countries are interpreted as the reflections of domestic propagandas. If the rise of right wing parties in Europe is taken into consideration, the purpose of these conflicts can be seen clearly. However, Mark Rutte, Dutch Prime Minister, handled the issues and conflicts in appropriate way and tries to calm down the conflict.

*Bahar TEMİR*

# POPULISM

Populism was born in the second half of the 19th century and the name was coined by David Overmyer. The first shows are the populist party in the USA and the Narodnik movement in Russia and it is also based on the farmer movement which was known as “Grangers” and “Greenbackers” in the USA in 1870-1890. In this term, it is defined as the intellectual movement of the middle class in Russia, populism was maintained by Alexander Herzen and Nikolay Chernyshevsky who defended the poor people in Russia. In America, it is defined as the third road search. In France, populism has focused on the lives and emotions of the poor people.

As we are approaching the modern day, researchers at the London School of Economics organized a conference about populism in 1967. After this conference many students have written about this issue and people have focused more on populism. When studies are expanded, researchers start to be afraid of the rise of populism because populist considerations are seen as harmful effects on modernization and globalization. Populism is defined as equality between individuals in some definitions but this is opposite of populism, this explanation is one of the evidence of harmful effects for globalization. In some studies, Cas Mudde and Rovira Kaltwasser have supported that populism in European and South Americans countries are as much “democracy corrective” as it could be “threatening democracy”. According to this, when populism is associated with democracy it can be called “contribution” or “destruction”. In another observation, in Bolivia rural areas are opposed to cities, in Italy Lega Nord and similar parties have only developed cities in their own party. These explanations are also good examples of the evidence to harmful effects for modernization. However, populism does not have a strong identity, socio-economic factors are influential on populism. When populism is viewed from outside, it is supposed to be for the benefit of the people but the most accurate definition is different. Populism is the opposite of elitism, it is aiming to create duality between people, parties, cities etc... The words “Two Americas” used by John Edwards in 2004 presidential elections; it was a populist initiative for voters.

*Elif BAKAR*

# WHAT ACTUALLY HAPPENED IN SREBRENICA?

## Festering Sore: Srebrenica Massacre

One of the darkest pages of human history is the Srebrenica massacre. The Srebrenica massacre became one of the greatest massacres against Muslims. It was recognized by the European Parliament and the United States as 'genocide'. The massacre against Muslims took place in Bosnia 22 years ago. In this massacre, more than 8,000 Muslim lost their lives. Well, what is the Srebrenica massacre? Caused by?

The dimensions and brutality of the massacre that occurred in the heart of Europe still freezes the blood. The Srebrenica Massacre is one of the most brutal massacres in Bosnia that have been made against the lineage and beliefs. More than 8,000 Muslim Bosnian women, children, elderly, young, men have been murdered by the Serbs, in the massacre also known as the Bosnian massacre. Today, there are still new graves of the deceased.

What is the Bosnia Srebrenica Massacre? Who made the war happen?

During the Yugoslav civil war in July 1995, the Serbian army occupied Srebrenica. This incident did not remain an occupation. This was turned into a massacre. The people of Srebrenica were killed by the heavily armed Serbian army under the command of "Ratko Miladic". Neither the United Nations declaring Srebrenica as a safe zone nor the Dutch Peace Corps soldiers in the city were able to prevent massacres. After the World War II, Srebrenica Incident went down in history as the greatest human massacre and ethnic genocide in Europe. The Serbs started to massacre the Yugoslav people in 1992. The United Nations, which wanted to intervene, declared the region safe and one of these is Srebrenica. Before the war, this city with a population of 24,000, reached 60,000 with the refugees. With the increase of population, this city became a concentration camp, trying to tackle diseases and hunger became a concern. The weapons which they took to protect themselves as the city dwellers were also collected by the UN for security reasons. Under the order of Serbian President Radovan Karadzic, Serbian troops under Ratko Mladic increased their attacks on the city so people in camps asked for the return of their weapons but the Dutch commander of the camp refused this request. The UN forces reacted by flying only two F16s over the city. Dutch soldiers vacated the city one night by the order from UN Peacekeeping Commander in Bosnia and the camp that they were in, delivered in the Serbs with 25,000 refugees. The city, sold by the Dutch commander, was defeated by the Serbian massacre for a week.





*Rako MILADIC*

Moreover, the Dutch soldiers who carried out the massacre were treated. Most of the Dutch soldiers who delivered the city to Serbs in the massacre were forced to go to psychological treatment when they returned to their countries. A large part of 600 lightly armed Dutch soldiers have expressed their regrets at every opportunity. A Dutch Soldier assigned to protect people in Bosnia, said “I wanted to die, I do not forgive myself for not protecting the people who took refuge in us when we promised to protect innocent people” These words are the greatest document of ethnic slaughter in the city.

*Fatma ŞEKER*

## BIO-HACKING

Can humankind be hacked?

When we analyze developments in recent years, it does not seem impossible. First of all, if we look at the means of bio-hacking, we can understand what it is. Basically, bio-hacking is named as method that abilities of people are integrated and changed by devices. In other words, bio-hacking is stated as person who can change his/her own biology by using combination of medical, nutritional and electronic techniques.<sup>1</sup> This improved project is converted into some sub-branches like neurohacking. Briefly, methods such as bio-hacking are aimed at reaching "Super Human" by crossing the boundaries of a person. So, what has been done about bio-hacking so far and what can we expect in the future?

Firstly, let's start with latest news from the last period. A group of independent scientists from California injected chlorine e6 molecules into eyes of subject controllably and they brought night vision features. Moreover, the consequence is more than expected. If this technology is developed, ordinary people can reach the ability of night vision more than cats in both military and individual issues without using expensive night vision devices. Bio-hacking can be examined under two different headings –various prosthesis and artificial organs.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Ben Popper, "Cyborg America: inside the strange new world of basement body hackers", August 8, 2012

<sup>2</sup> Fundalina, "Üstün İnsan Teknolojisi: Biohacking", April 09, 2015



### **Reproducible Bones**

Important consequences has been gained with the researches of the UCLA University. Cells that is described as specific can restructure needed bone group with protein UCB1. Let's make it more understandable; instead of adding a prosthesis for a person who has a fracture in his/her skull, ordered cells will provide to bone reformation in that area and close the missing part. Although cells normally do not have this kind of task, they provide this progress by tricking thanks to special protein compounds. This is exactly bio-hacking!<sup>3</sup>

### **Subcutaneous Chips**

On the other hand scientists study on another issue, micro chips that are placed in subcutaneous. By this means, you can carry your identity and personal information and it is possible to transform a human computer consisting of several payments, followings and social data.<sup>4</sup>



### **Interface From Person To Person**

While machines continues to explore the increasing number of neurotic interfaces to control devices, Greg Gage from Backyard Brains is using electromyography (EMG) for controlling more interesting things than a robot –he is using EMG to control people! You can send signals from your muscles to another people with using DIY interface from person to person.<sup>5</sup>

### **Brain copter**

Components and panels of Open BCI allow amateur scientists to access brain, heart and muscle activities easily and economically. You can watch health data and brain waves activities thanks to its open protocol. Even now, you can only control toy helicopters by using the alpha waves of your brain.<sup>6</sup>

### **Brain Prosthesis**

Theodore Berger from South California University has worked on the aim of brain prosthesis since 2005. He aims to produce artificial brain pieces for changing with broken parts of brain. The main purpose of this project is to replace damaged parts of Alzheimer's brains with new ones in the future. While these studies are continuing in institutions and universities, there are also amateur bio-hackers who are consumed with this issue. Their purpose is to get out of the routine people with different hack techniques.<sup>7</sup>



Here are the relevant topics:

Happiness and mood  
Reproductivity  
Regular Sleep Pattern  
Healthy Life  
Stress  
Growing old

While all these projects continue, another important issue is bio-viruses! Today, most electronic devices' nightmare is virus but can this be a matter of viral shedding with developing technologies? How is the humankind affected by wars, conflicts, disputes or uprisings? Is it because of spillover bio-viruses? Maybe we can inject some anti-viruses programme into ourselves to protect against bio-viruses. God knows.

<sup>3</sup> Fundalina, "Üstün İnsan Teknolojisi: Biohacking", April 09, 2015

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Aba Innolab, "Deneylerinize İlham Verecek 9 Biohacking Projesi", March 08, 2016

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Aba Innolab, "Deneylerinize İlham Verecek 9 Biohacking Projesi", March 08, 2016

*Berkay BULUT*

# HYBRID WARFARE

Hybrid Warfare is a new concept of war and nowadays, this concept is very important for international world agenda and for academic researchers. There are lots of definition about Hybrid Warfare. 4th generation war, non-linear war and asymmetric war are some of these definitions. On the other hand, concept of Hybrid War has a history, if not a long time. General Valery Gerasimov, "Hybrid War" is considered as the architect of the strategy conceptualization. Gerasimov their thoughts on the concept of hybrid war February 27, 2013 Military-Industrial Kurier published in the journal "The Value of Science In Prediction" revealed in this article. Even though Gerasimov's publication is in 2013, applications at different levels of hybrid warfare are going backwards from

World War I to today.

## WHAT IS HYBRID WARFARE?

The introduction of Gerasimov's article focuses on the nature of battles and the change of nature. The nature of war has changed with each passing day that the emphasis Gerasimov, and he believed that important lessons can be drawn from the Arab Spring and Color Revolution.



The revolutions that have taken place have shown a state the elements it can suffer much greater harm from an external intervention. Hybrid Warfare strategy was created with lessons drawn from these processes. The basis of the strategy is based on the use of the gray zone between the two cases, assuming peace is white and war is black. Directing and managing non-military capacity in the gray zone is much more effective than using conventional power. The use of the military capacity in the hybrid warfare is used to protect the achievement obtained after achieving the specified objectives.

### **STRATEGY OF HYBRID WARFARE**

The true essence of the hybrid warfare is the tools and methods used in the war, in the process that regular military is not used in the war. These means and methods used are the law of war, regular army and its strategy for this army, the alliance relations and the sanctions imposed to a great extent by the United Nations ,which is the roof organization of international relations, which is used in the conventional wars of the attacking state. The main reason for this is that the state of war between the two states does not appear in hybrid warfare. One of the most important elements of the strategy is to support separatist / dissident elements in the enemy state or to create a separatist / dissident element to be supported. The second important element is the discretion of the special forces so that the separatist elements cannot be identified to the region where they gain weight. Under the management of special operations forces, separatist elements take control and are managed in the direction of achieving the desired goal, which constitutes the strategic dimension of hybrid warfare.

### **EXAMPLES OF HYBRID WARFARE**

- In World War I, German provocation of Hindu and Muslim elements under British rule. This is one of the earliest example for Hybrid Warfare.
- The clash between Hezbollah and Israel in 2006.
- Georgia-South Ossetia battle in 2008 and Russian Federation-Georgia War in the next period.
- STUXNET attack on Iran in 2011.
- Crimea's independence from Ukraine in 2014.

If the independence process of Crimea is taken as an example case, it reveals the two components of the hybrid war. The operation of the special units in an organized manner shows that the network centric of the hybrid warfare and the result of the Russian Federation regular armies without interfering with the war are the non-contact of the hybrid warfare.

### **CYBER SPACE**

Cyber space has a crucial place in the provision of the two elements necessary for hybrid warfare and in the acquisition of warfare. In this structure conceptualizing as a network-centered battle, the command and control mechanism can manage the elements in the scene in a coordinated manner without the need for intermediary mechanisms and this situation has a critical importance for success.



Consequently, concept of Hybrid Warfare is developing rapidly so, every state have to be prepared towards Hybrid attack and states have to improve their military, diplomatic and the most importantly community structure against a possible hybrid and cyber warfare.

Uğur ERMIŞ, May 6, 2015, Hibrit Savaş ve Siber Uzay

Ahmet AKIN, April 20, 2017, Hibrit Savaş Konsepti Nedir? Nerede ve nasıl uygulanır?

*İsmail Batuhan YURDAER*

## NEW CHALLENGE IN GLOBAL CONFLICTS: THE ANTARCTIC AND ARCTIC REGION

With the increasing world population, the decline in energy resources is alarming. No matter how much increase in renewable energy, the place of fossil energy in our lives seems that it will not change for a long time. According to the forecasts of the International Energy Agency; today, more than 80% of total energy consumption in the world arose from fossil fuels.



With the impact of global climate change, the frozen ice masses in the Pole Regions heated up twice as fast as the rest of the world is providing the opportunity to reach potential rich source of energy in this region. However, the hardening domination struggle in the region is like a sign of a new global crisis. According to strategy experts; especially North Ice Sea will be the new address of potential resource battles in the coming decades.

## **Why Pole Regions are important?**

### **- Resources**

On one hand, according to the US Geological Surveys in 2008; 13% of the unproven oil reserves and 30% of the unproven natural gas reserves in the world are situated in this region. On the other hand, according to scientists; with the examination of interesting microorganisms living in extraordinary conditions, the region will have great importance in terms of biological and genetic resources. Canadian and Japanese scientists are already working on frozen methane. In addition to this, the region is home to many rich mineral resources like coal, gold, tungsten, diamonds, copper, nickel, cobalt, lead, uranium, hydrocarbon and iron sprouts. Also, 90% of the world's drinking water rate is in the Antarctica.

When all these things are considered, the US whose share of the world oil and natural gas consumption exceed 20%, sees especially Arctic Region as an opportunity for decreasing its external dependency and providing its energy security. Like China and India which are participating in the global economy, are densely populated and rapidly industrializing countries' attention has been turned to Polar areas because of their growing energy demands, decline of reserves and increasing prices. Also due to the proximity of Russia to the region, its desire to be a leader energy country about discovery and operation of resources in the region is raising competition in the poles.

### **- International Transportation**

According to the US National Snow and Ice Data Center; polar ice cover was reduced by 40% compared to 1979. This situation diversifies ship routes over the oceans and also provides some conveniences about transportation. While Arctic tourism has doubled from 2004 to 2007, transit over Bering Strait increased by 118% from 2008 to 2012. Especially, along with the functioning of the Northern Sea Route, it is estimated that travel distance from the Atlantic to the Pacific will shrink by 40% and the density of Suez and Panama Channels will decrease. Thus, transportation costs are expected to decrease. Beside all this, while China wants to take advantage of newly opened trade routes, Russia is trying to be the control point of the sea traffic in this region.

## **3. Military and Strategic Importance**

Especially, Arctic region has a very strategic feature because it is the region where Asia, Europe and American continents are closest to each other. The United States, Canada, and Russia are involved in military activities in the region has pushed China to take action. Today, in Arctic Region there are many bombers, ballistic missile systems, marine surveillance fleets and nuclear submarines that are belonging to Russia and also well-trained military units for polar conditions continue their exercises for the region. In addition to this, America has two air bases in Greenland, a missile defense systems in Alaska also has many aircraft ships, and space-monitoring centers in the region. Canada keeps many surveillance and control ships, submarine detectors and icebreakers in the region. Against all this, China established a research base for scientific purposes in Norway in 2004 and has actually started to exist in the region.





In the light of all these reasons, especially the race which started in 2007 with a Russian flag that made of stainless titanium was planted about 4 km below of North Pole point, is still underway with sovereignty claims between 8 countries bordering the Arctic region as the US, Canada, Norway, Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Island and Russia. The US will head the Arctic Council which was created in 1996, between 2015 and 2017. Turkey maintains an ad hoc observer status in this Council.

Besides all this, while it is anticipated that countries such as China and Japan will also face in this competition and conflict with each other because of their breakthrough in the development of naval forces, Europe follows a multi-party strategy on the region and European Parliament wants a new regime and international agreement for the protection of the Arctic region.

Also, another area that is considered as terra nullius and whose legal status is still uncertain, Antarctica was taken under protection with Antarctica Treaty in 1959. America is the leading country of this agreement and spends about \$ 300 million per year on this continent. However, outside the United States and Russia, many countries that included the third world countries also show great interest to the continent like Argentina, Australia, Chile, France, New Zealand, England, Norway, Brazil, Peru, and South Africa. Today, there are total of 64 bases that belong to 31 countries in Antarctica. Turkey joined the Antarctic Treaty in 1995 and nowadays it is planning to make scientific studies in Polar Regions with the newly established Istanbul Technical University Polar Research Center and also workings continue for establishment a Turkish base in the region.

As a result, the polar region termed today as new Middle East, looks like it will soon be hosting a new global crisis. Countries' policies are shifting towards energy resources and trade routes in these strategic regions. But this case creates a dilemma for environmental issues because of states ask a question that ‘Who will evaluate these areas?’ instead of ‘Why do glaciers melt?’.

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*Elif Ayşen BENLİ*

## DÜNYA’NIN ÖTEKİ UCU GÜNEY KORE’DE 60 GÜN

İzlediğimiz birçok dizi ya da film bizi kısa bir süreliğine gerçek dünyamızdan alıp kendi dünyasında yolculuğa çıkarır. Bittikten sonra da bir anda gerçek dünyamızın boşluğunda buluruz kendimizi ardından klasik bir şekilde monoton hayatımızın üzüntüsü sarar içimizi. Fakat izlediğim bir Kore dizisinin yıllarca hayatıma yön vereceğine, hayallere sahip olmama yardım edeceğine, mesleğimi seçmeme bile etki edeceğine hatta ve hatta kalbimi aşk ile dolduracağını tahmin bile edemezdim. Ne etkilemişti beni bu kadar, gerçekten sırrı neydi bu Kore dizilerinin? Nasıl olmuştu da sadece beni değil binlerce insanı etkilemeyi başarmıştı ve binlerce insanın benzer hayallere sahip olmasına sebep olmuştu?



Soruların cevaplarının ne olduğunu bilmiyorum belki ama sahip olmamı sağladığı hayallerden birkaç tanesini başara bildim. Hayallerden en büyük olanı “Kore’ye gitmek” ti. Evet evet on altı yaşında olan bir kız için en büyük ve özellikle en zor hayal tabi ki de bu olacaktı. Düşünsenize izlediğiniz bir dizinin sırf dili, kültürü ve dizide geçen mekânları beğendiğiniz için küçük sayılabilecek bir yaşta bir gün mutlaka gidip görmeyi kafaya koyuyorsunuz. Fakat önemli olan kafaya koyulan şeyin sadece kafada kalması değil, gerçekleştirmek için günlerce, aylarca hatta yıllarca bıkmadan çalışmak ve durmadan hayalini kurmaya devam etmektir. Benim “Kore’ye gitmeyi” kafama koymamın üzerinden kocaman bir beş yıl geçti, ben büyüdüm ve tabi ki hayallerimde benimle beraber büyüdü. Ancak şu an bu yazıyı yazıyorsam, on altı yaşındaki kızın en büyük ve en zor hayali gerçek olmuş demektir...

Hikayemi yazmadan önce saatlerce hatta günlerce düşündüm. Kore seyahatimden neyi anlatmalıydım? En çok ne zaman mutlu olmuştum? Tarihin arasında kaybolurken mi yoksa geleneksel kültürü öğrenirken mi ya da modern kültür olan k-pop idollerini canlı dinlerken mi? Peki ya hangi yaşadığım günü en ilginç an olarak seçmeliydim? Üniversitenin dil kursundan çıktıktan sonra Song Joong Ki ile aynı yerde olduğum günü mü yoksa eve giderken bindiğim otobüs şoförünün “Türkiye’nin başkenti hala Ankara mı?” diye sorduğu günü mü? Gerçeği söylemek gerekirse Kore yollarına düştüğüm anın en başından, Türkiye’ye sağ salim döndüğüm son ana kadar hayatımın en mutlu günlerini yaşadım.







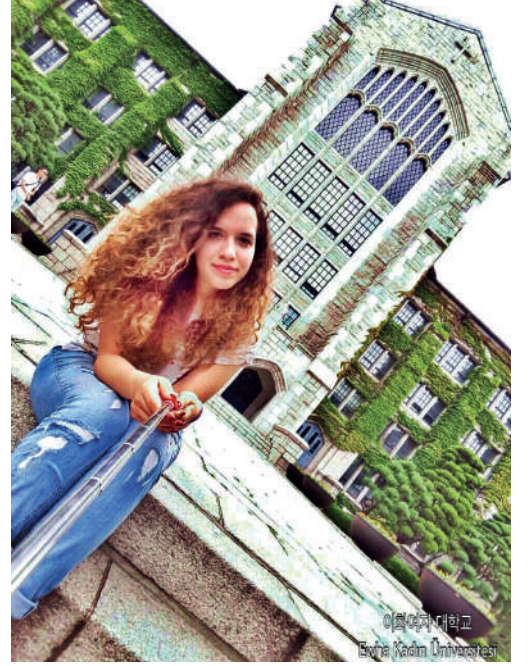
Ailemle birlikte havalimanına doğru yola çıktığımda, yürümeyi öğrenmek için ilk adımını atmaya çabalayan bir bebek gibiydim. Düşmekten korkuyordum ama sonunda başarmak için asla vazgeçmiyordum. Kocaman bir heyecan vardı içimde, bu yaşa kadar tek başına arkadaşının evinde bile kalmamış bir kız ailesinden ilk defa bu kadar uzakta, dünyanın diğer ucunda iki ay zaman geçirecekti. İlk durağımız Doha'ya gidecek olan uçağa İstanbul'dan bindiğimizde,

yol arkadaşımın daha uçak kalkmadan “Melis Kore’ye geldik mi?” diye defalarca sormasını dün gibi hatırlıyorum. Şu son saatler hem benim için hem de Kore yoldaşım için, uçak biletlerimizi aldıktan sonra geçen altı ay kadar hızlı geçmemiştir. On beş saatin sonunda hayallerimin gerçeğe dönüşmeye başladığı İncheon’a ulaşır ulaşmaz kalbimi aşkla, sevgiyle doldurmaya başlamıştı bu ülke. Açıkçası ne ben ne de arkadaşım ilk maceramızın uçaktan çıkar çıkmaz başlayacağını hiç tahmin etmemiştik ama havalimanından Seoul/Anguk’daki evimize giden otobüse binene kadar yaşadıklarımızı hala gülerek hatırlıyorum. Bir ülke hayal edin, havalimanında bile ulaşımı metro ile sağlayan bir ülke. Böylesine teknolojiye ve şehirleşmeye çığır açan bir ülkenin bizde yarattığı şaşkınlığı üzerimizden atıp bavullara kavuşmamız hemen hemen iki saatin sonunda gerçekleşmişti. İki ay gibi uzun bir süre kalacağım için, izlediğim bir dizi sayesinde yollarına düştüğüm bu ülkede her şeyi yavaş yavaş yaşamak, yavaş yavaş keşfetmek istiyordum. Dünya bir kitaptı ve ben bu kitabı okumaya Kore’den başlayacaktım. Yol yorgunluğumu üzerimden attığım andan itibaren, mahallemizde bulunan marketlere giden yollarda sanki orada yıllardır yaşayan bir Koreli edasıyla dolaşmaya başlamıştım. Evimizin konumu gerçekten harika bir yerdeydi. Changdeokgung ile Bukchon Hanok Köyü arasında bulunuyordu. Apartmandan adımımı atar atmaz, sarayın kenarından yürüyerek markete gidiyor, sokaktaki lise ve ilkokul öğrencilerini seyrediyordum. Eğer akşamüzeri dışarı çıktıysam saray askerlerinin nöbet değişim törenlerini ve sokakta ebeveynleri ile oyun oynayan çocukları izliyordum. İnsanları kibar ve sokakları bu kadar güvenli olan bir yerde kaldığım için gerçekten şanslıydım. Uzun zamandır unuttuğum mahalle sıcaklığını ülkemden kilometrelerce uzakta tekrar yakalamıştım. Yine bir gün markete alışveriş için gittiğimde, yaz sıcaklığının hararetini üzerimden atmak için yan taraftaki dükkana gidip, içecek bir şeyler almaya karar vermiştim ve dükkân sahibi aniden bir kibarlıkta bulunarak bizim halka tatlısına benzeyen bir Kore tatlısı ikram etmişti. Açıkçası Kore’de sokakta yürüdüğümde yabancı olduğumu hiç hissetmiyordum, çünkü insanlar size hiçbir şekilde bunu hissettirmiyor, sanki onlardan birisiyim gibi davranıyorlardı.



Yaşadığım başka bir olayla örneklendirecek olursam, metro için beklediğimde Koreli bir dede yanıma oturup, kendi yediği atıştırmalıklardan ikramlarda bulundu ve bir anda sohbet etmeye başladı ya da arkadaşımınla birlikte para çevirmek için Myeongdong'a gittiğimizde yanıma gelen Koreli teyzenin dakikalarca sohbet etmesiyle de insanların ne kadar sıcak ve samimi olduğunu anlamıştım. Sanırım Korece biliyor olup olmamam Kore'nin en tatlı kesimi olan yaşlılar için önemli değildi amaç sadece sohbet etmek ve hoş zaman geçirmektir. Kore'de bu dili öğreniyorsanız kesinlikle pratik için yaşlı dostlarınızı tavsiye edebilirim emin olun sizin için çok iyi bir avantaj sağlıyorlar.

Hazır Korece demişken, yavaş yavaş Seoul'ü keşfederek geçirdiğim üç haftanın sonunda Ewha Kadın Üniversitesi'nde Korece kursum başlamıştı. Okul gerçekten devasa ve harika bir mimariye sahipti. Hatta birçok turist benim gibi düşünüyor olmalıydı ki öğrenci olmasalar da sadece fotoğraf çekmek için bile kampüsü adım adım gezen insanlar vardı. Metrelerce öteden bile okula doğru yürürken ana binayı görebiliyordum. Okuluma giden sokakta bir sürü dükkan ve sokak yemeği satıcısı vardı fakat bir tanesini asla unutmam; okulun tam girişinde soslu ızgara tavuk şiş satan amcayı. Tavukları gerçekten çok lezzetliydi ve sınırsız sayıda Deokbokki yememize izin veriyor, bizimle birlikte Türkiye hakkında sohbet ediyordu. Kursun ilk günü sınıftaki herkes birbirinden çok çekiniyordu fakat hocalarımız sayesinde kısa zamanda ortama alışıp arkadaş olmaya başlamıştık. Açıkçası tam istediğim bir ortamda bulmuştum kendimi, dünyanın çeşitli ülkelerinden bir sürü arkadaşım olacaktı; Çin, Tayland, Japonya, Hong Kong, Amerika, Fransa... Farklı insanlar demek, farklı hayatlar, farklı kültürler demekti benim için. Sınıfta adeta kendimi küçük bir dünya turuna çıkmış gibi hissediyordum çünkü derslerin konuları sayesinde hepimiz kendi kültürümüzden, kendi ülkemizden örnekler veriyorduk. Hatta bazen öyle konular oluyordu ki okulun kendi hazırladığı slaytlarda Türkiye'den fotoğraflarla örnekler verildiğini gördüğümde yüzümde istemsiz bir şekilde gülümseme oluşuyordu ve tabi ki hocamız o an Türkiye hakkında hemen sorular yöneltiyordu. Okulda hem Korece hem de Kore kültürünü öğreniyorduk. Bana göre bir toplumu tamamlayan ve o toplumu özel kılan şey kültürdür. Eğer gelenekler, kültürler yoksa o zaman toplumlar da yok demektir. Kültürün etkilediği alanlardan birisi de sanat olmalıdır ki okulun düzenlediği Kültür dersinde sarayların dış mimarisinde, özellikle çatı bölümünü süslemek için kullanılan, yuvarlak tahtanın üzerine çizilmiş çiçek desenlerini boyamıştık. O günden sonra gittiğim tüm saraylarda gözlerim çiçekli tahtaları aramıştı ve gerçekten hepsinde kullanılmış harika bir süsleme yöntemiymi.



Sanırım saraylardan bahsetmemin zamanı geldi. Kore'nin sarayları gerçekten büyüleyici ve harika bir özelliğe sahip. Adımınızı herhangi bir saraya attığınız andan itibaren tarihe açılan bir kapıdan geçmiş gibi hissediyorsunuz. Gerçekten hangi saraya gitsem, geçmişe giden farklı bir dünyada gibiydim çünkü Kore'nin sarayları çok büyük bir alana sahip. Bu yüzden sizi modern bir şehirden alıp, eski Kore İmparatorluğu'nun tarihi bir şehrinde tamamen yolculuğa çıkarıyor. Her şey o kadar harika ki... Sarayın mimarisi, bahçesi, süslemeleri, ışıklandırmaları hepsi muhteşemdi. Benim gibi tarihi ve geçmişi keşfetmeyi seven biri için Kore tam bir saray ve müze cenneti. Sadece Seoul'de bile gezmek için bir sürü saray bulunuyor. Seyahatim boyunca, şehrin sokaklarında dolaşırken yüksek yüksek modern binaların arasından, geleneksel mimariye sahip yapılar beni hep kendisine çekmeyi başardı. Kore teknoloji devi olsa bile şehrin içerisinde gerçekten tarihten izler taşıyan bir sürü yapıya sahip ve bu sayede giden turistlere modern Kore'yi ve geleneksel Kore'yi aynı anda görme fırsatı veriyor. Bizden önce yaşayan uygarlıkların, insanların nasıl bir hayata sahip olduğunu görmek, keşfetmek ve şu an yaşadığımız dünyanın nasıl bir değişim sergilediğini hissetmek ve en önemlisi de tarihe bakarak bizden kilometrelerce ötede olan Koreli ataların aslında bizim atalarımızla ne kadar çok ortak noktaya sahip olduğunu görmek bile benim bu dünyaya farklı bir pencereden bakmama sebep oldu. Her ne kadar Kore savaşıdan sonra Kore ve Türkiye resmi olarak kardeş olmuş olsa bile geçmişimiz çok daha öncesine dayanıyor hatta ve hatta bir dönem içerisinde bu iki milletin aynı toprakları paylaştığı söyleniyor. Türkiye ve Kore'nin birbirine karşı hissettiği bu yakınlık hissinin kesinlikle daha da geçmişten geldiğine inanıyorum. Nedenini bilmediğim bir şekil-



de evimin yanında olan Changdeokgung sarayını Türkiye'ye döneceğim gün gezmeye karar vermiştim. Sanırım hayatımın en güzel günlerinin başladığı yerde en güzel hatıralarımı sonlandırmak istemişim. Tüm duyguları aynı gün içerisinde yaşamıştım. O günün sabahında güzel güzel tasarlanan, gördüğümde içimi ferahlatan, renk renk hanboklar içerisinde en çok hoşuma giden iki rengi kombinleyip Koreli arkadaşım ile birlikte kiraladım. Elimde minik çantam, saçımda tacım ile Hanbok dükkanından saraya doğru Anguk sokaklarında salına salına yürüyordum. Beni gören Koreliler sanırım Avrupalı bir dış görünüşüm olduğu için çok şaşırmıştı. Hatta iki tane tatlı mı tatlı Koreli teyzenin bana bakarak “Gerçekten çok güzel olmuş” diye fısıldadığını hala hatırlıyorum. Koreli arkadaşım ile birlikte saraya girdiğimiz andan itibaren karşımızda keşfedecek birçok yer olduğunu fark ettiğimiz için şok olmuştuk.





Evet evet Koreli arkadaşım da şok olmuştu çünkü o da bu kocaman sarayı ilk defa benimle birlikte geziyordu. Şu meşhur “Gizli Bahçe” dedikleri yere ikimizde gerçekten aşık olmuştuk ve orayı görebilmek için bir tura katılmıştık. O gün Hanbok giyinen tek turist bendim. İlk başlarda biraz utansam da en büyük hayalimin son saatlerini yaşadığım için istediğim her şeyi yapmak ve gördüğüm her güzel görüntüyü çantama koyup benimle beraber Türkiye’ye götürmeye karar vermiştim. Bu kararımı gerçekleştirmem için de

Koreli arkadaşım gerçekten çok yardımcı olmuştu. Bıkmadan ve usanmadan saatlerce fotoğraflarımı çekti bu yüzden tekrar çok teşekkür ediyorum. Gelgelelim, hanbok teslim sürecine. Bu kısım gerçekten unutulmaz bir an olmuştu benim için. Kore’de hanbokları saatli kiralityorsunuz ve saati geldiği zaman teslim etmek zorundasınız eğer etmezseniz Hanbok dükkanına fazladan kira parası veriyorsunuz. Zamanın nasıl geçtiğini fark edememiş olmalıyız ki son on beş dakika kaldığını gördüğümüzde gizli bahçeden sarayın çıkışına doğru hanboğumuzla bir anda koşmaya başladık. Koreli arkadaşım o kadar eğlenmişti ki saraydan bunalmış ve bu yüzden kaçan bir kız gibi olduğumu söylemişti. Saraydan çıktıktan sonra bu seferde sokakta hanbokla koşan iki deli oluvermiştik ama en sonunda hanbokları tam saatinde teslim etmeyi başarmıştık.

Bu arada kültür ve tarih demişken birazcık da Kore’nin yemek kültürüne değineyim. Yemeğin bir ülkeyi diğer ülkelerden ayıran çok önemli bir özellik olduğuna inanıyorum. Bir ülkede toplumlar, mimari yapılar, devletler, düşünceler ve fikirler değişse bile o ülkenin yemek kültürü eski zamanlardan izler taşımaya ve o ülke hakkında bize ipuçları vermeye mutlaka devam edecektir. Bazı ülkeleri bu dünyada özel kılan yemekleri değil midir? Hatta ülkeler ve yemekleri birbirleri ile özdeşleşmiş bile diyebiliriz. İtalya’nın pizzası, Japonya’nın sushisi, Türkiye’nin kebabı, Meksika’nın takosu ve son olarak Kore’nin kimbabı. Açıkçası bu noktada özel olarak bir tane Kore yemeğinden değil, genel olarak Kore’nin mutfağından bahsetmek istiyorum. Kore gerçekten özel bir mutfağa sahip, çok değişik ve güzel tatlar yakalayabiliyorsunuz. Ancak bu demek değildir ki bizim yemeklerimize benzer yemekler bulunmuyor. Birçok kişi belki “Kore yemeği” denildiği zaman herhangi bir Uzakdoğu ülkesinin sıradan bir yemeğini, özellikle Türkler için yenilmesi zor olan bir yemeği, aklına getirebilir ama Kore’de olduğum sürece yemek konusunda gözlemlediğim şey kesinlikle insanların yanlış fikirlere sahip olduğuydu.



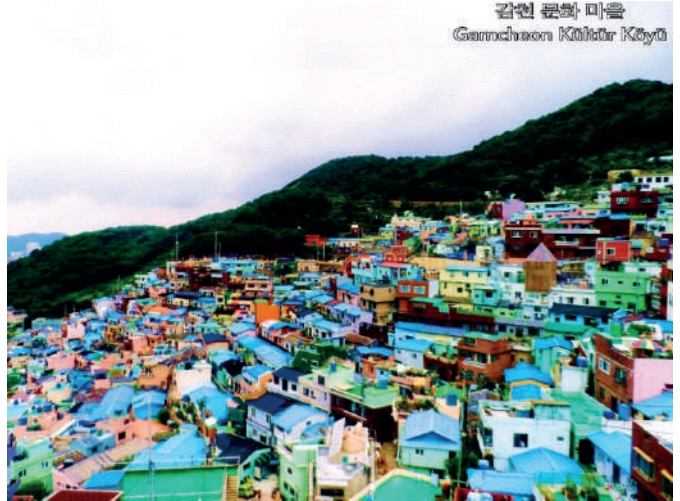
Kore mutfağı kesinlikle yemek konusunda kendine has özelliklere, yöntemlere ve tatlara sahip bir mutfak. Fakat ben dünyanın öteki ucunda olan bu harika ülkede zaman geçirdiğim sürece, kesinlikle bizim damak tadımıza uygun yemekler seçip, yemek için özen gösterdim ve inanın bana bu konuda hiç zorlanmadım. Bulgogi, mandu, seolleongtang... Gerçekten hepsi biz Türklerin tam ağızına layık yemeklerdi. Zorlandığım tek şey bazı yemek restoranlarının erken saatte kapanıyor olmasıydı.

Son olarak, Busan'ı görmeden Türkiye'ye dönmek istememiştim. Kilometrelerce öteden gelip şehitlerimizin bulunduğu anıtı ziyaret etmediğim bir "Kore Seyahati" geçirmemeliydim. Bu yüzden üç günümü Busan'a ayırmaya karar vermiştim. İlk günün sabahında üzerime düşen görevimi gerçekleştirmek için Birleşmiş Milletler Anıt Mezarlığı'nı ziyarete gidip şehitlerimizin ruhu için dua ettim. Hepsi benden küçük yaşta, baba ocaklarından kilometrelerce ötede bulunan topraklarda, canlarını barış ve özgürlük uğruna feda etmiş koca yürekli askerlerdi. Bunu gördüğümde ister istemez içimi bir hüznün kaplamıştı fakat anıt mezarlığı gerçekten çok huzur vericiydi.

Bahçesinde bulunan ağaçlar, çiçekler, kuğular, balıklar hepsi gerçekten cenneti anımsatıyordu. Kore milletinin, kendileri için canlarını veren askerlere harika bir şekilde baktıklarını gördüğümde gerçekten rahatlamıştım.

"Biz Türkler, bütün tarihimiz boyunca hürriyet ve istiklâl timsal olmuş ve olmaya devam edecek bir milletiz." Mustafa Kemal Atatürk

Gelelim hayatımda gördüğüm en tatlı köye... "Gamcheon Kültür Köyü". Rengarenk çatıları olan evler, çok tatlı dükkanlar, fotoğraf çeken çiftler, ailesi ile zaman geçiren çocuklar, deniz manzaralı tepeler... Her sokağından aşk, huzur ve mutluluk yükselen bir kültür köyüydü burası. Tek kelime ile her şeyi mükemmeldi. Tepeye çıkıp tüm köyü ayağıma altına sermiştim. Her noktası ayrı bir güzelliğe sahipti, duvarlarında rengarenk tahta süslemeler bulunuyordu. İnsanların hepsi ellerinde fotoğraf makineleri ile unutulmaz kareler yakalamaya çalışıyordu. E tabi ki bende bu muhteşem kültür köyünü yanımda götürmek için birkaç fotoğrafla unutulmaz kılmışım.





Busan'da ki son durağım ise Yonggun tapınağı olmuştu. Öncelikle şunu belirtmek istiyorum; Kore'de gerçekten kaç tane tapınak gezdim bilmiyorum hatta Busan hakkında araştırma yaparken tapınak gezmek için kararlıydım fakat kısa bir araştırmanın sonunda burasının diğer tapınaklardan büyük derecede bir farka sahip olduğunu fark ettim ve kesinlikle görmeden dönmek istemedim. Tapınağın kapısından girer girmez gördüğüm manzara karşısında küçük dilimi yutmuştum. Ucu gözükmeyen deniz manzarasına sahip, yamaçların üzerine yapılmış kocaman bir tapınak! O an gerçekten zamanı durdurmayı dilerdim. Bir noktada çakılı kalıp dakikalarca manzarayı seyretmeyi, yumuşak deniz melteminin kulağıma fısıldamasını, huzuru her hücremde hissetmeyi... Uzun lafın kısıası, aşk Bodrum'da yaşanıyor (!) mu bilmiyorum ama ben aşkı Seoul'de yaşadım, Busan'da yaşadım kısacası Kore'de gittiğim her yerde, tattığım her şeyde yaşadım. Sokaklarında, saraylarında, doğasında tapınaklarında, yemeklerinde, kültüründe, tarihinde... Belki Paris'im Seul, Eyfel Kule'm Namsan oldu ama gerçekten iyi ki de oldu.

*Melis PEKTAŞ*

## TEK YÖN

Yaz için güzel tatil planları düşlerken kendimi dönemin sonunda bilgisayarımın başında Amerika turumu planlarken buldum. Tur rehberi ve Seyahat Acentası olmadan planlamış olduğum program dahilinde Amerika'nın 21 eyaleti yer alıyordu. Uzun bir çalışma ve araştırma sonrasında biletlerimi alıp seyahatime başladım. İlk durağım geçen sene beni kendisine hayran bırakan New York eyaletinin en büyük şehri olan New York City oldu. "Empire State" İmparatorluk Şehri lakabının yanı sıra "City Never Sleeps" Uyumayan Şehir olarak da bilinen New York City'de 1 hafta boyunca inanılmaz keyifli günler geçirdim. Bu keyifli günlerden önemli gördüğüm birkaç kareyi sizlerle paylaşmak istedim.



Büyüleyici bir şehir manzarasına sahip olan Empire State binasının en üst yani 101.katı, kesinlikle herkes tarafından görülmesi gereken bir yerdir. Bunun yanı sıra şehrin sembolü durumunda olan bir diğer yapıysa Amerika'nın sembolü haline gelmiş "Statue of Liberty" yani Özgürlük Heykeli'dir. Bu iki önemli baş yapıtı gördükten sonra şehrin tadını alamayıp birde kuş bakışı görmek isteyerek helikopter turuna katıldım. New York City'de geçirdiğim günlerde Manhattan'da bir restoranda yemek yerken Cem Yılmaz ve Ozan Güven gibi ünlüler ile karşılaştım ve fotoğraf çektirip keyifli dakikalar geçirdim. Bunun gibi sürprizlerle dolu günlerim oldu. Bunların hepsini maalesef sizinle paylaşmak mümkün değil ancak kısaca birkaçından bahsetmek isterim. Washington, D.C 'de Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Amerika Büyükelçisi Serdar Kılıç'ı ziyaret ettim. Kendisinden bölümüm ile ilgili konularda bilgiler aldım. Bu sohbet içerisinde kendisi çok hoşgörülü ve samimi davranarak bütün sorularıma eksiksiz bir şekilde cevap verdi. Florida Eyaleti'nin Miami şehrinde deniz, kum, güneş üçlüsünün keyfini çıkarttıktan sonra Ocean Drive'da yürüyüş yaparken rastladığım eğlenceli görünen bir arkadaş grubuyla tanışarak sohbetlerine eşlik ettim.



Bunlara ek olarak Illinois Eyaleti'nin Chicago şehrinde bulunan 110 katlı Willis Tower'da bulunmak kesinlikle unutamayacağım anılarımdan biridir. Yaygın ismi Sears olarak bilinen Willis Tower'ın 103.katında bulunan tamamen camdan olan (Skydeck Chicago) terasta adeta havada yürüyormuş hissine kapıldım ve Chicago Nehrin'de tekne turu yaparak şehri izlemek keyif aldığım güzel anlar arasındadır. Eğer sizlerde bir ABD gezisi yapmayı planlıyorsanız, planınıza dahil etmeniz gereken bir diğer eşsiz şehir ise kesinlikle San Francisco olmalıdır. Şehrin simgesi

haline gelmiş 1937 yılında açılan Golden Gate Köprüsü, uzun süre dünyanın en uzun asma köprüsü unvanını korumuştur ve San Francisco körfezinin girişinde tüm heybeti ile yükselen köprü, yılın her dönemi güzel pozlar sunuyor. Açık havada, gece, sisli her şartta birbirinden güzel fotoğraflarını çekmek mümkün ve tabii ki limanı, plajları, tramvayı, evleri, ufak tefek kafeleri, restoranları ve sürekli canlı olması ile hem ruhunuza hem de gözünüze hitap edecek bir şehir. Film sektörünün kalbi olarak bilinen Los Angeles Hollywood'da Universal Studios'u gezmek, ünlülerin evlerini yakından görmek ve ünlüler yolunda çeşitli sokak şovlarını izlemek elbette ki keyif aldığım diğer günlerdendi. Eğlenceleri, kumarhaneleri ve havuz partileriyle bilinen Nevada Las Vegas'ıda görmeden Türkiye'ye dönmek olmaz diyerek Vegas'ta 4 gün geçirdikten sonra ,San Diego, Niagara, Buffalo, Atlantic City, Boston, Connecticut, Maryland gibi birçok eyaleti ve şehri gezip yaklaşık olarak üç aydan fazla süren Amerika maceramı noktalayarak Türkiye'ye dönüşümü sağ salım tamamladım.

Elbette ki benim gibi ABD turu planlayanlar için paylaşmak istediğim bazı tavsiyelerim var. Mesela yanınızda ufak tefek elektronik aletlerinizi götürmek istiyorsanız mutlaka Türkiye'den priz dönüştürücü alıp gitmelisiniz ya da gittiğinizde ilk işiniz bu olmalı. Aksi takdirde, eşyalarınız bavulunuzda fazladan ağırlık olmaktan öteye gidemeyecektir ve seyahatiniz süresince ya da ülkenize dönerken alış-veriş yapmak isterseniz, alacağınız giysiler genellikle bir beden küçük olmalıdır. Giysi bedenlerinde büyük ölçülükle farklılıklar var fakat küçük beden kıyafet almanın verdiği sahte mutluluk ise gerçekten paha biçilemez ve tabii ki alış-veriş yaparken genelde fiyatlara vergilerin dahil olmadığını da belirtmek isterim. Bir diğer önemli husus ise Amerika'da uzun süre kalacaksanız yemek ve tütün alışkanlıklarınızda farklılık yaşamaya hazırlıklı olmalısınız. Markaları aynı olsa dahi yiyeceğiniz atıştırmalıklardan -eğer kullanıyorsanız- içeceğiniz sigaraya kadar hemen hemen her şeyin tadı farklı olacaktır. Ayrıca Amerika sokaklarında bağıra çağıra kimse sizi anlamıyormuş gibi konuşurken Amerika'da yaşayan Türk nüfusunun yarım milyonun üzerinde olduğunu unutmamalıyız.



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