



Bloody
Terrorist
Attacks

The Tension
Between the
US and Iran is
Climbing

Ireland Conflict

Cyprus
Problem

From
Bad to
Worse

#MeToo

WHERE IS THE
HUMANITY GOING ?

IRPOSTS
m a g a z i n e

Artificial
Intelligence

December 30, 2017

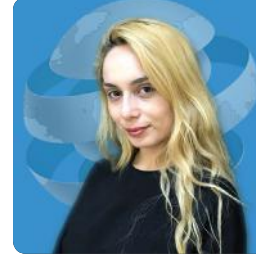
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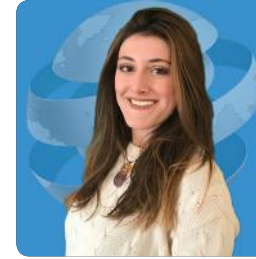
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CONTENTS

AMERICA / AMERİKA

6 Bloody Terrorist Attacks in America

Aslıhan GAZIOĞLU

8 The Tension Between the US and Iran is Climbing

Damla ÖZTÜRK

ASIA / ASYA

12 Is It Possible Alliance Between Russia and Turkey?

Ismailly ILGAR

13 Turkish Hero Süleyman and His Moon-Face Girl Ayla

Melis PEKTAŞ

ECONOMY / EKONOMİ

15 Central Bank Independence

Fatih ÇINAR

EUROPE / AVRUPA

18 Ireland Conflict-The Troubles

Deniz KARAN

22 European Union and Cyprus Problem

Elif BAKAR

24 Urban Transformation and Its Problems in Turkey

Ece Deniz BUDAK

26 Soğuk Savaş V2

Can Abanoz

ENERGY / ENERJİ

28 Klare's Blood and Oil

Bahar TEMİR

MIDDLE EAST / ORTA DOĞU

30 From Bad to Worse

Berkay BULUT

32 A Collusion in Raqqa

Özge ASILSAMANCI

POWER OF WOMAN / KADININ GÜCÜ

33 Not Measurements But Violence Against Women!

Selen CEYLAN

34 From a Simple Hashtag to a Serious Problem

Ceren GÜLER

TECHNOLOGY / TEKNOLOJİ

36 Artificial Intelligence: Should We Feel Fear of Hope?

Hatice Hicret KARASIOĞLU

38 Where is the Humanity Going?

Dilara SOY

Bloody Terrorist Attacks in America

Aslıhan Gazioğlu



There have been many terrorist attacks in America. The greatest terrorist attack on the minds was the collapse of the Twin Towers.

There have been many terrorist attacks in America. The greatest terrorist attack on the minds was the collapse of the Twin Towers. The 9/11 terrorist attack was like a new debut for America. With this incident, America became acquainted with terrorism and began fighting against terrorism. If we look at this briefly: The US started the day with one of the world's biggest terrorist attacks on the morning of September 11, 2001. Four passengers have been abducted by terrorists, causing a terrorist attack at 8:16 am in the World Trade Center in New York, one of the highest buildings in the world. After 102 minutes later, the building blew up. After 17 minutes, terrorists crashed other tower and second building blew up in 56 minutes. Another target of the terrorists was the American Defense Ministry (Pentagon) in Virginia. 34 minutes after the attack on the World Trade Center, they hit the Pentagon at 9.37. After the attack, 2996 people lost their lives. The incident was first thought to have been done by Iraq. Then, it was said that Japan made it after years to get revenge from America. Eventually, the event was undertaken by 19 people of Al Qaeda.



After the attacks, the US and the perspectives of the world on the Middle East have changed.

From that day on, America has come up with many terrorist attacks.

When we look at the events, it is possible to find many intermediate points. There are six events that have made sense since 9/11;

1) November 5, 2009 - Major Nidal Hasan has killed 13 people in a military processing center in Fort Hood, Texas, wounding 32 people. Hasan was convicted of 13 murders and 32 murders. He was sentenced with capital punishment.

MARATHON EXPLORATION



2) April 15, 2013 - Twin bombs exploded near the finish line of the Boston Marathon, killing three and wounding at least 264 people. A suspect Tamerlan Tsarnaev was killed in an encounter with the police.

3) July 16, 2015 - Muhammad Abdulazeez killed four US Navy and Marines seafarers at a military collection center in Chattanooga, Tennessee, and fired at the Navy reserve facility.

4) June 12, 2016 - In Florida town in the US state of Orlando, a club where homosexuals go was attacked. It was said that 50 people were killed in the attack, 53 people were wounded. After this, a state of emergency was declared in the city. The attack was

referred as the most devastating armed attack in US history.

TERROR LAUNCH AFTER 9/11:



5) October 2, 2017 - During a concert at the 'Route 91 Harvest' music festival in Las Vegas, USA, a military attack was organized. According to the information given by the Las Vegas police, 59 people were killed, and there were over 500 injured people.

6) October 31, 2017 - When a 29-year-old man in a rented truck landed on a busy bicycle path near the World Trade Center in New York, eight people were killed and almost a dozen people were injured.



One of the most important events that attracts our attention in a lot of terrorist attacks is that the names of the people who carried out the attacks are Muslim names. Since the 9/11 terrorist attack, we have read and understood that Islamophobia has increased and

After the attacks, the US and the perspectives of the world on the Middle East have changed.

Muslims, especially people with headscarves, have experienced difficult things in many countries. *What is the underlying reason for the role of Islamic terror groups in general in the attacks made in America? Why does the majority of Muslims hate America?*

Why is it in the same place?

It is seen that terror attack on October 31, 2017 is a common point of attack on 9/11 2001 WORLD TRADE CENTER. Both events took place very close to each other. What is the reason behind this? Are these anti-Islamic groups or Islamic groups?

The effects of individual arming in America on terrorist incidents

The armed attack which led to the death of 58 people in Las Vegas, was the most devastating armed attack in US history. The Las Vegas massacre brought the individual armed cultures of the United States back to the agenda.

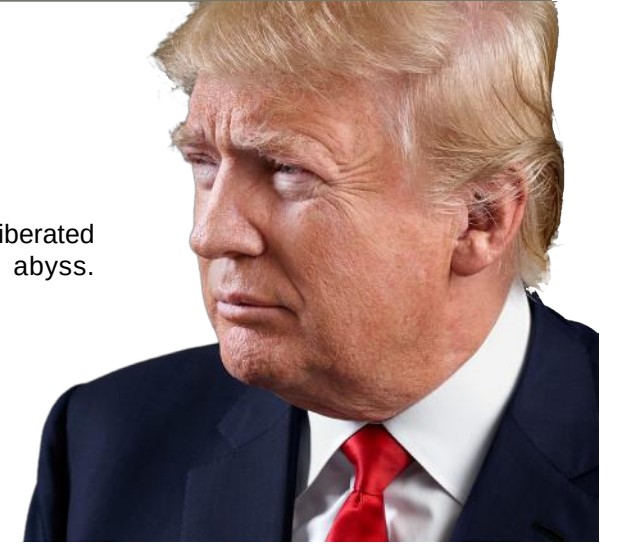


Damla Öztürk

The Tension Between the US and Iran is Climbing

Translated by: Yağmur TAŞDEMİR

Undoubtedly, the president of the United States Donald Trump criticized the pre-election policies harshly and stated that these policies should be changed on several occasions.



One of the most essential policies that Donald Trump criticized is the US policy towards Iran. In July 2015, during Obama administration, a nuclear agreement was signed between Iran and the United States. Russia, China as well as some European countries such as Germany, France and Britain entered into this agreement. According to this agreement, it can be allowed to conduct nuclear works on condition that Iran does not accumulate uranium, however Iran have to allow the officials of the International Atomic Energy Agency and United Nations (UN) to observe or inspect the facilities where the work was conducted. Besides, the European Union (EU) countries will abolish the oil embargo imposed on Iran. Iran has committed that it will conduct nuclear works within the agreed limits and in a transparent manner. With this agreement, the contradictions between Iran and the United States, some European Union countries has ended, and relations have improved a bit. The outcome of the agreement is positive for both Iran and the EU countries that see Iran as a threat because of security.

Donald Trump approaches this issue differently, and states that this will cause Iran to become stronger. For this reason, he accuses former Obama administration too seriously. After Donald Trump took office, he has taken steps to change the US policy on Iran and firstly he stated that he did not initially support this nuclear deal¹. He emphasized that the winner of this agreement is Iran and he also stated that Iran has repeatedly violated the agreement. According to President

Trump, this agreement has liberated Iran from the edge of the abyss. However, Donald Trump argues that the US policy should seek to weaken and neutralize Iran, both indoors and out, especially in the region².

Donald Trump has aimed at the Iranian government with his words "Iran is under the control of a fanatical regime. This extremist regime was created in 1979, and this radical regime took the wealth of one of the oldest and most vibrant nations in the world and led to chaos throughout the region. Iran continues to support terrorism." Donald Trump accused the Iranian government with the claim of supporting terrorism³. In addition, he stated that Iranian Revolutionary Guards have been added to the sanction list⁴. However, after these outbreaks were made by President Trump, the United States has primarily attracted the reaction of Iran and the other signatory countries. Germany, France, England and Russia defended the agreement and criticized the United States⁵.

When Donald Trump stated the US can cancel the agreement, European states opposed it, saying that the agreement is a multilateral agreement and any country cannot cancel it alone. The United States was supported only by Israel and Saudi Arabia about this issue⁶. The United States and Iran have faced many times, especially because of the events that have taken place in the region. The events in Syria, Iraq and other countries

create a big problem between these two states. Iran accuses the United States of disorganizing the region and making the region unstable and insecure for imperialist purposes.

On the other hand, the US states that Iran has tried to be a force in the region, has fanned sectarian conflicts, and became a threat to its allies in the region like Israel and Saudi Arabia. This crisis on the nuclear agreement is not independent of the events and situations in the region. First of all, Israel and Saudi Arabia that support Trump's words, have considered Iran as a threat to themselves and they have stated that this agreement relieves Iran. Saudi Arabia and Israel are worried that Iran is in business with Syrian and Iraqi governments and becomes a force affecting the region. The US and its allies that do not want Iran to become stronger in the region, show that they will take steps to change Iranian policies. The new crisis, which started with the nuclear agreement, has climbed well with the statement that the US views the Iranian Revolutionary Guards as terrorists. Lastly, the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations,

¹<http://www.bbc.com/turkce/haberler-dunya-41616695>

²<http://www.turksam.org/tr/haberin-yorumu-detay/1563-abd-nin-yeni-iran-stratejisi-ipler-geriliyor-mu>

³<http://odatv.com/abdden-cok-kritik-iran-karari-1310171200.html>

⁴<https://tr.sputniknews.com/abd/201710131030586769-iran-devrim-muhafizlari-teror-orgutu>

⁵<http://www.dw.com/tr/trump%C4%B1n-iran-tutumuna-avrupadan-tepki/a-40615216>

Nikki Haley, described North Korea as an example and made a statement that "North Korea is a good reason to reconsider Iran's nuclear agreement." Halley said the US would not withdraw from negotiations for now and its objective was "a better agreement"⁷.

These statements made by the United States were met with reaction from the Iranian side and the tension increased. Iranian President Hassan Rouhani stated that the multinational nuclear agreement cannot be canceled by the decision of an individual state. Iran will continue to fight terror. Trump's words are cursing Iran and are baseless accusations against the nation of Iran. The US is more isolated than ever. Trump will not be able to unilaterally change the nuclear deal⁸. After these crises, the US and Saudi Arabia's accusations against Iran about the ballistic dismissal of Yemen from Saudi Arabia have heightened tensions⁹. These crises between the United States and Iran create turmoil in the Middle East.

While allies of the US in the region are in a harsh stand against Iran, Iran is taking measures against these countries.

Trump's new Iranian policy ruined the relationship that was better in timeline of presidency of Barack Obama and

increased the tension again. However, the US has been left alone in this issue because it does not see enough support from Europe about its nuclear issue. European states argue that the agreement is serviceable in terms of security. The conflicting interests of both the US and Iran in Syria and Iraq indicate that these two states cannot easily maintain a peaceful relationship. Because of the a state of chaos in the region which started with the Arab Spring, these two states already conflicted with each other many times, and the weak associations came to the breaking point. Iran and the US conflicted about

crises and conflicts between these two states which have power and influence in the region, create reaction in not only the region but also world and cause new developments.

Trump's new Iranian policy ruined the relationship that was better in timeline of presidency of Barack Obama and increased the tension again.

especially issues of Israel and Syria. While the groups that they support in the region are in conflict with each other, Iran and the US are actually in conflict. The nuclear agreement, which was made during the

Obama administration, is beginning to deteriorate again in the Trump period. It appears that the US during the Trump's administration is going to follow strict policies against Iran. The Iranian government, which does not wish to design the region as the US desires, will make moves against it. Especially

in Syria and Iraq, there is a full-fledged war between these two states. As a result, crises and conflicts between these two states which have power and influence in the region, create reaction in not only the region but also world and cause new developments. Particularly, the developments that will be experienced between Iran, Saudi Arabia and Israel will raise the controversies in the region. It is not hard to imagine that when the events in Northern Iraq and the developments in Syria are taken together, a relationship

between the United States and Iran that is far from tense is only a dream in the short term.



⁶<http://www.bbc.com/turkce/haberler-dunya-41607968>

⁷<http://www.haberturk.com/abd-iran-in-bir-sonraki-kuzey-kore-olmasina-izin-vermeyecegiz-1673973>

⁸<http://www.hurriyet.com.tr/son-dakika-irandan-trumpin-kararina-sert-tepki-40609869>

⁹<http://www.haberturk.com/abd-yemen-in-arkasinda-iran-oldugu-acik-1708725>

Is it possible alliance between Russia and Turkey?



Ismailly Ilgar

It is already their eighth meeting in this year and third in this month. The main focus of the meeting is Syrian crisis where both sides show trust and respect to each other. Besides, Putin's visit coincides with the outrage caused by the U.S. President Donald Trump's decision on Jerusalem. Both countries are having difficult relations with the West in particular with the USA. Are we witnessing the birth of Russian-Turkish alliance or is it a transitional coincidence of interests?

Russia has the worst relations with the West and NATO since the end of the Cold War. Russia is accused by West in annexation of Crimea in 2014, supporting pro-Russian rebels in Eastern Ukraine and backing of Bashar Al Assad who seemingly will continue to rule until Syria's next scheduled Presidential election, in 2021, according to prominent sources. West continues punishing Russia with sanctions. These sanctions and the fall of oil prices caused significant problems for Russian economy such as the fall of Russian Ruble and increase of capital flight.

Turkey has very tense relationship



On December 11th presidents of Russia and Turkey, Vladimir Putin and Recep Tayyip Erdogan, held a meeting in Ankara.

with its allies from NATO since the coup attempt in July 2016. Turkey accuses the West in backing rebels. Furthermore, Turkey is very angry because of the reject of the Western partners from NATO to extradite the fugitive rebels. The main figure behind the failed coup Fethullah Gulen is still in the U.S. despite on the official request from Turkey. Besides, official Ankara is disappointed with the supporting and arming of Kurdish fighters YPG by the U.S. Turkey links them with PKK and considers them as terrorists. Because of the difficult political and economic situations, Turkey and Russia see their cooperation as inevitable in order to gain benefits.

Ankara and Moscow are interested in cooperation in many spheres such as military, energy and trade. The energy sphere is one of the main spheres which tie the both countries. In 2010, Russia and Turkey signed agreement on construction of the Akkuyu Nuclear Power Plant Project in the Mersin province. Another essential project is the Turkish Stream Gas Pipeline Project

which will deliver Russian gas through Turkey to Europe. The project is under construction and it goes according to schedule. Turkey is also interested in purchasing S-400 surface-to-air missile systems. Russia is ready to offer credit to cover part of the missile deal. Another influential force behind Russian and Turkish relations is trade and economic relations. Russia and Turkey still remain as major partners in trade despite on the incident with Russian warplane Su-24. In the period of their best relations, the volume of trade turnover between countries reached \$34 billion. The goal of the sides is to bring trade turnover to \$100 billion. Also 4.5 million Russian tourists visited Turkey in 2014.

All these things show that Russia and Turkey are very interested in each other. Although there are some unsolved issues between these two countries such as destiny of Bashar Al Assad, status of Crimea and the future of Syria, the growing military, energetic and economic cooperation are the guarantee for strong relations between the countries in the future.



Melis Pektaş

Turkish Hero Süleyman and His Moon-faced Girl Ayla

"Hanguk War" is known such as a war between South Korea and North Korea during the Cold War (1950-1953) and it was the first close combat of the Cold War. Korea, after Japan's surrender in 1945, became one of the first dispute places between the United States and the Soviet Union. After the US' allies and People's Republic of China went to the war, the Hanguk War had gained an international dimension.



At that time, Turkey also sent troops to Korea without public support and the approval of the Grand National Assembly. The idea of sending troops to Korea was the policy of the current government (Democratic Party) because the Soviet Russia's threat was on increase around the world and its first example was the Korean Peninsula. Thus, Turkey also concerned about this situation because the Soviet Union was provocative and aggressive in Korea, and a similar situation could have been made in Turkey. Thereby, DP

decided to follow a policy based on United Nations ideals.

After the Hanguk War, a special relation and connection started between South Koreans and Turks, Turkey began to be known as a brother country (hyeongje-ui nara (형제의 나라)) by the Koreans.



Besides, many stories and memorials were got with this war. One of them is about the petty officer Süleyman Dilbirliği and his sentimental Korean daughter Ayla. Süleyman met this little girl, when they conflict with China. The little girl was found in a snow-covered area and she was lonely because her parents were killed by the Chinese. The Turkish soldier did not want to leave the girl there and took her to their troop. For eighteen month, he did not leave Ayla from his side and he became a father for her.

However, when the time came to turn back to Turkey, he wanted to take Ayla but conditions would not allow for this situation. He hands the little girl in a school which was named "Ankara". After 60 years, Dilbirliği wanted to find his Korean daughter and he applied to the Turkish Korean War Veteran Soldiers Association and the Korean Embassy. Dilbirliği tried to find her daughter with the photographs in his hand. At the beginning, it was seen very hard to find Ayla because Ankara School was closed and demolished so, finding the documents of the school was also hard. Then, officers decided to meet the graduates from Ankara School and ask about Ayla individually. A man who said that he is one of the students from Ankara School, he remembered Ayla and the Turkish soldier. Thus, he helped to make a connect between Ayla and Süleyman Dilbirliği. Therefore, after 60 years, a meeting was held between father and daughter with the help of the Korean media. At the beginning, a documentary, "Koreli Kızım: My Korean Daughter", was shot to show us about this interesting and amazing story and then a movie, "Ayla: The daughter of war", was made by Mustafa Uslu.



that the Turkish and Korean producers carry out the technical issues between them with a good conclusion in order to show the Ayla movie in South Korea as soon as possible”.

However, a few weeks ago, a sad news came from the hero of this story: Süleyman Dilbirliği. He passed away first and after one day his wife passed away too. We would like to wish patience to our hero Süleyman Dilbirliği's family with best regards.

Besides, the movie was prepared for 60th year of relations between Turkey and South Korea and it is candidate for Turkey in the category of the best film in the foreign language in the 90th Academy Awards. In a short time, the movie was watched by many people (the number of spectator was 4.615.608 people in only 7th week) and of course, Korean veteran soldiers watched the Ayla movie, İsmet Karabenli, one of them, said “As someone who had lived that period, when I watched the movie, I turned back to 60 years ago.”

There is also someone who want to watch the Ayla: The Prime Minister of South Korea Lee Nakyon. He said “I would like to watch the Ayla movie because its story does not only show to us relations between Turkish government and South Korean government but also it shows the friendship between people of these two countries. The people of Korea know very well that our country is grateful to Turkey and I think this film prove to us about this situation. I am sure that the people of South Korea will be interested in Ayla and I would like to point out



CENTRAL BANK INDEPENDENCE

Translated by: Yağmur TAŞDEMİR



Fatih Çınar

“Is the Central Bank independent?” or “How independent is the Central Bank?”

The answer of these questions has long been an agenda, and many researches and investigations have been done to answer these questions. First of all, the central bank has many tasks. The primary task is to determine the monetary policy in the country. There are many duties and responsibilities of the Central Bank such as to protect the value of the local currency, to manage foreign exchange reserves, to give credit to the bank, etc. The independence of the central bank can be examined in many ways.

GOAL INDEPENDENCE AND INSTRUMENT INDEPENDENCE

Goal independence means that the central bank is independent in selecting the main objectives or targets on which it is based. (Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey, 2012)

Goal independence is essential. If the Central Bank can determine its own goal, this is goal independence. However, if the goal is determined by somebody else, we cannot speak of goal independence. For example, the Central Banks whose goals are determined by the law have no goal independence. One of the claims about goal independence is that this independence is not suitable democratically¹. Goal independence, also called as “Functional Independence”, means that the Central Bank can freely choose money policy instruments and methods that are used in order to reach statutory ultimate goal of the Central Bank without the consent of the government or any other authority.

(Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey, 2012)

Goal independence and instrument independence are separated from each other. The Central Banks that legally enforce the goals have no goal independence, but that does not mean that the Central Bank will not have instrument independence. In

other words, the central bank, which has no goal independence, can have the instrument independence. It can choose the instrument in order to reach its goal. Thus, it can determine the its own instrument independent.

First of all, the central bank has many tasks. The primary task is to determine the monetary policy in the country.



Economic independence is crucial for the independence of the Central Bank. It is possible to talk about the economic independence of the Central Bank if it is stated that it is prohibited by the law to open credits to the public sector. That means that if the Central Bank issues credit to the public sector, it does not have its independence. At the same time, the situation that the Central Bank finances the budget deficit of the government is an important reason to increase inflation. In this respect, the Central Bank tries to close the budget deficit is a sign of economic independence.

THE MOST IMPORTANT IMPACT: INFLATION

The independence of the Central Bank is affected by inflation. Therefore, while one increases, the other decreases. The independence level of a Central Bank is related to the inflation rate. Thus, more independent Central Banks mean lower inflation.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

Independence of the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey (CBT) can

be examined in the various periods. In the first period, pre-1970 period, there are opinions about how the Central Bank of a newly established country will be. Examining the goals of establishment of the Central Banks and the codes of other Central Banks, the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey established, and the goals were determined. It was decided to establish in 1930 by passing through the parliament. It has been noted that there is an independent structure and regulations have been made to minimize government intervention. The second period is the period between 1970 and 2001. In this

period, the structure of the CBRT has been re-evaluated and changes have occurred in terms of authority and duty. The most important of these, was the right to open market operations to regulate liquidity and money supply. In this period, there have been processes that negatively affected the independence. The Bank's policy of re-discount, advancing interest rates on a government-monitored basis has damaged its independence. When we look at the recent turn from 2001, the

'Black Wednesday' crisis, described as the biggest crisis of the Republican history in 2001, has been a milestone for both our country and the Central Bank. The independence of the Central Bank has been strengthened with legal statutes and it has been determined that the new duties will be providing and maintaining price stability. One of the most important developments in this period is that the Central Bank has been completely banned from giving credit to public institutions so that it has strengthened its independence. This

independence, of course, has also brought an accountability obligation². Now, the Central Bank has obtained its independent functions such as the Central Bank goal independence, instrument independence, political independence from 2001. Same as before, seniorage, closing the debts by printing money are not experiencing today. Nowadays, there is a transparent, independent Central Bank which is more systematic and progresses in the direction of policies.





Deniz Karan

Ireland Conflict

The Troubles

Tragedy of Belief

A) Root of the Conflict

At the turn of the century Britain was the foremost world power and the British Empire stretched over two-thirds of the globe. Despite its most troublesome colony had always been the one closest to it, Ireland. For seven hundred years, Britain's rule over Ireland had been resisted by attempts as rebellion and revolution. The power base of division in Ireland is major content for this text. This article examines what are the causes of conflict which are divided the land of Ireland. All historical researches about the

Ireland Conflict show that there were some major causes for this conflict in that regional, ethnic and economic key differences which affect the political attitudes on the ground. In addition to political situations, movements and attitudes of the people have always changed in this long period. This text supports each information with graphics and some numerical data. This topic is very important for not only Irish History but also the whole world history, The Irish experience of partition serves as a model for some countries which have similar conflictual process.

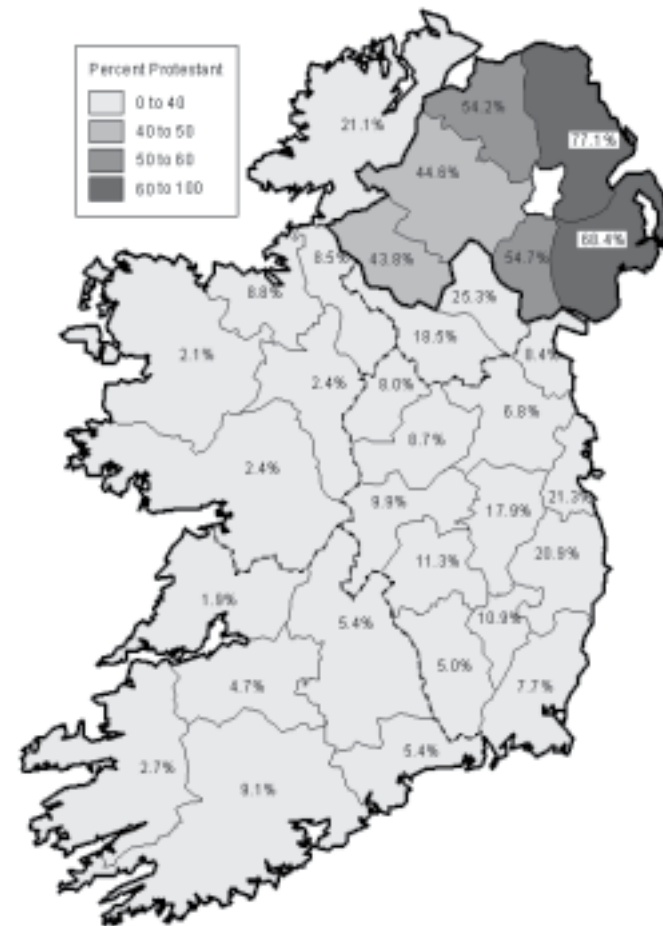


Figure 1: Distribution of Protestants by county, 1911

Unionist	Republican
Loyalist	Nationalist
Protestant	Catholic
Want to stay in the UK	Want to join the Republic of Ireland
UVF, UDR, LVF	IRA, INLA

The relationship between Irish community and British Empire had begun in the twelfth century with Norman Barons who quickly managed to conquer most of the country. They decided to manage the Ireland with colonization strategy. The imperial capital had a major role to play. Thousands of Scottish and English settler were move to Ireland's land confiscated from the Native Irish community that was the Catholic Gaelic community. This dangerous step was encountered two different communities. These new settlers were also Protestant, a feature that separated them from the Catholic Irish community. This was an important key point to the conflict and the most affective cause of separation. 'Consequently, religion in the concrete church forms that takes on in Ireland bears significant direct responsibility for social division and indirect responsibility for violence¹.

There were two sides in the Ireland. One of these was the Protestant loyalist side that was supported by British Commonwealth and the other side was the Catholic nationalist side that was believed Independent Irish Republic. Northern and Southern Ireland must be merged under the one national umbrella. These two ethnicities were divided by many more than religious facts in that there were

important economical differences between a rapidly industrializing Protestant North and more agrarian Catholic South. 'Inequality added an additional layer of grievance for Catholics; on many indicators of socio-economic disadvantages employment, educational and health care provision, Catholics experienced higher levels of need or disadvantage than Protestants.²

'Again, it can be seen instead to be the result of straightforward economic injustice and political inequality, such as the clever voting arrangements which kept local government under Protestant control, the continuing discrimination in jobs and the interiorization of the Northern Catholic community as a whole³.

The relationship between Irish community and British Empire had begun in the twelfth century with Norman Barons who quickly managed to conquer most of the country.

These important information shows that there was critical injustice on the economic zone. Protestant Community had more advantages than the Catholic Community and this situation was supported by Cromwell and his 'Cromwellian Plantation.' Creating of unfair socio-economic condition was another important cause for separation of Catholic and Protestant communities.

Why is this island so important?

Another important turning point to the Ireland case that why does the British

Empire want this land too much. The island had several advantages for the British Empire. First of all, Ireland's long-standing strategic importance for the Britain. Ireland constituted strategic asset which provide vital controlling over the Atlantic coast.

Another key substance of Ireland is that Ireland is central and ancient component of vast British Empire. Demonstration effects based on the relationship between Ireland and its masters had potentially very huge implications for other British colonies. Undeniable importance of Ireland is that industrial revolution caused raw material shortage in the England. Thus, the British Empire provided material needs from own colonies. Ireland was the most important growth for the British industry.

Armed Conflict

On the contrary side, despite the strong British effort, Irish nationalists never gave up the idea of independence and they were fight against the British rules and commonwealth. They gained some rights under the British throne but these rights irritated loyalist Protestant community who lived in Northern Ireland. This was nontrivial situation for two side of this conflict. This complex situation created very cruel blood feud between the Protestant and Catholic communities. 'Catholics were increasingly attracted to a programmed of autonomy (or even independence) for Ireland, while Protestants overwhelmingly supported maintenance of the union with Great Britain on which, they believed, their

¹John Fulton, The Tragedy Of Belief: division, politics and religion in Ireland (Oxford: Clarendon Press 1991), 2

²The CAIN (Conflict Archive on the Internet)-The University of Ulster, 'Northern Ireland: The background to the Peace process', John Darby, 2003, 2

³John Fulton, The Tragedy Of Belief: division, politics and religion in Ireland (Oxford: Clarendon Press 1991), 3

privileges depended.⁴

This political dissidence created clear division between a Unionist Party that was almost entirely Protestant and Nationalist Party which was also almost entirely Catholic. This situation reflected political zone. The Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRB) was formed in 1858 and was known popularly as 'the Fenians'. The Irish Volunteers founded in 1913 to defend the interests of Ireland. This movement organized very big rebellion in Dublin (Easter Rising in 1916) but The Easter Rising was quelled by British Troops. This movement created big impact on the whole nationalist community. Therefore, some radical politic movement gained force from this sparkle.

For instance, a new nationalist party which was Sein Fein ('We Ourselves' or 'Ourselves Alone') was able to make major gain among Nationalist voters and Sinn Fein reorganized Irish Volunteers as The Irish Republican Army (IRA) which changed the political climate and waged a guerrilla war in 1919-21. Sinn Fein was political party which was widely regarded as the political wing of the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA), though from at least the 1990s both organizations emphasized their separateness. Organized in Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland, Sinn Féin strives

for an end to the political partition of the island of Ireland, embodying an ideology that is variously characterized as nationalism and Republicanism. Sinn Féin advocates democratic socialism, but some observers question the accuracy of its frequent portrayal as a party of the radical left. The party has been led by Gerry Adams since 1983. On the other hand, Loyalist side created new paramilitary body, The Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF), against the IRA. Thus, these two groups started to attack each other, and the rate of violence rapidly increased in this period. Consequently, British government was handled the subject and they decided to meet with Nationalist side's delegates. Following protracted political negotiations, the shape of New Ireland was laid out in The British legislation (The Government of Ireland Act). They separated Ireland and they created two autonomy parts. One part included six northern counties which had largest Protestant population and other part included twenty-six counties which had largest Catholic community. The new state of Northern Ireland had an in-built Protestant majority (approximately 65 per cent Protestant

UVF against the IRA. Thus, these two groups started to attack each other, and the rate of violence rapidly increased in this period.

and 35 per cent Catholic) and they had parliament, consider autonomy within the United Kingdom.

After the short term of peaceful period, the IRA had started its campaign of violence against the British army in 1972. In this period of time, Northern Ireland was governing from London. The protagonists were British State and British Army; Republican paramilitaries (mainly the IRA-Irish Republican Army and INLA-Irish National Liberation Army) and Loyalist paramilitaries (mainly UDA- the Ulster Defense Association and UVF- Ulster Volunteer Forces)

The pattern of violence changed throughout what were called The Troubles. Above all the Troubles were human crisis with thousands of individual, family and community tragedies. Between 1974 and 1994, the period of ceasefire, there were several attempts to real peace between radical groups and the British government. In 1990, the Northern Ireland Secretary of State, Peter Brooke, organized secret meeting with the IRA representatives. 15 December 1993 the British and Irish governments published the Downing Street Declaration and this

declaration emphasizes the interest in that exercise their right of self-determination on basis of consent freely and concurrently was given to North and South, if that is their wish.

After this important movement, 31 August 1994 the IRA declared 'a complete cessation of military operations'

Political Solution- Desired Peace

Consequently, In May 1997 the British Labour Party leader Tony Blair took power with massive parliamentary majority in England and he quickly started to manage peace process. He met with Gerry Adams who was Sein Fein leader and supposedly old member of the IRA. They decided that violence led to exclusion, demonization and lack of legitimacy. The long period was battered all sides of this conflict.

They signed The Good Friday Agreement in April 1998. It had five main constitutional provisions. Firstly, Northern Ireland constitutional status was to be in hand of its citizens. Second, if the people of Ireland wanted a United Ireland, they could have one by voting for it. Third, Northern Ireland's current constitutional position would be remaining within the United Kingdom. Fourth, Northern Ireland's citizens would have to right to identify themselves and be accepted as Irish or British or both.

Fifth, The Irish state would drop its territorial claim on Northern Ireland and instead define the Irish nation in terms of people rather than land. This agreement was guaranteed some rights for both Nationalist Catholic Irish community and Loyalist Protestant Irish community.

All in all, history of Ireland shows that different communities which lived in the same country reflected different attitudes about the freedom of their communities. For illustrate, the land of Ireland included two divided community: Nationalist Catholic

history of Ireland shows that different communities which lived in the same country reflected different attitudes about the freedom of their communities.

community on the one side, and Loyalist Protestant community which supported The British Commonwealth on the other side. This totally different background which came from separated ethnic groups effected whole political life in the Ireland. Thus, problematic political zone was triggered by some radical groups

and wrong policy decisions. This was important turning point for Ireland history, rate of violence was intensified by this catastrophic atmosphere.

Consequently, Good Friday Agreement solved problems on the ground and this agreement guaranteed some rights for Catholic and Protestant communities. In addition, the British government's peace-keeping operations had important role for solving these problems. This efforts set an example for whole world countries which was lived some ethnic and religious problems. Especially, today we encounter with same problematic process, which is shown similarities with Troubles. Although sides and names of the conflicts have changed, scenarios have always same. Tragically, some governments did not take lessons from this historical process. Different from the past, results of this type conflictual process could be more catastrophic, so states must be carefully about their policy producing processes.



Elif Bakar

EUROPEAN UNION AND CYPRUS PROBLEM

We are talking about a problem that has existed for many years, but it is not visible. Think of it as an undesirable problem for a long time, and now think again, it is such a big problem that enough to isolate the public. Really, what is the point of this problem? Or what kind of political problem can affect the public so much?



The problem of Cyprus, it has an important place in many respects. This problem is one of the major problems of international relations. Naturally it has been politically evaluated according to some sources but according to other sources the problem is juristical. Cyprus has great importance due to its position. Naturally there are lots of reasons of its importance, so interests vary from country to country. This is due to the foreign policy strategy of international relations based on the interests of each country with fixed norms. How this state established is not discussed in here, but everyone should know that it has not been easy. Due to the disagreements between the Turks and the Greeks, they were divided into two with the 'green line' border. But this solution did not solve the problem between Turks and Greeks in various parts of the island. The attack on the Turks began and the Turkey applied to the United Nations Security Council. However, the peace initiatives of the UN did not provide

a lasting solution. New period started in the island after Turkey intervention in the island. Turkey were brought migrants to close the labour force shortage. This movement changed the population structure, Greeks reacted against this movement and they formed a federal structure. The Turkish side wanted a bilateral federation and they did not want to be under Greek control, in response to this the Greeks claimed that the Turks had no self-determination rights.



As a reaction against the establishment of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, The UN suggested that the Greek Cypriots have sovereignty and control over the entire island, and that the Turkish troops should be withdrawn. This decision was rejected by Turkey and Turkey has argued that Turkish Cypriots have the right to self-determination. At the same time, Cyprus has also received negative reactions from the international community. The first positive response

came from Turkey. On the same day Turkey declared recognition to Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

In 1990, the number of sides increased about the problem of Cyprus. The people who live in Cyprus from Greece and Greeks could not achieve their goals. On top of that, they applied for membership in the European Union. This membership application was accepted by the EU even though it was contrary to some treaties. Thus, the EU has become a party to the Cyprus problem, the EU continued to work and presented the 'ideas array' proposal. This proposal should have been based on political equality, but some decisions were ignored while some rules were not, despite Turks did not approve, the EU has approved to a new map which is designed by Gali. However, this and many plans which are not written in here have failed again.

It is seen that the EU has become a side on the island, and it wishes for Greek Cypriot side to participate on the EU.

Cyprus is strategically important for the EU because it is so close to Turkey, Egypt, Syria, Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Israel. If the EU takes the Cyprus, it could be chance to scat. As it can be seen that the EU does not interest in problem, it only cares about its interests. This is unchangeable rule for international relations.

Furthermore, EU's position on the world has strengthened when the EU announces the side of Greeks as a candidate country. The arguments of Turkish side against such steps are whether it is applicable or not in international law. According to some studies, it is not suitable. The thesis of Cyprus is that the application for EU membership is in accordance with international law. According to other sides of the studies, it is suitable. As it can be seen, there are two sides and they always conflict with each other.



Urban Transformation and Its Problems in Turkey



In today's Turkey, cities are being transformed by reasons such as wars, disasters, industrialization, immigration etc. which are specific to the urban development process.

Areas that are subject to urban transformation are old central business areas and they have lost their attractiveness, urban conservation areas, unhealthy and illegal structures in the city. Urban transformation can also be caused by natural disasters. In our country, the issue of urban transformation has become one of the most talked-about and debated topics in recent years. Urban transformation projects have begun to be implemented for variety of purposes, including reduction of disaster risks and transformation of slum areas. In this respect, the TOKI and the Metropolitan Municipalities have the main role in these projects. In Turkey, cities are faced with problems arising from various causes such as excessive population accumulation, natural disasters and wrong location decisions. Each of these problems is the factor that creates the need for urban transformation for our country. In this process, new centres emerged, the developmental

directions of the cities changed, multiplex buildings were constructed in green areas and agricultural lands as residential areas and city centres became more crowded and valuable.



Of course, while the city is being changed with great speed, local communities are also affected by this process. Ongoing urban transformation practices in our country had led to major deformation on society. Following this manner, the issue of being displaced brought new sheltering problems. In particular, these studies are seen in areas where certain social subgroups co-exist. These people have difficulties in adapting to new lifestyles and cultures and establishing new social relations with local residents in which they



Ece Deniz Budak

live. Locals living in those areas also faced difficulties in adapting to this new social layer. Unfortunately, the urban transformation projects in our country caused poverty and created a disconnected segment of people from the rest of society. These segments are not using enough of these urban rights and problems are growing. Regrettably, the authorities have not been able to develop corrective policies. In summary, social and spatial polarization makes the separation more and more clear. This dissociation spreads poverty and urban depressions into different regions. In addition, the concept of urban transformation, which we look at use and application is far from its true meaning and purpose, as it is only used with the charm of being new. What is important in the transformation of cities, how this transformation is to be guided and how to achieve the most successful solution?

Of course, if we look at it from the other side, urban transformation can be an effective tool to ensure the efficient transformation of cities' existing resources, infrastructure, and investments, and the continual transformation process they are in, and ultimately control the development of cities in the context of long-term plans. Urban transformation can be benefited from the transformation of cities that have many problems especially natural disaster risks like Turkey safer and more liveable. However, the first thing to do is understanding of the concept and some deficiencies in the legislation need to be overcome.



Can Abanoz

Soğuk Savaş V2



Soğuk Savaş'ın 1991 yılında Sovyetlerin çöküşü ile bitip bitmediğini akademik dünya tartışa dursun, bugün hala ABD öncülüğünde NATO – Rusya mücadelesi tüm hızıyla sürmekte ve Obama yönetiminden beri ABD ve müttefikleri Doğu Avrupa'da Rusya sınırına yakın ülkelerde askeri malzeme sevkiyatı ve tatbikatlarına devam etmektedir. Rusya ise buna karşı aynı şiddette kendi sınırları içerisinde önlem almakta ve sık sık hava sahası sınırlarında it dalaşı etkinliği göstermektedir. Rusya'nın 2008'de Gürcistan'a, 2014 yılında Ukrayna'ya operasyon düzenlemesi, daha sonrasında da Kırım bölgesini işgal etmesi iki ülkenin de ABD taraftarı politikalarına ve NATO'ya üye olma girişimlerine karşı ağır bir darbe olmuştur. Hatta 2008 yılında Gürcistan'ın Güney Osetya Bölgesi'ni işgal ettiğinde, Rus birliklerinin ateşkes antlaşmasını imzalandıktan sonra çekilirken, yanlarında Gürcistan ordusu ile ABD ordusunun ortak tatbikatı sonrası ABD'ye geri gönderilmek üzere Poti Limanı'nda bulunan 5 Humvee çipi ve ABD Deniz Piyadelerine ait malzemeyi de götürmesi açıkça ABD'yi hedef alan bir gövde gösterisi olmuştur. 2014 yılında Ukrayna'da Timoşenko yönetiminin Gürcistan gibi NATO'ya giriş hazırlıkları sırasında aldıkları Rus darbesi de Rusya'nın yakın sınırlarında ABD ve NATO gücüne ait yeni unsurları kesinlikle istemediğinin en büyük göstergesi sayılabilir. Ancak NATO üzerinden yaşanan ABD-Rusya gerginliği, Irak ve Suriye topraklarını işgal etmiş IŞİD güçlerine karşı ortak harekete geçiş zorunluluğu ile Doğu Avrupa'daki gerginliği bir ikileme doğru sürüklemiştir.

Arap Baharı sonrası bölgede başlayan iç karışıklığın büyüyerek tüm dünya üzerinde tehdit oluşturması sonrasında, 2014 yılında, ABD hava kuvvetlerini ve bölgedeki unsurları eğitim amaçlı bir kısım askeri personelini Irak'a göndermiştir. Bir yıl sonra, Suriye'nin yardım daveti üzerine, 2015 Eylülünde Rusya da ABD ile aynı şartlarda hava kuvvetleri ve askeri personelini bölgeye göndermiştir. Rusya ayrıca elindeki tek uçak gemisi filosunu da Akdeniz'de Şam limanına konuşlandırmıştır. Bölgesel muhaliflere ve IŞİD karşıtı gruplara yapılan askeri desteklerle beraber Aralık 2017 itibari ile IŞİD'in askeri varlığı tarafların açıklamalarına göre sonlanmıştır.

Politik hamle olarak da ABD ve Rusya'nın öncelikli katılımıyla Astana, Cenevre Görüşmeleri ve sonrasında Soçi Görüşmeleriyle bölgenin gelecekteki yapısı şekillendirilirken, görüşmelerde Rusya'nın ağırlığı söz konusu olmuş ve ABD'nin Ortadoğu dış politikasında kısmen çekimser kalmasına yol açmıştır. Birleşmiş Milletler Güvenlik Konseyi'nde, ABD'nin Suriye üzerine dayatmaya çalıştığı her yaptırım Rusya tarafından veto edilmiş, ABD'nin elini kolunu bağlayarak Esad rejimine hareket serbestisi yaratmıştır.

Türkiye Bu Çatışmanın Neresinde?

1952'den beri NATO üyesi olan Türkiye, taraflar arasında zaman zaman gelgitli ilişkiler içerisinde olmuş, hatta dönem dönem kendi dış politikasında güç dengesi sağlamak namına bir tarafı diğer tarafın politikalarına karşı kullanmıştır. Buna en yakın örnek 1974 Kıbrıs Barış Harekâtı Dönemi'nde ABD'nin harekâtı engelleyici tavırlarına karşılık, Sovyet Rusya ile geliştirilen ilişkilerdir. Ancak 1878 Osmanlı-Rus Savaşı'nda Osmanlı'nın ağır mağlubiyetinin toplumsal belleğe kazınması sonucu, Türk kamuoyu Rusya'ya, sonrasında da Sovyetler Birliği'ne karşı önyargılı kılınmış, 1960 sonrası Türkiye içinde yükselen sol akım ile anti-Amerikancılık da ülke içinde çeşitli çatışmalara neden olmuştur. 1991 sonrası Sovyetler Birliği dağıldıktan sonra Yeltsin yönetimi ile birlikte, Türkiye-Rusya ilişkilerinde yeni bir sayfa açılmış, taraflar arasındaki ticari ve ekonomik bağ güçlenmiştir. 11 Eylül sonrasında, ABD'nin Afganistan'ı işgalinde ABD ile aynı çizgide olan Rusya'nın, ABD ve koalisyon güçlerinin Irak'a olan müdahalesine karşı tepki göstermesi ancak 12 yıl sonrasındaki Suriye örneğindeki gibi askeri varlık gösterememesi Rusya'nın tepkilerini limitli bırakmıştır. 2001 Afganistan Savaşı'nda ABD ile aynı çizgide hareket eden Türkiye, 2003 yılında TBMM'nin Amerikan askerlerinin Türkiye üzerinden Irak'ı işgalini içeren tezkereyi kabul etmemesi ABD tarafından ciddi hayal kırıklığı olarak karşılanmıştır. Arap Baharı döneminde ve sonrasında Rusya ile Suriye

konusunda yol ayrımına düşmüştür. Türkiye'nin 2000 sonrası komşularıyla ilişkilerini normleştirme politikasının en önemli olaylarından biri olan Suriye ile yakınlaşma, 2011 sonrasında tam tersi istikamette yol almış, Türkiye açık olarak Esad muhaliflerini desteklemiştir. 2015 yılından itibaren bölgede Rusya'nın varlığı Türkiye'nin Esad muhaliflerini desteklemesinde kısıtlamaya neden olmuş, aynı yıl içinde gerçekleşen Kilis sınır hattında Rusya'nın savaş uçağının Türkiye sınırını ihlal ettiği gerekçesi ile Türkiye tarafından vurulması sonrasında iki taraf da birbirinden farklı radar izleri göstermiştir. Ancak tarafsız bir gözlemlerle Rusya'nın sınırı geçip geçmediği kanıtlanamamıştır. Bu olayın diplomatik teamüller çerçevesinde çözüme ulaşması sonrası Türkiye'nin Rusya ile ilişkileri normalleşmiş hatta Türkiye Rusya'nın Suriye politikasında önemli aktörleri arasında yerini almıştır. Sonradan gerçekleştirilen müzakerelere ve görüşmelere Türkiye de davet edilmiş, bölgenin kaderinde söz sahibi olmuştur. Bu dönemde ABD, Irak üzerinden IŞİD'e karşı operasyonlarını sürdürürken politik çözümlerde Rusya'nın tezlerine karşılık çekimser kalmasının sonucunda Rusya'nın bölgede ciddi söz sahibi olması George W. Bush döneminden bu yana ABD'nin Ortadoğu politikasındaki en çekimser dönem olarak gözlenebilir. Bu çekimserlik Türkiye'nin Rusya'ya yakın bir çizgide yer almasındaki etkenlerden birisi sayılabilir. Astana ve en son Soçi görüşmelerindeki duruş da bu çizginin varlığını kanıtlamıştır. Her ne kadar Türkiye resmî

açıklamalarda Esad'ın meşruiyetini kabul etmese de Astana ve Soçi görüşmelerinde bölgedeki siyasi geçişin Esad olmadan olamayacağını kabul etmiştir. Aralık 2017 itibari ile geçiş sonrası için düşünülen alternatif isimler tartışılmakta olup henüz resmi olarak bir aday gösterilmemiştir.

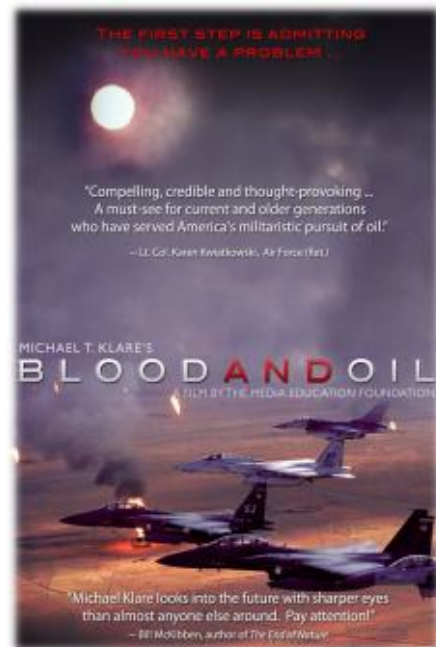
Tüm bu tabloya bakarak Mevcut durumda Rusya bölgedeki askerlerini çekeceğini açıklamış olsa da 2018 yılında Suriye konusunun taraflar açısından sıcak gündem olmaya devam edeceğini söyleyebiliriz.

Bahar Temir



KLARE'S BLOOD AND OIL

The masterpiece of Professor Michael Klare who is the professor at Peace and World Security Studies in Five College, Blood and Oil argues mainly the reasons and consequences of American interventions in Middle East. Klare studies on security issues, the US defense policies, and arms trade.



Blood and Oil illustrates his works on those areas. Not only as a book, Blood and Oil as documentary based on the book and Klare's studies also grab the attentions of millions of people in the world. Since Blood and Oil depicts the historical stages and realities behind the American interests in the Middle

East, it encourages the people to think and question the current uneven and unstable structure of Middle East. Not only American foreign and defense policy in the Middle East but also the US energy policy based on petroleum or oil is discussed in both documentary and the book.

"Our military policy and our energy policy have become intertwined. They have become one and the same... And if we continue to rely on military force to solve our resource needs, we're in for a very bloody and dangerous and painful century indeed."

Michael Klare



As Klare points out, American invasion of Iraq still raises the question which questions the real intention of the invasion. Blood and Oil serves as an answer for all that kind of questions. It deals with the historical development of American and Saudi Arabian "friendship and alliance". As Klare points out, this long term and stable alliance began with President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Saudi King Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud on Valentine's Day, 1945, at USS Quincy in Egypt's Great Bitter Lake. From that time, American-Saudi relations are the determinant for the fate of region which can be seen even today from the Qatar crisis to the current Jerusalem crisis.

With this "secret" or "unofficial" first agreement between Roosevelt and Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud, Roosevelt became the first president who wanted to secure American access to the oil reserves since from their industry to their economy, they are heavily depend on the oil.



So, Klare states that beginning with Roosevelt, almost every US president has to have good relations and has to engage this alliance with Saudi Arabia, although Saudi Arabia is not a proper ally for the defender of all democratic and Western values.

It is clear that from Truman to the Carter doctrines directly or indirectly, there is special interest and there is special response against a possible attack from outside forces to the Gulf region. So, historical records validate Klare's theories and ideas. According to Klare, the establishment of Central Command in Middle East in 1983 is also directly related with oil resources in the region. Blood and Oil illustrates his works on those areas. Not only as a book, Blood and Oil as documentary based on the book and Klare's studies also grab the attentions of millions of people in the world. Since Blood and Oil depicts the historical stages and realities behind the American interests in the Middle East, it encourages the people to think and question the current uneven and unstable structure

of the entire Middle East, take control of a great portion of the world's energy supplies, directly threaten America's friends throughout the region..."

Klare discusses that US citizens do not want to sacrifice their lives in those distant territories. And he points that potential American control of oil resources in Middle East, Caspian Sea and Africa, attracts the attentions of other powerful states such as China and Russia. So, American interests and policies paved the way for new potential

crisis and rivalries between Russia, China and United States. Since China's peaceful rise and Russia's domination in Caspian Sea and Central Asia alert the US.

of Middle East. Not only American foreign and defense policy in the Middle East but also the US energy policy based on petroleum or oil is discussed in both documentary and the book.

With Saddam Hussein left in power at the end of the Gulf War, Klare explains, President Bush decided the United States would need to keep a significant number of American troops in Saudi Arabia to effectively prevent Hussein from further regional aggression. The presence of this American military personnel enraged many religiously conservative Saudis, including Osama bin Laden. Then Osama bin Laden became a ruthless enemy that America faced with.

As Dick Cheney stated that

"Armed with an arsenal of these weapons of terror and seated atop ten percent of the world's oil reserves, Saddam Hussein could then be expected to seek domination

Klare concludes his book and the documentary with his wish that the US will revise its energy, military and foreign policies over the oil rich regions especially over the Middle East. He warns us that the current policies of the US endanger the future of US citizens and the country itself. If the US continues its current policies on oil, it will face with dangerous competition with China and Russia, and this will risk not only for the future of the US but also the whole world. Imagine the catastrophe bigger and more dangerous than Cold War or any other contemporary wars.

From Bad to Worse

Berkay Bulut



Yemen has been a battleground in the history, it is a land that is fought by diverse actors over the years.

After decades of the Ottoman rule, Yemen was dominated by the Britain. Throughout the years, colonization attempts of Britain had failed, as northern and southern parts of Yemen declared their independence through the end of 1960s and divided two neighboring states. This division had included several wars between the two states at the time. The status of human rights and the living conditions of people in Yemen have never been at the same level with the other Arab states¹. Human rights are connatural rights for all human beings. The principle of non-discrimination is the cornerstone of human rights. All human beings are born equal and they must be guaranteed the same rights and freedoms without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. According to Human Development Index of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Yemen was placed as low as 154th place from a total of 187 countries in 2016, under the category of 'Low Human Development'². Yemen

had been, and still is, the poorest country of the Arab world; with half of its citizens, like 23 million, trying to survive for 2 dollars less a day³. Houthis become a threat against stable period in the region after the recognition of the new president. After two years in power, Mr. Hadi and representatives from different parts of the country decided on dividing Yemen into a federation of six autonomous regions, which was not in observance with the requests of the Houthis⁴. As a result, the sect took control over the capital city Sana'a, along with other regions that they had already possessed, and arranged a coup d'état to the government of Mr. Hadi. Since 2015, Yemen has been a battleground with Houthis on one side and the coalition

forces led by Saudi Arabia, who have been constantly bombing Sana'a from the beginning of the clashes⁵.

I. Human Rights Violations Resulting from the War

A) Saudi Arabian Involvement

Two months after the Houthis took control of the capital city Sana'a, a coalition of ten countries, including the member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council except Oman, started a military operation under the leadership of Saudi Arabia⁶. Since then, bombing from air and rocket missiles from ground become stronger and they have been intermissionless exchanged by the battling sides. This brutal attitude of the coalition and Riyadh must stop immediately. Saudi Arabia has been strongly criticized by the international community on the counts of its contravention of war regulations and humanitarian laws related the selection of bombing targets. According to Human Rights Watch there



¹<https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2011/country-chapters/yemen>

²<http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/trends>

³<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2011/jan/27/yemen-protests-president>

⁴<https://www.transparency.org/cpi2010/results>

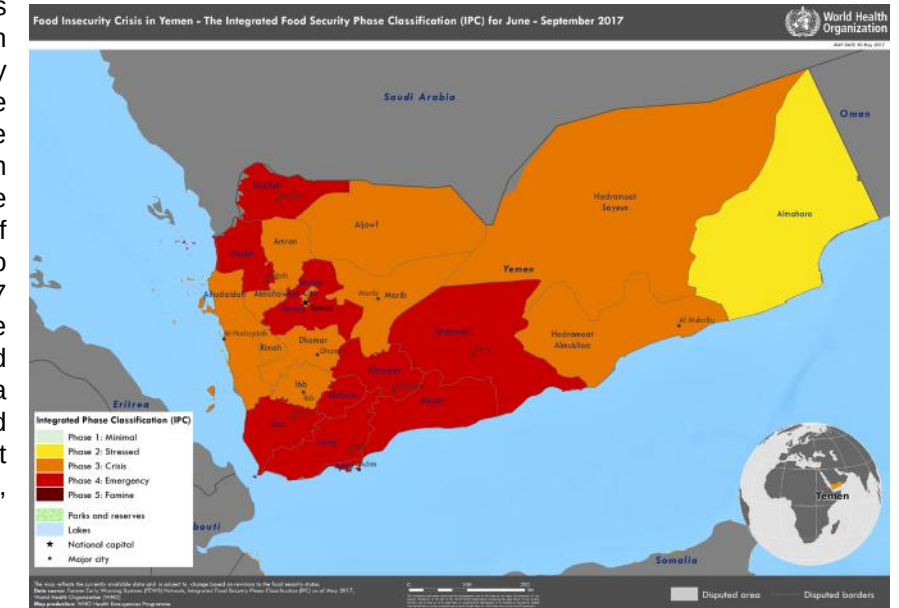
⁵<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2011/jan/27/yemen-protests-president-saleh>

⁶<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/mar/26/gulf-states-yemen-ground-offensive-to-halt-houthi-rebel-advance>

have been at least 81 cases documented about Saudi warplanes bombed public utilities such as hospitals, schools, and houses since the beginning of the intervention⁷.

B) Naval and Air Blockade in Yemen

Saudi Arabia is also held responsible for the effective embargo of any aid coming to the country since the beginning of the intervention⁸. The ships from various countries carrying humanitarian aid for the Yemenis are denied entry by the Saudi warships. Besides, statistics show that before the civil war, Yemen imports 95% of the food, so it is dependent on the outside and Saudi embargo directly shows the humanitarian crisis within the borders of Yemen. 28 million people continue to starve to death or die from diseases generated from unwholesome environments by the reason of lack of access to vital materials⁹. According to the World Food Programme (WFP), 17 million people in Yemen do not have enough food¹⁰. Approximately one third of the Yemeni families skip meals on a daily basis to be able to preserve food for the upcoming days and their repast mostly does not include vegetables, meat, or dairy products¹¹.



C) Detention of Journalists

Houthis have been tracking and arresting any activist group, such as other political clashes in the world, who are linked to international organizations or coalition forces. People who are identified as enemies of the state or who hold dissenting opinions are detained and punished according to the principles set by the Houthis, bypassing the constitution and legal framework. No other political party or ideology is welcomed, and journalists and activists face invariable oppression from the administration preventing them from communicating with outside world¹². This attitude, obstructing or detaining journalists in the region, is the biggest factor of Yemen war as called as the forgotten war.

To sum up, this battle in Yemen has mostly effect on civilians. Bombs have not been stopped since the beginning of the war; lack of food, and presence of multi-diseases, more than 70 percent of the nations are dependent on different forms of humanitarian assistance.

⁷<https://www.hrw.org/news/2017/07/11/yemen-suffering-hands-saudi-arabia-and-uk-profiting>

⁸<https://www.hrw.org/news/2016/04/07/yemen-us-bombs-used-deadliest-market-strike>

⁹<https://www.reuters.com/investigates/special-report/yemen-saudi-blockade>

¹⁰<http://www1.wfp.org/yemen-emergency>

¹¹<https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2016/oct/06/we-saw-how-yemen-children-slowly-starving-to-death-krishnan-guru-murthy>

¹²<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/aug/30/yemen-activist-hisham-al-omeisy-detained-sanaa-houthi-rebels>

A COLLUSION IN RAQQA

Özge Asılsamancı



Raqqa, also called ar-Raqqa, is a city in Syria located on the northeast bank of the Euphrates River. It is the sixth largest city in Syria. As it is well known, lots of IS militants are living there. Some militants take along their family. Recently, an incident took place about militants and their families. **A secret deal which allows to escape hundreds of IS militants and their families has uncovered.**



250 militants were evacuated.

Some of them were spread in Syria and some of them went to Turkey. 250 IS militants who are evacuated take part in among 4000 people that creating separation from the city by hundreds of vehicles convoy and lots of IS militant's families before Raqqa was seized by the US assisted militias. Besides, there were lots of foreign fighters apart from militants. Then, 10 lorries which are loaded with weapon and ammunition checked out from Raqqa. One of those was who drives these lorries called **Abu Fawzi thought it was going to be just another job.** He drives an 18-wheeler across some of the most dangerous territory in northern Syria. Bombed-out bridges, deep desert sand, even government forces and so-called Islamic State fighters do not stand in the way of a delivery. However, this time his load was to be **human cargo.** The Syrian Democratic Forces, an alliance of Kurdish and Arab fighters opposed to IS, wanted him to lead a convoy that would take hundreds of families displaced by fighting from the town of Tabqa on the Euphrates river to a camp further north. The job would

take six hours, maximum or at least that is what he was told but when he and his fellow drivers assembled their convoy early on 12 October, they realized that they had been lied. [http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/resources/idt-sh/raqqas_dirty_secret] Even, driver Abu Fawzi and his friends are given the promise of paying thousands of dollars for this operation which is required to keep secret. **Driver Abu Fawzi explained like this;**

"We were scared from the moment we entered Raqqa. We were supposed to go in with the SDF, but we went alone. As soon as we entered, we saw IS fighters with their weapons and suicide belts on. They booby-trapped our trucks. If something were to go wrong in the deal, they would bomb the entire convoy. Even their children and women had suicide belts on."

What was the goal of this operation? Putting an end to conflicts and preventing to lose more Arab and Kurdish lives against the IS were the goals of this operation. However, at the same time, hundreds of IS militants were allowed to escape from the city.

Another driver said that "There was a huge number of foreigners: France, Turkey, Azerbaijan, Pakistan, Yemen, Saudi, China, Tunisia, Egypt..." Following the searches, a confession came from the anti-IS coalition in the US pioneer. 250 IS militants were allowed to leave Raqqa, with 3.500 of their family members. Coalition's spokesman Col Ryan Dillon says that,

"We didn't want anyone to leave. But this goes to the heart of our strategy, 'by with and through' local leaders on the ground. It comes down to Syrians – they are the ones fighting and dying, they get to make the decisions regarding operations."

"This week alone, I personally oversaw the smuggling of 20 families." said a human smuggler who are called as Imad. He received \$600 per person and a minimum of \$1.500 for a family. In addition, human smugglers have difficulty in smuggling because of the increasing numbers of the border controls of Turkey. A smuggler said that "In some regions we used stairs, in some regions we crossed over into river, in some regions we crossed the mountains. It was a very miserable situation."

NOT MEASUREMENTS BUT VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN!

Selen Ceylan



In the beauty contest held in Peru, the competitors asked for body measurements questioned the tradition by using the statistics of violence against women.



"I represent the Callaomy district and according to my measurements, 3,144 women have been victims of human trafficking since 2014," said Romina Lozano, Miss Peru winner.

Camille Canicoba Llaro, representing Lima gave her measurements as "2,202 cases of murdered women reported in the last nine years in my country."

"My name is Melina Machuca, I represent the department of Cajamarca, and my measurements are: More than 80 percent of women in my city suffer from violence".



One talked about children who die from sexual abuse and another said the fact that 70 percent of women have been victims due to the attacks on Peru's streets.

This year's competition in Peru was chosen as a place to stand up for women's rights and speak out against femicide. The contestants instead of telling their measurements to judges and viewers, were against the tradition and told the frightening statics on violence against women.



More than 50 percent of Peruvian women experience severe domestic violence in the lifetime according to the U.N. Additionally, the killings of women have become so countless in Latin America. Even newspapers refer to them as femicide.

"My name is Karen Cueto," she began. "And my measurements are 82 feminicides and 156 attempts so far this year."

"My measurements are: the 65 per cent of university women who are assaulted by their partners," added Belgica Guerra.

At the end of the competition, the participants discussed how best to fight against women's murders.

Jessica Newton BuzzFeed speaking to News, who organized Miss Peru 2017, she said, "Anyone who does not condemn (violence against women) and does nothing to stop takes part in crime". Newton criticized the arguments linking clothing and sexual aggression, saying, "Women can go out naked, naked if they want to, it's personal decision, I can wear out with a bathing suit or a night dress and go out, I have lost something from my respect in both cases."

Ceren Güler



From a Simple Hashtag to a Serious Problem

Just a hashtag which encourages women to speak up about their sexual harassments is sweeping the whole world!

Have you met with the 'silence breakers'?

They are known as the 'voices that launched a movement'. They, who are representing people started a worldwide debate over sexual harassment, are chosen as person of the year by Time. Everything started from just a 'simple' hashtag, and turned into an 'important' movement.



What does the "Me Too" hashtag mean?

#MeToo

Women from all over the world shared their story of being sexually harassed on Twitter with this hashtag. Their aim was to show the magnitude of sexual assault. Nearly one million women tweeted by using 'Me Too', which means so far there are one million stories of sexual assault.

How did it start?

The main incident was an expose about the countless accusations against Harvey Weinstein who is a Hollywood producer. However, the movement on social media was a result of calling for action by the actor Alyssa Milano who is among the Weinstein's severest criticism. She tweeted:



Within a few days, people started to share their harassment stories on social media with using this hashtag. There were many celebrities who were sexually harassed and shared their stories on their social media accounts. For example, Lady Gaga was one of thousands of people who tweeted using #MeToo. In that list we have women from politicians to the stars.



It is not limited with #MeToo, the French use #balancetonporc, the Spanish #YoTambien, and Arab countries use hashtags #نامك.ان.أو and #اضري.ان.أو#. Furthermore, thanks to this movement men started to use some hashtags like #IDidThat and #HowIWillChange by which they have admitted their inappropriate behaviours.

What did we learn from this hashtag?

This hashtag showed us that been harassed is not something related to gender, religion or social position. It is not only related with the accusations of some specific guy. We have these guys all over the world.

We saw 'the magnitude of the problem.' The adjectives in front of the word 'woman' are not important in these stories because we are talking about a common problem which is shared by all women. This is not happening to them because of their personal characteristics.

It showed us that these women are not that much remote to us. Our sisters,

best friends, co-workers, neighbours came across with this and they are continuing to come across. It helped us to notice the importance of the problem.

What should we do?

First of all, we should not make it normalize. This hashtag showed us 'even Lady Gaga' might be sexually harassed. We should not turn it into 'It is normal, even Lady Gaga can encounter with such a problem.' It shows that it is a common problem shared by all women. It shows us that all women suffer from this which is not deserved by any of them.

Secondly, to be exposed to sexual harassment is not something to be ashamed of. People who do sexual harassment should be ashamed of what they do, not the survivors. Sharing the stories of sexual harassment should encourage the ones who are exposed to it. Terry Reintke who is a Green Party MEP from Germany and among the ones who told the story of sexual harassment said from the parliament floor that "I think it's about

time that we say that we should not be ashamed, but that the perpetrators



should be ashamed."

Last but not least, they should not be scared of the men who are doing this to them. Women should not hide the identities of these men. Yet nearly all women who report that male perpetrators of such abuse usually go unpunished (!)





ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: Should We Feel Fear or Hope?

Translated by: Yağmur TAŞDEMİR

As technology, one of the focal points of our life, evolves, we have the idea of "doing more with less" and we have come to benefit from developing technology in almost every field.

It seems that in the next 50 years, there will be more changes than the changes in the past 1000 years. The most stimulating factor of the changes will be "artificial intelligence".

Well, what is this artificial intelligence?

Artificial intelligence is a science that deals with ensuring that machines produce solutions to complex problems like humans. For example; search engines we use, Apple's virtual assistant application Siri or navigation are the simplest reflections of artificial intelligence. As another example, gigantic technology companies like Google, Tesla, IBM, and Microsoft spend billions of dollars to develop artificial intelligence systems.

After all these given information, we all come to the same question: "Is it worth this?"



In the recent history, the two remarkable events are in fact the answers to the question.

Firstly, on May 11, 1997, chess computer Deep Blue beat the world's best chess player Garry Kasparov. During the match, Deep Blue could make 60 billion moves in just 3 minutes and 200 million transactions in a second.

Besides, in May 2017 in China, 2500-year-old strategy game Go, AlphaGo software was developed by Google's artificial intelligence company DeepMind, beat Chinese champion player Ke Jie. When we evaluate these two events together, it is obvious that artificial intelligence is approaching human intelligence in an eerily. This, in fact, brings together various horror scenarios that we all know and are subject to science-fiction films.

A few months ago, engineers in the Facebook Artificial Intelligence Research Laboratory (FAIR) were encountered in real life with one of these scenarios. Facebook's artificial intelligence units developed



chat-bots named Alice and Bob to take advantage of this advancing technology, especially in marketing.

It requires that these two chat-bots learn to buy and sell books and collectibles, value the goods, and then exchange these items. However, when the two chat-bots trained in these areas left the people on the side and started to make contact with each other in an incomprehensible way, the

engineers could not find a solution other than to shut down the system.

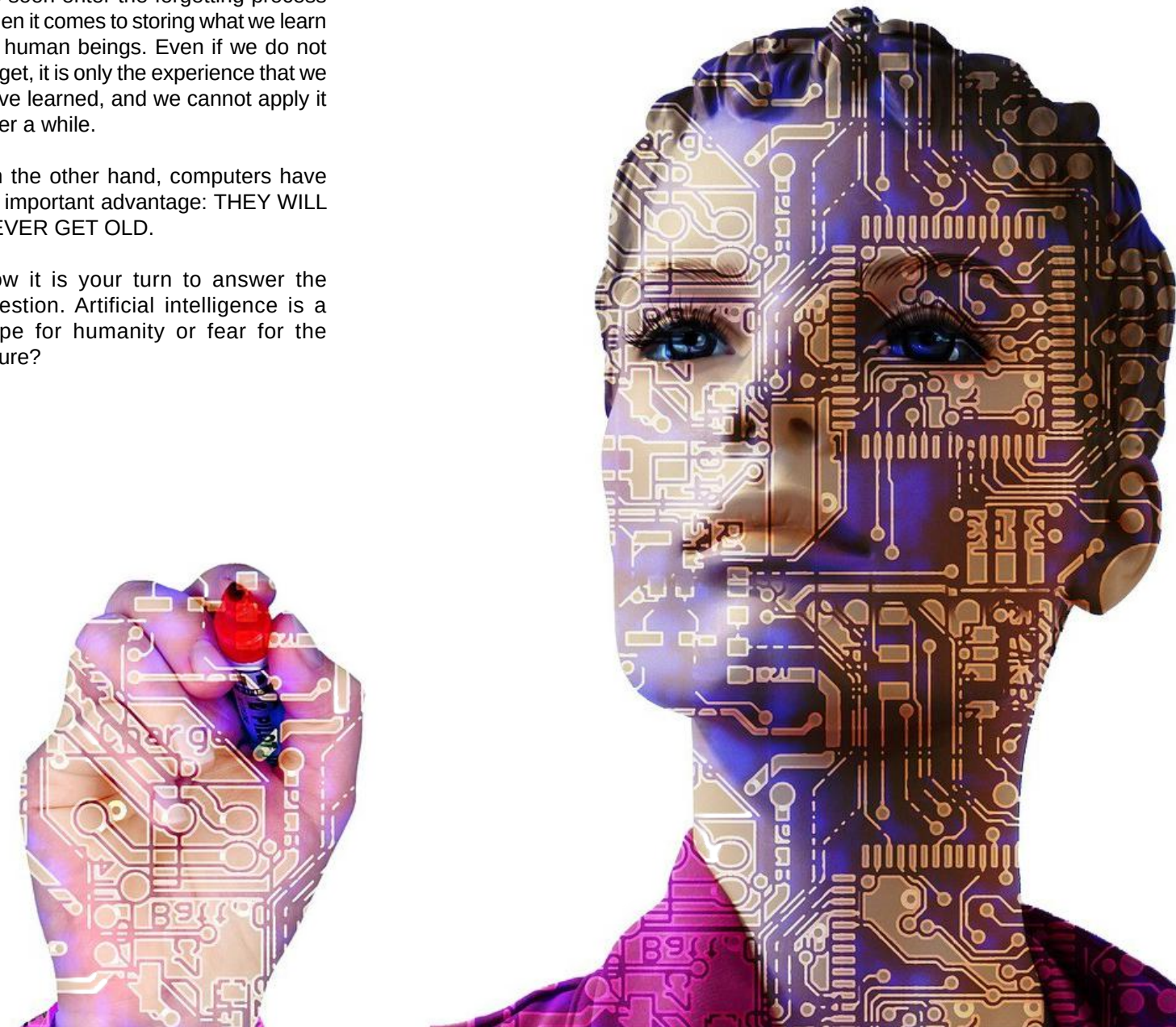
The deciphered speech of one of the robots is as follows;

Bob: "I can I everything else..."

As a result, we must admit that computers are tremendous advantage over humans. Although there are many things we still do not know about how our brain works, unfortunately we soon enter the forgetting process when it comes to storing what we learn as human beings. Even if we do not forget, it is only the experience that we have learned, and we cannot apply it after a while.

On the other hand, computers have an important advantage: THEY WILL NEVER GET OLD.

Now it is your turn to answer the question. Artificial intelligence is a hope for humanity or fear for the future?



WHERE IS THE HUMANITY GOING?



Dilara Soy

Do you have noticed that every year the number of people that are killed is getting higher and higher? Do you have ever think WHY? Why do we have become so ignorant? Why do we care less and less? Because of the internet or because of our phones that are now GLUED TO OUR FACES! Which are making us more asocial every day. Today, you do not even need to leave your house for your needs. You can order food, clothes, electronic devices, plane tickets and the list goes on and on. It is incredible how internet globalized us and how easily things can be done now but also our laziness that the internet brought to us is undeniable.

The terrorist attacks which are one of the biggest issues right now are getting crueler and affect more people every day. However, we shouldn't forget the problems that have been existed for many years. Here are some incidents that happened this year and some incidents that are still existing.

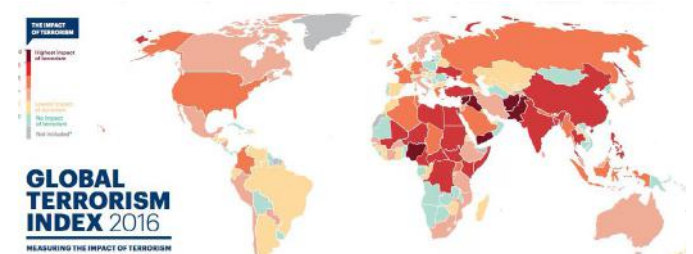


In January one man killed 39 individuals in the Reina Nightclub located in Istanbul, Turkey during 2016–2017 New Year eve celebrations and a series of car bombings in Sadr City and other parts of Baghdad killed at least 56 people and injured more than 120 people. In August terrorists pulled in a van into crowds, killing 13 people and injuring more than a hundred, in Barcelona's Las

Ramblas. In June, terror attack in London killed eight people and injured many others on London Bridge and in nearby Borough Market. In October, Islamic State suicide attackers killed at least 50 people with car bombs in northeastern Syria in a refugee camp.

More than 6,700 Rohingya Muslims were shot, burned and beaten to death in the first month of the brutal campaign against them which began in Myanmar's Rakhine state in August.

The Syrian civil war is continuing for 7 years and over 400.000 people died. However, still as you can see in the picture they find a way to be happy. Then why cannot we find a way to oversee the little daily things?



We have no idea how life is without a safe home, without internet or how to walk everyday miles and miles to reach water or just pray to be alive tomorrow morning.

As you can see the world is not safe for everybody in everywhere and also this is just the side that we get to see. We have no idea about what we don't know! Of course, the internet is a great thing, looking to what is going on in the world. But it is also a great device to manipulate people and to show people what they should see but not what they should not.

As I mentioned before the internet is making us inactive but many people will say it is also making us in a way more active thanks to it, we can reach more GLOBALIZATION. That is totally true but "how" is the question here.



Globalization shouldn't be just about having friends all over the world through Facebook it should be meaning that we are ONE WORLD. We should not just donate some money while we are sitting in our very comfortable seat, we should have a mindset that encourages us to see all people as world citizens, also to fight for them because they need our help. We should not sit all day long in the house talking through WhatsApp to our friend who has a problem. We should not forget how a message will never take the place of a big hug. This is called human interaction. this is what we need to stop wars, fights, mobbing and so on.

So, if we come back to our main point, where is humanity going? Well, I really do not know because with the internet we have weirdly to bodies one in the real world and one on the internet but I just hope that we can come back to our roots, to concentrate on the important things and to have wise future generations.





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