

November, 2019

IRPOSTS

magazine

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Efforts to Impeach TRUMP



In the USA, the legal process initiated by the Democratic Party to dismiss President Donald Trump is accelerating both with the new data emerging and with Trump's angry outbursts. Trump is alleged to have committed new constitutional crimes. The investigation begins at the House of Representatives under the control of Democrats. If the investigation gets enough votes in the Parliament, it comes to the Senate. The final decision is determined by a vote in the Senate, which acts as a court or jury. This is the fourth dismissal investigation targeting the President in US history. Andrew Jackson and Democrat Bill Clinton were cleared in the Senate. Republican Richard Nixon resigned when he realized that he had lost the support of the public and the Senate.



Recent polls suggest that a slow change in the US voters' attitude has begun. However, the Republicans are dominant in the Senate, and there is no sign suggesting that they will give up supporting Trump.

Reasons behind this decision

An unnamed official from US intelligence has claimed that President Donald Trump has caused a major scandal. The scandal is about a call between the US President and the President of Ukraine. However, The White House and President Trump argue that the telephone conversation with Ukrainian President Vladimir Zelensky is entirely in accordance with the laws, regulations and state traditions.

On the other hand, the US Congress House of Representatives started the process of dismissal, suspected of abuse of the President's office and suspected that he was pressuring Ukraine to investigate Hunter Biden, the son of his potential rival Joe Biden in the 2020 presidential election. Donald Trump often said at rallies and press conferences that a Democratic presidential candidate, Joe Biden, and his son should be investigated. Trump implies that Biden's family may have broken the law during the Ukrainian crisis when Biden served as US Vice President.

Is it possible for the impeachment of Trump?

The process of dismissal is inevitable for the Senate to pass through the House of Representatives. The only problem at this stage is the timing. It is said that the Democrats are aiming to soften Trump's support of the Republican group in the Senate with more evidence, so they are not in a hurry. Some commentators, however, point to the risks of slowing down. As time goes on, Trump makes things more complicated, exerting pressure on Republican senators by provoking the reaction of the far-right voter who will continue to support him in all circumstances. In the US there will be the Presidential Elections next year. One-third of the Senate will be renewed. Until recently, senators from the Republican Party believed that their chances of success were close to Trump, guaranteeing the support of its core base. Although some contradictory voices have begun to emerge, this trend cannot be said to have changed significantly.

In his discourses on Schiff, he sometimes hints at what is seen as 'anti-Semitism' and wants the arrest of the Democratic politician.



While Trump defends himself, his efforts to normalize his actions add new constitutional crimes to the existing ones. In front of the cameras, Trump asked China to investigate Joe Biden, one of the Democratic presidential candidates. The fact that the United States and China are still in intense bargaining in the context of a trade war is an example showing that Trump's personal interest and US national interest are in contradiction and aggravates the claim of "Constitutional crime."

To conclude, As the process of dismissal proceeds and the impact of the process on the US political climate, national security and its position in the world is shaped, public trends can be expected to become clearer.

The data that has come up to date is very precise. Trump made similar requests not only from Vladimir Zelensky, but also from the Prime Ministers of Australia and Britain. Observers point out that Trump was really frightened for the first time after the US House Intelligence Commission opened the investigation and called for witnesses, and he became extremely angry as he was.

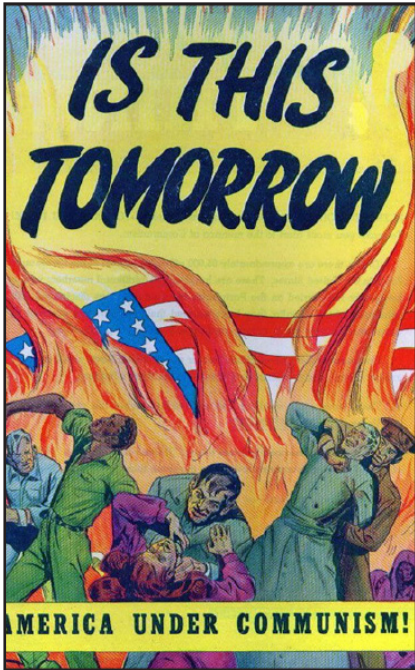
PROPAGANDA MACHINE

Can Abanoz



Translated by: Yağmur Taşdemir

In the 20th century, with the development of communication tools, propaganda has become one of the most important weapons both in the internal policies of the states and in the interstate political, military, culture and economic competition. Interstate propaganda that the first modern examples were seen during the First World War became the device of unarmed war between the two wars and after the Second World War. During the interwar period, Germany prepared its own people for the Jewish Holocaust, with a very serious operation of perception that the deep crisis with the Great Depression was the fault of the Jews. On the other hand, in the Second World War, with the help of iconic posters, radio and cinema, states both attempted to motivate the people in their domestic policies and tried to demoralize the enemy in foreign policy by humiliating and defaming the enemy. In the Cold War period, with the spread of cinema and television technology, the competition of capitalism and communism reached a very different dimension. With the US propaganda, especially through Hollywood, it has been imposed that an average American family has all kinds of economic opportunities and in war and adventure films, the evil side is communist or someone close to communism. With the mission of the USA to protect the world against Communism, it has attempted to spread its culture and economy to the whole world and has not neglected to impose to the world, especially developing countries, the perception that US products are the best all over the world. After the end of the Cold War, this time the Internet that will become the most important propaganda tool of the 21st century has become widespread around the world. One of the most influential events of the recent period, the September 11 attacks, and the emergence of the doctrine of war against terrorism, before the Second Gulf War that began in 2003 the US perception that the US was right, especially the perception of the threat posed by the chemical weapons of Iraq that could not prove later, are the most serious perception operations created at the beginning of the 21st Century and all over the world. With the widespread use of the Internet and the penetration of people into their pockets and the adoption of the concept called social media by everyone, the next and the most serious propaganda tool emerged today. Thanks to social media, while access to information and



the news without censorship of the states are becoming possible, in a very short time it has risen over the traditional written and visual media as a means of instant communication and dissemination to the world. Lack of a filter during sharing also causes information pollution. The Internet and social media started to be the most effective media tool with the Orange Revolution in Ukraine in 2004, the Iranian Green Movement in 2010, where elections were protested in Iran, and the 2013 Gezi Park Protests in Istanbul. In all three incidents, protesters were organized over the internet and social media, sharing instant written information, photos and videos from the scene of events to make the events heard all over the world.

The Arab Spring, which started in 2010 against the authoritarian regimes in the Middle East, started through social media, and the social media became the most serious news and propaganda tool of the on-going Syrian Civil War as an extension of this movement. The violent and challenging propaganda videos of ISIS have spread through social media and with these videos, the destruction of the enemies is aimed to demoralize and provide militants to them. At the same time, the West and the East are divided as in the Cold War period; the West is doing the anti-propaganda of the Assad regime in Syria through social media and also wants to intervene in the establishment of democracy in Syria. This anti-propaganda process is supported by infollution and mise-en-scene. In this process, the East is also making supportive sharing of the current Syrian regime sharing the successes of the Syrian army and making propaganda against the anti-propaganda over the war and the relationship between the terrorists and the West. Due to the fact that the

internet and social media have become so powerful although some states have taken censorship measures, the nature of the internet allows users to overcome these censors in various ways. This means that a social media user who has a smartphone or a person living anywhere in the world became a potential reporter. The propaganda process that started with propaganda posters and radios continues to be used faster and more indispensably by the states, and even states leaders and important bureaucrats make their statements through social media.



Afghan Presidential Election 2019

Ece Deniz Budak

On September 28, the people of Afghanistan went to the polls to determine the new president. Taliban's attack threats and participation in the elections under the shadow of violence were well below expectations. Presidential elections in Afghanistan, threatened by the Taliban and ISIS, took place under intense security measures. Afghanistan National Security Advisor Hamdullah Mohib, those who go to the polls, they want to have a say in the future of the country at the expense of their lives, he said. The Afghan Election Commission announced that its communications with 901 out of 4,924 polling stations were broken. The Taliban carried out attacks on some electoral centres and nearly 100,000 security forces took part in the election. Near an election centre in Kandahar, 15 people injured because of an explosion. At least 27 people were injured and one person was killed in the attacks targeting the election centres in total. Authorities announced that the voting process was extended for two hours after the polls were closed. In the country that has 9.6 million registered voters, the final version of the election, which took place under intense security due to threats from the Taliban and ISIS, will be announced on November 7.





According to observers and polling stations, there were 9.6 million registered voters and the turnout was very low. Due to factors such as security concerns, low confidence in the elections, and government frustrations, the turnout was well below expectations. In the country that has 9 million 600 thousand registered voters, although it has the potential of about 16 million voters, turnout remained at 20 per cent. In the 2014 presidential elections, this rate was around 60 per cent. 2 million 196 thousand 463 voters voted in the statement made by the Independent Electoral Commission of Afghanistan. Voting process could not be done in 468 election centres due to security problems. 200,000 people, including 20,000 women, worked as polling officers. During the election, which was carried out under intense security measures, 72,000 security guards were on their duty.



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Experts compare the elections to the 2014 election in Afghanistan. Both elections had alleged corruption and fraud. Violent attacks led to the closure of some ballot box on both occasions. Taliban attacks closed about 468 polling stations. Following the allegations of corruption and chaos in the 2014 elections, the United States stepped in and created a unity government to prevent the country from being dragged into further violence. Gani was seated in the presidential seat, and Abdullah Abdullah was given a new post of executive president. International experts say this time there will be no mediation in the elections. Just before the election, the US issued a corruption warning to the Afghan administration. Foreign Minister Pompeo said \$160 million in aid was stopped, which is unacceptable corruption within the Afghan government. The next step is choice chests to convene at the Independent Election Commission in Kabul, the capital. The first counts were made at the polling stations. Then the votes will be sent to regional centres from here to the capital. According to the experts in Afghanistan, where the war continues, this



process will be very difficult and slow. However, the number of people who think the elections will bring positive results for the country is scarce, as the election in the shadow of corruption debates is undermined by efforts to reopen peace talks.

Finally, the United States announced that it had withdrawn on September 7, a few weeks before the election, because Taleban continued its attacks from the negotiations it had carried out to end the conflicts with the Taleban and to establish peace in Afghanistan, the longest war it entered. During the talks in Doha, progress was made between the parties. The Afghan government, on the other hand, was not a party to these talks between the US and the Taleban. It is obvious that its allies, especially the USA, lost hope in Afghanistan with the aim of providing stability and security in return for all the losses and spending one trillion dollars.



Selen Ceylan

RISE OF CHINA FROM DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVES

As the Chinese people's own words, Zhongguo (Middle Kingdom), is the third largest country in the world with its measuring around 10 million square kilometres acreage and the most populous country in the world with a population of 1.5 billion. Chinese people call themselves as Han Chinese the dynasty of which in the past had reigned from 206 B.C. to 220 A.D. and the majority of the Chinese population is composed of Han Chinese. Due to the fact that Chinese gained one of the highest cultural and economic positions that they had ever achieved during the Han dynasty the period plays a big role in Chinese history.¹

In 1949, when the communist regime came to power under the leadership of Mao Zedong, the planned structure was created by considering the USSR model in China. In a short period of time, this structure lost its functionality under the main problems of planned economy such as inefficiency, waste of resources, insufficient or slow technological development. The American embargo and the inward policies of Mao Zedong in the cold war period isolated China from world trade while heavy military spending limited the use of domestic economic value to increase prosperity. Mao's "big move" ended with the death of 15 million people as a result of the famine in the country and the Cultural Revolution he started, ended without any economic progress when Mao died in 1976. The 11th Central Party Committee meeting held by the Chinese Communist Party in December 1978 is considered by many researchers as the beginning of post-Mao economic reforms.²

China that has continued its historical journey to the present with other minority nations as well as Han people, who live in large territory, now became one of the world's most powerful countries with its economic leap achieved in recent years and also with its "Opening up" policies. Today, China is also considered to be the world's largest economic market and is seen as a superpower that most countries want to do business with. If we take into account the millions of mega cities of China, space technology, billions of dollars in infrastructure investments, the potential to produce high-tech products and rich underground resources, we can say that China has the potential to drive the power balances of the world from the West to the East by itself. It has the second largest military capability, and with its investments in Africa and other continents, China is becoming a bigger political power. Now, in 21st century, it is totally explicit that China is rising not only in economy but also in political aspects.

HOW THE CHINA'S RISE IS SEEN FROM THE OUTSIDE AND THE CHINESE PERSPECTIVE

3 terms are used for China's rise "return, rupture and recombination". Return is used by Martin Jacques defending the idea that China will be ruling the



world, bringing an end to the Western world. It will make the world "hierarchical, illiberal and statist" and the world will turn into an Eastern one rather than the Western world. Military, political and cultural power will gather in Beijing. New York and London will be replaced by Shanghai as a centre of financial power. Mandarin will be the global language. He Zheng will take the important place of Columbus while Confucius and Mencius will take Aristotle and Plato's place. So, he claims that China will become as powerful as it used to be in the past. However, Jacques's concept can be seen as a very utopic idea. Rupture on the other hand refers to "break from the past". China's power was greater than this when it was an Empire. Now, China has totally changed. It accepted Western norms and values. Its main ideology "Communism" also comes from Western powers. That's why, the idea is China should break away from its past. Lastly, recombination mentions that China has learnt lessons from the past so present and past are combined.³

Chinese people are proud of what they had done and achieved in their past. China's GDP accounted for 30% of the world GDP before Opium war occurred. So, they believe that it was only historical mistake that lead to their decline but now it is time to correct it. Chinese people use the word "rejuvenation" for the concept of their rise. It was first used by Mao Zedong and later Jiang Zemin. It can be defended under two arguments. . The first one is that, rather than gaining a new status, Chinese people try to retrieve its lost international status. They are dissatisfied with their achievements continuously that they try harder. Secondly, they call it "a restoration of fairness rather than gaining advantages over others". So, China's rise will be peaceful. It has a long-term process which will be a moderate policy. The achievements will be about education, science and lastly, they will give significant importance to enlarge domestic markets.

1- Katzenstein, Peter (2012). China's Rise: Rupture, Return, or Recombination.

2-Yan Xuetong (2001). "The Rise of China in Chinese Eyes". Journal of Contemporary China. 10(26), 33-39.

3-In P. Katzenstein (Ed.), Sincization and the Rise of China. Routledge, pp. 1-39.

Soft Power of Turkey in the Balkans

Kemal Kısa



Translated by: Yağmur Taşdemir

Due to its strategically important position, the Balkan region witnesses the arm wrestling among the great powers of the global system today. In the region, the United States, which has experienced the last days of its leadership role in the global order, fights Russia as it did during the Cold War. Russia maintains the pragmatic foreign policy understanding that we see in Syria. Of course, this pragmatic and realist style of politics can be explained by “Russian Realism”.¹ For Russia, there is no point in ensuring stability in the region and maintaining a more vulnerable peace in geography of genocides and massacres like Srebrenica that became the region a blood bath. “Putin’s strategy is not ideological, but the Kremlin plays on all ideological fronts. Putin invests in parties or movements in both positions of the political spectrum to destabilize national policies,” analyst Polyakova said.² China, on the other hand, is an attempt to sneak the region into its economic grip. China is making economic investments by taking the region within the framework of One Belt One Road project, the biggest development project of the 21st century.³ Recently, apart from all these actors, Turkey has started to take an interest in the Balkans and has started to more actively pursue a foreign policy compared to previous years. Turkey stands out with its soft power policies implemented in the Balkans and aims to maintain stability in the region. Turkey, gaining of self-confidence in recent years, has pursued an active foreign policy in terms of the use of hard power with military operations in the Middle East and the use of soft power in the Balkans, Caucasus, and Africa. The Balkans is one of the most important regions in the sphere of influence of Turkish soft power. “The concept of soft power, developed by Nye in 1993, has been one of the most important issues in academic circles around the world. The concept of soft power, which expresses the other dimension of power, is a more difficult kind of power to define, express, measure and evaluate in terms of showing an abstract face of power. In today’s world, with the change of international structure and the development of conditions in this direction, it can be argued that the use of soft power is the most commonly used method by international players.”⁴ Turkey is implementing its soft power politics in the international arena with organizations such as TİKA (Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency), Presidency for Turks Abroad and Related Communities, Maarif Foundation and Turkish Religious Foundation. At the same time, organizations such as the Red Crescent and IHH Humanitarian Relief Foundation are very active in terms of humanitarian aid.

In addition, Turkish TV series, which have gained popularity in recent years, have become one of the soft power tools of Turkish foreign policy.



The photo is taken from www.tika.gov.tr.

Turkey’s Policy in the Balkans

In recent years, deviations from Westernise and status quo have been observed in Turkish foreign policy. From the acquisition of S-400 missile systems from Russia, to military operations such as the Operation Euphrates Shield, the Olive Branch and finally the Peace Spring, from the Astana and Sochi processes that have eliminated Western countries in resolving the Syrian issue, to the adoption of the Jerusalem bill at the UN, which defeated Israel and the US, it can be said that the traces of this “deviation” can be seen in a positive sense when we look at the place achieved in human diplomacy as well as the traditional diplomacy which is actively practiced in Turkish foreign policy. The policy implemented in the Balkans cannot be excluded from this changing foreign policy understanding and practices. Turkey should be cautious in its Balkan politics in these matters:

- Turkey should take its place in the “geopolitical chess”⁵ playing between the USA, EU, Russia and China in the region; it should not leave the destiny of the region in the hands of these forces because Turkey has managed in a fair way for the Balkan nation under the Ottoman Empire for centuries. It has historical, cultural, ethnic or even religious affiliations with some Balkan

1- Sait Yılmaz, “Ortadoğu’da Rus Realizmi ve Türkiye”, January 10, 2018

2- DW, “Batı Balkanlar’da Ekonomik Rekabet Kızışıyor”, October 06, 2018

3- Milliyet, “Rusya ABD’yi bölmek için ‘aşırılara’ oynuyor”, December 16, 2015

4- Yılmaz, Behiye, “Türkiye’nin Balkanlardaki Dış Politikasında Yumuşak Güç Aracı”, 2019

5- Cem Gürdeniz, Balkanlarda jeopolitik satranç, September 16, 2018

nations (such as Bosnians and Albanians). There is still quite a lot of Turkish population in the Balkans. Therefore, Turkey should continue its soft power activities in the region. "Turkey's soft power is different from other countries in terms of form and scope. Turkey's soft power potential from the Balkan extending to the interior of Central Asia is not a military or technological superiority, but the historical and cultural depth." So what could be more natural than Turkey's presence in this region?

- Turkey, can contribute to the economy of the Balkan states which came to the fore with corruption and bribery with economic investment. Of course, the Turkish economy will also benefit from these investments. Young people living in the countries of the region migrate to EU countries which have a stronger economy than their countries. Turkey, in this sense these, may become a centre of attraction for young people economically making its economy stronger and more robust.

- Turkey's defence industry is largely domestic, and it is a very powerful country in this area. Recently, as we have seen with the sales of Turkish armoured vehicle Ejder Yalçın between Hungary and Turkey, European countries and, of course, the Balkans may be the market for the Turkish defence industry.

- In the current situation, it can be said that Atlantic / Western hegemony is collapsing looking at the global system. In such an environment, a power gap may occur in the region. In the future, Turkey can play the role of leadership in taking advantage of this gap.

- Lastly, in contradistinction to Russia that is known for its support to extremist groups in the Balkans, the US which causes chaos and unrest at every point that its power reaches, the EU that is struggling with Brexit and other various problems with its unclear future, China that is approaching the region with economic interest; I believe, Turkey is the only country that can keep the peace and stability in the region with its peaceful foreign policy. The Turkish administration, which was dominant in the region during the Ottoman Empire, is clearly proof of this.



Never Ending War in Yemen

Aslıhan Gazioğlu

There is a war in Yemen that has been going on for years and never ends. We are talking about a war that drives both the country and the people who live there day by day into poverty and hunger. But how did this war begin? What were the causes of this war and what did it cost? And what's the latest situation?

How did war begin in Yemen?



Yemen is a country that has been plagued by civil wars for many years. However, the situation was further intensified in March 2015 when the current conflict intervened on behalf of the internationally recognized government against Houthi rebels who had the same degree as Ali Abdullah Saleh, the former president of the Saudi coalition. The war has turned an already poor country into a country suffering a humanitarian catastrophe. With air power backed by a regional coalition, the Houthi insurgency could end within a few months, instead leaving 80% of the country's population -more than 24 million people- to die, causing one of the world's biggest humanitarian disasters. More than 60% of civilian deaths have been the result of Saudi-led air strikes, the UN says.

What is the cause of the war?

So, how did this war start? It would not be a lie to say that its roots date back to the Arab Spring, which began in 2011. Protesters demanding democracy in their country have taken to the streets in an attempt to force him to end the rule of the country's

president, Ali Abdullah Saleh, who has ruled for 33 years. Ali Abdullah Saleh replied that he acknowledged economic difficulties, but refused to resign. As a result of the events, the protesters did not give up, and as of March 2011, tensions between protesters and the army on the streets increased in the capital Sana'a, resulting in the killing of the protesters by the army. Later, following an international agreement, vice president Abd Rabbath Mansour Hadi was given the authority

Areas of control in Yemen



to lead the government on an interim basis. However, Hadi's attempts at constitutional and budgetary reform were rejected by Houthi rebels in the North. As a result, the Houthis captured the capital and forced Hadi to flee to Riyadh. Alarmed by the rise of a group they believed to be backed militarily by regional Shia power Iran, Saudi Arabia and eight other mostly Sunni Arab states began an air campaign aimed at restoring Mr. Hadi's government. The coalition received logistical and intelligence support from the US, UK and France.



Recent developments in Yemen

Due to approximately 5 years of civil war, civilians across the country are unable to meet their basic needs, suffering from health, education and the judicial system and poverty. The UN calls it the world's biggest humanitarian disaster, and even the delivery of needed humanitarian aid because of the conflict in the country is trying to prevent it from happening illegally. In November 2017, the Saudi-led coalition launched a ballistic missile attack on Riyadh, which caused the coalition to tighten its blockade of Yemen. In 2018, the coalition attempted to break the stalemate on the battlefield by launching a major offensive on the Red Sea city of Hudaydah, where two-thirds of Yemen's population located.

In December, the government and Houthi representatives agreed to a ceasefire and decided to withdraw their forces by mid-January. The latest is that Yemen's war parties have set up a joint front observation centre in the port city of Hodeidah following UN efforts to secure a ceasefire. There are beliefs that broader talks, along with peace talks in Sweden in December, will end the war.

The temporary ceasefire reduced the violence but did not stop the fighting. The head of the United Nations' Hodeidah mission, Abhijit Guha, welcomed the establishment of the four observation posts, which aim to "facilitate direct inter-party de-escalation", a UN statement said. "The two parties finalized written agreements in all four locations and deployed liaison officers at each observation post". Guha called on all parties to reduce rhetoric and support the efforts to maintain the ceasefire in Hodeidah.

What about the humanitarian issues? What happened in Yemen is a disgrace to all mankind?

The UN says at least 7,025 civilians have been killed and 11,140 injured in the fighting since March 2015, with 65% of the deaths attributed to Saudi-led coalition air strikes. An international group tracking the civil war believes the death toll is far higher. The US-based Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project estimates that more than 67,650 civilians and combatants have been killed since January 2016, based on news reports of each incident of violence. According to UN, 10 million people are just one step away from famine, and about 240,000 are living at catastrophic levels of hunger. More than 3 million people are malnourished, 2 million of them children, making them vulnerable to the disease. Nearly 20 million people in the country do not have adequate health care, and nearly 18 million do not have enough clean water and enough clean spaces to shelter. As a result, health organisations are struggling with the biggest plague ever recorded. More than 3.3 million people fleeing the war have been displaced, leaving their homes, according to records.



In fact, the most important issue that the children face is hunger and health problems by virtue of hunger. Innocent children who have no crime are the ones who suffer the most in the incidents. This civil war that made them forget they were even children that they had to live thinking about what to eat the next day, and worst of all, their

struggle to survive is all humanity's fault. The only way to solve this problem is to end this war.

Climate Change is not the Only Problem

Dilara Soy



Nowadays, a 16 years old girl is all over social media. Here is why and a little bit of her story. Greta Thunberg was born in 2003 and had a pretty normal life. She first started to get to know about the climate change at the age of eight. She was so shocked that no one was talking about it that she even stopped speaking for a period of time at the age of 11. After that, she got diagnosed with selective mutism, Asperger's Syndrome and OCD. However, she doesn't see it as a hinderance but more as a superpower. Another way she describes it that she only speaks when it is necessary which is urgently now.

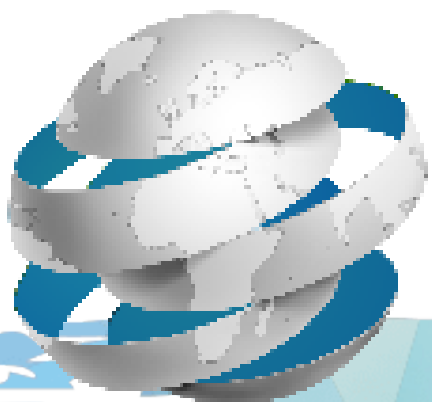
In today's world nothing changes if you don't scream about it. She realized that and started to scream for awareness initially at the age of 15. She protested in front of the Swedish parliament in 2018 for 2 weeks which was the beginning of her career as a climate activist. Millions of people and especially her generation got affected by her deep thoughts and got awoken about the catastrophe.

Suddenly the world was talking about climate change insanely like it just happened yesterday. It spread very quickly and the movement which is called as 'Fridays For Future' has participants all around the world.

Afterwards, Greta began to travel around the world but of course not with an airplane. She traveled for 32 hours by train to get to Davos in Switzerland for the World Economic Forum and also sailed in a zero-emission yacht for two weeks across the Atlantic to get to New York for the UN's Climate Action Summit. Her life is now in every aspect determined by her vision to solve these problems that everyone knows but continues to ignore.

I believe the reason it spread so quickly and touched so many people is because of her way to portray it. She is direct, forthcoming with no back thoughts. She makes clear what the problem is and what should be done. She confronts all of the politicians and tycoons with moral aspects that they can't catch up with. At the Climate Action Summit at United Nations Headquarters in New York, Thunberg criticised leaders for talking about "money and fairy tales of eternal economic growth" while people are suffering. My question would be 'What they are going to do with all of this money when there is no planet to spend it?'

Last but not least, we have to mention that climate change is not the only catastrophe that the world is facing today. Climate change is sadly just one of them. At the 21st century, we are still struggling to provide essential needs for surviving. That's why, I understand the critics about the hype over Greta Thunberg. It is not directly towards her but towards the UN. Because we have not seen a Syrian child or a child from Yemen at the UN to speak up. These people have suffered tremendously over the years and still do. Yet the problem doesn't end here because just speaking about the problems doesn't mean it is solved. The unwilling attitudes of the states and the UN are questioned here. The question that needs to be answered is WHY?



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