ezal irem kemal deniz tugai likiz alga zeynen aligan derya dünya ezal arda buke dilsah ege nil orgun aligan bahar eza li orcun alican bahar ezgi irem kemal deniz tugal likiz alca zevnep alican derva dünya ezgi arda buke diisah ece nii o can bahar ezgi irem kemal deniz tugal ilkiz alca zeynep alican derya dünya ezgi arda buke dilsah ece nil orcun alica em kemal deniz tugal ilkiz alca zeynen alican derya dünya ezgi arda buke dilsah ece nil orcun alican bahar ezgi irem dilsah ece nil orcun alican hahar ezgi irem kemal del deniz tuqal ilkiz alca zevneni likiz alca zevnen alican derva gi irem kemai deniz tugal lik eynep alican derya dünya ezi mai deniz tugal ilkiz alca zeyl derya dünya ezgi arda buke diisah ece nii orcun alican bahar ezgi irem kemal demz tugal likiz alca zeynep alican de ezgi arda buke dilsah u alican bahar ezgi iren buke diisah ece nii d ahar ezgi irem kemai de ilmya ezgi arda buke dilsah ed ece nil orcun alican na alican bahar ezgi irem kemai deniz tugal likiz alca zeynep alican derya dünya ezgi arda buke diisah ece nii orcun ali ezui irem kemal deniz tuual ilkiz alca zevneu alican derva dünva ezui arda buke dilsah ece nil orcun alican bahar ezu



- UN Day
- Europe Day
- MUNESCO
- New Era
- Special Articles

It has been three years since we first gathered to participate at the "Spring Day in Europe" event. I recall vividly those days in March 2004 when your friends and colleagues set about their task of discussing "Expectations of Turkish Youth from the EU". They worked with absolute dedication and an enthusiasm that proved them to be honourable delegates of TED Ankara College and the Turkish Republic.

Without doubt, the achievements of our dear delegates at international conferences, both at home and abroad, are the consequences of their superb efforts. However, beyond these successes, they have gained numerous valuable insights and broadened their perspectives of the global community of nations. They have experienced the necessity of maintaining a neutral and unbiased stance; of approaching issues with a fair and open mind. They now know more fully the importance of integrity and the respect that should always exist among them. Above all, they have learned the importance of diplomacy which serves the future of humanity and cooperation.

As a group we continue to grow in number. With every person who joins we become increasingly diverse and thus more genuinely representative of our society. Now, with more than twenty members, our team is ready to embrace broader ranging issues of international relevance and to seek out solutions applicable to these concerns.

Finally, as the director of this group, I would like to congratulate each member of the club for their everlasting efforts towards and the many achievements that await them in the future.

Bürçek Dinçler

....I still can't forget the first day when I met the "DEBATE CLUB" and witnessed these priviliged students debating on various issues concerning World Affairs. The prejudice of seeing a group of students just trying to communicate on topics bigger than their size proved to be quite the opposite as I was standing there in front of "real" diplomats. Now, what kind of club was this that had turned these students into politicians? What was the magic behind it? Neither Mrs. Bürçek Dinçler nor Ms. Zeynep Ulus had a magical stick that could turn them in to such brilliant, clever "grown ups" who would definitely become the future's diplomats. Shortly after all these question marks, I realised that there was no "stick". However, there was magic! The magic of cooperation, ambition, willingness and devotion was obviously there.....I am proud to be a debate club member and would like to thank all the debate members, the apples of the eye of TED ANKARA COLLEGE FOUNDATION, Mrs. Bürçek Dinçler, Ms.Zeynep Ulus, and ofcourse, not to be forgotten Ms. Melike Toklucu for her support and faith in this club.

Emine Efecioğlu

I still believe in diplomacy. Lobbying. International platforms. Resolutions. Multicultural arenas. International organizations. The very aim of this Club is to render the above-mentioned much more meaningful to young people. It is to render politics and international relations closer to young people. I believe that a TED Ankara College graduate, no matter what profession he/she may acquire, should not be indifferent to the agenda of both World and Turkey. With my brilliant friends, we contributed to this growing network, one further year. To my belief, a Debate Club member is already a representative of his/her country. Each and every one of them has given me so many reasons to say:

I still believe in Debate Club.

Zeynep ULUS *MUN Director TED Ankara College Graduate*

A RETROSPECTIVE JOURNEY by Dünya Değirmenci



Post World War II, Soviet Union, Cold War...

It was just after the second devastating war of the "century of blushes", the World War II when the rumors of another war between the two new superpowers of the world: the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics were spreading. Meanwhile, the countries that were considered "most powerful" at that time were at the very edge of collapsing, and those that had never been on the scene were waking from a long era of almost 2000 years of peace and self-improvement.

The Great British Empire; the Empire on which the Sun Never Set; had fiercely fought against the Nazi forces, but would not have been able to save herself from the imminent defeat unless the Soviet repulsions were against the Nazis and the Marshall Plan of the Americans. By the end of the war, a country of bombed cities and unusable equipment was the visible thing left on the British Islands.

Italy; never on the wrong side at the wrong time, was now under the heavy diplomatic attacks of the "Allies" of the War due to Mussolini's fascism being brought with the very righteous votes of the Italian people.

Germany, which had managed to launch the most unexpected of all attacks, triggering the World War II, was itself under the invasion of Soviets, British and Americans. Later on, it would split into two parts due to different desires of different governmental ideas, indicating the possibility of a sharp rivalry.

The Soviet Union was prosperous with its huge industry, and further expanded itself with its new invasions during the war. However, their alliances were shaking as the air of war cooled down. This led to the Cold War, which led a double downfall on Earth.

All these were crystal clear indicators of change, which showed up at many different points. For example; during the war, Churchill of the United Kingdom was considered a great leader, a colossal commander. However, after the war, even if he had grown up to about 85% of the votes before the elections; yet, he lost the elections heavily. This defeat was mainly caused by him being known as a war leader.

Even if he had won the elections again in 1451, his health was not in a good state (he was then 77 years old). His defeat in the elections would implement the beginning of a new era in United Kingdom.



With a great leader such as Churchill, Britain still needed external help. It was completely ravaged after the 5 years of long series of devastating attacks, and so were the other countries in

Europe. Meanwhile, the USA was concerned with the co-victor of the war, the Soviet Union. Thus, both to prevent the spread of communism and to help their allies stand up, they launched the Marshall Plan. It considered a \$20 billion to be sent as a helping fund to the countries that applied for it. In the end, even if U.S. had given only \$13 billion of the \$20 billion offered, the program helped the European countries stand up on their feet.

Still, in such a down situation, Berlin was under the occupation of four victors: France, United Kingdom, USA and USSR. The first three were applicants of the Marshall Plan; and the last, leader of the Soviets. Of course, the pressure of reunification on the USSR was inevitable, and so was it put. To conduct this pressure, the Western Occupiers introduced the new Deutsche Mark, which would then lead to a blockade of Berlin on June 24, 1948. This blockade was done by cutting all the railroads and motorway routes passing through the Soviet zone of Germany. Since there was no treaty made within this scope, it wasn't hard to do it.



Following this blockade, the awesome military power somewhat frightened the Western States. Thus, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg,

France, and the United Kingdom gathered to sign the Treaty of Brussels on 17 March 1948. This was the first step to the NATO agreement, which was eventually signed on 4 April 1949. It included the five countries of the Treaty of Brussels: United States, Canada, Portugal, Italy, Norway, Denmark and Iceland. Three years later, on 18 February 1952, Greece and Turkey also joined.

Naturally, USSR was not less competent on weapons research, and they were on close watch of the Manhattan Project. This close watch was their helping hand to their own A-bomb development project, which led to the testing detonation of their first bomb on August 9, 1949, shocking the entire world. It was more or less a copy of the "Fat Man", dropped on Japan, which indicated that the espionage was very successful.

Through these events, an obvious tension was rising between the USA and the USSR. This later turned out to be the Cold War; a period of prolonged geopolitical, ideological, and economic struggle that emerged after World War II between the global superpowers of the Soviet Union and the United States, supported by their alliance partners. It began in 1947, with the defeat of Axis forces; and lasted until 1991, the collapse of the Soviet Union.



Until 1953, the Soviets enjoyed an era of military achievements and great industrial surpluses. These were done by the passionate leader of the Soviets, Joseph Stalin. However, no human is immortal. On March 1, 1953, Stalin collapsed in his room, having

probably suffered a stroke that paralyzed the right side of his body. He died four days later, at the age of 74, and was buried on March 9. His



body was preserved in Lenin's Mausoleum until October 31, 1961, and then his body was removed from the Mausoleum and buried next to the Kremlin walls as part of the process of de-Stalinization.

Of course, death of Stalin meant no stop for the growth and development of USSR. Technology was a third important issue of development, along with economy and ideology; and space technology was the most awarded. Due to this

fact, both the Americans and the Soviets were eager to be the first nation to reach the outer space.

The Sputnik crisis was a turning point of the Cold War that began on October 4, 1957 when the Soviet Union launched the Sputnik 1 satellite.



The USA had believed itself to be the leader in missile development and thus the leader in space technology. The surprise Sputnik launch and the

failure of the first two U.S. launch attempts proved the opposite. After this, the Space Race began, leading to Project Apollo and the moon landings in 1969.

May the technology be improved; things would also get hotter on the Eastern front. The Chinese were in a strong alliance with the Soviets, until 1959, when Khrushchev held a summit meeting with the United States President Eisenhower. The Soviets reneged on their earlier commitment to help China develop nuclear weapons. They also refused to support China in its border dispute with India, a country moderately friendly to the Soviets. These events greatly offended Mao and the other Chinese Communist leaders.

Following all these, in June 1960, China and Soviet Union publicly split. Khrushchev called Mao a nationalist and an adventure-ist. The Chinese called Khrushchev a revisionist and criticized his "patriarchal, arbitrary and tyrannical" behaviour. Khrushchev followed his attack by delivering an eighty-paged letter to the conference, denouncing China.

Getting back to Europe, an even hotter positioning was taking place. Three Western parts of Germany united and formed the Federal

Republic of West G e r m a n y . However, West Berlin was also included in this new country. From 1949 to 1961 huge numbers of professionals and



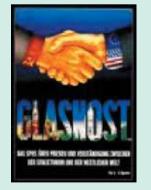
skilled workers migrated daily between East and West Berlin, frequently because of lucrative opportunities in the Marshall Plan rebuilding the West (one day the entire Mathematics Department of the University of Leipzig defected). The Berlin Wall was proposed by the East German leader, Walter Ulbricht, in order to prevent the massive daily emigrations. It was a 45km barrier, rounding West Berlin. Some streets along which the barrier ran were torn up to make them impassable to most vehicles and a barbed-wire fence was erected, which was later built up into the full-scale Wall. It physically divided the city and completely surrounded West Berlin.

Passing onto the West, blazing events were carrying the tension between Soviets and USA to record levels. US Intelligence planes had taken photos of Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) installations on the mountains of Cuba, and as a counteraction. USA had installed Intermediate Ranged Ballistic Missile (IRBM)s in Izmir. The tension lasted for 13 days until October 28, 1962, Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev when announced that the installations would be dismantled. The Cuban Missile Crisis was the one moment when the Cold War came closest to rising into a nuclear war.

After all these destructive events, both sided were aware of the danger of a nuclear war, in which there would be no victors. So, a period of relaxation would be the best for all. This period was later named "Détente", the French word for "relaxation". The Soviet leadership felt that the economic burden of the nuclear arms race was unsustainable. The American economy was also in financial trouble as the Vietnam War drained

government finances at the same time as Lyndon Johnson, and to a lesser extent Richard Nixon, sought to expand the government welfare state.

Also, the Sino-Soviet split was of great concern among the Soviets. They were terrified of the potential of



a Sino-American alliance against them and thus felt that improving relations with the United States would be necessary. Improved relations with China also helped soften the American view of communism in general.

Following the Détente, sharp changes were most foreseen. The first example was the Glasnost,

which was introduced in 1985 by Mikhail Gorbachev. While in the West the notion of "glasnost" was associated with freedom of speech, the main goal of this policy was to make the country's management transparent and open to debate, thus circumventing the narrow circle of apparatchiks who previously exercised complete control of the economy. Through reviewing the past or current mistakes being made, it was hoped that the Soviet people would back reforms such as perestroika.

However, it had several unexpected consequences, as most of the actions did. The fast relaxation of censorship led to quick spread of governmental debates. What is more, people were able to learn significantly more about the horrors committed by the government when Joseph Stalin was in power. Still, even if Nikita Khrushchev denounced Stalin's personality cult, information about the true proportions of his atrocities was still suppressed.

Still, Glasnost was not a completely unsuccessful policy. As was expected, it opened the way leading to the introduction of Perestroika in 1987 plenary session of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). It basically laid the political foundation of economic reform for the remainder of the existence of the Soviet Union. In the route of it, the Law on Cooperatives was enacted in 1988, permitting private ownership of

business for the first time since Vladimir Lenin's New Economic Policy.

Usually, such great attempts of reforming are the indicators of collapse, and so



were they in the Soviet Union. Another sign of it is the release of control from distant regions. As in USSR's situation, control over East Germany was almost completely unconfined.

The new Krenz government of E. Germany was not very dependant on Soviet orders, and was thinking of allowing E. Germany citizens to apply for visas to travel to West Germany. Günter Schabowski, the East German Minister of Propaganda, had the task of announcing this; however he had been on vacation prior to this decision and had not been



fully updated on this decision. He read the note out loud at the end of the conference; when asked when the regulations would come into effect, he assumed it would be the same day based on the wording of the note and replied "As far as I know effective immediately, right now".

Tens of thousands of East Berliners heard Schabowski's statement and flooded the checkpoints in the Wall demanding entry into West Berlin. The ecstatic East Berliners were soon greeted by West Berliners on the other side in a celebratory atmosphere. November 9 is thus considered the date the Wall fell. In the days and weeks that followed people came to the wall with sledgehammers in order to chip off souvenirs. These people were nicknamed "Mauerspechte" (wall peckers).

Following these events of the last 3 decades, the end of the Soviet Union could be seen with bare eyes. While it was Jimmy Carter who had officially ended the policy of Détente following Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, East-West tensions during the first term of U.S. President Ronald Reagan (1981–1985) increased to levels not seen since the 1962 Cuban missile crisis. By the time Gorbachev ushered in the process that would lead to the dismantling of the Soviet administrative command economy through his programs of glasnost (political openness), perestroika (economic restructuring), uskoreniye (speed-up of economic development), the Soviet economy suffered from both hidden inflation and pervasive supply shortages aggravated by an increasingly open black market that undermined the official economy.

In January 1987, Gorbachev called for democratization: the infusion of democratic

elements such as multi-candidate elections into the Soviet political process. In December 1988, the Supreme Soviet approved the establishment of a Congress of People's Deputies, a new legislative body. Elections to the congress were held throughout the USSR in March and April 1989. On March 15, 1990, Gorbachev was elected as the first executive President of the Soviet Union.

One by one, the nations in the Union declared independence from USSR, later forming the Commonwealth of Independent States. Finally, on March 17, 1991, in a Union-wide referendum, 78 % of all voters voted for the retention of

the Soviet Union in a reformed form. The Baltics, Armenia, Georgia and Moldova boycotted the referendum. In the other nine republics, a majority of the voters supported the retention of the Soviet Union. In June 1991, direct elections were held for the post of president of the Russian SFSR. The populist candidate Boris Yeltsin, who was an outspoken critic of Mikhail Gorbachev, won 57 % of the votes, defeating Gorbachev's preferred candidate, former Premier Nikolai Ryzhkov, who won 16 % of the votes.



Information in this article is edited from various sources.

Wikipedia.org Bbc.co.uk Ana Brittanica Un.org It all started a few years ago when four youngsters gathered to discuss controversial world issues with the supervision of Bürçek Dinçler and Zeynep Ulus. Year by year the club gradually grew larger as more and more people joined in... Today, we are one of the most respected and successful clubs of TEDAnkara College High School and we are proving our success with the conferences we have attended with our more than 20 members.

These days, we are on the edge of a big change and we are going into a new era as well, an era that we are looking forward to....With a change of name, creation of a logo and a website we are hoping to be a more institutionalised club that will be even more flourishing in the upcoming years...

EVOLUTION OF THE DEBATE CLUB:

1996 - The MUN (Model United Nations) Team

was formed.

- The MUN Team successfully attended to

several MUN conferences in Cairo, Egypt (AISMUN); The Hague, Netherlands (THIMUN) and İstanbul, Turkey (TIMUN) as representatives of various countries such as Estonia, Azerbeijan, United Kingdom of

Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Hellenic Republic of Greece, United States of America, Romania and Belgium.

2004, May - The Debate Club was founded.

Spring Day in Europe '04

2004, April - Debate Club represented Turkey in Model

European Parliament, Warsaw, Poland.

2004, November - Debate Club represented

Turkey in Model European Parliament,

Budapest, Hungary.

2005, March - Debate Club represented Central African

Republic and Russian Federation in Model United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (MUNESCO),

Ankara, Turkey

2005, October - United Nations Day, TED Ankara

College High School, İncek Campus

2006, March - Debate Club represented Tunisia and

Turkey in Model United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (MUNESCO), Ankara,

Turkey

2006, May - Europe Day, TED Ankara College High

School, İncek Campus

• Who are we?

We are a group of young people who are eager to debate world issues and who believe that the world can be a better place with the help of diplomacy.

O What do we do?

We come together on Wednesdays and Sundays to discuss controversial issues like Question of Cyprus, Small arms and drug-trafficking or Turkey's accession to the EU. During our debates we represent countries and we try ro reflect their policy with the actions we take and the speeches we make. Other than that, we write resolutions which are reports that aim to put forward concrete solutions about a certain issue. We also attend conferences several times a year.. During these conferences, which are held in different schools both in Turkey and different countries, we meet new people and merge and debate resolutions with them.

• What is our aim?

Our target is to broaden our perceptions by observing and debating world's problems from different perspectives. We also aim to find solutions to those controversial issues which develop our sense of empathy.

• Why do we debate in English?

There are mainly two reasons. One is that, by debating in English we create an opportunity to develop our vocabulary and we feel more confident to talk in English in front of other people; thanks to the debates we hold. The other reason is the fact that English is one of the official languages of both United Nations and the European Union. By talking in English our debates become more similar to the actual debates in these organisations.

O What do we achieve?

There are several outcomes of our debate practices and conferences. Firstly, we get to know a lot about world politics and learn the art of diplomacy. Secondly, day by day we become more aware of what is going on around us and we learn about life. Last but not least, with the help of the conferences we make a lot of friends from other schools.

• What are our accomplishments since our foundation?

As Debate Club, we attended Model United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (MUNESCO) in Turkey and Model European Parliament (MEP) conferences abroad.In the MUNESCO Conferences and several other United Nations simulations, due to its nature, the team gets to represent a country different than its own. In the Model European Parliament Conferences in Warsaw and Budapest, however, we had the opportunity to represent Turkish Republic. We also celebrated UN Day and Spring Day. In addition to this, we published our newspaper "Young Ambassador" in order to share all the occasions we've experienced so far.





Do international platforms resolve disputes?

"The United Nations cannot do anything, and never could; it is not an animate entity or agent. It is a place, a stage, a forum and a shrine ... a place to which powerful people can repair when they are fearful about the course on which their own rhetoric seems to be propelling them."[1] once said Connon C. O'Brien.

As I read this and the rest of his degrading opinions on UN and other international (int'l) platforms, I felt outraged, furious and I was totally ready to tear apart the article I was holding. In the end, I only got to complain about Mr.O'Brien to my parents, trying to release my anger.

I, believe in diplomacy, my friends. Diplomacy is what builds relations, friendships, cooperation between nations. Diplomacy is what solves many conflicts that occur. People are over the times of immediately pulling out guns, whenever someone insults them. Guns have been replaced with words, treaties and insults with friendly warnings.

Diplomacy is practised at int'l arenas, where debates on the world's hottest issues take place. Every country is represented in those platforms. Representatives explain their contries' standing point on the issue and debates take place. Most of the time, the result is peace and resolution, that will satisfy every party related to that particular issue. But how does this happen? Don't powerful firstworld countries try to overrule others?

The answer is NO! In int'l platforms, every state has equal rights. The constitution of that platform clearly states what kinds of rights and power its members will have, and evey candidate accepts those terms when they join in. That means that, the USA doesn't own more rights than Trinidad&Tobago or the Republic of Angola in such organisations.

Int'l platforms are areas that take decisions according to one motto "Unity in Diversity". They are like an Edward Munch painting, very colorful

yet striking; beautiful in every single detail. They help make the world a better place for every man, every woman, every child, every animal, every plant living on it. UNHABITAT (UN Human Settlements Programme) is an int'l organisation that works to promote socially and environmentally sustainable living areas. After the US invasion in Afghanistan, they started a project to upgrade informal settlements in three Afghan cities. They estimated the project to be finished in 14 months and they completed the project successfully in that period of time.

Another important int'l organisation is UNIFEM (UN Development Fund for Women). Today UNIFEM touches the lives of more than 8 million under-priviliged girls and women. What UNIFEM does, can be explained for hours, but what I'll do now is to give examples of their work. They work with governments to establish legal frameworks to protect women from domestic violence, HIV/AIDS and gender discrimination. "In Nigeria, UNIFEM supported the development of a gender-responsive HIV/AIDS policy for health-care facilities in Enugu State. The first of its kind in the country, the policy provides for intensive counselling, confronts discrimination against pregnant women, and ensures equal access for men and women to anti-retroviral drugs."[2] UNIFEM takes every necessary measure to empower women, throughout the world.

"So okay, there are international organisations that better the world, but they don't have any political influence." This may be what you are thinking right now. That's why I believe it is time to mention about the function of EU and UN.

The EU is an int'l platform that is unique in the world. It unites Europe and Europeans under one roof with equality and prosperity wrapped around them. The EU brings benefits to Europe, resolving its problems; using Member States' full capacity of politics. It unites countries to ameliorate Europe's situation.

The last and the most important int'l arena to be mentioned is the UN. UN is the only organisation which has many participant countries: 191 members in exact number. UN seeks solutions to all sorts of problems in the world, varying from Congo's cooperation with the world to child labor. The UN General Assembly and Security Council both travail to stop terrible situations from going worse and eventually make them agreeable.

When asked the question "Do you believe in UN's efficiency and perpetuality in terms of peace and stability?" Mr. Ross Wilson, the US Ambassador to Turkey, replied: "There is a family of institutions that deal both with very general political topics but also very specific and practical ones that we need to work through in this complicated global

environment where problems cross borders without respect to politics and where we need to work together. Is the UN the only way that the world can or should deal with its problems? No. We don't think so. In that respect I think the United States has a different perspective from some other countries. We are prepared to defend our interests in other ways. We are prepared to pursue our interest in other ways. But certainly we regard the UN as a bedrock of the international system, one that we are committed to, and I think will be around for a very long time."[3] With those words, Mr. Wilson expressed his trust in the UN, therefore int'l platforms, in a very self-confident, American kind of way.

Hubert H. Humphrey says "The heroes of the world community are not those who withdraw when difficulties ensue, not those who can envision neither the prospect of success nor the consequence of failure—but those who stand the heat of battle, the fight for world peace through the United Nations." [4] I believe that we still have heroes and we still have our int'l arenas that help create heroes.

Attributions:

- [1] Conor Cruise O'Brien (b. 1917), Irish historian, critic, diplomat. New Republic (Washington, D.C., Nov. 4, 1985)
- [2] http://www.unifem.org
- [3] http://ankara.usembassy.gov
- [4] Hubert H. Humphrey (1911–1978), U.S. Democratic politician, vice president. speech, Nov. 17, 1965, New York City



The UN Day celebration was the first activity we as Debate Club had this year. We wanted to simulate a UN gathering in our school in which we debated "the Reform of the Security Council." For more than a decade, the UN General Assembly has debated on the reform of the Council, but has been unable to reach an agreement.



At the heart of this question lies a conflict over claims to new permanent Council seats. Germany, Japan, Brazil, India, South Africa and Nigeria have demanded special status and they have won some support for their opinions. However, the permanent members prefer to keep their own monopoly.

There are also some other states firmly suggest the creation of new permanent seats, insisting that the Council should only be enlarged with new elected members. Japan, India, Brazil, and Germany have come together as the Group of Four (G-4),

supporting each other's opinions for permanent seats in the Council. Brazil would be the only permanent member from Latin America, India and Japan would increase Asia's permanent seats to three, while Germany would increase Europe's permanent seats to four. On the other hand, Africa wants two new permanent seats of its own.



"Critics of the Council made seven demands – that the Council be: 1-more representative, 2-more accountable, 3-more legitimate, 4-more democratic, 5-more transparent, 6-more effective and 7- fair and even-handed (no double standards)." (ref. 1)

A high number of non-permanent member countries of the Security Council had the opinion of not being represented equally and they wanted to have the reform.

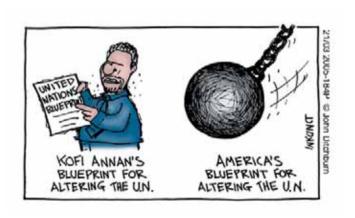


However, most of the countries, especially the permanent members of the Security Council believed that there was no need for such reforms and the Security Council had been the cradle of democracy, equality and transparency.

Micronesia and the United States of America had the opposite opinions which lead to the most interesting speeches and discussions. They asked each other really difficult questions and made very impressive, outstanding speeches. Micronesia also added that powerful countries didn't treat them fairly and that they weren't represented equally in the Security Council.

The new comers most probably had the greatest excitement. Most of them showed really good performances, made effective speeches and handled difficult questions easily. Although they were nervous, they had so much fun representing those countries that in the end, they were appreciated by the audience.

The UN Day celebration was a good start for the year and we all promised to ourselves and to Bürçek Hoca, Zeynep Abla and Emine Hoca, keeping our performance even better throughout the year.

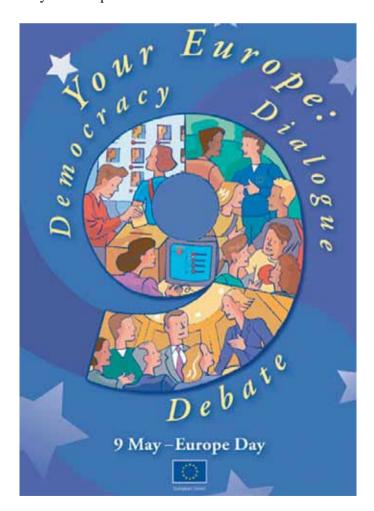


Ref 1:from www.globalpolicy.com

It all started on 9th of May 1950 when Robert Schuman proposed the creation of an organized Europe indispensable to the maintenance of peaceful relations. 9th of May is considered as the beginning of the creation of what is now, known as the European Union.

Today 9th May has become a European symbol (Europe Day) which, along with its flag, the anthem and the single currency Euro, identifies the political entity of the EU. Thus, Europe Day is the occasion for activities and festivities that bring Europe closer to its citizens and the people of the Union closer to each other.

Last year we simulated Model European Parliament (MEP) Session in our school to celebrate "Spring Day in Europe".



However, this year we wanted to make a change in the format of the occasion; due to this, we simulated a talk show in which the guests were the ones who played an important role in their fields, like:



Orçun CAN (Mentor, Stephen Fry), Alican ERGÜR (Rector of the Grand Mosque in Paris, Dalil Boubakeur), Bahar CİLA (EU Commissioner in charge of External Relations and Neighborhood Policy, Benita Ferrero-Waldner), İrem TÜMER (Advocate-General of European Court of Justice, Eleanor Sharpston), Alican ERTAŞ (Retired Ambassador and Writer of the best-seller book "Beyond the Borderline", Mr. ERTAS), Ezgi ERGİN (Minister of Finance and Deputy Prime Minister of Poland, Zyta Gilowska), Zeynep AZİZOĞLU (Journalist from leading Spanish newspaper "El Pais", Anna Garbajosa)

The theme of the talk show was "EU, our future..... or our end?".

Orçun (Stephen Fry) raised some questions about the main problems of Europe and the European Union. In this show, issues such as; economy, employment, minorities, religion and the effects of the media in Europe have been put forward. We have learnt many things about the EU and its current problems.

For instance, none of us knew about the organisation called "Ni Putes, Ni Soumises" before.

In addition to this, we used to know about the problems in general but not in a detailed way like: the approximate number of immigrants living in France or the rate of growth in new member states... Moreover, apart from being informed about the countries' points of view towards the future of the Union, we have also witnessed points of views of the audience abour this issue.



The preparation process of the show, was enjoyable and we had a lot fun while making speeches or making comments, however Zeynep Abla, Bürçek Hoca and Emine Hoca felt the necessity of warning us about our over- enthusiasm once in a while.From time to time, some of us faced difficulties in expressing our feelings clearly because of anxiety.





On 9th May we were all well prepared and ready for the occassion. Guests reflected their own ideas and their views which led to a variety of different thoughts and perspectives that made the occassion even more challenging.

After the talk show, we all felt totally exhausted however we were glad to have been successful.





The second Model UNESCO (MUNESCO) Conference was held at BUPS between 16th and 19th of March, 2006. The debate club of TED Ankara College also took part in this four days long event. Along with the friendly atmosphere, we enjoyed ourselves pretty much while observing the participants and ourselves becoming experienced diplomats. This year the conference was packed with teams of high schools from different parts of Turkey, especially from Ankara, İzmir, and İstanbul. We as a team, felt quite confident, however it was obvious from the very beginning that there would be a genuine competition among the well prepared teams. The achievement of this success involved heavy lobbying, debating, comprimising and harmonizing. I believe it was interesting for every participant to see many of his/her counterparts equally skilled and enthusiastic about subjects of international affairs, politics, and social sciences. Our team was divided into two delegations representing Turkey and Tunisia. It was both an honour and a challenge to be the Turkish delegation at this MUNESCO gathering. This practice gave us the chance to study and learn more about the countries that we represented. The studies about our

topics started three months prior to this conference which involved in depth research and many debate sessions. It was all together an awesome process.

The first day was for informal lobbying activities and we finished the evening with a big gathering dinner. The summary of the day can be defined as it being a pleasant day. Each delegation had five delegates in general committees and two delegates in Special Focus. In addition to this, the Executive Board Countries such as Turkey had two more delegates in the Executive Board Committees.



On the second day of the conference the committees convened to their quarters to merge the resolutions that different countries (represented by individuals from different schools) had prepared on their own, and came up with a final draft resolution. Those draft resolutions that received the approval of the Approval Panel, were then introduced to the committees to be debated on the third day of the conference. At the end of the day some of those resolutions were ready to be presented at the General Assembly (GA), that was held on the fourth day. Similarly the Special Focus groups, and Executive Boards had prepared their resolutions, all of which to be debated among themselves on the fourth day. During that challenging Zeynep Abla process our mentor our teachers Mrs Bürçek Dinçler and Mrs Emine Efecioğlu never gave up supporting us and always tried to cheer us up.





We felt proud to be a part of this event, especially after evaluating the results, knowing that many members of our delegation had been very active in their committees. The resolutions of two of our members succeeded in being debated in the GA. The closing speech was made by Hon.Prof.Ali Doğramacı, who emphasized the life time experience that we gained and the skills we attained by this successful event. As it was finally time for

departure, I was overwhelmed with the feeling of being sure that everyone without exception had good feelings about their unforgetable experience. As far as I am concerned, having new friends, learning many aspects about countries, developing communication skills, learning to be formal, etc. are all very important, but most of all, I think, becoming a team was the best thing we have experienced.



OTHER COAST by Ece Ayda Aygün



Dispute Within...



The Debate Club frequently faces criticism relating to its content and format. As a matter of fact, the criticisms are usually because of

misunderstanding of the aim of the Debate Club. It can be considered as a handicap that the club is called "the Debate Club"; since our aim is not to debate on the greenhouse effect rather it is, to concentrate on various topics of the United Nations and the European Union, simulating the actual assembly of these international organizations. As far as these organisations are concerned, it is very likely that some of the members of the Debate Club represent countries that Turkey has dispute with. As a principle, every member of the United Nations and European Union has a right to representation.

The normal process for preparing for a formal debate firstly is making research on your asssigned country and topic. While doing so, you come across many different perspectives regarding the topic, even those that suggest that your country is evil and people are monsters. Being very frustrated, giving up on research is not an option.

Second step is to develop your assigned countries policy regarding the issue to be discussed by using the documents of the country and recognizing the policies of the countries that your country has strong relationship with. As you start to recognize policies of the country that you will be representing, you also start to develop an understanding of the culture, policies and perspective of the country that as well.

Adopting policies require the adoption of the identity in a way. One has to understand how someone from that country would feel and react to certain events.

As for adopting an identity it is mostly regarded as an act that is not dignified. However, taking another identity for a limited period of time, enables the person to look at events from another perspective, thus, provides a wider look towards the events that are taking place in our world. This may seem, however, to some of those who have not been a part of this simulation that the participants' identity is damaged by this. Contrary to this, participants have a better understanding of their own culture and identity; since they get to see it from different points of view.

The trouble occurs, on the other hand, when you have to represent countries that your country has dispute with. Even those with least commitment to their identity are a part of the country that they live in and do not actually want to represent countries that their country has dispute with. As from my part, I may say that I would even prefer representing a country that Turkey has dispute with since it is extremely challenging. In my opinion, a better understanding of cultures of countries who suffer from disputes is the only way to reconciliation.

We, as the Debate Club, are not making the propaganda of any country, instution or organization neither acting as partisans of these, instead, we try to understand these while giving reference to the related concepts of internationalism and tolerance along with the procedural terminology.

Turkey... Our country... East, West, North, South... Each saving a treasure... Bosporus, Aegean, Southern, Southeastern Anatolia, Black Sea... Green one side, blue on the other... A mélange of history and present...

I think about my country, and the recent developments within and around her... First of all, Turkey has been a country that provides peace within her borders and beyond. This has been the key foreign policy of Turkey as from the very beginning of the saying uttered by Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, the founder of the Turkish Republic: "Peace at home, peace in the world".

Below you will find a snapshot of the latest developments in the foreign policy of the Republic of Turkey, and how things evolved. It has been an eventful year for Turkey. Foreign agenda has been really populated for Turkey; European Union, Armenian Allegations, Iraq.

EU-Turkey talks

December 17, 2004 marks an important date for Turkey in her EU path. European Parliament lit green light to Turkey. Followed by Luxembourg Summit on October 3, 2005, the Council approved a framework for negotiations with Turkey on its accession to Turkey. In other words, EU decided to open discussions with Turkey.

Then, under the umbrella of 35 headlines, negotiating framework gained its shape. It's hard to ignore the question marks in the heads of both sides, Europe and Turkey, about each other. What changed from the very start of this journey is that Europe tended to have more doubts about Turkey, but today Turkey has doubts, too. These doubts have to be tackled in a constructive manner. Several developments like the general economic unease and Prophet Mohammed

cartoon crises in Europe have resulted in a breeze of dissatisfaction among Turkish people. On the European side, Turkey has been criticized in terms of slowing down this current negotiating phase, and sometimes along the corridors of Brussels, they've had a mild breeze too regarding the government's policy towards headscarf, human rights and democracy in Turkey.

Despite what may come, there is one important thing which has to be recalled: Turkey has invested high in the path of EU. Turkey has to pursue a discreet and dignified policy to render the European dreams come true. As they say, it's not the destination, but the journey that counts.

Iraq

According to a study conducted by Johns Hopkins University, Columbia University, and the Al-Mustansiriya University in Baghdad, Iraq in October 2004, from the begging of the war, nearly 100.000 Iraqi civilians were dead.

The debate was once concentrated on the legitimacy of the US action to Iraq.

Then the focal point was the humanitarian aspect of this US intervention.

Today, the hotspot is the future; will Iraq recover?

May 1, 2006 was the third anniversary of the speech delivered by G. W. Bush in front of a banner that read "Mission Accomplished". Though the first free elections were held, and a new constitution was formed, violence and bloodshed prevailed during the last three years.

Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction (SIGIR) reported that "the US had failed in its effort to protect and rebuild Iraq's oil infrastructure, and that corruption in Iraq had become like "another insurgency."

ARTICLE

As a neighboring country, Turkey has been on the edge to avoid any leap that may come from Iraq. Deployment of Turkish troops in the southeastern area and along its border with Iraq was a precaution to avoid such: Foreign Minister Abdullah Gul stated that: "The deployment is only aimed to prevent infiltrations of the terrorist organization into Turkey... Iraq doesn't have the capability to fight terrorism, they (Iraqi government) should be pleased with the measures we have taken and they should help us."

As a reminder, USA was the first to recognize PKK as a terrorist organization, and some in the EU shares the same standing point. USA gives solid support to Turkey for the full international recognition of PKK as a terrorist organization. In 2002, during his speech in a conference, President Ahmet Necdet Sezer drew attention to the PKK's recent efforts to reform itself into a political movement by changing its name and stressed that Turkey would never bargain with the PKK, no matter its name or purported status.

Continuing violence in Iraq naturally pushes the neighboring, particularly Turkey due to several historic and political reasons to "take cover". Iraq will continue to be a high priority foreign agenda for Turkey, given the historical role of her in providing peace and stability to the area.

Armenian Allegations

Turkish political argument regarding the socalled Armenian genocide has been that political affirmations cannot be derived from historical allegations. "Let's leave the past to the historians" was the line.

In 2001, France passed the law that recognized the Armenian genocide.

Today, France is getting prepared to pass another law; introduce a new law that punishes those who reject genocide.

These attempts prove that France don't believe that the past should be left to the historians. Ironically, when Algerians sought recognition of the genocide and an apology from France, Paris administration replied exactly the same to Algeria: "Let's leave the past to the historians"

Turkish leading entrepreneurs and trade unions expressed their discontent regarding the draft law by publishing an open letter to "Nos Chers Amis" in various French newspapers. Various different sectors from Turkey warned France stating that if this law passes, then the relations between Turkey and France will enter into a new era in economic, social and political way. This will mean to ignore the flourishing historical ties in between-a complete dommage.

Some information in this article is gathered through;

http://abcnews.go.com/International/ www.mfa.gov.tr http://www.infoplease.com/ http://www.csmonitor.com/ http://www.radikal.com.tr/ www.turkishdailynews.com



As experienced debate club members...

There are so many things we have learned from the debate club that it feels hard to try & sum it all up in an essay of this sort. Well, probably, the first thing DC taught us was how to be calm. Since we were most of the time experiencing the very irritating feeling of having to stand intolerable people, this was the talent we needed most. In many conferences, we have achieved success through the use of being cold blooded, in a good way and it has helped a great deal in seeing the thing as a whole, from all its perspectives.

Learning that being cooperative in matters relating to international affairs is the key to constructive results, we have tried to avoid being harsh or too critical in our communication with people. We realized that the solution of problems lies in being planned, determined and understanding at all times, and not commanding. This, we owe the debate club.

We have learned to respect others' rights of expressing their own opinions and their ways of perceiving the world. This humanism has brought numerous friends and colleagues. Understanding that every concept has many possible ways of being understood, all the debate club members have come to understand the diverse nature of "opinions". We were taught that we were not alone in the planet and no, we were not the center of the world. The tasks we were assigned required seeing through new perspectives. You had to wake up one day and start looking through the eyes of an Angolan. You had to seek the rights of Angola in the light of their policies. In the long run, this respect for variety has changed our whole life: what we learned in conferences did not

stay in those rooms only. They have played a vital role in our academic and social lives.

Representing another country and standing up for their benefits has helped us tear ourselves from personal benefits and thoughts and to reflect the perspectives of a country. This seems to be the starting point of a long journey in the route to social service.



Debate Club helped us open our eyes to things we were recently ignorant of. This was the key to becoming conscious world citizens. Now, we know more about non-governmental organizations, international conferences and global concerns. What's more, we can now come up with feasible solutions to the problems we know about.



As a part of the conferences we attend, we write resolutions, formal layouts of the solutions reached upon debates on a problem or question, some of which are afterwards sent to international organizations.

Hence, the debate club has laid the foundations of a better understanding of formalities among us. We have learned, more profoundly, the inner dynamics of bureaucracy and international affairs. Such procedures as *taking the floor*, *delivering a speech*, *rising for a point of information and putting on formal clothing* have all been the earnings we have had from the DC. We have in fact learned, through pretending to be diplomats, the very real nature of diplomacy. We have come to believe in diplomacy.

For the members of the debate club, formal debating is not a boring occasion in which a group of people discuss dull issues, but a group of determined people coming together for the settlement of an issue of global concern, which is the very essence of politics.



Representing a country's point of view in a debate requires self confidence as well as hard work (research on the topic, coming up with solutions). In order to safeguard the policies of the country we represent, we have to address crowds and try to impress them with the solutions we offer. Thus, Debate Club has gradually helped us shape the way we express ourselves. It has opened the gates

of rhetoric to us. The things we have learnt about self-expression during the debates in the club have surely helped us boost up our self confidence. Now, it is easier for us to stand up and express ourselves and to stand out in crowds.



Seeing understanding, respect and sincerity in other people's eyes towards us - towards our country - were the best rewards from the debate club.

And now, let's be frank. The best thing about the conferences was that we met new people. Most have been very close friends to us and we believe that this is the biggest thing one can earn from such experience. Getting to know people from all over the world expands one's vision of his/her life, we think. Looking through the eyes of different nations and not only our own, we have managed to develop a global perspective towards everything.

We feel such a strong bond for the debate club that it now feels as if it has been in our very essence. We love and owe the debate club.

Cise & Sena

What do we do in the Debate Club ! Here is the answer to the ultimate auestion:

by Bahar Gila

conferences

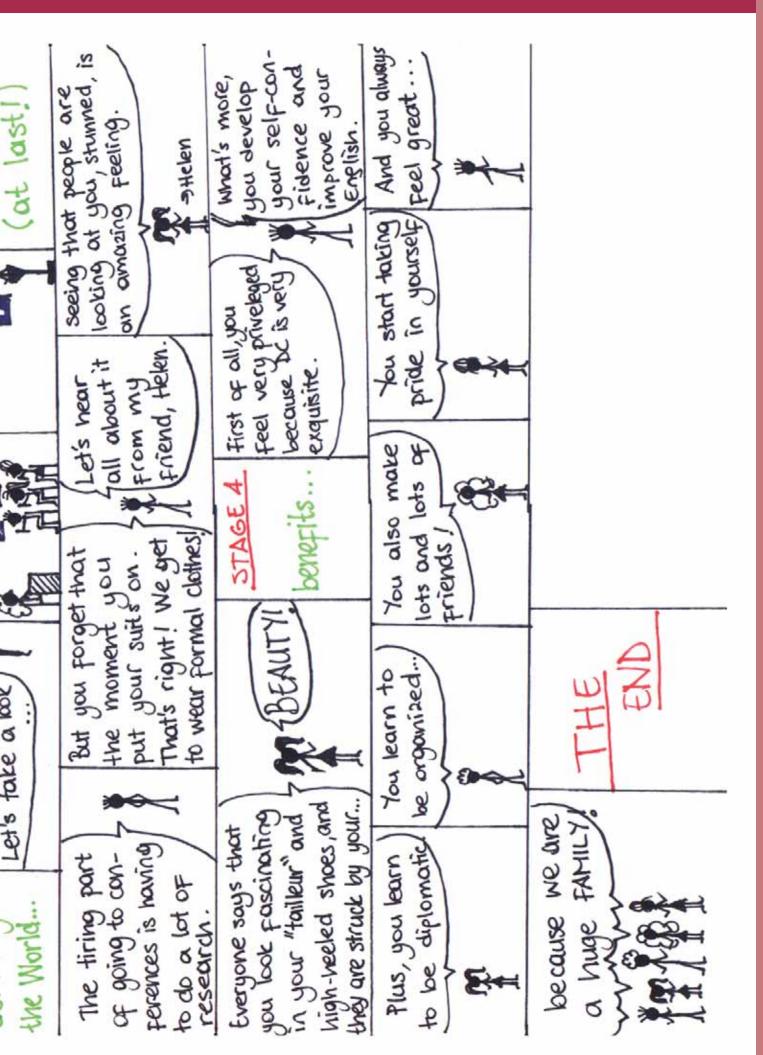
Distinguished

been recognized

of countries are / w

represented.

Delegates...



Issue Submitted by . Republic of Turker Committee Reformation of Debate Chib Special Focus S. Shekara renaming the Debate Club as Politics and Dictornact Club Q. ? Urges all students to join the debate club who have. Defines Debate Club thembers es. BH INTEREST IN THOCKETH HIS POTA Addican Brasser, & man markers es. PASSE Owner of the Chib who have the chib who have the Organ Can, the anors serious entrory Personally. Thomself Cannot express the innoon, THOM THOME COURSE CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF Stone that will