

MURCIR Bulletin is the bi-annual newsletter of Marmara University Research Center for International Relations.

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Welcome again!

First of all I would like to thank for the positive feedback we received from many colleagues in Turkey and abroad for the launching of our bi-annual electronic newsletter. We welcome it as an attestation of the value of sharing information on research interests, areas and activities.



In this second issue you will find information about our new endeavors, next to news about our members' recent academic accomplishments and the ongoing routine activities at MURCIR.

A novelty, Wednesday panels, on current international issues (global financial crisis, climate change) and topics in Turkish political life (1908 revolution, local elections in March, media and foreign policy decision-making process) gave us a chance to have a wider student audience at Göztepe campus meet with the participating academics and researchers.

An outcome of our decision to focus on global environmental politics, a new area of interest for MURCIR, has been the initiation of the "Working Group on Climate Change" in collaboration with experts from universities and institutions working on climate change. At the same time, I am happy to share with you that Marmara University is admitted (provisionally) to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as observer organization. The decision is subject to a final decision by COP-15 to be held in December 2009. Marmara University's application for accreditation to the UNFCCC was initiated by MURCIR which acts as the contact point of the University. Upon the finalization of the formal process in December, Marmara University will become the first university in Turkey to have observer status with the UNFCCC.

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Another novelty for MURCIR was the workshop organized among Ph.D. candidates at the Department of Political Science and International Relations on "Dynamics of Continuity and Change in Turkish Foreign Policy". We are considering widening its scope and participation for graduate students working on Turkish politics and foreign policy at other academic institutions and to that end hope to receive your suggestions.

Günay Göksu Özdoğan  
Director

### THURSDAY SCREENINGS

'Residual' Citizens - Vatandaşlık Halleri

March 5, 2009

Director: Şehbal Şenyurt  
(Turkey / 2008 / 89')

Relationship between the state and its citizens is discussed in the documentary through non-Muslim foundations, which has been a highly debatable subject in Turkey, mostly due to the state's unlawful seizure of non-Muslim foundations' properties starting in 1974. While the memories about the lives of Turkish, Armenian, Jewish, Greek and Assyrian neighbours are refreshed, lawyers discuss about the unfair legal applications. Directors of Armenian, Greek, Jewish, Assyrian / Chaldean foundations narrate the effects of these applications on their societies emphasizing how these applications caused violations of human rights of the "other" and non-Muslim groups in Turkey.

Documentary presents the narratives of the people, who experienced these problems, unfair practices experienced by non-Muslim people in Turkey; property tax, September 6-7 incidents, exiles in 1964 and incidents like the murder of Hrant Dink and the backgrounds of the problems of foundations.

Please send us your  
suggestions:  
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### MURCIR PANELS

1908: Perception of the Revolution, Education and Ideology  
December 3, 2008

Chair:

Assoc. Prof. Ahmet Demirel (Marmara University, Department of Political Science and International Relations)

Panelists:

Assist. Prof. Özgür Adadağ (Galatasaray University, Department of Political Science): oadadag@gmail.com

Prof. Büşra Ersanlı (Marmara University, Department of Political Science and International Relations): bersanlı@marmara.edu.tr

Assist. Prof. Mehmet O. Alkan (Istanbul University, F.P.S.' Department of International Relations): moalkan@hotmail.com



Özgür Adadağ's talk was on the perceptions of the 1908 Revolution generally by the Unionists and specifically by Ahmet Rıza. He touched upon the relationship between the 1908 Revolution and the 1789 French Revolution. While doing this, he gave us the examples of the differentiation of the Ottoman revolutionists from the French ones in issues such as the revolution and violence, the protection of the public order, the perception of the revolution in functional terms and attributing negative connotations to the concept of the revolution when it is related to the unity of the Empire. He also stated that it was not the 1789 Revolution but the post-revolutionary ideas that the Ottoman oppositionist took as their reference points.

Büşra Ersanlı emphasized the need to consider and discuss the issues related to the Union and Progress Committee from the Political Science perspective. She showed us the ambivalent portrayal of UPC by usage of different political rhetoric in the history textbooks written in different time periods of the Republic. She also gave examples from history textbooks of different countries, i.e., Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan, based on their attitudes and perceptions of the UPC.

Mehmet Alkan argued that the official ideology can best be understood through the analysis of the textbooks and curriculums of the Ministry of National Education. He mentioned about the reflection of the official ideology in the textbooks of different times, from the Abdulhamid II period to the period of the UPC. As the evidences of the change in the reflection of the official ideology in the textbooks of different periods, he gave examples

### **The Shore - Son Kumsal**

**March 12, 2009**

Director: Rüya Arzu Köksal

(Turkey / 2008 / 56')

A beautiful summer day, joyous children at the Dultuk Beach in Vakfıkebir by the Black Sea coast of northern Turkey. People playing ball, dancing, lying on the beach, swimming... A few hundred metres away, construction equipment dumping tons of rocks unloaded by lorries into the sea. On the other side of the bay, jetties are being constructed to protect the highway from the waves. This is the tale of the severance of the sea from people of the Black Sea region with the pretext of a road construction.

### **What a Beautiful Democracy!**

**- Bu Ne Güzel Demokrasi**

**March 19, 2009**

Directors: Belmin Söylemez, Berke Baş, Haşmet Topaloğlu, Somnur Vardar

(Turkey / 2008 / 74')

This feature documentary is about the struggle of Turkish women running for national elections in 2007. The film, at the same time, presents a current portrait of today's Turkey. The general election is to be held in two months and political campaigning is everywhere. Different women are working hard to reach the same goal, to be a member of parliament for the first time in their lives: one successful business-woman, her rival, the Kurdish candidate, and two former sex-workers.

of various definitions of Abdulhamit II in the textbooks used during the 2<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Era, next to a general evaluation of the reproduction of nationalism in these textbooks.

### **Global Financial Crisis: Reasons and Possible Outcomes**

**December 17, 2008**

**Chair:**

Prof. Nesrin Sungur (Marmara University, Department of Economics)

**Panelists:**

Prof. Hayri Kozanoğlu (Marmara University, Department of Economics): fbhk@marmara.edu.tr

Dr. Özgür Üşenmez (Marmara University, Department of Political Science and International Relations): ozgurusenmez@hotmail.com

Prof. Ahmet Çakmak (former academic member of Marmara University, Department of Economics): sariyergul@yahoo.com

Dr. Sungur Savran: sungur.savran@gmail.com

Hayri Kozanoğlu argued that “the present crisis is an eventual episode of earlier monetary and regional financial problems whose effects were confined and solved within the neo-liberal capitalism’s ideological framework, and right now the situation is more serious as it seems to be rooted in a structural crisis. The neo-liberal policies, designed and applied by dominant classes after 1970s in order to overcome unraveling of the post-war Keynesian order, have begun to lose their ideological supremacy as their solutions have not been sufficient to smoothen global economy of our present time. To alleviate current problems, governments should increase their interventions on the side of the poor and needy in domestic economies and, corollary to this, search for a new international economic order that supports the least developed populations of the earth.”



Özgür Üşenmez claimed that “the present sub-prime mortgage crisis is connected to the financial accumulation model that was employed just after the 1971 breakdown of the Bretton Woods framework. This neo-liberal paradigm with its crass individualism and ruthless free markets has gradually dismantled all previous social welfare gains of the subordinated parts of the population, and as it tried to overcome falling rates of profit, the financial capital became dominant power of the global system. However

## Letter for Tomorrow - Yarına Bir Harf

April 9th, 2009

Director: Hakan Aytekin  
(Turkey / 2007/ 46')

Today about 6,700 languages are spoken in the world. If the predictions of the specialists become true; approximately 5000 languages will become extinct in the next century. This danger is also valid for "Syriac" one of the three oldest languages spoken in the world. It is rooted in North of Mesopotamia and South Eastern Anatolia. A Letter For Tomorrow emphasizes the historical background of the "Syriac" language and the calligraphy tradition of this culture by introducing a priest, Gabriel Aktas, one of the calligraphers in the South Eastern of Turkey. Giving some sections from daily life of the Syriac society, the film reflects the importance for catching on the native language in terms of culture.

The film establishes parallelism with the life cycle of the Syriac language and the birth-death notion, the basic dynamics of life and culture. Having 22 letters in the alphabet, the film carries over its message in 22 parts referencing to the letters. The film is produced in the Syriac language as a whole which gives the documentary uniqueness in the world.

that process has been accompanied with capital's rising tendency to lose touch with real industrial production that in itself helped to spur all kinds of speculative activity in world markets. Big powers need trillions of dollars to clean up this financial mess. At the nexus of this financial and ideological turmoil is the question about the possible future behavior of the last hegemonic power, the USA, and its regional rivals. If there would not be an effective opposition and organizing activity by humanity against the capitalist ideology itself, the threat of another major war always hangs on the wall as a solution."

Ahmet Çakmak stated that "empirical data shows that most of the bank bankruptcies of the post Second World War period were after 1980s. These bankruptcies were closely related with the negative developments in the production sector after 1975 that is the ending of the boom period since 1945. The most contentious reasons for that ending were the rising competition among major industrialized countries and overproduction, so the resulting fall of profit rates. The traditional solution of capitalists in such cases has been to permit bankruptcies along with rapidly rising unemployment and falling wages to surpass the profitability crisis with a gradual transformation. At the moment, however, resistance of the working class stands as a crucial factor in challenging the success of the previously tried capitalist measures. Consequently, the present depressive conditions in global economy are an outcome of globalization, debts, bailouts and balloons after 1980 which itself the result of postponing crisis of 1970s."

Sungur Savran discussed the recent global crisis from the perspectives of its place in the history of capitalism and class conflicts. He called the crisis as "unfinished devaluation crisis", which started in 1974 - 1975 as the third biggest crisis of capitalism. He mentioned the possibility of a World War III -as a result of the revival of nationalism and intensified competition by the imperial powers- among the various consequences of the recent crisis. Savran envisaged the rise of fascism and class conflicts in various parts of the world as the outcome of the crisis.

## Global Climate Change: The Road Map of Climate Politics from Kyoto to Copenhagen and Turkey

January 16, 2009

Chair:

Assist. Prof. Semra Cerit (Marmara University, Department of Political Science and International Relations)

Panelists:

Dr. Ömer Madra (Açık Radyo): omadra@acikradyo.com.tr

Assoc. Prof. Etem Karakaya (Adnan Menderes University): ekarakaya@gmail.com

Mr. Atila Uras (UNDP Turkey Office): atila.uras@undp.org

Ms. Bahar Ubay (UNDP Turkey Office): bahar.ubay@undp.org

Ms. Gülçin Özsoy (REC Turkey): gulcin.ozsoy@rec.org.tr

MP. Haluk Özdalga (Head of the Environment Committee of TGNA): haluk.ozdalga@tbmm.gov.tr

Panelists addressed the future of the climate change regime in connection with the negotiations under Bali Action Plan, Turkey's ratification of the Kyoto Protocol and discussed the issues pertaining to country's effective participation to the regime. In his informative speech, Ömer Madra reminded the guests and the panel members of the need for an urgent international action to fight climate change by conveying James Hansen's message in his open letter to USA President Obama. Dr. Karakaya first introduced European Union's climate policy with particular emphasis on the EU ETS and then discussed the types of actions or commitments that would be considered by Turkey in undertaking commitments after the first commitment period of the Protocol. He suggested that "those sectoral approaches would be one option that would offer Turkey more flexibility in joining the burden-sharing mechanism." Atila Uras introduced UNDP's work in Turkey in areas related to climate change and human development. He gave information about the project activities undertaken under the UN Joint Program titled "Enhancing the Capacity of Turkey to Adapt to Climate Change".



Bahar Ubay informed the audience about the goals and planned activities of the project titled "Capacity Building for Climate Change Management in Turkey". Implemented by UNDP Turkey, the project aims to "develop the capacity of Turkey to participate efficiently in the international climate change negotiations and to join the flexible mechanisms of Kyoto through better experiencing the Voluntary Carbon Markets". Gülçin Özsoy first presented information about REC Turkey's completed and ongoing project activities on climate change and shared REC Turkey's views on ongoing climate negotiations and Turkey's participation to the Protocol. In her speech, she also dwelled on sectoral approaches as an option for Turkey. Haluk Özdalga gave a broad account of the parliamentary process towards Turkey's ratification of the Protocol. He provided information about the views on the country's participation to the regime held by political parties, ministries and departments and NGOs during the discussions taken place at the committee which he chairs.

The [texts of the papers](#) presented are available at the MURCIR website.

### **The Local Elections of 29 March: Results and Reflections**

April 20, 2009

Chair:

Assoc. Prof. Yüksel Taşkın (Marmara University, Department of Political Science and International Relations)

Panelists:

Assoc. Prof. Ahmet Demirel (Marmara University, Department of Political Science and International Relations): ademirel@gmx.net

Dr. Ali Eşref Turan (Marmara University, Department of Political Science and International Relations):  
aeturan@yonelimarastirma.com.tr

Prof. Nihal İncioğlu (Bilgi University, Department of Political Science): nihal@bilgi.edu.tr

The panel analyzed the results of the 29 March 2009 local elections. The [texts of the papers](#) presented are available at the MURCIR website.

### [The Linkage between Media and the Foreign Policy Making Process](#)

May 20, 2009

Chair:

Assoc. Prof. Gülden Ayman (Marmara University, Department of Political Science and International Relations)

Panelists:

Assist. Prof. İbrahim Mazlum (Marmara University, Department of Political Science and International Relations): imazlum@marmara.edu.tr

Dr. Ömer Madra (Açık Radyo): omadra@acikradyo.com.tr

Mr. Bora Bayraktar (ATV Channel): bora.bayraktar@atv.com.tr

İbrahim Mazlum analyzed the literature on the media-foreign policy linkage. He argued that “concepts of ‘CNN Effect’ and ‘Manufacturing Consent’ are the two important concepts in revealing the linkage between media and foreign policy making processes. Especially after 1990s, international news media gained a prominent power in driving states and international organizations to take action against vast humanitarian disasters. This is also the case at the state level. Hence, national news media of various countries became more powerful day by day in affecting the conduct of foreign policy at their respective state levels. The linkage between media and foreign policy may not be always positive and benign as said; but may also be directed to manufacture consent of the public in accepting certain policy options which are in line with the interests of political and economic elites of a society. The arguments and policies posed by Bush Administration before and during the intervention in Iraq in 2003 can be given as examples of efforts of the states in manufacturing international and national consent for certain policy actions.”



Bora Bayraktar gave various examples from the Turkish foreign policy and world politics to present his understanding of the linkage between media and foreign policy. First, he shared with the audience his thoughts about media’s role in recent developments on the bilateral relations between Turkey and Armenia by arguing that recently, a part of Turkish media played a supportive role in efforts to improve the relations between the two countries, while others maintained their traditional critical stance on the issue. His second example was on the recent developments on the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. Supported by photographs, he elaborated how journalists perceived the situation in this region and how they reflected their views on the international media from their own perspectives. Lastly, Bayraktar talked on “embedded journalism” and the relations between

them and militaries and various institutions of states. He shared with the audience his own experiences on the subject during one of his recent trips to Afghanistan.

Ömer Madra summarized one of the latest publications on the issue of climate change and his views about the role media should play in promoting the measures against the deteriorating situation in climate change. He argued that because of the local drought conditions in recent years, the Turkish media became sensitive to the issues of water scarcity and climate change, but then this sensitivity has declined when most of the regions in the country had wet years of 2008 and 2009. He lastly argued that the media should be norm-putting in handling the issue in Turkey and all over the world.

### MURCIR WORKSHOPS

#### Workshop of the Ph.D. Candidates

#### Dynamics of Continuity and Change in Turkish Foreign Policy

March 6, 2009

MURCIR organized a workshop where the Ph.D. candidates of the Department of Political Science and International Relations presented their recent dissertation studies and research on 6 March 2009 in the Haluk Ülman Meeting Room of the Department of Political Science and International Relations. Besides the Ph.D. candidates, the faculty of the Department also participated in the workshop and expressed their views and suggestions about the studies of the Ph.D. candidates. The workshop provided ample opportunity of serving as a common discussion platform for all participants.



The workshop started with Sezgi Durgun's (sezgi.durgun@marmara.edu.tr) presentation on "From the Science of the Geography, to National Geography". Durgun argued that "though the relation between human beings, earth and homeland is archaic, it can also be seen as a modern manifestation of political power in the context of homeland making. If homeland is defined as the territory over which a nation-state is politically defined, it can be argued that nation is not only a temporal but also spatial construction and in the modern sense nation state is involved with a certain spatio-temporal narrative that brings along a certain conception of sovereignty and land as home of nation. In order to analyze the relation between modern territoriality and power, the processes of the nationalization of territory and the territorialization of national identity ought to be examined."



In her presentation, entitled "Outside Turks' in Turkish Foreign Policy after the Cold War" Radiye Funda Çamkiran (rfcamkiran@maltepe.edu.tr) claimed that "the dissolution of empires such as Ottoman, Austria-Hungary and Russia not only changed the course of history but also the lives of many people within the boundaries of these empires. The ethnic legacy of the empires across the

borders of the successor states has important place in their foreign policies towards countries which host these co-ethnics as minorities. However, when and how a state takes into consideration of its co-ethnics abroad in formulating its foreign policy is less discussed at a theoretical level in the literature compared to studies analyzing the link between ethnicity and foreign policy from perspectives of ethnic conflicts and diaspora politics. In this regard, Rogers Brubaker's suggestion of the model for understanding the relationship between kin-states, their minorities and the states which host those minorities should be underlined as a major contribution in the field. Brubaker's model on the relationship between kin-states, their minorities and the states which host those minorities will provide the basis of the comparative study on the role of Turkish external minorities living in Greece and Bulgaria in Turkey's bilateral foreign relations. Turkey as a kin-state acts within the limits of the norms and principles constituting its 'foreign policy philosophy' and these principles function as a filter through which the factors affecting Turkey's external minority policy determines Turkey's behaviour."

Gonca Oğuz Gök's (goncaoguz@gmail.com) presentation was on "International Peace and Security in Turkish Foreign Policy". She argued that "Turkey's foreign policy behaviour has been shaped by the reality of regional crises and instabilities in its region which led to the appearance of the principle of "Peace at home, Peace in the world" as one of the main principles of Turkish Foreign Policy since the foundation of the Republic of Turkey. By acting within the framework of this principle, Turkey tried to preserve its territorial integrity and national unity. There are two motives shaping Turkish Foreign Policy behaviour and identified them as 'being in accordance with the international community' and 'compliance with international law' as the instruments of preserving peace and stability not only in its region but also in the world."

In his presentation, titled "Turkey and European Order: The Place of Turkey within Pax-Europeana", Muzaffer Şenel (msenel@marmara.edu.tr) argued that "the first discussions on the European order in terms of 'Wider Europe' started at the end of cold war and stemmed from the need to answer the question "how we (Europeans) sustain the stability, order and security (Pax-Europeana) in Europe? The disappearance of the communist threat against Europe has led to the changes in the strategic parameters of both the internal and external dynamics of Europe. Under the new geopolitical and geo-strategic conjuncture which transformed security perceptions Turkey has acquired a new and different characteristic by becoming a 'soft power' with its historical and cultural influences rather than prioritizing its military strength, as hitherto having been assumed."



Emre Erşen (eersen@marmara.edu.tr) presented his study on "Ideological and Pragmatic Motives in Turkish Foreign Policy: 'Eurasia' and Relations with Russia" and argued that "one of the most interesting developments in the political life of post-Cold War Russia has been the re-emergence of Eurasianism, a school of thought of the 1920s which mainly focused on the differences between the collectivist and spiritual Orthodox-Tatar culture of the Eurasian peoples and the individualist and materialist Romano-Germanic culture of Europe. The successor of this school of thought, popularly known as Neo-Eurasianism, has additionally placed the Western geopolitical theories in the centre of its system of logic and attracted attention in the post-Cold War period due to its call to the countries of Eurasia - which altogether constitute Halford J. Mackinder's 'Heartland' - to establish a geopolitical bloc against the U.S.-led Western world. Even though Eurasianism continues to develop

as a Russian-based school of thought, it has also received a degree of support in Turkish academic and political circles especially following the US occupation in Iraq in 2003 and emergence of uncertainties regarding Turkey's accession to the EU."

Zuhal Mert Uzuner's (zmert@marmara.edu.tr) presentation was entitled as "Argumentations on Change of Greek Foreign Policy during the Kostas Simitis Era and Aegean Problems (1996-2004)". There she argued that "change has emerged as one of the most important terms in IR literature especially since 1990s carrying a positive connotation and recognizing as development, progress and modernization in the context of globalization. Foreign policies of states are one of the important areas of change in international relations, although change in foreign policy is difficult because of its strict connection with security and defense concerns. Together with the changing components of foreign policy formulation and regional and global engagements of states in the post Cold War era, change in national foreign policy started to be an important target. What is expected, what is to be realized and what is the basic obstacle for any change in politics and foreign policy is very important to understand the frontiers of change. In this framework, the dynamics of continuity and change in foreign policy with reference to Greek-Turkish relations between 1996 and 2004 provide as an excellent example of analysis in terms of the difficult foreign policy matters."

In his presentation on "Self Sufficiency of Defense Industry on the Axis of National Independence: The Comparison of Sweden, Israel and Turkey", M. Emre Kan (emrekan@gmail.com) argued that "the military and political relations between Turkey and the U.S. have formed the major part of the Turkish Foreign Policy in the last quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Although the period between 1947 and 1964 was considerably calm with the exception of the Johnson Letter, afterwards the relations generally had a bumpy course in a descending trend. The 1974 Cyprus Operation was one of the examples of the deteriorating relations between Turkey and the US."

### WEDNESDAY TALKS

Dr. Ebru Oğurlu

Reconstruction of Citizenship in Hungary, Poland and the Czech Republic in the Context of the EU Membership

November 5, 2008



"Especially since the beginning of the 1990s, citizenship has become a topic of utmost importance in contemporary European politics. After the regime changes in the Eastern part of the continent and the dramatic political, economic and social changes therein, the issue has become among the top of the political agendas of the Central and Eastern European Countries.

Their European Union (EU) membership and the deepening and widening processes within the EU have unavoidably forced them to redefine and restructure their citizenship policies. In the post-communist era, Hungary, Poland and the Czech Republic have theoretically accepted civic citizenship understanding with its all-embracing and inclusive connotations. Accordingly, they have fulfilled the legal and political requirements of citizenship on paper through the constitutions and citizenship laws they enacted in the new era. Nevertheless, the citizenship practices have remained far behind the rights and legal instruments that were provided on paper and the status of citizenship does not guarantee social integration within the society. In other words, the historically dominant understanding, ethnic citizenship has still been the main principle behind the citizenship practices of all three countries. In this framework, their most serious problem has emerged as the discrepancy between the definitions and practices of their citizenship perceptions."



Assist. Prof. Zeynep Gambetti

### Crisis and Violence as Aspects of Neoliberal Power

November 12, 2008



Assist. Prof. Zeynep Gambetti from Boğaziçi University, Department of Political Science and International Relations talked on the relationship between neoliberal policies and the escalation of lynch cases in Turkey. Gambetti designated “society watch” as the key notion in this issue and showed how these lynch cases can be analyzed in the framework of “post-peace accord violence”.

Gambetti stressed the linkage between the neoliberal system and violence, and told that neoliberalism grows with violence and crisis. She pointed at the importance of Foucault’s study titled “Security, Territory, Population” to better understand the relationship between neoliberalism and violence.

Prof. Ronald W. Pruessen,

### US Elections and US Foreign Policy

November 13, 2008

Former chair of the Department of History at the University of Toronto, Prof. Ronald W. Pruessen talked on the foreign policy issues in the electoral campaign of the newly elected US President Barack Obama and the foreign policy he might follow during his presidency. Pruessen described Obama’s foreign policy as the combination of pragmatism and visionary idealism, and he distinguished realist and idealist components of his policy. He stressed that some other US Presidents combined also these two components and gave examples from history.



Dr. Abel Polese

### Nation Building in Ukraine after 1991: Building or Destroying the Ukrainian Nation?

February 18, 2009



In his speech, Dr. Abel Polese, from the University of Edinburgh, presented his field research in Odessa. He discussed the conception of nation-building in Ukraine through the use of Ukrainian language officially and in daily lives of the Ukrainian society. He also narrated by giving examples how people use the Ukrainian language which has been accepted as the official language in 1995 Constitution and about the practices to implement Ukrainian language as the official language of Ukraine.

Mr. Joost Hiltermann

### The Significance of Iraq's Provincial Elections

March 11, 2009

Joost Hiltermann, the Deputy Director of Middle East and North Africa Program of International Crisis Group, delivered detailed information together with statistical data on the local elections that took place in Iraq in January 2009. Mr. Hiltermann began his presentation by evaluating the precedent elections of 2005 in Iraq and continued with giving an extensive account of the results of the votes that each party has gained in each province. He also drew the audience’s attention to the fragmented political situation in Iraq by mainly noting the fact that the four major parties gained only 40 percent of the votes.



**Prof. Francesc Serra Massansalvador**

**Transition in Spain: Towards a New Kind of a State?**

**March 11, 2009**



Prof. Francesc Serra Massansalvador, from the Department of International Relations of Autonomous University of Barcelona, talked about the main political developments in the history of Spain since the 19th century. He evaluated the meaning of the concept of transition in Spain and whether this country can constitute a model for nationalities debate. He also analyzed the 1978 Constitution and the political changes of post-Franco period. Finally, he discussed the situation of Catalan and Basque regions, the nationalistic current in these nations and its place in the general Spanish politics.

**Assoc. Prof. Mehmet Hacısalihoğlu**

**Migration and Deserted Villages in Bulgaria since the War of 1893 until Today**

**March 18, 2009**

Mehmet Hacısalihoğlu, an associate professor in Yıldız Technical University's Department of Political Science and International Relations, talked about the Turkish and Muslim villages in former İslimye Province in south of Bulgaria, which became deserted because of the migrations after 1877-1878 Ottoman-Russian War. He also presented the pictures and videos of the recent situation of the places of these former villages and noted the reasons behind the migrations from the villages.



**Mr. Orhan Kemal Cengiz**

**Human Rights, State within State and Mentality: Turkey's Adventure in the European Court of Human Rights**

**April 15, 2009**



Orhan Kemal Cengiz is the president and founding member of Human Rights Agenda Association, founding member and General Secretary of the Civil Society Development Center and a columnist for Turkish Daily News. Cengiz talked about the cases handled in the Court by departing from the examples of applications from Turkey and shared his observations on the cases he himself participated. He also compared the cases from Turkey and other European countries including Britain by stressing that the majority of cases coming from Turkey were about torture and human rights abuses.



**Ms. Cangül Örnek**

**Turkey of 1950s in the USA Archives**

**April 27, 2009**



Cangül Örnek, a Ph.D. candidate at Marmara University Department of Political Science and International Relations, delivered a speech about the research she conducted at the USA Archives. She stated that her primary reason for conducting research there was exploring cultural and ideological debates in Turkey during 1950s. Then she gave the examples of the available documents on Turkey. She also gave a brief

frame of the cultural program carried out in Turkey by the United States and mentioned some issues including Anti-Communism and Modernization School in relation with the debates of the 1950s.

**Dr. Şükrü Yazğan**

**Crisis and Chaos: The Non-Linear Dynamics of Crisis in Societal Orders**

April 29, 2009



Dr. Şükrü Yazğan, from Marmara University Department of Political Science and International Relations, argued that he is developing a new conceptual-theoretical framework related to the creation, preservation and dissolution of societal orders. He stated that “crisis situation is the actual state of existence and the creation of spatio-temporal continuities, which are called order, becomes possible by the suppression of dominant crisis state by using energy. Increasing complexity of a system increases its proclivity to crisis as it strengthened existing non-linear dynamics and that the process of globalization, which is a systemic integration process that increases the complexity of existing order patterns, increases the predisposition of systems to crisis. Systemic enclosure and the crisis systematic created by multiple crisis components strengthened this proclivity and generate the crisis of the globalization.”

**Mr. Tan Oral**

**Politics and Humour**

May 4, 2009

Cartoonist Tan Oral, who has been the director of the Association of Cartoonists and the lecturer at several universities for a long time, began his speech by defining what politics is. He emphasized the distinction between humour and comedy and gave examples for both. He summarized the history of humour in Turkey since the late Ottoman period until today and argued that in today’s world, humour is no longer perceived as a necessity for people.



**Prof. Korel Göymen**

**Local and Regional Governance Dynamics in the European Union and Turkey**

May 6, 2009



Prof. Korel Göymen is a lecturer at Sabancı University’s Arts and Social Sciences Faculty and Administrative Board Member of Istanbul Policy Center. In his presentation, Prof. Göymen defined “governance” as a term with ideological connotations and gave information about its usage. He also dwelled on “subsidiarity” used along with the term “governance”. He gave information on how governance is practiced in local governments in the European Union. He talked about the development of governance in Turkey and the new arrangements implemented according to this term, such as Regional Development Agencies and the Law of Access to Information.

**Assoc. Prof. Chiara Sebastiani**

**Cities as Foreign Policy Actors: The International Strategies of Cities**

May 13, 2009

Assoc. Prof. Chiara Sebastiani, from University of Bologna, Department of Political Science, explained how cities have become international actors and how they gained importance in the international arena with reference to the specific



Italian city state experience. Then after, she mentioned about the changing nature of the cities in the process of globalization with reference to their political and economic roles.

**Prof. H. Neşe Özgen**

**Reading the Borders through the Minds of People: Cognitive Mapping in a Chosen Case**

June 3, 2009



Prof. H. Neşe Özgen, Department Chair in Okan University Sociology Department, talked about the concepts of “border” and “patria”, and the issues such as “reproduction of the border as a narrative” and “consideration of the border as means of production”. She presented the outcomes of a “Cognitive Mapping” research she conducted among high school students in 2002 in two towns in the South Eastern Turkey, Şırnak/İdil and Mardin/Nusaybin. She asked the students to draw two distinct schema/picture according to the questions “Where is your district located in Turkey’s map?” and “Can you draw your district?”. She then evaluated the drawings according to “Cognitive Mapping” technique.

**Assist. Prof. Charles Sabatos**

**Turkish Images in Central European Literature and Popular Culture**

June 10, 2009

Assist. Prof. Charles Sabatos currently teaches American and world literature in the English language and literature department at Yeditepe University. He talked about the way that Central European (Czech, Slovak, Polish, and Hungarian) writers used images and stereotypes of the Turks to develop their national identity, particularly during the decline of the Ottoman Empire in the nineteenth century. He argued that in each stage of its adaptation across genres, the underlying symbolism of the Turkish “other” -from historical event to folklore, poetry to popular culture- has changed in relation to the decline of imperial power in Central and Eastern Europe and the growing sense of modern national identity. He also gave examples of songs and paintings to illustrate the Turkish image.



**Ms. Nesrin Uçarlar**

**Between Majority Power and Minority Resistance: Kurdish Linguistic Rights in Turkey**

June 17, 2009

Nesrin Uçarlar is a Ph.D. student at Lund University, Faculty of Social Sciences, Department of Political Science and an instructor at Yeditepe University, Department of Political Science and International Relations. She talked about how the discussion on the Kurdish linguistic rights in Turkey is also subject to the deconstruction of the hierarchical opposition between the Kurdish minority and the Turkish majority. She analyzed the ‘Kurdish’ resistance through the post-structural understanding of power, which provides a conception of transformative resistance. She discussed the ‘transformative’ aspect of Kurdish linguistic resistance through the interviews conducted with Kurdish intellectuals in European diaspora and in Turkey. She argued that the viewpoints of Kurdish intellectuals in European diaspora are much more vocalized when it comes to stimulating a trans-national outlook.

## MURCIR NEWS

### MURCIR Working Group on Climate Change (MURCIR-WGCC) Has Been Established

MURCIR has recently included new topics among its research interests: global environmental politics, climate change and sustainable development. Currently, the issue of climate change has become one of the priority topics on the Center's research agenda. In line with its goals and practices, the Center decided to provide a platform for cooperation in climate change related research and information activities. In this vein, MURCIR members initiated formation of the Working Group on Climate Change (MURCIR-WGCC) within its structure in December 2008.

The Group is composed of academics and experts working on climate change, sustainable development, environment, energy and water issues. With its composition which brings together scientists and experts from universities and implementing institutions, MURCIR-WGCC is intended to provide a platform for cooperation in interdisciplinary studies. It is aimed at constituting a basis for a national network of experts involved in climate change related studies and activities.

MURCIR-WGCC held its first meeting on January 16, 2009. Members attending the meeting discussed the work plan of the Group for the near future. The Group will conduct research projects and organize conferences and meetings on national and international climate change policy. The Group's current work program has a special focus on the ongoing negotiations shaping the post-2012 agreement to be concluded in Copenhagen. Under the work program for 2009-2010, the group plans to produce two books. The first book is on the architecture of the climate regime in post-2012 period. The second will cover issues related to climate change and sustainable development. The group will also publish policy papers to catalyze discussion on Turkey's international climate policy. Group activities and their outcomes will be made available on the Center's website as well.

#### Current Members:

Assist. Prof. Semra Cerit, MURCIR

Assist. Prof. İbrahim Mazlum, MURCIR

Assist. Prof. Rana İzci, Marmara University, European Union Institute

Assoc. Prof. Etem Karakaya, Adnan Menderes University, Department of Economics

Dr. Baha Kuban, Ecofys Turkey

#### Observing Members:

Ms. Gülçin Özsoy, Regional Environmental Center (REC), Turkey

Ms. Bahar Ubay, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Turkey

Mr. Atila Uras, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Turkey

#### News from the Department:

We are glad to announce that two faculties of the Department, Assist. Prof. Nuray Bozbora and Assist. Prof. Yüksel Taşkın, obtained the titles of "Associate Professorship" in March 2009.

Gonca Oğuz Gök was granted the Ph.D. research fellowship by TÜBİTAK (The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey). She will continue her studies at University of Minnesota in the period between September 2009 and June 2010.

Emre Kan began to conduct his Ph.D. thesis research at the Department of Politics and Management of the University of Konstanz as a visiting scholar within the framework of Erasmus Exchange Program in March 2009. He will be returning at the Department in July.

Dr. Sandrine Bertaux is currently Fellow out of Residence (2009-2012) of Amsterdam School for Social Science Research, University of Amsterdam, in the program "Culturalization of

Citizenship”. Her current research concerns “The Guests Who Returned: Retired Memories of ‘Europe’ in Turkey” (with Murat Akan).

#### Incoming Scholars:

We welcome Dr. Abel Polese, Marie Curie Fellow from the University of Edinburgh, who began to conduct his research on Turkey as one of the parts of his broader study at the Department of Political Science and International Relations during 2008-2009 academic year. Dr. Polese plans to continue his studies at the Department during the next academic year.

We extend our gratitude to Prof. Francesc Serra Massansalvador from the Department of International Relations of Autonomous University of Barcelona for instructing a course titled “History and Politics of Central and Eastern Europe II” as a visiting scholar at the Department during 2008-2009 academic year, spring term within the framework of Erasmus Exchange Programme.

#### Recent Ph.D. Dissertations:

Emre Erşen, *Sovyet Sonrası Rus Avrasyacılığı ve Rusya-Türkiye İlişkileri Üzerindeki Etkileri* (Post-Soviet Russian Eurasianism and Its Impacts on Russian-Turkish Relations), İstanbul: Marmara University, Institute of Social Sciences, 2009.

#### Abstract

Russian Eurasianism’ which dates back to the 1920s is a striking example proving that geography can become the main pillar of a new ideology or national strategy in the process of a state’s ‘search for political identity’. This school of thought became a centre of attention particularly in Russia, other former Soviet republics and Turkey following the end of the Cold War. This study aims to reveal the impacts of Eurasianist ideas on the political, academic and intellectual circles in Russia in the post-Cold War period. A second major goal of the study is to analyze and anticipate the emergence of Eurasianist ideas in Turkey - a country that has shown the greatest interest in this school of thought except Russia - and the impacts of such ideas on Russian-Turkish relations.

Gülfer İhlamur, *The Romanian Orthodox Churches in Italy: The Construction of Romanian-Italian Transnational Orthodox Space*, University of Trento, Doctoral School in Sociology and Social Research, 2009.

#### Abstract

The primary interest for this research initiative is the role religious institutions play in the articulation of transnational ties as well as the processes through which transnational migration trigger structural and socio-cultural changes in the way religious life is organized and experienced. In particular, this research project analyzes the way in which the Romanian Orthodox Church (ROC) acts, organizes and positions itself within the religious landscape of Italy following the mass immigration of Romanians, its adaptive practices and socio-religious role within the receiving context and implications of this experience within the sending context as well as the extent of the ROC’s agency within the Romanian-Italian transnational migration space.

The research initiative is situated within the transnational migration studies and has taken the literature on transnational migration, sociology of religion, global religious system and the Orthodox tradition as main guidelines. The transnational agency of the ROC in constructing and maintaining the Romanian-Italian transnational landscape is analyzed and evaluated based on the empirical data collected throughout the fieldwork from December 2006 up until September 2008 in Italy and in Romania. The evidence from the field work demonstrates that the ROCs and Romanian Orthodox communities in Italy go through important changes, as could be observed in the transformation of

the ROCs into community centers and main representatives and reproducers of ethno-religious identity, the transformation in the role of the Romanian Orthodox priests that become community leaders and main agents in community building, increasing migrant religiosity as an adaptive means and as an important element in reconstruction of the migrant's identity and the transnationalization of the parish church and communities through the formation of network of churches in Italy and Europe and articulation of transnational ties with the sending context.

Emel Parlar, *The Turkish-American Relations from Turkey's Entry to NATO till the Iraqi Crisis in 2003*, Paris: Université Paris 3 Sorbonne-Nouvelle, Ecole doctorale des études anglophones, germanophones, européennes: Department of International Relations, 2009.

#### Abstract

Turkey's entry to NATO in 1952 influenced the Turkish-American relations in a way more important than any other event. During the period between 1950 and 1960 considered as "honeymoon period" in the history of the Turkish-American relations of the last fifty years, Turkey became a key actor of NATO's defense strategies and thus of the United States. In 1960's, two countries crossed a turbulent era marked by two crises. The withdrawal of the Jupiter missiles in 1963 from Turkish ground without preliminary consultation of the government was revolving important in the history of the Turkish-American relations. The second crisis in the relations between Ankara and Washington burst during the first intercommunity confrontations in Cyprus, with the famous letter of Johnson of June 1964. In 1973, Washington protested vigorously against authorization, granted by the Ankara Government, to cultivate the poppy for medical purposes. The Cypriot crisis of 1974 had a nature different from that of the preceding crises because its impact on the relations between the two countries was also deeper. During the eighties Ankara appeared in the eyes of the Americans as a partner who always sought a balance in his relationships to the latter.

During following decade which testified to the disintegration of the Soviet Union and thus of the end of the Cold war Turkish-American relations entered a major transition from an established close strategic co-operation long life during the time of the Cold war to a new type of relation based on the big role of Turkey in the regional affairs. With the difference of the Cypriot crisis of 1974 that we also regard as a great rupture, the crisis of the war of Iraq of 2003 left the most outstanding traces on the bilateral relations and because of the very significant frictions between the high ranking soldiers of the two countries a mistrust settled quickly in the military relations between the two countries.

Şükrü Yazğan, *Sistem ve Kriz: "Sistemsel Kriz" ve Uluslararası Sistemin Yeniden Kurgulanması* (System and Crisis: "Systemic Crisis" and the Reformulation of the International System), İstanbul: Marmara University, Institute of Social Sciences, 2009.

#### Abstract

The perception that globalisation process has strengthened and accelerated the societal crisis is progressively spreading out. However, the existing optimistic and pessimistic approaches on crisis are inadequate for understanding the dynamics of the crisis and their effects on the societal order. In order to evaluate crisis within the globalisation process, a new approach that incorporates the prudences of the second law of thermodynamics and the discoveries of the chaos/complexity theories on system dynamics is needed. This study has aimed to develop a new conceptual-theoretical framework related to creation, preservation and dissolution of societal order, and to explain societal orders and the crisis that affected them.

It is understood that crisis situation is the actual state of existence and the creation of spatio-temporal continuities, which are called order, becomes possible by the suppression of dominant crisis state by using energy. If it is not possible to recreate order incessantly, due to problems in energy flow or in mechanisms that create order, the crisis emerges spontaneously. Increasing complexity of a system increases its proclivity to crisis as it strengthened the existing non-linear dynamics. In this respect the process of globalisation, which is a systemic integration process that increases the complexity of the existing order patterns, increases the predisposition of systems to crisis. Systemic inclosure and the crisis systematic created by multiple crisis components strengthened this proclivity and generate the crisis of globalisation.

### ACADEMIC CONTRIBUTIONS

#### Recently Published Books:

- Günay Göksu Özdoğan, Füsun Üstel, Karin Karakaşlı, Ferhat Kentel, *Türkiye’de Ermeniler: Cemaat - Birey - Yurttaş (Armenians in Turkey: Community - Individual - Citizen)*, İstanbul: Bilgi Üniversitesi Yayınları, 2009.
- Murat Yeşiltaş (ed. with Kemal İnat and Muhittin Ataman), *Ortadoğu Yıllığı 2007 (Middle East Annual 2007)*, İstanbul: Küre Yayınları, 2009.

#### Recently Published and Forthcoming Articles:

- Ayşegül Sever, “Reflections of Iraq on Turkish Foreign Policy Behaviour”, Akis Kalaitzidis (ed.), *Global Politics in the Dawn of the Twenty-First Century*, Athens: ATINER, 2009, pp. 219-227.
- Ebru Oğurlu, Book Review on Samim Akgönül (ed.) *Reciprocity - Greek and Turkish Minorities - Law, Religion and Politics*, (Istanbul Bilgi University Press, 2008), *Journal of Southeastern Europe*, Vol. 33, No. 1, July 2009 (forthcoming).
- \_\_\_, “Lizbon Antlaşması’ndan Sonra Avrupa Birliği” (The European Union after the Treaty of Lizbon), *Avrasya Etüdüleri*, Vol. 2, No. 34, 2008, pp. 7-33.
- Erhan Doğan, “Uluslararası Mekanda İnsan Hareketliliği Vize ve Küresel Eşitsizlik” (“Human Mobility in Transnational Space, Visa and Global Inequality”), Emre Işık and Yıldırım Şentürk (eds.), *Öznel, Durumlar ve Mekanlar, İstanbul: Bağlam Yayınları*, 2009.
- \_\_\_, “Idea of Mediterranean Union and Turkey” (Akdeniz Birliği Fikri ve Türkiye) *Global Strateji Dergisi*, Vol. 4, No. 14, Summer 2008, pp.96-103.
- Gülden Ayman, “A Turkish Perspective to NATO’s Transformation”, Instituto degli Studi di Politica Internazionale (ISPI), 2009 (forthcoming).
- \_\_\_, “Nuclear Energy Renaissance in the World and its Implications in the Middle East”, *The Turkish Yearbook of International Relations*, Vol. XXXIX, No.39, 2009, pp. 51-71.
- \_\_\_, “Filistin Çıkmazı Üzerine Yeniden Düşünme Gereği”, *Akademik Orta Doğu*, No. 6, 2009, pp. 41-61.
- Gülfer İhlamur, “Capitolo 8: La religione come Spazio Sociale Transnazionale: il Caso della Comunità Rumena di Trento” (“Chapter 8: Religion as Transnational Social Space: The Case of Romanian Community in Trento”), Maurizio Ambrosini, Paolo Boccagni e Serena Piovesan (eds), *Rapporto annuale 2008: L’immigrazione in Trentino (2008 Annual Report: Immigration in Trentino)*, Trento: Giunta della Provincia Autonoma di Trento, 2008, pp. 207-224.

- \_\_\_, “AB ve ABD Göç Politikaları Çerçevesinde Uluslararası Göçün Güvenlikleştirilmesi” (Securitization of International Migration within the Framework of EU and US Immigration Policies”), *Demokrasi Platformu Dergisi*, No. II, 2009
- İbrahim Mazlum, “Transboundary Water Management in the Euphrates-Tigris Basin: Dynamics of Regional Cooperation, Sustainability and Governance”, in Clive Lipchin, Deborah Sandler and Emily Cushman (eds.), *The Jordan River and Dead Sea Basin: Cooperation Amid Conflict*, Berlin: Springer, August 2009 (forthcoming).
- İdil Tunçer Kılavuz, “The Role of Networks in Tajikistan Civil War: Network Activation and Violence Specialists,” *Nationalities Papers*, 2009 (forthcoming).
- Mahmut Bali Aykan, “Turkey’s Involvement in Afghanistan (2001-2008): A Test Case for Turkey’s Partnership with the U.S. in ‘Global War on Terrorism’”, *Turkish Yearbook of Asia Pacific Studies*, No: 3, 2008.
- Murat Yeşiltaş, “İran 2007: İç ve Dış Politika” (Iran 2007: Domestic and Foreign Policy), Kemal İnat, Muhittin Ataman ve Murat Yesiltaş (eds.), *Ortadoğu Yıllığı 2007 (Middle East Annual 2007)*, İstanbul: Küre Yayınları, 2009.
- \_\_\_, “The Return of the Liberal Sensibility in Europe”, *Economics and Management: Current Issues and Perspectives*, Vol.4, No. 13, pp. 197-206 (with Tuncay Kardaş and Yıldırım Turan).
- Muzaffer Şenel, “Global Orders and Civilizations: Perspectives from History, Philosophy and International Relations” New York: Nova Science Publications, 2009 (with Sadık Ünay).
- \_\_\_, “İsrail 2006” (Israel 2006), Kemal İnat, Muhittin Ataman and Ali Balcı (eds.), *Ortadoğu Yıllığı 2006 (The Year Book of Middle East 2006)*, Ankara: Nobel Yayınları, 2008.
- \_\_\_, “Avrupa’da Yeni Ortaçağ Düzeninin Yükselişi” translation of Jan Zielonka, (The Rise of a Neo-Medieval Order in Europe), *Divan İlmî Araştırmalar*, Vol. 13 No. 23, 2008/1.
- Semra Cerit, “Bir Sosyal Politika Sorunu Olarak Küresel İklim Değişikliği ve Yerel Yönetim Politikaları”, *Kamu’da Sosyal Politika*, Vol. 3, No. 9, 2009, pp. 51-54.

#### Conference & Seminars:

- Ayşegül Sever, “Re-orientation of Turkish -Syrian Relations and Its Security Implications for the Middle East”, *Change & Stability- State, Religion and Politics in the Middle East and North Africa*, Krakow, May 28-29, 2009.
- Büşra Ersanlı, “Türkiye’de Ana Dili Anlayışı ve Siyaseti”, *Symposium on Language*, Eğitim Sen, Ankara, May 30-31, 2009.
- \_\_\_, “NATO: Küreselleşme, Demokrasi ve Militarizm” (The NATO, Democratisation and Militarism), Cyprus International University, Nicosia, May 15, 2009.
- \_\_\_, “Reshaping Political Culture in the Region: Macro Nationalism”, *Conference on Political/Social Culture in Central Asia*, Rosa Luxemburg Foundation and Moscow Strategic and Political Research Centre, Dushanbe, Tajikistan, January 15-16, 2009.
- Ebru Oğurlu, “Changing Dynamics of a complex Relationship: Turkey and the European Union”, *The Eighth METU International Relations Conference*, Ankara, June 17-19, 2009.
- \_\_\_, *Seminar on The Policies of the European Union in Russia - Georgia Crisis*, Karadeniz Teknik Üniversitesi, Trabzon, January 13, 2009.
- Emre Erşen, “Dynamics of Change in Turkish-Russian Relations in the 2000s”, *The Eighth METU International Relations Conference*, Ankara, June 17-19, 2009.

- \_\_\_, “Central Asia or Eurasia?: The Ideological and Pragmatic Factors Defining Turkey’s Foreign Policy in the Region”, *11th Conference of the European Society for Central Asian Studies (ESCAS)*, Central European University, Budapest, Hungary, September 3-5, 2009 (*forthcoming*).
- Gülden Ayman, “NATO’s Transformation and Turkey”, *Workshop on NATO’s Transformation: Political and Military Challenges*, Scuola di Applicazione and Army Institute of Military Studies-Post Conflict Operations Study Centre, Turin, Italy, May 12, 2009.
- \_\_\_, “Turkish Perspective on NATO’s Evolution”, *International Conference on a Transforming NATO- Out of Area or Out of Business?*, Istituto degli Studi di Politica Internazionale (ISPI), Milan, Italy, May 11, 2009.
- \_\_\_, “Turkish National Perspective on NATO’s Evolution”, *Symposium on the National Defense in the 21st Century*, Beykent University, Istanbul, April 16-17, 2009.
- \_\_\_, “Confidence Building Measures and Cross Border Cooperation: The Turkish Experience” Regional Network of Strategic Studies Centers, National Defense University/NESA, *Weapons of Mass Destruction/Border Security Working Group Meeting*, Istanbul, March 16-18, 2009.
- \_\_\_, “Nuclear Renaissance and the Middle East”, *National Defense University/NESA, Regional Network of Strategic Studies Centers Plenary Meeting*, Doha, Qatar, November 2-5, 2008.
- \_\_\_, “Nuclear Capacity as a Political Leverage: The Case of Iran” *National Defense University/NESA, WMD and Border Security Working Group Meeting Sri Lanka Meeting*, Colombo, Sri Lanka, October 12-15, 2008.-
- \_\_\_, Lectures on “Key Terms of Asymmetric Threat”, “Reasons of Asymmetric Threat”, *Simulator Supported Anti-Ship Missile Defense and Anti-Asymmetric Threat Course*, Turkish Partnership for Peace Center, Chief of General Staff, Yıldızlar Naval Training Center, Gölcük, May 4, 2009.
- Gülfer İhlamur, “Transnational Perspective in Migration Studies and Social Research” at the *International Conference on Migration and Social Theory* organized by SMMS Research Center of University of Trento in Trento, Italy, June 12-13, 2009.
- İbrahim Mazlum, Participant to *CESS/Bilkent University Summer Training Program: Security Studies in Turkey*, Ankara, June 15-18, 2009.
- İdil Tunçer-Kılavuz, “A Balance of Power Approach to Violent Conflict: A Comparison of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan” paper presented at the *Midwest Political Science Association (MPSA) Annual Meeting*, Chicago, Illinois, USA, April 5, 2009.
- Murat Yeşiltaş, “Competing Visions for European Security: With or Without Turkey?”, *The Changing Constellation of the Enlarging EU*, the School of Government and International Affairs, Durham University, UK, January 23, 2009.
- \_\_\_, “The Politics of Exceptionalism in Turkey: Sovereign Ban and State In/security in the War on Terror”, *Postgraduate Student Colloquium*, DELC, European Studies, Lancaster University, UK, May 2009.
- Muzaffer Şenel, “Security and Order in Europe: With or Without Turkey?”, paper presented at the *International Conference on Freedom and Democracy: European Perceptions, European Perspectives*, organized by University of Primorska, Koper, Slovenia, December 4-6, 2008.
- \_\_\_, “Comparing EU’s Policies Towards Mediterranean and Black Sea” paper presented at the *International Congress on “Blue” Black Sea Congress: New Dimensions of Security, Energy Environment, Economy, Strategy and Education*, <http://www.blueblacksea.sakarya.edu.tr>, Sakarya University, Sakarya, Turkey, October 14-17, 2008.

- \_\_\_, “Turkey’s Balkans Policy within the Framework of NATO Enlargement and Kosovo Issue”, paper presented at the *International Conference The NATO Bucharest Summit and RUSSIA and NATO Relations*, organized by School of International Relations of St. Petersburg State University, NATO Information Office in Moscow, U.S. Consulate General in St. Petersburg and Consulate General of the Netherlands in St. Petersburg, St. Petersburg, Russia, April 18, 2008.
- Sandrine Bertaux, “Recasting ‘Third World’ in the First World: Alfred Sauvy, Fascist Legacies, Colonial Domination and the Rise of American Social Demography”, *“A World of Populations”*: 20th Century Demographic Discourses and Practices in Global Perspective, German Historical Institute, Washington D.C., May 29-30, 2009.
- \_\_\_, “Protecting Turkish Women? Gender Equality, Migrant Women and Prostitution in Turkish 2003 Citizenship Law”, *Practices of Citizenship and the Politics of (In)-Security*, ECPR Joint Session, Lisbon, April 14-19, 2009 (with Fırat Bozcalı).
- \_\_\_, “Return Migration to Turkey”, *Culturalization of Citizenship*, University of Amsterdam, January 26-30, 2009 (with Murat Akan).
- Sezgi Durgun, “Second Homes in the Sacred Homeland”, *Migration Research Workshop: Dissemination of the Findings from 2008 Projects*, Koç University, May 29, 2009.
- \_\_\_, Participant to *Philosophy in Assos: International Workshop - Issues in Applied Ethics*, Ayvacık, June 29-July 2, 2009.