

CEDESS. magazine



DAILY SABAH COLUMNS

Nothing personal, they do not like Turks



Rising Neo-Nazi tendencies, xenophobia, Islamophobia have all contributed to the gains of far-right ideological movements in Germany and this is working against the foreigners in general and the Turks in particular

Turkish Parliament Deputy Speaker Ayşe Nur Bahçekapılı of the ruling Justice and Development Party (AK Party) has been the center of a passport controversy in Germany which has once again angered Turks at home and abroad.

Bahçekapılı went to Germany for a visit to Cologne and had her belongings stolen along with her passport. So the Turkish consulate issued her a new temporary passport to leave the country but the immigration police made life hell for her when she was at the airport to fly back to Turkey. They treated her like an illegal immigrant despite her protests that she was a Turkish parliamentarian... Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan made a strong statement saying this kind of attitude displayed by the Germans towards a Turkish dignitary was unacceptable and that Turkey would retaliate to the Germans for such treatment. The German ambassador in Ankara was summoned to the Foreign Ministry and was informed of Ankara's deep disappointment and displeasure over the incident.

The German police then told Deutsche Welle radio that Bahçekapılı was subjected to standard treatment as she had lost her official passport that would have had her visa information and thus was processed accordingly despite her declaration that she was a Turkish official. The German police also did not pay attention to the explanations of the Turkish Airlines staff who tried to explain to them they were handling a person with diplomatic immunity...

But all this should not be a surprise to anyone here in Turkey. We are approaching the issue from a wrong angle.

She was not mistreated because she was a Turkish official or that the Germans had any grudge against Turkish state persons. This was not a personal issue. She was subjected to standard procedures that are applied to all Turks in the same position...

Bahçekapılı was treated the same way as the Germans treat ordinary Turkish travelers. So the issue is not really disrespect or mistreatment of a Turkish official but that Turks are subjected to such extreme treatment if they land in any kind of questionable circumstances at the immigration points. If they are a Turk they get the toughest treatment and face the most adverse conditions... The name of the game for the Germans is: Turks are unwanted, do everything to alienate them and encourage them to go back to Turkey... Added to all this is the rise in Islamophobia which makes the Turks even more unwanted...

It is no secret that rising Neo-Nazi tendencies, xenophobia, Islamophobia have all contributed to the gains of far right ideological movements in Germany and this is working against the foreigners in general and the Turks in particular.

Even Angela Merkel who will be fighting soon for her political survival will be tempted to use the anti-Turkish card in her upcoming political campaigns...

The Kurds and especially those who want secession in Turkey are getting a relatively easier ride as some German politicians openly protect them for various reasons and thus they are shielded against xenophobia...

Behçekapılı has experienced what the ordinary Turk experiences all the time. The German authorities should tell their people, especially their immigration police, to be kind and gentle against Turks yet this is wishful thinking... What is awkward is the person being mistreated is not entering Germany she in fact is leaving it...



UNIVERSITY OF
KWAZULU-NATAL™
INYUVESI
YAKWAZULU-NATALI

UKZN Supports the March Against Xenophobic Attacks



Echoing the sentiments of many South Africans, staff and students from the University of KwaZulu-Natal showed their dismay at the recent spate of xenophobic attacks that spread across the country at the Peace March held in Durban on 16 April 2015.

As a South African higher education institution whose vision is to be the “Premier University of African Scholarship”, the University believes we need to collectively rally against such abhorrent crimes against humanity.

In a statement issued earlier last week, Dr Albert van Jaarsveld, Vice-Chancellor and Principal, urged academics and students to don their academic regalia to show their support. He said: ‘The University would like to condemn the harm caused to foreign-nationals living and working in our country with the strongest terms.’

UKZN’s Chancellor, Dr Zweli Mkhize, joined thousands of people at the start of the march at the Curries Fountain.

The University, in conjunction with its SRC, arranged for busses of staff and students to join the march to show their solidarity with those affected by the violence.

UKZN academic Lubna Nadvi said: ‘It is essential that members of the academic fraternity are actively engaged in critical social justice issues, and speak out against the xenophobic violence that is unfolding in our midst. While we can teach grand theories and ideas in our lecture halls, the reality is that not far from our classrooms, people are being attacked and murdered just because they are citizens of another country. We cannot remain silent in the face of such unacceptable tragedy that is wreaking

havoc in our communities.’

UKZN’s Pietermaritzburg campus hosted a #SayNoToXenophobia demonstration on Friday 17 April 2015. Further, the College of Health Sciences alongside its staff and students, together with Gift of the Givers and the South African Medical Association, provided free healthcare services at three Refugee camps on Saturday 18 April 2015. The areas covered included: Phoenix, Chatsworth and Verulam.

The University embraces a culture and spirit of Ubuntu, and fosters a welcoming and supportive environment to its international staff and students wherein diversity is respected and valued. In that light, the University wishes to reassure all international staff and students of its commitment to ensure their safety, and also urges all stakeholders to work together in adopting a peaceful environment that embraces and values diversity.



ARMENIAN GENOCIDE DEBATE



Anti-Turkism

Anti-Turkism, also known as Turkophobia or Turcophobia, is hatred or discrimination towards Turkish people, their culture, their government, or their history (such as the Ottoman Empire or Seljuq Empire). They are mostly a collection of stereotypes and ethnic or religious hatred rooted by conflicts of the Turkish government or of the Ottoman Empire. Anti-Turkism originates usually from wars, propaganda, and differences in culture or religion.

Effects of Turcophobia



It is a term describing a group of people who have formed their collective identity around the hatred of a race, ethnic or religious group. A certain form of it, Turkophobia, is especially common in the Middle East and Balkans.

Small proto-nations, or tribal collections of people have been found to develop hatred of Turks into a semi-religion and almost an art form thus establishing and verifying their very own identity and character. There is almost no cure for this evil bacteria. A lust for blood, preferably of Muslim or Turkish,

is the most obvious symptom. A runaway strain of this illness recently has caused much death and destruction in the Balkans. Researchers are still trying to find a cure.

Guestbook comment, author unknown



Avrupa'da 'Müslüman düşmanlığı' artıyor

Yapılan son araştırmalara göre Avrupa'da, Müslümanlara yönelik 'düşmanlık' son yıllara göre büyük artış gösterdi.

Avrupa Birliği (AB) ülkelerindeki Müslümanların büyük çoğunluğu giderek artan ayrımcılık ve tacize maruz kalıyor.

AB Temel Haklar Ajansı (FRA), Müslüman göçmenler ve onların AB ülkelerinde doğan çocuklarının yaşadıklarını araştıran bir anket yaptı.

Ekim 2015-Temmuz 2016 döneminde yapılan, 10 bin 527 kişinin katıldığı ankete göre, dinleri nedeniyle ayrımcılığa maruz kalanların oranı son 5 yılda yüzde 10'dan yüzde 17'ye çıktı. Hollanda'da ise bu oran yüzde 30 ile Avrupa'nın en yükseği oldu.

Ankette, katılımcıların yüzde 53'ü, ev aradıklarında isimleri sebebiyle ayrımcılığa maruz kaldıklarını hissettiklerini, iş arayan kadınların yüzde 35'i ile erkeklerin yüzde 4'ü ise kıyafetleri yüzünden ayrımcılığa uğradıklarını dile getirdi.

AYRIMCILIK VE TACİZLER SON 12 AYDA ARTTI

Ayrıca Müslümanların yüzde 42'si, göçmen ya da etnik kimliği nedeniyle polis tarafından durdurulduğunu kaydetti. Katılımcıların yüzde 27'si, dinleri sebebiyle son 12 ayda sözlü tacize, yüzde 2'si de fiziksel saldırıya uğradığını aktardı.

Başörtülü veya peçeli Müslüman kadınların yüzde 39'u uygunsuz bakışlara ya da rahatsız edici hareketlere maruz kaldığını, yüzde 22'si saldırgan yorumların, yüzde 2'si de fiziksel saldırıların hedefi olduğunu belirtti.

Tacizlere rağmen demokratik kurumlara güveniyorlar

Çalışma, AB'deki Müslümanların büyük çoğunluğunun, tüm bu yaygın ayrımcılık ve tacizlere rağmen demokratik kurumlara çok güvendiğini de ortaya koydu.

Katılımcıların yüzde 76'sı kendilerini, yaşadıkları ülkelere güçlü şekilde bağlı hissettiğini belirtti.

Ankete katılan her 10 kişiden 9'u, gayrimüslim arkadaşı olduğunu, yüzde 92'si de farklı dinlerden komşularıyla rahat iletişim kurabildiğini ifade etti.

FRA Direktörü Michael O'Flaherty, konuyla ilgili yaptığı açıklamada, "Anket sonuçlarımız, Müslümanların toplumlarımıza entegre olmadığı iddiasının gülünç olduğunu gösteriyor. Aksine, bu kesimde demokratik kurumlara duyulan güvenin genel ortalamanın üstünde olduğunu görüyoruz." dedi.

"HOŞGÖRÜSÜZLÜĞE TAHAMMÜL EDEMEYİZ"

AB Komisyonu Birinci Başkan Yardımcısı Frans Timmermans, son 5 yılda neredeyse her 3 Müslüman'dan birinin iş ararken ayrımcılığa uğradığını gösteren rapordan üzüntü duyduğunu ifade ederek, "Müslüman vatandaşlarımıza yönelik hoşgörüsüzlüğe tahammül edemeyiz. Bu bizim değerlerimiz ve kanunlarımıza aykırı." değerlendirmesinde bulundu.

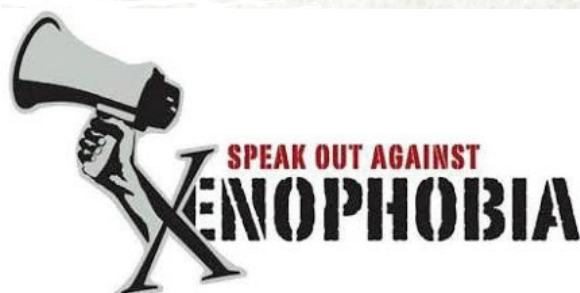
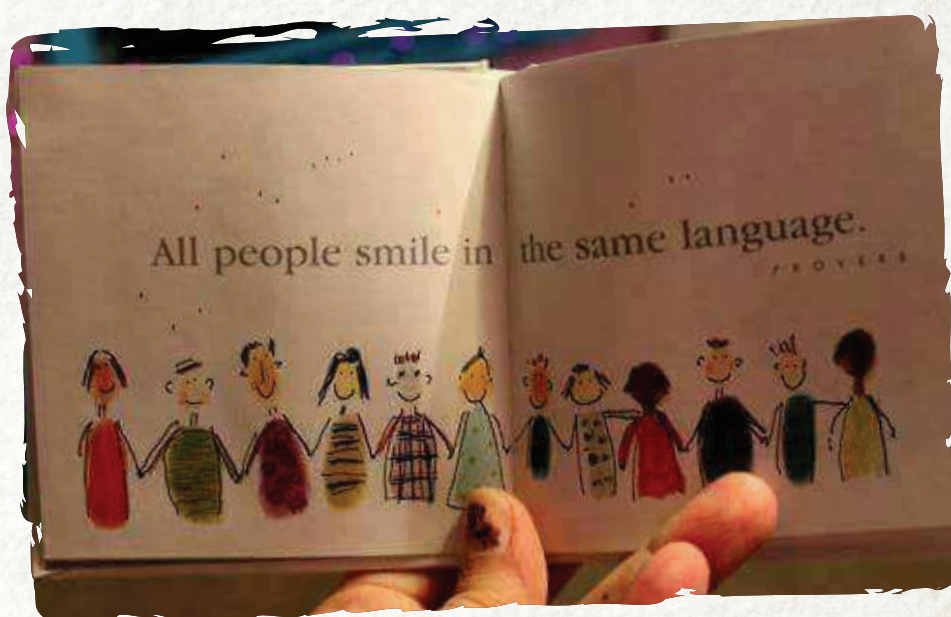
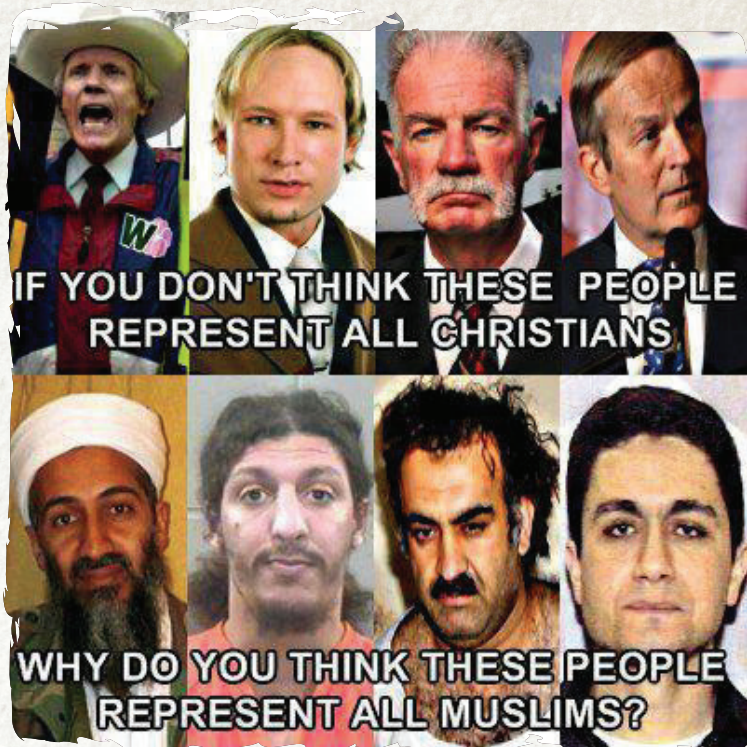
AB Komisyonunun Cinsiyet Eşitliğinden Sorumlu Üyesi Vera Jourova da özellikle Avrupa'daki Müslüman kadınların karşılaştıkları

zorluktan endişe duyduğunu dile getirdi.

Anketin, Avusturya, Almanya, Belçika, Birleşik Krallık, Danimarka, Finlandiya, Fransa, Hollanda, İspanya, İsveç, İtalya, Güney Kıbrıs Rum Yönetimi, Malta, Slovenya ve Yunanistan'da en az bir yıldır yaşayan 16 yaşından büyük kişilerle yapıldığı kaydedildi.

Ankete katılanların Türkiye, Kuzey Afrika, Sahraaltı Afrika ve Asya'dan geldiği belirtildi.





Our School









CEDESS **magazine**