

ON THE WAY OF ASIA AND EUROPE WHEN THE STEEL BECOMES SILK

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ABSTRACT

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This study with its literature scanning, is depending on my observations resulting from my presence in Georgia for 13 years and my researches in the USA almost a year. In this study, my aim is to emphasize on the relations of Turkey with the European – Union, the role of Turkish Government and the community not only in Eurasia after the collapse of Soviet Socialist system, but also in the whole world, as well and the viewpoint of the Turkish Government and the community to the situation. Besides, after mentioning the importance of Turkey for the European Union, what the railway made of silk, which passes from Wall of China with the collapse of Soviet Union, from Middle East, Caucasians, Turkey and reaches to Europe, has brought in to the human kind is also looked through.

When we look at the photograph formed of different components as a whole, what is deduced is Turkey will bring in more to the European Union than the European Union will bring in to Turkey.

Key Words: Importance of Turkey, importance of Europe, Turkey's role in the world, USSR, iron curtain, railway, silk, love, tolerance, dialogue.

Introduction

Today, a country's using all its resources in economic, military and politic areas to place power in order to get the wanted result from another country is called international influence.¹ Although the researchers have not

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¹ Ryan Crow, The Dynamics of International Influence: The Relationship of Influence to Realist Conceptions of Foreign Policy Presented at the Annual Convention of the International Studies Association, San Francisco, 26-29, 2008.

agreed on a common definition, they consolidate in general that the concept is used in the meanings of 'power', 'control' and 'pressure'.² When we make a definition considering these three meanings, 'influence' is possible to be defined as a human being, a group or a state's making another human being, group or state act in the direction to get the expected results of they want with various ways. If we set out from the definition explained above, during the World War II, world states used economic, military and politic, every kind of power in order to get the desired results; as a result of this, preceding the World War II, the world divided into two opposing groups called the East and the West blocks. At the East Block, mainly for economic reasons, social political and cultural basic changes came into existence and when it was the year 1990, this block contrary to what was claimed, collapsed leaving an unsafe surrounding pain and tears behind. While in the first group, there was being founded a socialist East Block, depending on the central system, a civil ownership, in the second one in West Block, the independent world countries took place who were defending the enterprise depending on private ownership opinion. Founding after 1945s, the USA in the East Block and the USSR in the West side had mutual economic and politic struggles; however in 1990s the USSR governed by the leadership of Gorbachove could not stand this anymore and by accepting their failure the union dissolved and left its name in the history as the USSR. After the collapse of the East Block, the world rapidly started to be one sided and the United States of America saw itself as the gendarme of this sole block. Nevertheless, it could not stop the flowing bloods everywhere. The USA, considering the power of NATO as its own, despite the United Nations, instead of preventing, added a new bleeding wound to others which took its place in the history. This was also repealed by the UN in plan of Mission, though not verbally. After the dissolution in the Balkans, the EU, taking no notice of the chaos occurred preceding the dissolution lost as well in the long term. Because, the EU which was mentioning to human rights and freedom at every occasion, did not pay attention to the massacres happened near them. The rising amount of these kind of events entailed more responsibilities to Turkey and to Turkish people; they ran to bandage the wounds of people in Asia and Balkans, learning that helping to heal these wounds is only possible with a powerful economy, believed to provide this with a stabilized economy, forced the doors of EU with the hope of "maybe" by an only one party in the power so as to have a better economy and

² Robert A. Dahl - Bruce Stinebrickner, *Modern Political Analysis*, New Jersey, Prentice Hall, 2003, p. 12-13.

more freedom. But this "maybe" brought other "maybes" along with. Because, as it is obviously seen by the European authority themselves, yet they try to prove the opposite to the world, with the developed press and publication institutions, everybody know about everything and nothing is unrevealed, what was done is clear even from abroad and the statistics show the truth, the EU is losing its population day by day and also losing its power over the world. Until the 1980s, the unions considered as undissolvable, began to collapse when the calendars show 1990, and with these collapses and also with the wish of those having a new shape and form, all the eyes turned to unions. As a result, an inevitable question occurs to people's mind "whether" the EU will have this kind of dissolution.

The European states have sheltered many nations with different origin, language and religion in their borders till now, but today as met in the example of France ,they cannot digest this and when the nationalism which was the illness of past centuries, is thought to be ceased, it starts to be a virus trying to effect the 21st century. In the world which is rapidly changing, if the movement of nationalism and the blocks which are ceasing the nations from inside day by day are not prevented, the struggle among the civilizations will be inevitable. I am on the conviction that necessary precautions should be taken so as to build a bend and stop these struggles, and the EU which was founded initially as the union of coal and steel, should now avoid melting the steel in the coal mines to make weapon; they should melt it in order to open silk roads and seek ways how to turn coal and steel into silk.

Historical Silk Road

The Silk Road, one of the most ancient and busy main roads, and expanding from Asia to Europe is a way through which not only silk but also a lot cultural and civilization components were transferred from one point of the world to another one. In this way the Silk Road served as almost a bridge among various cultures and civilizations during the centuries, and helped to connect the common values and thoughts in the geographical areas connected with one another.

The period of Turkish Qaghanate in VIIth VIIIth centuries has a very different place in the history of the Turks when it was taken into account its very extensive frontiers, Turks' relations with other nations such as social,

political and commercial, their wars against the neighbors, and their very valuable cultural and art works which were left behind them. Now there are a lot of monuments and inscriptions left by them in Mongolia, and most of them were erected along with the course of the Silk Road very consciously. For example, Bilge Qaghan, the ruler of the Turks says in the Kol Tigin Inscription that he erected this monument on one of the most busy, accessible and central roads in order that everyone can know and learn the information on these inscriptions. In real, both some other data in the inscriptions and the parallel to them historical sources become clear that the central road mentioned by the Qaghan is one of the branches of the Silk Road.³

Modern historiography has not fully appreciated the ecological complexity of the Silk Roads. As a result, it has failed to understand their antiquity, or to grasp their full importance in Eurasian history. The role played by the Silk Roads in exchanging goods, technologies, and ideas between regions of agrarian civilization is well understood. Less well understood is the trans-ecological role of the Silk Roads--the fact that they also exchanged goods and ideas between the pastoralist and agrarian worlds. The second of these systems of exchange, though less well known, predated the more familiar "trans-civilizational" exchanges, and was equally integral to the functioning of the entire system. A clear awareness of this system of trans-ecological exchanges should force us to revise our understanding of the age, the significance, and the geography of the Silk Roads.

Further, an appreciation of the double role of the Silk Roads affects our understanding of the history of the entire Afro-Eurasian region. The many trans-ecological exchanges mediated by the Silk Roads linked all regions of the Afro-Eurasian landmass, from its agrarian civilizations to its many stateless communities of woodland foragers and steppe pastoralists, into a single system of exchanges that is several millennia old. As a result, despite its great diversity, the history of Afro-Eurasia has always preserved an underlying unity, which was expressed in common technologies, styles, cultures, and religions, even disease patterns. The extent of this unity can best be appreciated by contrasting the history of Afro-Eurasia with that of pre-Columbian America. World historians are becoming increasingly aware of the underlying unity of Afro-Eurasian history.⁴

³ <http://e-dergi.atauni.edu.tr/index.php/taed/article/viewFile/1477/1473>

⁴ <http://www.questia.com/PM.qst?a=o&d=97930450>

TRACECA Project

After breaking-down of the USSR, Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) drew attention to European Union and other leading countries due to their rich natural resources, energy and agricultural products. These countries including EU have been developing strategic plans about the Region to carry out their goals. The economic structure of the CIS is to take close interest to EU and other developed countries. This region for EU means not only cheap raw materials and energy but also new markets to deliver its goods. Being a main part of international trade, investments of transportation constitute principal strategy of EU on the Region. In accordance with these strategies, the first steps for Transport Corridor Europe-Caucasus-Asia (TRACECA) have been put in to practice. TRACECA connects EU across the Black Sea, through the Caucasus and the Caspian Sea to Central Asia. In this way, international trade between EU and Central Asia-Caucasus would be performed fast, easily, and safely. Historical background, project investment, and the effect of TRACECA on Turkey are given here. It is considered that TRACECA Project will have been put into practice completely by 2010. Turkey has to take all the necessary steps to get maximum benefits from TRACECA⁵.

Political Meaning of the Pipeline

The Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan pipeline from the beginning had a political rather than economical meaning. In the 1990's, when world oil prices were at the bottom, the project was kept alive because of the ceaseless care of American administration and British government. The business people in that time were saying that the construction of pipeline is not profitable and might even end up in big loss.⁶

Political Agreements Between Partner Countries

The BTC pipeline project gained momentum following the October 29, 1998 Ankara Declaration by Azerbaijan's Heydar Aliyev, Georgia's Eduard Shevardnadze, Kazakhstan's Nursultan Nazarbayev, Turkey's Suleyman Demirel and Uzbekistan's Islam Karimov, witnessed by then-U.S. Energy

⁵ http://www.kenancelik.com/documents/iiid9SERAP_OVALI.pdf

⁶ <http://www.kommersant.com/page.asp?id=580345>

Secretary Bill Richardson. This declaration, which expressed strong support for the BTC main pipeline, was notable most especially because of Kazakhstan's participation. It was important because, at the time, it was unclear whether there was sufficient oil in Azerbaijan to justify a major new pipeline.⁷

Expectations from Traceca

With the collapse of Soviet Union, European governments have started to compete for determining a new policy over the new Caucasus and Middle East Republics. EU has mainly developed policies over Central and East European countries and Russia, and these republics are considered as the third level plan. That's why, now so as to develop all kind of relations with the countries of this region, it has been necessary to find out a new EU strategy.⁸

The Pipeline Becomes Profitable

The constant rise of the oil prices after September 11, 2001, removed the biggest economical obstacle in the way of the Baku-Ceyhan pipeline. The project became profitable. However, the political stabilization in Georgia and Azerbaijan was the final condition for finishing construction. Turkey and USA made everything possible to reach this goal.

The only thing that could prevent the project from being finished is re-ignition of old ethnic conflicts in Karabakh, Abkhazia and South Osetia. These conflicts could directly threaten the pipe that is lying nearby. However, by now, the West has invested large amounts into the project and will not allow any risks. From now on, all games in the region will be played by new rules and will be linked to the Baku-Ceyhan axis. And the whole policy of the West will be directed to the pipeline protection.⁹

⁷ http://www.silkroadstudies.org/BTC_6.pdf

⁸ http://www.kenancelik.com/documents/iiid9SERAP_OVALI.pdf

⁹ <http://www.kommersant.com/page.asp?id=580345>

Turkey Reasons to Lobbied the Pipeline

Lacking major oil and gas reserves of its own, Turkey is nearly 65% dependent on imported energy supplies. Worse, this figure is expected to increase to 75% over the course of the next two decades. In order to contend with this growing threat, over the last decade Turkish policymakers have wisely chosen to take full advantage of their strategic location. Recognizing that control of energy transport corridors can be almost as important as control of energy supplies, they turned their attention towards one of the most important projects that Turkey has ever undertaken: the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan (BTC) oil pipeline.

By the early 1990s, a consensus had emerged in Turkey regarding the necessity of constructing a major new oil pipeline on the East-West route. It did so for several reasons:¹⁰

BTC Pipeline Implications for Georgia

In geo-economic terms, Georgia is situated along the quickest route linking Europe with Asia, a fact that has naturally led to the emergence of the idea of reviving the ancient Silk Road.⁴ Ultimately, this translated into projects like TRACECA (Transport Corridor Europe Caucasus Asia) and INOGATE (Interstate Oil and Gas Transport to Europe) both of which are of greatest importance not only for Georgia's economy, but also that for the entire Caucasus.⁵ It is exactly on these projects that Georgia's international economic function rests, and its economic development depends.¹¹

Journey of Silk Railway Line

The Baku-Tbilisi-Kars (BTK) railway line is a regional railway link that will directly connect Baku in Turkey, Tbilisi in Georgia and Kars in Azerbaijan. The total estimated cost of the project is \$600m (\$422m excluding infrastructure costs) and is expected to be completed by the end of 2012. The key objective of the project is to improve trade and economic relations between

¹⁰ http://www.silkroadstudies.org/BTC_6.pdf

¹¹ http://www.silkroadstudies.org/BTC_5.pdf

the three regions as well as gaining foreign direct investment by connecting Europe and Asia.¹²

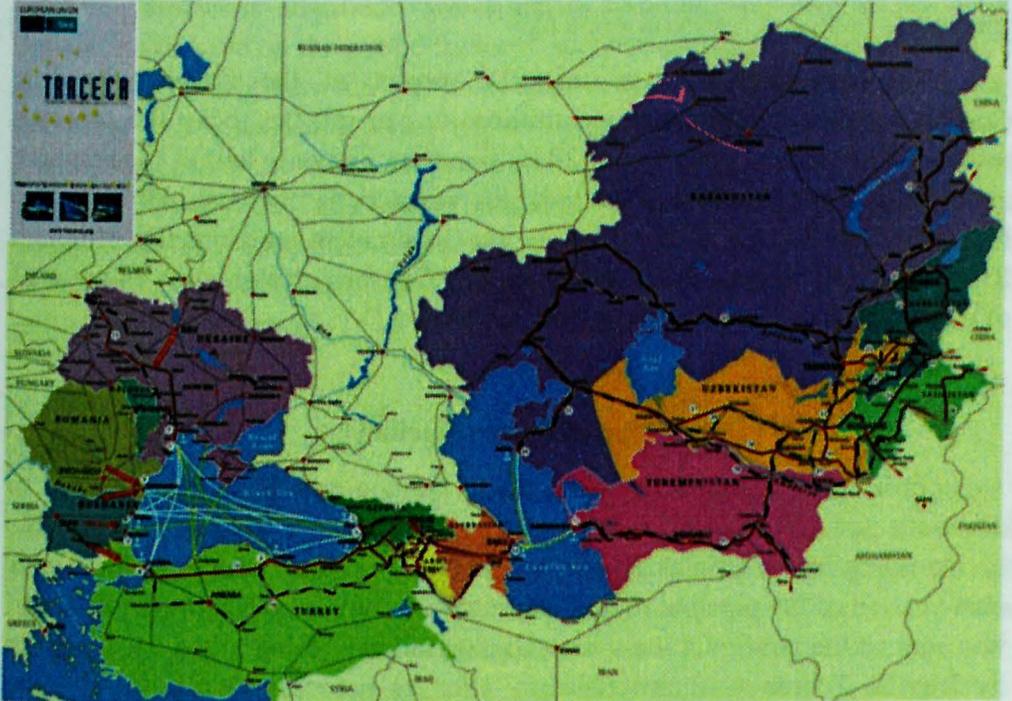
Kars-Tbilisi railway line, under the scope of the same project, is also going to provide linkage of Silk Railroad between Turkey and Caucasus. The total length of the line is 124 km, and of this, 92 km lies in Turkey and 32 km line is in Georgia. With the development investment, high-speed train will be implemented between Istanbul and Ankara. The financing of Kars-Tbilisi Railroad's planned integration, Istanbul Bosphorus Tube line Passage, will be met by outer resources. Besides, a second branch of Kars-Tbilisi Railroad which is anticipated to be finished 2005-2006 is planned to reach Trabzon port with a new railway line. With the completion of Kars-Tbilisi Railroad, railroad transportation of Europe is going to be done via Turkey and the railroad will have the capacity of transporting till Turkish Republics without any intervention.¹³

¹² <http://www.railway-technology.com/projects/baku-tbilisi-kars>

¹³ http://www.kenancelik.com/documents/iiid9SERAP_OVALI.pdf

Traceca Route

Map 1: TRACECA Network



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Moscow Negative about Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan Pipeline

Russia has confirmed its negative attitude to realization of the Baku-Ceyhan pipeline project. A source in the Russian Government states: "We still believe the project is inexpedient from an economic point of view; it is pointless for Russia to participate in the project." The spokesperson for the Russian Government says "Moscow does not see economic advantage in the project."¹⁴

Russia sees the project as politically motivated and therefore will not sign up. Even under pressure from Turkey, which has restricted the passage of Russian tankers through the Black Sea straits, Moscow has firmly refused a potentially lucrative offer from Azerbaijani leader Ilham Aliyev to pump its oil through the BTC, citing the future Burgas (Bulgaria) - Alexandroupolis (Greece)

¹⁴ <http://www.traceca-org.org/default.php?l=en>

¹⁵

pipeline as the reason. Stretching for 312km (194 miles), costing \$700-million pipeline, and with a capacity of 35-50 million metric tons a year, it will be a less expensive and reportedly far more efficient project. Russian and Greek companies launched it several years ago.¹⁶

The spokesperson says that the project of the Caspian Pipeline Consortium is meant to pump 60 million tons of oil, but today the project's resources provide for pumping of 28 million tons, and only half of the resource is actually employed. In other words, the structure is obviously unprofitable. ITAR-TASS reports that the source in the Government mentions that although Russia is the founder of the Caspian Pipeline Consortium and holds 24 per cent of its shares, it still gains nothing from the project.¹⁷

Opposition to Pipeline

From the very moment when Baku, London and Washington started to discuss a new distribution channel of Caspian oil, there were quite incredible events going on sometimes around the pipeline. Moscow was lobbying for its own version of the pipeline route -- through Chechnya and Novorossiysk -- and was against the configuration where Caspian oil was going to the west passing by Russia. Tehran was also unhappy after its proposal to run the pipeline through Iranian territory was rejected. And, finally, oil-producing countries from the Persian Gulf were dead set against the project. The appearance of the new, independent oil resource from these countries was a serious strike for them.

Each interested side was putting up a tough fight for or against the pipeline. For instance, OPEC countries were putting joint efforts to holding world oil prices on the level that would make construction of the pipeline unprofitable. While Russia was pushing its project through, Turkey in response was toughening conditions for Russian super-tankers to pass through Bosphorus.¹⁸

¹⁶ http://english.pravda.ru/main/18/89/357/11772_pipeline.html

¹⁷ <http://en.rian.ru/business/20050602/40460669.html>

¹⁸ <http://www.kommersant.com/page.asp?id=580345>

What Turkey Gains

Relative to the size of its GDP, the direct revenue that Turkey will receive from the project is admittedly small and is certainly not comparable to the impact it will have on the public finances of Azerbaijan and Georgia. Turkey is expected to receive between \$140 and \$200 million annually from transit and operating fees after the pipeline begins operation. However, this amount is guaranteed to increase after 16 years, to between \$200 and \$300 million per year. As shown in the table below, these fees are based upon the amount of oil transported. The maximum amounts are based on the pipeline's maximum capacity of 50 million metric tons per annum (MTA), which is approximately 1 million barrels per day.¹⁹

Russia's Opposition to the Pipeline

The Russian government perceived the BTC pipeline to be 'against' Russian interests and opposed the project. Turkey feared that Moscow would prevent the pipeline's construction; after all, Russia was actively involved in all the major conflicts in the South Caucasus (supporting the Abkhaz and South Ossetian separatist forces against Georgia and assisting Armenia in the war with Azerbaijan over Nagorno-Karabakh) and could reignite them at any time, thus scaring away international investors. Moscow backed down on its vocal opposition to the BTC pipeline only after realizing the depth of the U.S. commitment to it. In fact, while accusing the U.S. of backing the BTC for political reasons and claiming the project has no commercial viability, the Russian government rejected the Russian Lukoil company's desire to participate in the BTC project. Now that the BTC pipeline is almost complete, Turkey still hopes that some Russian oil will flow through the pipeline—not because there is need for this, but rather to increase regional cooperation.²⁰

¹⁹ http://www.silkroadstudies.org/BTC_6.pdf

²⁰ http://www.silkroadstudies.org/BTC_6.pdf

When the Steel Becomes Silk

As it is dedicated from the sentence of Bernard Clark ,the EU who again tries to use the petrol and natural gas resources of Middle East, Caucasias and the Middle East is very well aware the safest and the most proficient way is via Georgia-Turkey.

The countries with the consciousness of utmost realization, and with a currently made strong agreement among Baku, Tbilisi and Ankara, the unsurpassed China Wall is overcome, the veil of steel is torn, the unwrecked taboos of the EU are destroyed; thus the Silk Road made of steel ,embracing the seas of Anatolia and getting its origin from affection and abundance of the mothers in Anatolia, reaching to Europe and fulfilling its duty with the softness and kindness of a silk ,has become one of the biggest project in the 21st the century.

The steel barrier stretched between the people for years, started to be used again as railway road after the collapse of Russia and with the use of these old steel piles (the communist idealism) as the ore needed to be processed (the young and fresh brains in the regions), by reaching to the hot reserves of Anatolia in Turkey and started to be used again.

The mines that are treated in the lands of Anatolia with love and warmth will sometimes serve as a way, sometimes as a bridge in the Silk Road made of steel from China to Europe and construct bridges with its raw material of people, will stand on tolerance and love and the ways on them will add to dialogue and peace, and the destiny will be the utmost place that a human can reach. That is to say to become a man from mankind on the biggest way.

For long years, the people who could not see around them considered this thinnest veil of silk as made of steel and could not see behind it (However no tyranny is infinite). No faithful raindrop fell into their cities so as to tear the veil of tyranny that is as thin as a cigarette paper. Till 1990s, instead of bountiful rains coming from seas to uncover the veil, the cancerogenic clouds densed with acids, brought blood, purulence and the illness of century, nationalism. The people living with this psychology were afraid of every lightening, every rain and considered the abundant clouds as an enemy and always tried to be away from them. At the time when the darkness was at the summit and lips were cracked because of thirst, they were mentioned about illumination and the mirages they were going to reach, but they refused their reality and required

clouds that wouldn't bring mirages, but the ones which will wet their injured hearts. The affectionate mothers of Anatolia are now answering their needs and sending their sons to the countries where the steel veil was destroyed, with the belief whether they can bring something in the name of dialogue, love and happiness without seeking the religion, language, race or denomination. These children of Anatolia are trying to overcome the difficulties together with the people of these countries so as to found inclination bridges to look at a bright future and to win new hearts. Moreover, these people who are working to switch on a light in the darkness of nowadays world, also want to establish island of peace to stop wars and to prevent the battles among civilizations.

At a world where the steels of every country are oxidized, the ones who set off with the thought of love make these steels silk. Because they who are walking without thinking else than peace and tolerance. They are not behaving as a wild bee, but as a honey bee which is weaving its honeycomb with care, while a wild bee is trying to exploit the others. Furthermore, they are behaving as a caterpillar so as to bring up people as soft as silk, and so as to manage these all, they forget about themselves with the belief of peace, tolerance and dialogue in the countries they are. I believe that Turkey, full of people in this idea is presenting a great importance for the EU.

Despite many positive sides, the EU still has fears for Turkey. In my opinion, these anxieties which were expressed many times by the European diplomats can be exceeded with mutual dialogues. The article of Professor Doctor Faruk Shen is enlightening some of these:

“Another topic that the one who says “No” to the membership of Turkey discuss is that beside the idea of Turkey's becoming the biggest country of EU with its population of 67 million (2005), it is a neighbor country to Armenia, Georgia, Iran, Iraq and Syria with its 780 thousand meter square area, as well.

First of all, the ex-president of France Giscard D'Estaining who wrote European constitution, then German thinkers Helmut Schmidt, Peter Glotz and European Christian Democrats suggested the thesis “the EU is a union of Christian values; the structure of Turkey is not suitable for this” is still a matter to discuss²¹.

²¹ Prof. Dr. Faruk Şen, Türkiye AB İlişkilerinde Dış Etkenler: Kopenhag Zirvesinden Bugüne Irak Savaşı – Türkiye – AB, AB Ülkelerindeki Türklerin Ekonomik Gücü, İslam ve Göç,

As we can deduce from the words of Professor Doctor Faruk Shen, Turkey is becoming the biggest country of EU in the future and its 780 thousand meter square area making Turkey neighbor with Armenia, Georgia, Iran, Iraq and Syria may cause anxiety for the EU; however, they should not undervalue the fact they are continuing their lives thanks to these unwanted neighbors and they have to walk to the future with them, too. The EU forgets about that these neighbors whom they wanted to be away from are feeding them with their underground and over-surface richness and resources. It is known that the EU has some problems with these neighbors, but if they don't change their point of view and position, and if they do not try to grow roses without thorns, I worry that thorns will hurt their hands at every chance and the mutual bloods will continue to shed.

Conclusion

The high improvement in transportation and in communication made the conditions of competition in trade difficult. Nowadays, it has become very important to not only produce a product in good quality and in a cheap way, but also transport it safely and cheaply. This can only be achieved with the use of all transportation methods together in coordination.²² Besides, since 1990s, the economic, social and political developments seen in Middle-Asian countries that are rich in natural resources make them more attractive for Europe. West European countries trying to benefit from Asian markets decided to enlarge their transportation networks through this region and with this objective, they developed Europe-Asia transportation corridors. Turkey, with a distinctive identity as a European, Asian, Mediterranean and Black Sea country connecting the three continents has the advantage of locating between the crossroads of east-west and north-south oriented transport axes²³.

The most essential result we get from this study is that: the world is rapidly globalizing; however, it must not be perceived only as the spread throughout the world. At the same time, the angels of the scissors are getting narrower and the nations and the governments are coming closer both in

Kıbrıs Dosyası, İlerleme Raporunun Değerlendirilmesi, Ankara: Ümit Yayıncılık, 2005, Sh. 73

²² <http://www.tsk.tr/SAREM/Dergiler/2007/sad9.pdf#page=58>

²³ <http://www.tsk.tr/SAREM/Dergiler/2007/sad9.pdf#page=58>

physical and cultural meaning. These close relations spread butter to some powers bread, while others think it will lessen the portion they will get and feel uncomfortable. For that reason, they sabotage the dialogue, love and tolerance facilities to get the advantage of chaos. The topic which tried to be kept fresh on agenda is the struggle of civilizations. We must not give any chance to those who try to prepare such an environment. The roots of these deviation seeds that are tried to be thrown inside the governments and nations should be cut. The mankind several times had this kind of experiences in the past. There was not left anything else than chaos, pain and tears. From now on, we should use our steels and coals not to make weapons, but to found islands of love and railway roads becoming silky for the happiness of mankind. Through these islands and silky roads, starting the dialogue with the people from all over the world, we should carry them love and tolerance without seeking their language, religion, color and race.

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Prof. Dr. Faruk Ően, Türkiye AB İliřkilerinde Diř Etkenler: Kopenhag Zirvesinden Bugüne Irak Savařı – Türkiye – AB, AB Ülkelerindeki Türklerin Ekonomik Gücü, İřlam ve Göç, Kıbrıs Dosyası, İlerleme Raporunun Deęerlendirilmesi, Ankara: Ümit Yayıncılık, 2005, Sh. 73

<http://www.tsk.tr/SAREM/Dergiler/2007/sad9.pdf#page=58>

ÖZET**ASYA - AVRUPA YOLUNDA DEMİRLER İPEKLEŞİNCE**

Bu çalışma literatür taramasıyla birlikte Gürcistan'da 13 yıl bulunmam ve Amerika Birleşik Devletlerinde yaklaşık bir yıla varan araştırmalarım neticesinde edindiğim gözlemlerime dayanmaktadır. Amaç, Türkiye'nin Avrupa Birliği ilişkileriyle birlikte Sovyet Sosyalist Sistemin çöküşünden sonra sadece Avrasya'da değil, tüm dünyada Türk Devleti ve halkına düşen rol ve bunu devlet ve millet olarak Türkiye'nin nasıl değerlendiğini ortaya koymaktır. Ayrıca Türkiye'nin Avrupa Birliği için ne kadar önemli olduğu ve Sovyetler Birliğinin sona ermesiyle Çin seddinden Orta - Asya'ya, oradan da Kafkaslar ve Türkiye'yi de aşarak Avrupaya ulaşacak olan ipekten demir yolunun insanlığa kazandıracakları incelenmiştir.

Birçok parçalardan oluşan fotoğrafın hepsine bir anda baktığımızda, Avrupa'nın Türkiye'ye kazandıracaklarının birkaç katını Türkiye'nin Avrupa Birliğine kazandıracakları gerçeği sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Türkiye'nin önemi, Avrupa'nın önemi, Türkiye'nin dünyada üstlendiği rol, Sovyet sosyalist rejimi, demir perde, demir yolu, ipek, sevgi, hoşgörü.

