

1973MUN

Agenda Item

*The Division of the world, the new World Order and Top Secret
Treaties*

Under Secretary General

Enishan Sezgin

Academic Assistant

İpek Güler

Letters

Letter From Secretary General

Distinguished delegates,

I am your Secretary General, Egemen Erkan. First of all, I wish you all a great conference. When we organized the 1973MUN conference, our main goal was to create a new, unparalleled conference that, academically speaking, would allow you to look back and say, "It worth my time and I gained so much from this." We carefully selected each Under Secretary General for our conference. Each of them is a master in their field and a successful members who will do everything in their power to help you. Thank you all for joining us, and I wish you all the best in your work.

With Regards,
Egemen Erkan
Secretary General

Letter From Deputy Secretary General

Dear Delegates,

My name is Eslem Yanık and I am honored to serve as the Deputy Secretary General of 1973MUN.

1973MUN aspires to be a conference distinguished by its strong academic standards and high quality debate. The true quality of this conference however lies in you your preparation, vision and the depth you bring to discussions. Within the dynamic international context of 1973, I am confident that you will represent your countries with both accuracy and impact.

Speak boldly, think critically, and demonstrate strong diplomacy. I look forward to your debates.

Best regards,
Eslem Yanık
Deputy Secretary-General

Letter From Under Secretary General

Distinguished delegates,

Welcome to this committee where you will have a remarkable and unforgettable experience. Our committee has special procedures, therefore I kindly ask you to carefully review the ROP (Rules of Procedure). You will find all the details in the Study Guide, which I am sure all delegates will read.

I have no doubt that you will behave respectfully during these 3 days, and I don't think I need to mention that failure to comply with the rules during the committee sessions may result in you not receiving an award or being expelled from the conference. I wish you serious and successful conferences and committees that will provide you with valuable skills for your future life.

Enishan Sezgin
Under Secretary General

Letter From Academic Assistant

Distinguished delegates,

It is my great pleasure to welcome you all to the greatest committee in the 1973MUN Conference. My name is İpek Güler, and I have the honour of serving as your Academic Assistant. I am honored to witness the gathering of such brilliant minds, all driven by a common purpose is to dissect the complexities of our world and reassemble them into a vision of a more sustainable and peaceful future.

As the Academic Assistant of this committee, I want you to feel comfortable to ask to lead and to talk. It is my pleasure to satisfy you, and I will do everything in my power to achieve this. Every idea you express in the committee is extremely important to me. The 1973MUN organization and academic team have worked for months for this conference, and they will see the reward for their efforts to your satisfaction. I am very excited to see each of you on the committee.

Welcome to 1973MUN. Let's make this experience one to remember.

With regards,
İpek Güler
Academic Assistant

Family Histories

Rothschild Family

The Rothschild family is a prominent banking dynasty that traces its origins back to Mayer Amschel Rothschild, born in 1744 in the Frankfurt ghetto. After the early loss of his parents, Mayer Amschel shifted his focus from scholarship to business, eventually establishing a successful coin trading operation. He laid the groundwork for an expansive banking empire by cultivating relationships with influential figures, notably Prince William of Hesse. Over time, his five sons; Amschel, Salomon, Nathan, Carl, and James expanded the family business across Europe, establishing banks in major cities and becoming significant financiers during events like the French Revolutionary Wars and the Napoleonic Wars.

The Rothschilds possessed considerable wealth even before the Napoleonic Wars (1803-1815), and during this period they dominated the precious metals trade. Nathan Mayer Rothschild, based in London, played a significant role in almost single-handedly bearing the burden of British war expenses between 1813 and 1815. He ensured the delivery of precious metals to the Duke of Wellington's armies across Europe while simultaneously arranging financial aid for British allies on the continent. In 1815 alone, the Rothschilds provided £9.8 million (equivalent to £634 million in 2008) in support loans to the allies.

Five generations of the Austrian branch of the family were declared Austrian nobility in 1816 when they were granted a hereditary barony by Emperor Francis II of Habsburg. The English branch of the family, with the permission of Queen Victoria, was able to use the title of Baron, which they held in Austria, in England as well. It is claimed that throughout the 19th century, the family amassed one of the largest private fortunes and one of the greatest fortunes in modern history.

The family's rise to prominence was marked by their strategic financial maneuvers and their ability to adapt to shifting political landscapes. They played crucial roles in government financing, often providing loans to various states while navigating the complexities of their Jewish identity in a predominantly Christian Europe. The Rothschilds were notable not only for their immense wealth but also for their commitment to public service and the advancement of Jewish civil rights, contributing to the gradual dismantling of discriminatory barriers in finance and politics. By the end of the 19th century, they had firmly established themselves among the social and political elite, making significant contributions to both financial markets and philanthropic causes.

Rockefeller Family

Rockefeller family, prominent American family whose philanthropy and influence over several generations helped shape the modern United States. Their impact on such fields as business, banking, politics, health care, education, conservation, and the arts could still be felt in the 21st century. John D. Rockefeller, the patriarch, made the family fortune through the oil business and became the world's first billionaire. As demand for oil grew around the world and oil production became an integral part of the American economy, Rockefeller gained an extraordinary amount of power and wealth. As well known as John is for his part in helping to create the great American economy, he is perhaps just as famous for his philanthropic work. Among the most notable instances of such efforts was his contribution to the creation of the University of Chicago. This, along with many other acts of philanthropy, has helped America and the American people in many ways. When Rockefeller died in 1937 at the age of 98, he left his family a fortune of 912 million dollars.

They are a family of German origin, and although they appear Christian, it is claimed that the family is Jewish and works for the Illuminati.

Walton Family

The Walton family, inheriting their wealth from Bud Walton (who died in 1995) and Sam Walton (who died in 1992), the founders of Walmart, the world's largest retail chain, is currently the richest family in the world. From 2001 to 2009, Jim Walton, Christy Walton, S. Robson Walton, Alice Walton, and Helen Walton were among the top 15 richest people in the world according to Forbes magazine's list.

In 1987, Sam Walton endowed a charitable foundation. The Walton Family Foundation primarily focused on charter schools, but it later extended its program to include environmental issues, particularly water-related. In 2016, Alice and Jim Walton put a \$250 million grant towards building charter school facilities. The Walton Family Foundation created the Building Equity Initiative to provide charter schools with access to capital to create and expand their facilities. This initiative was established after the foundation announced in 2016 that it would spend \$1 billion over the next five years to expand "educational opportunity" by partnering with charter school operators, researchers, and education reformers.

Each of the Walton heirs possesses considerable wealth and is successful in their own businesses. These days, the Walton heirs are gradually passing the reins of management to the next generation. The grandchildren were given voting rights over the family's Walmart shares a year ago. Some have also taken their places on the board of directors of the family foundation.

Cox Family

The Cox family is the 10th richest family in the world, with a combined net worth of \$33.6 billion as of 2020. James M. Cox laid the foundation of the family fortune in 1898 by purchasing the Dayton Daily News in Dayton, Ohio. Today, the Cox empire encompasses cable and broadband internet, television and radio, newspapers, and over 100 digital

publications, as well as Valpak and Savings.com; Kelley Blue Book, AutoTrader; and Cox Automotive, which oversees digital and marketing software for car dealerships. The company's media assets currently include 61 radio stations, 14 television channels, and four daily newspapers.

James M. Cox was born in Ohio in 1870. He was the youngest of six kids and educated in a one room schoolhouse until he was 16. His parents divorced, and he moved to Middletown, Ohio in 1886. In 1905, Cox acquired the Springfield Press-Republic published in Springfield, Ohio and renamed it, the Springfield Daily News. In 1908, he ran for Congress as a Democrat and was elected. Cox represented Ohio in the United States House of Representatives from 1909 to 1913 and resigned after being elected the Governor of Ohio. He served two non-consecutive terms as governor. Cox introduced a number of progressive reforms. He was the Democratic nominee for President in the 1920 U.S. Presidential election. He was defeated by Franklin D. Roosevelt in what was the worst defeat in the history of U.S. presidential elections.

Moreira Salles Family

Walther Moreira Salles is the architect of the family's current wealth. He took over the bank founded by his father, Casa Bancária Moreira Salles, and transformed it into one of the largest banks in Brazil. He renamed the bank Unibanco. Through a series of successful acquisitions and a focus on human resources, Moreira Salles made Unibanco one of the three largest banking institutions in Brazil. In 1991, after a 60-year career, Moreira Salles retired as chairman of the board and took over the company's cultural activities as honorary chairman. He also founded a non-profit organization called the Moreira Salles Institute.

In addition to banking, he also worked as a diplomat. In the 1950s, he was Brazil's ambassador to the United States, serving twice in Washington, over a decade. He also served as Secretary of the Treasury, during which time he gained the favor of President Juscelino Kubitschek.

The Moreira Salles family continues to hold its place among the richest and most influential families not only in Brazil but in the world. Pedro Moreira Salles, who represents the family on the bank's board of directors, plays a significant role within the bank. The family's niobium reserves are another source of income, and they control approximately 80% of global niobium production. The importance of niobium lies in niobium-titanium battery technologies that can quickly charge electric vehicles. The family has made significant investments in this technology.

Sabancı Family

The Sabancı family is one of the wealthiest business dynasties in Turkey. The family's prominence began with Hacı Ömer Sabancı, who moved from his native Kayseri to Adana in the early 1920s. Initially working as a laborer in cotton plantations, Sabancı transitioned into establishing his own cotton trading and textile businesses by the 1930s. Hacı Sabancı laid the foundations of Sabancı Holding, a multinational holding company operating in banking,

financial services, energy and climate technologies, materials technologies, mobility solutions and digital sectors, with approximately 65,000 employees in 17 countries.

Following World War II, Hacı Ömer Sabancı capitalized on Turkey's shift toward import substitution industrialization policies, which aimed to reduce reliance on foreign goods by promoting domestic manufacturing amid wartime disruptions and postwar economic isolation. These policies provided incentives for local production in key sectors, enabling Sabancı to transition from cotton trading to industrial ventures starting with agro-processing. In 1943, he acquired a stake in the Yağsa vegetable oil plant, followed by the purchase of a second oil facility in 1946, marking the family's entry into manufacturing. By 1948, Sabancı co-founded Akbank, which strengthened the family's financial base for further investments.

Koç Family

The Koç family constitutes Turkey's preeminent dynasty, recognized as a cornerstone of the modern Republic's economy and a vanguard in the nation's industrial ascendancy. The narrative commences in 1926 with Vehbi Koç's registration of his paternal inheritance, a grocery establishment in Ankara. Vehbi Koç, an astute businessman and a visionary, emphasized the significance of indigenous production, articulating the tenet, "My existence is contingent upon the prosperity of my nation and state." He spearheaded the establishment of Turkey's inaugural large-scale manufacturing facilities across diverse sectors, encompassing automotive, durable goods, energy, and alimentation. Culminating in 1963, he inaugurated Koç Holding, Turkey's first holding entity, thereby establishing the groundwork for a corporate dominion.

Under the stewardship of Rahmi Koç and his siblings, representing the second generation, the holding company underwent a metamorphosis into a global entity, incorporating prominent enterprises such as Arçelik, Tofaş, Ford Otosan, and Tüpraş. The family has been instrumental in synergizing economic influence with societal welfare. Through the Vehbi Koç Foundation, Koç University, the American Hospital, and a consortium of museums exemplify the family's enduring contribution to education, healthcare, and culture. This "foundation culture" has cemented the family's stature not merely as a commercial conglomerate but as a pivotal social institution in Turkey's modernization trajectory.

Presently under the direction of third and fourth-generation scions, the Koç family espouses a strategic orientation centered on technology, sustainability, and digital transformation. Subsequent to Mustafa Koç's demise in 2016, Ömer Koç, the incumbent Chairman, and Ali Koç, the Vice Chairman concurrently President of Fenerbahçe Sports Club are calibrating the family's global competitiveness to align with the exigencies of the digital epoch. By integrating their affluence with principles of transparency and corporate governance, the Koç family perpetuates its pivotal role in Turkey's economic and socio-cultural milieu, remaining the nation's foremost exporter and employer.

Morgan Family

The Morgan family was an American family and banking dynasty that rose to prominence in the United States and worldwide during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Family members amassed immense wealth over generations, particularly through the work of Junius Spencer Morgan and John Pierpont Morgan Sr..

Members of the Morgan family dominated the banking sector during their time. JP Morgan was the de facto leader of this dynasty, considered America's foremost businessman at the turn of the century. He revolutionized numerous industries, including the electrical, railroad, and steel industries. Through his business methods, he was highly successful in establishing his power as one of America's most influential businessmen. Historians identify the Morgan family and their associates as part of the vast American banking empire known as the Morgan Dynasty.

Introduction of the Agenda Item

1. Greater Middle East Project

Starting in the second half of the 1990s, the US, which began to be exposed to the threat of global terrorism, was first shaken by the bombings of its embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. From that year on, the US, which began to include global terrorism in its threat assessments, looking at past official strategic assessments - still does not seem to have fully understood how bad the situation is. As mentioned at the beginning, the starting point of the Greater Middle East Project is the September 11 attacks. This attack is also important in that it showed the whole world the extent to which global terrorism had reached. Another importance is that it made it clear that the fight against global terrorism, which had been carried out with classical methods until then, was not working. It is a well-known warning: "To get rid of malaria, it is not enough to kill the mosquitoes; the main thing is to drain the swamp." America, albeit belatedly, realized this, and the search for "how to drain the swamps that produce terrorists" formed the basis for the birth of the Greater Middle East Project.

The Greater Middle East Project emerged particularly after the 2003 Iraq War, aiming to alter the existing order in the region. Concepts such as democracy, human rights, economic freedoms, and regional cooperation were emphasized within the project. However, the primary objective was for the US to secure its own interests in the Middle East, gain easier access to energy resources, and support Israel as a regional power.

However, the Greater Middle East project has faced much criticism from the outset. It is known that the project has an imperialist aim, disrupts existing regional balances, and deepens ethnic and sectarian conflicts. Particularly in the Arab world, the Greater Middle East project has been seen as a Western intervention that has increased regional instability.

Although no official document has been published regarding the aforementioned project to date, it is understood from its name and the information reflected in the press that the Greater Middle East Project does not encompass the entire Islamic geography. For example, the federated states and autonomous regions of the Russian Federation (RF), as well as the Caucasus and Central Asian countries considered the RF's backyard, were beginning to use the expression "democratic partner." Following this, Prime Minister Erdoğan, during his visit to the USA, reacted to US Congresswoman Jane Harmon's use of the term "moderate Islam" at a "Middle East" panel, arguing that there cannot be moderate or immoderate Islam.

The ultimate goal of this project is the expansion of Israel through the conquest of all the lands promised to the Jews in the Torah. These promised lands are the holy lands in the Middle East. According to the Torah, when all the lands are conquered, Moses will be reborn and the Jews will become powerful. The United States, which provides the most support for this project, is destabilizing Middle Eastern politics, leading them into internal conflicts. Many states in the Middle East are subjected to terrorist attacks, and many of these terrorist organizations are using this to put states in difficult situations in order to realize the Greater Middle East Project. For years, Israel has directly attacked Palestine and conquered a large part of Palestinian territory. However, it has still not been able to obtain all the land it desires. Israel is currently fighting Iran alongside the United States, turning the Middle East into a war zone.

The project involves not only armed attacks but also political and social attacks. It is believed that agents are currently interfering in the internal affairs of states in the Middle East. One factor supporting this belief is the revelation that Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan stated years ago that he was a co-chair of the Greater Middle East Project. It is also thought that Bashar al-Assad, who has left Syria in dire straits for years, is working for this project. The Middle East, which has been plagued by internal problems for years, seems likely to continue being destabilized by this project. The realization of this project would mean that the territories of Turkey, Iraq, Syria, Iran, Palestine, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman, and Yemen would be entirely under Jewish control. It would also completely alter the political structure of the Middle East, leaving the Muslim majority in dire straits after years of predominantly Muslim lands.

2. Epstein Scandal

Jeffrey Epstein was born in New York in 1953. He is Jewish and was born into a family that was not financially well-off. Jeffrey was quite successful in school but did not finish high school. Even though he didn't finish high school, he became a math teacher. In addition to being intelligent, luck played a major role in his career success. American Attorney General

William Barr's father Donald Barr helped Jeffrey, employing him as a teacher at prestigious schools despite his lack of a diploma. Jeffrey began his teaching career as a mathematics teacher at Dalton School. While teaching at the school, Epstein met Alan Greenberg, the CEO of Bear Stearns, whose son and daughter attended the school. Impressed by Epstein's intelligence and ambition for financial success, Greenberg offered him a job at Bear Stearns. He also taught at many prestigious schools, including Dalton School. In particular, he taught the children of billionaires for high fees. Teaching was not his only profession; he also worked in the banking and finance sector. He was quite successful in the banking and finance sector, and his achievements attracted the attention of many wealthy investors.

Many of his behaviors during his teaching career were noticed by students and other teachers. One of his students said that he was "constantly surrounded by female students and acted flirtatiously towards them." According to other students, Epstein was known for his informal dress code and sometimes treating students more like peers than teachers. It was unusual for a teacher to be as young as Epstein. And how he managed to get a job at a private school for the children of the wealthy without a university degree remains a matter of debate.

With his successes in the finance sector, he began working with large companies and businessmen. He met many people and, through slow and steady steps, established his unshakable position. The breadth of his network enabled him to easily emerge from many difficult situations he encountered. Epstein had a very wide and elite social circle.

He began his banking career at Bear Stearns as an assistant to a stockbroker. He quickly rose through the ranks to become an options trader working in the specialty products division, advising the bank's wealthiest clients, such as Edgar Bronfman, on tax evasion strategies. The bank's later CEO, Jimmy Cayne, praised Epstein's skill with wealthy clients and complex products. In 1980, four years after joining Bear Stearns, Epstein became a limited liability partner at the bank. In 1981, he was forced to leave his job at the bank due to some legal violations. Although he left the bank, he did not lose most of his clients.

In August 1981, Epstein founded his own consulting firm, Intercontinental Assets Group Inc. (IAG), which helped clients recover money stolen from fraudulent brokers and lawyers. Epstein described his work as that of a high-level bounty hunter. He told friends that he sometimes advised governments and helped very wealthy individuals recover embezzled funds. Spanish actress and heiress Ana Obregón was one wealthy client whom Epstein helped recover millions of dollars in lost investments in 1982.

In 1988, he founded a financial management firm called J. Epstein & Company. Epstein's only publicly known billionaire client was Leslie Wexner, president and CEO of Victoria's Secret and L Brand. In July 1991, Wexner gave Epstein full power of attorney over his businesses. The power of attorney allowed Epstein to hire people, sign checks, buy and sell property, lend money, and do other legally binding things on Wexner's behalf. By 1995, Epstein was the director of the Wexner Foundation and the Wexner Heritage Foundation. Epstein frequently attended Victoria's Secret fashion shows and, in addition to hosting models at his New York City home, helped aspiring models work with the company. However, it is also true that he harassed girls who wanted to become models.

Jeffrey met Ghislaine Maxwell in 1991, finding his biggest criminal partner. Maxwell never left him alone in any of his endeavors. They met at a high-profile social dinner in New York. At the time of their meeting, Maxwell's life was in turmoil. Her father, Robert Maxwell, had died, and it was later revealed that he had embezzled his pension funds. This plunged Ghislaine into great financial hardship, and in the years that followed, her father was tried in court for his actions. Maxwell was a well-known figure with high status. Unlike Epstein, she had always been wealthy and enjoyed a high-class lifestyle. Jeffrey was not fully embraced by the wealthy. Ghislaine, on the other hand, was deprived of the luxurious life she was accustomed to due to her financial difficulties. Therefore, their relationship was one of mutual benefit. Epstein provided her with a luxurious life, while she provided Epstein with status. They started a romantic relationship shortly after meeting, but their romantic relationship ended after a few years. Even though their romantic relationship ended, their partnership did not. Maxwell was the one who brought the teenage girl to Epstein.

The abuse cases began with Epstein getting massages. Jeffrey paid young girls to give him massages, and during the massages, he would abuse them. The large sums of money he gave them were solely to keep them quiet. And the person who found these girls was Maxwell. In the following years, the girls chosen for these massages began to massage not only Epstein but also other people. With this, Epstein began to build his own world.

He installed cameras in many parts of his house. These camera systems were far more sophisticated than most of us can comprehend. The cameras covered every part of the house. This meant that the people he hosted and their actions were being recorded. Epstein used these recordings as blackmail material to protect himself.

He escaped numerous hardships. He faced repeated accusations of abuse, attempts to publicize them in the media, but these were always prevented. On June 30, 2008, Epstein was sentenced to 18 months in prison after being found guilty of prostitution and abuse of a minor. While most convicted sex offenders in Florida are sent to state prisons, Epstein was instead placed in a special wing of the Palm Beach County Stockade and, according to the sheriff's office, after three months he was allowed to leave prison to "work," working up to 12 hours a day, six days a week. This was a privilege not granted to sex offenders, and he was also allowed to work beyond the stated hours. He subsequently provided financial support to the guards and the sheriff's office. This financial support allowed him to quickly escape his prison life and be released. After his release, he was required to report every three months, but he never did so and constantly changed his place of residence. Although accusations surfaced many times in the following years, nothing happened to him. In 2019, however, with the increasing accusations, dozens of lawsuits were filed against him and he was imprisoned. However, after a short time in prison, he committed suicide. His suicide is still suspicious. Many people believe he was murdered. Their reasoning is that he possessed the power to exploit videos of celebrities and the wealthy, and what he could have done. The release of the Epstein files to the world could have ended the lives of many people. There are claims that he was killed to keep the blackmail videos hidden or to put an end to Epstein's activities.

All of Epstein's abuses, the pedophile parties he threw, the people who attended these parties, and the brutal and perverse things that happened at these parties were gradually

revealed to the public starting in early 2024. In December 2025, the US Department of Justice, under the "transparency law," released all the files in their possession to the public. A massive archive of 3.5 million pages was released by the US Department of Justice, completely accessible to everyone. The released files include more than 2,000 videos and over 180,000 photographs.

Epstein's parties took place on his private island. Known publicly as the "pedophile island," it's a region in the US Virgin Islands consisting of two islands, Little Saint James and Great Saint James, allegedly Epstein's private haven. It's claimed that this area was the center of Epstein's international sex trafficking ring. It's a sad reality that many famous and successful people attended the parties on the island. Underage girls were offered to people at these parties, followed by prostitution. While it's thought that only girls were victims, boys were also victims of this abuse. Epstein allegedly satisfied many of the celebrities' fantasies, including pedophilic ones. It's also said that babies were present on the island and offered for money. Another horrific allegation is that the people used on the island were killed after their work was done; it's believed that these murdered individuals were thrown into the sea from the basement of Epstein's house and their bodies disposed of. It's also thought that babies were killed and their blood was used in various rituals. A structure resembling a shrine on the island supports this belief.

3. Black Jews (Beta Israel)

Most Black Jews living in Ethiopia are ostracized by both the Ethiopian and Jewish populations. The same racism experienced in America also exists among Jews. Those living in Israel often face police brutality. However, Israel conducted operations in 1984 and 1991 to bring them to Israeli territory. The reason for these operations was to save Jews from the famine caused by Ethiopia's internal problems. In Operation Moses, which lasted approximately 7 weeks, 8,000 Ethiopian Jews were flown via Sudan, a neighbor of Ethiopia, first to Brussels, the capital of Belgium, and then to Israel. Approximately 7 years later, due to a political crisis in Ethiopia, a second operation, Operation Solomon, was organized to bring some Jews from that country to Israel. Using Israeli military cargo planes, 14,325 Ethiopian Jews were transported to Israel in two days using 35 planes. There are nearly 150,000 Black Jews in Israel. However, due to the ostracism they face, many are unemployed. It is striking that in a country where unemployment is 3.7 percent, the vast majority of the unemployed are Black people. Furthermore, there is a significant income gap between Black and White Jews.

According to a report by the Association of Ethiopian Jews in Israel, while police cases against all Jews decreased by 6% between 2014 and 2017, police cases against Ethiopian Jews increased by 20% during the same period. Furthermore, 90% of Ethiopian Jewish youths found guilty by the courts were sentenced to prison, compared to one-third for other Jewish youths.

In 2012, allegations surfaced that Black Jews were being forced to undergo sterilization. This claim arose from a report by journalist Gal Gabbay, which revealed that Ethiopian women held in camps before crossing from Ethiopia into Israel were being given an injection

called Depo-Provera every three months. Many women reportedly agreed to the vaccination under pressure, fearing they would not be admitted to Israel if they didn't receive it. Further supporting these claims was the halving of the birth rate among Ethiopians in the last 10 years. Initially denied, these allegations changed in 2013 when Ron Gamzu, the Director General of the Israeli Ministry of Health, issued a circular to all gynecologists in the country stating that the Depo-Provera vaccine should not be administered to those who lacked sufficient information about the vaccination and its application process. The Israeli government has never officially acknowledged the allegations of a sterilization program.

It is uncertain that one of the reasons for the sterilization program was to create a homogeneous society. The exclusion of Black people by the public, on the grounds that they disrupt this homogeneous and modern appearance, supports this view. This is the most severe situation they face due to systemic racism. They are excluded by differences in lifestyle, language, culture, and ethnicity, and are often seen as lower-class citizens. While Jews believe themselves to be the superior race, the presence of Ethiopians in their race is seen as a loss of status for them. Although Blackness is considered lower class in the world, this sterilization program is entirely Israeli. Despite all these brutal events in America in 2020, the American government never had a sterilization project. The American people supported their Black population and ensured equality. However, Black Jews, who have been subjected to a kind of genocide, have not been very successful in seeking their rights. They do not have the same support as the American people. On the contrary, other Jews exclude them and do not see them as members of society.

4. Colonialism

Colonialism began in the 15th century with Portugal's conquest of Ceuta in North Africa, led by Spain and Portugal. In the following years, other powerful European states also began colonizing and conquering Africa. Furthermore, the discovery of America transformed the American continent into a colonial territory. However, after World War II, America itself became a colonial power.

Colonial powers typically seize the resources, labor force, and markets of the regions they exploit, while simultaneously suppressing the socio-cultural and religious values of the people under their control. While colonialism and imperialism are sometimes used interchangeably, imperialism refers to situations where control, both formal and informal, is in the hands of the dominant power. The term colonialism also points to a set of beliefs used to legitimize or spread this system, as colonial powers believe themselves to be superior to the people they exploit. They select their colonizers from underdeveloped societies. The world perceives, or is made to perceive, these colonial powers as keeping underdeveloped societies under pressure to bring them prosperity and contribute to their development. In a way, an atmosphere of optimism is fostered. These beliefs, often supported by supposedly scientific theories, spread primarily in 19th-century Europe and served as the supposedly legitimate basis for the expansion of European colonial power throughout the world.

Although national liberation movements began in colonial countries after World War I, these movements did not achieve success until the end of World War II. In 1952, demographer Alfred Sauvy coined the term "Third World" to describe countries that were neither allied with the West nor part of the Soviet Bloc during the Cold War. In the years that followed, the number of nations that had gained independence from colonial rule increased, and this group began to be represented in the United Nations. The first international movement of the Third World was the Bandung Conference in 1955, led by Nehru from India, Nasser from Egypt, and Tito from Yugoslavia, bringing together 29 countries representing more than half of the world's population. Although the US, as seen in President Wilson's principles, initially declared its opposition to colonial powers, it opposed Mossadegh's nationalization of Iranian oil and supported the 1953 coup to pressure the Shah. The following year, in response to Guatemalan President Arbenz's efforts to nationalize United Fruit, the US Secret Service orchestrated an operation to replace him with a military junta. Despite these interventions, the process of decolonization continued, and after some national liberation movements in 1960, the number of United Nations member states rose to 99, to 154 in 1980, and to 159 in 1990.

Although colonialism ended in the 1960s and 70s, former colonies remain under strong Western influence today. This ongoing Western influence is referred to as neocolonialism. The only exceptions are the so-called East Asian Tigers (Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea, and Taiwan), as well as India and China. Nevertheless, colonialism has left its mark, such as the Bhopal disaster in India in 1984. The explosion at a pesticide factory in Bhopal, India, released 40 tons of Methyl Isocyanate (MIC) into the environment, affecting between 150,000 and 600,000 people in the surrounding area, and subsequently killing at least 15,000. Union Carbide, the owner of the factory, never implemented the safety measures required in the United States.

During the Cold War, Russia and China supported anti-imperialist movements against US and NATO intervention in various countries, while the US and France, fearing a shift from the so-called "Free World" bloc to the Communist bloc, supported dictatorships in the Third World instead of democracies.

Colonialism and its traces persist today. The fact that French is spoken in the vast majority of Africa is the simplest example of the continuing impact of colonialism. Today, major powers deny their past colonialism and conceal their ongoing colonial practices. Although many states in Africa have declared independence, they continue to be exploited. Many states succumb to colonialism due to the economic difficulties they face. Britain, in an attempt to cover up its colonial past, makes donations to African children and provides many forms of support. Many of the things that colonial states present as volunteers are actually done purely to deceive the media.

5. The countries' coup against Zionism

Before World War II, opposition to Zionism was widespread among Jewish communities. Secular critics viewed Zionism as a form of nationalism incompatible with Enlightenment universalism, while some Orthodox groups opposed it on theological grounds, linking the establishment of a Jewish state to the coming of the Messiah. As conditions for Jews in Europe rapidly deteriorated due to the rise of Adolf Hitler and Nazi Germany, support for Zionism increased in the 1930s, and Zionism began to overcome the opposition it faced within the Jewish diaspora. With World War II, the immense scale of the Holocaust was felt, and support for Zionism increased significantly.

After the establishment of the State of Israel in the 1948 Palestine War, anti-Zionism shifted from opposition to the establishment of a Jewish state to opposition to the existence of Israel, and many postwar movements advocated for the establishment of an alternative political entity in its place. Most Jewish anti-Zionist movements have disbanded or transformed into pro-Zionist organizations, but some, including the American Jewish Council, continue to oppose the ideology. Outside the Jewish community, anti-Zionism developed, particularly among the Arab population, especially Palestinians, following the mass displacement of Palestinian Arabs during the 1948 war (Nakba); many Palestinians and academics view this as a form of colonial dispossession.

Anti-Zionism manifests itself in various forms. Some anti-Zionists aim to replace Israel and its occupied territories with a single state that would grant equal rights to Jews and Palestinians. These anti-Zionists have argued that a two-nation state would still achieve Jewish autonomy, since autonomy does not require a separate state. Some question the legitimacy of the State of Israel. Some are anti-Zionist for religious reasons, such as Haredi Jews, and others instead aim for the oppression or ethnic cleansing of Israeli Jews, though this position has historically been rare in Western countries. The relationship between anti-Zionism and antisemitism is controversial; some academics and organizations dismiss this link as unfounded and a weapon of antisemitism used to silence criticism of Israel and its policies, including its occupation of the West Bank and blockade of the Gaza Strip, while others, particularly supporters of Zionism, argue that anti-Zionism is inherently antisemitic or constitutes a new form of antisemitism.

Today, the clearest reactions against Zionism have arisen due to Israel's recent policies towards Palestine. Israel's attacks on Palestine have drawn condemnation from around the world. While these reactions from all over the world weren't enough to stop them, they did change perceptions of Israel by fostering a new mindset. Many protests took place, and numerous activists demonstrated their support for the rights of the Palestinian people. The public expected their governments to react similarly, but this often didn't happen. Despite boycotts by Muslim countries, the protests had little impact. And on several occasions, activists from all over the world set sail on ships to support Palestine, but they were all captured by Israeli soldiers. At the same time, wealthy Arab countries are also not reacting to Israel's actions.

Today, the country giving the clearest response to Israel is Iran. Iran has directly launched an armed attack against Israel. The recent armed clashes between Israel and Iran are also

affecting countries like Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates. Arab countries with American military bases are currently being bombed by Iran. Iran is identifying and targeting military bases one by one, inflicting significant damage. During this process, a large portion of the population in the United Arab Emirates supports Iran, while the government remains silent. These countries, acting as pawns of America, can only remain silent.

Contrary to popular belief, the Jewish community is not composed of a single nation, but is divided into many different classes. Anti-Zionist Jews, while being a separate class within the Jewish nation, are also divided into subgroups. The reason for the division of anti-Zionist Jews into separate groups lies in the arguments upon which they base their opposition. Due to the scarcity of qualitative and quantitative data, these Jewish groups cannot be clearly distinguished from one another. This study will adopt a sharp classification approach, examining the arguments upon which the social groups into which anti-Zionist Jews are divided are based, and the social effects of this opposition. Social influence refers to how social groups affect individuals, causing their behavior to change positively or negatively. Research has clearly shown how and to what extent the political and social groups formed by anti-Zionist Jews have influenced Jewish behavior. Since the extent to which the groups formed by anti-Zionist Jews have influenced society in both political and social contexts is unknown, this study aims to clarify this. By examining the social impacts specifically within the Palestinian region, the aim is to comprehensively convey the social impact of Jewish anti-Zionism on Palestinian Arabs.

6. Red Heifer

In the Torah, the red heifer is an animal that had to be sacrificed to God for the purification of the Israelites, who were considered impure by touching, or being under the same roof as, a corpse. This mitvatz is also known as parah adumah. The red heifer gets burned in this mitvatz. Burned near the Holy Temple, its ash was mixed with water and used for ritual purification of those who'd come in contact with dead bodies or graves. There have been only nine such heifers in history, and our tradition tells us that there will be one more in the future. Maimonides, the most influential Jewish thinker, jurist, and physician of the Middle Ages, stated that this mitvatz was beyond reason, meaning it was beyond the comprehension of human intellect.

The sages infer that the red heifer must be completely red, even two black hairs would render it invalid. And it must not have done any work in its lifetime even having a yoke placed on its back, or having mated, would disqualify it. Once a candidate was found, and there was need for more purifying ash water, the cow would be slaughtered and burned on a pyre, along with a cedar branch, hyssop sprig and crimson wool. The ceremony took place on the Mount of Olives, opposite the Temple Mount. The ashes would then be mixed with carefully guarded water drawn from the Shiloach spring. Those who came in contact with the dead would be sprinkled with the ash water on the third and seventh days after their defilement. On the seventh day, they would immerse in a mikvah, and that night they would revert to their original pure status.

Centuries ago, the first temple, Solomon's Temple, was built in the land of Babylon. However, the Jews were expelled from Babylon. Years after their expulsion, King Cyrus of Babylon pardoned them and allowed them to enter Babylon. Thus, the Jews, who had been separated from their temple for years, built the second temple. They were once again able to perform their great worship and rituals. According to a prophecy, a king like Cyrus will again help the Jews in building the 3rd Temple, they will have a Jewish state, and this state will have Jerusalem as its capital. The construction of the 3rd Temple will begin with the slaughter of the red heifer in Jerusalem. Furthermore, building the third temple means destroying the Al-Aqsa Mosque. For several years, Israel has been trying to seize Jerusalem, and America has been supporting them in this process. Some people believe that the king mentioned in this prophecy is Trump. In 2022, 5 red heifers were purchased from America and brought to Israel. Israel wanted to send a message to the world with this action.

7. Ministry Interior of Iran

Iran, one of the most developed and modern countries of the 20th century, transitioned to Sharia rule due to internal problems. The events that followed the overthrow of the Pahlavi dynasty in 1979 are known as the Iranian Revolution. With the revolution, the monarchical government of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi was replaced by Ruhollah Khomeini, an Islamist cleric who led one of the rebel groups, thus transforming the Iranian Empire into the Islamic Republic of Iran. The overthrow of Iran's last Shah, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, officially marked the end of Iran's historical monarchy.

From a liberal-nationalist perspective, the Iranian Revolution is essentially a failure. For these groups, the revolution meant not only the overthrow of the monarchy, but also the establishment of a constitutional order, the rule of law, the institutionalization of national sovereignty, and the limitation of state authority over religion. The revolution mobilized these expectations, but almost all of these promises were suspended during the period of power. The political structure that emerged after 1979, while having abolished the monarchy, failed to establish constitutional pluralism; instead of concretizing national sovereignty in representative bodies of the people, it concentrated it in the authority of the velayat-e faqih, that is, in the rule of the clergy.

From a left-Marxist perspective, the Iranian Islamic Revolution is neither a complete failure nor a complete success. From this point of view, the revolution represents a contradictory historical moment. On the one hand, it produced a powerful political break with imperialism; on the other hand, it failed to translate this break into a class-based power transformation. The Iranian Revolution, as one of the rare examples that challenged US hegemony and legitimized an anti-Zionist and Third Worldist discourse on a regional scale, was perceived by left-wing movements, particularly in the context of the Cold War, as a significant anti-imperialist turning point.

From an Islamist perspective, the Iranian Islamic Revolution is largely regarded as a successful historical process up until 1989. During this period, the revolution not only

overthrew the Pahlavi monarchy but also created a radical break in Shiite political thought, constructing a new state model based on the principle of *velayat-e faqih* (guardianship of the jurist). The long years of war, foreign interventions, international isolation, and internal opposition were not interpreted as evidence of the revolution's failure, but rather as proof of its legitimacy and resilience. The period between 1979 and 1989 was, in the Islamist memory, a phase of establishment and consolidation where the revolution's ideology, theology, and institutions took their rightful place.

After 1989, the conservative Islamist line conceptualized the Iranian Islamic Revolution as a completed and final historical moment. From this perspective, the death of Ayatollah Khomeini was not seen as a weakening of the revolution, but rather as a necessary stage in the transition from charismatic revolutionaryism to an institutional state. During this period, the primary goal was not to question the ideological legacy of the revolution, but to transform it into the rationale of the state. Within this framework, the principle of *Velayat-e Faqih* was further centralized, and the founding logic of the regime was fortified at the constitutional and institutional levels.

The political expression of this process was the new balance order that took shape under the leadership of Ali Khamenei. The conservative line attributed the continuity of the revolution not to the variability of the people's will; It attributed it to the protection of the Islamic order. For this reason, political participation was considered meaningful within the boundaries of the regime; every tendency that questioned the founding principles of the regime was considered a potential threat. Security devices, judiciary and ideological institutions became the main elements that "protected" the revolution in this period.

From this conservative point of view, the source of social problems was often defined as foreign intervention, cultural dissolution and ideological relaxation. Economic inequalities, crises of representation, or the growing demands of the younger generations were not read as structural problems of the regime, but as part of a long-term attrition strategy against the revolution. Therefore, the solution was not reform or reinterpretation; it was ideological hardening and institutional discipline.

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The death of Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, the Iranian leader referred to as the "Supreme Leader" and the most influential figure remaining from the founding generation of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has undoubtedly created a historical turning point for the regime. Having held a decisive position of balance in the Iranian political system for nearly 37 years, Khamenei played a critical role in the system's functioning not only through his constitutional powers but also through his role in directing power relations among various institutional and political actors. Therefore, the initial perception following his death was that Iran was facing a leadership vacuum and a potential risk of regime collapse.

Indeed, the crises Iran has faced in recent years have effectively tested the institutional resilience of the system. Even with critical figures in the military command targeted during the 12-day Iran-Israel conflict in June 2025, Iran's ability to continue its military operations demonstrated that decision-making processes are not dependent on a single actor. Similarly, the current loss of leadership has not yielded the expected strategic outcome. In this context, Khamenei's death has, in the short term, led not to regime disintegration but rather to elite consolidation and a strengthening of security-centric decision-making tendencies.

The conditions of external military pressure are temporarily pushing internal regime competition into the background. Significant elite divisions create a fragility that can both increase the risk of external intervention and trigger internal instability. Therefore, the elite alignment observed in the current period can be interpreted not as a structural compromise, but rather as a cautious search for balance imposed by crisis conditions. Historically, it is a common phenomenon for revolutionary regimes to tend towards centralization rather than disintegration under external military pressure. In the case of Iran, the fact that the transition process took place under wartime conditions weakened the possibility of sudden political transformation, while highlighting the system's survival instinct.

Iran is simultaneously struggling with all sorts of internal and external turmoil. All these situations are actually damaging and weakening the Iranian government. They are dealing with a war, the sudden death of their leader, anti-Sharia groups, and a population fed up with the oppressive government. In this state, Iran is more vulnerable to internal attacks than external ones. If American agents in the country incite the public, the government could suffer serious damage. The Iranian people have been complaining about years of oppression, and this situation could easily be exploited to lead to a repeat of the Iranian Revolution of previous years. At the same time, secret agreements between politicians and the United States could worsen the country's already complex internal affairs. These agreements don't have to be limited to the US and politicians; all powerful figures opposed to Iran could offer deals to politicians. This internal conquest would mean the fall of Iranian territory into Jewish hands. The government, overthrown by all these pressures, would be left defenseless, and the deceived people and politicians would lose their state.

8. Shaping the new World Order

Most major events in the world are actually the result of the ideas and decisions of 13 powerful families that rule the world. In reality, each of the states we think are governed by governments serves these families. The families' power is limitless, and they gain strength

through the decisions they make together. It is impossible to predict what these families, who have the power to shape the world as they wish, want or are capable of doing.

Families, driven by a desire for total power, may aim to completely control everything by switching to a chip system. These chips, initially implanted in Black Jews considered a lower class in Israel, could then spread to the populations of former colonial states and eventually the entire world. These chips provide a very easy way to track and force obedience on everyone in the world. The chip system, promoted by advertisements, governments, and even businessmen we consider trustworthy, could lead us to allow it to be implanted. While the use of chips is a violation of human rights, they are ultimately the ones who define the limits of our rights. Although protesting makes things more difficult, they will not stop until they achieve their goals, trying different methods to control us.

Another issue is the belief that Israel rules the world. While it's undeniable that Jews are powerful, the Israeli government isn't as powerful as the 13 major families. These families, many of whom are Jewish or even conceal their Jewish identity, possess the power to manipulate governments and states as they see fit. Internal problems in many states are more satisfying to them because governments perceived as strong by the public are experiencing a loss of power. These families can easily interfere in the internal affairs of most countries. They effectively control the governance of many former colonial states. They restrict the economic freedom of countries, exploit their resources, and essentially exploit them like states themselves.

They can acquire land through the new world order they will bring about. Furthermore, they will do everything in their power to realize their other plan, the Greater Middle East Project. The realization of the Greater Middle East Project is extremely important to them from a religious perspective and represents the strengthening of the Jewish people. With the establishment of a great Jewish state, they will want to divide its expanding borders among themselves. Power blinds people and always leads to a desire for more; this will be an example of that. Only wealthy families who own companies will want to directly divide a state among themselves after all they have done. With the establishment of a great Jewish state, no one will be able to stand against them, and their actions will be unstoppable. The Middle East will completely belong to the Jews, and Muslims will suffer oppression. The fact that the lands in the Middle East belong to families will cause great turmoil in the holy lands, leading to popular uprisings. However, as we have mentioned before, it will be impossible to resist them. All their plans have been executed flawlessly, making it impossible for them to lose. Defeating and stopping them will be very difficult.