



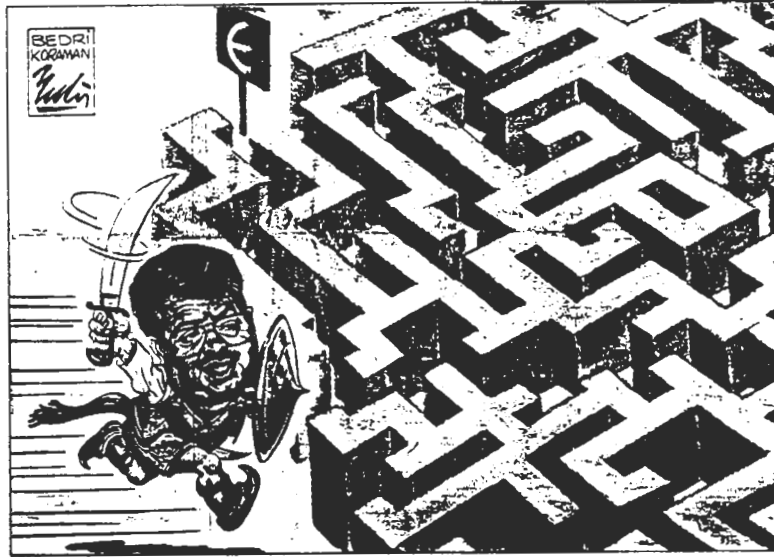
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## BELIEVE IT OR NOT!

Despite the protests coming from democratic and trade union organisations

## TURKISH REGIME RECEIVED INTO THE ANTECHAMBER OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

"After having being rumored for months, it is now official. On April 14, 1987, Ali Bozer, Turkey's Minister in charge of relations with the EEC, officially handed to Leo Tindemans, Belgian Foreign Minister and current President of the EEC's Council of Ministers, Turkey's request for membership in the European Communities (EEC, EAEC and ECSC), under Article 237 of the Treaty of Rome.

"This move had been foreseen for a long time by Turkey's leaders, who waited for the Belgian Presidency, judged fairly well disposed towards Turkish application - to act. The three countries that will fill the Presidency for the next eighteen months - Denmark, Germany and Greece - will cast much less kindly eyes on the Turkish application." said *European Report* of April 16, 1987.

In fact, as hoped by Ozal, the foreign ministers of the 12 European Community countries agreed on April 27, 1987, in Luxembourg, to refer Turkey's application for EEC membership to the Commission for a protracted study of the problems involved.

The decision was taken despite objections from the Greek Government, but the president of the Council of Ministers Tindemans insisted that the Treaty of Rome required the 12 to refer every new application to the Commission for study.

A Turkish journalist, Mehmet Ali Birant commented this decision in following terms: "We should thank to Tindemans for the result taken at the EEC." (*Milliyet*, April 29, 1987).

However, the Council of Ministers has also decided, in accordance with the Single Act signed in February 1986, to ask the opinion of European Parliament as well.

The procedure, already long and complicated, is likely to be even more so because of the numerous obstacles on the path to Turkish accession. Again according to *European Report*, the Turkish application will face the following obstacles.

### Political obstacles:

The Turkish application will come against the determined opposition of the European Parliament and some

Member States, Greece foremost among them. The former has not ceased to criticize the regime's human rights record since the 1980 military coup. The unwavering position of the MEPs has blocked Community financial aids to Turkey since then, notably the fourth financial protocol of 600 million Ecus covering the period from 1982 to 1987. Signed and initialled in June 1980, the protocol has never been formally concluded. Moreover, if the Single Act goes into effect, a favorable opinion adopted by an absolute majority of the European Parliament will be required before the accession negotiations can begin.

Greece's opposition is tied above all to Turkey's disputes over the Aegean Sea and Cyprus. Greece refuses to negotiate with a country that challenges its territorial sovereignty over the continental plateau of the Aegean Sea, which is thought to hold substantial oil deposits, and that has been occupying the island of Cyprus with its army since 1974.

Denmark is also far from enthusiastic about the Turkish application due to the country's poor human rights record. It is not as convinced as its European partners of the progress that Turkey has made to restoring democracy.

The European Trade Union Confederation is also "emphatically against" the accession of Turkey to the European Community. According to an ETUC communiqué: "Despite the so-called 'transition towards democracy', the Turkish Government has turned a deaf ear to the many instances of international pressures and is still denying the people of Turkey democracy and the human rights which are recognized in the other countries of Western Europe." The European trade union movement considers that an application for accession can only be accepted if Turkey restores true political democracy and full respect of human and all trade union rights.

#### *Economic Obstacles:*

First, Turkey's application comes at a time when the country is plunged in a severe *economic crisis*. Galloping inflation (40% in 1986), a large foreign debt (31.4 billion Dollars in 1986 versus 25.4 billion in 1985) and high unemployment (more than 20% of the working age population) blight the economy of a country that, with its mostly rural population has all of the features of an underdeveloped country. Moreover, the Community's *financial straits* and farm crisis will hardly simplify the procedure.

#### *Free movement of Turkish workers:*

This hot potato was already provided for under Turkey's Association Agreement with the EEC first signed in 1963, but which would become mandator with full membership. The Agreement spoke of freedom of movement of Turkish workers in the EEC similar to that which exists in the Community by December 1, 1986. The Member States, on the grounds of severe structural unemployment that was nonexistent twenty-four years ago, have managed to prevent the clause from going into effect in exchange for vague promises of improvement in the status of Turkish immigrants in the Member States. The whole house of cards would become tumbling down with Turkish accession. A country like Germany, which hosts 1.6 of the 2 million Turks in the Community, will not hear of freedom of

residence and movement for a population that it has been trying to dislodge for four years now, through a costly system of bonuses for all those who return to their country of origin. The system has paid off in that 300,000 Turks have been induced to return to their homeland.

#### *Spain and Portugal:*

Another problem and further reluctance stem from the fact that the Community is still adapting to the accession of Spain and Portugal, especially with respect to agriculture. Not all of the effects of the recent enlargement have been felt, given the transitional regimes applied to the two Iberian countries, and the Community would like to digest these changes first before taken on new ones.

#### *EEC/Turkish trade:*

The EEC/Turkey Association Agreement stipulated that a custom union between the Community and Turkey would be set up gradually and spoke of the accession as a long-range possibility. The customs union is still a long way off, explaining French Foreign Affairs Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond's statement to the effect that much had still be done to improve EC-Turkish relations and that work should focus on strengthening the Association Agreement before considering the possibility of accession.

This having been said, trade between the EC and Turkey has continued to improve over the last decade, even doubling between 1981 and 1985. The Community remains Turkey's leading customer and supplier. In 1986, Turkey's exports to the EEC totalled 3.2 billion US Dollars (44% of its total exports), while its imports from the EEC totalled 4.5 billion Dollars (41% of the total). Its trade deficit with the EEC thus rose sharply last year from 691 million dollars in 1985 to 1.3 billion in 1986. Textiles, leather, chromium, agricultural produce and foodstuffs constitute the bulk of Turkey's sales to the EEC. Germany is its leading trade partner, followed by Italy, France and the United Kingdom.

Trade between the two sides has often given rise to tension over the last two decades, especially concerning textiles. The transition phase of the Association Agreement, which began in 1973, provided for the immediate dismantling of EEC customs duties on Turkish industrial goods, but, given the impressive rise in textile imports from Turkey, the EEC has instituted quotas and asked for the conclusion of an overall trade arrangement with Turkey like those it has with the other textile-exporting Mediterranean Basin countries. Turkey has refused such an arrangement, until now, basing its arguments on the clauses of the Association Agreement. The EEC has thus been forced to hold separate negotiations with the Turkish textile industry.

## APPLICATION TO WEU

In addition to its move for adhering to the EEC, Turkey on April 15, 1987, formally notified the Western European Union, the military oriented seven-nation group, of its intention to join the organization.

The Turkish Government's spokesman said this second move aims to clarify the importance Turkey attaches to European economic, political and military in-

tegration. Greece had also applied earlier this month for membership in the WEU which presently includes Britain, Italy, West Germany, France and the Benelux countries.

## EUROPEAN PRESS' REACTION

"The Turkish Government yesterday lobbed a diplomatic hand grenade into the European Community with a formal application to become its 13th member state. However the bid is certain to be rejected by the EEC, despite pressure from the United States not too so upset the Government in Ankara that it might reconsider its close ties to NATO and the West." (*The Guardian*)

"The advantage of Turkish membership would be a strengthening of Western security, as Turkey is already in NATO. But diplomats believe that this is outweighed by the disadvantage of Turkish economic and social backwardness - which would aggravate the EEC north-south divide - and by Turkey's unstable democracy and poor human rights record." (*The Times*)

There was widespread agreement that Ankara's timing was not right, and that the application would pose a dilemma for those countries who would not want to be seen rejecting for political reasons but felt nonetheless that it was premature." (*Financial Times*)

"It would be better if Turkey had not applied for full membership." (*Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*)

"Turkish application not welcomed enthusiastically by the Twelve." (*Le Figaro*)

"Turkey's chance is very weak." (*Libération*)

"Though knows that the answer will be 'no', Ozal wants to take part in the history." (*Elefterotipiya*)

"Turkey is not yet fitted, neither in political nor economic plans, for entering in the Community's club." (*Le Monde*).

"Turkey is a country of Moslem tradition. Only a tenth of its territory is really in European continent. Its economic structures have those of an underdeveloped country." (*Le Soir*)

## FIRST REACTIONS IN TURKEY

Erdal İnönü (*Chairman of SHP*): "The prime minister, together with the application to the EC for full membership, should start making proposals to Parliament for changing non-democratic provisions. We will do everything necessary to bring our democracy into perfect shape."

Rahsan Ecevit (*Chairwoman of DSP*): "In order to achieve harmony with the EC, we should, without losing our national cultural and identity, be integrated with the European culture as well as establishing a democracy in compliance with European norms."

Hüsametdin Cindoruk (*Chairman of DYP*): "In the last 30 years, three military coups, one after the other, have been setbacks to Turkey's full membership to the EC. The country today is still suffering from non-democratic practices. The nature of Europe is that of a true democracy."

The daily *Cumhuriyet*: "Unless we are able to achieve democracy in our own right, what good will the EC do?"

The daily *Milliyet* approved of the application but listed human rights restrictions that would have to be lifted and said military rule would have to be foregone as a future panacea.

The left-wing *Yeni Gündem*: "To be an EC country means having no more military coups, no more torture, no more restrictions on freedom of thought."

## ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM AND EUROPE

Although all political leaders and opinion makers were supporting in principle the idea of accession to the EC and voicing their anxiety solely on the Turkish regime's compatibility with European standards, the leader of the political islamist movement has announced that Turkey should never enter in the EC whatever happens. Mr. Necmeddin Erbakan, chairman of the defunct MSP, said: "Turkey should, instead of entering in the European Community, set up a common market with islamic countries. The European Community means a single State. If we enter in it, Turkey will be one of the provinces of this State. That is to say, we shall be perished by this monster. It should be held a referendum on the question of accession to the EC." (*Cumhuriyet*, 28.4.1987)

On the other hand, considering Ozal's yielding to the Saudi fundamentalism (See: *Info-Türk*, march 1987), many observers voice doubts about the sincerity of this hasty application to the EC. There are rumors that Ozal hastily introduced the demand of accession though he knows all possible obstructions, because he hopes that Turkey, as a Moslem country, will have to seek a closer cooperation with the Islamic world in the case of being refused by the EC.

Chairman of the Correct Way Party (DYP), Mr. Hüsametdin Cindoruk said: "The Ozal Government has been particularly disinterested in Europe since it assumed power in 1983, and had focussed all of its attention on the Middle East and Eastern countries, searching for new ties and new markets. Somehow, for various reasons, the government's search has failed to achieve any concrete results. Subsequently the government has had to turn its eyes on Europe."

In an excessive interview with "L'Orient Express" of December 19, 1986, Vatican Ambassador to Turkey Sergio Sebastiani said: "Fundamentalism in religion is not limited to Islam only but the Christian world is also having the same problem. Fundamentalism is the product of some people who confuse politics and religion. If fundamentalism spreads in Turkey, the doors of Europe will inevitably close."

## US SUPPORT FOR TURKISH ACCESSION

Ozal, before introducing the demand of accession to the EC, sought for the U.S. support in Washington and in Brussels. During his official talks in Washington and in Ankara, Ozal reportedly asked the Reagan administration to exert its influence on its European allies. Thereupon, the Chief of Turkish Affairs of the US State Department, Mrs. Patricia Schroeder, came at the end of December 1986 to Brussels and held a series of talks with the EC Commission and suggested a com-

prehensible attitude towards a possible Turkish demand for membership.

On February 18, 1987, a Turkish delegation composed of some diplomats, academics and businessmen visited NATO Secretary General Lord Carrington and asked him to support the Turkish demand on the grounds that Turkish accession to the EC would reinforce the North Atlantic Alliance. But Lord Carrington, according to the daily *Cumhuriyet* of February 20, did not give them any promise by saying that the EC members do not take heed of whatever comes from the NATO Secretariat.

#### A SPECIAL TEAM TO BE SET UP

The daily *Milliyet* of February 7, 1987, reported that the Turkish Government was going to set up a special team charged with caring out all works concerning Turkish accession to the EC. This team will be composed of 1,500 well trained officials or graduates and 500 of them will be employed in Brussels.

A spokesman of the State Planning Organization said that Greece, prior to its accession to the EC, had trained 25,000 specialists on this subject, and added: "Turkey can do better than Greece."

The candidates for this team are expected to know

at least two foreign languages, to have a profound general culture and to be "presentable" so as to be able to represent Turkey at any international meeting.

#### ILO AND THE TURKISH REGIME

ILO Executive William Simpson went to Turkey in April 1987 with a view of gathering first-hand information on the respect to labour rights in the country. During his visit to the TURK-IS on April 23, Chairman Sevkett Yilmaz told him that the Turkish Government deceives the workers and the ILO by delaying the conforming the labour legislation to international norms, though it had promised to do so prior to the ILO Conference of last year. The ILO's Committee on Freedom of Association decided on February 26, 1987, to invite the ILO's Governing Body to approve the following recommendations:

"Deploing the fact that the sentences against DISK and its leaders were pronounced without any reasons therefore being given, the Committee requests the Government to transmit, as early as possible, the grounds on which the verdicts were pronounced by the Military Court in the trial of the DISK, its leaders and

its affiliated organisations.

"The Committee urges the Government to take all steps that may be necessary and appropriate to ensure the full restoration of trade union rights to the leaders of the DISK and to their organisations.

"Recalling the undertaking previously given by the Government, the Committee urges the Government to engage, as rapidly as possible, in tripartite negotiations with a view to the removal of the restrictions on trade union rights contained in Laws Nos. 2821 and 2822 and referred to in previous reports of the Committee and in comments made by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations. The Committee requests the Government to inform it of any initiatives it might take to give effect to the re-

#### TURKEY AND THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY IN FIGURES

	GDP per capita (1000\$)	Consump- per capita (1000\$)	Annual Rate of Inflation	Rate of Unemployed People	Number of telephones per 1000 pers
FRG	10.1	7.7	-1.1	8.1	621
France	9.2	7.1	2.1	10.6	608
Italy	6.2	5.0	4.1	10.9	448
Holland	8.7	6.4	0.2	10.7	609
Belgium	8.2	6.3	0.6	16.0	440
Luxemburg	11.6	6.8	-1.4	---	548
Gt. Britain	7.9	6.2	3.7	11.5	524
Ireland	5.2	3.8	3.2	17.9	265
Denmark	11.4	8.5	4.4	7.3	783
Greece	3.4	2.8	16.9	---	335
Spain	4.4	3.3	8.0	21.5	363
Portugal	2.0	1.7	10.6	---	180
TURKEY	1.0	0.8	34.6	21.8	117

(Sources: *Cumhuriyet*, 25.3.1987, *Milliyet*, 18.4.1987)

#### TURKEY'S TRADE WITH THE EC

	IMPORTS (million dollars)			EXPORTS (million dollars)		
	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986
FRG	1,172.4	1,368.8	1,771.8	1,279.7	1,390.9	1,443.9
Belgium-Luxemburg	198.7	235.0	310.0	190.2	161.8	195.1
Denmark	22.6	31.0	38.7	19.5	25.9	27.5
France	242.5	513.9	545.3	200.6	215.3	298.6
Holland	212.2	218.2	264.0	181.1	213.3	222.4
Britain	443.4	468.4	518.9	260.8	538.7	334.2
Ireland	4.2	5.8	9.1	4.9	9.0	8.3
Greece	48.5	47.2	78.3	93.7	76.2	75.6
Spain	324.1	322.2	147.1	27.4	56.4	59.9

THE TWELVE 3,314.2 3,894.9 4,564.6 2,780.5 3,203.8 3,262.8

(Source: *Turkish Daily News*, 14.4.1987)



commendations previously made by the Committee in this regard.

"The Committee requests the Government to supply a detailed report on such tripartite discussions so as to enable it to review the situation at its next meeting.

"The Committee requests the Government to continue to supply information on the situation of the assets of DISK and its affiliates and the administration of these assets by the trustees."

## ON THE RIGHT TO INDIVIDUAL COMPLAINT

The Associated Press reported on March 10, 1987 that Turkish Government's decision to let its citizens take human rights complaints to the European Commission of Human Rights has come under criticism because of stipulations attached by Ankara.

Below is the text of the AP article:

"Several European diplomats, politicians and human rights experts have denounced the move as a cosmetic gesture. They say the Turkish declaration to the Council of Europe on January 28 was so broad that it was meaningless. Pleading "special circumstances", the Turkish Government listed half a dozen areas in which the European Commission would have no authority to issue an initial finding. Among these are acts of the Turkish military in Cyprus.

"The Turkish Foreign Minister said right to private and family life, freedom of thought, conscience and religion, freedom of expression, and the freedom to form trade unions --all contained in the Human Rights charter-- must be understood 'in conformity with...the Turkish Constitution.'

"In addition, Turkey will continue not to recognize the authority of the Human Rights Court to issue final rulings. Therefore, complaints by Turks will not be heard by the court.

"Roselyn Higgins, a member of the United Nations Human Rights Commission, said if the Turkish reservations were accepted, they would set "an appalling precedent" for other European countries.

"In a telephone interview, the professor of international law at the London School of Economics said Ankara's view of how the Human Rights charter ought to be applied to Turkey was 'absolutely inconsistent with the whole body of European human rights law.'

"What they are telling us is that we should adjust our Human Rights to Turkish standards,' said a Scandinavian diplomat, who asked not to be named. "The implications for the European human rights system are enormous.'

"Sources said many West European countries are considering asking the Human Rights court to declare the Turkish stipulations illegal. A request for such a court ruling must be made by two-thirds of the Council of Europe's 21 foreign ministers, which may be difficult, as Turkey now holds the Council's rotating presidency.

"Instead, the council nations will likely opt for diplomatic pressure on Ankara to drop its stipulations to its citizens right to sue.

"Bjorn Elmquist, a liberal politician from Denmark who chairs the legal affairs panel of the Council's Parliamentary Assembly, said he felt deceived by Halefoglu's declaration. He said his committee may ask the Human Rights court to rule on the legality of Turkey's stipulations."

## NEW CONCESSIONS TO THE USA

Özal administration, in spite of a big opposition in the country, has extended the 1980 Turco-American Defense and Economic Cooperation Agreement (DECA) until December 18, 1990, without obtaining a concrete advantage from the United States.

At the end of 1985, the Turkish Government, with a view to obtaining more military aid and increasing the volume of Turkish exports to the United States, had asked for a revision of the DECA. This 5-year agreement was scheduled to expire on December 18, 1985.

During the negotiations, the United States pressured Turkey to provide more emergency facilities for its Armed Forces. In return, the Turkish side, reminding that Turkey's trade deficit with the United States reached 700 million dollars in 1985, asked for the lifting of obstacles put before Turkish textile export by Washington and for a raising of U.S. "aid" up to 1.2 billion dollars, which totalled 868 million dollars in 1985, including 714 million for defense.

American Secretary of State George Schultz's letter to his Turkish counterpart, Vahit Halefoglu, of March 16, 1987, said: "DECA is a solemn commitment on the part of the United States to assist in strengthening the Turkish Armed Forces as well as the economy of the Turkish Republic," and it pledges to propose to the U.S. Congress annually a high level of support to Turkey.

But after the exchange of letters, the United States has shown once more its disrespect to these commitments. Instead of increasing the aid, the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives proposed cutting aid to Turkey by 300 million dollars. It further proposed that the American aid must not be used for the Turkish troops in Cyprus.

Main opposition Social Democrat Populist Party (SHP) leader Erdal İnönü has immediately declared that the "negative developments" seen in Congress should result in the DECA being totally abrogated. İnönü had already applied to the "President of the Republic" and the Speaker of the National Assembly for the postponement of the signing. He said Turkey should have tried to achieve concrete guarantees from the United States and the establishment of Turkey parliamentary control of Turco-American military bases and installations in Turkey.

He said Turkey was paying the price for credits and aid it was receiving from the United States, and that if Congress insists on placing conditions on them, then Turkey should stop receiving them. He said Turkey could get credits from other countries as well and should not be dependent on the United States.

## TURKEY ON THE NUCLEAR FRONTLINE

Since the fall of the Shah of Iran knocked out Trackjman 2, the sharpes U.S. eye on Soviet missile and satellite launches, Turkey has become a key strategic site for the United States and NATO to monitor the USSR.

The only NATO member other than Norway to share a border with the USSR, Turkey controls a chokepoint coveted by the USSR -the Dardanelles strait that provides the entrance to the Mediterranean. And the world's largest known oil reserves lie just beyond its borders.

Like other Third World countries, Turkey finds it difficult to resist pressure for further involvement in superpower politics, even if it risks turning the place into a "nuclear cemetery," as a Radio Moscow commentator once put it.

Because of its strategic location, Turkey is deeply involved in the nuclear build-up. There are more than 60 military installations controlled mainly by the US and employing more than 5,000 people, where around 500 US nuclear warheads are stored. At present these are Honest John missiles with a 64 km range, which the US is planning to replace with medium-range Pershing Lance-2 missiles. It is also considering giving Turkey 72 new F-16 fighters equipped with nuclear missiles.

While the missiles and bases are the most dramatic signs of Turkey's ties to nuclear strategy, the country bristles with communications and spy stations. The largest of these, the US combat and missile base at Incirlik on the southern border with Syria, also doubles as a main communications and command facility linked to nuclear weapons, according to the listing of UC facilities in Turkey in *Nuclear Battlefields*.

Further east, at Pirinlik, where a surveillance squadron is based, detection and tracking radars probe missile tests in the Soviet Union and satellite activity is monitored.

Interception-eavesdropping stations began to mushroom in Turkey in the late 1950s, mainly around the northern coasts and northern eastern Anatolia. In 1963-64, the first long-range radar station for monitoring Soviet missile bases and Syrian military activity was installed in Diyarbakir.

These activities continued to flourish until 1975 when, after the US arms embargo on Turkey over the invasion of Cyprus, Turkey demanded to share the intelligence collected from US bases in Cyprus and established some control over US and NATO activities. But observers believe the reassertion of Turkey's role is more rhetorical than real.

The US lifted embargo in 1978, preparing the ground for a closer relationship.

The envelopment of Turkey in US global and regional designs proceeded at a dizzy place. After the Rapid Deployment Force was established in 1980, Turkey signed a secret defense agreement with the US. Reports that it allowed the use of Turkish bases by the RDF were confirmed by the launch of the ill-fated Iran hostage rescue from the base in Incirlik. The 1981 establishment of a mutual defense pact (DECA) with the US meant Turkey became the first NATO country to en-

ter into a bilateral agreement within what is essentially a multilateral military pact. A year later, discussions started on yet another deal under which US bases in Erzurum and Batman will be modernized, a new base will be built in Mus and 10 military airports will be enlarged and modernized. Turkey will also increase access to aircraft carriers of the Sixth Fleet.

Turkey's enhanced role fits in well with NATO's new military strategies which, according to Arkin and Fieldhouse, "are focussing more and more on areas to the south of Europe -North Africa, the Middle East and beyond- moving farther and farther away from NATO's traditional battlefields. (*South*, March 1986).

## TURKEY'S WAR INDUSTRY GROWS

Defense Minister Zeki Yavuztürk, opening Turkey's first military arms fair (IDEA-'87) in Ankara on April 27, 1987, said the country now plans to start its own armaments industry. The fair was participated by 403 armaments companies from 21 foreign countries, such as General Dynamics, Dassault, British Aerospace, Crauss-Maffel, Colt Industries International Inc., Dornier GmbH, BMC, Helicopter Textron, Marconi, CASA, Westinghouse Defense, Euromissile, SAT, General Defense International Division, RLM Defense Engineering, Oip Optics NV-SA, Hall and Watsss Ltd, Pilatus Aircraft Ltd, E. Lacroix.

### FOREIGN CAPITAL INFLOW

Despite all concessions given by Ozal, foreign capital inflow to Turkey has not yet reached a satisfying level. The value of foreign investment permits issued by the State Planning Organization reached 1,803 million dollars at the end of 1986. The annual inflow reached 364 million dollars in 1986 while it was 235 million in 1985.

Years (in million \$)	Foreign Investment
1954-1979	228
1980	97
1981	338
1982	167
1983	103
1984	271
1985	235
1986	363
TOTAL	1,803

According to the State Planning Organization (*Turkish Daily News*, 27.1.1987), the production sector occupies 51.2 percent of foreign capital companies operating in Turkey, while 44.8 percent are functioning in the services sector, 2.9 percent in the agriculture sector and 1.08 percent in the mining sector.

Foreign capital companies in Turkey are mainly concentrating on food, beverage and chemical industries. there are 72 foreign capital companies in operation in those three fields. Among other sectors preferred by the foreign capital are also the electrics-electronics sectors.

In the services sector 21 foreign capital companies are operating in the banking field. In the tourism industry, there are 41 foreign capital companies.

Mr. Yavuztürk claimed that share of industrial goods in Turkish exports had risen to over 70 percent and this would contribute to the development of war industry.

Turkey is already building a plant to produce 152 F-16 fighters starting later this year. This is a co-production of the U.S. General Dynamics and the TUSAS Aerospace Industries Inc. of Turkey. (For the details, see *Black Book on the militarist "democracy" in Turkey*, Info-Türk, 1986).

The sum to be attributed to the war industry is estimated at 7.500 billions TL (9.4 billions dollars).

The Defense Industry Development and Support Administration (DIDA), coordinator of different armaments industries, had already talks as well with Turkish private sector as with foreign companies. The foreign companies which participated in the IDEA-'87 have forwarded proposals for cooperation in Turkish war industries.

Founded in 1986 by law, DIDA is based on free and liberal economic principles. Managed by a Supreme Coordination Board composed of Prime Minister, certain ministers and army chiefs, DIDA is charged with encouraging new investments through the reorganization of existing industries and integrating modern technology into the forces.

Besides, with the purpose of collecting finance-ment, the Foundation of Support for the Defense Industry has been established under the authority of DIDA. By law, this fund receives considerable sums from the taxes put on alcoholic drinks, tobacco, lotteries and fuels. The law stipulates also the transfert of the funds of the three foundations set up by Land, Air and Naval forces to the new foundation of DIDA. The proper funds of this new foundation has already risen to 200 billions TL (250 millions dollars).

The social-democrat opposition comes against the project of creating a war industry by means of private enterprises. Deputy Group Chairman of the SHP, Mr. Cahit Tutum says: "It would not be proper for the establishment of a national defense industry structure in which the domestic and foreign private sectors dominate. We must not forget the embargoes we have faced in the past. It is dangerous to rely on foreign countries and capital on this issue. What is appropriate is the establishment of a defense industry with the support of the government."

## LATEST CRISIS IN THE AEGEAN SEA

Just after the bombing of Kurdish area in Irak by the Turkish aircrafts in the East, Turkey reached, at the end of March 1987, the verge of an armed conflict with Greece in the Aegean Sea.

The still unadjusted demarcation of the continental shelf in the Aegean Sea was the formal cause of the latest flare-up between Grece and Turkey. A Greek-based international consortium, North Aegean Petroleum Co. announced that it would start searching oil in international waters east of Thasos Island. Thereupon, Turkey sent the survey ship Sismik 1 into the Aegean, lanked by warships.

The danger of war was averted when Turkish Prime Minister Ozal declared in London that the Turkish na-

val and research ships would not enter the disputed areas provided Greek ships remained within the 6-mile Greek territorial waters

This tension was a very real threat that international security would be upset in the highly sensitive Eastern Mediterranean region. This naturally caused anxiety in the Soviet Union and other neighbouring states. Moscow urged the Greek and Turkish governments to avoid any action that could complicate the situation.

It will be recalled that the U.N. Security Council suggested taking the expertise of the International Court of Justice into consideration, when in August 1976 it debated a similar Turco-Greek incident over the rights of the two sides to exploit the natural wealth of the Aegean Sea's continental shelf. Turkey refuses this proposal on grounds that the sharing of the Aegean waters between two neighbour countries is so complicated that any solution can only be found between Greece and Turkey before going to international jurisdiction.

In his March 27 statement the Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou directly charged the United States with responsibility for the crisis.

In fact, the United States has shown increasing dissatisfaction with the independence Athens has been displaying in matters of foreign policy, Papandreou's unequivocally advocacy of disarmament and the preservation and amplification of arms control treaties. Finally, it was angered by Athen's refusal to provide guarantees for the continued presence of U.S. bases in Greece, its demand for the withdrawal of U.S. nuclear weapons, and its unwillingness to participate in military preparations of the West.

It is noteworthy that this conflict well coincided with the outburst of Greek Church's protests against a new law to acquire church lands totaling 130,000 hectares.

The Greek Church leaders, encouraged by the United States and Turkey, said they were considering giving up their independence and coming under the authority of the Patriarchate in Istanbul.

The Greek Orthodox Church had become independent in 1850 after the Greek State's independence in 1833.

## MOTION ON THE OPPRESSION OF KURDS

Two members of European Parliament, Vandemeulebroucke and Kuijpers, tabled on January 29, 1987, a motion of a resolution on the consequences of the Irak-Iran War for the region of Mossul and Kirkuk and general Turkish oppression of the Kurdish population in the neighbouring Turkish regions. The motion reads:

"The European Parliament,

"A. whereas the situation in the Iran-Iraqi war currently favors Iran,

"B. whereas this situation offers the Turkish Republic the opportunity to carry out earlier plans in connection with the Mossul and Kirkuk region of Irak,

"C. Referring to the Turkish dream of annexing this region, which is rich in oil and where Irak mines 2/3 of its petroleum, which it transports via a pipeline through the Kurdish region (South and Northwest Kur-

distan) to the Turkish ports of Adana and Yumurtalik, allegedly to protect it against invasion by the Iranians,

"D. whereas certain circles in Turkey recently made repeated claims to the effect that the region of Mossul and Kirkuk (really a part of south Kurdistan) belonged to the Turkish Republic and that they had lost it only through 'a historical injustice',

"E. whereas these same circles now announce that the moment has come to right this 'historical injustice',

"F. whereas a number of observers have already strongly contended that the United States has the firm intention of holding Iran in check and wants to use Turkey to that end,

"G. whereas, at the same time, this gives Turkey the chance to act against the Kurdish freedom fighters, for whom this region is something of a hinterland,

"H. whereas the freedom movements in Northwest Kurdistan regularly succeed in striking serious bellows against the Turkish Republic,

"I. Referring to earlier reports of Turkish terrorist activities in the Kurdish regions,

"J. whereas the Kurdish inhabitants of the Mardin province, for example, are harassed in all possible ways: the ban on sowing during the sowing period, with impoverishing effects: arbitrary arrests and torture, intimidation and nagging controls etc., and this in reprisal for the activities of the freedom movements,

"1. Condemns in the strongest terms any invasion by Turkey of the region of Mossul and Kirkuk,

"2. Calls on the United States not in any way to incite or approve of such an invasion;

"3. Calls on the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation to protest strongly against the occupation by Turkey of the region in question;

"4. Calls on the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation likewise to protest to the Turkish authorities against the repeated violations of human rights affecting the civilian population in the so-called Kurdish regions;

"5. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation and to the Turkish and United States Governments."

#### XENOPHOBIC AND RACIST ACTS AGAINST MIGRANT WORKERS IN EUROPE

During the miners' strike against the possible mass redundancy in Limburg coalmines of Belgium, security forces have very often harassed Turkish miners by beating them or taking to police centers. On April 13, a group of gendarmes made a razzia to the Turkish mosque in Eisden during a religious ceremony on pretext of looking for a striker inside. They turned the holy place upside down and hit the religious chief as well as some prayers. Turkish workers protested against this xenophobic act by organizing a pacific rally on April 18. At the end of 1986, the number of the unemployed Turkish workers in Belgium was 7.514. With the closing down of three coalmines in Limburg, 3 thousand more Turkish workers will become redundant.

Other xenophobic and racist acts:

18.12.1986, in Rotterdam, the car of Mr. Hans Visser, a social worker helping foreigners, is set on fire by a racist group. Fifty three Dutch and migrant associations protest against this act.

22.12, in Bonn, a shop belonging to a Turkish migrant is set on fire by unidentified persons.

25.12, on the anniversary of the assassination of Turkish worker Ramazan Avci, Skinheads attack again on the Turkish workers holding a rally to commemorate the victim.

19.1.1987, in Arnhem (Holland), a shop belonging to a Turkish migrant is two times turned upside down by unidentified persons.

23.1, in Frankfurt (FRG), the neo-fascist party NPD launches an anti-migrant campaign by sending xenophobic letters. However, the postmen of the city, in solidarity with migrants, refuse to distribute these letters.

22.1, in Nijmegen (Holland), a pub belonging to a Turkish migrant is destroyed by fire.

26.1, in Strasbourg, a Nationalist Front group announces that they would destroy Turkish mosques by throwing explosives. They hold also an anti-migrant rally by crying "Turks, Out!"

4.4, in Krefeld (FRG), a Turkish mosque is destroyed with bomb by unidentified persons.

6.4, in Strasbourg, a Turkish migrant's shop is destroyed by throwing explosive.

12.4, in Gelsenkirchen (FRG), four Turkish migrants taken to police station are beaten there by policemen.

#### "NO POLITICAL RIGHTS, NO REMOVING ORGANS!"

The Belgian National Assembly has adopted a new law authorizing hospitals to remove and transplant the organs of any inhabitant of Belgium, native or foreigner, when he (she) dies, if he (she) earlier had not lodged to municipal authorities a petition declaring that he (she) is against this operation.

Recalling the fact that many Belgian parties do not recognize foreigners' right to vote and to be elected at municipal elections, Info-Türk has launched a campaign against this practice, calling foreigners to send to municipal authorities a petition declaring: "As long as my political rights are not recognized, I do not give authorization to remove and transplant my organs after my death."

On the other hand, many migrant and Belgian organisations have started a nation-wide campaign for the recognition of foreigners' political rights in Belgium. Info-Türk also takes part in this campaign. The Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark had already recognized this right to foreigners.