

At the same time, Turkey's Interior Minister has announced that stricter border control measures have been put into effect to prevent the free movement of Kurdish insurgents into and out of Turkey, Iraq, Iran, and Syria. Ecevit has also announced his intentions to uncover who and what is behind terrorism in Turkey.

There are also signs that the government, bolstered by the economic accords signed with the Soviets, may be stiffening its resistance to the International Monetary Fund. Two weeks before the arrival in Turkey of an IMF mission to ensure Turkish austerity in accordance with a letter of intent signed last spring, Bilsay Kuruç, a high level official from Turkey's State Planning Organization, charged that the notion of cutting Turkey's high growth rate — one of the long-standing demands of the IMF — is outrageous.

"Turkey's development," stated Kuruç in an interview in the Turkish weekly *Yanki*, "has come to such a point that it is inconceivable to think of slowing or stopping this momentum. The utilization of our full resources and manpower will expand this development in proportions impossible to foresee today."

Soviets Recall Common Past

The Soviets are keenly aware of the need to reinforce and guide Turkey's prodevelopment initiatives toward the Grand Design, particularly in light of the current antigovernment outbreak inside Turkey. Speaking in Minsk late last month, Soviet President Brezhnev praised Ecevit's visit to Moscow as a major contribution to international peace.

Brezhnev invoked the common heritage and historical precedent for Turkish-Soviet cooperation by noting that the Soviet-Turkish political and economic pacts "constitute an important leap in the expansion of

relations consolidated by Lenin and Atatürk." Atatürk, the founder of the Turkish Republic, defied the British by wresting the shards of the Ottoman Empire from colonial control and transforming the country into a modern republic.

Similarly, the Shah of Iran, picking up on Ecevit's overtures for regional cooperation, gave an address last week lauding the common efforts of Atatürk and Reza Shah, the current Shah's father, to eradicate poverty and backwardness in their respective countries via education and culture. Both Atatürk and Reza Shah, said the Iranian leader, "very well knew that no nation, without achieving a high level of education, can achieve the necessary level of development."

—Nancy Parsons

Cypriot President: Get British Bases Off Cyprus

During Ecevit's stay in Moscow, the Soviets tried to effect a breakthrough in the Cyprus deadlock by urging Ecevit to meet with Cypriot President Kyprianou. Ecevit has so far been prevented from settling the Cyprus question by the hard-line, pro-Türkes factions in the Turkish military.

Over the past several weeks, some breaks in the situation are beginning to appear, however. Following talks last week in Ankara between Greek and Turkish foreign ministry officials, the Turkish daily *Milliyet* reported that the Greeks "appear prepared to undertake

Ecevit Proposes Joint Development Of Eastern Turkey

The following are excerpts from a June 18 speech given by Turkish Prime Minister Bülent Ecevit in the border town of Hakkari in the southeastern corner of Turkey to announce a regional development project. The project, whose initial focus will be road-building, is designed to uplift, as rapidly as possible, the backward population living in that area, and in so doing, free the region from continued manipulation of tribal warfare by British-tainted intelligence networks intent on preventing Turkish integration into European Grand Design planning.

Giving priority to the underdeveloped regions does not mean discriminating (against the rest of Turkey), but on the contrary it means erasing the already existing discrimination. . . .

With the implementation of the highway project, the peasants will not only have roads but all the benefits of development and civilization.

The highway itself is not the ultimate goal of this project but a primary vehicle of development. Through the roads that are being inaugurated today a

speedy flow of investments and services will begin toward eastern and southeastern Anatolia. . . .

There are vast marketing potentials for the products of the region just on the other side of the borders. Utilization of these potentials and the establishment of productive economic cooperation with the neighboring countries will speed up not only the development of this region of Turkey but the whole of Turkey and the Middle East.

Today I have experienced the happiness of speaking in this city which has borders with two neighboring and friendly nations, Iran and Iraq.

This administration believes in the necessity for the developing countries multilateral regional cooperation for the establishment of a just world economic order and for reducing the imbalance between the developed and developing countries.

There is an open possibility for launching the foundations of just such cooperation with Iran and Iraq, both our friends and neighbors.

These potentials have not been utilized up until now. Our government is ready to take every step in order to make up for this loss and delay.

serious and sincere efforts for the settlement of the differences" between the two countries. Similarly, Greek Foreign Minister Rallis stated that Turkey is sending out signs of willingness for serious discussions with the Greeks. According to both the Greek and Turkish press, Turkey has proposed the signing of a "political document" between the two countries.

The activities of Cypriot President Kyprianou, who has endorsed Ecevit's trip to Moscow, are critical to peace efforts. Currently, Kyprianou is organizing international support for a peace plan he has devised to demilitarize Cyprus and close down Britain's two military bases there, one of which is known to house nuclear warheads. The British government has rejected the proposal.

The demilitarization of Cyprus will, if successful, have the following positive effects:

(1) increase the chances for a Cyprus settlement and the stabilization of the volatile eastern Mediterranean;

(2) destroy Britain's use of Cyprus as a center for a major gun-running network that funnels arms to the Lebanese Falange, among others;

(3) thwart the use of Cyprus as a spawning ground for terrorists operating in the Middle East and in Cyprus itself; and

(4) isolate Israel. Without the backup of Britain's nuclear capability from Cyprus, the efforts of hawks such as Moshe Dayan to ignite a Mideast war would lose much of their deadly momentum.

Kyprianou in London

Last month, Kyprianou went to London to press Britain to take a more responsible role in the quest for a Cyprus

settlement commensurate with its role as a United Nations Security Council member and a guarantor of the island republic.

Since Cyprus became independent in 1960, Britain's pledge to guarantee the integrity of the island has been "absolutely worthless," said one Cypriot diplomat, citing Britain's refusal to intervene to stop the 1974 coup against the late President Makarios as well as her refusal to prevent Turkey's subsequent invasion of Cyprus. Instead, Britain has been covertly involved in fomenting Greek-Turkish animosity on the island as well as in arming and training EOKA-B terrorists, many of whom operate from Britain's two military bases.

In London, Kyprianou put forth his peace plan and called for British cooperation. The proposal calls for the complete demilitarization of Cyprus, including the dismantling of the Greek Cypriot National Guard, the Turkish Cypriot militias, armed terrorist bands, and the removal of Turkish troops. An integrated and neutral Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot police force would then be set up under direct UN control.

Kyprianou also proposes the formation of a committee of Greek, Turkish, Greek Cypriot, and Turkish Cypriot representatives to collaborate with Europe to move toward an international settlement of the Cyprus conflict.

While Prime Minister James Callaghan spurned the proposal, French President Giscard has responded favorably to Kyprianou's ideas. In the coming weeks, Kyprianou will take his plan to West Germany, the Soviet Union, Italy, Belgium, and India.

Venezuela's Dangerous Compromise

The perils of pursuing economic development without the necessary political corollary

Venezuela will go to the polls next December to elect a new President, but President Carlos Andres Perez's aggressive industrialization policies will not have a single defender among any of the candidates. *Every candidate*, from those of the two major parties, Accion Democratica and Copei, to the left splinter groups, all

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agree that for the next five years Venezuela must slow down the "excessive" economic growth experienced under President Perez, "reorient" development away from industrial transformation towards "social infrastructure," sell many of the booming state sector enterprises back to private interests, and "retrench" in foreign policy away from any leadership in the international community into concern for Venezuela alone.

Venezuela's Minister to the Presidency, Carmelo Lauria, accurately stated several weeks ago that "accelerated growth" — the domestic policy of President Perez — is now a matter of "survival" for the

Venezuelan nation. Venezuela's brute-force industrialization policy of the past five years, in fact, has served as a model and rallying point for dirigist development factions throughout Latin America and the Third World. And under Perez, Venezuela has thrown its weight behind Third World and OPEC nation's efforts for a world economic recovery based on the development of that Third World.

However, the core elite of Venezuela's nationalist pro-industrialization forces, centered around the presidency of Carlos Andres Perez, have suffered from a consistent, and potentially fatal, flaw in their strategy for developing Venezuela into a modern nation.

The strategic blunder of the Perez forces is simple: they have tried to get away with enforcing an *economic* policy of industrialization, while at the same time compromising with the *political* networks publicly committed to undoing the "accelerated growth" built up by the Perez Administration.

Specifically, Perez and his allies have not only tolerated, but actively accommodated themselves both internationally and domestically to the overlapping networks of the U.S.-based Kennedy family and the Willy