

WORLD PEACE COUNCIL

PROGRAMME OF ACTION

1987

(DRAFT)

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To Safeguard Peace on Earth

Declaration of the World Peace Council

(Unanimously adopted at the Session of the WPC -
Sofia, April 1986)

The future of us all is balanced on a razor's edge. Never has the choice before us been so starkly uncompromising. We are faced with two options: confrontation, nuclear war and annihilation, or survival, peace and cooperation.

Is there a way out of this dilemma? Solutions can be found. The broadening of the world peace movement which has become a permanent and important factor in international politics contributes to this process. Many of its demands are in line with those of the United Nations, the socialist countries, the Non-Aligned Movement, the OAU and many other peace-loving countries. If everyone acts together this large potential of peace and goodwill can prevent nuclear war and eliminate nuclear weapons.

In response to the present alarming situation, the United Nations Organization proclaimed 1986 as the International Year of Peace (IYP). The World Peace Council and national organizations and movements in 140 countries are making an active contribution to the aims and objectives of the IYP. Each successive year should be a milestone on the road to a nuclear weapon-free world by the end of the century.

The IYP began in an atmosphere of hope and optimism in the international situation. The summit meeting between the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and US President Ronald Reagan in November 1985 created the opportunity to normalize US-Soviet relations and the international situation as a whole. World public opinion played an important role in bringing about this summit. A consensus was reached that nuclear war cannot be won and must not be fought. The positive outcome of the summit meeting must be sustained and defended as an important priority.

In this context the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union are of particular importance and have attracted widespread support. These initiatives include the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear tests, introduced in August 1985 and extended twice; proposals contained in the January 15 statement by Mikhail Gorbachev for the elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction by the year 2000; and the comprehensive system of international security proposed by the 27th Congress of the CPSU.

The response of broad sections of public opinion to these initiatives indicates a majority in support of the Soviet Union's concern to make nuclear disarmament a reality. The World Peace Council and the national peace movements also believe that these initiatives constitute an answer to the nuclear threat and contribute greatly to their own campaigns, giving a powerful impetus to the peace struggle.

Such important developments, however, cannot by themselves alter the international situation. The war danger persists and only unprecedented efforts will remove it. The response of the US administration to the disarmament initiatives of the UN, the Soviet Union, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Six Nations and many political parties, churches, peace organizations and prominent public figures is well known. The nuclear test blasts in

Nevada and the armed aggression against the Libyan people were eloquent, cynical replies to the demands of the peace movement.

Lasting positive changes in the international situation can only be made through the mobilization of more people to struggle against militarism and the threat of war.

Into the 21st Century without Nuclear Weapons

The World Peace Council stresses that the elimination of all nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, which is a vitally important and urgent task for humankind, constitutes the main activity of all who stand for peace in the years ahead.

A key issue is the prevention of an outer space arms race. The Star Wars programme can only obstruct progress on disarmament. It threatens all humanity. This irrefutable truth must be brought home to each and every person. Star Peace and mutual international cooperation in space is the necessary alternative to the deadly strategies represented by Star Wars.

Nuclear test explosions must be ended. This would ensure that the arms race slows to a standstill and so provide the starting point for a nuclear disarmament process. That is why the conclusion of a treaty on the general and complete prohibition of nuclear tests is imperative.

The peoples of Europe cannot be reconciled with the deployment of Euromissiles. It has become possible and necessary to give new impetus to the campaign to free the continent from Pershing II and cruise missiles, all other medium-range missiles and all nuclear weapons.

The production and deployment of new types of chemical weapons will greatly increase the threat of war. The peace movement must campaign for a total ban on the production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and for the destruction of existing arsenals.

The stockpiles of conventional weapons must be radically reduced in Europe — from the Atlantic to the Urals.

The proposal for a stage-by-stage elimination of nuclear and all other weapons of mass destruction before the end of the century is a realistic programme. The World Peace Council will join hands with all other movements and forces to support and to contribute to the speedy realization of this goal. It is important to achieve an international agreement among nuclear powers on this matter.

Despite the importance of unilateral initiatives in the disarmament process, the limitation and reduction of armaments finally depends heavily upon constructive negotiations. Although current disarmament talks have made slow progress, the WPC warns against scepticism or indifference. This only bolsters those forces who have no desire to see positive results achieved at the negotiating table. World public opinion and peace and anti-war movements are called upon to play an important role and actively influence the arms talks in Geneva, Stockholm and Vienna.

The WPC will do its utmost to assist all forms of mass resistance to the arms race and struggle for disarmament. It will combine efforts with all movements and political forces, working in their respective, specific conditions to freeze nuclear weapons, to establish nuclear and chemical weapon-free zones and peace zones, to prevent "port calls" by foreign ships carrying nuclear weapons, to close foreign military bases and withdraw foreign

troops, to disband military alliances and to build confidence between nations.

Of central importance to the effort to eliminate weapons of mass destruction is a clear-cut answer to the question "Who profits from the existence of such arsenals?" More and more people are becoming aware that the military-industrial complexes with their lobbyists and placemen in positions of power and influence — in governments and the media — are the only beneficiaries. Military-industrial complexes are responsible for every aspect of the arms build-up and the "peace through strength" doctrine which promotes the creation of new weapons of mass destruction.

Peace, Freedom and Security for all

Modern weapons cannot assure the security of nations. No country can safeguard its security at the expense of another's. Security must be mutual and total. It can only be attained by political agreement, based on the respect of the legitimate interests of all countries.

It is imperative for all nations and their political leaders to behave with restraint and responsibility in the international arena, regardless of their social, political and ideological differences. Policies which pursue hegemonist and expansionist programmes, which attempt to divide the world into spheres of influence and areas of vital interest must be renounced.

The world is changing and knows no eternal political and social status quo. The conflicts occurring in various areas cannot be considered as simply the effects of "super power" competition. The settlement of such matters requires a fair political basis, appropriate machinery for negotiations and above all the political will of the states concerned.

The WPC condemns the policy of state terrorism and the doctrine of "neoglobalism". It is an old imperialist policy and a drive for world domination. It is a policy bound to fail but capable of inflicting untold suffering on millions of people. It is dangerous adventurism which threatens the peace and security of all nations.

Peace is indivisible and so is our struggle. A secure and just peace for all people is our principal and unchanging goal. Peace cannot be obtained at the price of renunciation by the people of their struggle for freedom, self-determination and independence. We shall continue to increase our united protest against all acts of imperialist aggression.

For many reasons of a historical, geographical and political nature, the problems of peace, security and cooperation in Europe are the focus of attention in the peace movement. Europe's future lies in peaceful cooperation and in utilizing, developing and enriching the experience of detente. Reliable security of the countries of the continent is possible only on the basis of the Helsinki process. The struggle for the complete implementation of all the principles of the Final Act is the main direction of the struggle for Europe's peaceful future.

Current US military concentration in Asia and the Pacific brings the nuclear threat even closer to these regions. The WPC will support the development of alliances among all peace forces in these regions to form a mass movement which will alert the people to the present danger and help them to combat US incursions effectively. The WPC appreciates the efforts of the Secretary-General of the UN and the constructive peace proposals of

the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan calling for a negotiated settlement of the conditions around Afghanistan. The WPC endorses the campaign of the Japanese people against the recurrence of the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and against their country being turned into a nuclear base. It stands for the immediate withdrawal of US nuclear weapons and troops from South Korea and for the creation of a nuclear-free peace zone on the Korean peninsula. It supports the struggle of the peoples of the Pacific region to turn it into a nuclear-free zone. The WPC strongly supports the initiative of Mongolia in proposing a treaty of non-use of violence, and for peaceful solutions of problems in the relations between Asian and Pacific countries, and the initiative of three Indochina countries making South-East Asia a zone of peace, stability, cooperation and friendship. The WPC calls for the removal of US military bases from the Indian Ocean, and making it a nuclear weapon-free zone.

Tension is being intensified in the Near East and the Mediterranean due to the policy of imperialism and Israel. In this connection, the World Peace Council strongly condemns the terrorist actions of the USA against Libya. It demands an immediate end to the provocations of the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean and supports the Soviet proposal of withdrawal of Soviet and US fleets from the Mediterranean.

The World Peace Council will spare no efforts to turn the whole region into a zone of peace. Such an achievement requires the immediate and total withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab territories and the attainment by the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights, especially their right to return to their homeland, to self-determination and the establishment of their independent, sovereign state under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, the PLO, respecting the right of all peoples and states of the region, including a new Palestinian state, to exist.

The convening of an international conference for a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem with the participation of all parties concerned, including the PLO, constitutes a major step in this direction. It also requires an end to all provocations and plans for aggression against Syria, guarantee of Lebanon's unity, territorial integrity and independence. It also requires an end to the Iran-Iraq war which is being exploited by imperialism to step up their intervention in the region. The WPC supports the just settlement of the Cyprus problem on the basis of UN resolutions in the interests of the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity, non-alignment and complete demilitarization of the island.

The World Peace Council actively supports the struggle of the peoples of Africa to consolidate their political and economic independence, to overcome the grim heritage of colonialism against aggression and intervention, and for dismantling foreign military bases and turning the continent into a nuclear weapon-free zone. The WPC will continue to mobilize broad public support for the heroic struggles of the people of South Africa against apartheid, for the total liberation of Namibia, for support of the People's Republic of Angola and other frontline states now the victims of aggression by the South African racist regime.

A serious threat to the cause of peace is the attempted restoration of US domination in Latin America and the Caribbean. US terrorism and intervention in the affairs of sovereign states such as Grenada and Nicaragua must be exposed and countered. The WPC supports the brave struggle of the peoples of Latin America against imperialist intervention and dictatorial

regimes to their final emergence in freedom and independence, and for making the Caribbean a zone of peace. The WPC has always supported efforts to find negotiated solutions to conflicts, and in the case of Central America, appreciates the efforts of the Contadora Group.

In the present day united and interdependent world, the peace and security of the peoples are impossible without the establishment of a comprehensive system of economic security, protecting each state against discrimination, sanctions and other manifestations of the imperialist, neocolonialist policy, and presupposing a joint search for ways of a just settlement of the problem of the indebtedness of the developing nations and the establishment of a New International Economic Order.

Every action in support of national independence and sovereignty of the peoples will be all the more successful the closer it is linked with the struggle for peace, disarmament and the prevention of a nuclear war. In place of the "armament instead of development" principle imposed by imperialism we put forward the "disarmament for development" principle.

The strengthening of international peace and security calls for cooperation among peoples in the spheres of culture, the arts, science and education. The WPC and the national peace committees should promote mutual contacts between people and organizations of different countries, establish links between twin cities, exchange information and other cultural expressions. The building of confidence, the mutual spread of truthful information, the education of the younger generations in the spirit of peace — these are major spheres for the peace movement to address. At the same time the movement must actively resist the cultivation of "enemy images" and the propaganda of war, racial and religious exclusiveness and the neofascist threat.

The WPC will continue to struggle against the violation of basic human rights and freedoms, to strengthen solidarity with the victims of dictatorships and imperialist aggressions, and with those waging a courageous campaign against nuclear death, for humankind's primary right to live in peace.

The Strategy of Peace — a Strategy of Unity

Characteristic features of our time are the truly worldwide nature of the struggle against the threat of nuclear war, the emergence of ever new anti-war movements and organizations and the increasing number of political parties, professional groupings, trade unions, women's and youth organizations, and religious circles of different countries taking an active part in the solution of the problems of war and peace.

By its massive scope, breadth and the variety of the participating political and public forces, and by the scale and militancy of its actions, today's peace movement is without precedent in history. It has become a substantial factor in the internal political life of many countries and in international relations as a whole.

Today the WPC operates in totally different conditions from the period between the 1940s and 1960s when it was actually the only mass international democratic organization mobilizing the peoples for a struggle against the warmongers.

The WPC is one of the few international organizations in which effective cooperation and interaction are pursued among the public organizations and movements of the capitalist, socialist and developing nations.

The distinctive characteristic of the WPC since its creation has been its consistent stand against imperialist policies. Rather than a rejection of imperialism as a socio-political system, this stand has meant resolute and uncompromising support for the principle of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, and rejection of the policy which spawns militarism and the arms race and reflects the desire to dominate other peoples, contempt for the norms of international law, and incitement of hatred. This uncompromising stand is the underlying principle of our movement which has retained its validity in the present situation. The distinctive strength of the World Peace Council lies in its determination and capacity to rally all kinds of people, men and women of varying opinions, determined to struggle together for common goals.

Although determining its goals and actions freely and independently, the WPC has never been and will never be neutral in matters of war and peace. Putting forward our own proposals we support any initiatives serving the cause of peace, regardless of their source, and propose our own initiatives. The peace movement cannot be pro-Soviet or pro-American. It is primarily an anti-war, anti-nuclear movement pursuing goals common to all humankind.

While remaining true to its principles, the WPC does not intend to impose them on others. It has never claimed and does not now claim any special role or monopoly in the struggle for peace. In this struggle there is a place for all who sincerely wish to preserve peace and life on this planet. The movement cannot be divided into categories of the old and the new, the Western and Eastern, unilateral and non-aligned. There should be no antagonists in the peace movement, there should only be equal partners.

In the anti-war movement in all countries there is a consensus on the basic issues facing the movement which could constitute a platform for a worldwide coalition of peace forces. This requires a clearing of barriers erected by prejudice, mistrust and ignorance about the positions and opinions of others and reluctance to learn about them.

At this point in our history, when humankind's very survival is at issue, the WPC holds out the hand of friendship to all organizations and movements working for peace. We propose an open and constructive dialogue leading to mutual understanding and cooperation. We appeal to all to rise above their differences. The issue that unites us today in the face of imminent disaster is more important and transcends all differences.

The strategy of the struggle for peace is a strategy of unity of the peace forces. In the name of this supreme objective, the WPC is prepared to do its utmost to develop and strengthen cooperation at all levels with the United Nations, UNESCO, the Non-Aligned Movement and other intergovernmental organizations, with the parliaments and public organizations of the socialist, capitalist and developing countries, with trade unions, various political parties and organizations such as the Socialist International and the independent commission named after Palme, with religious, scientific and cultural organizations, and with professional groups and public figures.

There is no doubt that the coming years will see the unfolding of a most acute struggle for a real turn in world politics, for the normalization and improvement of the international situation. The struggle will be complex and multifaceted, for in that struggle the peace forces face the still powerful and influential forces of militarism and reaction which refuse to engage in a sober

assessment of the world's realities and prospects. The struggle for peace has never been easy but it can and must be won!

What is to be done? A simple desire to prevent a nuclear war and even to understand the source of the war threat are no longer enough. The need is to translate our slogans into practical deeds, into direct involvement in the process of political decision-making. It is essential to rally the broadest possible forces in action, pointing out the threats to international relations represented by the arms race and the use of force. Forces exist, greater than before, which reject hatred and confrontation and which struggle to strengthen security through confidence and mutual understanding among peoples. It is only through bringing people together in united action that their hopes will become reality.

Act here and now!

Act in unity and solidarity!

Act before it is too late!

Together for a weapon-free outer space!

Together for a world without nuclear weapons!

1. I N T R O D U C T I O N

International developments after the WPC Session in Sofia fully corroborate the analysis and conclusions in the WPC Declaration adopted at the Session in April 1986. The total elimination of nuclear weapons and other arms of mass destruction continues to be an urgent task of vital importance for humanity, a fact which is reflected in the present WPC Programme of Action for 1987.

It is becoming increasingly evident that preventing the extension of the arms race into outer space is today's key task for all peace-loving people. Now, after the Reykjavik meeting between President Reagan and General-Secretary Gorbachev, it is clear that the so-called SDI is the main obstacle to beginning a real nuclear disarmament process. Therefore, all sectors of the peace forces must constantly unmask and struggle vigorously against Star Wars and everything that supports its programme. It should be made clear to everyone that SDI is a very shrewd programme to create a fundamentally new type of nuclear weapon with qualitatively new, first-strike characteristics with which the USA is striving to achieve decisive military superiority. The US military-industrial complex vigorously supports the SDI because of the hundreds of millions of dollars in profit which its implementation will give them..... This policy is extremely dangerous politically and militarily, and from an ethical point of view - criminal.

Under these circumstances a comprehensive nuclear test ban remains the aim which is most genuinely feasible in the shortest time, as a step towards preventing the development of existing weapons and the creation of new ones.

The first anniversary of the announcement of the Soviet long-term disarmament programme should remind us of the necessity to multiply efforts to achieve these aims before the end of the century.

Building on the relevant proposals in the Sofia Declaration, the Programme of Action for 1987, as well as stipulating more active efforts to support initiatives aimed at limiting and reducing conventional weapons and armed forces, urges the speediest possible just settlement of regional conflicts; a reduction of military tension in different regions of the world and the general consolidation of the principle of "Disarmament for Development", as proclaimed in Sofia.

With the clear understanding that there exists a new situation in the world, the World Peace Council will proceed to broaden and intensify cooperation between peace forces of different political tendencies. A dialogue aimed at reaching understanding between these forces is vitally important in today's anti-war movement.

According to the World Peace Council, the experience of the World Congress Devoted to the International Year of Peace and other international conferences with broad and even opposing views held during 1986, was vital for achieving even deeper dialogues founded on equality and openness. This experience must be used as a springboard for a continued worldwide process leading towards more efficient joint or concerted actions by peace forces.

This means that the WPC will neither give up its principles nor pretend to define a common line, but is ready to discuss, in the broadest and most open way - free from any barriers or conditions - and with all those who are willing to do so, actions devoted to the common goal, the prevention of nuclear annihilation.

The results of the Reykjavik meeting showed that what only yesterday seemed to belong to the distant future is actually a real possibility towards reaching an agreement today, on radical measures in the field of nuclear disarmament, including the total elimination of all nuclear weapons within ten years.

The Delhi Declaration of November 1986 by General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India places before the world ten vital principles for the building of a just world free of nuclear weapons and violence, hatred, fear and suspicion. The Declaration's call for the strengthening of the coalition of peace, composed of all peace-loving governments, political parties and public organizations, has found increasing support all over the world, reflecting as it does the new approach and thinking on ways of peace.

The World Peace Council will continue to extend its full solidarity to and participate actively in the struggles of peoples of all continents for peace, disarmament, development, human rights, social and economic justice - struggles which are inextricably interlinked.

This understanding should accompany all of our actions and undertakings.

2. DISARMAMENT

Prevention of nuclear war and elimination of nuclear weapons as well as other means of mass destruction. Total and general halt to nuclear testing as the prerequisite to ending the global arms buildup. Achievement of general and complete disarmament.

The following is proposed:

- Support all-out efforts at international and national levels to mobilize public opinion towards guaranteeing rapid, concrete and positive results to the US-Soviet space, medium- and long-range strategic weapon talks, based on equal security and on such practical points of agreement as have been achieved at the Reykjavik summit.
- Hold a special meeting of the WPC Disarmament Commission (experts from the East and from the West should be invited) in order to draw up a document which will be used in disarmament campaigns on behalf of the WPC and national peace committees as a background paper for dialogues with various anti-war organizations (March-April, one of the West European countries).
- Support the realization of the proposal made by the International Liaison Forum of Peace Forces to convene an International Debate "SDI: Pro? - Contra?" in the first half of the year 1987, if possible in Switzerland.

- Ensure active worldwide efforts to be as effective as possible in supporting international and national campaigns to collect signatures for the Copenhagen Appeal, launched by peace movements of the "Delhi Six" countries.
- Support the holding of an International Conference on the role of Nuclear Weapon-Free Zones for the realization of the process of disarmament and detente in Europe. *(Sofia autumn)*
- As part of the campaign to ban nuclear weapon tests and prevent the militarization of outer space - hold roundtables, public hearings or seminars (small number of participants) in cooperation with national peace committees and a number of peace organizations of various political orientations. Such events can take place in the countries where any interest exists for such items:
 - * Cessation of tests and verification problems (Sweden or Czechoslovakia);
 - * SDI - defence initiative or first-strike weapon? (Belgium or France);
 - * Interrelation of measures on nuclear disarmament and problems of preventing the militarization of outer space (Switzerland or Austria);
 - * Establishment of a nuclear-free corridor in Central Europe (FRG or GDR).
- With the same aim launch a worldwide campaign - sending statements, messages, petitions to the United Nations, to the White House and the US Congress (in general and personally to senators and representatives), to parliaments of West European countries and to the European Parliament, to the NATO headquarters and to outstanding American and West European political and public figures. Such actions must be, when possible, organized in cooperation with other peace organizations and movements.
- Support international and national events in connection with the initiatives of the Six Heads of State and the Non-Aligned Movement in the field of nuclear disarmament. Pay special attention to cooperation with peace forces in Asia, Africa and Latin America.
- Study the possibility of organizing visits of a high-level representative delegation of the WPC to the five nuclear powers for meetings with the peace organizations, there to discuss with them the problems and perspectives of practical steps in the sphere of nuclear disarmament.
- Support initiatives of the Japanese anti-war movement, particularly the next World Conference against nuclear weapons and popularize the signature campaign on the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Appeal.
- Participate in meetings of the NGO Special Committee on Disarmament (Geneva, 28 - 29 January 1987 and later meetings).

3. DEVELOPMENT

Focus campaigns on activities related to the UN Conference on Disarmament and Development. In this regard the following are suggested:

- A seminar on the establishment of a New International Economic Order, its interconnection with efforts for peace and disarmament (possibly in Algeria with a number of foreign experts).
- A seminar on the solution of the debt problem and the acute food crisis, for ensuring international security (possibly in Sudan, national event with the participation of a WPC delegation).
- National events in Europe, Latin America, Africa and Asia with the participation of two or three foreign experts to deal with issues of concern to the relevant country or region and in preparation for the UN Conference on Disarmament and Development.
- Support and participate in:
 - * NGO Conference on Disarmament and Development (March, Geneva or Sweden).
 - * Meetings of the NGO Special Committee on Development.
 - * Meetings of the Special NGO Committee on Transnational Corporations (one of them in Geneva, February).
 - * International Seminar on TNCs and Information (date and place to be decided later).

4. EUROPEAN SECURITY AND COOPERATION

The overall aim of the WPC in CSCE countries is to create a broad coalition of common sense and realism; to gather all forces, irrespective of their political viewpoints or religious beliefs; to continue all actions to prevent the militarization of outer space and stop all nuclear testing, reduce strategic offensive weapons, eliminate medium-range missiles in Europe and reduce conventional weapons; to support all initiatives to create nuclear and chemical weapon-free zones; to back all efforts and initiatives to enhance the general political climate in the European continent and to revive and stimulate the CSCE process, detente and cooperation in all spheres of the Helsinki Spirit.

The WPC will take part in national and international actions in CSCE countries to which it is invited and will support or organize the following activities:

- Initiating a meeting of representatives of various peace movements from CSCE countries for a dialogue-type discussion on questions arising in connection with the common campaign for the elimination of the nuclear threat. (Organizer - Polish Peace Committee, supported by the WPC. Dates - first 10 days of July 1987. Subject - "European Peace Movement").
- Reporting on the progress of the Vienna Meeting and organizing a series of events in support of the aims and tasks of this meeting of representatives of the CSCE participating states (visits to be paid by representatives of the WPC and national committees to the delegations participating in the meeting; messages to be sent; coverage in WPC publications of the reaction of different anti-war movements in the course of

the meeting; efficient dissemination of information).

- Holding a meeting of the WPC European Commission with the aim of an analysis of the peace movement in Europe and conclusions for future activities. Participants - WPC Vice-Presidents from CSCE countries, some other Council members and Secretaries. Date - second half of 1987, one of the West European countries.
- Encouraging WPC members of CSCE countries to hold joint meetings and discuss their future tasks. Such meetings should be headed by the respective Vice-President, if possible.
- Organizing study visits by WPC delegations to some CSCE countries in order to have a dialogue with other peace and anti-war organizations and movements.
- Continuing close cooperation with other international NGOs, especially with the Committee for European Security and Cooperation. Striving for a further deepening of its cooperation with profession-based peace movements.

5. PEACE AND SECURITY IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

The WPC should consider sending representatives to different parts of Asia and the Pacific, with a view to meeting different public organizations and peace forces to exchange information and broaden contacts.

- Consider the possibility of holding small meetings of representatives of peace movements in different parts of Asia and the Pacific Region to broaden cooperation among them for peace and security there. For example, in Nepal and New Zealand.
- Support the Mongolian proposal to conclude a convention on mutual non-aggression and non-use of force in relations among states of Asia and the Pacific. Discuss with the movements concerned the possibility of a public event.
- Support the demand for the establishment of a zone of peace, stability, cooperation and friendship in South East Asia, in the interest of peace in Asia and the world over. Send a WPC delegation of solidarity to the Indochinese people.
- Support the campaign to hold the UN World Conference on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, in Colombo by 1987/88.
- International Conference on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace in Antananarivo, Malagasy, in June 1987 - to be organized jointly by the World Peace Council and the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization in cooperation with the Malagasy Peace Committee.

6. FOR PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

In order to strengthen the campaigns for peace and justice in the Middle East and the realization of Palestinian national rights through the convening of the International Peace Conference, the following actions are suggested:

- Full cooperation with the UN Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable National Rights of the Palestinian People and the International Coordinating Committee of NGOs on the

Question of Palestine. Two regional seminars will be held by Asian NGOs (June 8 - 12) and North American NGOs (June 22 - 26) and a major international conference will be held in Vienna from September 7 - 11, 1987).

- Actions for the withdrawal of Israel from Southern Lebanon will be mounted to support the activities of the Lebanese national forces on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the invasion of their country.
- Hold a seminar to end the Iran-Iraq war, in Cairo, January 1987, in cooperation with AAPSO, and support the international campaign launched by the NGO Working Group to end this war.
- Strengthen the campaign against the US policy of new globalism by organizing an event on state terrorism and US military intervention against Arab countries.
- Highlight the problems of the arms buildup in the Middle East in connection with the above-mentioned events and campaigns and with activities on peace, security and cooperation in the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean.
- Send a delegation to support activities undertaken by national organizations to ensure the success of this programme.
- Hold a meeting of the representatives of national organizations of the region for the promotion of their work and that of the WPC.

7. PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

- Extend every assistance to the initiative of the Greek Peace Movement to act as a facilitator for the exchange of information on national and international events and activities on questions of peace, security and cooperation in the Mediterranean with the aim of broadening the network for launching joint campaigns.
- Seek the possibility of holding a meeting of the representatives of national, regional and international organizations concerned with peace and security in the Mediterranean in order to launch joint campaigns for the removal of all nuclear weapons from the region, the liquidation of the military bases and facilities provided to big powers, and the withdrawal of foreign military fleets.
- Encourage bilateral and multilateral meetings of national peace organizations of the Mediterranean sub-regions to strengthen the campaigns for the transformation of the Middle East, the Balkans and the Iberian peninsula into nuclear weapon-free zones and for the removal of US missiles from Comiso.
- Send delegations to support national and international events which promote the cause of peace and security in the Mediterranean.
- Contribute to the preparations and holding of the International Conference for the Implementation of UN Resolutions on Cyprus - Sofia, spring 1987 (organized by the International Committee of Solidarity with Cyprus, ICSC).

8. AFRICA

Support the efforts of the African peace movements for an effective solution to the current economic and social crisis and the struggle against famine, drought and desertification, disease and illiteracy. To this end we will seek the possibilities of holding an event in West Africa on the economic situation in Africa. With this aim in view:

- Send delegations to southern, West and East Africa for two-way information and participation in national and regional events, thus helping to strengthen and broaden peace movements by their contacts with peace committees, political parties and individuals and assisting in forming new national peace committees where they do not exist at present. The challenging regional problems arising from the natural and social conditions of existence and development in these regions will thus be directly linked to the paramount issues of our era - the prevention of nuclear war, arms limitation and disarmament. Once the latter challenges have been met, it will be possible to create the material conditions to solve the major problems facing Africa.
- Seek the possibility of holding an event on peace in southern Africa, in support of the liberation struggles of the people of South Africa and Namibia and their liberation movements, the ANC and SWAPO, and in solidarity with the Front Line States possibly in Angola or Zambia.
- Strengthen cooperation with the OAU and give full support to the resolutions of its July 1986 Summit and those of the United Nations Special Session on the Economic Situation in Africa. Also, work closely with and give support to the United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid, the UN Special Committee on Decolonization and the UN Council for Namibia.

9. LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Pay special attention to the situation in Central America resulting from the policy of intervention and aggression perpetrated by the United States government in flagrant violation of international law. Support the process of democratization taking place in the countries of the Latin American southern cone in the midst of the economic dilemma being faced by all the countries in the region due to unpayable foreign debts and the policy of threats, pressure and aggression by the United States administration. The following is thus proposed:

- A continental conference of the peace movements in the region to take place in Guayaquil, Ecuador, from May 20 - 22, 1987.
- Visits of delegations to the following countries: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela.
- Mobilize and undertake actions to bring pressure to bear on the United States government to stop its acts of intervention and aggression against Nicaragua and to respect the norms of international law and the ruling of the International Court and other bodies on the right of the government and people of Nicaragua to self-determination and independence.

- Promote actions to support the struggle of the people of Chile, El Salvador, Puerto Rico, Grenada, Haiti and Paraguay.
- Step up actions in defence of the South Atlantic Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone. Support the aspirations of the Argentinian people concerning the Malvinas Islands region.

10. ACTIONS AGAINST THE VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Support the struggle to achieve and preserve full respect for human rights as an important aspect of the striving for peace. Defend the right to life which is being seriously threatened today as a result of the nuclear danger. Protect the economic, social and cultural rights of people. Support the struggle against racism and racial discrimination.

Continue to deal with violations of human rights, as in the cases of Chile, the occupied part of Cyprus, El Salvador, Guatemala, Grenada, Haiti, Honduras, Namibia, Northern Ireland, Pakistan, Paraguay, South Africa, South Korea, the Israeli-occupied Arab territories, the genocide perpetrated against the Palestinian and Lebanese people, Turkey, the United States (violations against the Blacks, Hispanic, indigenous and other oppressed minority groups), and the "work ban" (Berufsverbote) in the FRG.

Extend solidarity with peace activists who are victims of repression and persecution. To this end the following is recommended:

- Denunciation and publication campaigns and the presentation of memoranda to the United Nations Human Rights Commission and other inter-governmental human rights organizations.
- Public hearings to examine various cases with testimonies and other corroborative documents and possibly visits by some witnesses to present their denunciation in other countries. One such public hearing on human rights violations in the USA to be held in Spain.
- Active participation in the following other events:
 - * Special Committee of International NGOs on Human Rights;
 - * Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and Decolonization and the events sponsored by it in regard to southern Africa, indigenous peoples, discrimination against migrant workers in Europe, etc.
 - * International NGO Conference on Sanctions against the Apartheid Regime and in Solidarity with the Front Line States.
- A meeting of the WPC Human Rights Commission in collaboration with the Latin American Human Rights Association on the theme "Human Rights, Disarmament and the Right to Life", to be held from May 24 - 25 in Quito, Ecuador.

11. ENVIRONMENT

- Highlight at all appropriate events the dangerous consequences for the environment of the continued arms race, particularly the stockpiling and testing of nuclear and chemical weapons, which are diverting increasing amounts of material and intellectual resources, adversely affecting the human environment and bringing closer the danger of war.

- Support all measures for solving global environment problems, such as the development of a favourable international and political climate based on constructive cooperation among countries.
- Encourage cooperation among peace committees and their environment sections and with ecology organizations and groups.
- Develop further cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme and other UN agencies concerned, and with other international, regional and national organizations and institutions.
- Organize an International East-West meeting/symposium on environment protection problems related to the arms race and disarmament - first half of 1987 - (taking into account the proposals of different ecology organizations and groups, in particular from the Federal Republic of Germany).
- Establish an Ad Hoc group on the environment.

12. ACTIONS AGAINST RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

- Contribute to the effectiveness of the United Nations Programme of Action for the second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination by organizing campaigns, meetings, seminars and other events with the aim of mobilizing public opinion. Organize consultations in the WPC headquarters with SWAPO and the ANC.
- Assist national peace committees in organizing a campaign to universalize by ratification into national law the UN Convention Against Apartheid, Racism and Racial Discrimination, which many countries have already enacted into law.
- Maintain close cooperation with and give full support to the initiatives of the Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and Decolonization, as well as with the actions initiated by UNESCO to combat racism in the fields of culture, science and education.
- Support the struggle of migrant and immigrant workers against racism and racial discrimination in Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United States and other countries and convene a seminar on this issue in one of the West European countries.

13. COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS AND

OTHER INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Contribute towards strengthening the role and prestige of the United Nations and its specialized agencies by spreading the truth about the activity of these international bodies and participating in the programmes offered by the UN, UNESCO, FAO, UNIDO, WHO, etc. as a platform of cooperation with the NGOs.

Carry forward the achievements and spirit of the International Year of Peace and make the remaining years of this century years of action for peace.

To this end the following activities are proposed:

- The collection of signatures of prominent personalities to the statement by the Group of Eminent Persons in support of the United Nations.
- A visit by a WPC delegation to the UN (September 1987).
- Further steps to strengthen daily contacts with the UN offices in New York, Geneva and Vienna.
- Participation by WPC representatives in the work of the principal committees of the UN General Assembly, ECOSOC, and its subsidiary bodies, and UN special committees and in events and meetings organized by NGO sections of the DIESA and DPI. Attendance at the DPI Annual Conference "Bettering the Human Condition - an Agenda for Action". (New York, 21 - 23 January 1987).

14. COOPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL NGOS AND MOVEMENTS

Facilitate cooperation with international NGOs and movements and in this way help to develop and strengthen cooperation between national organizations; support efforts, events and actions of other international NGOs and movements. To this end undertake:

- Active participation in the spirit of dialogue and mutual understanding in the work of CONGO and its Special NGO Committees on: Disarmament, Human Rights, Development, Transnational Corporations, the Sub-Committees on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and Decolonization and other UN NGO structures (the details of NGO Special Committees are mentioned in the appropriate parts of the Programme).
- Participation in the follow-up programme of the IYP (Conference of IYP Committees and any other body).
- Continuation of bilateral consultation and round-table meetings with various international NGOs on the main subjects of the contemporary world and international cooperation.
- Participation in congresses and assemblies of friendly international organizations.
- Active participation in the traditional annual meetings of closely cooperating international NGOs represented in the WPC (WPC delegation consisting of 2-3 people), February and October.
- Regular exchange of information, publication of statements and other official documents and documentation.

15. ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT

Participation by the WPC in national and international seminars, conferences and other national and international activities aimed at mobilizing public opinion in support of the NAM; support for campaigns and mobilization of public opinion in solidarity with the Non-Aligned Movement. In this connection:

- Discuss practical proposals for strengthening cooperation with the NAM at one of the sessions of the leading bodies of the WPC.

- Send a highlevel delegation to meet with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, the chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, in Harare, Zimbabwe.
- Organize an international event on the role and importance of the NAM in West Europe.

16. ACTIVITIES OF SPECIALIZED GROUPS FOR PEACE

a) Parliamentarians

- Increase consciousness and political responsibility among parliamentarians and other politicians for peace, detente and disarmament and to involve parliamentarians more in WPC activities.
- Encourage cooperation of parliamentarians on national, regional and international level (to study possibilities of a common action by parliamentarians - members of the WPC).
- Create a "network of parliamentarians" (collecting names and addresses of politicians and parliamentarians who are interested in the WPC and peace policy).

b) Women

Encourage more active participation of women for peace at all levels of WPC activity. To this end:

- Contribute to the preparation and holding of the World Congress of Women in Moscow.
- Participate in different activities arranged in order to follow up the implementation of the suggestions of the UN Women's Decade.
- Organize special meetings of the women members of the WPC during the World Congress of Women.
- Organize women's meetings during other WPC events.
- Strengthen joint activities for peace and women's rights in consultation with womens' organizations.

c) Trade Unions

- Maintain close contacts with the WFTU and the Dublin Committee and take initiatives in establishing contacts with the other international trade union organizations (ICFTU and WCL) and with regional trade union organizations: ETUC, ICATU, OATUU, CPUSTAL.
- Take a more active part in meetings, seminars or symposiums organized by trade unions on the subject of peace-disarmament/development/New International Economic Order.
- Arrange more active participation by trade union experts in meetings, seminars and symposiums organized by the WPC on the subject of peace-disarmament/development/New International Economic Order.

- Follow up the work of the ILO and participate in its annual conference.

d) Youth and Students

- Sponsor regional or international meetings of young peace activists.
- Encourage the organization of youth forums at broader international meetings, wherever possible.
- Continue cooperation with youth and student NGOs and help spread and exchange information on their activities.

e) Culture, Science and Education

Promote greater involvement of intellectuals - writers and artists, performers and musicians, architects and physicians, scientists and academicians, teachers and other workers of culture, science and education - and their organizations in the efforts for the prevention of nuclear war, particularly in the areas of peace education, defence of national cultures, strengthening of international cultural and scientific cooperation and exchanges as well as a greater role in the mass media. To this end:

- Urge national peace committees to strengthen the role of their culture, science and education commissions or similar structures, to set up such bodies wherever necessary, to support the activities of other specialized groups of intellectuals for peace.
- Strengthen support and cooperation with UNESCO; encourage cooperation between national peace committees and UNESCO commissions and clubs in different countries; contribute to the development of contacts and cooperation among UNESCO and NGOs (participate in the work of UNESCO/NGO Conference and Standing Committee etc). Develop broader contacts with various organizations and groups of intellectuals for peace.
- Hold a meeting of intellectuals on the role of UNESCO (Paris, February 1987), organized by the WPC.
- Hold a joint seminar with the Universal Esperanto Association.
- Examine the possibility of launching an international competition for drawings and paintings on the theme "No to Star Wars - for Peace and Bright Skies."
- Commemorate cultural anniversaries; award WPC prizes to prominent intellectuals for outstanding peace work and contributions.
- Contribute to various international and national events IPPNW Congress, Moscow, July; Human Chain around the Acropolis, Athens, August; international writers' meetings, festivals, exhibitions, symposiums.

f) Religious Groups

- Expand cooperation with religious organizations of all national and international trends; hold consultations

with them in the form of bilateral and multilateral meetings, either directly or in cooperation with our national committees.

- Promote the spirit of the Assisi religious meeting (October 27, 1986) and other religious gatherings, in their efforts for peace and disarmament.
- Approach the Holy See with a view to having a high-level WPC delegation received in the Vatican.

17. INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

In 1987 the main priorities will be given to publications which deal in depth with questions of disarmament, development, the prevention of nuclear war, the work of the United Nations and other subjects which are of direct concern to the WPC. Particular emphasis should be given to the threat posed by the Star Wars policy, to materials on the Nuclear Test Ban, human rights' etc.

It is important to supply the readers with up-to-date information on worldwide peace activities, on coming events, to encourage mass actions by peace forces all over the world, to increase the amount of information on the activities of peace organizations of different professions.

The WPC Information Centre must also bring its contribution to the safeguarding and consolidation of peace and to the establishment of trust among countries and nations, to actively resist the cultivation of "enemy images" and war propaganda, racial and religious exclusiveness and the neofascist threat.

The Information Centre will increase the circulation of the various WPC publications, extend and up-date the mailing list and seek the assistance of the national organizations to do this.

The WPC magazine "New Perspectives", and the bulletin "Peace Courier" should provide for a dialogue among peace movements and organizations of different orientation which are concerned about peace on the planet and averting a nuclear catastrophe.

Information activities should be aimed at:

- Close cooperation between the WPC Secretariat and the Information Centre in general planning and concentrating information work on the main tasks and priorities. Carry out the publicity and information work that each secretary, and department of the Secretariat, plans in accordance with the programme of action and their specific areas of responsibility.
- Organization by the Secretariat and the Information Centre, in the first half of 1987 (May), of a regional meeting of the editors of publications affiliated to the WPC, as well as other NGOs' magazines and papers, from Europe and North America (Stockholm).
- Taking into account the need for further improving information activities of the WPC and National peace committees and developing cooperation with publications which belong to NGOs of diverse orientation, establish an international

communication network on the basis of working meetings held with journalists active in the peace movement. This network will facilitate the exchange of information and will be used specifically to develop the publications of the Information Centre.

- Expand the production of background source information packs on various issues concerning peace and disarmament in cooperation with members of the Secretariat.
- Pay more attention to publishing booklets, leaflets, etc. of background information - facts and figures on major world issues ("Disarmament and Development", "Economic Security", "The Middle East", "Nuclear Free Zones", etc.)
- Give greater emphasis to the kind of publicity targeted at different audiences, such as a popular leaflet for widespread distribution by our committees, a booklet or pamphlet giving more detailed information, presenting facts, figures and explanations (Star Peace, Education for Peace, WPC on Human Rights, Nuclear Test Ban, Nuclear Disarmament, Neoglobalism, etc). Continue to produce posters, folders and leaflets on urgent problems.
- Further improve the contents and appearance of WPC publications so that they are more interesting and appealing. Give attention to publications intended for use by national movements in their activities.
 - * The Disarmament Group should prepare regular editorials for Peace Courier and New Perspectives outlining the current imperatives of the peace movement and assessing the possibility for furthering campaigns on Star Wars, the Test Ban, etc.
 - * Ensure the regular and effective meeting of editorial boards for Peace Courier and New Perspectives to guarantee maximum Secretariat participation in the production of the two papers.
 - * Give special attention to the expansion of the circulation of New Perspectives and Peace Courier. Report regularly on progress in this, set distribution targets and seek maximum cooperation from national committees in meeting them.
- Together with the national organizations, undertake steps to advertize and distribute video and audio recorded programmes on peace issues, prepared by the peace committees using modern technology. The WPC Information Centre should be a place of distribution of such information, which could also be used in different peace meetings.
- Continue cooperation with youth and student NGOs and spread information on their activities to other newly formed youth groups through Peace Courier and circular letters. A youth column should be started in Peace Courier.
- Establish, maintain and expand ties with the largest possible number of trade union organizations and their papers/magazines, also requesting to be put on their mailing list for publications.
- Increase information on the activities around peace issues in parliaments and political parties in different countries.

- Prepare a long-term programme of WPC publications.
- Publicize actions against the violations of human rights (on the results of the work of the WPC Commission and other events).
- Raise public awareness on the effects of drought, famine and desertification through WPC papers and posters; dissemination of information through national peace committees.
- The WPC Secretariat will inform regularly, at least once a month, the national peace committees on coming events in various parts of the world, especially in Europe, the USA and Canada, and on the results of the meetings, peace marches, etc, which already took place, with analyses, estimations conclusions.
- Strengthen cooperation between the WPC Information Centre and its affiliate in Havana, on the basis of regular communication, sending current information, photographs, etc.
- Strengthen ties with the public information departments of the UN, UNESCO and other organizations with a view to further exchanges of information, as very important sources of material for the WPC bulletin "International Mobilization" and other publications.
- Cooperate with journalists' organizations to convene regular consultations of peace issues for journalists.
- Publish more news in WPC publications on the activities of peace movements in Asia and the Pacific.
- Consider the idea of publishing brochures on the peace movements region- and continent-wide (Asia and the Pacific, Africa, Latin America, Europe, North America, the Mediterranean, the Middle East, etc.) in cooperation with peace movements in those areas.
- Convene an Ad Hoc meeting of a group of WPC Bureau members to discuss in depth the development of our information activities.

18. C A L E N D A R

a. MEETINGS OF THE LEADING BODIES OF THE WPC

- The Bureau

- * First meeting (Lisbon, 23 - 26 January, 1987)
- * Second meeting (in Asian-Pacific country, Autumn 1987)

- The Presidential Committee

- * One meeting (place and date to be decided later)

b) SOLIDARITY EVENTS

JANUARY

- 1 CUBA - International Day of Solidarity with the Cuban people
- 7 KAMPUCHEA - International Day of Solidarity with the People's Republic of Kampuchea
- 8 ANC/SOUTH AFRICA - 75th anniversary of the founding of the ANC
- 9 PANAMA - Anniversary of the Martyrs who fell in the Canal Zone at the hands of US soldiers
- 15 USA - International Day of Solidarity with the people of the USA in the struggle for peace and justice - Martin Luther King's birthday

FEBRUARY

- 16 - 23 INDIAN OCEAN AND GULF WEEK - Week of actions for dismantling imperialist military bases and ending the massive arms buildup in the region

MARCH

- 1 - 7 NON-ALIGNMENT WEEK
- 8 INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY
- 21 - 28 INTERNATIONAL WEEK FOR THE ELIMINATION OF RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

APRIL

- 5 - 12 ASIA WEEK
- 19 SWAPO/NAMIBIA - Anniversary of the foundation of the South West Africa People's Organization
- 21 - 27 AFGHANISTAN - Week of Solidarity with Afghanistan
- 30 VIETNAM - Anniversary of the Victory of the Vietnamese People

MAY

- 1 WORKERS DAY
- 8 - 15 Anti-war week of actions for European Security and Cooperation in connection with the anniversary of the defeat of Hitler fascism, May 9
- 18 - 25 AFRICAN LIBERATION WEEK
- 20 WESTERN SAHARA - International Day of Solidarity with the Saharawi People

JUNE

- 1 INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S DAY
- 5 WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY
- 16 ANC/SOUTH AFRICA - International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling People of South Africa
- 25 June - 27 July KOREA - Month of Solidarity with the People of Korea
- 27 GUATEMALA - International Day of Solidarity with the People of Guatemala

JULY

- 15 - 22 CYPRUS - International Week of Solidarity with Cyprus in support of the struggle of the Cypriot people for the implementation of the UN resolution on Cyprus
- 19 NICARAGUA - International Day of Solidarity with the People of Nicaragua

AUGUST

- 6 HIROSHIMA DAY
- 9 NAGASAKI DAY
- 26 SWAPO/NAMIBIA - International Day of Solidarity with the Struggle of the Namibian People

SEPTEMBER

- 1 WORLD PEACE DAY
- 1 LIBYA - International Day of Solidarity with the People of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
- 1 - 7 NON-ALIGNMENT WEEK
- 4 - 11 CHILE - Week of Solidarity with the Chilean People
- 12 - 18 ETHIOPIA - Week of Solidarity with the Ethiopian People

12 - 19

TURKEY - International Week of Solidarity with the peace activists of Turkey

- 15 UN INTERNATIONAL DAY OF PEACE
- 17 PALESTINE - International Day in Commemoration of the Shabra and Shatila massacres
- 20 LEBANON - Day of Solidarity with the Lebanese Resistance Movement against Israeli occupation

SEPTEMBER (contd)

23 - 30 PUERTO RICO - International Week of Solidarity
with the Struggle for Independence of Puerto
Rico

OCTOBER

11 ANC/SOUTH AFRICA - International Day of Soli-
darity with South African political prisoners

16 WORLD FOOD DAY

24 - 31 UN DISARMAMENT WEEK

25 SYRIA - International Day of Solidarity
with the Syrian People

25 GRENADA - International Day of Solidarity
with the People of Grenada

NOVEMBER

11t ANGOLA - International Day of Solidarity
with the People of Angola

16 - 23 INTERNATIONAL WEEK OF ACTION AGAINST TNCs
PRACTICES

29 PALESTINE - International Day of Solidarity
with Palestine

DECEMBER

7 BAHRAIN - International Day of Solidarity
with the Struggle of the People of Bahrain

10 UN HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

31 GHANA - International Day of Solidarity
with the People of Ghana

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1986 YILINDA YAPILAN BARIŞ İÇİN ÇIKIŞLAR
BARIŞÇI BİR DIŞ POLİTİKA ÜZERİNE AÇIKLAMALAR

- SİA : İlgililer, SİA görüşülürken Türkiye'de çok büyük tepkilerin çıkması durumunu Kngredeki Türk dostu çevrelerin işini zorlaştıracağı görüşündeler. Eleştiriler üzerine şöyle diyorlar : " Türk-ABD ilişkilerini eleştirenler arasında iyi niyetli olanlar var. Ama ABD'nin Türkiye'den tamamiyle kopmasını isteyen ard niyetli çevreler de var. Bunlar Türk-Amerikan dostluğunun son bulması için çalışıyorlar." (Hürriyet ,4.1)
- ABD-Od : Prof.Dr.İlter Turan: "Avrupa'ya yeterince yakın olmayan bir Türkiye, Birleşik Devletlerden gelen ve onun özellikle Od'ya yönelik tasavvurlarına ilişkin taleplerine uygun bulmasında da hayır demekte güçlük çekecektir." (Mil.7.1)
- dışiş.
Bakanlığı: İlter Turan: hükümetin, bu bakanlığı " alınan kararları uygulayan bir örgüt olarak görmekte, politika yapımında bu kuruluşa danışma gereği duymadığı izlenimini yaratmaktadır. (Mil 7.1)
- Hük-
Körfez
savaşı: Özal: Biz harp eden iki ülke arasında tarafsızlık siyaseti takip ediyoruz... İçimizden bir taraf haklıdır diye düşünsek bile başka türlü hareket edemeyiz... Yarın daha da büyürse savaş, kendimizi bir şeyin ortasında bulunuz. Ondan endişe ederiz." (Hür 9.1)
- Evren
Libya
terör
BM " ABD'nin kararını müttefiklerine sormadan alınmış acele bir karar olduğunu düşünüyoruz... Biz ülkelerin BM şemsiyesi altında terörizmle mücadele konusunda işbirliği yapmalarının gerekli olduğunu düşünüyoruz. Münferit ve tek tek gösterilen tepkiler faydasızdır." (Hür 15.1)
- Dış
politika: Gürkan TBMM de dış politika konusunda genel görüşme istedi. "Dış güvenliğimizi yalnızca Silahlı Kuvvetlerin gücüne bırakılması ise ekonomik kaynaklarımızın artan ihtiyaç bir biçimde silahlanmaya ayrılmasını zorunlu duruma getiriyor. Bu da ekonomik sorunların çözümünü ertelemek zorunluluğunu doğuracak". (Mil .27.1)
- Ecevit: Sovyet çıkışını Türkiye'den çok Batıya yönelik bir uyarı ve ve girişim olarak nitelendirdi. Toplumlararası diyalog ile Kıbrıs ile uluslararası konferans önerisini çelişki olarak gösteriyor. " Kıbrıs sorununu özde Kıbrıslıların kendi iç meselesidir. Federasyon dahil, her olasılığı ada halkı kendi arasında barışçı görüşmelerle çözmelidir. Ama başta ABD olmak üzere bazı Batı ülkeleri buna fırsat vermiyorlar. Çözüm arayışlarına, hattı; a BM Genel Sekreterinin başlattığı diyalog sürecine sürekli müdahalede bulunuyorlar." Türkiye'nin garantörlüğü eses diyor. (Hür 26.1)
- dış po
litika Teoman Erel: "Dış politikamızı şu veya bu sebeple ucuzlatmakça, başta müttefikimiz Amerika olmak üzere süperlerin bizi ucuz kart olarak oynama eheveslerini artırırız." (Mil. 2.2)
- dış
bakan
lık Özal, dış politikayı dışişleri bakanlığının elinden aldı. Kendisi Davos'ta (Papandreu ile görüştü), devlet bakanı Titiz Londra'da Mesut Yılmaz Bonn'da. Halefoğlu ise devlet bakanlığına vekâlet ediyor. Dışişleri ikili ilişkiler müsteşar yardımcısı Ecmel Barutçu yerine Özal'a yakın holding basın danışmanı Selim Egeli dış politika uzmanlığı yapıyor. (Mil. 6.2)

- bağımsız : Edip Göneng: NATO genel sekreteri Lord Carrington'un
silah İstanbul çıkışlı bir gazeteyle demecinde şunları söyle-
sanayi diğini naklediyor : " Türkiye'nin yüzde 100 yerli sermayeyle
dayalı ve NATO'dan kopuk bir silah sanayi kurması tasvip
etmeyeceklerini ,bu tür çabaların ancak NATO standartları
dehilinde bir teşebbüs olması halinde destekleyeceklerini ifade
ederek Türkiye ile olan ilişkilerde temelindeki endişeyi üstü örtülü
bir biçimde ortaya koymuştur. " Milli Gazete,6.2)
- dış politika: M.A.Kışlalı: "Dış politika görüşüldü mü?" yazısında:
" Tr'nin dış ilişkilerinde mevcut tartışılabilir düzinelerle konu
bir yana,aşağı yukarı bir yıldır sürdüren Türk-ABD görüşmeleri
bile aslında muhalefetin iktidarı zor durumlara sokması için yetecek
bir konuyu...TBMM'deki dış politika görüşmeleri Türkiye'nin gerçek
demokrasiye geçiş döneminin bir göstergesi olmuştur.Ortada henüz
kendisini toparlayıp konulara hakim olamamış muhalefet partileriyle
bu durumdan yararlanıp dış politikayı kamuoyunun dikkatinden
mümkün olduğunca kaçırarak yürütmek isteyen bir iktidar vardır".Hür 19.
- Anti-ABD Armaoğlu: Türkiye'nin Amerikalı dostları derneğinin
Washington'da düzenlediği NATO semineri üzerine yazısında
yardımı az buluyor,borçları fazla buluyor :
"Ne var ki bu meselede bugünkü şartlarda gerek hükümet gerekse
Türk-Amerikan münasebetlerinin 'mühim' bir meselesi olmasına karşılık
diğer partilerin bu meselede Amerika'ya karşı 'ciddi' ve 'kararlı' bir tepki
göstereceklerini göremedik." (Terc,12.2)
- FKÖ-hükümet Arafat Türkiye ziyaretinde Özal'dan Ürdün-FKÖ anlaşmasına
tam destek aldı.(Mil 3.1) Özal,yarı-arabuluculuk vaadinde bulundu.
Özal: Filistin halkının kendi kaderini tayin hakkını , İsrail'in 67
öncesine çekilmesini ve FKÖ ile masaya oturmasını destekledi.(Mil 28.2)
- dış politika Türk Parlamenterler Birliği'nin "Siyasal coğrafyanın
Türkiye'ye tanıdığı avantajlar ve dış politikada kullanıma
getireceği değişiklikler" sempozyumu,
Çağlayangil:"Batı bizi çantada keklik görmemeli".
Birand:" Ülkeler tek başına strateji kartıyla önemli
olamaz" (Mil.3.3)
- antenler ABD -Bir yetkili:" Anten konusu (Amerika'nın Sesi için)
hiçbir biçimde gündemde yer almıyor.Ayrıca anten kurma
la ya da böyle bir izin vermekle Amerikan Kongresinde
Türkiye lehine tek bir oy dahi artmaz.Amerikan Kongresinde
hiçbir şey değişmez.Amerikalılar çocuk mu aldatıyorlar?"
(Cum 18.2)
- hük-İran - Hükümetin bildirisi: "Tr,tarafları karşılıklı olarak
İrak yeni saldırılara yöneltecek ve böylece gerek bölgenin
güvenliğini tehlikeye düşürebilecek,gerekse bölgeyi dış
kaynaklı tehlikeli gelişmelere sahne yapabilecek
katışmalardan karşılıklı olarak kaçınmalarını diliyor
(Cum 24.2)

Ecevit, BD
Libya S M

- Sirte körfezindeki ilk çatışmadan sonra : "Çatışmadan ABD'nin sorumlu olduğunu belirtiyor ve : " Türkiye Amerika ile askeri işbirliğine ilişkin anlaşmalar konusunda çok dikkatli davranmalıdır." ortak savunma tesislerine üs statüsü verilmemesini istedi.

"Bu tesislerden herhangi birinde Türk devletinden habersiz ve izinsiz kuş uçurulmaması sağlama bağlanmalıdır. ...Yoksa Reagan yönetimindeki ABD bütün dünya ile birlikte Türkiye'nin de başını maceracı politikasıyla belaya sokabilir. (Mil. 27.3)

ABD-Libya

-Haluk Ulman% "Sirte bahane,hedef Kaddafi" yazısında: "Reagan son günlerde kötü biçimde güç kullanma alışkanlığına tutulmuş ~~bir maceracı~~ görünüyor. Antellerdeki ufacık Grenada adasına uyguladığı yöntemlerin her yerde ve her devlet için geçerli olduğunu sanıyor. Nikaragua ve Libya'ya karşı yaptığı girişimler,Karadeniz'de Sovyet karasularında bayrak dolaştırmaya kalkacak kadar ileri gitmesi,açıkça bunu gösteriyor. (Hür 27.2)

TR,NATO
ABD

-Dilipak: Libya Sirte olayında ABDyi kınadıktan sonra: "Eğer ABD NATO üslerini ve askeri işbirliği çerçevesindeki tesislerini İsrail'in güvenliği ve kendine karşı güçlerin sindirilmesi için bir sığrama tahtası olarak kullanmak istiyorsa,bu anlaşmalarataraf olan ülkelerin 'yavuz sıvastapolu bombalamadan," 'Atı alan Üsküdar'ı geçmeden tavırlarını koymaları gerekir.Bunun aski bir durum ABD'nin maceracı eylemlerine destek vermek anlamına gelir ki,bu suç ortaklığı olur."... " Türkiye NATO içindeki rolünü ve ABD ile olan tüm ilişkilerini bu gelişmeler ışığında yeniden gözden geçirmelidir." (MG 25.3)

anti-Alt)

: -Mümtaz Soysal: tekstilde ABD'nin kotayı artırmamasına eleştirdikten sonra : " Ama sıra Kore'ye asker yollama ya,NATO'ya kuvvet vermeye,Ortaadoğu'daki Batı çıkarlarının bekçilik etmeye ve 600 bin kişilik orduyu ayakta tutmaya gelince,Trden vazgeçilmesi yoktur." Mil 29.3

Ecevit

dış politika- İspanya'daki NATO oylaması üzerine : " Çok partili rejime yaklaşık 40 yıl önce geçmiş olmamıza karşın, Türkiye'de halkın ve toplumsal örgütlerin dış politika ile ve ulusal güvenlik sorunlarıyla yakından ilgilenmesi hala bazı etkili ve yetkili çevreleri gıcındırmaktadır." (Cum 14.3)

dış politika

-Öztin Akgüç: " Mustafa Kemal Atatürk'ün koyduğu ilkeler,tam bağımsızlık,Tr nin onurunun ve saygınlığının en yüksek düzeyde korunması,Tr nin çağdaşlaşmasıdır. Gerçek bir Atatürkçü dış politika izlendiğinde,ülkenin saygınlığına ve onuruna,tekstil batmadan dış yardım fazla önem verildiğinde,birçok sorunu Tr çıkarına daha kolaylıkla çözülebileceği görülecektir." Mil.9.4

Tr,ABD
Libya

-Libya saldırısı üzerine çıkan tepkiler. Bak:Atılım 1 Mayıs 1986.Demeçler... 10 bin kişi Libya Arap Halk Cemahiriyesi bürolarına başvurarak emperyalizme karşı Libya'nın yanında savaşımaya hazır olduklarını bildirdiler.

SIA

-Nilüfer Yalçın : Tr nin yardım kesinleşinceye kadar kesin tutum almayacağı,gizli ek protokollerin kaldırılmasını isteyeceği bildiriliyor.Özellikle egemenlik haklarını daraltanların. (Mil 8.4)

ABD-TR-DDR

-ABD Tr den Interflug indirimli seferlerinin kaldırılmasını istedi.Hükümet,İspanya ve Yunanistan'a da var dedi,reddetti. (Cum 15.4)

Libya-ABD
egemenlik

- Mümtaz Soysal: Saldırıyı Rogers'in planlamış olmasını eleştirdikten sonra: "Egemenlik Kaddafi'yi öldürme planları kuran bir NATO başkomutanıyla birlikte savaş uçurlarının kenarında dolasmakta mıdır? Ulusal egemenlik herşyden önce bir ulusu kendi devletinin dış davranışları üzerinde egemen kıldığı için, barışın da en büyük güvencesi olmalı. Çünkü demagojiye dönüşmemiş bir demokraside insanlar kendi bağımsızlıklarına ve öz çıkarlarına dokunulmadıkça, bile bile savaş ~~verdikleri için ölümüne sürüklenmek~~ ~~başlatmazlar~~. Başkalarının çıkarları uğruna savaş ve dolayısıyla ölüme sürüklenmek herhalde kendine egemen olamayışın en kötü tecellisidir. (Mil 26.4)

Konya-
NATO üssü

:- Karapınarlılar, 1000 kilometre karelik alanda üs yapılımasına karşı çıkıyorlar. Bu topraklar 15 bin ailenin geçim kaynağı. Köylülerin dемеçleri. (Hür 2.5)

Limni-
NATO

-Oktay Ekşi: Limni'nin NATO 'nun "Delta Ensure" planına alınmasına karşı çıkıyor. Lozan ve Montreux'yü tartışmayı sokmak olarak yorumluyor: "Bir başka deyişle ABD Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nin temelinde bulunan taşlarla oynamaktadır." 22.5 Hürriyet

dış pol.

, Ali Sirmen: "Atatürk politikasında Tr, jeopolitiğin tutsağı olarak değil, çağının kavramlarını benimsemiş, ölmüş bir ülke olarak 'çağdaş uygarlık' içinde yer alma çalışarak, gecikmiş de olsa kendi doğuşuyla birlikte rönesansını ve aydınlanma çağını da bir arada yaşayarak günün trenini yakalayıp insanlık ailesi içindeki yerini almayı erek edinmişti. / Atatürk politikasında Tr'nin güvenliği kendi özvarlığı, özgüveni ve özsaygınlığı yanına bölgede bir barış ve istikrar ögesi olmasında yatıyordu." .. "Egemen görüşe göre artık güvenliğin temeli askeri paktlardır... Atatürk acaba bunu mu amaçlıyordu?" (Cum 205)

NATO-
Limni-
SİA

-Taha Akyol: "Hükümet ABD'nin bu tutumuna sert tepki göstermelidir. Çünkü mesele Lozan'ı tehlikeye atıp atmadığı meselesidir. SİA bir kenara, Tr ~~ve~~ NATO'nun askeri kanadından çekilmeyi niye düşünmesin?" (Ter. 24.5)

ABD-
Boğazlar
hükümet

-Perle: Pentagon Kremlin uçak gemisinin (Sovyet) Boğazlardan geçmesine karşı. Montreux buna izin vermiyor (Hür 22.5)
-ABD Savunma Bakanlığı uzmanı Philip Peterson: "Türkiye bize Kremlin'in Boğazlardan geçişi konusunda ne yapacağımızı sonu " demesi üzerine dışişleri yetkilisi: "Böyle bir sorunun sorulması kesinlikle söz konusu değildir. Tr, Montreux Sözleşmesini Doğru Batı kavramında çerçevesinde görmektedir. Montreux değişen dünya şartları çerçevesi içinde de geçerlidir. Tr, bu sözleşmeyi bugüne kadar titizlikle uygulamıştır. Uygulamaya da devam edecektir."
Bir devletler hukuku uzmanı: " Sözleşmeye taraf olan ülkelerin bile anlaşmanın yürürlüğünü kabul edip 50 yıldır bir değişme talep etmediği halde, anlaşmaya taraf dahi olmayan ABD'nin Tr nin yetkilerini tartışmaya çams açması doğru değil. (Tercüman, 9.5 Tr baskısı)

ulusal
çıkartlar

-Fahir Armaoğlu: " Amerika Tr yi tam bir oyuncak haline getirmiştir. Dış politikasının bütün çirkinliği

ni ve ikiye bölünmüşlüğü Tr nin üzerine yevirmiş tir."...
"Bütün bunlara nasıl geldik? Bu sorunun cevabı gayet basittir. Takip ettiğimiz çekingen, tavizkâr ve teslimiyetçi politika ile Bu şartlarda dış politikamızın müessesir 'etkin' ve ciddi bir şekil alması için millet tepkileri ehemmiyet kazanmaktadır. Şunu unutmamak gerekir ki Tr nin imzaladığı hiçbir anlaşma veya ittifak Türk milletinin milli menfaatlerinden daha kutsal değildir." Ter 29.5

dış politika -Mülkiyeliler Birliği'nin dış politika paneli Ankara'da.
H.E. Işık: Bugün sorun Limni değil, benlik, kişilik sorunudur.
Çağlayang 1: "sabah erken kalkan dış politika yön veriyor
Haluk Gerger: uzun yıllar Tr ye dış politika izlik egemen oldu, 1960'larda alternatifler arandı, 1980'den sonra Tr ilk kez üzerinde en çok hesap şapı an ve oy oynanan ülke haleni geldi.

SHP NATO -Kamil Karavelioğlu'nun yazısı: ekonomik yük üzerine düşeni yapmadı, "Savunma sorunlarımıza biz karar vereceğiz, biz çözeceğiz. Amerika için değil, Türkiye için." "Ege sorunlarını karmakarışık eden bir NATO'ya, Lozan'ı delen bir NATO'ya güven duyamayız. Yunanistan'ı başımıza bela edenlere güvenemeyiz. Ortadoğu'da yeni görevler üstlenemeyiz."
1-ikili görüşmeler ciddiye alınmalı 2-bazı tüklerin statüleri değişmeli, 3- NATO dışı vecibeler üstlenilmeli
4-NATO ilişkileri gözden geçirilmeli 5-Strateji t değer
ülkeye zarar vermemelidir. (Mil 6.6)

dış politika -H.E. Işık: " TBMM'nin dış politikaya el koyma zamanı gelmiştir...Hükümet laflarla değil, davranışlarıyla ulusal hak ve çıkarlarımıza sahip çıkmalıdır." (MG 13.6)

Konyu üssü -Yurttaşların tepkileri üzerine devlet bakanı Tekkeneci: "Karapınar'daki atış üssü NATO'ya geçici olarak kiralanacaktır.. Karapınar'da toprakları alınacak olan yurttaşlarımız kesinlikle zor durumda bırakılmayacaktır. İlçe halkının isteği doğrultusunda bir cam fabrikası kurulması için girişimlerimiz başladı." Hür 19.6

SHP Yunanistan -Erdal İnönü: "Papandreu, Türk-Yunan çatışmasından bahsetmiş. Ben bir Türk-Yunan çatışması için bir neden göremiyorum. Avrupa'daki daha ileri ülkeler düzeyine gelmek isteyen ulusların yapacağı şey, aralarında kavga ederek vakit kaybetmek değil, kaynaklarını güçlerini birleştirerek Avrupayı daha ileri götürmektir." Ter 29.6

nükleer uçaklar -Tr de uçaklardan nükleer silah atacak sistemin modernleşti-
tirezileceğinin açıklık kazanması üzerine Dilipak:
'Ara seçimlerden daha önemli bir olay atom tehdidi"
(MG 17.7)

Tr-SSCB: -Mümtaz Soysal: "İki komşu" başlıklı yazısında: "Sovyetler Birliği ile Tr arasında 'iyi komşuluk' sözü etmek, rasgele iki ülke arasında iyi komşuluk sözü etmekten farklıdır. Kuzey komşu muzla olan ilişkiler, dünya konjonktürü üzerinde de etkisi olan imişkilere dir. Sovyetler Birliği ile Tr arasında gerginlik varsa, dünyadaki bloklar arasında da gerginlik doğacak demektir. Bulduğumuz coğrafya böylesine önemli, buna karşılık bloklar arasındaki gerginliği kendi ikili ilişkilerimize yansıtılmamak iki ülkenin için de ne ölçüde önem taşıdığı iyi anlaşılırsa, bloklar arası gerginlik ortamında bile iyi komşuluk sozulmayabilir."...." Sovyetler Birliği'nde savunma tertiplerinin dışına taşmayan ve kendisi bir savunma çemberiyle çevirmek amacına yönelik planlar içinde yer almayan bir Trnin varlığıyla rahatlar. Pentagon'daki ya da Brüksel'deki duvar haritalarına bakarak dünya üzerinde güç dengesi oluşturanlar için Trnin şurasına falanca çekirdeksel silahı ya da filanca uzun menzilli füzeyi yerleştirmek pek doğal, pek elverişli, pek kolay gelebilir, ama Tr kendisi için çok daha önemli olan bir komşuluk ilişkisi için bütün bunlara 'hayır' demek zorundadır." SB'nin Tr yi rahatlatmak için Blugaristan'a baskı, Kıbrıs planı ile ilgili çabalar göstermesini istedikten sonra: " SB ile Tr nin iyi geçinmesi başkalarını çok rahatsız edebilir ama Türk ve Sovyet halklarının bu iyi komşuluktan çok büyük bir rahatlık duyacakları kesindir." (Mil 1.8)

Bogazlar -Halefoglu, Montreux üzerine (50. yıl) açıklaması da: Bogazların güvenliğini sağlayan sözleşme ile getirilen rejimin geçerliliğini koruduğunu söyledi. Tr nin "... uluslararası anlaşmaların tek taraflı karar ve tutumlarla değil, fakat akit taraflar arasında müzakereler yolu ile varılacak anlaşmalarla değiştirilmesi gerektiğini etkili bir biçimde ortaya koyduğunu" kaydetti. (Hür 21.7)

Tr-Sov
nükleer

-M.A.Birand:SB' nin Tr deki Amerikan üsleri ile nükleer silah sistemlerine karşı duyarlılıkları ortada, dedikten sonra: "Nükleer yetenekli uçaklar dışında Sovyet şopraklarının derinliklerine kadar gidip zarar verdirebilecek herhangi bir sistem yok." Muş ve Batman için de NATO yükümlülüğü dışında kullanılmama maddesini koydurtan Tr nin duyarlılığını kanıtladığını belirttikten sonra : " Gorbacov yönetimi Tr den bu konuda daha fazla bir şey istememelidir...Trden olumlu bir yanıt almaları çok güç olacaktır. Zira Ankara nükleer silahlar konusunda yapabileceğinin en uç noktasına yaklaşmıştır." (Mil, 6.8)

nükleer
uçak

-Talat Halman: " Ülkemizde tesis edilecek 54 nükleer depo her yönden yanlış bir iştir. Bir kere bu depolar savunmamıza bir şey kazandırmayacaktır. Hiçbiri bizim tasarrufumuzda olmayacaktır. ABD'nin veya NATO'nun istegine göre kullanılacak olan bu nükleer silah ve araçlar, bize tehlikeden başka bir şey getirmez" (Mil 8.8)

anti-
nükleer

-TBMM ne verilmek üzere imzaya açılan "nükleer enerjiye ve silahlara hayır" kampanyasıyla ilgili dilekçede, " Nükleer silahlardan ve enerjiden arındırılmış bir Trde yaşamak istiyoruz" denildi. Dilekçeyi isteyenler Ankara'da Dost ve İmge kitabevlerinde imzalayabiliyorlar. Bir grup vatandaş hazırladı dilekçeyi.

- anti-ABD sendika -Temmuz başlarında Encirlik'te görevli Amerikalı askerlerine sarhoşken çevrede yaşayan yurttaşlara saldırmaları üzerine Türk Harp İş Genel Başkanı Kenan Durukan: "Bizi fazla rahatsız ederseniz gideriz diyen Amerikalıların cehenneme kadar yollar var.Kendilerini burada tutan mı var?Bizi kendi ülkemizde özgür yaşamaktan alıkoymak ~~ix~~ gafletine düşen bu kişilerden hesap soracağız" (Atılım,15 Temmuz)
- SİA -Öğrenim dönemi sona ererken,İstanbul'un çeşitli bölgelerinde ilerici gençler "SİA anlaşması feshedilmelidir" başlıklı bildiriler dağıttılar. (Atılım 1.8)
- Konya üssü -Konya Karapınar köylülerinin NATO üssü için topraklarının ellerinden alınmasına gösterdikleri tepkilerin TKP'nin Sesi radyosunda yayınlanmasından sonra kahvelerde insanlara bu üs Yunan savaşı için gerekli olduğu yalanı yayılmaya başlandı. (Atılım,1.8)
- barış spor -3 ay önce başlatılan 1986 barış yılı futbol turnuvası,temmuz başında sona erdi.22 takımdan 500 genç katıldı.Çağlayan sahasında yapıldı.Turnuvada Haluk Gerger'in hazırladığı ~~ix~~ "Barış Seçkisi " adlı kitap ile "Niçin bitişsiz spor değil" adlı kitaplar başarılı takımlara kazandıkları kupalarla birlikte verildi.Turnuva sonunda davullu,zurnalı,balaylı maçlar yapıldı,turnuva flamasını barış güvercinleri süslüyordu, (Atılım ,15.8)
- sınır ötesi operasyon -SHP Genel Başkan yardımcısı Tevfik Çavdar: kuzey Irak daki Kürt yerleşim bölgelerinin bombalanmasına karşı çıktı: "Samdiriyile açılan kapının Tr yi ~~maximal~~ maceraya götürebileceğine" işaret etti. "Son kararname ile bize İsrailvari ilginç bir yolun açılmakta olduğunu gösteriyor." (Atılım,1.8)
- TBMM "Milli savunma komisyonu" toplantısında SHP ve DYP'li üyelerin muhalefetine karşın, sınırötesi operasyonlarda "zaruret halinde komşularla mutabakat aranması" yasa tasarısı hazırlandı.Anap'lıların oylarıyla komisyondan geçti,ancak ertesi günü "mutabakat aranmayacağı" çıkartılarak mecliste yine ANAPlıların oylarıyla kümet ve genel kurmaya parlamentoya danışmadan sınır ötesi operasyon kararı veren yasa kesinleşti. (Atılım,15.9)
- Rogers nükleer silah kaydırma -NATO Başkomutanının Stern dergisine yaptığı açıklamada Batı Avrupa'daki nükleer başlıkların bir bölümünün güney kaydırılmasında kararlı olduklarını belirttiler.
- SHP-İnönü: SSCB ile ABD'nin biraraya gelecek nükleer silahları indirim yapmalarından yana oldukları nükleer silahların ~~azaltılması~~ başkalarına masasına karşı olduklarını belirtti.
- Ecevit NATO başkomutanının kendi başına silah yığmak istediğini,bu duruma öncelikli sendikaların karşı çıkması gerektiğini,işçilerin dış politikaya generellardan daha fazla olduğu belirtti.
- Haluk Tümen: "ABD ve General Rogers Tryi kuşku ve tehlikeli varsayımlarının denenip sanıyorlar?" (Ütilim,15.9)
- SDI -İnönü'nün 3.9. Cumhuriyet'te yayınlanan ~~ix~~ SDI olmaksızın, yeni bir yaklaşım gerekli, dedi.
- DYP-nükleer -Melih Tümenbel,kısa menzilli sistemin geçiştirilmesine gerek yok dedi.Tr ye Pershing ve Cruise konması DYP karşı (Mil 12.10)

Kerkük:

-Çağlayangil:"Tr,istilacı değildir.Kendi emniyetini hayati tehlike içinde görmedikçe,böyle bir şey yapmaz."
-Demirel:" TC devlettir.Düşüne düşün hareket eder."
-H.E.Işık:"Bu Amerika'nın tuzağıdır.Batı İran'ı durdurmak ve cezalandırmak istiyor.Bunun için hesapları Tryi kullanmal istiyor... Güncel fırsatların cazibesine kapılmak bizi sonu belirsiz maceralara sürükleyebilir." (Mil 16.10)
-Dilipak:"Bizim halimiz tam bir ateş dansını andırıyor.NATO çevreleri ise yangın kulesi dikiyorum diye ateş paratoner leri kuruyor ülkemize ve her yere barut depoluyorlar... Musul'da Kerkük'de boru hattı idi,terördü,sınır çatışması id diye dört bir yana savaş kıvılcımları sıçratıyorlar".
MG 21.10

Reykjavik

-Eraþp(dışişleri sözcüsü): Tr nin doğu-batı arasında yumuşan yı desteklediğini,kalıcı silahsızlanma çabalarına olumlu baktığını belirtiyor : " Son defa izlanda da yapılan zirvede beklenen sonucun alınmamış olmasından üzüntü duyduk,ancak za ve sonrası ve sırasında yapılan açıklamalar, tarafların önem birçok noktada yakınlaşma sağlayabildiklerini göstermiştir. Bu olumlu gelişme,özellikle orta menzilli füzelerin sınırlar dırılmasında ortaya çıkmıştır.Temennimiz,Reykjavik'de sağla nan ilerlemenin korunması ve kısa vadede doğu ile batı arasında kalıcı barış ortamı yerleştirecek girişimlerin sürdürülmesidir." (Köln Radyosu, 14.10)
-Evren ve Özal'ın İstanbul'da Kasım başlarında yapılan NATO assemblesine mesaj ve konuşmalarında Reykjavik desteklendi.(Radyo bültenleri ...)

SHP -
silah-
sızlanma

-İnönü: Sosyalist Enternasyonal'in Bonn toplantısındaki konuşmasında nükleer ve konvansiyonel silahsızlanmanın zamanın en önemli sorunu olduğunu belirtti ve silahlanmaya harcanan kaynakların gelişmekte olan ülkelerin kalkınmasına desteğe kullanılmasını istedi. (Köln Radyosu 17.10)

anti-
nükleer

-Antalya'lı yurttaşlar 6. filoya bağlı nükleer donanımlı gemilerin tedirgin olduklarını açıkladılar.En son USS Shark adlı nükleer denizaltı yakıt ikmali için dimana demirledi (Mil 24.10)

füzeler

-NATO toplantısına katılan bir hükümet yetkilisi: "Önemli olan Tr nin elindeki konvansiyonel silahları yenilemesi ve güçlendirmesidir.Trnin politikasında bir değişiklik yoktur.NATO'nun nükleer ve konvansiyonel politikasını desteklemekte ,fakat kendi öncelik ve seçimleri konusunda da gözönünde bulundurmaktadır.Bunlar coğrafi konum,ekonomik gerçekler,konvansiyonel silahların yenilenmesi,SB ile ilişkiler olarak sıralanabilir." (Hür 23.10)
-H.E.Işık:" Tr,kalıcı barışa silahla dehşet saçarak değil, ancak devletler arasında güvene dayalı işbirliği sağlanarak erişebileceğine inanmaktadır." UBA ajansına (MG 23.10)

Konya-
NATO üssü

-SHP,DYP,RP,DSP il başkanları Konya NATO üssüne karşı çıktılar Anap savundu. (Mil 27.10)

SHP-SİA

-İnönü: TBMM grubunda : " Gücümüz ölçüsünde anlaşmaya gideriz herkes bunu böylelikle bilmelidir,şeklinde kesin tavır almak bundan sonraki görüşmelerde ulusal çıkarlarımızı daha iyi koruyacaktır." Terc 13.11

SHP-SB :-Büyükelçi Lavrov ile 1,5 saatlik görüşmeden sonra İnönü, Tr ile S⁸ arasındaki ilişkilerin geliştirilmesinin SHP'nin ilkelerinden birisi olduğunu söyledi. (Hür 21.11)

DYP-

Kerkük: -Cindoruk: TBMM grubunda: "Tr nin Kerkük 'de toprak arayışı içinde olmadığı açıklanmalıdır."..Tr Misak ı Milli sınırlarını aşan hiçbir toprak isteğini taşımıyor...Açıkça hükümet Tr nin Kerkük te bir toprak arayışlığı içinde olmadığını içte ve dışta belirgin bir biçimde taahhüt altına almalıdır." (Ter 20.11)

DYP-

NATO

-Cindoruk: TBMM grup toplantısında : " NATO'nun en büyük eksikliği devletler ve hükümetlerin birliği olma vasfını sürdürmesidir.Henüz NATO parlamentolar ve milletler düzeyine inmemiştir.Parlamentoların ve üye ülkelerin insanlarının NATO'da ağırlık kazanacağına inanıyorum.Dilerdik ki,NATO'nun şartı olan özgürlükçü ve demokratik hayat üye ülkeleri arasında ortak bir rejimin oluşturulmasında gerçekleşsin,NATO'nun bu şartının ihmal edildiğini görmek,üye ülke vatandaşları için üzücü olmaktadır."(Ter 20.11)

DYP-SİA

-Erkmen: mektup yeterli değil. "Tr eğer yardım edilmesi gerek bir ülkeyse,borç yükünden kurtarılmalıdır.Eğer yardıma muhtaç olmayan bir ülkeyse,o zaman borcunu ödemelidir.Tr ye nasıl baktığına ABD karar vermelidir."(Mil 20.11)

SHP

SİA

-İnönü: " Basına yansıdığı kadarıyla,anlaşma Tr nin başlangıçta sezdirdiği beklentilerinin çok gerisindedir. Ulusal çıkarları za uygun bir anlaşma yapılmasını bekliyor ,ne gibi yükümlülükler altına girdiğimizin açıkça anlatılmasını istiyorus" Mil 21)

SİA

-H.E.Işık: "Bir yanda devlet taahhütü,öte yanda hükümet taahhüt söz konusu.Bu,iki bağımsız devlet arasında hiç de gelenek olmayan bir anlaşma türüdür.Bu tür anlaşmalar,biri bağımsız öteki bağımlı devletler arasında imzalanır.Türk hükümeti önce eşitliği sağlamalıdır." Mil 20.11

Konya

Üssü

-13 Aralık ta SHP miting düzenliyor.İl başkanıRecai Ersoy: NATO huzursuzluk yaratıyor. (Mil 3.12)

-Birand: " n "Konya üssü bu koşullarda NATO'ya verilemez" yazısı (Mil 6.12)

-12 Kasım Milliyet'e göre,Konya üssünün Aralık ayında NATO Savunma Planlama Komitesi toplantısında ele alınacağını, üssün politik rizki bulunmadığını,yararı olduğunu söyleyen Yavuztürk ,söz konusu toplantıda kısıtlama isteklerinde bulundu (Mil 7.12)

füzeler

-Yavuztürk Savunma Planlama Komitesi toplantısında Tr nin daha fazla kısıtlanmazlı füzeler barındırmasının söz konusu olmadığını tekrarladı.(Hür 6.12)

Kerkük:

-Halefoğlu : " İçinde bulunduğu hassas bölgede barış ve istikrarın korunmasına büyük önem atfeden Trnin kimsenin toprağında gözü olmaması gibi kimseye verilecek bir karış toprağı da yoktur.Kerkük le ilgili spekülasyonlar ve varsayımlar bizim istek ve irademiz dışında oluşan yanlış değerlendirmelerden kaynaklanmaktadır.Kerkük-Yumurtalık petrol boru hattının bizim açımızdan taşıdığı önemi İranlı muhataplarımıza duyurduk ve her iki ülkenin de yararına olan bu durumun değişmeyeceğini temenni ettiğimizi bildirdik." (Hür 5.12)

- hükleer** -Anap Tan Ogal Soysal: nükleer füzelerin Trye yerleştirilmesi kesinlikle karşı olduklarını söyledi.
2RP Tekdal: Tr nin nükleer bir çöplük haline getirilmesine kesinlikle karşı olduklarını söyledi.
-SHP İbrahim Önen : Tr nin ileri karakol olarak gören ABD'nin Tr ye vereceği füzelerin pratikte Tr nin savunmasına hiçbir faydası olacağına inanmadığını söyledi.
-DYP: Mehmet Gölhan: Nükleer füzelerin Tr ye yerleştirilmesi nin tabii ki Tr ye beraberinde bir vebal getireceğini, bu şekilde Sovyet füzelerinin hedefi haline gelineceğini söyledi.
(MG 6.12)
- SİA-SHP** -Teoman Erel aktarıyor : İnönü bütçe konuşmasında : " Bu durumda bizim önerimiz yeni bir anlaşma imzalamak için acele etmemek, görüşmelere devam etmek ve AB Konfresi ile birlikte TBMM'nin müzakerelerde belirleyici etkenler olarak kabul ettirmektir (Mil 11.12)
- Tr-ABD NATO** -Çağlayangil: 12 Eylül'ü değerlendirirken, "bizi CIA düşürdü.
- Demirel: "Bu işler Brüksel NATO dairesinde planlanır. İşadamları ile Ankara ya taşınır. Biz Angola daki ihtilali biliriz Ankara'da ne olup bittiğini bilmeyiz." (Mil 12.12)
- Konya üssü** -Maddi avantajın düşük olması nedeniyle Tr projeyi askıya aldı. Yılda 100 mio dolar umuyordu, 27- 30 mio dolar veriyor. (Hür 12.12)
- Tr-Yun** -Zülfü Livaneli ile birlikte yaptığı "Güneş Topla benim için" uzunçaları altın plak ödülünü almak üzere İstanbul'a gelen Teodorakis: uluslarımızın dostluğuna adanmış çabamı, dedi (Atılım 15.10)
- anti-nükleer** -1 Kasım Atılım "Nükleer silahsız Tr ": tepkiler toplanıyor
- Kerkük-Libya Suriye** -Hiçbir çıkar savaşla-ışgalle korunamaz" :Tepkiler toplanıyor 1 Kasım, Atılım
- Tr-Yun** -Teodorakis'in bir grup Yunanlı ve Türk barışsever aydını ile birlikte "Türk-Yunan Dostluk Birliği"ni kurması üzerine Kutlu yoldaşın Rizospastis'e girişimi destekleyen demeci 1 Aralık Atılım.
- Konya üssü** -SHP konya il başkanlığı NATO üssüne karşı bir imza kampanyası başlattı. Toplanacak imzalar, meclis başkanlığına, başbakanlığa, genel kurmay başkanlığına iletilecek. (Atılım, 15.12)
- SHP-SİA** -Oışışleri bütçesi görüşmelerinde Erol Ağaçil: "Fesih maddesi çalıştırılıp müzakereleri ü çer aylık süre ile sınırlandırılacak idik, Washington kendini bu kadar sorumsuz ve rahat hissetmezdi SHP, meclisten geçirilmezse anlaşmayı tanımayacağını belirtti. Milliyet 24.12
- SİA** -Birand: "Bu anlaşmayı imzalamakta acele etmedik mi?" Mil 27.
-Teoman Erel : Türk tarafına ciddi güvence vermeyen anlaşmaya kim evet dedi? Bu hususta rivayet çeşitlenmeye başladı. Başbakanın yakın dostu olan bir başyazar dün diyordu ki ' Askeri yardım ve askeri malzemeyi biz siviller mi kullanıyoruz sanki? Silahlı kuvvetler SEİA'nın öngördüğü çerçeveyi yeterli bulmuyor ki, hükümet de imzasını atmıştır." ..Ancak hükümetin, SK4'in yeterli gördüğü için anlaşmaya imza attığı tezi, Milliyet'in enformasyonu ile çelişiyor. (Ne demişler: Kabahat samur kürk olsa kimse giymek istemez/ Ne var ki bu anlaşmayı sadece imzalayanlar değil, milletimiz giyiniyor/ Meclise yetkiyi savunuyor sonra. (Mil 19.12)

SIA

-Talat Halman: "Dost kazığı" başlıklı yazısında: "Yeni anlaşma i ABD için 'kelepir', bizim için 'yüzkarası"dır.Perle Ankara'da su sözleri boyuna söylemedi:'Bu Tr için müstasna denecek kadar kötü bir yıl oldu.Ema gelecek yıllar müstesna denecek kadar iyi olabili". Mil 19.12)

-Bülent Ecevit: Milliyet'e değerlendirme:...Ayrıntıları kamuoyunda bilinmeden ve tartışılmadan yürürlüğe konmuş olacak.Kaldı ki, yürürlüğe konduktan sonra bile ne kadarının açıklanacağı belli değil.Oysa ulusumuz ve ilkemiz izin yaşamsal önem taşıyan böyle konuları tüm toplum kesimlerinin ve elbette TBMM nin etkin katılımıyla, enine boyuna tartışmaya, bu gibi konulardaki ulusal politikalarımızı kamuoyu katkısıyla oluşturmaya kendimizi alıştırmalıyız.Yalnız kendimizi değil, Tr de gerçek bir demokrasiyi görmek istediklerini söyleyen mütefiklerimizimizi de alıştırmalıyız...Atatürk Kurtuluş Savaşı sırasında savaşa ilgili en küçük ayrıntının bile serbestçe tartışıldığı BMMeclisinin ~~ulusal çıkarıya göre~~ ~~değerlendirilerek~~ ~~kendini~~ ~~yükümlülüklerini~~ ~~gerçekleştiği~~ ~~kazandı~~ dayandırarak, ondan güç alarak ,dünyada ulusumuzun ağırlığını, etkisini artırdığı unutulmamalıdır..Üs yok tesis vardır görüşünü savunuyor..İnönü mecliste üsler sözünü kullandı diye kızıyor.. Kendi hükümeti dönemini övüyor. Mil 17.12

SDI

- ... Kasım 'da Milliyet'de Tolga Yarman'ın dizisi

barış

- Kasım'da Hürriyet'te Zülfü Livaneli'nin Işık-kul toplantılarını, Gorbaçov ile görüşmeyi konu alan yazı dizisi