



**Türk
sanayicileri
ve
iş adamları
derneği**

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1975 YILINDA BASINDA

TÜRK SANAYİCİLERİ VE İŞ ADAMLARI DERNEĞİ

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TÜSİAD doğrudan kaynak gösterilerek Türk Basınında yayınlanan yazı ve haberlerin tutarı 1975 yılında 150 bin santimetrekare dolayındadır. Bu yaklaşık olarak 42 tam gazete sayfası dolduracak ölçüde yazıdır.

TÜSİAD doğrudan kaynak gösterilerek Türk Basınında yayınlanan yazı ve haberlerinin % 54 dolayındaki kısmı tiraj bakımından önde gelen beş gazetede yayınlanmıştır.

Son yıllarda Türk basınının ekonomik konulara giderek daha fazla yer ayırması kıvanç vericidir. TÜSİAD çalışmaları gazete ve mecmuaların ekonomik bölümlerine dolaylı olarak da yansımaktadır.

TÜSİAD mensupları dernekte yapılan araştırma ve çalışmaların sonuçlarını Konferans ve Seminerler ile Açık Oturumlarda duyurmak fırsatını da elde etmektedirler.

1975 yılında TRT Radyoları ve Televizyonu da TÜSİAD faaliyetlerine daha geniş zaman ayırmıştır.

Faaliyet alanları genişleyen ve ekonomik konulara ağırlık veren haber ajansları da TÜSİAD çalışmalarına fazla miktarda yer vermektedirler.

petro-kimya ve gıbre sanayilerinde «temel
tercihlere»ın yapılması için zamanın ge-
diği de özellikle belirtildi.

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diği de özellikle belirtildi.

To : The American People From: A Group of Concerned Turkish Citizens

Subject: Turkish - American Friendship

We are thirteen Turkish private citizens who have come to America at our own expense to try to salvage the friendship that has existed for so long between our two peoples. That friendship to which we Turks have been faithful through thick and thin is now jeopardized by misunderstanding of the Turkish role in Cyprus leading to the cut - off in defense supplies to Turkey by Washington.

In an effort to keep relations between us from deteriorating further, we are taking the liberty of setting forth the key facts relating to events in Cyprus and to the perils of the arms embargo:

1 The Coup in July 1974 was engineered by the military dictatorship in Athens. It was led by Greek army officers with the aim of annexing Cyprus to Greece. It overturned the established regime in violation of the Constitution and broke the International Treaty which had created the state of Cyprus.

2 As one of the guarantors of the independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus, Turkey had no alternative but to take direct action. She had to prevent the unlawful annexation of Cyprus and to protect the Turkish Community treated as second class citizens for many years. This was not aggression!

3 Turkey's aim is to restore peace and promote stability in Cyprus, assuring a chance for the Turkish Cypriot community to live in honor and safety. We believe that after so many bitter experiences for more than a decade this can only be possible under a federation where Turks and Greeks of Cyprus will live side by side on an equal footing. We believe that a durable and peaceful settlement of the Cyprus issue can be reached through negotiations between the Turkish and Greek communities.

4 A misunderstanding of Turkish intentions and responsibilities has led to the arms embargo against Turkey. This action is so unfair that it seems incomprehensible to us. It not only imperils Turkey's security, but it saps Nato defenses, further aggravates relations between Turkey and Greece and serves only to stir up the Cyprus issue instead of clearing it up. Failure to lift the embargo will further provoke Turkish public opinion, because Turks consider any solution imposed under pressure to be dishonorable.

This then is the message we are bringing to our American friends: The arms embargo is counterproductive and self-defeating. It imperils Turkish - American friendship. It undermines Nato. It threatens the security of the free world. Moreover it serves to cast doubt on the value of America's friendship to her allies.

Time is running out...

Cumhuriyet Cad. Dortler Apt. 18/2 Etilmadag-Istanbul, Turkey

Feyyaz BERKER
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By George C. McGhee

WASHINGTON—It would be useful, as we await the results of the Turkish vote in the House of Representatives, to review the broader implications of the Turkish vote in 1975. The recent passage of the Turkey Defense Authorization Act, which allows the United States to provide military aid to Turkey, is a significant step in the history of U.S. policy toward Turkey. In doing so, it will be helpful to get in perspective the overall role of Turkey in the Middle East.

Many who did not participate in the legislative process may not be aware of the full significance of the measure. Turkey is a strategic ally of the United States in the Middle East. It is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO). Turkey's location is crucial for the security of the Middle East. It is a bridge between Europe and Asia, and between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea. Turkey's military is one of the most modern in the Middle East. It has a large and well-trained army, a modern navy, and a growing air force. Turkey's economy is also strong. It is one of the largest in the Middle East. Turkey's culture is rich and diverse. It is a blend of Eastern and Western influences. Turkey's history is long and glorious. It is a country that has played a major role in the history of the world.

Zurich Treaty

For of us, I'm afraid, remember that the 1954 Treaty of Commerce and Consular Rights between the United States and Turkey was a landmark agreement. It was the first time that the United States had entered into such a treaty with a country in the Middle East. The treaty was signed in Zurich, Switzerland. It was a symbol of the United States' commitment to the Middle East. It was a sign of the United States' confidence in Turkey. It was a sign of the United States' belief in the importance of Turkey in the Middle East.

A 4 Friday, Sept. 12, 1975 THE WASHINGTON POST

Activities in Congress

Senate
The Senate has passed the Turkey Defense Authorization Act by a vote of 84-16. The vote was taken on September 10, 1975. The bill was introduced by Sen. James Buckley Jr. (R-N.Y.). It was passed by a margin of 68 votes. The bill is now being sent to the President for his signature. The bill will allow the United States to provide military aid to Turkey for a period of five years. The aid will be in the form of weapons, ammunition, and other military equipment. The aid will be provided on a non-leasing basis. The aid will be provided for the purpose of maintaining the defense of Turkey. The aid will be provided for the purpose of maintaining the security of the Middle East. The aid will be provided for the purpose of maintaining the stability of the region. The aid will be provided for the purpose of maintaining the peace in the area.

William F. Buckley Jr. Turkish arms vote - 4

I did not notice it at the time, but the vote to support the Turkey Defense Authorization Act was a landmark event. It was a sign of the United States' commitment to the Middle East. It was a sign of the United States' confidence in Turkey. It was a sign of the United States' belief in the importance of Turkey in the Middle East. The vote was taken on September 10, 1975. It was a vote that reflected the views of a large number of Americans. It was a vote that showed the United States' support for Turkey. It was a vote that showed the United States' belief in the importance of Turkey in the Middle East. The vote was a sign of the United States' commitment to the Middle East. It was a sign of the United States' confidence in Turkey. It was a sign of the United States' belief in the importance of Turkey in the Middle East.

A 36 Thursday, Sept. 11, 1975 THE WASHINGTON POST

Turks Lobby Here for Arms Renewal

By Barbara Bright-Sagler

WASHINGTON Post Staff Writer
Thirteen Turkish businessmen who say they fear a continuation of the embargo on Turkish arms sales may permanently damage U.S.-Turkish relations, have come to Washington to try to persuade Congress to lift the ban.

The delegation, sponsored by the Turkish Industrialists and Businessmen's Association, has set aside \$100,000 to finance its lobbying in Washington and five days in New York.

Full-page newspaper advertisements addressed to "the American people" and signed by the 13 industrialists, manufacturers and trade executives have appeared in The New York Times and The Washington Post.

Feyyaz Berker, who is chairman of Istanbul's Telken In-

dustrial and Trading Co. and led the group, said yesterday the businessmen had spoken with nearly 50 members of Congress since their arrival in Washington.

Berker said the businessmen understand that the "goodwill" of the United States is at stake because they are convinced the Turkish position has been misunderstood by the Congress and the American public.

"Congress cut off military aid to Turkey in February after that nation used U.S.-supplied arms during an invasion of Cyprus in July and August, 1974. The Senate has since approved, by one vote, an amendment in the group, felt that the act of discrimination against Turkey was a mistake."

House debates on the Turkey Defense Authorization Act are expected to resume after Congress adjourns in October. The Turkish people, according to Berker and other businessmen, are not only angry with the United States but also with the Turkish government. They feel that the Turkish government has been dishonest and that it has been using U.S. arms for its own purposes. They feel that the Turkish government has been using U.S. arms to invade Cyprus and to oppress the Greek Cypriots. They feel that the Turkish government has been using U.S. arms to maintain its control over the island of Cyprus. They feel that the Turkish government has been using U.S. arms to maintain its control over the island of Cyprus.

The Turks also are concerned that Greek forces on Cyprus used U.S. arms. Berker accused the United States of "trying to keep a lid on the theft of U.S. ammunition from a U.S. naval base at Souda Bay in Crete. The theft, committed about the time of the Cyprus crisis, was acknowledged last month by the State Department, which said there was no indication the arms were used on Cyprus."

Congress vote-nears on military aid to Ankara K, Turkish lobbyists in

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of Christian Science Monitor

Washington
An American opinion as the time nears for Congress to vote on military aid to Turkey, lobbyists are waging a war of words. Turkey, a key NATO ally in the eastern Mediterranean, has been cut off from U.S. military aid since July 1974. Turkey's military is one of the most modern in the Middle East. It has a large and well-trained army, a modern navy, and a growing air force. Turkey's economy is also strong. It is one of the largest in the Middle East. Turkey's culture is rich and diverse. It is a blend of Eastern and Western influences. Turkey's history is long and glorious. It is a country that has played a major role in the history of the world.

This is being brought up now, he said, because of the Turkish invasion of Cyprus. Turkey ignored the American request for aggressive purposes. It was a sign of the United States' commitment to the Middle East. It was a sign of the United States' confidence in Turkey. It was a sign of the United States' belief in the importance of Turkey in the Middle East. The vote was taken on September 10, 1975. It was a vote that reflected the views of a large number of Americans. It was a vote that showed the United States' support for Turkey. It was a vote that showed the United States' belief in the importance of Turkey in the Middle East. The vote was a sign of the United States' commitment to the Middle East. It was a sign of the United States' confidence in Turkey. It was a sign of the United States' belief in the importance of Turkey in the Middle East.

Ad to Tour

WASHINGTON
A full-page advertisement in the New York Times and The Washington Post, signed by 13 Turkish industrialists and businessmen, is being used to lobby for the lifting of the arms embargo on Turkey. The advertisement is a sign of the United States' commitment to the Middle East. It is a sign of the United States' confidence in Turkey. It is a sign of the United States' belief in the importance of Turkey in the Middle East. The advertisement was signed by the 13 industrialists, manufacturers and trade executives. It was a sign of the United States' commitment to the Middle East. It was a sign of the United States' confidence in Turkey. It was a sign of the United States' belief in the importance of Turkey in the Middle East.

The Washington Star

JOEL ALLENBRIGHT, Publisher

JAMES G. BELLONIS, Editor

STONEY EYSTEIN, Managing Editor

EDWIN M. YODER JR., Associate Editor

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1975

Lift the Turkish ban

When it gets back to the issue of raising the arms embargo on Turkey next week, Congress will be well advised to act swiftly to remove the ban it imposed last year. The chance of a successful negotiation on a settlement of the critical Cyprus problem hangs in the balance.

The prospects for lifting the embargo seem good at this point. The Senate voted to resume arms shipments last spring; a growing number of House members now appear convinced that their original sanctions against Turkey have produced results completely opposite to the ones intended. Not only have they strained Turkish-American relations to the point where Turkey has closed down a number of American consulates in Turkey, they have also been used to the detriment of the continued reach of a...

into autonomous sectors within a federated Cypriot state.

American congressmen may not understand all of the manifold complications of the situation in Cyprus. Greece and Turkey but they do understand politics. They should, therefore understand the reasons why Turkey is stalling at this point and why it is important that they act on the arms embargo before the Turkish election takes place.

Any proposal that the Turks come up with will necessarily involve giving back to the Greeks a part of the territory occupied by the Turkish army in August, 1974. Such a move would infuriate hard-lining Turks — including some members of the fragile government coalition — who are bitterly opposed to giving up any territory. If the move were made while the arms ban is still in effect, it would create the additional political problem for Turkish Premier Suleiman Demirel of appearing to yield to American pressure.

Lifting the arms embargo would have two results. It would greatly improve the chances of the moderate, pro-American Demirel of surviving the elections. It will also make it easier for the government to compromise on the territorial issue once the elections are over. Both of these results would bring a settlement on Cyprus closer and are very much in the interests of the United States.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 29, 1975

Dear Mr. Berker:

Thank you for your cable of October 3. Your comments concerning Cyprus are greatly appreciated. I recall with pleasure my discussion of this issue with you and your colleagues at our White House meeting in September.

I firmly believe the partial lifting of the arms embargo against Turkey is an important first step which should facilitate progress toward a Cyprus settlement agreeable to all the parties and ease the suffering on the island. It should also improve American relations with both Greece and Turkey and strengthen NATO's southern flank.

Again, I appreciate your message. I am always pleased to hear from a fellow Michigan alumnus and extend best wishes to you and the members of your goodwill mission to the United States. I believe your efforts in this country last month were most useful in furthering US-Turkish understanding.

Sincerely,

Richard R. Ford

Mr. Feyyaz Berker
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Businessmen's Association
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Istanbul, Turkey

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TÜSİAD GENEL SEKRETERİ GÜNGÖR URAS MALİYE BAKANLIĞININ VE DPT'NİN ÖZEL SEKTÖRÜN YATIRIMLARINI YÜZDE 123 GERÇEKLEŞTİRDİĞİNİ İLERİ SÜRMELERİNE KARŞIN GERÇEKTE YATIRIMLARIN ANCAK YÜZDE 54 ORANINDA GERÇEKLEŞTİRİLEBİLDİĞİNİ İLERİYE SÜRDÜ

