

THE 21ST CENTURY BELONGS TO TURKEY, RUSSIA, IRAN, INDIA AND CHINA

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POSITION



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It is my opinion that both Turkey and Russia are Eurasian countries. They have achieved dynamics that have surpassed those demonstrated in terms of the development of capitalist countries. Our countries are very similar in their social and cultural heritage, as well as in their Asian heritage and traditions. On account of these peculiarities, Russia and Turkey will play leading roles in the liberation of humanity from the hegemony of the West and the emergence of a new civilisation

in Asia. The Eurasian civilisation of the 21st century will be populist, socially-oriented and enlightening in its nature. **The 21st century will be the century of Turkey, Russia, Iran, India and China. Of course, such Latin-American countries as Brazil and Venezuela, as well as the African states will also become part of this humanistic civilisation.**

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Some of the rulers of Turkey and Russia have previously tried to transform our countries into liberal European states and they are again trying to do so now. But their efforts are in vain. This is because it is very difficult to change the culture of nations that have profound traditions in terms of statehood. While this culture cannot be changed, it can be crippled. From my point of view, in the course of the last twenty years, our countries have been going through a process that is ultimately corrupting the fabric of society. Naturally, this process has given rise to the problem that we have today of a 'double identity'.

There are other socio-political implications to this of geopolitical significance. The process of Turkey's integration into the EU is, in fact, part of the United States' agenda. Washington is pursuing two aims in regards to this issue. First, it wants to prevent the union between Germany and France from strengthening so that it presents less opposition to the USA. Given this situation, it is in the interests of the White House to ensure that there is an unstable political structure in Europe, which would eliminate the possibility of a pan-European alliance from competing with North America. According to this agenda, the USA is seeking to prevent the formation of a serious structure in Europe by attempting to have such countries as Turkey incorporated within in.

Second, the United States has the opportunity to control Turkey as long as it keeps knocking on the door of the EU, thereby preventing Turkey from seeking deeper cooperation with other Eastern and Eurasian countries. **Figuratively speaking, Turkey is torn apart in the waiting room of the EU: every day new requirements are being put forth, which are ultimately in contradiction with the national interests of the state.**

Turkey should necessarily abandon its attempts to enter the European Union. Foremost leaders of European states, such as Angela Merkel and Nicolas Sarkozy, for example, have openly declared on numerous occasions that they are not willing to suffer by having Turkey within their ranks. I am certain that if Turkey ceases to be a candidate for accession into the EU, its relations with Europe will significantly improve and will then be based on the principles of mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity. I argue against the integration of Turkey into the EU, because it this would be in contradiction with the interests of Turkey itself. Apart from patriotism, there's also another scientific view about the problem, according to which it is possible to contend that this approach is not politically opportunistic but rather strategic in nature. **I envision that in the future of human civilisation, the centre will be located not in the West, where individualistic values prevail, but in the Eurasian space, with its populist foundations.**

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Russia needs Turkey just like Turkey needs Russia. Russia is a key country with regard to Eurasian integration and the resolution of conflicts in the Eurasian region. From the standpoint of Eurasian politics, these countries are strategic allies. The threats directed at

both of these countries stem from the same source and both countries are also subjected to similar treatment.

Both Russia and Turkey have had to single-handedly face the activities of separatists, promoted by the United States. Russia and Turkey cannot dare avoid providing assistance to one another in the struggle against terrorism, separatism, aggressive nationalism and religious fundamentalism in the Eurasian region.

American imperialism continues to carry on with its scheme of encirclement of both Russia and Turkey. Russia is encircled along the Caucasus, Ukraine and Kyrgyzstan, as well as in relation to the fact that NATO has firmly settled in the Baltic countries. Turkey is encircled in terms of southern Cyprus, Crete, Bulgaria, Romania, as well as the military detachments that are stationed in Georgia and the occupational forces in Iraq. The United States is trying to build a wall between Russia and Turkey just like England tried to do in the times of the Liberation war (1919-1923). **In order to bring down this wall, it is necessary to create a new union between Russia, Turkey and Iran.**

However, in the course of pursuing its policy of encirclement, the US itself has appeared to come under the threat of being encircled. **The wall in the Caucasus is now practically encircled by Russia, Azerbaijan and Turkey. A military and technological union between these countries will become the actual embodiment of this process.**

The US anchor point in

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Northern Iraq is also encircled by Turkey, Iran, Syria and the resistance forces within Iraq itself. If we also take into account Russia and China in the rear, it will also become possible to say that the USA's prospects, as Washington itself has admitted, are far from optimistic.

Among the threats that are faced by both Russia and Turkey, special attention should be given to the deep penetration of the mafia in the structure of the overall economy. In Russia, as well as in Turkey, major natural resources and strategic facilities have fallen into the hands of foreign monopolies, the compradors in particular. This fact should encourage both countries to take similar coordinated measures in terms of their economic policies. The two countries have the opportunity to become major trade partners, and already today, we can see that the steps being taken in this direction are bringing positive results.

Iran should become one of Turkey's major partners both on the basis of the longstanding good neighbourly relations between the two countries, as well as due to the fact that it is one of the Eurasian centres of resistance to the United States. **The puppet state that has been established by the United States in Northern Iraq compels Turkey, Iran, Syria, Iraq and Azerbaijan to further develop their cooperation in all areas and to form a Western Asian Union.**

In order to provide for its security and protect its sovereignty, Turkey should maintain friendly relations with Iran, regardless of who is running this country and the nature of the existing regime in this state. Turkey should develop cooperative relations with regional states in order to counterbalance threats on the part of the USA. The stronger that Iran is, the stronger Turkey will also be and vice-versa. The security level of each of these

countries is directly correlated with one another.

There are great opportunities for economic cooperation between Turkey and Iran. Our Eastern neighbour is a reliable supplier of energy resources, which Turkey needs so much. As for its industry and agriculture, Iran represents a

huge and prosperous market with its population of 70 million having significant purchasing power. Turkey's huge potential in terms of human resources is also capable of making an important contribution to the development of the Iranian economy. At the same time, Iran's leaders have emphatically stressed their readiness in terms of developing cooperative relations with Turkey on this basis.

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Throughout the course of history, the Western agenda with regard to our region has been based, first and foremost, on Russian-Turkish confrontation. The fact is that each time the two countries have fought against each other, the imperialist powers of the West would invariably emerge as the winners. On the other hand, in those periods when these countries have maintained good neighbourly and friendly relations, both of them have succeeded in realising their national aspirations.

The project 'Caucasus Stability and Cooperation Platform', proposed by Prime Minister Erdogan after the war in South Ossetia is nothing more than another impulse to incite a clash between Turkey and Russia. Tayyip Erdogan's initiative to establish the so-called Caucasian Union was also an attempt to promote this particular objective. In its role as a US representative in the Caucasus region, and under the guise of the Caucasian Union, Turkey could have played a role in terms of an element containing Russian influence.

Any kind of international structure in the Caucasus should be aimed at containing the USA's influence. The Caucasus should not come together against Russia, Turkey and Iran. The idea of its unification should be aimed at promoting cooperation between the aforementioned countries and also directed against any further influence in the region on the part of the United States. ■

Exclusively for Yaroslavl Forum