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#### TURKEY AGAIN UNDER THE REPRESSIVE RULE OF THE "NATIONALIST FRONT"

ANKARA (ITA) - "The violent activities and anarchic incidents in our country are backed by the fights to destroy democracy. Our state is face to face with the assaults of international communism from various directions. Internal security, law and order will be established."

This quotation is the key-point of the government programme of the new 3-party "Nationalist Front" Coalition in Turkey. Like many other fascist-oriented precedents, this government too started the second stage of the repressive "Nationalist Front" rule by declaring a total war against all forces of democracy, independence and socialism in Turkey.

After the failure of social-democrat Ecevit's Government, the new "Nationalist Front" Government of center-right Justice Party (AP), religious National Salvation Party (MSP) and neo-fascist Nationalist Action Party (MHP) under AP Chairman Süleyman Demirel achieved to receive the confidence of 229 out of 450 deputies in the National Assembly.

The coalition Demirel patched together is almost identical, except for the absence of a small fourth party, the rightist-kemalist Republican Reliance Party (CGP), with his previous government which ruled Turkey in a repressive manner for 26 months before the 5th June Elections.

The programme of the new government offers no radical changes from policies followed by the earlier coalition.

2-week intense bargaining over cabinet portfolios demonstrated that Demirel's major partner, religious MSP, did not mellow as a result of heavy losses at the polls which reduced its strength in the Assembly from 48 to 24 seats. Demirel was obliged to salvage his coalition by giving the Salvationists eight ministries as in the previous government.

The third partner, neo-fascist MHP received five cabinet posts in accordance with its significant gains at polls, going up to 16 seats from three.

Salvationist leader Necmeddin Erbakan and neo-fascist chief Ex-colonel Alparslan Türkeş each received deputy premierships.

AP took 16 portfolios while it holds 189 seats in the National Assembly. ./.

\*NATIONALIST FRONT\* MEANS AUGMENTATION OF VIOLENCE

Just after the formation of new "Nationalist Front" Government, violent acts have shown a significant augmentation all over Turkey. Attacks on home-coming buses, pulling passengers down and shooting them dead, raiding coffee-houses and opening fire on people are the highlights of the last two months.

Since the appearance of our latest bulletin, 55 more political assassinations were committed and the total number of murders since the formation of First "Nationalist Front" Government in May 1975 has reached 334. Even the Interior Minister of the "NF" Government, Korkut Özal, was obliged to admit that the total number of political assassinations within the "NF" period is 288.

According to the official statement of Özal, the total number of political clashes and assaults within the same period has reached 1552, explosions 700, attacks on political party centers 114 and wounded persons 4113.

As explained in detail in the previous bulletins, the big majority of the political assassinations are committed by the "Gray Wolves", a side-organization of the Nationalist Action Party (MHP), neo-fascist partner of the "NF" Government. In addition to that, the other partner of the "NF" Government, pro-Islamic National Salvation Party (MSP) has also initiated to form a proper para-military organisation under the name of "Warriors" and to train hundreds of young religious people in camps for armed struggle.

The augmentation of political assassinations committed by the neo-fascist and religious elements has provoked also retaliatory acts of ultra-leftist groups.

Interior Minister Özal who has also personal confidence of Mr Ecevit, leader of social-democrat opposition, said he had assumed the duty under difficult conditions as "anarchic incidents had reached great dimensions and showed a tendency of escalation", which aggravated his duties.

Özal listed also organizational precautions against "anarchy" as the disciplination of the security forces, formation of new specially trained "quick teams", modernisation of the Riots Police, developing new precinct and patrol systems in sensitive areas. He said 5000 new cadres were installed for the police to be followed by 5000 more; the police will be equipped with 400 new vehicles; two projects are in effect for the equipment of the police with modern arms; police dogs will be trained for extensive use.

These projects of Interior Ministry are very far from establishing life-security in Turkey, since the bloody incidents are committed or provoked by the para-military side-organizations of two government-partner parties. As long as these parties remain within the government and support the "Gray Wolves" and the "Warriors", it will be impossible to put an end to political assassinations.

POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS OF LAST TWO MONTHS

- July 1: Judge Recep Erdal Alemdaroglu, known as a progressive-minded person, is stabbed to death in the city prison of Adana.
- July 4: In Gaziantep, Worker Fevzi Türbeci and Hayri Taşdemir are shot dead. During a conflict between the supporters of AP and CHP, Vedat Memiş is shot dead.  
In Adıyaman, Mustafa Soylu, Chairman of a rightist association, is shot dead while travelling in a home-coming bus.
- July 6: 13-year old Nurettin Yazar is shot dead while he is painting the CHP slogans on the wall.
- July 7: A progressive teacher, Ali Alkan, is stoned to death by "Gray Wolves" in Gebze.
- July 10: During a raid on a coffee-house in Ankara, two radio-TV employees, Sıtkı Aydın and Mehmet Ali Gözleme are shot to death.
- July 11: Kadir Koreli and Sait Bayık are shot dead in Hilvan of Urfa province during an armed clash between AP and CHP supporters.
- July 14: It is announced that Yaman Egeli, member of Progressive Youth Association has disappeared since July 6.
- July 16: Abdullah Tekge who was wounded earlier during a political conflict dies in a Istanbul hospital.  
Student Bayram Sonoglu is stabbed dead in Havza of Samsun province.
- July 19: Progressive Hasan Aydın is volleyed to death by "Gray Wolves" in Ankara.

- July 24: Worker Erol Dogan, member of Progressive Rubber Workers Union, is shot to death by a "Gray Wolf" in Istanbul.
- July 25: Progressive student Cafer Avcı is shot dead by "Gray Wolves" in Sivaslı.
- July 27: Wireless technician Celal Ilgaz is shot dead during an armed clash between youths and policemen in Ankara.  
Coffee-house keeper İbrahim İflaz is shot dead by "Gray Wolves" in Iskenderun.
- July 29: Seyit Akçam, member of the Socialist Workers' Party of Turkey, is ambushed and shot dead by "Gray Wolves" in Turgutlu.
- July 30: Nazım Arpacı is volleyed to death in Istanbul.  
Worker Ömer Faruk Aktaş is shot dead in Istanbul.  
9-year old Mataridiya Anes, member of a Yugoslavian tourist group in Istanbul, is shot dead while "Gray Wolves" are volleying on all sides.
- July 31: Şerife Can, a 65-year old woman, is shot dead in Istanbul during a "Gray Wolves" raid.
- Aug. 2: Ekrem Yılmaz, member of Nationalist Action Party, and Ramazan Kurt, "Gray Wolf", are shot dead by an ultra-leftist group for taking revenge.  
Student Safa Hakverdi who was earlier wounded by "Gray Wolves" dies in an Ankara hospital.  
Policeman Fahri Cebeci is stabbed to death during a political conflict in Giresun.  
İsmail Harran is shot dead during a political conflict in Diyarbakır.
- Aug. 4: Radio-TV technician Hakkı Ataseven who was wounded on July 25 in Ankara during an armed clash, dies in hospital.  
Three members of Nationalist Action Party, Hasan Hüseyin Sanlı, Muhittin Canlıer and Ramazan Küçükçü, are shot dead for revenge at the Middle East Technical University in Ankara.  
Beyhan Özden and Naci Öktem are killed during another political incident in Ankara.
- Aug. 5: Abdürrahim Özçiçek, 19, is shot dead by "Gray Wolves" in Kırşehir.
- Aug. 9: Worker Hakkı Koçar is shot to death in Adana.
- Aug. 10: Municipality employee Hakkı Uzar, member of Republican People's Party, is fatally shot in Istanbul.
- Aug. 11: At Yumurtalık sea-coast, a group of "Gray Wolves" raid on a beach and shot teacher Martaza Timur dead.
- Aug. 13: Restaurant-keeper Ahmet Coşkun, who was wounded earlier by "Gray Wolves" on August 6 in Istanbul dies in hospital.  
Local representative of Nationalist Action Party Osman Öztaş is blown to death by a booby-trap set in his car in Turgutlu of Manisa province.
- Aug. 15: In Elazığ, 75-year old Bekir Arabacı committed suicide by burning himself with the purpose of protesting against political assassinations.
- Aug. 19: Worker Yakup Talayhan is shot dead by "Gray Wolves" raid on the Republican People's Party office in Turgutlu.
- Aug. 23: Student Osman Küçük is fatally shot by a "Gray Wolf" in Borçka.
- Aug. 25: Policeman Celalettin Pala is shot dead during a clash with a terrorist group in Istanbul.
- Aug. 27: During the man-hunting organized for taking revenge of their colleague, the police forces shot dead an unidentified person in Istanbul.
- Aug. 29: During a demonstration protesting against the government's inflationist policy, security forces shot dead Ramazan Daşak, 24, in Nusaybin.
- Sept. 2: It turned into an armed clash when municipality officers begin bringing down the slum houses in the suburban Ümraniye in Istanbul. Five residents, Hüseyin Çapanoğlu, Hüseyin Aslan, Cuma Gül, İsmail Poyraz, Musa Çarpar, and a student, Hasan Kızılkaya, are shot dead by police forces.
- Sept. 3: "Gray Wolves" shoot dead a progressive teacher, Muhittin Atlı, in Tarsus

#### RAIDS, BOMBINGS, ARRESTATIONS, BEATINGS, TORTURES...

On the other hand, "Gray Wolves", "Warriors" and state security forces have intensified their raids, attacks on opposition centers. Hundreds of progressive people have been detained without any justification, harassed and even beaten and tortured in police centers. These acts provoked also retaliatory acts of the ultra-leftist groups.



Here are the most important ones of these violent acts:

- July 4: The centers of two progressive trade unions, Has İş and Petrol İş, are destroyed with bomb explosions in Istanbul.
- July 6: Sığılı center of Nationalist Action Party and Burdur center of Justice Party are destroyed with bomb explosions.
- July 11: Governor of Ankara closes down four democratic associations.
- July 13: Public prosecutor demands 115-year imprisonment for folk singer Devrim on the charge of "propagating communism in his songs".
- July 14: Ugur Yalçın, editor of daily Ekspres, is attacked by an armed group and wounded.  
Militants of Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP), who were selling party weekly Görev, are attacked and beaten by "Gray Wolves" in Istanbul.
- July 16: Aksaray center of All Teachers' Association (Töb-Der) is destroyed with a bomb explosion.  
While projecting the film "Sooner or later, certainly..." realized by famous Turkish film-maker Yılmaz Güney, who is still in prison as a victim of a rightist provocation, "Gray Wolves" and "Warriors" attack on progressive spectators.
- July 17: Editor Tuncer Tugcu is condemned to 18-month imprisonment for having published a book on "October Revolution and Lenin".
- July 18: It is found an explosive of 4 kilograms within the general headquarters of Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions (DISK) in Istanbul.
- July 19: Ankara center of Töb-Der is destroyed with a bomb explosion.
- July 20: Police confiscates 5000 exemplaries of a review entitled "Forward on the Road of Liberation" in Istanbul.
- July 23: Books entitled "Workers' Songs" are confiscated by the police and the publishers are brought before the tribunal under the accusation of "having instigated different classes against each other."
- July 24: Police forces attack on the workers who have been on strike at a refreshment factory and arrest 38 of them in Izmir.
- July 26: 14 members of Workers' Party of Turkey who are selling party weekly Görev are detained by the police in Ankara.  
A book gathering Lenin's works on the "Role of Youth" is confiscated by the police on the accusation of "having propagated communism". The publisher is under the menace of 15-year imprisonment.
- Aug. 1: During the funeral of an assassinated "Gray Wolf", his fellows raid on publishing houses who publish and sell progressive works.  
General Headquarters of Peasant Cooperatives Union is raided by "Gray Wolves".
- Aug. 2: Chamber of Agriculture Engineers in Adana is raided by "Gray Wolves".
- Aug. 3: Police forces raid on many progressive associations in Istanbul and detain 15 persons. Matik center of Socialist Workers' Party of Turkey is among the raided places.  
Police initiates an investigation against Selda, a popular singer, by claiming that she instigated the auditory to rise up during her concerts.
- Aug. 5: Prisoners in Ankara and Yozgat city prisons issue press communiques stating that they have been harassed and even tortured by the prison administrators.
- Aug. 6: During the funeral of assassinated "Gray Wolves" in Ankara, their fellows destroyed the graves of three resistance heroes, Deniz Gezmiş, Yusuf Arslan and Hüseyin İnan, who were executed by the military rule in 1972.  
Nine members of Labour Party of Turkey are arrested during a police raid in Istanbul.
- Aug. 8: Military prosecutor initiates a law-suit against Mihri Belli, Chairman of the Labour Party of Turkey, with the charge of "having insulted the Turkish Armed Forces" in one of his books.
- Aug. 9: Police forces raid on Kadirga student dormitory and beat Director Memduh Alp. 22 students are detained.
- Aug. 10: Manisa correspondent of daily Cumhuriyet, Murat Çorlu, is beaten by "Gray Wolves"
- Aug. 12: General Headquarters of the Union of Chambers of Commerce and Industry is destroyed with an explosion in Ankara. /.

- Aug. 13: 32 members of Workers' Party of Turkey are detained while they were selling party weekly Görev and beaten by the police in Ankara.
- Aug. 14: Militants of Workers' Party of Turkey who were selling party weekly Görev in Istanbul are attacked by "Gray Wolves" and wounded.
- Aug. 16: Radio-TV correspondent Osman Nuri Türeli is beaten at the police center of Muş, when he demands further detail on an incident.
- Aug. 17: Adana center of Socialist Revolution Party and Çankaya center of Socialist Workers' Party of Turkey are raided by "Gray Wolves".
- Aug. 18: Governor of Ankara closes down again eight democratic associations.
- Aug. 21: Police forces detain 17 progressive persons in Istanbul and 39 in Ankara.
- Aug. 22: Çorum center of Socialist Youth Union is destroyed with an explosion.
- Aug. 24: A time-bomb explodes at a major switch-yard and power center in Izmir cutting off electricity.  
Police announces captures of members of two leftist cells and charges them with a wave of bombings in Izmir and in Istanbul.
- Aug. 26: Police announces that 21 members of the "emergency squad" of People's Liberation Army of Turkey, a clandestine organization, were captured in recent police raids.
- Aug. 28: Malatya center of All Teachers' Association (Töb-Der) is raided. "Gray Wolves" set on fire the Samsun center of Workers' Party of Turkey. 13 persons who were selling a review "Liberation of the People" are detained by the police.
- Sept. 1: During the ceremony of Peace Day organized by Turkish Peace Association, the police prevents the foreign delegations coming from other countries from giving speech to the auditory. (C-M-DN-Y-DG-5/9)

#### SOCIAL-DEMOCRAT OPPOSITION IN A DEADLOCK

ANKARA (ITA) - While the Nationalist Front secures to carry on its repressive rule in Turkey, social-democrat Republican People's Party (CHP) who gained 214 seats in the 450-member National Assembly and could not get a confidence vote for its minority government despite the concessions Ecevit gave to the capitalist circles, remains again in opposition. But it seems so that Ecevit's party is very far from giving a successful parliamentary struggle against the repressive government.

As explained in the previous bulletins, during the electoral campaign Ecevit had claimed to come to power alone and refused the idea of forming any coalition with other parties which he accused of being fascist formations.

Just after the general elections, without having received the final results he claimed that the CHP gained a minimum of 220 seats and was able to form the government alone. But when the final results were disclosed by the Supreme Electoral Board it was understood that Ecevit's party could secure only 214 seats and it was not enough to get a confidence vote for a single-party government.

But Ecevit hoping that if he gives some concessions the capitalist circles might push some of the rightist parties to support the CHP, formed a minority government. With the purpose of securing the vote of confidence of the rightist parties, he gave many concessions to the business circles in the government programme and declared that he was not able to carry out the promises he had given toiling masses during electoral campaign. But inspite of these double-faced attitudes, Ecevit failed to get the confidence-vote.

When Demirel was designated to form the government, Ecevit ignoring his previous statements that he would never think to form a coalition with fascist parties just as AP, MSP, and MHP, proposed a Justice Party - Republican People's Party coalition to Demirel. Even some leaders of the CHP went so far to propose a coalition with the neo-fascist Nationalist Action Party.

Despite these approachment, the three rightist parties categorically refused any collaboration with the CHP, since the totality of their seats in the National Assembly was enough to secure a confidence-vote, and survived the notorious Nationalist Front Government.

Ecevit's attitudes caused a big reaction among popular masses who had voted him and even created an unrest within the Republican People's Party itself.

The opposition within the party asked for an extraordinary convention to change the administrating cadres. But the CHP leader Ecevit refused to accept a necessity for an extraordinary convention at this stage. In order to appease the opposition within the party, Ecevit held negotiations with the party deputies. At the end, the internal disagreement between the administrating and opposition factions was frozen for an indefinite period on grounds that "an internal squabble at this moment will help the adversaries of the party."

After having appeased the opposition within the party, Ecevit put a distance between the CHP and other left and democratic organizations by refusing also the formation of any opposition front against the "Nationalist Front" rule.

CLASS STRUCTURE OF THE NEW-ELECTED NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The popular resistance against the repressive government, for the time-being, does not have the chance to be represented within National Assembly. As a matter of fact, despite some differences of view and attitude between Nationalist Front parties and center-left Republican People's Party (CHP), the parliamentary cadres of all these parties are coming from the same classes and social strata. None of the parliamentary groups has representatives of working class, poor peasants, toiling masses in numbers corresponding to their proportions in the country's population.

Professions of the Deputies in the new National Assembly

|                       | Republican<br>People's<br>Party-CHP | Justice<br>Party -AP | National<br>Salvation<br>Party-MSP | National<br>Action<br>Party-MHP | OTHERS | TOTAL      |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|------------|
| Workers               | 1( 0,47)                            | ---                  | ---                                | ---                             | ---    | 1( 0,23)   |
| Trade Union leaders   | 7( 3,28)                            | 3( 1,59)             | ---                                | ---                             | ---    | 10( 2,23)  |
| Technicians           | 2( 0,94)                            | 3( 1,59)             | ---                                | ---                             | ---    | 5( 1,12)   |
| Writers-Journalists   | 7( 3,28)                            | 3( 1,59)             | 1( 4,17)                           | ---                             | ---    | 11( 2,44)  |
| Teachers              | 15( 7,14)                           | 7( 3,71)             | ---                                | 2(12,50)                        | ---    | 24( 5,34)  |
| Professors            | 9( 4,22)                            | 1( 0,53)             | 2( 8,34)                           | ---                             | 1      | 13( 2,89)  |
| State employees       | 4( 1,88)                            | ---                  | ---                                | ---                             | ---    | 4( 0,89)   |
| Artisans              | 6( 2,81)                            | 1( 0,53)             | ---                                | ---                             | ---    | 7( 1,55)   |
| Clericals             | 2( 0,94)                            | 13( 6,88)            | 3(12,51)                           | 1( 6,25)                        | ---    | 19( 4,22)  |
| Architect-engineers   | 23(10,80)                           | 28(14,82)            | 9(37,50)                           | ---                             | ---    | 60(13,34)  |
| Physicians            | 13( 6,10)                           | 11( 5,82)            | 1( 4,17)                           | 2(12,50)                        | 1      | 28( 6,23)  |
| Lawyers               | 58(27,23)                           | 49(25,93)            | 3(12,51)                           | 3(18,75)                        | 2      | 115(25,55) |
| Economists-financiers | 19( 8,93)                           | 10( 5,29)            | ---                                | 2(12,50)                        | ---    | 31( 6,88)  |
| Housewives            | ---                                 | 1( 0,53)             | ---                                | ---                             | ---    | 1( 0,23)   |
| Army officers         | 4( 1,88)                            | 5( 2,65)             | ---                                | 4(25,00)                        | ---    | 13( 2,89)  |
| High bureaucrats      | 14( 6,57)                           | 12( 6,35)            | ---                                | ---                             | ---    | 26( 5,79)  |
| Farmers               | 14( 6,57)                           | 16( 8,47)            | 2( 8,34)                           | ---                             | 2      | 34( 7,55)  |
| Businessmen           | 11( 5,17)                           | 25(13,23)            | 3(12,50)                           | 2(12,50)                        | 2      | 43( 9,56)  |
| Others                | 4( 1,88)                            | 1( 0,53)             | ---                                | ---                             | ---    | 5( 1,12)   |

Source: Artun Ünsal-Derya Fıratoglu, "Millet Meclisi 1977", Cumhuriyet, Istanbul, 16-21 August 1977.

As seen, even the social-democrat CHP has secured only 1 seat for workers and 7 seats for trade-union leaders within a 214-member parliamentary group. On the contrary, the representatives of ruling classes and privileged strata hold 156 seats within the CHP parliamentary group, that is to say 73,25 per cent, and this category always flirts with the capitalist circles instead of defending the just cause of toiling masses.

Due to this class composition of its parliamentary group and the double-faced policy of its leader, the principal parliamentary opposition formation CHP follows a conciliatory line and shifts from center-left to center, even to center-right.

ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS AGGRAVATED

ANKARA (ITA) - Notwithstanding an easy parliamentary victory and having secured a passive social-democrat opposition in National Assembly, the "Nationalist Front" Government is face to face with many grave economic, financial and social problems.

Turkey's treasury balance is minus by some three billion dollars. Imports awaiting authorization but not cleared through the Central Bank yet have reportedly neared 1,5 billion dollars. Of this amount an estimated 260 million dollars belong to goods which have actually arrived, representing a real import debt.

In addition, there is a Central Bank overdraft of 150 million dollars, mostly in the United States and Federal Republic of Germany.

Turkey has borrowed nearly 2 billion dollars in past couple years as short term credits, mostly in the form of convertible lira accounts, to meet trade deficits. Convertible accounts totaling 600 million dollars will reach maturity by the end of the year. The Finance Minister of outgoing CHP government which ruled Turkey for a month after the election suggested that 800 million dollars was necessary for debt repayment alone.

In order to discuss the various aspects of this financial troubles, an IMF delegation came to Turkey, and with a big possibility, this international organism suggested a high rate devaluation and augmentation of the prices of all state enterprises products.

Even without waiting the results of this visit, the new government already increased the prices of all monopoly commodities in a range varying from 20 per cent to 400 per cent, and the Turkish lira was already devaluated about 4,5 per cent against German Mark.

The energy shortage continues to rise and power cut-off periods were increased in Ankara, Istanbul and Izmir after a breakdown at two major power plants. Turkey needs 700 million KWh of electric power cuts until the end of 1977 in addition to 112 million saved in June and July due to energy shortage, said Minister of Energy and Natural Sources. State Planning Organization estimated that Turkey's electric power production will be 23,5 billion KWh, but still remain 1,5 billion KWh short than the expected demand of 25 billion KWh.

One of the main energy sources in Anatolia has been the forests, but just after the formation of the "Nationalist Front" government, a total of 2347 hectares of forest was burnt during fires throughout the nation.

But the main trouble for the NF Government is the continuing mass strikes in the metal and textile industries. The mass strike of metal workers affiliated to the Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions (DISK) has been continuing since May 30, 1977 and the metal industry of Turkey is almost paralyzed.

Besides, 9000 workers have been also on strike at the textile factories owned by the state enterprise Sünerbank.

One of the measures taken by the government against the workers resistance has been to suspend other strikes declared at Ereğli Steel and Iron Plant and at the machine and chemical products industries of a state-owned corporation.

As explained in the recent bulletin, the reason of metal workers strike is far beyond an ordinary wage raising demand.

Annoyed by increasing influence of the progressive trade unions, employers provoked the strikes in order to make the workers' trade unions have come to the end of their strike funds. The mass strike in the metal sector is being driven by the Metal Workers' Union (Hıden İş). This trade union is the strongest workers organization in the metal sector. The Union of Metal Works Employers (MESS) tries to force the metal workers to sign a collective agreement covering whole sector with the conditions which satisfy the employers. But the metal workers carry out their resistance thanks to the solidarity of the workers of other sectors and the Turkish workers abroad.

The government decision to suspend certain strikes in metal works sector aims to protect the state-owned steel and iron plants and to have at least the state-owned metal products factories work.

The strikes in metall works sector happened to be a new turning point for the Turkish working class movement.

POPULAR RESISTANCE AGAINST THE "NATIONALIST FRONT" GOVERNMENT

ISTANBUL (ITA) - The toiling masses of Turkey, without heeding the conciliatory policy of the social-democrat Republican People's Party (CHP), have already manifested their resistance against the reformation of the "Nationalist Front" Government.

The extra-parliamentary resistance came first from the socialist formations, progressive trade unions and democratic mass organizations. Even, under the heavy pressure from the rank-and-file, Chairman of the Confederation of Turkish Trade Unions (Türk İş), which had been always an ardent supporter of repressive regimes such as 12th March military rule and the first "NF" Government, was obliged to manifest a reaction against the second "NF" Government by menacing the Parliament by a general strike.

Encouraged by this new attitude of the Türk-İş, the other labour center, the Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions (DISK), which has been the leading anti-fascist mass organization, proposed a dialogue and cooperation between two major trade-union confederations and called on all democratic forces to unite within a National Democratic Front.

While the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP) and other socialist and democratic formations were giving support to this appeal, the social-democrat Republican People's Party (CHP), once again, maintained its negative attitude and Party Chairman Dilent Ecevit said that he and his party were against the concept of "fronts" in essence and therefore would not take part in the National Democratic Front.

However, despite this negative attitude of the CHP, hundreds of democratic organizations, including the associations of peasants, teachers, state employees, lawyers, physicians, writers, journalists, university professors, technical elements, engineers, women and youth, manifest their will to take part in a united democratic front.

Now, the democratic forces of Turkey are at a turning point of their struggle carried out separately against the Nationalist Front since 28 months. Either all democratic forces will unite within democratic front and so the rank-and-file of the CHP too will oblige their leaders to participate in it, or the repressive rule of the "Nationalist Front" will survive four more years and turn Turkey into a concentration camp just as was during the period of 12th March military repression period.

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