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"GRAY WOLVES" PROVOKE A CIVIL WAR IN TURKEY

ANKARA (ITA) - "Gray Wolves", para-military commandös organization of neo-fascist "Nationalist Action Party" of Ex-colonel Türkeş continued within last month to challenge the measures taken by Ecevit Government to suppress political violence, and provoked bloody incidents which might cause a civil war in Turkey.

Since the fall of their "Nationalist Front" coalition government, the three rightist parties, Justice Party (AP), Nationalist Action Party (MHP) and National Salvation Party (MSP) have launched a terror-campaign and made it executed by the "Gray Wolves".

Recently, on April 18, 1978, a parcel-bomb sent by unidentified persons exploded at the home of Hamit Fendoglu, right-wing Mayor of Malatya city in eastern Anatolia and killed him and his three relatives, daughter-in-law Hanife Fendoglu and grandchildren Ahmet and Bozkurt Fendoglu.

On this assassination, angry mobs stoned and pillaged shops, set fire to buildings and threw fire-bombs. Apparently suspecting that the booby-trapped gift package might have been sent by leftists, supporters of Fendoglu particularly focused attacks on buildings which housed leftist organisations. Local headquarters of the Republican People's Party (CHP) of social democratic Premier Ecevit too was burned by rioters.

Ecevit said that this was a rightist provocation, since the parcel-bomb was produced at the nuclear power center which is under the control of "Gray Wolves" appointed there during the period of "Nationalist Front" Government.

Same day, three leftist students, Özcan Türksever, Naci Erguvanlı and Sait Hazar were killed by torturing in Malatya and their bodies were found later on the railroad track.

Since Malatya has always been one of the places where incidents very often between two seats of Islam, Shiites and Sunnites, the assassination of

Fendoğlu, a sunnite, too provoked the latter to attack on the earlier who are generally considered near to the Left.

As a matter of fact, Ex-colonel Türkeş, leader of the neo-fascist MHP, said in a speech he gave at a party rally in Adana on March 9 that Turkey was at the eve of a Civil War.

Malatya incidents was the latest link of the political murders committed by "Gray Wolves" with the purpose of provoking unrest all over Turkey.

On March 24, 1978, in Ankara, an assassin fired seven shots at Dogan Öz, deputy public prosecutor of this capital city, when he entered his car on his way to work. Most of the bullets hit Öz on the head, killing him instantly.

Öz had recently come under criticism by the Nationalist Action Party because of a midnight police search of a youth hostel, known as a bastion of right wing militants.

On April 8, 1978, in Istanbul, Associated professor of the Istanbul University, Faculty of Law, Server Tanilli, became half paralyzed after an assault on him. Tanilli was seriously wounded when he was shot by unidentified persons while on his way home.

Server Tanilli was recently acquitted by a Criminal Court at a process against him. He had been accused of "having propagated communism" in a text-book he wrote under the title of "History of Civilization". His case had been continued for years and his acquittal was interpreted as the success of the fight for liberte of opinion in Turkey. By shooting him, "Gray Wolves" manifested that they were decided to punish physically the people whose opinions are against theirs.

On April 12, 1978, in Ankara, a time bomb placed near the State Academy of Engineering and Architecture wounded 22 students, with mortal threat to six of them.

On April 17, 1978, militants of the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP) sticking posters of the party's anti-NATO campaign in Sığılı, Istanbul, were attacked by afascist group, of which one fired his gun and shot dead worker Yılmaz Derebaşı, a party member.

Between 18th March and 11th April, 83 places were destroyed with explosives or put on fire all over Turkey, and 211 persons were wounded because of political violence.

Within last month, 42 persons were murdered for political motives. Hence, the total number of the victims of bloody incidents happened after the formation of Ecevit's government reached 146. Below are the recent political assassinations except the above-mentioned:

- MARCH 18: In Adana, Osman Demir, student at Vocation School, is shot dead by unidentified persons.
In Tekirdag, Sabri Berkgöz, retired marine NCO, is stabbed dead.
- MARCH 19: In the district of Eregli, Konya province, university student Yaşar Yaman is stabbed dead during a clash between two student groups.
- MARCH 20: In Istanbul, Ahmet Şakir Gülgüner, policeman guarding a student hostel, is shot dead by "Gray Wolves".
In Antalya, Çetin Kaya Erdogan, a textile worker, beaten into a coma a week earlier by "Gray Wolves" died in a hospital.
- MARCH 21: In Eregli district of Konya province, student Ertan Gelışhan, who was stabbed earlier during a clash, died in a hospital.
In Ankara, Hüseyin Çakmak, a Radio-TV employee, is shot dead beside his wife while he was trying to stop a clash.
- MARCH 22: In Gaziantep, Deputy Principal of the Educational Institute, Mehmet İslam Savaş, known as a leftist teacher, is shot to death by "Gray Wolves" on his way home.
- MARCH 23: In Hisarcık district of Kayseri province, university student Naci Has is shot dead in his home.
In Trabzon, high-school student Hamit Şahin died in hospital. He was wounded seriously by his opponents two days earlier.
In Adana, two students of Advanced Engineering School, Osman Beydilli and Güven Bilgili, are ambushed and killed by "Gray Wolves" on way home.

- MARCH 24: In Nigde, a high-school student, Hasan Yaşar Ayşar, died in hospital. He was shot by "Gray Wolves" during an armed attack.
In Samsun, high-school teacher Feridun Baş is found hanged.
- MARCH 27: In Yeniköy town of Antalya, student Ahmet Güzel is shot dead by unidentified persons.
- MARCH 29: In Gaziantep, tailor Salahattin Akkaya is shot dead in his shop by unidentified persons.
- MARCH 30: In Manisa, during a raid on a coffee-house, İbrahim Hürbaş, the coffee-shopkeeper is shot to death.
In Konya, 18 year old Ali Sevinç is shot dead by political opponents of his father.
- MARCH 31: In Gaziantep, tailor Celal Özkan is shot dead on way home.
- APRIL 1: In İstanbul, the police claims that Osman Ataç, who was captured during a hold-up, suicided by throwing himself out of the hospital window.
- APRIL 4: In Antalya, a left-minded student of Advanced Vocation School, Ahmet Şerif Satılmış, is shot dead during a clash. He identified his assassin as a "Gray Wolf" just before dying.
In Maras, during a raid on a coffee-house, 81 years old Sabri Özkan is shot dead by "Gray Wolves", while watching TV.
- APRIL 5: In Ankara, "Gray Wolves" opened machine-gun fire on students mass at Advanced Technical Teachers' School and killed Zafer Boz.
- APRIL 8: In Diyarbakır, 650 prisoners mutinied to protest the murder of a detainee.
In İstanbul, the body of Şükrü Nuri Güntay is found by fishermen in the sea. He had been lost since 20 days.
Again in İstanbul, a youth named Veli Yağız is found dead on a terrace of a hotel.
- APRIL 9: In Ankara, Sabri Taşdemir is shot dead in a coffee-house.
- APRIL 11: In Emirhaydar village of Gaziantep, two peasants, Arap Kaya and Bekir Kaya are ambushed and shot dead by their political opponents.
- APRIL 16: In Ankara, student Gürsel Kahraman is shot dead.
- APRIL 19: In İstanbul, worker Erhan Tekeli is shot dead during a conflict between two rival trade-union groups.
In Elazığ, high-school student Orhan Küçükkaya is shot dead during a clash between two student groups.
- APRIL 21: In Gaziantep, "Gray Wolves" shoot Kemal Eren, father of a leftist student.
(C-M-DN-DG-22/4)

POLICE'S REACTION AGAINST "ANTI-NATO CAMPAIGN": MASS DETENTIONS

ANKARA (ITA) - 3-week Anti-NATO campaign organized by the Workers' Party of Turkey (TİP) has seen a big participation and support from the democratic forces on the one hand, and on the other, an unprecedented police repression from the government side.

All police forces were mobilized to arrest the party militants who try to put the campaign posters on walls. The posters says: "For National Independence, Say 'No' to NATO!"

Secretary General of the party, Dr. Nihat Sargin said that hundreds of party militants were under custody and there was not any legal ground for this man-hunting. Besides, the police forces encircled the party headquarters in İstanbul, shot at the people who were entering there. They took into custody also the party's legal advisor.

Party President Boran sent Prime Minister Ecevit a letter demanding to pull out Turkey from NATO alliance and explaining the motives of this demand. But as seen in other news, Ecevit, still insists on maintaining the relations with this aggressive military pact.

During the campaign, party militant Yılmaz Derebaşı was shot dead by "Gray Wolves."
(TIP-C-DN-DG-18/4)

DISK TO CELEBRATE MAY DAY IN THE SAME SQUARE WHERE 34 WORKERS MASSACRED

ISTANBUL (ITA) - With the purpose of manifesting working class' will to struggle against fascist escalation and provocations, the new administration of the Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions (DISK) decided to celebrate the May Day of 1978 in the same square, where last year 34 workers were assassinated as a result of a provocation.

In a recent edict, Municipality of Istanbul outlawed meetings to be held in that place, Taksim Square. However, Secretary General of DISK, Fehmi Işıklar said the confederation will celebrate May Day in Taksim Square and will regard any move to prevent this wish as "the violation of legal rights".

President of the confederation, Abdullah Bağtürk also said: "DISK which considers the struggle for democratic rights and freedoms as one of the prior tasks of working class and launched mass actions for this purpose, will celebrate the International Day of Unity, Struggle and Solidarity of the working class at the First of May, in spite of ideological propaganda and attacks of the bourgeoisie."

DISK readers interrogated, bosses satisfied

DISK Chairman Abdullah Bağtürk and his aides have been called on March 27, 1978 to testify before the prosecutor of the district of Bakırköy for having organized 2-hour strike protesting the escalation of political assassinations all over Turkey.

After his interrogation, Bağtürk made a statement to the crowd of sympathisers and militants outside the courthouse, saying that the 2-hour strike was a constitutionally awarded right of DISK, and not a legal violation. He said also: "The crime is to kill the people and the students. The working class will not allow or tolerate the killing of people and fascism's rising to grab as far as the administration of State."

Secretary General Işıklar too criticized the government, disclosing that 33 of DISK's members were arrested in connection with the 2-hour strike (See: BULLETIN, March 1978).

As to the bosses, President of the Confederation of the Unions of Businessmen, Halit Narin expressed his satisfaction with Ecevit's attitude towards the 2-hour strike undertaken by DISK. As remembered, Ecevit had accused DISK of having undertaken an "illegal" strike.

Replying a question on this subject, Mr. Narin said: "As the head of the government, Ecevit has put it clearly, the strike was absolutely wrong. The government has retaliated rightfully against this strike, a display of state authority which seemed to have not existed for a long time. Therefore we regard this development with great hope for the future."

DISK's policies defined by the new administration

As stressed in the BULLETIN, January 1978, the changoment of DISK's administration at the Anticipated Congress had led to various comments on the future of progressive trade union movement of Turkey. While some commentators considered this changoment as a shift from left to center, some others saw it as a further step towards the unity of Turkish trade union movement.

Recent declarations of new administration made cleared its policies..

In a pamphlet issued by DISK on February 28, 1978, Chairman Bağtürk explained the reason of the changoment in the administration as follows:

"A certain political fraction (See: BULLETIN, January 1978) had adopted within DISK a rigid attitude towards those who were leaders or members of some political parties and failed to lead a cooperating attitude within the executive and administrative bodies. Therefore, our executive and administrative committees will never tolerate any fraction's activities aiming to establish its own influence within DISK".

On the other hand, DISK Executive Committee met on February 13 and 14 and resolved the items on its agenda. Abdullah Bağtürk, President of DISK summarized the resolutions as follows:

"DISK will not adopt a sectarian and negative policy and it will oppose the deviationist tendencies and will continue its struggle accordingly. ./.

"DISK Executive Board will fight against the expansion of bourgeois ideology inside the working class and the attempts of brainwashing. DISK will continue its educational activities so as to widespread the socialist consciousness among working masses by using scientific methods and publications.

"DISK Executive Board has decided to assist those workers who are not members of DISK affiliated unions to learn the fact that DISK is a democratic class and mass organisation and to accelerate activities so that the rank and file reaches a higher level of consciousness. It will be secured that the entire working class and masses and those organisations identifying themselves with the democratic line consolidate their solidarity with DISK in the light of scientific socialism."

(DISK-G-DN-DG-5/4)

TURKISH SOCIALIST LEADER BORAN ON CYPRUS PROBLEM

ANKARA (ITA) - Turkish-Cypriot administration's proposals toward resumption of Cyprus peace talks were prepared by Müntaz Soysal, political science professor designated by Premier Ecevit, and handed over to Kurd Waldheim, Secretary General of the United Nations.

The proposals have seen a categorical refusal from the Greek side.

The fact that the presentation of the Turkish plan on Cyprus has been so timed to coincide with US President Jimmy Carter's initial moves to lift a three-year-old American arms embargo on Turkey too provoked some suspicions on the real design of Turkish initiative.

As a matter of fact, Turkish socialist movement has profound criticisms against the government's approachments to the Cyprus Problem.

Recently, Mrs. Behlül Boran, President of Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP), made the following remarks on the question during her allocution before the 6th Meeting of Party's Provincial Representatives held on February 18-19, 1978:

"...The principal preoccupation of the USA concerning Turkey is the Cyprus problem rather than the problem of the US military bases in Turkey. As a result of the development of new space technology, military bases are losing their importance; on the contrary, Cyprus, 'the unsinkable aircraft carrier', maintains her vital importance, due to the fact that she gives the possibility to keep all the Eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East under control. The USA aims that the Cyprus problem be solved within the frame of NATO.

"The Cyprus problem has come out to foreground and new initiatives were taken with the formation of the new government. It is a positive step that the new government accepted to bring concrete proposal on the question of territory and on the constitution of the federative state; but the nature of these proposals are still doubtful.

"Ever since it has been observed a tendency to keep the central federative state's powers quite limited and weak, this arouses suspicion that consequently a de facto partition of the island will be gradually reached. However, it is absolutely necessary that the island should safeguard and maintain its territorial integrity, its independence and its sovereignty in order not to be a factor of disagreements, conflicts and disputes harming the world peace. As to the safeguarding and maintaining this integrity and sovereignty, it depends on creation of certain concrete prerequisites such as equipping the federal state with such powers allowing the Cyprus economy to have an harmonious structure, since political integrity cannot exist without an economic integrity.

"Naturally, the determination of the island's status concerns primarily the two communities co-existing there. But it does not mean that the problem be considered only within the frame of these two communities. The international importance of the Cyprus problem and its side-effects should never be ignored.

"The territorial integrity, the independence, the sovereignty and the non-alignment of the Cyprus State, as well as the purification of the island from military bases and units, should be largely guaranteed by international means. Only then the Cyprus problem will have been reached the most valid and favourable solution both for co-existence in peace and security of the island's Turkish and Greek communities, for peace and security of the whole area ./.

including Turkey. The presence of Turkish and Greek military forces in the island does not bring peace and serenity to Cyprus' Turkish and Greek communities, on the contrary, it provokes any time the aggravation of problems and conflicts and engenders the possibility of military intervention.

"As a state, Cyprus herself should be demilitarized. She should not be in possession neither an army nor military forces, except a certain number of police forces and gendarmery for her interior security. Under the forementioned international guarantees, Cyprus will not be in need of those military forces.

"Another point which deserves great care during the preparation of the Constitution of Cyprus is putting the democratic nature of the state under concrete, detailed and sound rules. The federal constitution must bring also imperative rules that constitutions of each federated states should have the same nature. This democratic order has to surpass the limits of rights and freedoms which are named as 'classical democratic rights and freedoms' and grant the masses an efficient participation in mentioned federative and local administrations and the right to supervise them. Regardless to their nationalities, peoples are all brothers and peacelovers in essence. What lays under the conflicts and disputes at the national level is, in fact, the interest struggles of ruling classes of both sides. Turkish and Greek working masses are the main internal assurance for peace and security in Cyprus." (CB-IT-DG-31/3)

"NEW POLICY TO RE-VITALIZE THE FOREIGN TIES"

ANKARA (ITA) - Prime Minister Ecevit, in an interview with the correspondent of News Agency Tahjug, said that his government "has immediately re-vitalized Turkey's international relations on a wide basis".

Ecevit said that a new approach had been agreed upon to Turkish-American ties and considerable progress had been achieved in economic and trade cooperation negotiations with the Soviet Union and Libya.

About the expansion of relations with the Third World, Ecevit said that his government gives great importance to expand relations "beyond the framework of our existing alliances and partnerships, establishing closer relations and cooperation with the Balkan, the Middle Eastern and with the Mediterranean and African countries.

He also declared that his government's next task would be to handle "our urgent problems with the European Economic Community".

On the other hand, Belgian Foreign Minister Henry Simonet told reporters before departing home after a 4-day visit to Turkey that western countries should show understanding to the political and economic problems that confront Turkey and should assist her in overcoming such woes.

New deals with IMF and US bankers

Prime Minister Ecevit hailed also the loan agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as a green light which would facilitate availability of other foreign loans and postponement of payment on some credits already overdue. He told reporters at a news conference that the loans secured from the IMF, 450 million dollars, were higher than even optimistic expectations.

Finance Minister Ziya Miezzioglu travelled to New York from Washington, just after having signed the loan agreement with the IMF, to tap the private American banks such as the Chase Manhattan Bank and the Morgan Guarantee Trust.

Turkish Government started also official talks with the Organization of Economic Cooperation for Development (OECD) with the intention of discussing opportunities for more credit to Turkey. Emerging from the visit to Finance Minister Miezzioglu, Chairman of the OECD Consortium for Assistance to Turkey, Wilhelm Gill said that Turkey's problems will be discussed and a proposal will be presented.

Meanwhile, World Bank President Robert McNamara visited Ankara for official talks with the Government officials concerning World Bank credits to Turkey.

50 Million DM Deal With Germany

On the other hand a 50 million DM of credit agreement was signed between Turkey and Federal Republic of Germany in Bonn.

A 13-man Turkish delegation, headed by State Minister Hikmet Çetin and Managements Minister Konan Bulutoglu met with German commercial banks presidents in order to obtain the credit facilities.

Bulutoglu said that Turkey will receive more credits from the Federal Republic of Germany in the near future. "Besides this agreement," said Bulutoglu, "we have been negotiating on German credits for 130 million DM worth of Turkish projects. At the end of talks, the sides will determine the project which will be financed by Germany. Also new credit opportunities will be sought during Premier Ecevit's visit to Germany in May." (C-DN-DG-10/4)

HIGH LEVEL TALKS BETWEEN THE USSR AND TURKEY

ANKARA (ITA) - Turkey's foreign trade volume with the USSR is likely to increase, because of the current foreign exchange bottle-neck, which was the reason for break-up of economic and trade relations with the West. An informed source said: "Turkey has a good reason to prefer more trade with the Soviets: there is no economic embargo, plus, trading is handled by way of clearance system, which means goods against goods."

Since the formation of Ecevit Government, the first trade protocol between two countries was signed on April 5, 1978, in Ankara. The new protocol foresees a trade volume of about 295 million dollars for the period April 1, 1978 through March 31, 1979.

The contingent determined for Soviet goods importable to Turkey is 138 million dollars, surpassing last year's 93 million. Meanwhile the total value of Turkish goods exportable to the Soviet Union was determined as 157 million dollars. Along with the protocol, the sides have also signed two annex letters, which foresee 36 million dollars worth of Soviet machinery and equipment for Iskenderun Iron and Steel Complex, and the second, 16 million dollars of Turkish goods against construction on materials for the same plant.

The sides agreed also to insert in the trade protocol Soviet helicopters, hover-crafts and pulp wood; and the contingents of Turkish nuts, citrus fruits, hazelnuts and raisins were boosted. (DN-C-DG-5/4)

TURCO-CUBAN RELATIONS REVIVED

ANKARA (ITA) - Turkey and Cuba have reached agreement to revive their relations, the Turkish Foreign Ministry announced on March 6, 1978.

The announcement said "the two governments have reached accord to take practical steps to develop ties". According to the Anatolian News Agency, Turkey's UN Permanent representative İltis Türkmen will be credited to Havana while the Cuban Embassy in Sofia will look after Cuban interests in Turkey. (C-DN-DG-15/4)

ISTANBUL DECLARATION AGAINST DEATH PENALTY

ISTANBUL (ITA) - Bar associations and other institutions of law gathered in Istanbul for the Centenary of the Istanbul Bar Association issued a call to the entire world for the abolition of death penalty.

The statement, named the "Istanbul Declaration Against Death Penalty" was signed also by Amnesty International, Union of Bar Associations, International Association of Democratic Lawyers. A copy of the declaration was mailed to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. The declaration maintains that the capital punishment is mostly used to suppress certain ethnical, religious and political demands, thus restricting democratic rights. (C-DN-DG 10/4)

WORKS FOR CREATION OF A NEW NATIONAL DEFENSE CONCEPT

ANKARA (ITA) - The new Turkish Government decided to form a commission involving the technicians of Foreign Ministry and General Staff Headquarters of Turkish Armed Forces to establish the new national defense concept of Turkey.

Prime Minister Bülent Ecevit briefing the Senate of the Republic on issues of national security, said the necessity of creating a new national defense concept has become inevitable for the country.

Ecevit said the US armaments embargo which certain circles present as a form of pressure on Turkey can only be considered so if Turkey says: "I can solely realize my defense and independence if America allows me and gives me arms, bowing in helplessness."

Ecevit drew attention to the interreliance of national economy and defense and added that Turkey's responsibilities and contributions to defense debilitate its economy too.

"Turkey is in no condition to carry this economic burden any longer. It has reached the stage of taking a new decision. Turkey can no longer consider its international relations within the narrow framework of an alliance and has to re-organise its national security, revise its concept of national security considering that the threats in the region are no longer mono-dimensional. Turkey has to consider its own security needs prior to those of NATO and the Turkish Armed Forces must be brought to a point where they will contribute to Turkish economy. All these necessitate the revision of our national security concept. There is no need for Turkey to contradict NATO while doing all that. Our government has taken the first step toward creating a new national defense concept and determined the approach between political and military power for this purpose."

National defense, but with US bases

Prime Minister Ecevit, although said that his government is seeking a new concept of national defense and expanding relations beyond the framework of existing alliances and partnerships, he does not consider harmful the existence of US military bases in Turkey which have always been the source of trouble for the country.

In an interview with the Turkish News Agency, he interpreted new attempt of President Carter to ask Congress to end a 3-year old arms embargo against Turkey and to approve 225 million dollars in military aid, as a constructive step and added:

"We have no intention of leaving NATO, unless we are forced. However, the degree of our contribution to NATO will depend on the degree of contribution of the allies to Turkey, especially the United States."

Answering a question, he said that Turco-US Defence Cooperation Agreement is no more valid, adding: "A new defence agreement or a similar accord must be prepared concerning of opening the bases for operation."

It means that Ecevit is not against the existence of US bases in Turkey, but he looks for bargaining on the renting Turkish territories (about 35 million square meters) to US control.

(DN-OL-DG-ET-27/5)

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