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CONTROVERSY ON THE ANTI-TERRORIST MEASURES

ANKARA (ITA) - Turkish Premier Bülent Ecevit declared that his government was determined "to eradicate political terrorism in the country without sacrificing from the principles of democracy and rule of law."

Disclosing that under his government 1999 persons had been arrested in connection with acts of political violence -of these 1052 were rightists, 778 leftists and the rest of undetermined ideology-, Ecevit told the Senate of the Republic that a new draft bill, aiming to restore law and order in the country, would be submitted to the Parliament soon.

He said under this bill penalties would be increased for carrying arms, local governors would be empowered to call for support from military units in case of any threat of disturbances and in certain emergency cases they would be able to authorize search of persons and buildings without a court order.

The Premier Minister disclosed that the bill would create special courts, with regular civilian judges, to deal only with terrorist acts and thus expedite meeting out of penalties.

On the other hand, Justice Minister Mehmet Can stated that the amendment bills regarding the Penal Code, Law of Criminal Courts, Law of Fire Arms and laws concerning Smuggling have been presented to the assemblies.

In order to give more efficiency to the Government orders, the punishment for the citizens who disobey Government orders were increased, Minister Can said.

The most controversial amendment bill regards the Law of Associations. If this amendment is made, the associations of state-employees and of students will be prevented from stating their views on political matters.

Some of these amendments have provoked a big reaction from the part of socialist and democratic organizations.

Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP) President Mrs. Behice Boran said: "Prime Minister Mr. Ecevit had promised to annul articles 141 and 142 of the Turkish Penal Code. Same Ecevit, today, tries to restrict the freedom of association, let alone to keep those fascist articles. New changes have anti-democratic character. The terror is, in its origin, a question of class. As long as imperialism and its local collaborators, big bourgeoisie and big landowners exercise pressure on the working class and other toiling masses for maintaining this corrupt capitalist order, none of the bourgeois parties can prevent the terror. Since the Republican People's Party (CHP) is, in its origin, a bourgeois party, it is also unable to put an end to the terror."

DISK CALLS ON DEMOCRATIC FORCES TO TAKE PART IN ANTI-FASCIST PLATFORM

The Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions of Turkey (DISK) has made an appeal to all democratic forces of the country for uniting on an anti-fascist platform, on November 20, 1978.

4200 local representatives of the DISK met in Ankara to discuss "struggle against fascism and coordination against terrorism". DISK President Abdullah Baştürk, addressing the Representatives Assembly of the confederation, charged fascist forces in Turkey to instigate a coup d'état by intimidating the people, encouraging separatism in certain areas and pushing for a civil war.

After the massacre of 7 Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP) members in Ankara, DISK had called on the Confederation of Turkish Trade Unions (TÜRK-İŞ) to join in the struggle against terrorism. After long sessions, the TÜRK-İŞ's administrative board declared that the only way to struggle against terrorism was a coalition between the Republican People's Party of Ecevit and the Justice Party of Demirel, former Premier.

Hitting the TÜRK-İŞ, DISK President Baştürk accused it of dragging its feet and not giving a definite reply to DISK for cooperation. He said TÜRK-İŞ attitude was one of thinking of ideological considerations rather than securing fundamental rights. "DISK called for cooperation against fascist attacks keeping in view the differences between the two confederations. DISK is against the idea of a RPP-AP coalition. proposed by the TÜRK-İŞ. Those who escape from cooperating with us to reach a goal under concrete circumstances, will not be able to escape from their historical responsibilities for long..."

The Representative Assembly of DISK decided:

"1. To insist on calling upon the trade unions affiliated to the TÜRK-İŞ to join the anti-fascist struggle and to maintain also the appeal to the TÜRK-İŞ administration;

"2. To speed up the attempts for annulling the fascist articles 141-142 of the Turkish Penal Code;

"3. To declare that the DISK is against the re-opening of the US bases in Turkey and to repeat the necessity of withdrawal from the military organizations such as NATO, CENTO and from the economic organizations such as EEC, IMF and OECD;

"4. To organize anti-fascist rallies, meetings all over Turkey." (DG-20/11)

**A UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR SHOT DEAD,
A FAMOUS CARTOONIST WOUNDED BY GREY WOLVES**

ANKARA (ITA) - The political terror sweeping Turkey which has caused the deaths of 90 persons within last month hit also a university professor and a well known cartoonist.

The total number of victims of the political violence since the formation of Ecevit's Government reached 646 in the middle of november.

On October 20, 1978, in Istanbul, three unidentified gunmen ambushed Professor Bedri Karafakioglu, 63, Dean of the Electrical Engineering Faculty of the Istanbul Technical University. They fired from a red passenger car, riddled the professor's body with bullets. Karafakioglu died on the way to the nearest hospital.

This year, three other academicians too have been assaulted in a similar fashion in Turkey. Two escaped with seriously wounded and another died from gunshot wounds.

Prof. Karafakioglu was taken as target by rightist circles for his democratic attitude.

On November 17, 1978, Bedri Koraman, cartoonist of the daily newspaper Milliyet, was attacked in front of his home in Istanbul by three armed persons, and was wounded.

Below are the other political assassinations perpetrated within one month:

- OCT 15: In Elazığ, Hidayet Çelik and Lütfi Engin are killed during a clash in the city prison.
In Istanbul, leftist student Ali Ergelik is shot dead by Grey Wolves
- OCT 16: In Ankara, leftist worker Mehmet Acar is shot dead by gunmen.
In Gaziantep, unidentified persons open gun fire on a car and killed student Oktay Köse and worker Mehmet Yanardöner.
In Adana, leftist student Can Tekeli is shot dead by gunmen.
- OCT 17: In Adana, rightist worker Hasan Elaldı is shot dead by gunmen.
- OCT 18: In Çal township of Denizli province, Ali Ayvaz is fatally shot.
- OCT 19: In Kadirli, rightist student Erdal Vahaboglu is stabbed to death.
In Gaziantep, the body of 20 years old Dogan Kılıç is found in field.
In Istanbul, 60 year old Süleyman Gönç is shot dead on his way home.
- OCT 21: In Tekirdağ, leftist Recep Selçuk is shot dead.
In Mardin, Abdi Yeyis dies during an armed clash with gendarmerie.
- OCT 23: In Adana, Ahmet Tefvik Pampal, former local chief of a rightist organization, is shot dead by unidentified persons.
- OCT 24: In Istanbul, high-school student Sennur Özen is killed in a cross fire during a clash between rival groups.
Leftist Mehmet Erbil who was wounded earlier in Mardin dies in a hospital of the city of Diyarbakır.
- OCT 25: In Malatya, primary school teacher Murtaza Kara is shot dead.
In Istanbul, worker Fikret Kara who was wounded earlier dies in hospital.
- OCT 26: In Kilis, Hasan Canpolat, headman of village, is shot dead.
In Safranbolu, Grey Wolves raid on a cultural club and shoot dead student Ali Türk.
- OCT 27: Mayor of Bingöl Hikmet Çetin and his driver Hayri Karamızrak are attacked by gunmen while travelling in car and seriously wounded.
Again in Bingöl, as a response to that incident, Grey Wolves attack on houses and offices of progressive people and shoot dead state-employee Ahmet Duran.
In Malatya, rightist teacher Hacı Abdullah Köse dies in hospital after being beaten fatally by a friend over a religious argument.
In Istanbul, the local chief of a rightist workers' association, İrfan Güvercin is shot dead by unidentified persons.
- OCT 28: In Adana, rightist worker Mehmet Yigit is shot to death by two unidentified persons.
In Denizli, nurse Hüsnüye Kurtar dies in hospital of wounds she received when a bomb went off in the car.

- In Istanbul, an unidentified person is found hanged with a note on his dead body declaring that all the people who drink wine would have the same fate.
- OCT 29: In Zonguldak, two policemen, Mehmet Kurnaz and Hasan Yazgan were shot dead while they are trying to take in a youth who possesses gun. In Istanbul, İrfan Alkan is fatally shot by gunmen. In Bursa, worker Hikmet Akyol who was wounded earlier dies in hospit. In Sivas, Grey Wolves open fire at the people leaving a wedding ceremony and shoot dead student Ruhi Özbar. In Malatya, high school doorman Vahap Şahin who was wounded earlier by Grey Wolves dies in hospital.
- OCT 30: In Tokat, three leftist youths, Sabri Tokuş, Selahattin Abacı and Mürsel Aktas are shot dead by Grey Wolves who open fire at a coffee. In Ankara, driver Veli Ince who was wounded earlier by unidentified persons dies in hospital. In Istanbul, an Iranian is found dead in the street.
- OCT 31: In Istanbul, Muammer Gürsakarya is shot dead by gunmen. Again in Istanbul, an unidentified person is found killed with bullet wounds on his body. In Trabzon, a Turkish Cypriot youth, İbrahim Günerkiz is shot dead by Grey Wolves. Again in Trabzon, rightist student Mehmet Salih Güçlü who was wounded earlier dies in hospital.
- NOV 1: In Istanbul, Hamit Celayir who was wounded earlier dies in hospital. In Kayseri, worker Turan Altıok is stabbed to death.
- NOV 2: In Izmir, Güler Özduran, member of an armed organization, dies in a fight with the police. In Malatya, leftist Hasan Özgül is shot dead by unidentified persons while passing near the club of Grey Wolves. In Turgutlu, Mehmet Ünal dies when gunmen open fire on him from a car. The body of an unidentified person is found on the street, in Ankara. In Istanbul, the dead body of Nazlı Göktaş is dumped out of a car in front of a hospital. Çetin Ayyıldız who was also dumped out as wounded dies in hospital. In Gaziantep, a group of terrorists shoot dead super-intendent of police İsmail Özgümüş when they open fire at the car of the police.
- NOV 3: In Ankara, Ali Bal, employee at the State Planning Organization, is fatally shot by unidentified gunmen. In Istanbul, the body of Halil Turgut whose head and arms were cut off is found in a cemetery. The victim renounced a few days earlier the Grey Wolves' organization.
- NOV 4: In Istanbul, gendarmerie soldier Ahmet Dağlı loses his life by an accidental bullet during a search operation. In Istanbul, the body of student Numan Kaygusuz is recovered at a cemetery. Again in Istanbul, "Grey Wolf" Aziz Koyunsever is shot dead by another "Grey Wolf" during an argument. In Ankara, police finds the dead body of a youth, Bedri Şenoglu. In Adana, student Fatma Gözüsulu who was wounded earlier dies in hospital. In Sarıkamış, student Turhan Aydemir is fatally shot by Grey Wolves.
- NOV 5: In Elazığ, two students, Zülfü Polatkaya and Abdullah Küçük are shot dead by unidentified gunmen. In Denizli, Mustafa Eneksiz, student of theology, who was wounded earlier dies in hospital. In Istanbul, Cafer Karabulut who was wounded earlier dies in hosp. In Urfa, a village headman, Süheyl Hamilioglu is fatally shot.
- NOV 6: In Ankara, the dead body of 52-year old Durali Erkan is recovered. In Malakesir, Abdülkadir Gören is found dead at his home. In Adana, Ali Akçan who was wounded earlier dies in hospital. Ahmet Baylar, student Zühtü Polat and Adnan Erçetin are shot dead respectively in Bingöl, Elazığ and Izmir. In Trabzon, student Cuma Harputluoglu who was wounded earlier dies.

- In Tuzluçayır, leftist Celal Güntiş is shot dead by gunmen.
 In Kars, leftist Nadir Mündar and rightist Aydın Bozkurt are shot dead in a shooting.
 In Mersin, an unidentified young woman is found dead in forest with torture traces on her body.
- NOV 7: In Ankara, Mehmet Kalkan is shot dead by unidentified persons.
 NOV 8: In İstanbul, student Şadi Dalkılıç is found strangled.
 Again in İstanbul, student Ali Acun is fatally shot by gunmen.
 In Kayseri, student Hüseyin Atalay is stabbed dead.
 In Kahta, Mehmet Koyuncu is shot dead during an armed clash.
- NOV 9: In Adana, teacher Celal Öner is sprayed dead with bullets.
 In Gaziantep, Duran Çalimli is shot dead as sitting before his shop.
- NOV 10: In İstanbul, rightist Attila Kurtuluş is shot dead during a skirmish
 In Tuzluçayır, leftist Halil Kahya who was wounded earlier dies in hospital.
 In İstanbul, leftist student Turgut İplikçioglu is shot dead as waiting bus.
- NOV 14: In Gaziantep, student Ibrahim Oğan is shot dead when a coffee-house is raided by gunmen.
 In Adana, rightist worker Ramazan Abis is founded killed.
- NOV 15: In İstanbul, student Saadettin Kazan is fatally shot.
 In Adana, Grey Wolves shoot dead student Deniz Çetin passing by before their local.
- NOV 16: In İstanbul, rightist Adnan Tagdelen is shot dead by unidentified gunmen as leaving a local with his fellows. (C-M-DN-DG-18/11)

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NEO-FASCIST MHP'S PROVOCATIONS IN TURKEY AND IN GERMANY

ANKARA-BONN (ITA) - After having visited Federal Republic of Germany and got in touch with Turkish and German rightist circles in that country, Ex-colonel Alparslan Türkeş, leader of the neo-fascist "Nationalist Action Party" (MHP), called upon the people, on November 19, 1978, to unite in "national alliance" against Ecevit's Government and to begin "national resistance".

Declaring that those who charge that "Turkey is under the threat of fascism" are "dreaming", Türkeş repeated that the actual government will be toppled following early polls.

In his an earlier statement, on October 2, 1978, Ex-colonel Türkeş had said; "The present condition is ripe for martial law. The responsibility should be handed over to the military. The country cannot head for elections under the rule of the present government, it is impossible to keep this government in power."

Thereupon, the public prosecutor initiated a proceeding against the Nationalist Action Party for "having instigated the armed forces to take over the government."

On the other hand, Prime Minister Ecevit accused Türkeş of trying to drive the country towards a totalitarian regime and unveiled a secret report prepared by intelligence services in 1970 which indicate that the MHP, training para-military commando troops under the name of "Idealists Clubs" (İlkü Ocakları) organized a striking force.

Under these charges, Ex-colonel Türkeş started now to talk about "early elections" instead of "military take-over".

In Germany, on October 29, 1978, the Turkish neo-fascists, using as a pretext of the 55th anniversary of the proclamation of the Turkish Republic, organized a meeting in the sport hall of Dortmund.

Turkish and German progressives protested against this meeting outside the sport hall. A few days later, Türkeş tried to appear in another meeting organized by the Grey Wolves in Frankfurt. However, because of the reaction of German trade unions, Türkeş failed to address the meeting. Thousands of marchers led by the German Labor Federation (DGB) and the Metal Workers' Union (IG Metall) carried signs demanding action against "fascist power demonstrations by the Turkish fascists". (M-C-DG-20/11)

TRIALS AND CONDEMNATIONS OF INTELLECTUALS IN TURKEY

ANKARA (ITA) - Despite the actual government's claims to democratize the political life in Turkey, the trials and condemnations of progressive intellectuals go on without interruption.

On October 23, 1978, in Ankara, the public prosecutor demanded prison terms up to 7,5 years for all members of the Central Executive Board of the Association of All Teachers (TÖB-DER). They are accused of "having made propaganda for communism" in their messages and articles.

On October 31, 1978, in Istanbul, Mrs. Ayşe Satış, editor of the review Sosyalist Gençlik, was condemned to imprisonment of 2 years and 3 months for "having propagated communism".

Same day, Ali İhsan Özgül, editor of the review Öncü, was condemned to imprisonment of 2 years and 3 months on the charge of "having insulted the state security forces".

On November 1st, 1978, in Ankara, student Mehmet Bozkurt was condemned to one year prison term for having propagated the Kurdish movement.

On November 2, 1978, six editors of the monthly Katkı, Ali Ergin, Mehmet Açıksöz, Süleyman Mızrak, Erda Aykan, Musa Ünsül and Orhan Selen were brought before a criminal court in Istanbul, for having published the status and the programme drafts of a so-called "communist party". The public prosecutor demands prison terms up to 15 years each. ./.

As explained in the BULLETIN of October 1978, the Communist Party of Turkey has been outlawed and an editor who published its programme is being tried according to fascist article 142 of the Turkish Penal Code. Meanwhile, some groups claim to be communist party. The above-mentioned is one of these groups.

On the other hand, the editor of the daily Aydınlık declared that the public prosecutor has initiated 57 investigations for the responsables of the newspaper.

On November 10, 1978, in Adana, Ahmet Alpay, militant of an armed leftist group, was condemned to imprisonment of 4 years and 2 months.

In Ankara, five members of another armed leftist group, Adigüzel Dogan, Ahmet Baykal, Cahit Yüksel, Derya Tandogan and Erdal Dural are tried before a criminal court under the menace of capital punishment. (C-M-DG-20/11)

NEW ATTACKS ON THE LOCALS OF THE WORKERS' PARTY OF TURKEY

ISTANBUL (ITA) - Mrs. Behice Boran, President of the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP) sending a new letter to Prime Minister Ecevit stated that fascist attacks on the locals of the party have been multiplied.

Recently, the locals of the party branches in Kayseri, Çorum, Istanbul, Bakırköy, Altındağ, Malatya and Niğde Aksaray were destroyed with bomb by the fascists.

As known, in October, seven members of the Workers' Party of Turkey were assassinated by an armed group in Ankara.

Mrs. Boran asked Prime Minister to take effective measures against the fascist aggression as soon as possible. (C-DG-29/10)

REPUBLICAN PEOPLE'S PARTY (CHP) IN THE SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL

VANCOUVER (ITA) - The Socialist International Congress held in Canada approved the affiliation of the Republican People's Party (CHP) of Turkey to the Socialist International.

Ecevit's party was represented in the congress by the Turkish Foreign Minister Gündüz Ökçün.

Notwithstanding the CHP is affiliated to an international organization, according to the actual Law of Political Parties, all political parties in Turkey are forbidden to be affiliated to any international body.

After the CHP's affiliation, the rightist opposition accused it of having violated the legislation.

On the other hand, the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP) asks the annulment of this anti-democratic article and the recognition the right to have international relations to all political parties. (DN-C-DG-8/11)

TURKISH GOVERNMENT'S RAPPROCHMENT TO THE USA AND THE NATO

ANKARA (ITA) - After the lifting of US arms embargo, the Turkish Government adopting a pro-USA and pro-NATO attitude, started bilateral talks with the representatives of the latter.

On November 6, 1978, a four-man US Defense Ministry team started talks with Turkish officials on possibilities of Turkish-American cooperation in the field of armaments manufacture.

With the aim of putting in practice the Turco-US Military Cooperation Agreement concluded in 1976, bilateral talks are still carried on. As a first

step, the Turkish Government has already reopened four US bases in Turkey.

On the other hand, Secretary General of NATO Luns visited Prime Minister Ecevit on November 17, 1978 in Ankara. Mr. Luns has prepared a report with the purpose of pushing the NATO members to provide Turkey with economic assistance as well.

Premier Ecevit, after the visit stated that "NATO is a community of democratic countries. Today NATO might not have the mechanism to extend direct aid to Turkey, but the influence of Luns and the alliance could convince the member states on this subject." He stated also that he was grateful to Luns for his efforts "in favour of Turkey".

Considering the recent developments, the socialist opposition criticizes Premier Ecevit of rapproching to imperialist circles and of ignoring the claims to create a new "national defense concept."

As remembered, one of the main arguments of the "national defense concept" project of Ecevit was the diminution of the dependence on the US military system and the NATO.

But after the lifting of US embargo, reopening of the US military bases, holding bilateral talks for Turco-USA cooperation on war industry, Ecevit seems to deny one of the main principles of his own "national defense concept". (C-DN-M-DG-222/11)

EIGHT FOREIGN BANKS TO OPEN BRANCHES IN TURKEY

ANKARA (ITA) - According to the information released by the Ministry of Finance, eight more foreign banks have been permitted to activate in Turkey. Those are: Citybank, Deutsch Bank, Dresdner Bank, Darlehens Bank, Berliner Disconto Bank, Saarländische Kredit Bank, American Express Co, Wells Fargo Bank.

Thus, number of foreign banks activating in Turkey reached to 18.

According to the government circles, "this was a positive step for a country like Turkey that would like to open her economy to the west gradually".

However, according to the socialist opposition, this is a new step for increasing Turkey's dependance on international finance groups.

The government carries on talks also with international organizations such as the IMF, the OECD in order to get new investment and credit facilities. It demanded also 8 billions dollars from the EEC. (DG-C-M-DN-22/11)

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