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## 1978: YEAR OF ACCELERATION OF THE FASCIST ESCALADE IN TURKEY

ANKARA (ITA) - The people of Turkey faced with the escalade of fascist terror, rising inflation, lack of economic stability had been looking ahead at the beginning of the outgoing year with the hope that the new coming social democrat government of Mr. Bülent Ecevit would be able to solve a growing list of problems accumulated through 4-year period of the overthrown rightist "Nationalist Front" Coalition Government.

Unfortunately, after one year, the masses are again disappointed due to the fact that they have not enjoyed the promises that Ecevit had given them before coming to power.

Let alone to realize them, within a 11-month period of its power, the actual government has followed such a policy that the escalade of fascist terror accelerated, the price hikes have reached a record level and Turkey's dependence on imperialism became greater than ever.

A more detailed balance-sheet of the 11-month period of social democrat Republican People's Party (CHP) power shows the motives of the disappointment of the working people:

1. The total number of the victims of political violence within only 11 months reached to 738, while it was 446 within a 32-month period of the "Nationalist Front" Governments. Obviously, this political violence is provoked and perpetrated by the obscure "rightist" forces with the purpose of instigating the Armed Forces to seize the power and to establish a dictatorial rule. Still, the government of social democrat CHP has been unable to take effective measures against these obscure forces. Instead of forming a democratic alliance with other progressive forces against the menace of fascism, the government followed a conciliatory attitude towards the rightist circles.

2. Furthermore, under the pretext of taking measures to halt the political violence, the government has prepared new bills foreseeing to limit the freedoms of association. While the covert activities of sinister Counter-Guerilla Organization, the brain of the political violence, are being tolerated and the "Grey Wolves" commandos of the neo-fascist party, MHP, are not being pursued in an effective manner, progressive associations are closed down by the order of government authorities.

3. Despite the promise to annul all anti-democratic laws and practices, Ecevit's government still maintains fascist articles such as 141 and 142 of the Turkish Penal Code and progressive people are still being tried and condemned before criminal courts under the pretext of "having propagated communism". The name of "communist party" is still outlawed and Turkey is for the time-being the only European country which has such an anti-democratic practice.

4. Because of an inflationist policy, the prices of many consumer goods were increased about 100 percent within 11 months. Although he had claimed an independent economic and financial policy in his government programme, Prime Minister Ecevit has yielded to the pressures of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and devalued Turkish Lira drastically, first 30 percent and later in smaller percentages.

5. The foreign debts of Turkey rose to 19 billion dollars while it was 12,7 billion dollars a year ago. Instead of decreasing the military expenses and following a foreign policy of neutrality and peace which can ensure the national security of the country, Ecevit's Government has maintained Turkey's dependence on NATO which caused heavy sacrifices by the Turkish people. After having concluded new military agreements with the USA and reopened military bases in Turkey, Ecevit recently accepted to give NATO another base in the province of Konya for the AWACS flying radars. So, Mr. Ecevit seems having forgotten his highly speculated "national defense concept" foreseeing an end to the dependence on military blocs.

As long as Turkey remains under the hegemony of US imperialism and its military blocs, it will be impossible to overcome the economic and financial problems and to stop the acceleration of the fascist escalate.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Ecevit and his party have lost their image of "hope" in the eyes of the working people. So, the disappointed masses have started to look for other alternatives which be able to find a long-run wayout.

This fact will cause in the coming year the acceleration of the fascist escalate on the one hand, and on the other the rising of the socialist movement. The desperate sections of the population may be attracted by the slogans of "law and order" of the fascist movement and the Nationalist Action Party (MHP) may increase its followers. This is a great danger for the future of Turkey. Nevertheless, the working class and poor peasants will seek the solution in reinforcement of the socialist movement and the coming year will witness the rise of a socialist party.

Hence, the class struggle in Turkey will gain greater dimensions in all fields, political, social and economic. There is no doubt that the socialist movement will give in the short run its support to the government whenever it is menaced by the fascist forces, although it fights in the long run against the conciliatory attitude of the social democrat power and for a socialist order.

OECD REPORT: "HARD DAYS AWAIT TURKEY"

ANKARA (ITA) - The Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) published a report on Turkish economy today saying hard days still await this country.

The report reads:

"The stabilization programme adopted at the beginning of 1978 which was also supported by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has already imprinted a measure of discipline upon the economy not seen in Turkey since many years. Nevertheless, inflation has continued at a high rate. In these circumstances, restrictive policies must be continued. One of the unfortunate side effects of the restrictions is that unemployment -which is already very high by European standards- has risen further and capacity utilisation in industry has fallen below normal levels. With the continuing foreign exchange bottleneck (despite success in reducing the current account deficit by approximately 1 billion dollars) and difficulties in obtaining fresh trade credits, Turkey may stand in danger of slumping into a prolonged recession. There are indications that exports are being adversely affected by shortages of raw materials and spare parts that have to be imported. An increase in foreign trade credits is therefore badly needed.

"Over the longer term, a high rate of economic growth is obviously desirable in order to increase employment and living standards. It is essential that waste of resources should be reduced and efficiency encouraged. It is in such conditions that strong growth is likely to be sustainable and compatible with a high degree of external and internal financial stability. Changes in policy orientations -such as are now envisaged or being implemented by the Turkish authorities- will be needed to achieve on a continuing basis a high rate of growth in Turkey:

"a) Greater reliance on market forces within the general framework of economic planning would improve efficiency and resource allocation. New policy approaches are necessary to deal with the problem of growth of population, unplanned migration from the countryside to urban areas and high structural unemployment. It would be important to create better opportunities for employment and higher income in agriculture through diversification, notably the development of modern livestock production, the expansion of irrigation, the regular supply of farm inputs and agricultural credit, and more efficient marketing. The development of the economy has repeatedly been interrupted by balance-of-payments difficulties and domestic inflation.

"b) Greater exposure to competitive market forces would seem particularly important for industry.

"c) Maintenance of a high rate of investment will require policies to encourage savings. And the development of a capital market could help the deficient allocation of available savings.

"d) Government revenues need to be increased to cover public expenditure.

"e) Higher priority must be given to increasing exports. This means that sufficient incentives for exporting must exist.

"f) Foreign direct investment needs to be looked at not only as a possible source of higher exports, but also as an important contributor to the introduction of modern management methods and new skills and technologies in an economy which is very short of these qualities.

"The policy changes required to make the Turkish economy and the allocation process for capital, both public and private, and other scarce resources more efficient, will be numerous; much can be achieved by changing administrative rules, the laws governing the operations of public enterprises and institutions, giving them greater freedom of choice, and by redistributing and properly defining responsibilities of Government departments and their offices."

As a matter of fact, the OECD report puts forward the measures which had already been imposed by the IMF and the World Bank, in order to provide Turkey with the fresh credits.

(DN-DG-15/12)

IMF STIPULATES A NEW DEVALUATION IN TURKEY

ANKARA (ITA) - Turkey entered a crucial new round of negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) prior to the release of the third installment of a 450-million dollar "stand-by" credit. The IMF is reportedly "dissatisfied" with Turkey's economic performance since the country reached a 2-year rescue credit agreement with the international lending organization last March.

This view has been expressed also other international bodies such as the OECD and the EEC.

While waiting some new economic and financial facilities from the USA as an award of reopening the US military bases in Turkey, Prime Minister Ecevit asked also the EEC for 8,1 billion dollars in economic aid over the next five years. At the talks with the EEC officials in October, the Turkish delegation stated that this amount constituted "a substantial portion" of the 15,4 billion dollars Turkey needs in hard currency to realize the targets of its fourth 5-year plan.

The EEC officials said that the community is not able to grant such a credit, it should be approved and granted by each member of the community. As to EEC countries, they made clear that, in order to be able to get such a credit, Turkey should put into practice the measures stipulated by the IMF.

The principal condition imposed by the IMF is a new devaluation about 40 percent. Political and economic circles in Ankara are unanimous that it is "inevitable" for the Ecevit Government to announce a new devaluation. Because the IMF delegation visiting Ankara pointed out that the devaluation of 30 percent made in March did not yield the expected results as certain side measures had not been effectively taken. They said, on the contrary, certain harm was done as prices were not taken under control.

The IMF delegation stipulated also a restriction of public expenses and rising the prices of the products of public enterprises.

The Fund asks also curbs on wages and consumption in Turkey.

Premier Ecevit has made clear that he finds IMF's proposals rigid and in disregard of political and social considerations. In a speech to his party congress, Ecevit said: "Some of our friends and some international financial institutions do not understand that Turkey's economic problems at this stage are closely tied in with its social and political problems."

Still, Ecevit prefers to stay within the frame of imperialist block and to give new concessions with the hope of getting new credits.

Recently, at the Council of ministers of NATO, Turkey accepted to give a military base in the province of Konya for the flying radars AWACS. In exchange, on the suggestion of Secretary General Ir. Luns, the council decided to accord economic aid to Turkey as well as Portugal. Nevertheless, the realization of this economic aid depends again on the decision of each member country.

So, considering the volume of foreign debts of Turkey and the bottleneck of foreign exchange, there will not be any way out for Ecevit's Government other than accepting the IMF's conditions, as long as Turkey stays dependant on imperialist system.

(C-DG-M-DN-15/12)

TURKEY TO GRANT MORE FACILITIES TO FOREIGN CAPITAL

ANKARA (ITA) - Breaking with the tradition of half a century, Turkey's present economic planners are working on a scheme to provide easier terms of entry for foreign private capital.

Under a new "Foreign Investment Code", being drafted by the State Planning Organisation and related agencies, Turkish Government hopes to receive 1,2 billion dollars from the West in the way of private investment for the next five years.

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As of the beginning of this year, according to official figures, total foreign private capital in Turkey amounted to 100 million dollars. This capital was invested in ventures with a total capital of 250 million dollars.

This foreign capital is concentrated in the fields of chemicals, automotive industry, electrical appliances and electronics industry in ventures involving 101 firms.

French interests lead in amount invested and the West German in the number of companies with foreign capital share, with the United States running as close second by both standards. (See: Statistical data on foreign investments in Turkey, BULLETIN of February 1977).

In an interview earlier this year the US envoy, Ronald Spiers, warned that if Turkey did not welcome foreign investment and firms, it would not easily complain of a shortage of capital. He recommended liberalization of the Turkish attitude toward foreign investment.

On the other hand, the State Department of the USA informed the Turkish Government of that if the US investments in Turkey are nationalized, it will create very serious problems in bilateral relations between two countries.

Bilsay Kuruç, head of the State Planning Organization, was quoted in a recent interview as saying that "the code has been prepared to show that there is a new, concrete and favorable approach toward foreign capital."

(C-DN-DG-29/11)

#### NEW TURCO-SOVIET COMMERCE AND CULTURE ACCORDS

MOSCOW (ITA) - Turkey and the Soviet Union signed on November 30, 1978 a three year commerce accord that will boost trade volume 2.5 folds by the end of 1981.

Speaking at the signing ceremony Turkish Minister Köprülüler said the accord enabled Turkish-Soviet trade volume to reach 1,275 million dollars for the three years.

On the other hand, in October 1978, during Turkish Culture Minister Ahmet Taner Kışlalı's visit to the Soviet Union an accord for cultural cooperation was reached. The new accord will improve the cooperation with joint movie projects, Soviet assistance in restoration works of Turkish historical treasures, exchange of books, and Turkish records to be produced in the Soviet Union.

In November 1978, a Turco-Romanian Cooperation Protocol was signed during Turkish Prime Minister's visit to Romania. According to this protocol, the economic cooperation between the two countries would be increased to cover the fields of machine manufacturing, transportation, agriculture, tourism and dealing with Third World countries.

(C-IL-DN-DG-15/12)

#### A UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR, CANDIDATE OF THE WORKERS' PARTY, ASSASSINATED

ANKARA (ITA) - The political violence having caused assassination of 738 persons within 11-month period of the actual government, hit recently another university professor, Dr. Necdet Bulut.

On November 26, 1978, Professor Dr. Necdet Bulut, Director of the Computers Department of the Technical University, driving to the city of Trabzon was ambushed by un-identified gunmen. The aggressors riddled the professor's body with bullets. Dr. Bulut was the candidate of the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP) for Parliament at the 1977 legislative elections.

His wife, Mrs. Neşe Bulut who is the member of the local executive committee of the party and his son were also wounded with bullets.

In spite of two operations, Dr. Bulut died on December 8, 1978 at hospital in Ankara.

As known, the fascist gunmen had assassinated earlier 7 members of the same party in Ankara, on October 8-9, 1978.

On this new assassination, all democratic organizations once again protested the government's undecided attitude towards the fascist organizations and asked to take immediately effective measures.

The chronological list of the 92 political assassinations perpetrated until December 10, 1978 as follows:

- NOV 17: In Bursa, student Hüseyin Şarbalkanlı who was wounded earlier by beating dies in a hospital.  
 In İstanbul, leftist political prisoner Kazım Düzgünoglu is stabbed dead by another political prisoner known as "Grey Wolf".  
 In Adana, high-school student Ali Karakız is fatally shot by Grey Wolf  
 In Diyarbakır, Mehmet Alasta who was shot earlier dies in hospital.  
 In İstanbul, rightist Halil Sucu is shot dead.  
 In İstanbul, leftist students Muhsin Alkan and Aziz Çolak are fatally shot by Grey Wolves.  
 In İstanbul, Gürsel Bakır is shot dead.
- NOV 18: In Adana, leftist Suphi Bakır riddled with bullets by Grey Wolves dies in hospital.  
 In Ankara, Muharrem Ertürk is found dead with bullet wounds at the head.  
 In İstanbul, rightist Yaşar Canıklıgil is shot dead in a coffee-house.  
 In İstanbul, Metin Yıldırım Türk, known as one of the leaders of an armed leftist group, is found dead in a house.
- NOV 19: In İstanbul, leftist Nurettin Altaylı is found dead.  
 In Ankara, student Pamir Bayram is fatally shot by Grey Wolves.
- NOV 20: In Urfa, Student Ramazan Çayak is shot dead during an armed conflict between two rival political groups.  
 In Ankara, engineer Necip Altınok known as an element of the Counter-Guerrilla Organization is shot to death by unidentified persons.  
 In İstanbul, carpenter Ramazan Üstün and worker Yedigöller Eker die when unknown gunmen open the fire at a coffee-house.
- NOV 21: In Adana, worker Hüseyin Bilir is shot dead by Grey Wolves.  
 In Diyarbakır, teacher Musa Akın is fatally shot on way school.  
 In Mersin, an unidentified person is found killed.
- NOV 22: In Tekirdağ, leftist prisoner Nurettin Karahan is killed by a rightist convict, at city prison.  
 In Siverok, agricultural engineer Ferit Uzun is shot dead by his political opponents.  
 In İstanbul, leftist engineer Kenan Öztürk is attacked at his office and shot dead by unidentified gunmen.  
 In İstanbul, Ali İhsan Özgür, editor of the daily Politika, is tortured to death by rightists and his body is found in a stolen car.
- NOV 24: In Ankara, university student Özcan Turgut who was wounded earlier by Grey Wolves dies in a hospital.
- NOV 25: In Bingöl, Hasan Sevim, supporter of the Republican People's Party is shot dead with automatic guns by rightists.  
 In Kozan, 14 year old apprentice Gürsel Taşyürek is shot dead as passing by a place where two political groups exchange fire.
- NOV 26: In Samsun, rightist student Metin Yeşilirmak is shot dead by another rightist student during an internal discussion.  
 In Gaziantep, student Necati Ökçe is shot dead by Grey Wolves for having stated that he was neither rightist nor leftist.  
 In İstanbul, worker Mustafa Kocaibrahimoğlu is shot dead during a clash between security forces and youth.  
 In İstanbul, student Mithat Kandemir is shot dead by Grey Wolves while sticking posters of a leftist group on the wall.

- NOV 26: In Istanbul, policeman Ali Rıza Baydilli is shot dead and another policeman, Hikmet Çavdaroglu is wounded during a hold-up. The latter will die next day.
- NOV 27: In Elbistan, 45 years old farmer Güzel Dogan is shot dead by a Grey Wolf.  
In Adana, mechanical engineer İbrahim Özsoy is shot dead by Grey Wolves  
In Erzinçan, worker Ethem Yılmaz is killed by a bomb placed at his door
- NOV 28: In Erzinçan, 45 years old housewife Fadime Yılmaz dies when an explosive planted in front of her house.  
In Ankara, Yöner Demirel is shot dead by rightists,  
Again in Ankara, Veysel Yılmaz is found shot to death.
- NOV 29: In Urfa, four persons, two known rightist, Yaşar Magat and Mustafa Magat, and two known leftist, Serdar Ercan and Ömer Binici, are shot dead within two hours.  
In Adana, policeman Ergün San is shot to death by two gunmen while trying to prevent them from distributing political leaflets.  
Again in Adana, Sofer Ögrenmiş, known as leftist, is shot dead.  
In Samsun, worker Mehmet Yıldız is shot dead as passing by a place where two political groups exchange fire.  
In Eskişehir, leftist student 16 year old Nodim Akgün's body is found in a river. The police says that he was killed about one month ago after being tortured by rightists.  
In Diyarbakır, student Süleyman Ören is shot to death.  
In İzmir, 28 years old woman is found stabbed to death.  
In Gaziantep, Hani Sağlam, wife of a leftist person is shot dead by rightists while she is suckling her baby.  
In Istanbul, 25 years old Ekrem Bahiç is found stabbed to death in a hotel.  
In Akhisar, Halil Kiliç is found dead in a forest.
- NOV 30: In Kilis, vocation school student Alaattin Güvenlier, reportedly rightist is shot to death on his way home.  
In Diyarbakır, rightist Ramazan Parmaksız is shot dead by another rightist while they are discussing between themselves.  
In Istanbul, Adil Ünal is stabbed to death by unidentified persons.
- DEC 1: In Ankara, municipal clerk Satılmış Coşkun is shot dead by an unknown.  
In Istanbul, journalist Cengiz Polathan is beaten to death.
- DEC 2: In Hilvan, Mustafa Hakkı Bayık, 16, and Niha Bayar, 14, relatives of the city mayor are shot to death by unidentified persons.  
In Bingöl, police officer Saadettin Erkan is shot dead by gunmen while on patrol.  
In Gaziantep, Director of Kilis High-School Dinçer Sağlı is shot to death by unidentified gunmen just outside of his residence.  
In Elazığ, worker Kazım Yıldız is stabbed to death by five gunmen.  
In Elazığ, leftist Zeki Yılmaz is shot dead while shopping.  
In Elazığ, leftist Hüseyin Karayılan is shot dead by Grey Wolves.  
In Adana, a boarding house of students is machine-gunned and leftist student Emin Şengül is killed. by Grey Wolves. In another quarter of the city, Grey Wolves raiding another house kill leftist student Kemal Pehlivan.
- DEC 3: In Istanbul, the body of an assassinated unidentified man is found.  
In Kayseri, a factory watchman Mehmet Nigdelioğlu, 55, is shot dead.  
In Rize, the dead body of Osman Civelek is found by the side of a river
- DEC 4: In Malatya, leftist teacher Ramazan Oran is shot dead.  
In Istanbul, masked gunmen broke in an association and kill Hayrettin Akgül.  
Again in Istanbul, the body of a 21 years old youth, Abdurrahman Güneş is found killed with shot guns on the head.  
In Elazığ, during an armed clash between the police and students, two students, Murat Balkaş and Mehmet Gökalp are shot dead. Thereupon, Grey Wolves start a terror campaign in the city by raiding the houses and offices of progressive people and shoot dead 65 years old Zeynel Şengül, worker Hüseyin Korucu, Tövrik Özdemir and Baki Akgün.

- DEC 5: In Izmir, university student Ramazan Akın who was wounded earlier dies in a hospital.
- DEC 6: In Izmir, two police officers, Memduh Kılıç and Hüseyin Karataş are shot dead while trying to check identities of two suspected. In Adana, newspaper dealer İğris Çelik who was machine-gunned earlier by Grey Wolves dies at a hospital.
- DEC 7: In Adana, leftist student Nadir Uğurel is shot dead by two gunmen. Again in Adana, Mustafa Karnacan wounded earlier dies in hospital. In Elazığ, 45 years old shopkeeper Ali Bilir is fatally shot by gunmen.
- DEC 8: Professor Neadet Bulut wounded earlier by rightists dies at hospital. In Ankara, 50 years old Osman Soylu is stabbed to death. In Adana, Mahmut Beyazıtoglu is shot dead as passing by a place where two armed groups are shooting at each other. In Hârdin, retired state employee Ata Pehlivanoglu is shot dead as getting on a car. In Kayseri, student Atilla Kaytancı is found tortured and shot dead with 18 bullets.
- DEC 10: In İstanbul, leftist university student Hüseyin Öznur is shot dead by two gunmen raiding a shop.

On the other hand, the rightist groups continue to attack at the locals of the Workers' Party of Turkey (TİP). On November 18, 1978, the local of Kayseri organization, on December 4, 1978 the local of Kartal organization in İstanbul and on December 5, 1978, the local of Ankara organization were raided by Grey Wolves.

#### DISK SUSPENDED THE MEMBERSHIPS OF FOUR TRADE UNIONS

İSTANBUL (İTA) - On the appeal of the Progressive Trade Unions Confederation of Turkey (DISK), all progressive organizations came together and started to make preparations for actions against the escalate of fascism in Turkey. 33 democratic organizations have adopted a common democratic platform on which they will carry on their actions.

However, despite the fact that all these organizations agreed to use same slogans and to respect the regulations of common struggle, four trade unions were later accused by the administration of the DISK of having violated this agreement and of having used some other slogans imposed by certain political fractions.

Under these accusations, four trade unions, Metal Workers Union (Maden-İş), Bank Employees Union (Bank-Sen), Reconstruction Workers Union (Bay-sen) and Miners Union (Yeraltı Maden-İş) were summoned before the disciplinary council of the confederation and their memberships were suspended for an indefinite time.

These trade unions, except the last one, are allegedly oriented by a political fraction which had already caused a split within the DISK and therefore was dismissed from the administrative board of the confederation. Despite that defeat, they have been carrying on their activities which harm the unity of working class. (See: BÜLTEN, January 1978, June 1978).

Nevertheless, the decision of suspending their memberships is also criticized saying that this will be harmful at a time when the unity of all democratic forces is vital and that even those who have errors should never be excluded from the platform of a common struggle.

On the other hand, the Union of Turkish Bars and associations of juristes have issued new declarations criticizing new measures to be taken by the government. They claimed that these measures are in contradiction with the democratic spirit of the Constitution and will restrict fundamental rights and freedoms.

Despite these reactions, Prime Minister Ecevit seems decided to put in practice the foreseen measures, if he can convince the parliamentary group of his own party.