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"THE GOVERNMENT STABBED IN THE BACK" BY THE RIGHT

ANKARA (ITA) - "The Government is being stabbed in the back at a time when crucial loan negotiations with the International Monetary Fund and the OECD have approached conclusion stage."

This was the complaint of the Turkish Prime Minister against the campaign launched by the business circles which instigated the rightist parties to topple his center-left government.

An unprecedented full-page paid advertisement by the Association of Businessmen and Industrialists pointed out that Turkey is feeling under a serious economic crisis with inflation at over 60 percent and unemployment 14 percent and accused the Ecevit administration of deviating too much from "free market" conditions and strangling enthusiasm for enterprise with excessive intervention.

Mr. Demirel, leader of the major rightist opposition party, Justice Party (AP), declaring with glee that this was actually the government's death advertisement, launched a nation-wide campaign for toppling the government by using all parliamentary or non-parliamentary means.

But that is not all. Prime Minister Bülent Ecevit also has problems with the labour movement, for banning the May Day Rally, jailing workers leaders and for putting in practice new austerity measures hitting mainly working people.

Even among members of his own party there is growing discontent with his policies, and this was reflected in the party congress held at the end of May 1979.

As a result of this growing dissatisfaction, the Ecevit Government started to suffer blows as some independent ministers in his cabinet quit the team and some independent deputies who once supported the actual government join the Justice Party of Demirel.

The loss of these independents left the Government with 221 votes in the ruling National Assembly, the lower house of the Parliament. With the new inclusions the Justice Party strength in the Assembly went up to 175 seats and the rightist opposition as a whole to 223 members.

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Controversy with the business circles

In their advertisement campaign, the Turkish businessmen claimed that production falls down rapidly because of inadequate energy supply and foreign exchange shortage; exports last year were 2,300 million dollars whereas this year's imported oil will alone be to surpass 2,000 million dollars and just to keep the economy going total imports should be realized at 5,000 million dollars. The only way to solve the economic crisis, to obtain foreign credits and investments would be through "free enterprise", the advertisement declared.

Prime Minister Ecevit viewed the statement as political in purpose and said: "The private sector cannot form or topple governments." Ecevit even threatened to initiate legal proceedings against the businessmen's association. "I will deliver them to the prosecutor," he shouted in a weekend open-air rally.

On the reaction of the Prime Minister, the Association of Industrialists and Businessmen stepped up its advertisement campaign and a new advertisement appeared in mass circulation dailies under the title of "The Nation Awaits".

In fact, if Turkey suffers from an economic crisis, the private sector has its share of responsibility for it, and the Government should be blamed not for "deviating too much from free market conditions", but for giving the private sector the privileges and possibilities which it never deserves.

The failure by Turkey's private industrialists to locally produce raw materials and intermediary goods and their low exports had a major role in creating balance of payments deficits and resultant foreign exchange shortage.

Despite these facts, Ecevit has maintained good relations with the private sector and feared nationalizations did not materialize with the exception of minerals. Ecevit even drew the fire of his leftist supporters for going soft on businessmen.

With Ecevit appearing under pressure from right as well as from left, a leading political analyst commented "a case of not pleasing anyone while trying to please everyone".

Although Ecevit has done his best in order to satisfy the business circles, they never trust him for the reason that he came to power with the support of working masses and progressive forces. They are also aware of the fact that, even if Ecevit has ceded to international finance institutions and local capitalists, the balance of power within his own party may change any time and a more radical policy may be adopted by a Republican People's Party government.

After having obtained foreign loans, the business circles desire that these financial possibilities be used not by a center-left government, but by a convinced pro-business government.

New concessions to imperialist forces

The Ecevit's Government has recently succeeded to obtain an aid package worth over 1,500 million dollars, but it was thanks to the concessions given to the International Monetary Fund.

As remembered, the IMF has always insisted that Turkey should devalue the Turkish Lira, increase the prices of state enterprise products and freeze the salaries.

A stiff devaluation of 43 percent, under a new multiple exchange rate system, was decreed at the beginning of June. In March 1978 the Turkish Lira had been already devalued by 23 percent.

A day after the devaluation, the government increased the price of gasoline by 30 percent. Iron and steel, coal, petrochemical products and other basic goods prices were raised at a range of 50 to 100 percent.

After having taken these new economic austerity measures, Prime Minister Bülent Ecevit handed over to the IMF officials a "letter of intent" explaining the conditions accepted by the Turkish Government. Mr. Ecevit reported that the IMF Board of directors will meet in mid-July to discuss this "letter of intent" and he believed that the talks with the IMF has reached a positive result.

Mr. Ecevit also said he will disclose the letter as soon as it is approved by the IMF.

According to the Associated Press, the accord is expected to strengthen ties between the United States and Turkey, the southeastern "bulwark" of the

North Atlantic Alliance. As known, since the loss of US listening posts in Iran for the verification of the SALT Agreement, the military importance of Turkey to the United States has increased.

It is now expected that after approval by the IMF Board of Directors, Turkey will be permitted to draw 260 million dollars or more from the IMF.

Aid from allied governments is expected to reach 900 million dollars, including a U.S. loan of 198 million. Private banks will lend another 400 million.

Earlier, an international consortium of governments, banks and the World Bank agreed to give Turkey 1.450 million dollars in aid on the condition that the Turkish Government should conclude an agreement with the IMF.

The following is the breakdown of fresh currency that various countries have guaranteed to give: Federal Republic of Germany 200 million, United States 198 million, France 20 million, Japan 35 million, Sweden 10 million, Belgium 10 million, Denmark 5 million, Finland 2 million. A sum of 131 million dollars is expected from other countries.

As export credits 65 million dollars is expected from Belgium, 60 million from Norway, 50 million from the United States, 35 million from Japan, 20 million from Austria and 15 million from Italy.

US wants to fly U-2 over Turkey

Turkey's foreign debts, with interest, are at least 20.000 million dollars. About 6.000 million dollars of this is short-term and has come due. Since late 1977, Turkey has been on the brink of bankruptcy and Ecevit went to IMF for help. A first stand-by agreement, for 450 million dollars over a period of two years, was suspended when the Fund expressed dissatisfaction with Turkey's economic performance.

This time the government has done all possible in order to satisfy the IMF. Moreover, in the political field, Ecevit Government was asked many concessions to the United States of America. Concessions on Cyprus, Greece's entry into NATO's military structure and the flight of American U-2 planes over Turkey for SALT verification were part of the bill presented by the USA in return for emergency aid.

Mr. Ecevit stated that the United States requested overflight of American reconnaissance planes within Turkish airspace for effective verification of Soviet compliance with the new SALT Treaty. "Particularly as a result of developments in Iran -which led to the closure of the bases there- possibilities for effective tracking of nuclear testings in the Central Asian region of the Soviet Union were reduced," Ecevit said. He added that satellite surveillance is now limited and likely to remain so for a few more years and that these gaps could only be bridged by specially equipped planes overflying Turkey.

In 1960 the Soviets downed a U-2 plane which had taken off from Turkey. The pilot, Francis Gary Powers was captured and sentenced to 10 years in prison. This event deteriorated Turkish-Soviet relations for a long time.

Mr. Ecevit stated that Turkey will accept this request if the USA and the Soviet Union agree between themselves on this issue.

But this attitude of Mr. Ecevit came under strong criticism from the opposition as well as from influential members of his party's parliamentary group. Party member Niyazi Ünsal said: "No one has either the right or the authority to allow flights of U-2 planes over Turkey".

All progressive trade unions and democratic mass organizations protested against the Ecevit's attitude to leave the decision to other states.

Political manoeuvres of the rightist opposition

With the purpose of toppling the Ecevit's Government, the rightist opposition does not hesitate to pretend that it defends Turkey's interests against the USA. Mr. Demirel, Chairman of the Justice Party criticized the Ecevit's Government also of giving very heavy concessions to the IMF in his "letter of intent".

Actually, Prime Minister Ecevit appears determined to hang into power with a knife edge difference in Parliament and Mr. Demirel is determined to bring him down, install an interim government and lead the nation to early elec-

tions before the scheduled date in autumn 1981. In order to put his project into practice, Mr. Demirel has placed all hopes on the independent ministers and deputies.

The independents in his government have become a rising concern for Ecevit in recent months. In April six of them criticized the government's policies, particularly in dealing with political terrorism, in a public declaration.

One of them, State Minister Enver Akova, resigned from the cabinet at the end of May. Ecevit replaced him with another defector from the Justice Party, Hasan Korkut. This created a political storm which reached as high as the presidency. Mr. Demirel charged that the President of the Republic had acted with partisan bias when he approved the appointment. The President, Fahri Korutürk, in response has asked for what amounts to a parliamentary vote of confidence on his "impartiality" in discharging his duties and offered to resign if Parliament found him politically biased.

Later, another independent minister resigned from the cabinet and joined the Justice Party. With the resignation of State Minister Ali Rıza Septioğlu, a jubilant Mr. Demirel said: "The government has lost its majority".

Now, the future of the government depends on the attitude of 18 independent deputies.

The actual representation of the political parties in Parliament as follows:

GOVERNMENT:	Republican People's Party (CHP):	210
	Democratic Party (DP)	: 1
OPPOSITION:	Justice Party (AP)	: 175
	National Salvation Party (MSP)	: 23
	Nationalist Action Party (MHP)	: 17
	Republican Reliance Party (CGP):	1
	National Order Party (MNP)	: 1
INDEPENDENTS:		18

It should be noted that one of the Republican People's Party deputies is the Speaker of the National Assembly and he has no right to vote.

According to the arithmetics of the Parliament, the Ecevit's Government may be toppled any time. Since the big business circles lead a hostility campaign against the government, such a result will not be surprise. Because, in such critical days, financial promises can effect the attitude of some deputies...

(C-M-DN-DG-21/6)

MARTIAL LAW EXTENDED AGAIN FOR A 2-MONTH PERIOD

ANKARA (ITA) - While the government imposed new economic austerity measures which hit primarily the working population, the Grand National Assembly approved extension of martial law in 19 provinces for another two months.

As remembered, the martial law was initially proclaimed in 13 provinces following the Kahramanmaraş massacre. Later on, under the pressure of the military, it was extended twice and six more provinces too were placed under the emergency regime.

Despite the application of martial law regime, the political violence continues without interruption. Although some people were arrested on the charge of committing political murder, the planners, organizers and instigators of these assassinations, namely the leaders of the Nationalist Action Party (MHP) are still immune from prosecution and carry on their sinister activities.

On June 4, 1979, the largest mass trial ever held in Turkey was opened at martial law court in the southern city of Adana and the military prosecutor demanded the death penalty for 304 defendants out of a total of 803. The trial concerns bloody Kahramanmaraş massacre which resulted in 111 deaths and the destruction, looting and burning of more than 900 buildings in the city. But the main instigators of this massacre, the leaders of the neo-fascist party are not among the defendants. Moreover, some extreme rightist militants, Grey Wolves have been released during the trial on the pretext of the lack of evidence. ./.

Recently, on June 9, 1979, a member of the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP), Fahrettin Özler was ambushed in the city of Manisa by the "Grey Wolves" and shot to death with automatic guns.

Within last one month 122 persons were assassinated at political violence acts all over Turkey and the total number of the victims of political terror within 18-month period of Ecevit's government rose to 1472.

Below is the list of the political murders of the last month:

- MAY 18: Leftist student Oguz Kemal Aksoy, worker Recai Keleş, rightist students Ayhan Güngör and Ali Cıbar, rightist merchant Cemal Gürbay, leftist Yılmaz Verimli (in Istanbul), rightist teacher Ali Çetin (Fatsa), leftist student Mümin İyibal, rightist students Sezai Uçar and Yavuz Aydın (Manisa), doctor Hüseyin Kabasakal (Adana), taxi driver Ramazan Akyol (Antalya), Mehmet Çiledağ (Gaziantep)
- MAY 19: Taxi driver Seyfullah Dogan, electrician Semai Çetin (Istanbul), student Ahmet Akacı (Çorum), rightist Tahir Dede and Aydın Baltacıoğlu (Antalya).
- MAY 20: Teacher Mehmet Gökçen, businessman Bahattin Kocamanoğlu, leftist taxi driver Yüksel Oruç (Istanbul), leftist teacher Mrs. Cemile Açıkgöz (Tarsus)
- MAY 21: Former Nationalist Action Party official Şenol Demiroğlu (Adana), student Müslim Barın (Urfa), student Şefik Ünver (Izmir), night watchman Mustafa Kuru (Istanbul).
- MAY 22: Leftist grocer Battal Türkaslan (Gaziantep), leftist retired worker Mustafa Pabuççu, leftist student İbrahim Geçkin (Adana), student İbrahim Akkuş (Istanbul), driver Musa Aydın (Van)
- MAY 23: Highschool student Ersan Demirel (Istanbul), an unidentified (Izmir), teacher Abdurrahman Oguz (Urfa)
- MAY 24: Worker Mehmet Aras, 69 years old Yusuf Türkmen (Istanbul), village headman Necip Deniz (Gaziantep)
- MAY 25: Mehmet Anaz, Bekir Gölbaşı (Istanbul), state employee Suat Önezli (Tunceli), worker Süleyman Bulut (Malatya), an unidentified (Kırıkkale), Ali Uçkun (Nigde), hairdresser Bilal Tunç (Gaziantep)
- MAY 26: Farmer Nusret Çakar (Malatya), 16 year old student İdris Çelik (Edirne), Hüseyin Teke (Düzce)
- MAY 27: Ethem Güçlü (Manisa), student Mehmet Sevindik (Konya)
- MAY 28: Rightist student İsmail Tekman, leftist teacher Şevki Cengiz Çetin (Istanbul), Seyfettin Uçar (Adana)
- MAY 29: Primary school teacher Fikret Yılmaz and his friend Ahmet Sarıkaya (Giresun), Mrs. Şevkiye Atmaca (Çarşamba), student Aslan Göncü (Kars), taxi driver and CHP supporter İlhami Aytaç (Erzurum)
- MAY 30: Students Hürşit Said and Turhan Selahattin İzzet (Kayseri), Abdi Çelikten (Urfa), primary school teacher Yalçın Selami Bal (Istanbul), businessman Ahmet Yılmaz (Samsun), former CHP candidate for mayor's office Fehmi Akyıldız (Bursa)
- MAY 31: Worker Halil Akyıldırım, leftist student Hasan Karakoç (Istanbul), Mehmet Ali Şen (Ankara), Mustafa Keser (Adana)
- JUNE 1: Abdullah Karakuş (Adana), Policeman Kadri Muğçın (Istanbul), American school teacher David Goodman (Adana), grocer Mahir Demir (Ankara)
- JUNE 2: Nationalist Action Party local official Kazım Alt (Gaziantep), worker Veli Türkmen (Istanbul), Vehbi Öztürk (Ankara), Orhan Yüksel (Bursa)
- JUNE 3: Rightist student Erdogan Bayık (Balıkesir), student Ahmet Dadak (Istanbul), student Cemal Gönül (Izmir)
- JUNE 4: Leftist worker Hüseyin Kurtuluş (Bursa)
- JUNE 5: State employee İbrahim Önder (Mardin)
- JUNE 6: Leftist Salih Özen (Diyarbakır), rightist worker Mehmet Güler (Istanbul), Azmi Ustaoglu (Ankara)
- JUNE 7: Leftist worker Mevlut Tağlar (Afyon), rightist student Ali Osman Deveçioğlu (Istanbul), leftist teacher Nevzat Yıldırım (Malatya), prisoner Mahmut Sağılı (Uşak); leftist Ali Kaya (Uşak)
- JUNE 8: Leftist teacher Savaşkan Arsal (Istanbul), leftist worker Salih Yıldırım (Adana), Ayhan Ünlü (Kars), Osman Alkaş (Urfa), workers Ahmet Özdemir and Zeki Bulut (Isparta)

- JUN 9: Workers' Party of Turkey member Fahrettin Özler (Manisa), Halil Topal and Selahattin Sevindik (Fatsa), Yedigörmüş Karataş (Istanbul), prisoner Hacı Hasan Satılmış (Aydın)
- JUN 10: Leftist student Hakan Şenyuva (Ankara), leftist student Nevzat Tanrıöver (Uşak), leftist teacher Veli Kara (Kırıkhan)
- JUN 11: Yusuf Atabakan, Serdar Akçan, Nihat Özyağlı (Istanbul), taxi driver Ali Yıldırım (Balıkesir)
- JUN 12: Night watchman Mehmet Öztürk (Istanbul)
- JUN 13: Worker Mehmet Alaşit (Adana)
- JUN 14: Rightist youth Şaban Egrili (Samsun)
- JUN 15: Worker Kadir Öke, former chairman of Grey Wolves organization Efrain Şeker, leftist student Suat Yüksel (Istanbul), policeman Salih Başkent and terrorist Halil Aslan (Izmir), an unidentified youth (Gebze), highschool student Bilal Arlı, doctor Faruk Özen (Samsun)
- JUN 16: Erdogan Öztürk (Istanbul), highschool student Dursun Sezer (Gebze)
- JUN 17: Nationalist Action Party sympathizer Kamil Köse (Istanbul), leftist student Yücel Güreş (Ankara), leftist student Hüseyin Altıngöz (Eskişehir)
(C-M-H-DN-18/6)

NEW ARRESTATIONS AT THE ANNIVERSARY OF 15-16th JUNE WORKERS' RESISTANCE

ISTANBUL (ITA) - The ninth anniversary of the 15-16 June Workers' resistance was celebrated by the Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions of Turkey (DISK) all over Turkey with the ceremonies held in local trade union centers.

After the ceremony held in the southeastern city of Diyarbakır, Secretary General of DISK Fehmi Işıklar and his 13 comrades were arrested by the martial law authorities.

In Istanbul, some elements of a scissionist group which was expelled from the DISK tried to prevent the ceremony held at the seat of the confederation, but this new provocation was failed by the DISK militants.

The 15-16 June Workers' resistance was a mass demonstration of the workers of Istanbul area aiming at preventing the change of the Law on Trade Unions in a sense against the interests of the working class.

The DISK leaders praised 15-16 June 1970 as a turning point of the working class movement of Turkey which proved the strength of the working class as an independent political force.

On the other hand, the trials of the DISK and TIP leaders at the martial law tribunal of Istanbul ended with the condemnation of each to prison terms up to 25 days.

As remembered, Mrs. Behice Boran, leader of the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP), and Mr. Abdullah Bağtürk, President of the DISK, and their comrades were arrested for having disobeyed to the interdiction of the celebration of 1st May in Istanbul.
(C-M-DN-DG-18/6)

ECEVIT FACED A STRONG OPPOSITION WITHIN HIS OWN PARTY

ANKARA (ITA) - Although Turkish Premier Minister Bülent Ecevit was re-elected chairman of his social democrat Republican People's Party (CHP) in the convention, he realized the existence of a very strong opposition against his one-man administration within the organization.

Three separate opposition groups within the party challenged him on issues other than the chairmanship. They demanded a change in the party charter

which would reinstitute a 40-member party assembly instead of a 20-member central executive board and enlarge so the representation of different regions in the supreme organ.

In the three-day convention, the works were marked with fistfights between opposing blocks of delegates and the audience. Although Ecevit took a firm stand against the amendment in the party charter, 571 out of 1340 delegates voted in favour of the change.

Among those siding with the opposition on the issue were a majority of Ecevit's parliamentary group and five of his cabinet ministers.

The opposition leaders, minister of Energy Deniz Baykal and Village Affairs Minister Ali Topuz, rejected a compromise offer by Ecevit for a joint list for the composition of the 20-member central executive board.

This development left Ecevit "totally alone in shouldering responsibility" for any failures of his government or in elections.

Ecevit has already come under sharp criticism, from outside as well as inside of his party, for running a "one man show" in government and party affairs.

On the other hand, "anarchy", a nightmare for the CHP Government of Ecevit, was also a huge problem for Chairman Ecevit during his own Convention. It all began with slogan trading and then turned into fist fights. It ended up with the party leader going into a state of rage. When the clash erupted, Chairman Ecevit rushed to the rostrum shouting "there will never be a fight in a CHP Convention. Police should intervene."

After youths began shouting "fascists" at CHP leaders, the convention chairman replied: "Shut up, there are no fascists here..." Then Mr. Ecevit took the stand and in a visibly raged state shouted: "No one can call the other a fascist as long as I am here. I will not permit it..." Meanwhile police detained 18 youths. After all the ugly scenes, policemen were stationed in sensitive parts of the stands...

The CHP Convention proved that Prime Minister Ecevit has lost his prestige not before the Turkish public opinion, but also within his own party. It is possible that in a coming convention, the opposition will challenge him also on the chairmanship. (C-M-DN-DG-1/6)

SALARIES FELL UNDER 1971 LEVEL

ANKARA (ITA) - Official figures showed that salaries have fallen under 1971 level. The average daily wage of TL 205 calculated for 1978 has in fact fallen to just over TL 31.

The real wages went up only in 1974 and 1976, registering a 4,5 and 27,7 percent increase respectively. For the remaining years the real wages receded. This drop reached 17,2 percent in 1978 due to a 62 percent price rises and to increasing tax cuts.

Recently, the Minimum Wage Commission increased the minimum monthly wages from 3300 TL to 5400 TL. But after recent devaluation, 5400 TL is equal to 216 DM. In Istanbul it is not possible anymore to rent a modest house cheaper than 150-200 DM even in popular quarters. (DN-C-DG-20/6)

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