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Electoral Campaign under an unprecedented terror

A CRUCIAL TEST FOR THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRAT GOVERNMENT
OF TURKEY: 14th OCTOBER PARTIAL ELECTIONS

ANKARA (ITA) - The people in 29 out of 67 provinces of Turkey will go to the polls to elect 49 members of the 150-seat Senate of the Republic and deputies for the five vacancies in the 450-seat National Assembly.

Though less important than general elections, these partial elections are considered a new crucial test for the social-democrat government of Prime Minister Bülent Ecevit, because vote for the five vacancies in the ruling National Assembly in the upcoming elections will determine the parliamentary majority. Since the resignation of Vice-Premier Dr. Faruk Sükan, sole representative of the minor Democratic Party in the Government, the Ecevit Government has actually lost solid majority within the Parliament. If the elections for five vacancies in the National Assembly are gained by the rightist opposition, the Ecevit Government will be obliged to resign.

10 political parties take part in the partial elections:

GOVERNMENTAL SIDE: Republican People's Party (CHP)

RIGHT OPPOSITION: Justice Party (AP), Nationalist Action Party (MHP), National Salvation Party (MSP), Republican Reliance Party (CGP), Party of Nation (MP)

LEFT OPPOSITION: Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP), Socialist Workers' Party of Turkey (TSIP), Socialist Revolution Party (SDP), Unity Party of Turkey (TBP).

At the beginning of 1978, it was with the help of 13 independents, 11 of them defectors from the Justice Party, that Ecevit brought down Demirel's four-party conservative coalition. When he formed his government in January 1978, 1 of these deputies were given cabinet portfolios. The sole representative of the Democratic Party also took part in the government. ./.

Due to the failure of Government's policies and some deaths, Ecevit's Republicans have been reduced within a 20-month period from 213 to 208 and pro-governmental independents from 13 to 12, totally from 226 to 220.

Rightist parties altogether control for the time-being 223 seats: Justice Party: 177, National Salvation Party 23, Nationalist Action Party 17, Republican Reliance Party: 1, Democratic Party 1, Party of Order: 1, anti-governmental independents: 3.

None of the left opposition parties is represented in the National Assembly, because at the general elections all progressive electors had voted in favour of Ecevit's Republican People with the purpose of enabling it to replace the nationalist front government of rightist parties.

In order to be able to unseat a government through a vote of confidence, opposition should have a solid majority of 226. So, the rightist opposition resorts to every way to gain at least three of five vacancies in the National Assembly.

On the other hand, the Senate partial elections have also a great importance for the further developments in Turkey. Elections for 49 senatorships will determine also the majority of the upper house. A majority in the Senate has the say in the election of the President of the Republic. The 7-year term of President of the Republic Fahri Korutürk will end in March 1980.

At this crucial test, Ecevit Government does not seem lucky since its credibility slumped. The main reason for the government's unpopularity is the fact that Mr. Ecevit has failed to deal with the twin evils of political violence and economic disaster, notably on the inflation front.

Some success the government has had in recent weeks in rounding up political terrorists, but not enough to impress the elector. While the total number of political assassinations within the 32-month period of "Nationalist Front" governments was 446, it reached 1929 in a rather short term, 20-month period of Ecevit Government. Besides, the fascist organisations are still untouched.

On the economic front the gloom was lightened by the pledge of 1,450 million dollars of aid from a consortium of western governments, but Ecevit has also accepted to put in practice unpopular austerity measures imposed by the International Monetary Fund.

Another delicate question is the fact that some ministers of Ecevit Government are accused by the opposition of corruption and other offences. The parliamentary group of Ecevit's party has always run away from the Assembly in order to avoid a censure motion against the accused Minister of Customs and Monopolies.

Reminding this attitude of Republicans, Justice Party Chairman and main rightist opposition leader Süleyman Demirel declared: "October 14 will be the day of setting our accounts. The CHP will not be able to run away from the people on polls day."

Just before the partial elections, rightist circles have also started to spread a rumour that if these elections do not lead to the formation of a new authoritarian government, the Armed Forces are decided to take over the power or to force two principal parties, Republican People's Party of Ecevit and Justice Party of Demirel, to form a grand coalition to establish "law and order" in the country and to amend the Constitution for restricting fundamental rights.

Mounting bloody terror against socialists

Taking into consideration all these facts, socialist parties, mainly the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP) carry out an electoral campaign calling on the progressive electors to vote for the representatives of the working class and so to oblige the social-democrat CHP to take a new stand in favour of the democratization of political life, breaking the dependence on imperialism and defending the interests of popular masses.

In order to intimidate the electors and to prevent the socialist candidates from propagating their views, the "Grey Wolves" have intensified their terrorist acts. Recently in the province of Adana, Attorney Ceyhan Can, one of the founders of the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP), university professor Fikret Ünsal, and six teachers were assassinated by the "Grey Wolves". Moreover, monthly rate of the victims of political violence approached 2 hundreds: /.

Below is the chronological list of the 194 political assassinations committed within only one month:

- AUG 19: Rightist Fevzi Köse (Kayseri), leftist Fevzi Kuruçay (İzmit), Mustafa Köreoglu and Mehmet Şahin (Urfa), Hüseyin Ertal and his wife Şeker Ertal (Samsun)
- AUG 20: Sergeant Erdal Görücü, leftist Serdar Tuncaboşlu, sailor Hamdi Kuru (İstanbul), Sabri Köksal (Kayseri), policeman Ahmet Koyuncuoğlu and driver Açıyhan Altan (Bergama), policeman Mahmut Akun (Mardin), student Mehmet Oruç (Diyarbakır), Mrs. Necmiye İnan and Rasim Mert (Samsun), leftist Mehmet Karaduman (Muğla)
- AUG 21: An unidentified person (İstanbul), student Hüseyin Ulu (Samsun)
- AUG 22: Rightist politician Haşim Yıldırım (Uşak), nightwatch Hasan Kuş (Çorum), Prison guard Mehmet Çelik (Adıyaman), rightist student Ceylan Barlas (Bursa), state official Cumali Sürücü (Adana), Mehmet Ali Yolaç and watchman Ahmet Oral (İstanbul), trade-unionist Dogan Taşoluk (Antalya)
- AUG 23: Cemal Bilbul (İstanbul), worker Mehmet Göktepe (Adana), worker Ömer Kes-telli (Mersin), worker Selim Bekar and merchant Necati Kadir Ağa (Trabzon)
- AUG 24: Shoe-maker Ahmet Geyikli (Urfa), prisoner Ahmet Türkkân and Osman Güçlü (Eskişehir), Şükri Fidan (Ankara), prisoner Halil Eser (Akşehir), teacher Necmettin Öner and Ali Ak (Samsun), worker Mehmet Kaya and Metin Mutlu (Gaziantep), coffeeshop-keeper Osman Öner and Mrs. Fadime Küçük (Trabzon), Halil Ataş (Manisa)
- AUG 25: Ali Gelenler (Siverek), businessman Mehmet Ali Durak and an unidentified person (Ordu), policeman Hikmet Ürkmez and superintendant Osman Ünal (Ankara), watchman Hüseyin Özdemir (Kahramanmaraş), peasant Ertugrul İmer (Malatya), Kemal Koçak (Samsun), Hanifi Özkaya (Kilis), policeman Süleyman İlkun (Fatsa)
- AUG 27: Engineer Özkan Şenk, sergeant Kenan Özdemir, merchant Kemal Bal, Dursun Metin, Şerafettin Kargılı and driver Saim Akıl (Samsun), leftist Sala-hattin Name (Kayseri), village headman Faik Aydın and his wife Zeynep Aydın, his 2-year old child Enver Aydın (Diyarbakır), Mithat Küçük, Hatun Çebi and Aslan Özsoy (Trabzon), Memduh Timuçin and Abdülkadir Ak-timur (Adana), leftist Cemil Çelik (Uşak), Mehmet Doruk (Kahramanmaraş)
- AUG 28: Hüseyin Aras and Tahsin Öz (Ankara), rightist Mehmet Akra (İstanbul), Sami Balıklıkaya (Adapazarı), leftist worker Sadullah Dokur (Adana)
- AUG 29: Driver Emin Kandemir (Mersin), rightist Ahmet Aktaş (Bursa), state of-ficial İsmet Torunlar and rightist Mesut Aras (Adana)
- AUG 30: Leftist Hürriyet Er, rightist Ali Uzun and Satılmış Altın (İstanbul), migrant worker İmdat Can (Ankara), Mustafa Eken (Reyhanlı), policeman Adnan Can (Tarsus)
- AUG 31: Rightist Ayter İnceler, rightist worker Musa Sarı, rightist Cemalettin Yalçın (Tarsus)
- SEPT 1: Bank clerk İbrahim Şakar (Kayseri), leftist state official Mustafa Sevinç, (Bilecik), policemen İsmail Top and Cafer Tutuş (İstanbul), leftist Fahri Şen (Ordu), goldsmith İrfan Ramazanoglu and an unidentified robber (Uşak), Kerem Zorba (Adana)
- SEPT 2: Teacher Mehmet Göçen, worker Ali Tatar, worker Hasan Hüseyin Bağbozan and nightwatchman Salahattin Tokgöz (İskenderun), an unidentified person (Diyarbakır), Emin Parlak (Kars), Veli Durmuş and Ferah Ülkütür (Tarsus)
- SEPT 3: An unidentified person (Samsun)
- SEPT 4: Rightist Rıza Dökümcü (Biga), Ferhan Özcan Sarı (Tarsus), Adem Pekmezci (Ankara), student Hasan Ceylan (Hatay), leftist İsmail Ergun (Keşan)
- SEPT 5: Leftist Mahir Çakıroğlu (Artvin), student Mehmet Ali Baloğlu and an un-identified person (İstanbul), student Ayhan Bitirim and an unidentified worker (Ankara), photographer Metin Cancan and Kemal Küçükoglu (İstanbul), clerk Ahmet Oguzhan Bayrak (Hatay), Ahmet Buzdağ (Urfa)
- SEPT 7: Attorney Yalçın Ünler and his wife Nesrin Ünler (Adana), Ali Altınbaş (Gaziantep), employee Kemal Küçükoglu (İstanbul), Mehmet Yücebülüt (Ank.)
- SEPT 8: Four leftist workers, Osman Haznedar, Yaşar Bilgin, Mustafa Şahin and Mustafa Şenpınar (Turgutlu), rightist politician Abdullah Kayra and his

- nephew Muhittin Şuayip (Batman), leftist prisoner Burhan Yıldırım (Edirne), Retired police superintendent Mehmet Elekdag (Eskişehir), leftist politician Adil Turan (Tunceli)
- SEPT 9: Worker Cumali Erdogan (Izmit), leftist student Vedat Çataltepe (Adana), rightist worker Yücel Kapısız (Bursa), Sefa Eryagan (Erzurum)
- SEPT 10: Attorney Ceyhan Can, one of the founders of the Workers' Party of Turkey (Adana), leftist Şevket Demirel (Gaziantep), state official Mikail Delibağ (Kayseri), leftist teacher Taşkın Camgöz, worker Kadir Gülen (Bursa), coffeeshop-keeper Sadettin Sucu (Ceyhan), Mahmut Geçdal (Siverek), Üzeyir Dogan (Istanbul)
- SEPT 11: University professor Dr. Fikret Ünsal and Fahri Güler (Adana), rightist Keçel Türkkkan (Gaziantep), teacher Erkan Eskiçarak (Rize)
- SEPT 12: Ali Ermiş, Sadi Canan and leftist Fevzi Cambaz (Istanbul), village headman Hasan Çobanoğlu and shopkeeper Ömer Saydan (Elazığ), Erol Ateş (Bursa), Çelalettin Cerim, Niyazi Büyüksanlı and driver Yaşar Ülke (Adana), teacher Selahattin Akıntürk and nightwatchman Sinan Atlı (Urfa)
- SEPT 13: Shoe-maker Nizamettin Korkmaz and worker İbrahim Berberoğlu (Ankara), student Muzaffer Çelebi and Şükrü Aydın (Adana), a 25-year old unidentified person (Istanbul), three unidentified members of a separatist terror organization (Urfa)
- SEPT 14: Physician Mrs. Borçiş Seden and Adil Şahin (Gaziantep), an unidentified person (Adana), student Fatih Göreli (Istanbul), Celal Köse and Hüseyin Köse (Samsun), Naif Kuzucu (Siverek)
- SEPT 15: rightist Aziz Şahin and hairdresser Demir Kahveci (Turgutlu), student İsmail Çelik and worker Enver Akşın (Istanbul)
- SEPT 17: Vice-mayor Dr. Rauf Yılmaz (Gaziantep), rightist businessman Beşir Tanrıverdi (Kars), Duran Şayan (Tarsus), Hüseyin Doğrusöz (Izmir)
- SEPT 18: Six teachers, Özcan Doruk, Yılmaz Kızılay, Üstün Teke, Ahmet Güreç, Mustafa Karaca and Davut Korkmaz (Adana), an unidentified person (Istanbul), Cuma Nuyun (Kahta), Mustafa Üzülmaz (Bursa) (C-M-H-DN-DG-21/9)

SECRET CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN TURKISH AND GERMAN FASCIST LEADERS

ANKARA (ITA) - Notwithstanding many new evidences have been found about the subversive and criminal acts of the Nationalist Action Party (MHP), neither the Ecevit Government nor the Chief Prosecutor of the Republic have initiated a proceeding against this neo-fascist organisation of Ex-colonel Türkeş.

In addition to the revelations about the premeditated murders committed by the "Grey Wolves", para-military commandos of the MHP and of its side organisations such as "Ideal Clubs" (Ülkü Ocakları), "Idealist Youth Association" (Ülkücü Gençler Dernekleri), "Liberation Army of Enslaved Turks" (ETKO), "Turkish Thunderbolt Commandos" and "Turkish Revenge Organisation" (See: BULLETIN, July-August 1979, "Nationalist Action Party must be closed down"), recently, the News Bulletin of the Republican People's Party (CHP) made public a secret letter sent by Adolph Von Thadden, leader of the NPD, neo-fascist party of the Federal Republic of Germany, to Ex-colonel Türkeş. In his letter mailed in 1970, Von Thadden says:

"Dear Türkeş,

"I am very delighted to receive your letter. I thank you for your words appreciating me and my party. I am also delighted to learn your stand about the unity of aims between our parties. (...) There are common fundamental principles between our parties. I am sure that you wish to develop and to strengthen these relations of friendship. Therefore, I accept with pleasure your proposals concerning to develop relations between our parties. We have unanimously decided to exchange groups between the youth sections. (...) Would you be kind enough to accept my invitation as my personal guest. It would be a pleasure to talk about the problems of our countries and to seek the ways of mutual assistance."(C-19/9)

COLLECTIVE BARGAININGS AND STRIKES IN TURKEY

ANKARA (ITA) - Parallel to the augmentation of political assassinations, aggravation of parliamentary crisis and worsening of economic situation, in the forthcoming period, it is expected an increased number of strikes crippling the industry and public services.

In the News Bulletin of the Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions of Turkey (DISK), took place the following estimation:

"As the problem of foreign exchange bottleneck has been solved for the moment, the main problem in front of the government is to control inflation, after the agreement with the IMF. The stability measures to be taken for controlling inflation in the existing conditions of Turkey means the limiting of the economic activity volume, in other words the slowing of the growth rate. The slowing of the growth rate is also necessary of decreasing the prospective need of foreign exchange of Turkey. All these mean, in the coming period, the government will practice a policy of tightening belts. Working class can not approve such a policy, as they have no responsibility in the existing crisis. For these reasons, DISK, the progressive trade union organization of Turkey struggling for independence, democracy and socialism is against the stability policy which can be reduced to tightening of belts. As a natural result of this approach we can say that, in the forthcoming period, there will be an increase in the number of strikes."

In fact, according to the official figures, 10 thousand workers were on strike at the beginning of september 1979. Within the first 7-month period of 1979, totally 126 strikes have been made by 21,011 workers. On the other hand, the employers have locked out, within the same period, 4,065 workers in 21 enterprises. All these strikes and lock-outs have caused the loss of 1,415,784 working days.

In the forthcoming period, the Turkish trade unions will start collective bargainings on behalf of 348,000 workers in the public sector and 132,000 workers in private sector. The majority of these collective bargainings and strikes are being carried out by the Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions of Turkey (DISK).

On the other hand, the Confederation of Turkish Trade Unions (TÜRK-İŞ) too has asked the government to review the "social contract" in effect between this confederation and the Government. The Türk-İş stated that the "social contract" has to be modified to fit the up-to-date conditions" or else the confederation "will take a new stance".

The Ecevit Government answers the trade unions by banning some important strikes. Recently, the government suspended the strike of railway workers on August 20, 1979, the strike of oil workers on August 21, 1979, the strikes of miners and public services workers on September 6, 1979. Moreover, 900 workers who stopped the work for protesting against the dismissal of their ten comrades were detained in Adana by the security forces.

This negative attitude of the government provokes the aggravation of social unrest and pushes the trade unions to take a stand against itself.

(C-M-DN-D-DG-20/9)

WORLD BANK FORCES THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT FOR FURTHER AUSTERITY MEASURES

ANKARA (ITA) - The World Bank has prepared a comprehensive report on Turkish economy entitled "Turkey: from crisis to growth" which criticizes policies adopted for the Fourth 5-Year Plan Period. The report argues that the Plan policies have always been devised in the assumption that the state is the only effective force in the economic field, and stresses that private sector is a dynamic component and must be aided and encouraged by the State.

The World Bank Report insists also on the "necessity" of cutting public investments, diminishing the growth rates set up for 1979 and 1980, and finally freezing the salaries and limiting the consumption.

(DN-A-DG-15/9)

TALKS ON TURCO-US DEFENSE AGREEMENT

ANKARA (ITA) - The Turco-US talks for concluding a series of agreements governing defense relationships between the two countries have restarted on September 19, 1979 in Ankara.

After the US arms embargo against Turkey was lifted, the Turkish Government already restored American access to bases in Turkey, with the provision that a new defense agreement be concluded within a year's time, that is to say, until October 9, 1979.

Turkish Ambassador Şikri Elekdağ said the United States and Turkey are making progress toward concluding agreement. However he added that there is no assurance that the negotiations will be completed by the October 9 target date.

According to US officials, there is a tacit agreement that US access to the installations in Turkey will continue beyond October 9 even if negotiations are not completed by then.

The negotiations involve a so-called "foundation agreement" which would outline in general terms the nature of the US-Turkish defense relationship.

Also under negotiation are three supplementary agreements which would set up ground rules for joint administration of the bases, for US defense support for Turkey and for co-production of military equipment.

In Turkey, the Ecevit Government is criticized by socialist parties and democratic organisations of putting again Turkey's military structure under the control of Pentagon and of serving the imperialistic aims of the United States in the Near East.

(DN-C-DG-14/9)

7-MONTH FOREIGN TRADE DEFICIT OF TURKEY: 1,350 MILLION DOLLARS

ANKARA (ITA) - Turkey's cumulative foreign trade deficit in the first seven months of the year was 1,350 million dollars, down only by 50 million dollars from the deficit of last year in the same period, according to the Commerce Ministry figures.

But Turkey received 1,190 million dollars of foreign exchange in the first seven months as remittances from its workers abroad. This figure represented a 144 percent increase in remittances compared with the year before. The increase is believed to be due to Turkey's devaluation of its currency by 43 percent in June 1979.

In 7-month period exports registered 1,325 million dollars, while imports were 2,675 million dollars.

Trade between Turkey and EEC countries during the same period went down compared to previous years with its share of total import-export volume below 1974 level.

The following table shows trade performance with EEC countries since 1974 (January-July period):

YEARS	IMPORT	%	EXPORT	%
1974	767,555,000	46.1	404,419,000	45.8
1975	1,166,661,000	48.1	250,151,000	39.2
1976	1,097,358,000	46.5	501,021,000	43.0
1977	1,324,704,000	44.7	423,403,000	47.9
1978	890,052,000	39.8	481,730,000	50.0
1979	937,230,000	39.0	538,618,000	45.7

On the other hand, while Turkey received last July the first IMF credit, some 91,550,000 dollars, as required by the stand-by agreement, she had to meet debt repayments up to 51,850,000 dollars. Therefore, IMF net credit figure attains only 39,700,000 dollars.

(A-DN-DG-14/9)

MARTIAL LAW PRESSURE ON DEMOCRATIC ORGANISATIONS AND CULTURAL LIFE

ANKARA (ITA) - Recently, Martial Law Command of Ankara Province has closed down the Association of All Health Services Personnel (TÜS-DER) and seven branches of the Houses of People (Halkevleri). Earlier, military authorities had closed down also progressive youth and woman organisations.

The same command has banned also the performances of two plays in Ankara theatres: Cabaret of Bertolt Brecht and Human Sketches of Nazım Hikmet.

On September 7, 1979, university professor Ismail Beşikçi was condemned to 3-year prison term by a court in Istanbul and incarcerated. His research entitled "Thesis on Turkish History and the Kurdish Question" was considered by the tribunal as propaganda for separatism. Mr. Beşikçi had been condemned to 13-year prison term and imprisoned in 1971 for his another work, but released in 1974 thanks to a general amnesty for political prisoners.

Mr. Beşikçi is a distinguished author on the problem of nationalities in Turkey. He is still being tried under the same accusation for his another work, entitled "Statute of the Republican People's Party (1927) and the Kurdish Question". If he is condemned also for this work, his prison term will be doubled.

Another scandalous measure was taken against the International Film Festival in the city of Antalya. The Board of Censorship forbade the projection of some films including those which were sent by other countries. On this intervention, the film directors and the members of the jury decided to annul the contest. Besides, all democratic organisation have protested against the decision of the Board of Censorship.

All these violations of freedoms and fundamental rights have shadowed "democratic minded" image of Prime Minister Etilent Ecevit. (C-M-DG-8/9)

WORKERS' PARTY OF TURKEY PRESIDENT BORAN WENT TO MOSCOW

ANKARA (ITA) - President of the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP) Mrs. Behice Boran represented Turkey at the World Conference for a Peaceful and Secure Future for All Children held in Moscow this month. Mrs. Boran was invited to the Soviet Union by the International Year of the Child Commission.

On the other hand, Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and State Council President, during his visit to Turkey, received a delegation of the Workers' Party of Turkey. The leaders of two parties exchanged also friendship and solidarity messages. (Y-9/9)

PLO REPRESENTATION IN ANKARA

ANKARA (ITA) - Turkey and the Palestine Liberation Organisation signed an agreement on the status of a PLO office to be opened in Ankara. The protocol, signed between Foreign Minister Gündüz Ökçün and Farouk Khaddoumi, director of the PLO's official department, calls for the establishment of a PLO office staffed by a mission chief and five subordinates. The chief of mission and two of his staff are to be accorded full diplomatic status.

The protocol calls for a "just, durable and comprehensive solution" to the Middle East question. "This can only be realized with the recognition of all the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to statehood."

The agreement came a month after four Palestinian guerillas seized the Egyptian Embassy here in a bloody attack. The guerillas are to stand trial by military tribunal in Ankara.

The Turkish governments had followed a close policy to Israel for a long time. Ecevit Government tries to regain the sympathy of the 3rd World. (O-22/9)

TURKISH FASCIST COMMANDOS ATTACK YOUTHS IN LEFKA

NICOSIA (ITA) - The fascist commandos of the Nationalist Action Party (MHP), Gray Wolves, have intensified their terrorist activities in the Turkish occupied section of the Cyprus island.

According to the Turkish newspaper Kurtuluş, Turkish fascist commandos specially brought from Turkey and registered at the Lefka Technical School have been continuing their attacks on progressive sections of the population. Despite the fact that these commandos have no families in Cyprus, they are registered at the Lefka Technical School with monthly allowances. The attacks by fascists aged 20-23 belonging to the Nationalist Action Party are causing disruption among the local population.

In Lefka by swearing at the youths they created tension which developed into a fight. They even used belts and knives in attacking the progressive youths.

The police, instead of taking action against the fascists, arrested four Lefkan youths. These youths are still in custody and cannot find an authority to explain their position. Meanwhile, the fascist commandos are touring the coffee shops and trying to bluff the people by their demagogic words. By spreading lies that the progressive youths do not want the people from Turkey, they are increasing tension between Cypriots and mainland Turks.

"The National Union Party (of Mr. Denktag), which has specially brought these fascist commandos to Cyprus to suppress our people, is as much responsible for these incidents as the fascist commandos themselves," the newspaper says.

(K-CB-DG-16/6)

JOINT STATEMENT OF TURKISH AND GREEK CYPRIOT TRADE UNIONS

NICOSIA (ITA) - Leaders of the Pancyprian Labour Federation (PEO) and the Turkish Cypriot Revolutionary Trade Union Organisation (DEV-İŞ) called on July 12, for the adoption of a number of practical measures "for the promotion of goodwill and mutual confidence" between the two communities.

A joint statement issued after two days of talks at the Ledra Palace Hotel in Nicosia said the two sides were convinced that "Greeks and Turks can live together peacefully and in a friendly manner, in a Federal Republic of Cyprus, as it happened for many years in the past".

It said PEO and DEV-İŞ "firmly stand for a united and integral economy in the framework of which all Cypriots shall have equal rights and possibilities, as the basis for the political unity of the Federal Republic of Cyprus."

The communique said factories and other enterprises situated along the "green line" should start functioning again, and that Greek and Turkish Cypriot workers should be employed together there. It suggested that in general, the employment of Turkish Cypriots by Greek Cypriot employers "could be promoted".

The two federations planned "more frequent meetings, at least once every three months". PEO and DEV-İŞ also would help in the convening of an international Trade Union Conference on Cyprus, with the participation of all Cypriot Labour Unions and also trade unions from Turkey, Greece and other countries. (CB-DG-21/7)

12.490 TURKISH WORKERS WENT ABROAD IN 1979

ANKARA (ITA) - Authorities disclosed that the number of Turkish workers going abroad has increased with respect to 1977 and 1978 figures. 1,912 persons left Turkey in July this year bringing the total 1979 figure to 12,490, a 27 per cent rise over the same term of previous year. Most of these workers went to Middle East countries.

(DN-DG-15/9)