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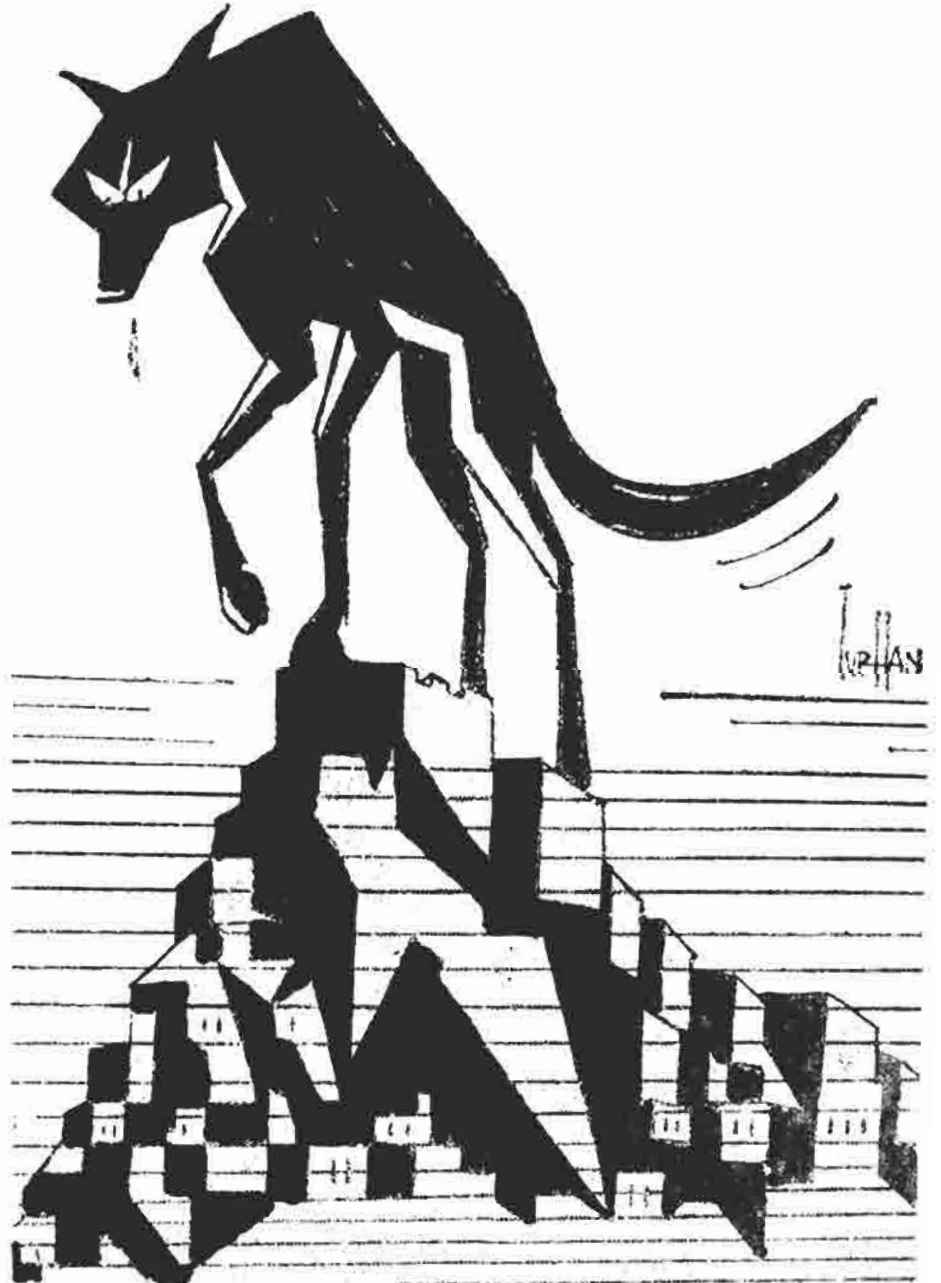
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TERROR ON THE HEIGHTS OF ANKARA

ANKARA (ITA) -
The new rightist
government of
Süleyman Demirel
launched, under
the pretext of
"waging an all-out
struggle against
terrorism", an
all-out terror
campaign against
democratic and
progressive forces
of Turkey,
by filling the
state apparatus
with extreme-right
elements and
changing the
legislation.



First, on December 5, 1979, Premier Demirel had a 10-hour meeting with the chief of the general staff, the commanders of the Forces and the martial law commanders. Having reviewed the martial law practice until that day, he said: "Our main duty is to restore law and order in Turkey, to absolutely provide the security of life and property and to prevent bloodshed. We are convinced that the Assemblies, the nation and the press will lend a helping hand to us."

Indicating that he observed the determination and eagerness of the martial law commanders, he added: "The martial law commanders will be provided with the necessary support and all institutions will assist the martial law. In this sense, the martial law act will be amended and our country will surely get rid of the evil."

As known, 19 out of 67 provinces of Turkey have been under martial law regime since 12 months. During the period of Ecevit Government, Demirel and other extreme-rightist politicians had claimed that the powers of martial law commanders had been restricted by Premier Ecevit and for this reason they would not be able to cope with the terrorism. With these considerations, the Justice Party of Demirel had always voted against the prolongation of martial law.

When Demirel comes to power, one of the first decisions of his government has been to increase the authorities of martial law commanders.

Overall change in the state apparatus and extraordinary tribunals

As providing martial law commanders with further powers and prolonging the period of martial law for two more months, Demirel Government resorted to another administrative operation and changed the governors of all 67 provinces of Turkey and also the security chiefs of 44 big cities.

According to the daily newspaper Cumhuriyet, new appointments were arranged by the trio of Ex-general Faik Tırın, a former martial law commander known as "butcher", former governor Ömer Naci Bozkurt and former police chief Gültekin Kızıllık, who are for the moment parliamentarians of the Justice Party and most ardent promoters of all anti-democratic practices.

These appointments were followed by the replacements of the directors of all important state departments and educational-cultural institutions. The State Planning Organization, the State Institute of Statistics, the state economic enterprises, the State Theatre and the State Ballet were placed under the direction of well-known fascist minded persons.

Having reshaped the state apparatus, Demirel Government decided to ask the National Assembly to pass an act establishing the State Security Courts which will specialize in trying cases related to the security of the state. These courts had already been established once four years ago, but on the reaction of democratic forces, the Court of Constitution had declared them unconstitutional. Demirel Government tries to re-establish these extraordinary courts, composed of 3 civilian and 2 military judges.

The Justice Minister Ucuza1 stated that, if the bill is enacted by the Parliament, the government would establish seven state security courts in the provinces of Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir, Adana, Samsun, Erzurum and Diyarbakır.

So, in addition to the military tribunals of martial law, these extraordinary courts will try anyone and everyone accused of menacing the security of the State. The earlier practice of these exceptional courts showed that they try not only the accused of terrorist acts, but also all workers leaders, socialist intellectuals, journalists, artists who are accused of violating articles 141 and 142 of the Turkish Penal Code. These articles borrowed from the Penal Code of Mussolini 43 years ago condemn whosoever carries out propaganda or organizational work on the basis of class or of a national minority to imprisonments up to 15 years.

The package of "measures against terrorism"

Demirel's Government disclosed also that it would submit to the Parliament a package of "measures against terrorism". This package contains mainly five bills amending some acts concerning the fundamental rights and liberties:

1. The amendment of the Act on the Duties and Authorities of the Police: It will authorize the police to enter in any residence and to search anybody without obtaining a court warrant.

2. The amendment of the Act on Provincial Administrations: It will authorize the governors of provinces and districts to call the Army for establishing law and order in their regions.

3. The amendment of the Act on Rallies and Marchings: It will authorize the administrators to postpone any rally and to change even at the last moment the direction of any marching.

4. The amendment of the Act on Associations: It will prevent the state employees from forming associations and close down those which are already formed by the state employees. The activities of student organizations will be limited in the fields of sport and leisure.

5. The amendment of the Turkish Penal Code: In addition to articles 141 and 142 of the Penal Code, punishments for the "crimes" against the State and the individual liberties will be aggravated.

The Interior Minister Mustafa Gülcügil has already made it clear that the target of these new measures is the Left. After a briefing organized by the General Directory of Security, Gülcügil declared that there were currently 47 underground terrorist organizations or fractions in action in Turkey. He claimed that the number of underground organizations fighting for the establishment of an independent Kurdish State in Eastern Anatolia has reached 10 while there are 24 "terrorist organizations" which aim to establish rule of socialism or communism through armed struggle and 11 organizations want to bring about the "shariat order" (rule of religion). As to the extreme-rightist organizations, the Interior Minister mentioned only two: The Army for the Liberation of Enslaved Turks (ETKO) and the Turkish Vengeance Brigade (TIT),

Whereas, the principal instigator and executor of the political terror in Turkey has always been the extreme-rightist organizations such as the Nationalist Action Party (MHP) of fascist-minded Ex-colonel Türkeş and its side organizations: besides the ETKO and the TIT, the Turkish Thunderbolt Commandos (TYK), Ideal Clubs (ÜO) and the Idealist Youth Association (ÜGD).

Although the underground leftist organizations resorting to armed terror are numerous, they are completely dispersed due to inner conflicts or provocations. On the contrary, the extreme-rightist terror organizations are directed and oriented by a single chief: Ex-colonel Türkeş!



DEMIREL AND TÜRKES
Holy alliance against the Left



Despite this fact, the new measures take as target not the Nationalist Action Party and its side-organisations, but only the left organisations and people. Because, Demirel founded his actual government thanks to the support of this party. Moreover, he has already paid the price of this support by nominating many "grey wolves" to important posts in the state apparatus.

During the debate on the new bills, Demirel Government will have the most open parliamentary support from Ex-colonel Türkeş's deputies.

Another support for the new bills is the National Salvation Party (MSP) of islam fundamentalist Necmettin Erbakan. But it declared that it would support the package of measures against terrorism, if the crimes concerning religious activities are left out of the competence of the state security courts.

The author of the bills: Ecevit Government

Asked his view on the package of new measures against terrorism to be submitted to the Parliament by the government, Mr. Ecevit, Chairman of the Republican People's Party (CHP) said: "We will examine these draft bills according to our democratic understanding and then voice our views."

This moderate stand of Ecevit is not so surprising for those who are aware of the fact that these anti-democratic bills were already envisaged by Ecevit Government itself while he was in power. The daily newspaper Hürriyet published the news about the package of measures under the following headline: "Justice Party adopted the package of measures prepared by the Republican People's Party". Then, the Republican People's Party administration is not in a position to refuse directly all these measures put on the agenda by the Justice Party Government.

Furthermore, the "opposition strategy" which the CHP administration decided to pursue in the new period too carries the influence of right-leaning stand of Chairman Ecevit. The text of the "opposition strategy" reads:

"The difference between the leftist understanding of the CHP and the leftist organizations outside the CHP must be emphasized. Adopting an active attitude, it must not stay in defense regarding its democratic left policy, and it must try to explain the reality, effectiveness and rightness of this understanding. It must take an open position against anti-democratic behaviour coming from the leftist organizations outside the CHP.

"It must maintain its effective democratic struggle against ethnic and sectarian separatism.

"CHP must continue its democratic and peaceful struggle in order to alienate anti-democratic terrorist activities and provocative actions from the society. CHP must give importance to legal fight against terror and oppression."

Pursuing these principles, the CHP administration seems to support many of anti-democratic measures brought by the Demirel Government. The CHP Secretary General Mustafa Üstündağ said on December 10, 1979 that the party would support the bill on the establishment of state security courts as well as other measures against "terrorism", if the government takes into consideration some reserves of the CHP. One of these reserves is on the procedure of the nomination of the civilian and military judges for the state security courts.

Nevertheless, the deputies of the CHP do not share the right-leaning stand of Chairman Ecevit. The left wingers of the party voiced their opposition to the passage of the act establishing the state security courts on grounds that such extraordinary courts will impair the objectivity and neutrality of the judiciary powers. Deputy Rahmi Kumaş who made a speech at the CHP Parliamentary Group Meeting on December 11, 1979 said that the formation of state security courts would be a violation of the Constitution.

On the other hand, the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP), The Socialist Workers' Party of Turkey (TSIP), the Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions of Turkey (DISK) and all other democratic organisations have already manifested their opposition to new repressive measures and disclosed their will to resort to all democratic resistance roads with the purpose of preventing the enactment of new law projects.

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

PROGRESSIVE INTELLECTUALS OF TURKEY ARE KILLED ONE BY ONE

ANKARA (ITA) - After the formation of rightist Demirel Government, the political violence gained impetus and within only 19 days 160 persons lost their lives. So, the daily rate of political assassination has reached 8. On December 10, 1979, the total number of the victims of political terror rose 2430.

The assassination of Professor Cavit Orhan Tütengil on December 7, 1979 has made it clear that the extreme-rightist killing squads aim to liquidate all progressive intellectuals. That day, Professor Tütengil, who taught at the School of Economics of the Istanbul University, was ambushed by three gunmen in front of his home just as he left to go to the university.

The "Grey Wolves" have assassinated within two years seven university professors: Orhan Yavuz, University of Erzurum (June 21, 1977), Bedrettin Cömert, University of Hacettepe (July 11, 1978), Bedri Karafakioglu, University of Istanbul (October 20, 1978), Necdet Bulut (November 26, 1978), Fikret Ünsal, University of Adana (September 12, 1979), Ümit Yaşar Doganay, University of Istanbul (November 20, 1979).

Besides, university professor Server Tanilli was shot by the "Grey Wolves" on April 8, 1978 in Istanbul. As a result of this attack, Prof. Tanilli has been paralyzed and is still under treatment in Federal Germany.

On the other hand, the Director of National Education in Istanbul disclosed that 15 high school teachers had been killed by the political terrorists within one year.

The Republican People's Party deputy Rahmi Kumaş submitted to Parliament a written interpellation asking the Interior Minister to give information on the news about the existence of a "Black List" containing the names of progressive intellectuals.

According to the news appeared in the daily Cumhuriyet on November 26, 1979, the Interior Ministry had sent all governors a circulating letter dated September 24, 1973 and numbered Em.Sb.1.88175 stating that the Nationalist Action Party officials had prepared a "Black List" of 120 names, with the purpose of shooting dead them one by one.

The newspaper claims that among the authors of the "Black List" was also Sadi Somuncuoğlu, actual vice-president and parliamentarian of the Nationalist Action Party (MHP).

The funeral ceremony of Professor Tütengil caused also new bloody incidents. The security forces refused to permit the crowds to attend the funeral and opened blank-fire in the air. Thereupon some armed groups were involved in an armed scuffle with security forces, one person was killed and a number of other persons were wounded.

Turkey has been also the scene of two massacres in the last month.

Unidentified gunmen raided a coffee-house in Kayseri on November 28, 1979 and murdered ten persons with gunfire.

On December 5, 1979, an Alevite family of 8 persons were burnt in their house by the militants of the hostile religious sect in Kırıkhan.

Below is the chronological list of the political assassinations in last month:

- NOV 22: Ali Algur, MHP official Meriç Dikici (İstan.), Şakir Balta (Uşak), policeman Tuncay Polat, Mehmet Bilir and worker Mehmet Kök (Gaziantep), an unidentified (Adıyaman), rightist Enver Kocaman (Artvin), İlhami Gökkoça (Mersin), Rıza Dursun and Mehmet Kurt (Diyarbakır), rightist Arslan Demir (Ordu), lawyer Kazım İnceler (Adana), leftist student Yüksel Mutlu (Artvin)
- NOV 23: Worker Ömer Gürpınar (İstanbul), Sabahattin Köse (Trabzon), leftist İsmail Baş (İstanbul)
- NOV 24: Leftist İsa Demirbaş (Samsun), security guard Nimet Yıldız, Nuri Sansar and Şakir Karadeniz (Diyarbakır), prison guard Ali Tekin (Aydın), Mürcel Bal, Şener Özyurt and an unidentified (Ankara), worker Mustafa Topçu (Gaziantep), student Abdülvahap Akman (Nusaybin), policeman Haydar Fırat (Kilis), Hulusi Altın (Kayseri).
- NOV 25: Leftist Mustafa Sarıtaş (Ankara), policeman Osman Başaran (Kırklareli)
- NOV 26: Worker Osman Dikici, Yılmaz Demir, Erser Gündüz, worker Mustafa Çaldıran, teacher Ali Yılmaz (İstanbul), leftist worker Hüseyin Aslan (Malatya),

- leftist student Durdu Cincik (Adana), leftist student Recep Önemli, CHP member Hüseyin Akbaş, rightist teacher İlyas Erşahin (Ankara), Ahmet Yılmaz (Antalya), bookkeeper Kutlay Domirkagan (Kayseri), leftist Mehmet Bal (Yahyalı), student Mustafa Kaymaz (Diyarbakır)
- NOV 27: Leftist students Kubilay Yeşilkaya and Enver Er (Istanbul), Cafer İnce (Tarsus), student Halil Koca (Manisa), rightist Mahmut Koyuncu (Urfa), police Halil Öz (Kahramanmaraş), pharmacist Muhittin Dönmez (Antakya), Mehmet Akkoyunlu and Ali Balık (Antalya); an unidentified gunman (Erzurum), Selim Candemir (Ağrı), İsa Demirbaş (Samsun)
- NOV 28: Mustafa Erdogan, Mustafa Sarıköze, Hacı Büyükelbaşı, Sadullah Yıldız, Ahmet Erdogan, Mustafa Öztaş, Refik Albayrak, Süleyman Toprak, Deniz Aydın, Hacı Palu (Kayseri), student Ahmet Şenocak (Urfa)
- NOV 29: Rightist factory director Nusret Sever and TIP member İsmail Civelek (Istanbul), student Serafettin Özdeğ (Ankara)
- NOV 30: Rightist worker Salahattin Şimşek (Istanbul), Mehmet Koşmaz (Manisa), Ahmet Usta (Trabzon)
- DEC 1: Blacksmith Muzaffer Baş, auto spare parts seller Gürkan Topaydın, grocers Ali Rıza Saral and Muammer Hanefi Şatoglu, worker Baysal Şen (Istanbul), Vahdettin Karaagaç (Uşak), rightist Mehmet Baysal (Urfa)
- DEC 2: Leftist Muharrem Engin (Istanbul), Kadir Kandemir, Nevzat Kandemir, Abdullah Sadıç, Yusuf Altındağ, Vahdettin Güngör (Izmit)
- DEC 3: Workers Muhsin Çetinkaya and Cevat Toptaş (Ankara), rightist Kemal Fedai Coşkuner (Izmir), Mehmet Beyrat, Mehmet Mermertaş (Urfa), Ursel Balan (Elazığ), 8-year old passerby Yüksel Elifoglu (Giresun), worker Metin Avca (Eskişehir), municipal employee Mürsel Baloglu (Elazığ)
- DEC 4: Rightist bus driver Cengiz Koşdağ (Istanbul), Sedat Güngör (Ankara), student Osman Bereket (Urfa), leftist student M. Salih Eren (Diyarbakır), student İrfan Yücel (Adana), AP local chairman Muhip Işık (Kars), Necati Yeşilçimen (Mersin)
- DEC 5: MHP official - lawyer Hüseyin Aközüm (Ankara), state officials Şevket Çelikkanat and Zeki Bakar, rightist İsmet Demirhan (Antalya), Yavuz Kargın, passerby Ünal İşler and Güngör Kızılkaya (Istanbul), leftist engineer Bekir Kulaksız (Diyarbakır), member of Genç Öncü: Muharrem Vural (Amasya), Hatice Akarsu, Hanifi Akarsu, İsmail Akarsu, Fatma Akarsu, Ali Akarsu, Bayram Akarsu, Şengül Akarsu (Kırıkhan)
- DEC 6: Police chief Hilmi Kaya, gendarmerie soldier Mustafa Çelemlı (Istanbul), primary school director İsmail Pekdemir (Antakya), Dursun Gülbağ (Ankara), Sakine Kamalak (Adana), taxi driver Bahattin Ekdolen and teacher Cafer İnce (Mardin), Muhittin Demirhan (Ağrı)
- DEC 7: Professor Cavit Orhan Tütengil, student Mustafa Topal (Istanbul), Turan Özkorta (Adana), bank clerk Mustafa Özdemiroğlu (Izmir), auto repairman Rahmi Altıntaş (Ankara)
- DEC 8: Leftist Hüseyin Gündoğdu, policeman Cemil Mengü (Istanbul), student Murat Kürekçi (Ankara), Bahri Çakır (Tokat), worker Abdullah Korkmaz (Kayseri), worker Muhittin Kılıçdoğan (Malatya), merchant Abdülkerim Demir and peasant Hasan Özgül (Siirt), state official Ali Özen (Antalya)
- DEC 9: Worker Yüksel Yeşilyurt and passerby Hüseyin Efe (Istanbul), worker Necati İçen (Malatya), student Naci Altınalan (Adana), policeman Halil Halıcı (Ağrı), night guard Abdülşamet Seven (Kayseri)
- DEC 10: Religious student Ali Kemal Cin (Rize), taxi driver Enver Yavuzdemir (Artvin), an unidentified (Kayseri), leftist grocer Reşit Şen (Istanbul), Ali Bozkurt, Hasan Şahin and driver Nail Karakaş (Ankara), teacher Ömer Aslan (Malatya), policeman Seyfi Polat (Adana). (C-M-DN-DG-12/12)

TERROR OF "GREY WOLVES" IN GERMANY

FRANKFURT (ITA) - "Grey Wolves", para-military commandos of the Turkish Nationalist Action Party (MHP) wounded on November 27, 1979 two Turkish workers who refused to take the tracts distributed by them. The two wounded persons, Hasan Taşkın and Hasan Erdogan, are members of the Federation of Progressive Populist Associations (HDF), a side-organization of Ecovit's party. /./

On this incident, the German police searched the headquarters of the Türk-Federasyon (headquarters of the Grey Wolves in Federal Germany) in Frankfurt and arrested the chairman of their local association and another suspect.

The Turkish and German progressive organizations in Frankfurt organized a press conference and later a rally to demand the ban of "Grey Wolves" organizations in Europe.

On the other hands, there are some indications that extreme-rightist terrorist Mehmet Ali Ağca escaped from Turkey and is active among the "Grey Wolves" in Europe.

Ağca, facing the death penalty as suspect in the ambush killing of daily Milliyet's editor in chief Abdi İpekçi, escaped from a military prison in Istanbul. Officials believe that Ağca was aided by some army officers in his quiet jailbreak. On November 27, 1979, he sent a letter to the daily Milliyet, declaring that he would kill Pope John Paul II when the Pontiff visits Turkey. Thereupon, Turkish authorities took extraordinary measures for the protection of the Pope during his trip.

Recently, on December 15, 1979, during an incident between leftist and rightist Turkish students in Paris, gunmen opened fire on the leftist students in a coffee, wounded five of them as well as three French waiters. There are rumours that this ambush was planned and directed by Ağca who escaped from Turkey. But this claim was not confirmed yet by the police authorities.

Although a student resembling the escaped suspect was sighted on a Turkish Airlines flight to Stuttgart on November 26, 1979 and was taken into custody by the German police when the plane landed, he was released later. (C-M-P-DG-17/12)

NEW DEATH SENTENCES IN TURKEY

ANKARA (ITA) - A Turkish Martial Law Court sentenced to death four Palestinian guerillas who seized the Egyptian Embassy here in a bloody attack on July 13, 1979 and kept embassy personnel hostage for two days. The court convicted Mervan Shebanu, 24, Husein Sulaiman Abdullah, 23, Mohammed Abourezat, 19, and Mustafa Besheishi, 19, on two counts of premeditated murder and other charges of violating a foreign legation's territory and smuggling in firearms.

On this sentence, an underground Palestinian guerilla faction, "Eagles of the Palestine Revolution" warned Turkey against executing four guerillas, saying "The Turkish authorities have promised to set our comrades free as soon as possible. The sentence is a violation to secret agreements between us and the Turkish authorities."

The Martial Law Court of Ankara has condemned within 10 months 12 persons to death. (For other condemnations, See: BULLETIN, October 1979). (DN-DG-15/12)

PERFORMANCE A BALLET FORBIDDEN IN TURKEY

ANKARA (ITA) - New rightist administrators appointed to the cultural institutions have started a campaign for preventing the publication or performance of progressive works.

A ballet staged at the State Ballet Theatre of Ankara by the Soviet and Turkish artists was forbidden after the gala. The decision was taken by the new director of the State Ballet, İsmet Kurt, on the pressure of the government. The ballet was based on the theme of "Ferhat and Şirin", a work of famous Turkish poet Nazım Hikmet.

On the other hand, the Ministry of Culture has ordered to withdraw and destroy all books printed and distributed to the schools by the administrators of Ecevit's period.

The new government replaced also the Director of the State Theatre.

The democratic organizations and the Trade Union of Turkish Writers (TYS) protested against this practice. (C-M-DG-15/12)

TURKISH DELEGATION PARTICIPATED IN ANTI-MISSILES RALLY IN BRUSSELS

BRUSSELS (ITA) - A Turkish peace delegation composed of the representatives of the Turkish Peace Association, the Workers' Party of Turkey and the Socialist Workers' Party of Turkey participated in the rally organized by the National Committee of Action for the Peace and Development (CNAPD) in Brussels on December 9, 1979. Thousands of Turkish and Kurdish workers too participated in the meeting against the installation of new nuclear missiles in Europe.

The members of the Turkish delegation, Member of Parliament Mustafa Gazalci (Turkish Peace Association), Gülgün Tezgider (Socialist Workers' Party of Turkey) and Yavuz Çizmeçi (Workers' Party of Turkey) explained to the organizers of the meeting the campaign carried on by democratic forces in Turkey against the new militarist projects of the USA and the NATO. The Turkish delegation also sent a telegramme to Belgian Prime Minister, asking not to accept the installation of nuclear missiles in Belgium.

At the meeting in Place Rouppe, Yavuz Çizmeçi, on behalf of the Turkish delegation made the following speech:

"As the forces and militants of the peace in Turkey and in the name of the representatives of the Turkish Peace Association, the Socialist Workers' Party of Turkey and the Workers' Party of Turkey, we greet fraternally all the peacelovers of Belgium and Europe, as well as all workers of Turkey who take part in this meeting.

"We live in such a world where new cold war storms are being accumulated again. With the worth and hard work of world peace forces, steps forward a strong and everlasting peace are taken in political and military fields. But establishing of Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles of the United States of America in Europe disturbs the peace in the world and in Europe. For us, the cause that is being used for the missiles, the Soviet threat is a false and old story. We, as the peace forces of Turkey, strongly oppose the establishment of these missiles in any of European countries including Belgium.

"In Turkey, opposing these missiles, we organized marches, meetings, and sent thousands of post cards protesting missiles to NATO headquarters. We are together with you, with the Belgian people of peace, with the European people of peace, against American Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles and against armament. And we call all the people of the world who is in favour of peace to support these activities."
(YÇ-DG-DR-10/12)

FOR BEING AWARE OF THE FACTS ABOUT TURKEY

The INFO-TÜRK AGENCY is a group of edition founded and carried on by progressive people of Turkey and European countries. It publishes monthly BULLETINS in four languages (english, french, german and dutch) with the purpose of informing the world opinion of the problems and struggles of the people of Turkey, and another monthly BULLETIN in Turkish language on the problems of the Turkish migrant workers abroad.

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