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## LEGITIMATE AND HEROIC RESISTANCE OF THE WORKERS OF IZMIR

IZMIR (ITA) - The new assault of the Demirel Government upon the working people of Turkey started by driving the armed forces on more than ten thousand workers in Izmir and concluded with the extension of martial law to this Aegean city of the country.

Many European newspapers and international press agencies misinterpreted the **active resistance** of the workers of Izmir to the government forces as a dress rehearsal of an insurrection aiming at overthrowing the government and installing a leftist or Khomeiny-type regime.

Whereas it was a legitimate defence of the workers who were subjected to **three** sided general offence of the government:

1. Replacement of all progressive workers and employees of state-owned institutions and enterprises with the militants and sympathizers of the rightist Justice Party (AP) and the fascist Nationalist Action Party (MHP);

2. Putting into practice new economic austerity measures which hit the workers and employees;

3. Passing new repressive laws aiming to restrict and even to suppress fundamental rights and freedoms.

The replacement of progressive elements with the reactionary ones was already started within the ministries and other state departments just after the formation of the Demirel Government. All governors, police chiefs, directors and administrators have been subjected to replacement.

Later on came the turn of the lower levels and the new administration of the state-owned agro-industrial complex TARIŞ in Izmir announced through newspaper advertisements that 11 thousand workers of the three factories of this complex were sacked.

Such an inhuman operation might create violent reaction everywhere in the world. But in addition to the gravity of this measure itself, there was another point which made the situation beyond endurance. ./.

In Turkey, a social security system for the cases of unemployment does not exist. It means that if a worker is fired from his job, he (she) and his (her) family will be condemned to a total misery. It should be kept in mind also that the proportion of full-employment has reached 20 percent in 1979. Considering the under-employment which hits another 20 percent of the active population, about 4 out of 10 Turkish citizens are practically deprived of minimum living possibilities.

The second element which provoked the workers to resist to government forces was the new austerity measures proclaimed on January 25, 1980 by the government under the pressure of the IMF. As a result of the new devaluation about 35 percent and the price hikes about 100 percent of essential consumer goods and public services, the unrest and anger among the working population had already reached a point of explosion.

Furthermore, on the proposal of the Demirel Government, the Parliament had started to pass anti-democratic laws aiming to restrict fundamental rights and liberties.

For these three reasons, the masses of workers and peasants resorted to passive and even active resistance acts everywhere in Turkey. The trade unions affiliated to the Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions (DISK) and even those which are members of the pro-government trade-union center went on strike. The peasants occupied public work places and the passengers got on the public transport without paying ticket.

It is under these circumstances that the 11 thousand workers of the TARIS occupied the three factories from where they were dismissed.

Supporting this resistance, the DISK announced a general strike and organized a mass rally in Izmir. The students of the Aegean University too resorted to a boycott for manifesting their solidarity with the workers of TARIS.

Thereupon, the government drove more than ten thousand commando ./.



#### "GREY WOLVES" CALL HOLY WAR

The press organ of the German Metal Workers' Union (IG Metall) published a comprehensive report on the strategy and tactics of the extreme rightist Turks in the Federal Republic of Germany (METALL, No.2, January 23, 1980).

Under the title of "Grey Wolves call Holy War", the article, starting from the fact that a Turkish member of the IG Metall, Celalettin Kesim was assassinated on January 5, 1980 by extreme-rightist aggressors, draws attention to other bloody incidents provoked and perpetrated by the "Grey Wolves" in Germany.

According to the Metall, all activities of the Turkish fascists in Germany are directed by the Türk-Federasyon, seated in Frankfurt. Both President Serdar Celebi and Secretary General Ramazan Öz are members of the Nationalist Action Party, neo-fascist Turkish party of Colonel Türkeş. The financial possibilities of this organization are provided by the owners of night clubs and travel agencies as well as by the drug smugglers.

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 706 POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS  
 WITHIN 3-MONTH PERIOD OF  
 THE DEMIREL GOVERNMENT

- (1) From 13/11/79 to 18/1/80  
 (2) From 19/1/80 to 17/2/80  
 (3) Total of 3 months

PROVINCES	(1)	(2)	(3)
ADANA	23	19	42
ADYAMAN	3	1	4
AFYON	-	1	1
AMASYA	2	1	3
ANKARA	49	22	71
ANTALYA	8	4	12
ARTVIN	5	2	7
AYDIN	4	-	4
BALIKESİR	1	-	1
BURSA	12	1	13
ÇORUM	1	-	1
DENİZLİ	2	-	2
DIYARBAKIR	10	6	16
EDİRNE	2	1	3
ELAZIG	6	1	7
ERZURUM	2	1	3
ESKİŞEHİR	10	1	11
GAZİANTEP	23	16	39
GİRESUN	2	3	5
GÜMÜŞANE	-	2	2
HATAY	20	8	28
İÇEL	12	5	17
İSTANBUL	112	90	202
İZMİR	15	9	24
KARS	3	2	5
KAYSERİ	24	2	26
KIRŞEHİR	-	1	1
KOCAELİ	6	-	6
KONYA	2	1	3
KÜTAHYA	5	-	5
MALATYA	10	2	12
MANİSA	12	2	14
KAHRA. MARAŞ	2	-	2
MARDİN	4	-	4
MUŞ	2	-	2
NİĞDE	1	-	1
ORDU	5	-	5
RİZE	5	-	5
SAKARYA	1	-	1
SAMSUN	14	6	20
SİİRT	6	3	9
SİVAS	1	-	1
TOKAT	5	8	13
TRABZON	5	1	6
URFA	24	10	34
UŞAK	7	-	7
VAN	1	2	3
TUNCELİ	-	1	1
YOZGAT	-	1	1
ZONGULDAK	1	-	1
Total	470	236	706

troops supported by armoured vehicles, helicopters and aircrafts on the workers. With the purpose of defending themselves, the workers made barricades in front of assaulting commando units and from time to time they were obliged to exchange fire. The clashes continued more than one week and ended with the taking over the three factories by the state forces.

Thousands of workers and students were detained in the city stadium of Izmir. This was not the first Chile-style practice of the Turkish Armed Forces. Last year, thousands of progressives had been detained in the city stadium of Istanbul for not respecting the curfew imposed by the Army in order to prevent the celebration of May Day.

Hundreds of the detainees, including the popular mayor of the Gultepe district of Izmir, Aydın Erten, were subjected to torture and mal-treatment.

During the heroic resistance of the Tarsis workers, one worker, one student and three policemen lost their lives and hundreds were wounded.

When the unrest was continuing in Izmir, Premier Demirel furthered his provocations saying: "The happenings had nothing to do with workers problems and rights. The only answer is to crush these people and to put an end to their actions."

And the Chief of the General Staff of Turkish Armed Forces Kenan Evren intervened once more in politics and openly menaced the resisting workers and democratic forces:

"Instead of external enemies we have been obliged to fight internal ones. Why we do not give them a smashing blow despite the existence of martial law? Because, we do not want to shed blood. If we decide, we can finish them off within one month."

At the end of his speech he gave during the military exercises held in the Kurdish area he raised his glass and said: "How happy are those who say 'I am Turk!'".

It was also the first lesson to be taught in the military education imposed on every Turkish citizen from 7 years old on. This first lesson implied that unhappiness waited those who dare say "I am Kurd".

Two days later than this speech, the National Security Council which is composed of army commanders and some members of the government decided to expand martial law rule to include the provinces of Izmir and Hatay, respectively in the west and in the south of Turkey.

But since the economic and social reasons continue to exist, the martial law regime does not serve to restore law and order. Despite the repressive measures taken by Demirel Government, the political terror claimed 706 lives within only three months. So the total number of the terror victims rose to 2916. ✓.

As explained in the preceding BULLETIN, the real aim of this military escalation is not to halt the political violence, because the planners of the terror are just in the heart of the General Staff Headquarters of the Turkish Armed Forces. It is the Counter-Guerilla Department which supports and protect the "Grey Wolves" of the neo-fascist MHP of Colonel Türkeş. The real reason of the military intervention in the politics is to suppress all the remnants of democratic rights and freedoms in such a way that the democratic forces of Turkey cannot be able to resist to the policies imposed by imperialism and its local collaborators.

An underdeveloped colony of the EEC  
or a dictatorial regime on the model of Latin America

Just after having concluded a military cooperation accord and turned Turkey into a spring-board of US imperialism in the Middle East, Washington decided to tie Turkey to the Western block also in economic and political field.

On January 11, 1980, the editorial of the International Herald Tribune said: "Turkey is the land base for 30 percent of the electronic intelligence the United States collects on the Soviet Union. Its geographical position, south of the Soviet Union's oil-producing 'soft-underbelly', north of the Arabian peninsula, west of Iran and east of Bulgaria, spectacularly emphasizes its importance. The importance of the 26 installations in Turkey increased last year when all US bases in Iran were shut. For Turkey to play its full role in securing NATO's southeastern flank, it must be stable. The first step toward political stability, which Turkey currently lacks, is economic stability. A group of OECD countries, the IMF and the World Bank have all given Turkey economic support, but it has not been enough."

At that point, the United States started to advocate more European economic aid to Turkey and even the full membership of Turkey to the EEC. And the execution of this hard mission has been trusted to the Federal Germany.

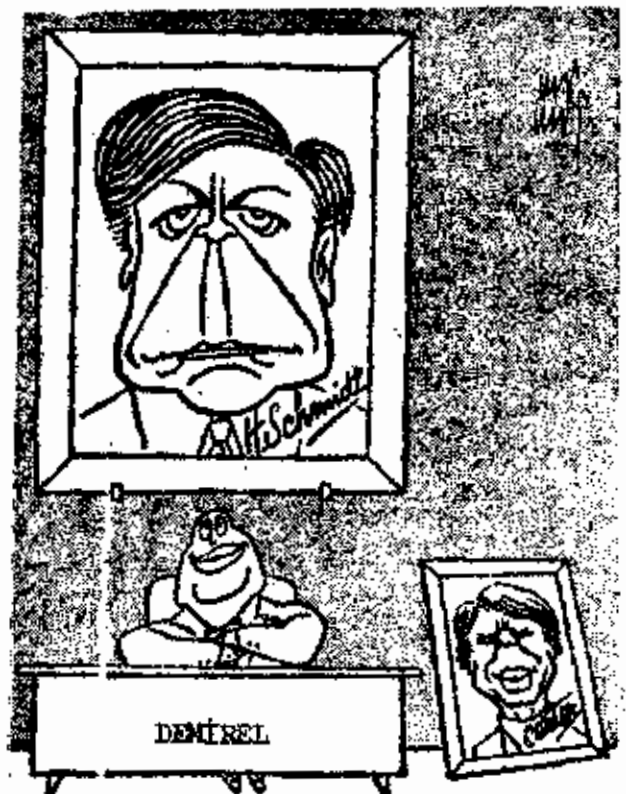
In an interview to Der Spiegel at the beginning of February, 1980, Federal German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said: "Turkey received the severest blow and is at the same time the most important partner and ally for Germany. We are not the most powerful country of the western world, but we were the ones to give the greatest amount of assistance to Turkey. We are in the best position to institute the best relations with Turkey."

Being encouraged by the United States and Federal Germany, besides its demands for financial help, Demirel's Government disclosed that it would apply before the end of the year for full membership to the EEC.

This anticipated demand has caused many inward groan at the Commission in Brussels, since the Community already faces great difficulties in absorbing Greece, Portugal and Spain. But the USA and its European partners do their best in order to involve Turkey in the European community.

The Demirel Government does its best in order to eliminate all barriers before the foreign capital which sees Turkey as a market and a source of cheap manpower.

But there is one crucial point: Is European public ready to welcome a dictatorial regime on the model of Latin America, a regime which, as said Ecevit, "violates human rights in a way unwitting since the fall of Idi Amin"?



PERSECUTIONS OF THE INTELLECTUALS

ANKARA (ITA) - President of the Association of Turkish Radio-TV Employees , Erkan Oyal was arrested on February 9, 1980 by the Martial Law Command of Ankara province. He is accused of having issued declarations protesting the arrestation of the leaders of another democratic mass organization, the Association of All Teachers.

Erkan Oyal was one of the eminent announcers of the Turkish Television, but after the changement of government, he was fired from his post despite the fact that he gained the first prize at the annual press contest organized by the Association of Progressive Journalists. Furthermore, he could not take part in the ceremony of prize distribution for the fact that he was under custody on the same day.

At the State Theater of Turkey, the new administration carries on repressive measures against progressive artists. On February 13, 1980, three dramatists, GÜlsen Karakatlıoğlu, Firuzan Özgen, Rıza Şahin, and two other artists, Harzem Alan and Leyla Özcan were taken into custody by the martial law authorities. Later on, it was disclosed that the five artists had been denounced by the new Directory General Cüneyd Gökçer as the instigators of the unrest within the theater.

The new directory general dismissed also the directors of the local state theaters of Istanbul, Izmir and Bursa from their posts. Many elements of the state theaters have been subjected to disciplinary punishments for having protested against this repression.

Recently, the performance of Bertolt Brecht's play, the Rise of Arturo Ui, has been banned by the new administration of the State Theater.

In Istanbul, the public prosecutor has initiated an investigation against a writer, Rıza Zelyut, for his book entitled "A half day without end" which exposes the facts about the massacre of Kızıldereli in 1972. Eight militants of the Popular Liberation Front of Turkey and their three English hostages were killed at Kızıldereli by the security forces. The public prosecutor has also confiscated all exemplars of the book. (C-DG-13/2)

ANTI-DEMOCRATIC STAND OF THE COURT OF CONSTITUTION ON THE KURDISH PEOPLE

ANKARA (ITA) - A new decision of the Court of Constitution manifests that even this constitutional institute is still very far from recognizing the fundamental human rights and freedoms of the Kurdish people in Turkey. It confirms once more that any political party which claims that there is any minority based on differences of nationality, religion or language will be forbidden.

The Political Parties Law stipulates that such a claim aims to destroy the national unity of the Republic of Turkey.

Recently, the Labour Party of Turkey (TEP) was accused of violating this law and the Chief Prosecutor of the Republic demanded the ban of this party. Thereupon, the leaders of the party asked the Court of Constitution to declare this law unconstitutional and anti-democratic. But, the Court of Constitution rejected the demand of the party and decided unanimously that the said law is completely constitutional. Now the TEP is under the menace of interdiction.

Earlier, in 1971, the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP) had been closed down by the same court on the same charge, that is to say, for claiming the existence of the Kurdish people in Turkey and defending their fundamental rights and freedoms.

On the other hand, the Democratic Party of Kurdistan asked the Socialist International to help the Kurdish peoples in Turkey, Irak, Syria and Iran for obtaining their fundamental rights. (M-C-BT-8/2)

2500 POLICEMEN TO BE DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICE

ANKARA (ITA) - The Ministry of Interior has launched an investigation about 5,500 policemen and some 2,500 of them are expected to be dismissed from the service.

Although some of them are being accused of several ordinary offenses, the big majority have been subjected to disciplinary measures for having been involved in political and especially progressive movements.

The martial law authorities have already banned the democratic organizations of the policemen. (H-C-DG-3/2)

TWO DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATIONS BANNED

ANKARA (ITA) - Martial law authorities continue to ban all democratic organizations of state employees. Following the Association of Policemen (POL-DER), the Association of All Teachers (TÖB-DER), recently two other organizations, the Association of All State Employees (TUM-DER) and the Association of Technical Elements (TÜTED) were also closed down and their all documents were confiscated.

President of the TÜTED Aykut Göker and 13 members of the executing board were arrested on January 23, 1980. (C-Y-DG-31/1)

A MEETING ON THE PROBLEMS OF THE YOUTH FORBIDDEN

ANKARA (ITA) - A meeting organized by the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP) on the "Problems of the Youth" on February 9, 1980 was forbidden by the martial law authorities of Ankara.

Another meeting on the same subject was held earlier in Istanbul and ended without any incident. Despite this fact, the martial law authorities forbade the meeting without any convincing justification.

The Martial Law Command of Ankara province already closed down two progressive youth organizations, the Association of Young Vanguard (GENÇ-ÖNCÜ) and the Association of Progressive Youth (İGD). (C-DG-10/27)

UNION OF THE TURKISH BARS OF LAWYERS ASKS SECURITY FOR ITS MEMBERS

ANKARA (ITA) - The new administrative board of the Union of the Turkish Bars of Lawyers issued a communiqué asking the security for its members. "Since a certain time, the political violence has started to take as target the lawyers who try to identify and to have condemned the real responsables of the terrorist acts," said the communiqué.

Recently, lawyer Adil Okur, member of Bar of Antalya province and lawyer Halil Sıtkı Güllüoğlu, member of the Bar of Adana were assassinated in spite of their insistent demands of being protected by the security forces. Güllüoğlu was the lawyer of the victims of the Kahramanmaraş Massacre perpetrated at the end of 1978. (C-DG-11/2)

FRENCH INTELLECTUALS APPEALED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC

PARIS (ITA) - 383 French intellectuals appealed to the President of the Republic of Turkey, Tahir Korutürk to put an end to the repressive campaign against the intellectuals of Turkey. /.

Among the personalities who signed the appeal are Jean Paul Sartre, Simone de Beauvoir, economist Maurice Godelier and Charles Bettelheim, orientalist Louis Bazin, jurist F. Demichel, historian Maxim Rodinson and political scientist Alain Lancelot.

Reminding that the political violence claimed about a thousand lives within only one year, the French intellectuals said that these assassinations aimed to silence the Turkish intelligentsia. (H-M-UH-DG-6/2)

#### A FURTHER STEP IN THE PEACE MOVEMENT OF TURKEY

ISTANBUL (ITA) - The Peace Committee of Turkey held a special enlarged meeting on January 26-27 in Istanbul with the participation of the president of the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP), Behice Boran and the president of the Socialist Workers' Party of Turkey (TSIP), Ahmet Kaçmaz.

Since its foundation, the Peace Committee of Turkey followed a sectarian line by excluding the leaders and members of the two socialist parties from membership. Even Mrs. Behice Boran, who was the pioneer of the peace movement in Turkey and was condemned to prison in 1951 as the president of the first peace organization, has not been invited to the works of the new committee.

Admitting the negative consequences of this line, the administrative board of the Peace Committee of Turkey has recently changed its attitude and organized the anti-missiles meetings in Turkey in collaboration with the two socialist parties.

The Turkish Peace Delegation which took part in the 9th December International Meeting against nuclear missiles in Brussels was formed of the representatives of the TIP, the TSIP and the Peace Committee of Turkey.

(Y-DG-5/2)

#### ERICH HONECKER'S MESSAGE TO THE WORKERS' PARTY OF TURKEY

ISTANBUL (ITA) - Comradely and fraternal relations between the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP) and the working class parties of many countries progress steadily. Recently, Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the German Democratic Republic's State Council Erich Honecker and President of the Workers' Party of Turkey Behice Boran exchanged greeting and solidarity messages on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the proclamation of the GDR.

Earlier, the TIP and the Communist Party of Bulgaria had exchanged solidarity messages on the occasion of Todor Jivkov's visit to Turkey.

Besides, TIP President Boran recently went to Moscow and Sofia in order to participate in international conferences organized in these capital cities. (Y-DG-29/1)

#### ECEVIT AGAINST TURKEY'S BOYCOTT OF THE OLYMPICS

ANKARA (ITA) - Bulent Ecevit, former Premier and Turkey's chief opposition leader indicated on February 1st, 1980 that he was against Turkey's boycott of the Moscow Olympics because of the Afghanistan crisis.

Answering a question on the boycott question, Ecevit said he viewed the Olympics and other sportive affairs as an important factor in bringing ./.

together people from different countries and nationalities. "I believe it is useful for world peace and the development of humanity to keep such affairs dissociated from political considerations," the former premier said.

The Turkish Government has not made its position clear on the issue yet and according to diplomatic sources it will not reach a final decision for some time, to wait and see the reaction of other countries.

### Socialist parties of Turkey in solidarity with the Afghan Revolution

Both socialist parties of Turkey, the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP) and the Socialist Workers' Party of Turkey (TSIP) have manifested their solidarity with the new Afghan regime and stated that the Soviet military assistance has a vital importance for defending the revolutionary gains of the Afghan people.

At the end of the meeting of provincial representatives of the Workers' Party of Turkey held February 9, 1980, the Central Executive Committee of the party issued a voluminous document analysing external and internal problems and called on all socialist forces of Turkey to unite within a single working class party based on scientific socialist principles and to form a single anti-imperialist and anti-fascist front on the base of workers-peasants alliance.

In this document, the TIP, pointing out the US imperialism's plots in the Middle East, justified the change of government in Afghanistan and the Soviet military assistance to the new regime:

"Change of government in Afghanistan and the fact that the Soviet Union increased to a great extent its assistance which was accorded in conformity with the proletarian internationalism in order to suppress the counter-revolutionary rebellion of feudal seniors is a new blow on imperialism. The overthrown Hafizullah Amin administration, instead of isolating the counter-revolutionary movement of the feudal forces which has support of the USA and China and of the reactionary military regime in Pakistan, caused to divide national democratic forces and gave the feudal forces the opportunity of acting in the guise of the opposition of Islamic forces. By overthrowing the repressive regime of Amin, a steady progress of the Afghan people's revolution has been secured."

(C-Y-DN-DG-15/2)

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### 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 five languages (english, turkish, french, german and dutch)

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