

ITA

INFO-TÜRK AJANSI
INFO-TÜRK AGENCY
AGENTSCHAP INFO-TÜRK
AGENCE INFO TÜRK
INFO-TÜRK AGENTUR

BÜLTEN BULLETIN

COLLECTIF TURC D'EDITION ET DE DIFFUSION
SQUARE CH.M.WISER, 13/2 - 1040 BRUXELLES
TEL: (32-2) 230 34 72 - DEPOT LEGAL 2198
BANK ACCOUNT INFO-TÜRK: 310-0148714-02

Reprints of our articles authorized
with the mention of Info-Türk

Monthly periodical
Year IV - June 1980
English 44
Price 20 BF
Annual subscription
Benelux 200 BF
Abroad 250 BF



AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL:
"WIDESPREAD AND SYSTEMATIC
TORTURE AGAINST POLITICAL
DETAINEES IN TURKEY"

LONDON (ITA) - An investigating team of Amnesty International visited Turkey on May 19-30 and found that "Turkish authorities are using widespread and systematic torture against political detainees". At least three persons are alleged to have died during interrogation under torture.

The investigators of the Amnesty International met with alleged torture victims as well as lawyers, doctors, politicians, trade union activists and journalists.

The organization claimed that Turkish authorities use electric shocks, beating the soles of victims' feet and "violent assaults on all parts of the body, including the sexual organs. Prisoners were forced to walk over broken glass and their families were threatened unless the detainees "confessed".

Amnesty said that "in many cases there was no evidence that those tortured by the authorities were in any way connected with the political violence that has swept Turkey since 1976, claimin about 4,000 lives. Martial Law was imposed in December 1978, after a wave of political assassinations and is currently in force in 20 out of Turkey's 67 provinces. Nearly 47,000 persons have been arrested for political reasons between January and April this year, according to Turkish newspapers.

MASSACRES COMMITTED BY "GREY WOLVES" AND SECURITY FORCES

Despite the claim of restoring law and order in Turkey, since the proclamation of martial law, the rate of political assassinations committed by "Grey Wolves", para-military commando units of the neo-fascist party (MHP), has grown steadily and reached 337 per month recently. In addition to this escalation, the security forces under the command of martial law authorities have started to resort political violence and to murder even the persons not involved in terrorist activities.

The most spectacular of these massacres was committed on June 13, 1980, in Izmir. The security forces surrounded a student dormitory where the students were celebrating the end of the educational year and opened fire on them with machine-guns. Five studens were killed immediately and about 20 students were gravely wounded.

On the other hand, the "Grey Wolves" have shot dead many political party officials within one month. They raided on

POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS ++++++
FROM 16/5/1980 TO 15/6/1980

ISTANBUL	81	AYDIN	3
ADANA	31	DENİZLİ	3
ANKARA	19	MALATYA	3
IZMIR	18	ANTALYA	2
CORUM	12	EDİRNE	2
ORDU	12	ERZİNCAN	2
KAYSERİ	9	MANİSA	2
URFA	9	RİZE	2
ESKİŞEHİR	8	VAN	2
KARS	8	AFYON	1
MARDİN	8	AGRI	1
MEERSİN	8	BİNGÖL	1
BURSA	7	BURDUR	1
DIYARBAKIR	7	CANAKKALE	1
ELAZIG	6	ERZURUM	1
GAZİANTEP	6	GÜMÜŞHANE	1
KONYA	6	KIRKLARELİ	1
GİRESUN	5	KIRŞEHİR	1
HATAY	5	KÜTAHYA	1
KAHRAMANMARAŞ	5	MUŞ	1
KOCAELİ	5	NEVŞEHİR	1
SİİRT	5	NİGDE	1
TOKAT	5	SİNOP	1
SAMSUN	4	TUNCELİ	1
TRABZON	4	USAK	1
AMASYA	3	ZONGULDAK	1
ARTVİN	3		

TOTAL 337
7-MONTH OF DEMIREL GOVERN. 1781
TOTAL OF 4-YEAR AND 5-MONTH 3991

May 24, 1980 the residence of Vecdi Özgüner, member of the executive committee of the Labour Party of Turkey (TEP) which was earlier closed down by the Court of Constitution, and opened fire on him and his wife. As Mr. Özgüner was getting wounds, his wife, Mrs. Sevinç Özgüner, member of the central council of the Union of Turkish Physicians, was shot to death.

A few days later, on May 27, 1980, Gün Sazak, member of the executive committee of the Nationalist Action Party (MHP) was shot dead in front of his house by unidentified persons. This assassination was interpreted as a retaliation for the assassination of Dr. Özgüner. Although there were claims that the murder of the rightist politician was a consequence of an inner conflict within the neo-fascist party, the "Grey Wolves", exploiting this event as a pretext, launched a country-wide bloody terror campaign. They raided the residences, offices and shops of all progressive people in many provinces, shot dead at least 30 persons. The tension reached its climax especially in the province of Corum, Kayseri, Eskişehir and Nevşehir. Among the victims of this fascist offensive was also the Secretary of the Uskudar branch of the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP).

But the most daring attack took place in Nevşehir. The "Grey Wolves" shot dead first the President of Nevşehir Branch of the Republican People's Party, Zeki Tekiner, on June 16, 1980. Next day, party chairman Bulent ./.

Ecevit and other parliamentarians came to Nevsehir in order to attend the funeral. During the ceremony, the "Grey Wolves" opened fire on the crowd, Bulent Ecevit hardly escaped the death, but four members of parliament were gravely wounded. Thereupon, Ecevit and his friends were obliged to take refuge in the City Hall, and phoned to the Prime Minister and the Minister of Interior for asking the security of life. But they were not in their offices, thereupon Ecevit had to call directly the Chief of General Staff and asked him to send military troops to Nevsehir for guaranteeing their lives.

FOREIGN TOURISTS SHOT DEAD BY THE MILITARY

As the two headed terror is exterminating celebrated intellectuals and political figures of Turkey, the foreign tourists too cannot escape to be target of this violence.

On June 16, 1980, Turkish guards shot dead a Belgian tourist and seized his companion after they had sailed accidentally into a forbidden military zone about 40 kilometers northwest of Izmir on the Aegean coast. The victim of the incident, Oliver Shackoord, and his companion Jacques Pourbaix were vacationing in Turkey. They realized too late that they were intruding into a military zone and were unable to understand warnings by Turkish guards, who opened rifle fire fatally wounding Shackrood. (C-M-H-DG- 18/6)

CENSURE MOTION FOR OVERTHROWING DEMIREL GOVERNMENT

ANKARA (ITA) - With the purpose of overthrowing the Demirel Government, Republican People's Party (CHP), major opposition party in Parliament, presented a censure motion to the National Assembly.

According to the motion which bears also the signature of former premier Bulent Ecevit, individual and organized terror turned to mass terrorism, killings increased, and not only streets and quarters but cities and state institutions turned into "liberated zones" under the occupation of bullies. Sectarianism, divisionism and hostility had turned into civil war and the government was not capable of dealing with the situation except by increasing the prohibitions and curfew orders, thus paralyzing life.

The censure motion says that inflation had reached frightening proportions. Development had stopped. Regression had set in, with a greater proportion of the masses being impoverished and capital being increased by capital holders.

Exploitations were increasing, the distribution of income was becoming more and more unbalanced. Prices, and then interest rates had been set free and anarchy added to all that had brought the nation to the point of explosion.

Foreign markets within Turkey's region were being abandoned in favor of western countries and all the concessions were being accorded to the latter in return of loans.

No measures had been taken to guarantee Turkey's future and attempts were being made at a full membership to the EEC. The economic model adopted was against the Turkish democracy and constitution and did not agree with the social principles of the Turkish Constitution.

It was concluded in the censure motion that as long as the present government remained, the basis of the state and the essence of democracy as well as the other values of society would continue to be destroyed and other powers would substitute the State.

At the end of the debates on the censure motion, it is necessary to secure at least 226 votes against the government in order to overthrow it. Since the votes of the Republican People's Party are not enough to succeed this operation, Ecevit seeks the support of the Islamic fundamentalist Nationalist Salvation Party (MSP). (C-M-DN-DG-18/6)

NEW CONCESSIONS TO THE IMF

ANKARA (ITA) - Failed to overcome the economic difficulties within the frame of the existing economic order in Turkey, Demirel Government gave the International Monetary Fund once more new concessions which lead to drastic measures.

A letter of intent was sent to the IMF with the aim of Fund's Extended Facility for three years, replacing the former one-year Stand-By Agreement.

The new three-year arrangement with the IMF aims at cutting inflation down to 50% by June 1981, to 35% one year later, and further down to 25% by June 1983. To this end the letter of intent introduces a very detailed schedule for strict money-credit policies, the Turkish Government having renewed the engagement to pursue their implementation.

The Letter of Intent accepts a 125 million TL ceiling for Central Bank public sector credits for 1980, and for the first time, the implementation of limits on private sector credits. Thus, Central Bank lending to the banking and agricultural sectors will not expand more than 105 billion TL in 1980.

The document which also introduces restrictions on short-term advances to the Treasury used to finance payments of wages and salaries, stipulates the diversion of the State Economic Enterprises' work-force surplus to new investments as a means to write off overmanning in the SEEs. Public sector's investment expenditures are subject to a list of priorities in accordance with financial possibilities. As will be recalled, the cancellation of a considerable amount of public sector investments, and a substantial reduction in the expenditure figures were already observed in the 1980 Investment Programme.

The Letter of Intent underlines policies setting free the prices of SEE products and services and lists instances of price readjustments.

The burden exerted by agricultural support purchases, is said in the Letter of Intent, will be off set by new price rises, as it has been the case for sugar and tea.

The submission of a tax-reform bill to Parliament in an effort to secure healthy resources for public expenditure, is stressed in the said letter, as well as plans to introduce a value added tax and to link wage rises to price increases.

The letter envisages a 22% devaluation of the Turkish currency in terms of the US dollar. Apparently, it is the government's unwillingness -due to political reasons- to implement this readjustment which is delaying the remittance of the Letter of Intent to the IMF. After emphasising its will to keep the foreign value of the lira at a level such as to protect its competitiveness, the government expresses its intention to resort to a "parallel market" as a means of fixing the foreign value of the Turkish currency. Meanwhile, in the additional technical document, there seem to be some calculations assuming an annual 20% depreciation in the value of the Lira over the next three years. Therefore, even if the rate of inflation slows down, the value of the Lira will have fallen to 1 \$ = 184 TL by June 1983 (Actually, 1 \$ = 78 TL).

Limitation on the economic and commercial relations with the socialist countries

Another concession given to the IMF is the restriction of economic and commercial relations with the CMEA countries. In 1978 and 1979, the Ecevit Government established new contacts with socialist and Middle East countries with a view to promoting exports and orienting Turkish exports at new markets. Consequently the share of socialist and Arab countries rose by some 10% in the total volume of foreign trade.

With the purpose of restricting the trade with the CMEA countries, the Turkish Government removes the right of exporters to use 50 % of their export revenues as regards exports to socialist countries. Similarly, exports to socialist countries are excluded from the right to a credit corresponding to 80% of foreign sales undertaken by exporters.

With the new measures, "bilateral credit deals for investment projects" too was banned. This is going to affect badly agricultural projects financed by credits from CMEA countries.

(C-A-DN-DG-17/6)

TURKEY TURNED INTO NATO'S LIGHTNING ROD

ANKARA (ITA) - On the eve of the Ankara NATO summit meeting where the NATO powers face the decisions either to return to détente and negotiations or to go further along the path of nuclear escalation, Turkey's main opposition leader Bülent Ecevit charged the Demirel Government with turning Turkey into a "lightning rod of NATO" to be able to secure foreign assistance from western nations.

Within this frame, the new Turco-US Defense Cooperation Agreement was already signed by the Turkish Government and is being debated at the National Assembly Defense Commission. During the debates, General Sedat Tokgoz, representative of the National Defense Ministry, and Ambassador Faruk Sahinbaş, representative of the Foreign Ministry, said that a 250 million dollars of assistance had been provided by the US upon the initial signing of the agreement and that another 200 million dollars would be coming in 1981.

The military bases and installations of the United States can be listed under the following four categories:

1. Striking bases and installations like air bases, naval bases, missile launching bases and etc.
2. Electronic intelligence bases and installations.
3. Communication installations.
4. Training and support installations.

91 bilateral agreements concluded with the USA under the 3rd Provision of the North Atlantic Treaty have been systematized by the Treaty for Common Defense and Cooperation made in July 3, 1969.

A report prepared for the US Subcommittee on Europe and Mideast and entitled "US Military Installations and Objectives in the Mediterranean, March 27, 1977" gives further information on the US bases and installations in Turkey:

"The military facilities which Turkey has made available to the United States in the past have permitted the establishment of useful intelligence collecting posts which have enabled the United States to keep track of Soviet air and naval activities, missile and nuclear weapon tests, and general military activities in the Near Eastern area surrounding Turkey. Other facilities provided by the Turks include air fields for tactical fighter aircraft, as well as defense communication stations for the United States, and supply and ammunition depots for US air and naval forces which operate in the eastern Mediterranean. Furthermore, Turkey has provided NATO with 14 NADGE early-warning radar sites which are spread throughout the country.

"Major facilities that have been utilized by the United States in Turkey include a US Navy LORAN station at Kargaburun, located in European Turkey, intelligence collection sites at Sinop and Samsun on the Black Sea coast, Belbasi in central Turkey, Diyarbakir in southeastern Turkey, and Karamursel in north-western Turkey, on the coast of the Sea of Marmara. Other major facilities include Incirlik air base, Iskenderun and Yumurtalik supply depots located in south central Turkey near the Syrian-Turkish border, Ankara Air Station in the Turkish capital, Izmir Air station, and Cigli Air Base located in west central Turkey on the Aegean coast. In addition, Turkey houses other military facilities, which serve both United States and NATO purposes such as command and control and logistics support.

"Most of the key installations used by the United States in Turkey are electronic in nature and are associated with intelligence collecting of one kind or another. Two of the largest outposts involved with intelligence activities in Turkey are Sinop, on the Black Sea coast in north-central Turkey, and Karamursel, located on the southeast shore of the Sea of Marmara. Sinop, a radar monitoring and communications facility, manned by personnel from the Army Security Agency (ASA), a component of the National Security Agency (NSA), collects data on the Soviet Union's air and naval activities in the Black Sea area, as well as that nation's missile testing activities. Associated with Sinop is :

the Samsun communications site which is manned by personnel of the US Air Force Security Service (USAFSS), also a component of NSA. Karamürsel Air Station is a US communications and monitoring installation which tracks Soviet naval traffic in the western Black Sea area and the area surrounding the straits. US Air Force Security personnel are stationed at Karamürsel.

"Another important intelligence collecting facility is Diyarbakir Air Station, a long-range radar and communications complex in east-central Turkey that tracks Soviet missile launches from various Soviet testing sites, and monitors other Soviet military activities. Associated with Diyarbakir's activities is nearby Pirinçlik Air Base. Intelligence activities are carried out at the Diyarbakir complex by personnel of the US Air Force Security Service (USAFSS). Belbasi Station, located near Ankara in central Turkey, is a US seismographic detection base charged with monitoring Soviet nuclear tests. Numerous US Defense Communications System (DSC) terminals and 14 NATO NADGE early-warning sites are distributed throughout Turkey, some of them near or at intelligence related facilities such as those mentioned above.

"Among the most important DCS terminals in western Turkey is the Yamanlar facility, located just north of Izmir, which connects Turkey with Greece through the Mt. Pateras terminal, located south of Athens. Yamanlar is also connected to the Sahin Tepesi terminal which in turn links the Karamürsel/Yalova communications terminals with a number of European Turkey DCS sites and with the Elmadag terminal, which is located northeast of Ankara. Elmadag is linked to the Samsun communications facilities, located near the Black Sea coast, and Karatas terminal near Incirlik Air Base in southeast Turkey. Karatas terminal also connects with the Malatya terminal which houses a Defense Satellite Communications System earth terminal that connects the installation with Lakehurst Naval Air Station in Lakehurst, N.J.

"Other important Turkish installations utilized by the United States include the Incirlik Air Base located near the city of Adana in southeastern Turkey and Iskenderun and Yumurtalik storage depots on the southeast Mediterranean coast near the Syrian border. Incirlik is the major tactical fighter base in Turkey it houses rotational USAF aircraft from Torrejon Air Base in Spain and Aviano Air Base in Italy. US fighters located at Incirlik are the most forward deployed land-based American aircraft in the eastern Mediterranean that are capable of launching a tactical nuclear strike in the event of conflict in the region. Iskenderun and Yumurtalik are the most important supply, POL, and storage centers of US military forces in the extreme eastern Mediterranean. Kargaburun, located on the northern shore of the Sea of Marmara, is a US Navy LORAN station--an installation which assists US military craft in fixing their positions in the Mediterranean from long ranges through electronic radio-navigational devices. Ankara, in central Turkey, is the site of an air station and TUSLOG, the US Logistics Group in Turkey, which is the central logistical and support command for all US military supply services throughout Turkey. Izmir, on the west central coast of Turkey, is the site of an air support base for USAF, as well as the headquarters of NATO's LANDSOUTHEAST Command and the 6th Allied Tactical Air Force (SIXATAF). Cigli, a USAF tactical air base, is located to the north of Izmir." (A map locating all these bases and installations appeared in the BULLETIN of January 1980).

Criticizing the new Turco-US Defense Cooperation Agreement which gives authority to the USA to utilize these bases and installations for putting in practice the Pentagon's global strategical plans, 48 deputies of the Republican People's Party asked a congressional inquiry about the Turkish Government. They said:

"We are afraid that the present Turkish government will approve also the demands concerning the deployment of neutron bomb in Turkey, thus making her a nuclear cemetery in an event of war. Since priority will be given to the destruction of the American troops as well as their armament and the nuclear stockpiles in the case of a nuclear attack, simultaneously 1/5 of the population and much of the material and cultural values of Turkey will be destroyed. To grant permanent status to the US bases located in Turkey will cause irritation

mainly among the neighbouring countries and in the Middle East. Thus, against its will, Turkey is being dragged into a position which will be in opposition with its national policy, conflicting with its national interests."

Workers parties of Turkey for disarmament and detente

The two workers' parties of Turkey have participated in 'International Forum: Dialogue for Disarmament and Detente' held in Vienna on May 26-28, 1980 and expressed their determination to combat against the escalation of militarist tendencies in Turkey and to support the dialogue for disarmament and detente.

Among the progressive parties of 38 countries, the Workers' Party of Turkey and the Socialist Workers' Party of Turkey were represented respectively by Mr. Yavuz Çizmeci and Mr. Tektaş Agaoglu.

The two workers' parties of Turkey issued a joint statement together with the Greek Communist Party and Pasok as well as the AKEL and the EDEK of Cyprus. This declaration included also a call for Cyprus to be fully independent, sovereign, territorially integral, non-aligned and fully demilitarised with the withdrawal of all foreign troops and all foreign bases from its territory and for the implementation of the United Nations Resolutions.

Besides, the two workers' parties of Turkey have launched a mass campaign against the ratification of the new Turco-US Defense Cooperation Agreement. Protest meetings have been organized in many provinces of Turkey and thousands of peace-lovers have attended them. (DNY-Y-DG-17/6)

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE OF THE UNION FOR DEMOCRACY IN TURKEY FOUNDED

DÜSSELDORF (ITA) - On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the first mass resistance of the working class of Turkey against the anti-democratic law projects, the representatives of the Unions for Democracy in Turkey met at Düsseldorf and founded the central organ of their movement: European Committee of the Union for Democracy in Turkey.

Reminding that the workers mass resistance which started on June 15-16, 1970 in Istanbul has gained greater dimensions within a 10-year period and that the forces of democracy, independence and socialism in Turkey fight against the new attempts aiming to **suppress** the remnants of democratic rights and to turn Turkey into a spring-board of the US imperialism, the European Committee of the Union for Democracy in Turkey, in its first press communiqué, said:

"In order to reach victory in this fight,

"1. All revolutionary forces on the platform of scientific socialism should accelerate the process of political union which aims the creation of a **SINGLE PARTY**,

"2. All anti-fascist, anti-monopolist, anti-imperialist and anti-chauvinist forces of the country should be gathered in a **SINGLE FRONT** by the organized working class."

In fact, the working class parties in Turkey have taken further steps in this direction. The Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP) has already issued a detailed document on the necessity of the unity of the political parties and groups on the scientific socialist platform. Recently, talks have been carried on between the Workers' Party of Turkey and the Socialist Workers' Party of Turkey on the subject of the political unity of the working class of Turkey.

Parallel to this attempt, in many provinces of Turkey, the two workers' parties have organized common actions against imperialism and fascism. Other political groups such as the Unity and Solidarity and the Revolutionary Democrats too have participated in these common actions.

The Union for Democracy in Turkey has already formed committees in several European countries such as Germany, Belgium, France and Switzerland. (DG-15/6)

IMMIGRANT WORKERS OF TURKEY IN BELGIUM FOR OBJECTIVE-82

BRUSSELS (ITA) - The Cultural Centrum of the Workers of Turkey in Belgium (TIKM) organized a cultural soirée on June 7, 1980 under the banner of "Objective 1982". This slogan expresses the determination of the workers of Turkey for obtaining the right to vote and eligibility at Belgian local elections of 1982.

For the moment, immigrant workers have only in Sweden, Denmark and Holland this right. Recently in Holland, a Turkish worker, Musa Oztürk, has succeeded to be elected to the municipal council of the town of Charlois of the province of Rotterdam.

A campaign for "Objective 1982" has been launched by organisations of immigrant workers in Belgium and the immigrant workers of Turkey actively take part in it.

In fact, the community of immigrant workers of Turkey in Belgium represents a considerable proportion within the population. According to the data given by the Ministry of Justice, the number of immigrant workers and the number of all family members are as follows:

	<u>Workers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Italians	89.000	328.924
Moroccans	31.250	92.279
Spanish	29.250	67.058
Turks	19.000	66.563
Greeks	9.650	23.418
Portugals	5.600	13.433
Algerians	3.000	12.031

About 900.000 foreigners in Belgium represent 8,51 % of the Belgian population. As to regions, this proportion is 3,88 % in Flemish region, 12,68 % in Wallon region and 20,24 % in the capital, Brussels. Because of the demographical growth of the immigrant population, this proportions will change in favour of them.

All democratic circles of Belgium are in accordance on the recognition of the right to vote at local elections to immigrant workers and their families. However, certain parts of these circles propose to recognize this right only to the citizens of the Common Market countries.

As the citizens of a non-member country, the workers of Turkey insists on the recognition of this right to all immigrants in Belgium.

At the soirée of June 7, 1980, the Secretary General of the TIKM, Hüseyin Celik expressed the determination of the Turkish workers for obtaining the right to vote and eligibility.

A representative of the Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions of Turkey (DISK), Yücel Top, too participated at the soirée and expressed the support of his organization to the migrant workers of Turkey in Europe. The Secretary General of the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP), Nihat Sargin sent a message to the soirée and confirmed the support and solidarity of his party to the workers of Turkey abroad.

Many Turkish folk singers, chorus of Turkish children, dance ensembles took part at the soirée, famous Turkish folk singer Rahmi Saltuk and French singer Francesca Soleville were the highlights of this exceptional cultural event. (TIKM-DG-8/6)

=====

BULLETIN OF INFO-TURK AGENCY
WILL NOT APPEAR IN THE MONTH
OF JULY AFTER THIS ISSUE. IT
WILL RESTART PUBLICATION IN
THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1980

=====