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**ONE YEAR AFTER THE HELSINKI ACCORDS:
A RECORD OF POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS IN THE HISTORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY**

ANKARA (ITA) - The signing of the Final Act by the heads of delegations of 33 countries of Europe including the Republic of Turkey was an important event in the history of international relations, for by acquainting the general public with this document a realistic basis was created whereby every human being in Europe including the citizens of Turkey could exercise his freedom to participate in his country's social and political life.

In spite of having signed this historical document, the same government of the Republic of Turkey has been carrying on to violate all freedoms and human rights, above all the right to life.

Year 1976 has already been a record year of political assassinations in the history of the Republic of Turkey and the first two months of 1977 too have witnessed 24 more political assassinations.

The assassinations are generally committed either directly by the state security forces or by the government-backed fascist commando units which have been formed by the Nationalist Action Party (MHP), one of the political parties forming the Demirel's coalition government.

The surveys done on this subject demonstrate that the mentioned events are not concentrated only in big cities as was the case in earlier years, but they have also spread out to Anatolia and 116 persons have been killed in events until the end of February 1977.

According to the surveys, a political assassination has taken place every 3 days in 1976, and the number of people detained or arrested exceeds that of the 12th March period of the repressive military rule.

THE CHRONICLE OF POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS

YEAR 1976:

JAN 7: Şükri Bulut, student shot to death by the fascist commandos raiding on the Hacettepe University Student Dormitory in Ankara.

JAN 10: Yunus Ceylan, student shot 10 days earlier at the Technical Teachers' College in Ankara is dead.

JAN 14: Nuray Erenler, girl student wounded by the fascist commandos in the events taken place in the Hacettepe University on January 8, is dead.

JAN 18: Attila Özkan, worker, shot to death by policemen in a police raid on a house in Istanbul where lived some workers and students.

JAN 20: Mustafa Şenpınar, peasant, killed in the confrontations between peasants and the fascist commandos in the town of Pazarcik (Maraş).

JAN 22: Zeki Yılmaz, student, shot to death in Ankara.

JAN 23: Mehmet Şenses, policeman, and Bekir Altındağ, guardian, killed in Malatya in the fire opened by some armed persons.

Hasan Basri Temizel, İlker Akman and Yusuf Ziya Güneş, searched in relation with the events of Malatya, are captured dead in a house, at the end of a confrontation near Malatya.

JAN 27: Özer Elmas, student at the Istanbul Technical University shot by the fascist commandos, is dead at the hospital.

Students of the Academy of Fine Arts demonstrating in Istanbul to protest the assassination of Özer Elmas, are surrounded by armoured police vehicles and confrontations take place. The police shoots to disperse the demonstrators, and a student named Metin Arıkan is killed.

FEB 11: Semih Erbek, student wounded in the fascist commando attacks on the Middle East Technical University buses on January 3 in Ankara is dead.

FEB 26: Mümtaz Akaya, student at the Technical High School in Nazilli, is killed.

MAY 8: Yılmaz Keskindemir, student at the Academy of Economics and Commerce is killed in the confrontation that came out in Eskişehir.

MAR 8: Hüseyin Güzel, worker shot some time ago by the fascist commandos in Izmir, is dead at the hospital.

MAR 8: Mehmet Ömer, student at the School of Mechanical Engineering of Istanbul Technical University is killed.

MAR 12: Ata Yıldırım, high school student in Ankara, is dead one day after being shot by the fascist commandos.

MAR 29: Orhan Aydın, student at the Black Sea Technical University, is killed in Trabzon.

MAR 30: In Ankara, fascist commando units open fire on the public in front of Ankara National Academy of Engineering and Architecture in Maltepe. Sami Ovalıoğlu, student at the same academy, is killed.

APR 8: Three students, Hakan Yurdakuler, Burhan Erdem and Esari Oran are killed in the fascist commando attacks at various universities in Ankara, in which the police is involved too.

APR 12: A student named Fatih is shot to death by a fascist commando.

APR 27: A woman, Fatma Karataş, is killed by a bullet in the fire opened by the fascist commando units in Gülbaşı High School in Adıyaman.

APR 30: Mehmet Dağlarbaşı, student at the Kadıköy College of Engineering and Architecture, shot on his head by the police fire in Istanbul, is dead at the hospital.

MAY 1: Ali Fuat Okan, student at the Faculty of Political Sciences, is shot to death by the fascist commandos, in front of the Kocaeli Student House.

MAY 2: Timur Demir, student, is killed while putting up a poster on the wall of the Philips Factory in Istanbul.

MAY 2: Mehmet Kocadağ, worker, is mortally stabbed in Kasımpaşa-Istanbul.

MAY 6: A youth named Sitenkar Başboğa is killed in Istanbul.

MAY 14: Mehmet Gençil is killed by the rival politician in Nevşehir.

MAY 15: İbrahim Türkeş is killed in a confrontation in Afyon.

MAY 16: Mustafa Ertaş, student, is killed in a confrontation in Erzurum.

MAY 17: Pahir Dogan, student wounded in front of the Abidinpaşa High School on April 1, in Ankara, is dead at the hospital.

MAY 18: Feyzi Aslansoy, student at the Hacettepe University, is killed by the commando fire in a confrontation in the Hamamönü district of Ankara.

MAY 29: Erdogan Yalçingil is killed in class by the fascist commando units raiding on the Istanbul Technical University.

MAY 30: Esen Bingöl, student shot by the fascist commandos a day earlier while erasing the script "MHP" (Nationalist Movement Party), is dead in Ankara.

JUNE 8: Tahsin Kazan, policeman, Mehmet Yaylacı, gendarmary sergeant, Ömer Çevik, gendarmary soldier, and three youths named İlhan Emre, Yerlihan Söylemez and Mehmet Ali Özpolat are killed in Gaziantep, in clashes between the security forces and persons said to be members of the THKO (People's Liberation Army of Turkey).

JUNE 11: In Amasya-Suluova, four workers named Muharrem Arslan, Mehmet Kırdal, Ramazan Sevindik and Refik Safa, are killed in a clash between workers because of a labour union conflict.

JUNE 15: Ömer Keban, policeman wounded gravely in the events of Gaziantep, is dead at the hospital in Adana.

JUNE 28: İrfan Ala, leftist worker, is killed by the police during a clash in Istanbul-Yeni Levent.

JUNE 29: A 6 years old child, Güler Çetin, is killed in Istanbul-Beşiktaş, by the haphazard firing of five drunk rightist students.

JUNE 30: Members of the Türk-Metal-İş Labour Union, distributing hand-tracs with the wolf emblem (swastika of Turkish brown shirts) in front of the Tofas Factory in Bursa, fire on the workers, members of the progressive union Maden-İş, trying to prevent them doing it; the worker named Muharrem Çetinbay is killed.

JUNE 30: In Trabzon, student Nâcdet Salih is killed by the fire opened by the gendarmary trying to prevent the students occupying the university.

JULY 1: Ali Yıldırım, leftist student wounded by bullet in his head, in Ankara-Tuzluçayır, is dead.

JULY 23: Ali Naci Çobanoğlu, leftist student at the Konya College of Foreign Languages, is stabbed to death.

JULY 25: In İzmir, Ahmet Lale, brought to the police station as a suspect, is beaten to death by the police.

AUG 1: The fascist commandos firing at the Nigde Student House in Istanbul, kill a leftist student named Hüseyin Kara.

AUG 9: A student named Sanver Burak is killed in the events coming out in Manisa-Salihii.

AUG 10: Mehmet Ayaz from the People's Republican Party (CHP) and Mehmet Aliş from the Justice Party (AP) are shot to death in the events occurring in Mazıdag-Mardin.

AUG 27: In Malatya, a worker named Nail Korkmaz is stabbed to death by the fascist commandos.

SEP 4: Melih Kurtar and Ali Alpay, students, and a 13-year old youth named Sadık, are shot to death in the clash between rival political groups in Elazığ.

SEP 6: Mehmet Emin Ece, student at National Academy of Engineering and Architecture in Ankara, is killed by the fascist commando fire.

SEP 17: In Ankara, a student named Orhan Seçilmiş is stabbed in the Site Student House. Ten days later the police says that Seçilmiş was killed by the fascist commandos.

SEP 24: İsmail Tuncel is dead in Elazığ, after being fired upon by the fascist commandos with automatic guns.

SEP 28: Yusuf Tanık, rightist student at Galatasaray Academy of Engineering and Architecture in Istanbul, is shot to death.

SEP 30: The police, shooting at the workers resisting in the Profilo Factory in Istanbul, kill a worker named Yakup Keser.

OCT 7: 13 years old girl student Emine Yumuşaklı is killed in the clash taking place in Gaziantep.

OCT 19: Faruk Sevinç, high-school student stabbed by the commandos in the Vocational High School of Construction in Ankara, is dead.

OCT 20: Kasım Dişçioglu, student at the Faculty of Political Sciences, is found strangled in Erzurum-Pasinler.

OCT 27: Halil Yavuz, rightist student, is killed by a bullet in his throat during a clash in Istanbul-Çapa.

NOV 2: In the firing opened by the fascist commandos attacking at Istanbul Technical University, 11 year-old child named Şevki is killed while washing a car in the vicinity.

NOV 4: While eating his lunch in his house in Ankara, Ali Gündüç, teacher, is killed by a bullet shot in the clash in Abidinpaşa High School.

NOV 8: Ezer Ülgün, 60, passing by the street, is killed in the fire opened by the fascist commando units upon the Site Student House in Istanbul.

NOV 10: Şinasi Küçükusta, student at the Diyarbakır Institute of Education, is killed in the clash in Gaziantep-Kilis.

NOV 26: Gafur Tanyıldız is dead in his house as a result of brain hemorrhage, after being beaten on November 10 by the fascist commandos in Gazi Institute of Education in Ankara.

NOV 20: Zulfikar Uralçın, wounded a day earlier in the events occurring in the Night High School of Commerce is dead at the hospital.

NOV 22: Rıza Akdemir, stabbed by the fascist commandos for having put up a poster of Ecevit, leader of the main opposition party, in his coffee house in Erzincan-Çayırılı, is dead.

NOV 25: Recep Sırvan is killed in an event occurring in Manisa-Turgutlu.

NOV 25: İsmail Gökhan Edge, student at the Faculty of Political Sciences, detained for having been discovered with a THKO propaganda leaflet on him during the events of Diyarbakır on November 23, is brought by the police to the hospital, in state of coma. Marks of torture are found on Edge's body who dies at the hospital.

NOV 29: The police fires on the students protesting the fascist commandos seizing of money in Adana-Ceyhan. A student named Tufan Kılıçel and a 50-year old worker named Murat Ülgen are killed in the events.

DEC 7: Aydın Güler, a traffic policeman is killed in Istanbul by the fire opened by an extremist group.

DEC 10: Mustafa Halis Tazebay, student at the Faculty of Political Sciences in Ankara is found dead in his house, shot on his throat.

Aynur Sertbudak, first student at the Faculty of Agriculture in Ankara, is killed by the bullets of fascist commandos while coming to school.

A teacher named Şefik Özdemir dies at the hospital, after being beaten to coma by the police, while participating to the funeral ceremony of İsmail Gökhan Edge, reported to be killed by torture.

DEC 15: Gıyasettin Karahan, high school student shot in Diyarbakır is dead.

DEC 21: Tamer Benial, student at the Faculty of Sciences in Izmir, attacked by eight commandos and wounded on his heart is dead.

DEC 27: A student named Cengiz Şen is killed in Izmir by the fire opened upon him by unknown persons.

DEC 29: Necip Bozalioğlu, student at the Academy of Fine Arts, is shot to death during a raid by the fascist commandos.

YEAR 1977:

JAN 9: Army Captain Haydar Aksoy, Commander of the gendarmary unit in the town of Cizre, shot Ali Kılıç to death just in the centre of the town.

Ahmet Sömen, student at the Faculty of Agriculture in Erzurum, is shot to death by the fascist commandos.

JAN 13: During the funeral of Ahmet Sömen in Tunceli, the police opened fire on the people and shot two persons to death.

JAN 17: Aytekin Taşçı, student at the Istanbul Technical University, is shot to death by the fascist commandos in Antalya. /.

JAN 21: Levent Ersoy, student at the Istanbul Technical University, is shot to death by the fascist commandos in Istanbul.

JAN 22: Yüksel Eriş, retired teacher, is dead a result of a bomb explosion.

JAN 24: Ali Rıza Yerli is shot to death by fascist commandos in Manisa. Mehmet Ali Yılmaz, teacher, is stabbed to death in the center of the city of Malatya.

Yavuz Çalıkan, student, is killed in Iskenderun.

In Keçiborlu-Isparta, fascist commandos fire on a rival political group putting posters on the walls and shot Mestan Büyükkorkmaz to death.

JAN 26: Hüseyin Yavuz and Baki Ünlü, students at the Cerrahpaşa Medical School in Istanbul were gunned down by the fascist commandos.

JAN 28: Oktay Çetinkaya, 17, is shot to death by the fascist commandos in front of Ankara Kurtuluş High School.

JAN 29: The fascist commandos attacked on the High School students in the town of Polatlı of Ankara province and shot Hasan Erdem to death.

FEB 1: Mehmet Sarıaslan, student at the Istanbul Technical University is shot to death in Istanbul.

FEB 5: Zeki Erginbay, Editor of the Review of Engineers is found dead after having been subjected to torture.

FEB 9: Salih Karan, student of Diyarbakır High School is shot to death.

Yusuf Güçlü, worker, is shot to death in Izmir.

FEB 16: Handan Üztürk, girl student, died because of heart attack during a raid by the fascist commandos.

FEB 20: Ahmet Ağaogulları, student at the Middle East Technical University, is shot to death by the fascist commandos just in front of the Fatih Police Center in Istanbul.

Fascist commandos raided also the funeral of Ağaogulları and shot Hayri Kesepli, 65, to death.

FEB 24: During a raid to a local hospital, Zekeriya Korkmaz, student, and Habeş Özcan, employee, were shot to death. (P-C-DN-DG-RR-25/2)

THREE DEMOCRATIC MASS ORGANISATIONS CLOSED DOWN

ANKARA (ITA) - Three important democratic mass organisations of Turkey, TÜB-DER (Association of All Teachers), TÜM-DER (Association of All State Employees), TÜTED (Association of All Technical Personnels) were closed down by a decision of Governor of Ankara in connection with the violence erupting at the "Rally for Democratic Rights" organized by these three organisations.

During a joint press conference, the leaders of the three organisations stated that the incidents were provoked by an extremist group and said:

"Our meeting was legal in every aspect, but the government was disturbed by our democratic demands. Then the governor of Ankara was sent to affront us.

"The events were sparked by an outsider group that opened fire on us. Besides, as we hung our posters on the wall, a fire was opened on us and a man was killed."

The three organisations moved to have the Governor's decision repealed at the State Council. (DN-DG-11/2)

GERMAN-TURKISH POLICE COOPERATION

ANKARA (ITA) - Interior Minister Oguzhan Asiltürk met on February 1 in Ankara with Werner Smovdz, the Director General of Police of Federal Germany, for talks on possible cooperation between the two countries on police matters.

Asiltürk later said that the meeting brought the two sides nearer to cooperation in combatting international terrorism. He claimed also they found that extreme leftist groups in West Germany have close connections with Turkish leftist groups and some of the unrest in Turkey is planned by them. (DN-DG-2/2)

EDITOR AND TRANSLATOR CONDEMNED TO IMPRISONMENTS

ANKARA (ITA) - Despite the articles of European Convention of Human Rights and of Helsinki Accords guaranteeing freedom of press, the Turkish Government, signatory of these agreements, is carrying on to bring the left minded intellectuals before tribunals and to have them condemned.

Recently, Mr. Taner Akçam, Editor of the review Devrimci Gençlik was condemned on January 18 to 8 years and 9 months' imprisonment and 3 years' exile for having published an article. In his defence, Mr. Akçam said: "I am tried for having struggled in my review against imperialism and fascism."

On the other hand, translator Saffet Rüştü Tekin was condemned on February 2, 1977 to 7,5 years' imprisonment and 2,5 years' exile for having translated a book on the proletarian party. (C-P-DG-5/2)

ALL DEMOCRATIC FORMATIONS FOR JOINT MOVE AGAINST THE DEMIREL GOVERNMENT

ANKARA (ITA) - On the escalation of repression in Turkey, all democratic formations of the country issued statements for joint move against the Demirel's "Nationalist Front" Government.

The Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP) and the Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions (DISK) called on democratic forces of the country to unite against fascism and claimed formation of a democratic government which will guarantee a free election in October 1977.

Republican People's Party (CHP) appealed "to all concerned who are unanimous in their wish to let democracy survive and provide international peace to adopt this common desire as their common defence line" and join their suggested precautions on that line against attempts to establish an oppressive rule."

The appeal of the CHP said the universities and the youth are not responsible for the violent incidents which spread "even to secondary education" "The organisers and instigators of these assaults are those who do not mind destroying democracy in order to be in power and those who attempt to prevent the strength of the people, to continue exploitation." (C-P-DG-3/2)

GENERAL SANCAR, MILITARY CHIEF OF TURKEY, TO KEEP POST ANOTHER YEAR

ANKARA (ITA) - The term of office of the Chief of General Staff General Semih Sancar was prolonged for another year with a decree of the Council of Ministers.

The term in office of the Chief of Staff is three years according to law. But, if desired, the Council of Ministers can twice prolong this term for one year at each time, by a decree. Gen. Sancar's term was prolonged for the first time last year, and this is the second.

General Sancar is considered as the reliable man of the United States and the Turkish "Nationalist Front" Government. During the period of military rule between 1971-1973, he was one of the martial law commanders who exercised his authority rather brutally.

TOP PRIORITY OF THE DEMIREL GOVERNMENT: ARMAMENT

ANKARA (ITA) - The number one priority of the Turkish Government should be to obtain modern armaments, Defence Minister Ferit Melen said in Parliament during the budgetary talks.

Turkey's defence spending has increased by 30 per cent, and total 3 billion dollars in the 1977 budget. Military spending has been growing at a high rate since the 1974 Turkish occupation in Cyprus. (C-DN-FT-DG-21/2)

TURKISH CAPITALISTS DEFEND THE REGIME OF "FREE ENTERPRISE"

ANKARA (ITA) - In a meeting of top industrialists on January 20 at the Free Enterprise Council in Ankara, Halit Narin, Chairman of the Administrative Board of the Confederation of Turkish Employers Union, said leftist political parties, organisations are endangering free enterprise and the democratic regime in this country.

Referring to recent labour strikes, Narin said "the activities of the extremists are aimed at bringing about a revolution."

He said that the Turkish Free Enterprise Council vehemently opposes any activity that aims at undermining the Turkish Constitution and that all groups - instigating attacks against constitutional rights should find themselves face to face with the state.

The Turkish Free Enterprise Council is constituted by the Union of Turkish Trade Chambers, Industry Chambers and Stocks, Turkish Union of Agriculture Chambers, Turkish Confederation of Artisans and Craftsmen, Turkish Industrialists and Businessmen Association and Confederation of Turkish Employers' Union.

The Council states as indispensable elements of democracy, property, inheritance and human rights and freedom of enterprising.

"Any acts opposing the development of free enterprise in mixed economy and the free democracy will have to face the conscientious Turkish free enterprise against it", says the TFEC Cooperation Agreement. (DN-DG-21/1)

AMERICAN AND FRENCH BUSINESSMEN IN TURKEY

ANKARA (ITA) - Following the visits of German and Japanese businessmen, an American and a French delegation visited Turkey in the month of February.

American Commerce delegation headed by James R. Maclean, had talks with Turkish private and public sector officials.

On the other hand, a delegation of the French National Council of Employers got in touch with Turkish officials and private sector representatives to negotiate a series of loan agreements. There are presently 33 Turkish projects under consideration which are available for foreign suppliers' loans. Turkey has asked for credits totaling 3.3 billion french francs. (DN-DG-24/2)

2.1 BILLION LIRAS OF FOREIGN CAPITAL IMPORTED TO TURKEY IN 22 YEARS

ANKARA (ITA) - It is announced that foreign capital being imported to Turkey since 1954 have made 2.1 billion Liras worth of investment for 109 enterprises in 22 years.

According to the results obtained from a research made by Turkish Industrialists and Businessmen Association, using sources of the Ministry of Commerce, West Germany, USA and Switzerland companies take the lead in terms of the number of foreign capital owned companies.

In sectorial distribution, the manufacturing industry leads in the number of companies benefitting from foreign capital investments made in Turkey in conformity with Act No.6224, with 93 companies.

The biggest shares of the total foreign capital are transferred into transportation vehicle's industry (23.35%) and electric-operated apparatus and electronic industries (14.28%).

Below are the tables showing distribution into countries and sectors of those companies making investments according to the privileges granted by Law for Encouragement of Foreign Capital Investments (Act No.6224).

DISTRIBUTION OF THE NUMBER OF COMPANIES INTO EACH COUNTRY
BENEFITTING FROM LAW FOR ENCOURAGEMENT OF FOREIGN CAPITAL
(By December 31, 1975)

COUNTRY	NUMBER OF COMPANIES	FOREIGN CAPITAL INVESTED (A) (Million TL)	A/A TOTAL RATIO (%)	TOTAL CAPITAL INVESTED (B) (Million TL)	A/B RATIO (%)
W. Germany	24	326	15.00	701	46.61
USA	20	396	18.18	1372	28.85
Austria	6	31	1.43	46	67.05
Belgium	5	77	3.56	404	19.22
Denmark	5	88	4.06	187	47.16
France	8	242	11.11	553	43.68
Holland	6	122	5.62	184	66.00
England	5	62	2.90	150	41.37
Sweden	2	4	0.22	22	22.53
Switzerland	13	247	11.36	437	56.40
Italy	6	289	13.27	676	42.70
Japan	1	80	3.67	200	40.00
Canada	1	51	2.34	100	51.00
Kuwait	1	64	3.00	162	40.00
Venezuela	1	4	0.20	4	100.00
Others (Mixed)	5	88	4.08	213	41.66
TOTAL	109	2177	100.00	5417	40.19

SECTORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THOSE COMPANIES BENEFITTING FROM LAW FOR
ENCOURAGEMENT OF FOREIGN CAPITAL INVESTMENTS (Act No.6224)
MANUFACTURE INDUSTRIES (by December 1975)

SECTORS	NUMBER OF COMPANIES	FOREIGN CAPITAL INVESTED (C) (Million TL)	C/C TOTAL RATIO (%)	TOTAL CAPITAL INVESTED (D) (Million TL)	C/D RATIO Ratio (%)
Food, Alcoholic drinks					
Tobacco	9	148	6.82	256	57.81
Textile					
Clothing	3	21	0.98	29	73.84
Paper	1	48	2.23	86	56.00
Rubber	3	222	10.21	378	58.85
Plastics	1	3	0.17	9	38.93
Chemistry	25	297	13.67	548	54.27
Glassware	1	45	2.09	350	13.01
Vehicles	8	508	23.35	1345	37.79
Metal Goods	11	85	3.92	368	23.20
Machines	6	55	2.56	130	42.81
Agricultural Machines	4	74	3.43	274	27.10
Electrical Machines	16	310	14.28	568	54.64
Cement prod.	1	24	1.11	80	30.00
Cement	2	30	1.42	120	25.58
Packaging	1	1	0.05	2	50.00
Building material	1	-	0.002	12	00.48
TOTAL	93	1878	86.29	4560	41.19