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NEW PARLIAMENTARY TERM OPENED IN TURKEY

ANKARA (Info-Türk) - The new parliamentary term, promising to be a stormy one, began on 1st November 1976.

The Parliament was called in for extraordinary sessions twice during its summer recess to discuss the State Security Courts bill. The previous bill setting up the SSC was ruled unconstitutional by the Court of Constitution last year. The court however, gave a year to the State Security Courts to function because of their special character. The government trying to pass a new SSC bill to extend the life of courts moved towards the end of the last parliamentary term but procedural issues marred the discussion of the legislation. When the National Assembly was called in for extraordinary session during its summer recess to discuss the new bill, the opposition Republican People's Party (CHP), seeing the vehement reaction by the democratic organizations and progressive trade unions, blocked debates and the Parliament was obliged to go back to recess.

The SSC bill is expected to be one of the main topics to be discussed by the Parliament in the upcoming term. And the political struggle in the Parliament will take place between the following political blocks:

	<u>NATIONAL ASSEMBLY</u>	<u>SENATE OF REPUBLIC</u>	
COALITION OF THE "NATIONAL FRONT"			
Justice Party (AP)	164	77	
National Salvation Party (MSP)	47	5	
Republican Confidence Party (CGP)	10	6	
National Action Party (MHP)	3	1	
	224	89	
LEFT OPPOSITION			
Republican People's Party (CHP)	190	62	
Union Party of Turkey (TBP)	1	--	
	191	62	
RIGHT OPPOSITION			
Democratic Party (DP)	19	--	
INDEPENDENTS	13	34	
TOTAL	447	184	./.

The Workers' Party of Turkey, which had been the unique socialist party of the working class of Turkey and represented with 15 deputies in the Parliament of the period of 1965-1969 does not take place in the present Parliament because of the fact that it was banned during the period of military repression (1971-1973) and refounded after the general election of 1973.

On the other hand, the figures above cannot be considered stable since Turkey has reached the world record of parliamentary transfers. According to the results of a study, 83 cases of deputy transfers have taken place since the 1973 general elections. While the AP is gaining 15 seats and the CHP 5 seats, three small parties lost totally 30 deputies (MSP 1, DP 26 and CGP 3).

Whatever is the coming trend of the parliamentary transfers, the decisive factor for the political life of Turkey will be the general elections expected to be held in October 1977.

Both the Justice Party and the Republican People's Party are now looking for their own single party power. The minimum number of the seats in the National Assembly for being a single party power is 226. (1)

ECEVIT: "DEMIREL GOVERNMENT FARTHEST FROM SERIOUSNESS"

TRABZON (Info-Türk) - Republican People's Party Chairman Bülent Ecevit in his first public address before the CHP Convention branded the Demirel Government as "one which is the farthest from seriousness in the history of Turkey". He said "The armed bandits of certain government partners have completely abolished security of life in the country. The entire country is raided by bandits. The schools have opened and student killings have begun again."

Being greeted by thousands of which some carried banners and posters claiming "Freedom for the people", "Demilitarised, independent Cyprus", "We are against foreign exploitation", the CHP Chairman said: "Those who have the state robbed by those close to them, who have children, young ones killed by gangsters cannot deceive the people. They will account for their sins long before doomsday, they will account for their acts on the election day."

SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLE OF CHILE IN TURKEY

ISTANBUL (Info-Türk) - With the purpose of manifesting the solidarity of the people of Turkey with the people of Chile, the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP) organizes solidarity meetings on November 13, 14 and 17 in the cities of Izmir, Istanbul and Ankara.

Well-known Chilean singers, Angel Parra and Isabel Parra participate in the meetings and they sing Chilean resistance songs. They are accompanied by Chilean writer and composer Patricio Castillo.

During the meetings, the TIP organizes also expositions showing the repression in the countries under the fascist rule.

2427 PROGRESSIVES PUT ON THE "BLACK LIST"

ANKARA (Info-Türk) - According to the information given by the daily Politika, all the departments of the Turkish state apparatus have been provided with a "Black List" consisting of the names, short biographies and political views of 2427 progressive persons who had been detained or prosecuted by the Martial Law authorities during the 3-year period of the military rule in Turkey.

All the departments are also ordered not to accept the people appeared on the "Black List" to the vacancies in the state apparatus. Thus thousands of brilliant intellectuals of the country are now submitted a new discrimination.

(1) A detailed analyse on the formations, views, programmes, leaders and the actual position in the daily politics of Turkey of all the political parties represented in the Parliament will be given by the Info-Türk Agency in the coming bulletins.

THE PRESIDENT OF TURKEY ALSO ATTACKS ON THE SOCIALISTS

ANKARA (Info-Türk) - Having failed to survive the extraordinary State Security Courts, the Government of "Nationalist Front" has increased repressive acts on the progressive forces of Turkey.

It is for the first time that the President of the Republic Fahri Korutürk has also participated in the repressive campaign by verbally attacking on the socialist parties without taking into consideration his official status as the head of the State who is obliged to be neutral before all political groups and tendencies.

On October 29th, 1976, in his message to the nation on the occasion of the anniversary of the foundation of the Turkish Republic, President Korutürk said: "...some of those who call themselves socialists are pushing this country towards disaster. Each one of these extremists is committing a grave constitutional offense."

On the other hand, Chief of General Staff of the Turkish Armed Forces General Semih Sancar declared that "the Forces were continually on the alert against extremist actions which exceed the bounds of legality whoever may be the perpetrator."

ARMED ATTACKS BY THE FASCIST COMMANDOS

ISTANBUL (Info-Türk) - Encouraged and protected by the right-wing government, the commando units of the fascist oriented National Action Party (MHP) has started again to exert armed attacks on the progressive people all over Turkey.

Recently, on November 3, 1976, a team of commandos fired upon the students of the Technical University of Istanbul and shot dead a youth 13 years old and wounded two others.

Another student who was wounded during another armed raid to the Medicine Faculty of Istanbul University is still in comatose.

TURKEY TO PURCHASE 500 ARMoured COMBAT VEHICLES

ANKARA (Info-Türk) - Turkey will buy 500 armoured mechanized infantry combat vehicles equipped with most modern arms in near future to strengthen its defence capabilities, the Turkish Official Gazette reported.

According to the specifications issued by the Defense Ministry, the vehicles should be able to move on undercarriage similar to M 113 A1 personnel carriers'. These combat vehicles, which are believed to be the most developed weapons of the war industry, should be suitable to carry 1 driver, 1 machine-gunner and 8-10 infantry-men and should be armed with an 20 mm. automatic cannon and a 7.65x51 mm. machine gun.

DEMIREL'S WAY OF ANTI-COMMUNISM

ANKARA (Info-Türk) - "Let no one doubt that those who refuse to recognise communism as a threat are leading the country into darkness," declared Prime Minister Demirel in his address to the Justice Party (AP) Representatives Assembly held November 7th, 1976.

In his reply to Mr. Ecevit, Chairman of the Republican People's Party (CHP), Demirel called for the supremacy of law in the country and declared that the Government will enforce existing laws and make new ones if necessary in order to bring peace, security and stability to the nation.

Accusing Ecevit of being the protector of Communist in Turkey, Demirel also said, "The reason for the establishment of the present government was both to save the country from a prolonged period without a government, and from the 'claws of the left and the extreme left.'"

PROCESS OF GFR'S DOMINATION ON TURKEY GAINS MOMENTUM

ANKARA (Info-Türk) - Just after the Turkish relations with the European Economic Community (EEC) have reached a crisis point, the business circles of German Federal Republic has initiated a new approach for improving economic relations between Turkey and the EEC.

A GFR businessmen's delegation including the representatives of Siemens, Magirus-Deutz, Bayer, BASF, AEG, Telefunken, Hochtief A.G., Daimler-Benz, Bosch, Carl-Zeiss, Deutscher Bank, Dresdner Bank and Commerzbank held meetings with the Turkish Government officials and the Turkish businessmen, and left with "very good impressions" and chances of realising joint investment projects seem high, Turkish Daily News reported.

The Turkish side however pointed the delegation's visit here was not aimed at discussing specific proposals with Turkish Government officials and businessmen but to get a feel of Turkey's capacity, potentials and marketing conditions.

The delegation spent two days in Ankara meeting Turkish government officials and were particularly impressed with their talks. Sources said during the contacts here it was agreed that a Turkish businessmen delegation should visit GFR in the following months and this should be followed by setting up of a Turco-GFR Joint Committee comprised of ranking government officials which will explore ways and means of industrial cooperation between the two countries.

At the end of the talks, the Chairman of the German delegation, Dr. Hans Gunther Sohl, declared that as far as possible maximum quantities of goods would be bought from Turkey, and efforts made to expand industrial cooperation between the two countries to bring it up to the level of trade relations. Meanwhile Chairman of the Turkish Chamber of Industry Nurullah Sezgin said that the Foreign Capital Act should be interpreted in its true spirit in order to facilitate the investment of foreign capital in Turkey.

Minister of Energy and Natural Sources Mr. Selahattin Kılıç also said: "The intelligent use of foreign capital can speed up Turkey's development." Kılıç deplored the low level of foreign capital in Turkey, putting it down to "fruitless political quarelling over the subject which had created an inhospitable atmosphere in Turkey and discouraged foreign investments".

It seems so that the Turkish Government is eager to receive more foreign investments in order to overcome the economic deadlock in the country despite the negative consequences of this kind relations until today. On the other hand it is evident that the GFR business circles are trying to derive benefit from the actual difficulties of Turkey in order to obtain some new privileges in economic, political and military fields.

Relations between the EEC and Turkey

Turkey is currently experiencing the harmful consequences of an external policy contrary to its interests and to the needs of its social development.

The association agreement between Turkey and the EEC was signed in 1964 in an atmosphere of national festivity. In 1970 it was supplemented by a protocol which constitutes the charter of the association today.

But it becomes clear today that the reorganization of external trade which followed the signing of this treaty profited the countries of the EEC whose exports to Turkey increased considerably without there being a similar increase in Turkish exports.

Besides the growing foreign trade deficit, there are also the matters in three different fields between the partners. But in order to seize the gravity of foreign trade relations between the partners, let us have a look at the statistical figures issued by the Ministry of Trade of the Turkish Republic:

TRADE WITH THE EEC
(million dollars)

YEARS	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	DEFICIT
1968	281,9	164,1	- 117,8
1969	284,4	214,8	- 69,6
1970	325,2	239,1	- 86,1
1971	455,6	266,5	- 189,1
1972	625,5	347,-	- 305,5
1973	1142,3	611,5	- 530,8
1974	1708,1	717,2	- 990,9
1975	2338,2	615,1	- 1723,1

AGRICULTURE: The Turkish side has been calling for additional access facilities for their produce for the past two years. They consider their claims all the more justified because the EEC last year granted more favorable concessions to other Mediterranean countries, notably Israel and the Maghreb countries. The Nine have made more and more promises, but offered nothing concrete.

WORKERS ABROAD: The protocol providing that the first measures should lead to free movement of the workers of Turkey in the EEC comes into force at the end of 1976. There are about a million Turkish citizens working in the EEC, most of them in German Federal Republic. But instead of permitting the workers of Turkey freely travelling in the EEC countries, they have restricted and even prohibited migration from Turkey and have fired many Turkish workers who had been working for many years in Europe.

FINANCIAL AID: The financial aid of 195 million dollars worth of medium term loans to Turkey covering the transitional stage cannot be evaluated as a significant concession, since Turkey has been suffering a chronic foreign exchange deficit. Just in the first 7-month period of the Demirel's government, Turkey has been obliged to borrow 1 billion 300 million dollars. Turkey's special withdrawal rights with respect to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) have already expired.

Because of not being able to find a way-out, the Turkish-EEC Association Council Meeting, scheduled to be held in Istanbul on October 16, 1976, was postponed indefinitely. Disclosing the postponement, Turkish Foreign Affairs Minister Mr. Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil stated that Turkey might freeze its obligations to the EEC in view of the community's "insufficient" response to Turkish demands for the improvement of the relationship.

However, just after the visit of the German businessmen's delegation, the Turkey-EEC Mixed Parliamentary Commission met in Ankara from November 8-9 and decided that the postponed Turkish-EEC Association Council Meeting to be held as soon as possible with the purpose of discussing political questions of mutual concern, economic and trade relations and problems of industry and agriculture.

German - Turkish Economic Relations

The visit of 40 German businessmen to Turkey just in the period of crisis has a big importance, since the GFR has been increasing her influence on Turkey, especially after the cooling the relations between the USA and Turkey.

As a matter of fact Turkey, changing her foreign trade policy as compared to 10 years before, makes most of her imports from FRG, which has taken the place of the USA, in terms of trade relations with Turkey. Turkey's import from GFR in 1975 has reached to a point where it is three times more than her exports made to the same country. The USA, holding the first place with high percentage of exports in connection with the Turkish foreign trade until 1964 Cyprus crisis, has left her place for the GFR. Here are again the statistical figures issued by the Ministry of Trade of the Turkish Republic.

Foreign Trade Relations with GFR
(million dollars)

YEARS	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	DEFICIT	OF THE TOTAL FOREIGN TRADE	
				% FOR GERMANY	% FOR THE USA
1965	83,9	72,1	- 11,8	15,08	23,46
1966	112,7	76,4	- 36,2	15,65	20,92
1967	133,6	84,2	- 49,4	18,05	17,87
1968	155,6	86,4	- 69,2	19,21	15,33
1969	147,6	112,4	- 35,1	19,43	16,02
1970	176,3	117,3	- 58,9	19,12	17,07
1971	209,9	131,-	- 78,8	18,45	13,04
1972	301,4	186,5	- 114,8	19,94	12,07
1973	437,3	221,2	- 216,-	19,35	9,29
1974	680,2	342,9	- 337,9	19,28	9,31
1975	1057,7	304,9	- 752,8	22,19	9,33

When foreign capital investments are taken into consideration, it would be realized that GFR is far ahead of the USA in making financial contributions to Turkey for investment projects, thus becoming a great economic power on her. As a result of this economic power, which caused to form a gap in Turkish foreign trade, GFR has gained a position to dictate to Turkey whatever she wants.

The subject of improving economic relations between Turkey and GFR was firstly discussed between Mr. Willy Brandt and Mr. Ecevit, former Prime Minister and Chairman of the Republican People's Party (CHP), while the later's visit to GFR as the German Social Democrat Party's guest, during which negotiations were made about possibilities of making investments in Turkey using western technology, and the possibilities of earning exchange from petroleum-producing Arab countries by making exports from Turkey. The main intention at the negotiations held was to use Turkish labour at those works under project for investments to be made by GFR through technical assistance and financial contributions; thereafter making exports, generally to Arab-countries, from which both countries will be benefited.

The attitude of Mr. Ecevit is shared also by the Demirel's Government. For example, after the visit of German businessmen, Minister of Energy and Natural Resources Mr. Kılıç said that so far the talks had positive results, the German delegation showing a willingness to invest in Turkey.

Military Collaboration With GFR

Turkey had already reached an agreement with GFR in negotiations concerning the military aid of 2 billions DM included in a draft military agreement. With this military aid, Turkey would purchase arms from GFR including Leopard tanks, Alpha jets, Rollan and Millan missiles.

Turkey and GFR had also reached agreement for the manufacture of Leopard tanks in Turkey. As a first step Turkey expands its tank repair facilities. 2000 US tanks at present being used by the Turkish Armed Forces will be modernized by German technicians who will replace the engines of some of them.

The agreement also provides for education of Alpha jet pilots in GFR and the provision of new missiles to Turkey. Payment for the weapons will be partially in cash and partially in credit.

Ever since the imposition of an American arms embargo in February 1975, the military collaboration between Turkey and GFR has gained new perspectives.

But for further collaboration in economic and military fields, the business circles of GFR stipulates that, first of all, some "liberal" alterations should be made in the Foreign Capital Act. Secondly, the savings and exchange convertible deposits of the Turkish workers in Germany should be directed towards

the investment projects in Turkey financed by GFR. Besides, necessary credits for these projects should be provided mainly by the German banks. Thirdly, free-ports should be established in the province of Adana, in southern Anatolia and they should be exempted of duties. Furthermore, the right to strike of Turkish workers should be suspended in those free-ports. Thus, the German capital can work without any social or financial trouble, and can use the transportation facilities for the exports to the Near-East countries.

The German side hinted that, if all these conditions are accepted by the Turkish side, the German Government might show some facilities for the free-travelling of the Turkish workers in the EEC countries.

It is evident that the German side has many trumps to play such as the facts that Turkey is experiencing the gravest unemployment, the hugest foreign trade deficit of her history and that not Turkey, but only GFR is capable to channel the exchange convertible deposits of the Turkish workers in Germany to any field by exercising monetary manoeuvres.

Again it is very clear that both the Demirel's Government and the Ecevit's social-democrat opposition are considering the collaboration with GFR as the only way-out.

View of the Socialist Opposition

But there is also a strong socialist opposition against the common efforts of the two main political parties for collaboration with GFR. This opposition principally condemns the one-sided dependence policy exercised by all the governments formed until today either by the Justice Party (AP) or by the Republican People's Party (CHP).

The view of the socialist opposition is manifested by Mrs. Behice Boran, Chairwoman of the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP) as follows:

"Turkey could have sought to develop its commercial ties with the socialist countries but, until very recently, these ties have been blocked as a result of the country's stage of dependence upon the imperialist-capitalist block. Although there has been a development in economic and trade relations with the socialist countries, Turkey has chosen to maintain an attitude towards these countries, which can best be described as distant and mistrustful.

"In its quest of markets for industrial products, Turkey could have turned to the Middle-East or to other Third World countries, but this was not done. It is clear that the governments of Turkey are failing to promote a coherent and efficient trade policy. Capitalism in Turkey has not attained a sufficient degree of rationalism."

TURKISH CAPITALISTS' VIEW OF CYPRUS

NICOSIA (Info-Türk) - "The chief problem faced by northern Cyprus is economic. All installations on the island have to be run at full capacity" said Mr. Vehbi Koç, the capitalist No.1 of the Republic of Turkey, in an interview to Bayrak Radio and Television, after a private visit accompanied by 24 close friends.

"As a businessman I have closely followed the developments in northern Cyprus since the 'peace operation'" declared Koç, "As far as I have been able to judge over the past week, the chief problem is to increase trade and to secure foreign exchange, the most important source of which is tourism."

According to the Bayrak Radio, during the visit, which has attracted great interest Koç has investigated business opportunities and toured industrial installations in the Turkish sector of the island.

The statement of Mr. Koç clearly shows that the ruling circles of Turkey do not have any intention to give concessions for guaranteeing territorial, economic and social integration of the island.