



İFO-TÜRK AJANSI
AGENCE INFO-TÜRK
INFO-TÜRK AGENCY

BÜLTEN BULLETIN

EDITION ET DIFFUSION EN BELGIQUE: COODIFF
561, CHAUSSEE DE NINOVE - 1080 BRUXELLES
TELEPHONE: (32-2) 523 22 26 et 522 98 12

MONTHLY PERIODICAL
Year 2 - June 1978
Gen. 61 - English 20
Price 10 FB
Annual Subscription
Belgium 100 FB
Abroad 200 FB

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

ECEVIT'S LONG-TERM OBJECTIVE:

"A EUROPEAN TURKEY WITHIN THE FRAME OF NATO ALLIANCE"

BRUSSELS (ITA) - Turkish Prime Minister Ecevit's recent contacts with the leaders of European Economic Community, NATO and the USA have made public his long-term political objective: "A European Turkey within the frame of NATO Alliance".

Despite the fact that the USA and the EEC have always put obstacles in front of vital Turkish initiatives, Ecevit declared that the new Turkish Government hopes amelioration of Turco-USA and Turco-EEC relations.

So, Prime Minister's 13-day odyssey to Brussels, Washington and New York contradicted his initial foreign policy orientation which foresaw more independence, and marked more approachment to the NATO and the EEC.

Turco-EEC relations

The past 14-year period of Turkish associate membership to the EEC has been unsatisfactory for the Turkish side. For example:

1. Notwithstanding Turkey is an associate member to the EEC, the community has granted more privileges to other countries which do not have the same status. Due to this discrimination, Turkish textile exportation to the EEC countries has seen big harm.

2. The EEC has not provided Turkey with credits and financial facilities necessary to have her industry developed.

3. Although the Additional Protocol foresees the free-circulation of Turkish workers in EEC countries from 1976 on, these countries have always ignored their engagement under the pretext of economic crisis.

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It becomes clear today that the association agreement between Turkey and the EEC signed in 1964 has profited only the EEC countries whose exports to Turkey increased considerably without there being a similar increase in Turkish exports:

TRADE WITH THE EEC
(million dollars)

YEARS	EXPORT	IMPORT	DEFICIT
1973	611	1155	544
1974	717	1708	991
1975	615	2238	1723
1976	956	2342	1384

(Source, Weekly Europe Selected Statistics, No.83)

Nevertheless, during his stay in Brussels, Premier Ecevit avoided to accuse the EEC alone and stated that the harmful consequences were caused also by the outgoing "Nationalist Front" governments who could not pursue a stable economic policy due to the lack of harmony among the coalition partners.

Ecevit's conciliatory attitude was welcomed by the EEC authorities and the sides agreed to sit at a table very soon to discuss the burning questions. Turkish Premier said that he hopes to reach an agreement until the beginning of this autumn.

Moreover, the EEC authorities promised Ecevit a credit of 500 million dollars.

On the question of free-circulation of Turkish workers, Ecevit gave certain concessions. Since the European countries do not recognize this right to Turkish workers, Ecevit proposed them to make their investments in Turkey with the purpose of opening new employment possibilities to them. So, according to Ecevit, it will be possible for European capitalists to employ Turkish workers in their own country by paying wages and social benefits less than they pay them in Europe.

Ecevit claimed also that Turkey can play an intermediary role between the advanced technology of Europe and the accumulated capital of oil-producing countries of the Middle-East. Thanks to this solution, European capitalists would be able to export their products to Middle East market by using Turkey as a spring-board.

Despite these attractive proposals of Ecevit, European countries are still obliged to deal with the problem of Greek challenge. The situation was complicated by the fact that Greece is moving more quickly towards full membership while his is not an associate member of EEC.

The Turkish Government is afraid of the possibility that Greece, if accepted to the EEC before Turkey, will be in a position to veto full-membership of her neighbour with political considerations.

The solution of this problem will be depend on the results of the coming bilateral talks between Turkey and the EEC officials in those summer days.

A Loyal Defender of the NATO Alliance!

Although campaigned in the USA for the removal of the American arms embargo, Ecevit pledged that Turkey would remain in the NATO whether it is lifted or not.

"Turkey will react in a very responsible way, in a way that would not irrevocably damage Turkish-American relations... We have not threatened to retire from NATO, or even from the military structure of NATO, as Greece and France have done... We intend to remain in NATO..." he said in an appearance before the US National Press Club.

He went so far to sign the joint statement on NATO's future imposed by the USA while he had said earlier that Turkey could not subscribe to NATO's long-term defense programs until it knows what its defense capabilities will be, that is to say, what decision will be taken on the arms embargo. ./.

President Carter was so satisfied of Ecevit's retreat and concessions that he made the following announcement at the end of NATO summit in Washington: "I reconfirmed to the entire group the purpose of our administration to remove the illegal barriers to supply of military equipments and weapons to Turkey, an action still to be considered by the Congress."

Returning from the USA, Ecevit expressed having seen "strong indications" that the embargo will be repealed. He believed that he could convince the US senators with whom he had a meeting in an effort to win support for lifting the US arms embargo. The sensation press of Turkey too claimed that Ecevit's USA trip was a great victory for the Turkish diplomacy!

From Anti-Soviet Summit to Moscow...

Another step taken by Ecevit's diplomacy was his visit to Moscow at the end of June 1978. Although he declared that he would sign a political document with Turkey's greatest neighbour, diplomatic sources do not expect signing a non-aggression pact between the two countries. The Turkish side envisages a comprehensive Turco-Soviet cultural agreement and a friendship document within the frame of the Helsinki Acts.

Since Ecevit, contradicting his earlier objectives, signed in Washington the anti-Soviet communique of NATO Summit meeting, it would be groundless to expect more comprehensive and constructive results from Ecevit's USSR trip.

On the other hand, during a meeting in Ankara with visiting People's Republic of China Foreign Minister Huang Hua, Ecevit tried to develop good relations with this Far-Eastern country. He said that no problems exist between the two countries and this visit would also contribute towards "establishment of close relations with the Asian countries."

During the 2-day talks, Turkish and Chinese sides agreed, in principle, to develop political, economic, scientific, cultural, technological and commercial relations between the two countries. (C-IHT-LM-DN-DC-18/6)

ECEVIT OFFERS MORE FACILITIES TO PRIVATE ENTREPRISE

ANKARA (ITA) - During and after his visit to the USA, Prime Minister Ecevit has done all his best with the purpose of giving assurance to the private enterprise and to encourage their investments.

At a lunch on the yacht of the boss of Forbes Magazines, Ecevit told US businessmen that his government is willing to permit foreign investment in Turkey provided that it would be thoroughly checked by the Turkish authorities for the benefit of the country. Ecevit has also given a conference to business circles and international finance organizations in the USA.

The IMF and the World Bank had already given Turkey some credits and at present the 5 billion dollars debts of Turkey have been extended over a period of three to four years.

The OECD Consortium for Assistance to Turkey too signed a framework agreement with the Ankara Government which foresees putting off her debts for three years. The action concerns about 1,5 billion dollars of Turkey's debts to OECD member countries.

On the other hand, representatives from a consortium of foreign banks visited Ankara for negotiations with Turkish officials on deferring about 2,5 billion dollar debt and providing new credits. The visiting team represents 220 foreign banks which have lent money to Turkey but have not yet received the repayment.

Meanwhile, a US company was awarded of preparing the feasibility studies for the fourth iron and steel complex of Turkey to cost approximately 1,3 billion dollars.

After having established good relations with US business circles, Premier Ecevit met in Istanbul with top industrialists and businessmen of Turkey and assured them that Turkey has reached the point of overcoming the foreign payments bottleneck, and that there is no discrimination made between the public and private enterprises.

At the same meeting Finance Minister Ziya Miezzioglu drawing a gloomy picture of the outcome from economic measures taken by the new government, explained that certain agreements were reached with foreign financial sources, which will certainly bring a relief to the Turkish economy.

Thereupon, most of the present industrialists expressed their admiration for Premier Ecevit's interest in keeping a close contact with them and, on this occasion, insisted on imposing some other measures such as freezing the wages of workers.

Ecevit seeks the support of trade-union movement

With the purpose of satisfying the demands of industrialists, Ecevit has started to seek the ways of freezing the wages.

His earlier remark on this question had already seen a strong reaction from the labour. When Ecevit accused the trade-unions of acting irresponsible by demanding "exaggerated" wage increases, the two confederations showed a harsh reaction and called him to put under control price increases provoked by capitalists and to assure the justice of tax.

On this reaction, Prime Minister changed his tactics and held bilateral meetings with the two confederations, Confederation of Turkish Trade Unions (TÜRK-İŞ) and Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions of Turkey (DISK), and asked them to show understanding and to cooperate with the government in order to overcome economic difficulties.

In principle, the two confederations promised him to study the democratic ways of cooperation and solidarity between the government and trade unions.

Nevertheless, the DISK recently decided to go on strikes at 22 enterprises. Besides, workers affiliated to the TÜRK-İŞ carry on their strike at Batman petroleum facilities.

Foreign oil companies and "nationalization"

Despite the assurance given by Premier Ecevit to foreign capital and private enterprise, foreign oil companies has recently launched an under-production campaign against the government's oil policy.

With the purpose of putting an end to the oil crisis in Turkey, the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources threatened foreign companies with "nationalization" unless they work the Atag refinery full capacity by May 28.

On this threat, five days before the deadline, the foreign partners of the refinery, Mobil, Shell and BP commenced importation of crude oil and operated the Atag over-capacity. But Atag refinery went completely dead on June 10, when it had no more crude oil left to refine. Foreign oil companies claimed that oil suppliers do not ship sufficient quantities of oil because Turkey cannot meet her financial commitments.

Despite his earlier threats, the Minister of Energy and Natural Resources could not put in practice the measure to nationalize foreign oil companies.

(IHT-DN-C-M-DG-15/6)

ARMY OFFICERS' FINANCIAL HOLDING TURNS TO A MAMMOTH

ANKARA (ITA) - The point reached by the Mutual Aid Fund of Armed Forces (OYAK) in its activities were found "satisfactory and pleasing" at the Annual General Council meeting of its uniformed share-holders.

The OYAK was originally formed as a mutual aid fund with the contributions of all army officers and NCOs in 1961. Since the funds accumulation reached a considerable level, the army officers decided a few years later to invest them

in industrial and commercial fields promising high profits and rents. The OYAK now possesses Renault car factory as well as some other plants and has shares along with foreign capitalists in the Good-Year, International Harvester, Mobil enterprises in Turkey.

This holding of uniformed shareholders is ardently supported by the government. "The Fund has the duty of meeting various needs of its members, while fulfilling its commitments regarding social assistance. In order to reach this objective, it must direct a portion of its funds to industrial and commercial investments," Finance Minister Miloiziroglu said at the General Council meeting.

He added that the active funds of OYAK was increased nearly half-a-billion TL, to reach 3,067 million TL by the end of 1977.

Army General Nazmi Yavuzalp, Chairman of the Administrative Board, said that it seems still necessary to maintain and provide state assistance to the OYAK, since inflation hit economy and boosted the costs of social services.

Briefing the officers about OYAK's activities in automotive sector, General Yavuzalp said that the Fund found necessary to hold a share in certain industrial enterprises in order to maintain and even develop its position in this branch of industry.

Chief of Staff General Kenan Evren and commanders of Turkish forces were also present as shareholders at this meeting of uniformed businessmen. (DN-9/6)

ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT ON A MILITARY PROSECUTOR

ANKARA (ITA) - A bomb-assassination attempt on Military Prosecutor Major Yasar Degerli has sparked tough reaction from the military and Chief of Staff General Kenan Evren declared the Armed Forces will not permit anyone to divide the country.

Major Degerli was involved in the court cases against armed militants of the Turkish Workers-Peasants Liberation Army (TIKKO). A bomb planted in the prosecutor's car had wounded him.

General Evren who issued a written statement over the attempt said: "Such persons who knowingly or unaware aid those who try to divide the country through such terror acts will be held responsible". He also warned that such acts will not discourage the members of the Armed Forces. (C-DN-DG-15/6)

MILITARY COURTS CANNOT TRY CIVILIANS

ANKARA (ITA) - The Court of Constitution cancelled a law permitting the trial of civilians in military courts where military offenses are concerned.

The case came up when Gendarmerie Commander ordered proceedings in a military court against a journalist for allegedly insulting the Armed Forces. The journalist appealed the trial on grounds that the charges against him are unconstitutional and the appeal was granted. The Court of Constitution ruled that trial of civilians in military courts is unconstitutional. (C-DN-DG-1/6)

DISK'S NEW MEASURES AGAINST A CERTAIN FRACTION

ISTANBUL (ITA) - The Executive Committee of the Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions of Turkey (DISK) has decided to suspend its all relations with the Association of Progressive Youth (IGD) for the reason that the latter has not respected the discipline of the working class.

Despite the fact that DISK and other democratic organizations had agreed on certain disciplinary rules and principles to be applied at the May Day Rally this year, just during the rally, the IGD violated these rules and shouted some slogans not foreseen at the preparatory works. ./.

The Executive Committee of DISK accused the IGD also of having taken no heed to the class and mass organization character of some trade unions and intervened in their internal problems.

The IGD is the youth section of a certain political fraction which, before the 6th Anticipated Congress of DISK, caused liquidations and rifts within the trade unions affiliated to this confederation. (See: BULLETIN, January 1978)

On the other hand, taking into consideration that this political fraction imposes itself in Europe as the representative of DISK, the new administration has been obliged to warn repeatedly the public opinion on this subject.

In a letter appeared recently in the monthly review BIEK published by the Belgian trade union confederation CSC/ACV, DISK Secretary General Behmi İşıklar said:

"The Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions of Turkey, neither in any country of Europe nor in any city, does not any representative. Abroad nobody can represent the DISK, nobody can act on behalf of DISK, nobody can perceive funds for DISK.

"The National Committee of DISK, during its meeting of December 12-15, 1977, had already declared that the donations for DISK should be sent to its bank account or to the Treasury of DISK."

Despite these warnings, still the functionaries of the said fraction, exploiting the name of DISK, tried to collect donations at May Day rallies in Europe. (E-DG-8/6)

NOW HOSPITALS BECOME TERROR BOMB TARGET

ANKARA (ITA) - The balance sheet of political violence in Turkey reached, according to non-official estimations, 250 deaths during the first 5-month period of Ecevit Government. The total number of victims during the 32-month period of outgoing "Nationalist Front" Government was 440. So, the monthly rate of political assassinations rose to 50, while it was about 14 before the change of government.

This fact shows that the fascist terror organizations, with the purpose of driving Turkey into a civil war or provoking a rightist military coup d'état, intensified their criminal acts.

The "Gray Wolves", para-military terror organization of the Nationalist Action Party (MHP), now started to select even hospitals as terror bomb targets. They placed, on June 6, a bomb in the heating department of the Ankara Hospital. This military explosive was discovered before it posed any threat and detonated by experts.

Below are 63 political assassinations committed within last one month:

- MAY 23: In the district of Hilvan of Urfa province, student Halil Çalgıcı is shot dead during an armed conflict before the Education Institute.
- MAY 24: In Bingöl, Ergül Dogan, student of Education Institute, dies in hospital. He was shot during a clash between rival student groups.
- MAY 25: A gray wolf named Cafer Avcı is shot dead as he is escaping from the prison of Uşak. He was the suspect of a progressive student's death. In Istanbul, university student Avni Avlanaz is shot dead while entering the school building.
- In the district of Demirci of Manisa province, "Gray Wolves" attack on progressive teachers and murder progressive student Yıldırım Coşar.
- In the district of Elbistan, Karabüyük village headman Ahmet Erbilien is fatally shot by unidentified persons.
- In Ankara, high school student Mehmet Çelik who was shot by unidentified persons dies in hospital.
- MAY 26: In Istanbul, Ahmet Eysan, member of the youth section of Justice Party (AP), is shot dead by unidentified persons.
- MAY 27: In Ankara, student Yavuz Karaman is shot dead during an armed conflict between the students of the Vocation School. //.

- In Ankara, Arif Bakır is shot dead by unidentified persons on way home.
 In Istanbul, progressive youth Cevat Balcı is shot dead by unidentified persons while he is strolling together with his girl friend.
 In Istanbul, student Şerif Nedim and another unidentified student are shot dead during an armed conflict between two rival student groups.
- MAY 28: In Kahramanmaraş the gendarmeries making a search of arms shoot dead Mehmet Çetin, one of the founders of Workers-Peasants Party of Turkey.
 In Izmir, worker Yücel Çelikel is shot dead by "Gray Wolves".
 In Elazığ, retired policeman Hilmi Öztürk is ambushed and shot dead by unidentified persons.
 In Şuhut, "Gray Wolves" shoot dead Halil Demir, member of CHP.
 In Soma, worker Sefer Aktaş is stabbed to death.
 In Demirci, Ramazan Demiröz is strangled to death.
- MAY 29: In Geyve, Adem Yavuz and İsmail Yıldız are shot to death.
 In Gaziantep, "Gray Wolves" ambushed progressive students and shoot dead student Solamettin Aslan as well as two passers-by, Mrs. Selma Keçeli and another woman who is not yet identified.
- MAY 30: In Istanbul, university student Nurettin İl is shot dead by the police.
 In Gaziantep, worker Ali Koca is shot dead by unidentified persons.
 In Istanbul, 14 years old girl Hülya Tan is shot dead during a conflict.
 In Giresun, high-school student Bayram Turan is stabbed dead by fascists.
 In Borçka, teacher Rifat Genç is shot dead during an armed clash.
 In Kırıkkale, mathematics teacher Hakan Türkoglu is shot dead by unidentified persons.
- MAY 31: During a rally of National Salvation Party (MSP) in Istanbul, a 18 years old unidentified youth is shot dead by the police.
 In Istanbul, policeman Yaşar Temiz, who was shot earlier on his way home dies in a hospital.
 In Elazığ, student Cabir Aydın was found dead in his home.
- JUNE 2: In Ankara, 12-year old Hüdaaverdi Polat is shot dead during a crossfire between rival political groups.
 In Ankara, 18-year old Bilal Özteprak is found dead.
 In Urfa, a rightist student, Turgay Yetkin, and two progressive students, Mehmet Gürkan and İsmail Gaymaz are shot to death.
 In Kayseri, "Gray Wolves" shot dead policeman Süleyman Terzi.
- JUNE 3: In Ankara, 4-year old Osman Toprak is shot dead as he is looking at an armed clash before his home.
- JUNE 5: In Istanbul, Yaşar Bahçeci is shot dead by unidentified persons.
- JUNE 7: In Söke, İsa Aytekin is shot dead by his political opponents.
 In Sivas, a shopkeeper is shot dead by unidentified persons.
- JUNE 9: In Istanbul, caricaturist İbrahim Güngör is stangled to death.
- JUN 10: In Sungurlu, two prisoners, Zeki Demir and Üzeyir Yeşilyurt, are killed during a mutiny in the city prison.
- JUN 11: In Istanbul, two ex-members of Nationalist Action Party (MHP) are shot dead by "Gray Wolves" for renouncing the party.
 In Konya, student Ziya Daru is shot dead by "Gray Wolves".
 In Istanbul, two workers, Yusuf Keskin and Tevfik Parisli, and a student, Ali Kemal Turgut, are shot dead with the fire of machine-gun.
- JUN 12: In Elazığ, student Yavuz Pilot is shot dead by unidentified persons.
 In Antalya, student İsmail Mekik is stabbed to death.
- JUN 14: In Istanbul, taxi-driver Nuri Karamürsel is shot dead during a clash.
- JUN 15: In Trabzon, student Hatice Sefer is shot dead during an armed conflict.
 In Istanbul, policeman Mahmut Özmen is shot dead and five workers are wounded during an armed clash between two rival workers groups.
- JUN 16: In Izmir, "Gray Wolves" kill two women, Nuriye Bertan and Emel Bertan, by driving their car on them.
 In Ankara, student Celil Yıldırım, wounded earlier, dies in a hospital.
- JUN 17: In Ankara, state employee Mustafa Baykal is shot dead.
 In Istanbul, "Gray Wolves" shoot dead a shoe-polisher, Feyzullah Eksioğlu
 In Izmit, high school teacher Akif Bekiroğlu is shot dead while he is strolling in the city park.

INTERDICTION ON TURKISH JOURNALIST ÖZGÜDEN'S
ENTRANCE INTO THE TERRITORIES OF GERMANY LIFTED

BRUSSELS (ITA) - As a result of the interventions of international democratic organizations, the Government of Federal Republic of Germany has lifted the interdiction on Turkish journalist Dogan Özgüden's entrance into the territories of this country.

Dogan Özgüden, editor of the press agency Info-Türk, and his wife, journalist Inci Tugsavul Özgüden had been arrested on December 31, 1977 in Aachen by the border police of FRG while they were entering into this country for professional reasons.

When they were freed, Dogan Özgüden was orally informed that his entrance had been forbidden by the Ministry of Interior of FRG.

After having detained during 3 hours 56 minutes, they were sent back by train to Belgium.

Thereupon, the International Federation of Journalists, the Professional Union of Belgian Press, the Ligue of Human Rights, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and Amnesty International intervened in the case and protested against the interdiction.

Besides, Dogan Özgüden's German lawyer initiated a law-suit against German authorities who had taken this decision.

On May 23, 1978, the Interior Ministry of FRG sent a letter to the International Federation of Journalists, saying that the interdiction was lifted. Still, the pretext of this 5-month interdiction was not disclosed.

Nevertheless, on the resignation of German Interior Minister Werner Maihofer a few days later it was made public that the German Intelligence Service had given the Border Police a list of 206 organisations and 287 publications which they considered "extreme left". The Interior Minister is accused by democratic deputies in German Parliament because of the arbitrary practice of the German Border Police. (FIJ-DG-WS-29/5)

BULLETIN OF INFO TÜRK AGENCY
WILL NOT APPEAR IN THE MONTH
OF JULY AFTER THIS ISSUE. IT
WILL RESTART PUBLICATION IN
THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1978.

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