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DRESS REHEARSAL OF A GENOCIDE OPERATION

ANKARA (ITA) - The commando units of Turkish Gendarmerie have started to carry out in Eastern Anatolia military manoeuvres aiming to be prepared to annihilate any nomadic Kurdish tribe who is considered prospective enemy in the case of an insurrection or a war.

It is apparently planned by the Counter-Guerilla Organization of which the function was already explained in details beforehand (See: BULLETIN, February 1978 - July/August 1978). Counter-Guerilla is a secret organization directed by the Special War Department of the Turkish Armed Forces and its apparent is setting up of resistance forces in case of "uprising" or foreign aggression.

The first manoeuvre was named "Winged J-78" and held on September 14, 1978 in the area of Yüksekova of Hakkari province, 40 km. from Turkish-Iranian border,

With the purpose of creating a real image, a part of the commando soldiers disguised themselves as nomadic men and women by dressing up colorful local costumes.

The military exercise was commanded by General Selami Ilhan, Commander of the 21th Mobile Gendarmerie Brigade. High Commander of Gendarmerie Major General Sedat Celasun and Governor of the province of Hakkari Mr. Altay Utkan too attended the exercise.

In the course of the operation of annihilation, the Air Forces attacked on the area with Phantom fighters using blank explosives. Following the air attack, the commando units infiltrated in the so-called "enemy tribe" and "annihilated" all the people including the women and children within 300 seconds.

After the operation, the commander lauded the soldiers' ability and success and claimed that in the case of an insurrection or a war, the same operation can be carried out, that time in its real sense, even in a shorter time.

Giving the story of the operation, Turkish daily Cumhuriyet appreciated also the commandos' artistic ability to disguise themselves as women and to perform the dram of being massacred by their comrades-in-arms. ./.

The operation is interpreted in public as a dress rehearsal of a genocid operation. The area of Yüksekova where took place the exercise is one of the regions which are densely populated by the Kurdish people and 80 percent of the population can speak only the Kurdish language:

Massacre of Kurdish fighters in the same area

On the other hand, weekly review YÜRÜYÜŞ disclosed that, a few months earlier, 700 Kurdish fighters coming from Iraq had been massacred in the same area in a very sophisticated way. (See: YÜRÜYÜŞ, No.178, September 5, 1978).

The victims were the members of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan which forms the progressive wing of the Kurdish liberation movement in Iraq. According to the review, the Kurdish fighters had passed from Iraq to Turkey through Iranian regions with the aim of reentering in another sector of Iraq which would be convenient for further guerrilla operations against reactionary forces.

Awkwardly their passage from Iran and Turkey was permitted by both Turkish and Iranian governments. But it was apparently a trap planned by the collaboration of the CIA, the MIT (Turkish National Intelligence Organization) and the SAVAK (Iranian Intelligence Organization). When they were permitted to enter in Turkey, the reactionary Kurdish tribes were provoked against the PUK fighters. In the course of their passage through the province of Hakkari (Turkey) they were trapped and annihilated by reactionary tribes who benefitted the tolerance and even active support of the Turkish Armed Forces. Since they did not know the area, the PUK fighters could not hide themselves and were shot dead one by one.

Also the elements of the reactionary wing of Kurdish movement in Iraq were permitted to enter in Turkey beforehand and they too participated in the massacre operation.

Just after this massacre, the dress rehearsal of genocide of commando units has caused a growing fear that progressive Kurdish tribes are considered prospective enemies and that further massacres may be put in practice in future.

(C-Y-DG-17/9)

GOVERNMENT FORECASTS 8% GROWTH IN GNP, BUT IT SEEMS UNREALISTIC

ANKARA (ITA) - The Council of Ministers forecasted 8 percent growth in the Gross National Product in the next 5-year period, which begins with 1979. The strategy of the fourth 5-year development plan says the average 8 percent growth in the GNP will be achieved through small growth rates in the first two years and bigger rates in the following three years.

The strategy foresees stepping up of the current 29 percent industry share in the gross domestic products to 32 percent in 1983 and decreasing the 22 percent share of the agricultural sector down to 19 percent.

In order to realize growth of each sector towards the aimed directions, the strategy says, of all fixed capital investments, 12 percent will be made in the agricultural sector, 44 percent in the industrial sector and another 44 percent in the services sector.

And for realization of the investments at the foreseen rates, the strategy plans an annual increase of 14 percent in domestic savings, and reservation of the 35 percent of each year's excess for overall savings, thus the unnecessary and ostentatious consumption will be prevented and the savings of the people residing in Turkey and Turkish workers abroad will be encouraged towards investment in joint public enterprises.

"While expanding and accelerating oil exploration on land and in the sea, production increasing measures will be implemented and wastefulness in input of oil from abroad will be prevented."

According to the strategy, the next plan period will be a stage which will provide realistic solutions to current economic and social problems, boost foreign exchange inputs and implement social justice. It also says the growth ./.

to be realized will also accelerate economic growth and reduce unemployment, the pieces of lands reserved for public use and defense purposes will be permitted for agricultural functioning and livestock breeding, cooperative activities will be encouraged and supported. The Land and Agricultural Reform will be encouraged with the provisions of the Constitution and legal arrangements will be made for the proper functioning of the collective agreement system and labour peace.

The plan foresees also strengthening the relations with the European Economic Community and neighbour countries. The strategy draws the target for the growth in exports as 18 percent per year, and plans the share of industrial goods in overall exports be raised up to 60 percent.

"These targets cannot be reached within capitalist system"

Notwithstanding the plan strategy foresees a speed growth especially in industrial sector, the working class movement found it "unrealistic" since it is impossible to reach the targets mentioned in the plan as long as Turkey stays in the capitalist system.

The Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions of Turkey (DISK) has sharply criticized the government of following a capitalist path of development and of putting the main burden of development on the shoulders of working people.

The Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP) stressed that Ecevit Government could not free Turkey from the dependance on imperialism, on the contrary, gave many new concessions to imperialist circles.

As a matter of fact, despite the claims of Ecevit to establish multilateral trade relations, Turkey has convened new financial and commercial accords with western capitalist powers.

For example, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the OECD imposed on Turkey new measures in order to grant new credits. The most important ones of these measures are freezing the wages and giving priorities to the private sector. Besides, Ecevit Government was forced to realize a devaluation of 30 percent just after coming to power.

On the pressure of IMF and local capitalist circles, Ecevit asked the trade unions to accept freezing the wages and proposed "Social Convention" forecasting new sacrifices to be made by the working class for the sake of "social peace". Although the Confederation of Turkish Trade Unions (TÜRK-İŞ) signed such a convention, the DISK declared that it can conclude a "social convention" on the condition of acceptance all democratic and social exigences of the working class.

Relations with the EEC increases foreign trade gap

As to the relations with the EEC, although the plan strategy foresees strengthening them, the attitude of the Community has been contrary to the interests of the Turkish economy. The EEC, despite the provisions of Association Agreement with Turkey, has not accepted the free-circulation of Turkish workers in Europe. Whereas, the plan strategy considers Turkish workers' remittances as one of the main sources of new investments.

On the other hand, the EEC has never recognized Turkey the privileges of trade foreseen in the Association Agreement. While the main export item of Turkey is textile, the EEC countries attempt to limit and even to halt Turkish textile exportation to the Community.

At the beginning of August, France and Great Britain implemented embargo on Turkish textile products, especially on cotton yarn and T-shirts. Whereas, a "gentleman agreement" convened last year foresaw a Turkish exportation of 74.000 tons of cotton yarn, 3.300 tons of fabrics, 8 million T-shirts, 2.272.000 clothes and 929.000 other articles of ready-wear clothing, all in 1978.

Since the EEC implements new restrictions on imports from Turkey, how can it be possible to increase trade relations with the Community and to decrease the foreign trade gap?

And as long as the trade deficit exists, Turkey will always suffer from the lack of foreign exchange and will never be able to increase investments aiming to step up the growth of industrial sector. Consequently, despite optimistic forecasts of the new plan strategy, Turkey will remain dependant, unemployment will aggravate and the people will continue to suffer from backwardness. (C-DG-18,

TURKISH AND MOROCCAN IMMIGRANT WORKERS: PUBLIC ENEMIES No.1?

BRUSSELS (ITA) - "Au Travail", weekly newspaper of the Confederation of Christian Trade-Unions of Belgium (CSC/ACV) asks in headlines: "Immigrants: Public Enemies No.1?" (See: Au Travail, September 1, 1978).

But which ones of the immigrant workers? The newspaper itself replies as follows:

"Nowadays, in Belgium, the immigrants occupy a very important place within the population. In Wallon region they represent 13 percent of the population, 8 percent in Flemish regions, 12 percent in Brussels.

"Among them there are the people of all the world, but today, a certain press, a certain opinion classify them in different categories. The first category is those who came from the rich countries: Americans, Japanese, Swedes who are generally the enterprise managers or the officers of the NATO and the EEC.

"After them come the immigrant workers of the EEC countries who "principally" benefitted by a "certain protection" recognized in accordance with the EEC regulations, but not respected every time.

"And finally, comes the category of foreign workers immigrated from out of the EEC.

"The immigrants, cheap man-power, constitute also a mass of workers who cannot be defended easily. In the period of very grave crisis, along with the young and woman workers, they form the most menaced part of the working class. They are the first group to be fired from the factories and to remain in unemployment. They are the main target of the bosses who are the main responsables of the crisis. The mass media starts to make pressure on the public opinion with the purpose of creating a sharp racism against these workers."

Anti-crisis law and Immigrant Workers

In the text of the bill of Anti-crisis law envisaging certain economic and budgetary reforms there are complaints about the high number of working permits delivered to immigrant workers.

According to the statistics about working permits, in 1977, totally 4.716 working permits were issued. Of those 1.569 are working permits A which are given to an immigrant worker at his arrival. It is for a determined work and for a determined period.

But the big part of those permits were granted to the nationals of rich countries: 565 to the citizens of the USA, 128 to Japanese, etc.

"But who dare say anything against an American, an English, a French?" asks the daily La Cité, September 16-17, 1978, and adds: "They are not remarked. Only those who are very different are chosen for criticisms: Morroccans and Turks.

Yes, the public enemies No.1, they are the Turkish and Morrocan immigrant workers in Belgium.

They are already the victims of the repression exercised by the police and the ONEM (National Employment Office).

Weekly Au Travail says: "Recently, in the region of Liège, immigrant workers were deprived of their unemployment allocations because they do not sufficiently understand french language.

"Other measures are foreseen in the new Anti-crisis Law and they concern especially the immigrant workers who are nationals of non-EEC countries.

"RESTRICTION OF THE NOTION OF FAMILY REGROUPING: The children of immigrant workers coming from non-EEC countries will not be able to obtain a working permit A for illimited duration, if they did not stay five years and work three years in Belgium.

"CERTAIN WORKS WILL NOT BE PERMITTED TO IMMIGRANT WORKERS EVEN WITH A WORKING PERMIT A: Following a certain time (averagely three years) an immigrant worker holding a permit B can now obtain a permit A for an illimited duration. But to-morrow, certain works permitted under the permit B will not be anymore the subject of a working permit A. This will cause many grave difficulties for foreign workers. Once the permit A expired, the foreign worker will be obliged to make a new demand and it will possible only in the case of being accepted by

a new employer who respects the reglementation (social security declarations, scale of salaries, etc.) and the laws of labour market (is there any need for man-power).

"Moreover, at the expiration of the permit B (60 days later) the immigrant worker cannot benefit anymore by the allocation of unemployment even if he satisfies all the conditions of the reglementation.

"Then only thing to do for an immigrant worker is either "freely" returning to his country or finding a clandestine work." (AT-LC-MK-DG-24/9)

NEW TACTICS OF THE POLITICAL VIOLENCE: "HIT AND RUN"

ANKARA (ITA) - As Premier Minister Bülent Ecevit lauded security measures by saying the Government has achieved some tangible positive results in its fight against anarchy, Turkey has turned into a battle-field where laid hundreds of victims of the political terror.

On September 3, 1978, the holy Sugar Holyday, which is supposed to be an occasion for Moslems to reconcile differences, turned into a nightmare for the citizens of the Central Anatolian provincial center of Sivas as a simple fight among children in the market place first turned into a political brawl and then went further to end up in sectarian clashes leaving 10 dead, 105 injured and 68 in custody.

Clashes were provoked by the neo-fascist Nationalist Action Party (MHP)'s commandos instigating the believers of two hostile sects of Islam against each other. The leftists in the area are known to be Alevis (Shiites) and are reportedly attacked by some rightists who are Sunnis. Since the Alevis dominate the Sivas population, rightists brought in reinforcements from the nearby provinces.

On September 1, 1978, in Ankara, police forces raided a house where three progressive workers were hiding themselves and shot them to death without any ground. Ibrahim Uzun, Sadi Okçuoglu and Mahmut Çal were members of the Association of Fighting Against Expensiveness and Unemployment (PİM). The neighbours having witnessed the massacre claimed that the police shot them while they were sleeping.

On September 7, 1978, in the Gevaş township of the Eastern province of Van, 17 persons died in an armed clash between two rival tribes. The nomadic Davutyan tribe attacked on their rivals at night, shooting two to death and setting a house on fire, where 15 others were burnt while sleeping. Next day, the Davutyan tribe burnt down another village, Hamal, on their route of escape toward the Turkish-Iraq border.

Along with other incidents, the number of victims of recent one month reached 105, and the total number of victims fallen down within 8-month period of Ecevit Government rose to 448.

Terror goes on, the centers of the terror are still tolerated

At a briefing on August 28, 1978, Minister of Interior İrfan Özaydınlı claimed 359 people died in "political incidents" since the government took the office. He said that a total of 1662 people had been arrested in relation to "anarchic incidents", 681 of those were leftist militants and 924 were rightist ones. Security forces also uncovered 765 long barrel machine guns and pistols, 14.814 various types of pistols, 1.251 hunting rifles and 5.400.994 bullets of different sizes.

The minister said terrorist operations have now taken the form of "Hit and Run" attacks aiming "massacres". He added that training of the police will be changed and discipline will be the main factor in training.

The first group of Turkish police officers who were sent to Great Britain for special anti-terror training turned on September 2, 1978. In line with the Government's security program to upgrade the police forces in quality, members of the FRG's special Anti-Terror Squad were invited to Turkey. /.

Besides, Boevit said that "Turkey is negotiating with 'democratic' countries for assistance in security field."

As a further measure, following the chief of National Intelligence Organization (MIT), its deputy chief too was replaced.

Nevertheless, despite the arrest of numerous "Gray Wolves", para-military commandos of the neo-fascist MHP, the government still daren't initiate proceeding in order to close down this party, and the Counter-Guerrilla Organization, the sinister brain of political violence in Turkey (See: BULLETIN, July/August 1978) carries on its illegal activities.

Chronological List of political assassinations

- AUGT 17: In ^{Ad}azilli, rightist Mustafa Akin is fatally shot during a conflict.
In Ankara, progressive Cengiz Bişer is stabbed dead by a "Gray Wolf".
- AUGT 18: In Istanbul, rightist Salih Kara is shot dead.
- AUGT 19: In Antalya, rightist Mehmet Gençer is shot dead.
In ^Uşak, progressive Mehmet Kızıllırmak is shot dead by gunmen.
In the city prison of Buca (Izmir), two prisoners, Şevket Yılmaz and Muzaffer Şentürk, are shot dead by gendarmes during a mutiny.
In Antalya, progressive worker Osman Eryüksel is stabbed dead by a "Gray Wolf".
Policeman Aslan Aslan is shot dead in Istanbul.
- AUGT 23: In Konya, progressive student Fethi Demir is shot dead by a "Gray Wolf"
In Malatya, rightist student Murat Menteg is shot dead.
In Adana, progressive migrant worker Cemal Orhun who just came from Germany, is shot dead by a rightist group.
In Iskenderun, rightist Cihan Kurt dies because of a wound he got during a political conflict.
- AUGT 24: In Istanbul, Director of Student Hostel, Devrim Çelonk, is killed by an unidentified person.
In the district of Tirebolu, teacher Ali Topal and student Ali Hacı-ibrahimoglu are shot to death.
- AUGT 25: In Ankara, Veli Karlı dies and two others are seriously wounded when four unidentified persons broke into their house and shoot them.
- AUGT 26: In Istanbul, Yusuf Aksakal, a police cadet, is shot to death.
In Siirt, driver Ali Hüseyin Aytok and worker Arif Tatar are shot dead in a bus on way home.
- AUGT 27: In Kırşehir, the Republican People's Party (CHP) sympathizer Hacı Dogan dies due to an explosion.
- AUGT 28: In Urfa, Nationalist Action Party (MHP)'s local chairman Kemal Bayık is shot dead when unidentified persons sprayed a coffee-house.
In Hârdin, rightist Ahmet Hatipoğlu is shot dead in a gun battle.
- AUGT 29: In Ürgüp, MHP local deputy chairman Halim Özcan is found killed.
In Nizip, leftist worker Mehmet Kor is shot dead at a factory.
In Diyarbakır, a deserter, Ömer Polat, is allegedly killed under torture by gendarmes.
In Hilvan, student Kemal Çobanyıldızı is shot dead when a coffee-house is sprayed by unidentified persons.
- AUGT 30: In Malatya, the CHP's local youth branch chairman Yüksel Hazmanoglu is shot dead by unidentified persons.
- AUGT 31: In Mersin, the MHP's finance officer Mehmet Boz killed by a worker.
In Torne, student Orhan Beyhan is stabbed dead by another student.
- SEPT 1: Policeman Haydar Eima is shot dead during a conflict between workers and police in Damlupınar.
In Akçaabat, Ali Kuvvet is shot dead while leaving a mosque.
In Iskenderun, two workers, Romzi Taş and Metin Balaz, members of the Progressive Metal Workers' Union, are shot dead at a political conflict.
- SEPT 2: In Ankara, Kemal Karabulut is sprayed and killed by his political foes.
In Urfa, student Şevket Öznakış is fatally shot as distributing tracts.
- SEPT 3: The victims of Sivas incidents are identified as follows: Gülizar Bora, Gülsüm Koklik, Vedat Kanak, İslime Gülmez, Dünjamin Yılmaz, Ömer Aksak, Musa Kalo, Bektaş Gökdemir, Musa Oğuz and İhittin Akbay. //

- SEPT 3: In Ankara, state employee Yusuf Lütfi Taner is shot dead by gunmen.
In Gaziantep, student Ahmet Gönç is shot dead by unidentified persons.
- SEPT 5: In İstanbul, rightist Muhammed Baş is shot dead.
- SEPT 6: In Gaziantep, students Zeki Parlak and Ahmet İhtar Karabıçkı are shot to death when the Youth Club is sprayed by two gunmen.
In Ankara, teacher M. Akif Çavdar is found killed on a road.
In İstanbul, eight persons, including policemen, are wounded when police and gendarmes started an operation to evacuate a piece of Alibeyköy slum.
In Elazığ, two rightist persons, Talat Dış and Ahmet Aydın, are shot dead when gunmen sprayed bullets on them.
- SEPT 7: As a revenge, in Elazığ, two leftist grocery store owners, Hacı Selmaç and Süleyman Yalçın, are sprayed and killed by "Gray Wolves".
In Adana, an unidentified person is found killed.
In Gaziantep, leftist student Abdullah Koles is shot dead by "Gray Wolf".
In İstanbul, student Cuma Oruç is shot dead by a gunman.
In Elazığ, Mustafa Nuri Akbulut is shot dead by 3 persons who pretended to be policemen and stopped the bus he was travelling.
Again in Elazığ, a 4-year old boy Oguzhan Etgin is killed when unidentified persons opened fire.
In Adana, a coffee-house keeper, Hasan Şonbayrak is killed by gunmen.
- SEPT 8: In Tuzla, Sırma Bayoğlu, sympathizer of the CHP, is shot dead by "Gray Wolves" during a political conflict.
- SEPT 9: In Nizip, rightist shopkeeper Hasan Kılıç is shot dead.
In Urfa, National Salvation Party (MSP)'s youth section chairman Ahmet Candarma is shot dead on his way home.
In Isparta, Süleyman Korkmaz and Sefer Kocaman are fatally shot during a local association elections.
- SEPT 11: In Gültepe, university student Nizamettin Orhangazi is shot dead by unidentified persons.
In Gaziantep, gunmen raiding city prison shoot dead gendarme Enver Polat and guards Mehmet Doğruer and Nuri Yetin.
In Elazığ, rightist İsmail Ülgeç is shot dead in a car by gunmen.
In Düzce, Ömer Aikan, member of Progressive Youth Association (İGD) is shot dead by a rightist group.
- SEPT 12: In Elazığ, the MHP representative at the City Council, Yasin Uçar, is shot dead by unidentified persons. Later, photographer Haydar Kılıç and Hasan Adıncı too are fatally shot by gunmen.
In Ceyhan, teacher Necati Özdemir is shot dead while driving.
In Hatay, worker Aydın Temizkan is shot dead on way home.
- SEPT 13: In İstanbul, Kemal Kurt is shot dead by unidentified persons.
In İstanbul, MHP member Ziya Ağırbaş is shot dead.
In Elazığ, progressive state-employee Bayram Ergül is shot dead.
- SEPT 15: In Elazığ, watchman Ali Hazar and CHP member Nevzat Erkilic are shot to death by rightist groups.
In Adana, student Mehmet Özkan is shot dead by unidentified persons.

(C-M-DN-DG-16/9)

FASCIST COMMANDOS RAIDED THE WORKERS' PARTY OF TURKEY (TIP)'s SEAT

İSTANBUL (ITA) - Two armed fascist commandos raided on September 23, 1978, the seat of the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP) in İstanbul. The aggressors climbed to the third floor of the building and asked the party members where they can find the Secretary General of the party. When they failed to get an answer, two gunmen confined two party members in a room and wounded two others by spraying bullets.

After having searched other rooms in the third floor and failed to find the Secretary General, the gunmen run away from the party's seat.

During this raid, Secretary General Dr. Nihat Sargin was at the fourth floor of the building and he escaped the danger by a chance. /.

On this aggression, TIP President Behice Boran addressing to Prime Minister protested against the lack of measures for protection of party seats against fascist aggressions.

Administrative Board of A Party Before Criminal Court

All members of the Administrative Board of the Socialist Workers' Party of Turkey (TSIP) were tried on September 13, 1978, before the 5th Criminal Court of Istanbul for "having propagated communism in their message issued on the occasion of the 60th Anniversary of October 1917 Revolution".

The defendants claimed that this process is a violation of the Law of Political Parties according which the leaders of a political party can be tried only by the Court of Constitution.

It is also scandalous to try party leaders for having violated articles 141 and 142 of the Turkish Penal Code which had been transferred from Mussolini's Penal Code and are no more in force in Italy. Despite his promises, Decevit's government has not initiated until today for abolishing these anti-democratic articles.

On this process, the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP) manifested its solidarity with the TSIP and charged its lawyer members with defending the accused before the tribunal.

(C-Y-E-DG-25/9)

CONTROVERSY ON THE FILM "MIDNIGHT EXPRESS"

BRUSSELS (ITA) - Inspired from the book of a young American smuggler who tells the adventure which he had had in Turkey, filmmaker Alan Parker realized a film, "Midnight Express". The projection of this film in some countries such as Holland, France, Belgium and Great Britain has provoked a big reaction within the Turkish communities as well as among the non-Turkish film critics because of its racist message.

The young American had been arrested at the airport of Istanbul where he had been trying to smuggle five pounds of hashish. He had been humiliated and mal-treated in the custody and later condemned to 30-year prison. Thereupon he escaped from prison and succeeded to reach Greece.

For the theme there is nothing to say, even if some points are exaggerated.

But the maker of the film tried to present all Turks as repugnant, corrupted, brutal and vicious people by using all xenophobe clichés.

As already explained many times in this BULLETIN, Turkey, despite the fact that she signed all universal declarations of human rights, is among the countries which practise torture and mal-treatment.

However, it is not the Turkish people who are responsables of mal-treatment in prisons. On the contrary, the Turkish people themselves suffer from this practice more than smugglers as the hero of this film.

Besides, the filmmaker does not give the context in which the hero had been condemned. While the half of the illegal opium production comes from the Golden Triangle of Far East and this production is encouraged by the CIA, Nixon administration had exercised pressures on Turkish governments for forbidding the opium-poppy culture in Turkey. The hero of the film had been condemned to such a heavy imprisonment because of these pressures which had provoked also the resistance of Turkish peasants.

Alan Parker who manifest his racism tried also to hide the pressures exercised by the American imperialism on a underdeveloped country as Turkey.

Nevertheless, one should pay attention to another aspect of the controversy on the film. The rightist circles of Turkey try to exploit this occasion in order to make forgotten all tortures and mal-treatments applied in Turkey especially to progressive people. Both the racism and the inhuman practices should be condemned by the world opinion.

(C-M-H-DG-25/9)