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NATIONALIST ACTION PARTY (NEO-FASCIST) MUST BE CLOSED DOWN

ANKARA (ITA) - According to the 2nd paragraph of Article 111 of the Constitution of the Turkish Republic, any party which pursues objectives contrary to the principle of pluralist democratic regime and resorts to armed acts by forming paramilitary groups is liable to being closed down by the decision of the Court of Constitution and its leaders to heavy imprisonments.

The Law on Political Parties in Turkey charges the Chief Prosecutor of the Republic with proceeding against such a party and bringing its leaders before the Court of Constitution.

The findings of recent police operations all over Turkey have not left slightest doubt about the liability of a political party: The Nationalist Action Party (MHP) of fascist minded Ex-colonel Alparslan Türkeş.

Although since 1968 it has been known by the public and even admitted by the MHP leaders themselves that this party has organized paramilitary side organizations such as "Ideal Clubs" (Ülkü Ocakları), "Idealist Youth Association" (Ülkücü Gençler Dernekleri); "Liberation Army of Enslaved Turks" (ETKO) and Turkish Thunderbolt Commandos, and that the great majority of political assassinations in Turkey have been committed by the members of these organizations, the Chief Prosecutor of the Republic has not given heed to this fact declaring that there were not evidences strong enough against this party and its members.

This time, all findings against this party are so strong that even the military tribunals of martial law commands in Ankara and Istanbul have been obliged to admit the responsibility of the MHP and its leaders and appealed to the Chief Prosecutor of the Republic for proceeding against this neo-fascist organization.

According to the office of the Chief Prosecutor of the Republic, already six different files against the MHP have been received from several criminal and military courts.

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Turkish "führer" and his "grey wolves"

The paramilitary commando units and execution squads of the neo-fascist Nationalist Action Party have assassinated more than thousand persons within the 20-month period of Prime Minister Ecevit's power. Among the victims are also a public prosecutor, Dogan Öz, a famous editor, Abdi İpekçi, and two university professors, Bedrettin Cömert and Necdet Bulut. Another university professor, Server Tanilli was already shot by the commandos and completely paralyzed. The "Grey Wolves" massacred in the night of October 8/9, 1979 in the capital of Turkey seven members of the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP).

The militants of the neo-fascist party adopted for themselves the title of "Grey Wolf", because this beast represents in the legends the emancipation of the Turkish race. Since the MHP is based on the racist principles and on the view of the superiority of the Turkish race, its members consider themselves as "grey wolves".

The party chief is ex-colonel Alparslan Türkeş who was an ardent supporter of the Nazi expansion all over the world in 40s. He took part among the army officers who realized the 27th May 1960 military coup d'état, but a few months later he was exiled abroad because of his authoritarian tendencies. After returning from the exile, he seized a minor party and turned it into a neo-fascist party in 1965. He claimed himself "Başbuğ" (führer in Turkish language) and is called so by his militants whom he addresses as "my Grey Wolves".

Although his party had only three deputies in Parliament, he got the post of vice-premier in a rightist coalition government and placed his militants in governmental posts. Thanks to those possibilities, the MHP increased its influence over desperate sections of the population and gained 16 seats in parliament during 1977 general elections.

The members of the MHP and its side-organizations are being systematically trained in military camps and taught all techniques of commando warfare.

The actual aim of the MHP is to provoke the political violence in the country and instigating also reactionary army officers, to seize the political power by force and to establish a fascist dictatorship. As ultimate aim, the MHP claims the liberation of all the peoples of Turkish origin in the USSR and other countries and to unite them under an empire to be founded on racial base.

Türkeş and his party are the most ardent supporters of a pro-USA policy in Turkey. It should be reminded that Colonel Türkeş was the head of the NATO Department of the Turkish Armed Forces General Staff Headquarters, when he took place in the military junta of 1960.

After having established its terror organizations in Turkey, the MHP launched a vast campaign of propaganda and intimidation among the Turkish workers abroad. During his frequent visits to Federal Republic of Germany, Türkeş got in touch with Josef Strauss, leader of German CSU and other extreme-right politicians. Thanks to the support and assistance of these circles, the side-organizations of the MHP opened their branches in European countries such as Germany, Belgium, Holland, France, etc. and started to train desperate Turkish children for formation of paramilitary commando units to operate in these countries. (For further detail, See Info-Türk Agency, Massacre in Ankara, Why?, Coodiff, Brussels, November 1978, 48 pages (illustrated); Info-Türk Agency, BULLETIN, E.31, May 1979

A Grey Wolf's condemnation to death

During recent police operations in Turkey many evidences were obtained to prove the military training of the Grey Wolves and their violence acts. A lot of ammunition and fire-arms were found in the branches of the MHP and of its side-organizations. Some of the Grey Wolves who were arrested because of violence acts stated at their interrogations that they were ordered to shoot dead certain progressive persons put on a black list arranged by their superiors.

One of them, Ibrahim Çiftçi was condemned to death by the Military Tribunal of Ankara Martial Law Command for having assassinated public prosecutor Dogan Öz. In its judgement tribunal stated that this fascist was charged by three leaders of the MHP with killing prosecutor Dogan Öz who was leading an investigation against the fascist organizations. As a result of this finding, the %/.

military tribunal appealed to Military Prosecutor of Martial Law for proceeding against the three leaders of the MHP: İhsan Kabadayı, deputy of Konya province, Nevzat Köseoglu and Yaşar Okuyan, under secretaries of the party.

There are many other cases which are being held by the military tribunals of martial law commands and all of them make clear the responsibility of the MHP for the political violence in Turkey:

- 19 members of the General Administrative Council of the MHP are being tried before the military tribunal of Ankara Martial Law Command for having issued a declaration claiming that the political power should be handed over to the Armed Forces.

- President of the MHP Youth Section in Istanbul, Kâzım Ayaydın was arrested by the military prosecutor of Istanbul Martial Law Command for having assassinated Ali İhsan Özgür, editor in chief of progressive daily newspaper Politika.

- Nine "grey wolves", İbrahim Çiftçi, Ahmet Ercüment Gedikli, Duran Demirkıran, Ömer Yavuz, Hacı Ömeroğlu, Abidin Şahiner, Mehmet Kundakçı, Kadir Temir and Ömer Özcan are being tried before the military tribunal of Ankara Martial Law Command on the charge of having assassinated 7 members of the Workers' Party of Turkey (TİP).

- Mehmet Ali Ağca and Yavuz Çaylan were arrested in Istanbul by martial law authorities for having assassinated Abdi İpekçi, editor in chief of daily newspaper Milliyet. During their interrogation, they admitted their crimes and said that after the murder they went to the Aksaray Section of the MHP. Some other evidences showed that they got the pistol to shoot dead İpekçi from a member of the MHP.

- The murderers of university professor Necdet Bulut were apprehended. The public prosecutor stated that Mikdat Şimşok who shot dead Bulut is a member of the MHP and he was instigated by the MHP Youth Section President in Trabzon.

- During an investigation at the headquarters of the Confederation of Nationalist Trade Unions (MISK), a side-organization of the MHP, which was destroyed with an explosion, it was realized that the explosives were produced by the militants of this organization and one of them exploded accidentally. Besides, the police found some secret listes showing the sums distributed to the terrorist militants of the MHP and its other side-organizations. Thereupon, the chairman and six other leaders of the MISK were arrested on the charge of "forming armed gang".

- The military prosecutor of Istanbul Martial Law Command found a lot of arms and ammunition at the Bakırköy Section of the MHP and appealed to the Chief Prosecutor of the Republic for proceeding against this party.

- A rightist lawyer who defends the MHP members at military tribunals was apprehended while he was trying to carry arms into the prison. It was revealed also that this lawyer, Can Özbay, is an agent of the Turkish National Intelligence Organization (MIT).

- At the steel mills of Soydaşçır, another side-organization of the MHP, the Steel Workers Union (Çelik İş) is accused of having hired professional killers to shoot dead progressive trade union leaders. On this accusation, the chairman of the Çelik İş disappeared.

- "Grey Wolf" Rifat Yıldırım who shot dead university professor Bedrettin Cömert was apprehended in the city of Burdur.

- Another "Grey Wolf", Veli Can Oduncu admitted at the military tribunal of Martial Law Command that he had assassinated eight progressive persons. At the military prison of Istanbul he murdered a member of the progressive Metal Workers Union (Maden-İş).

- During the trial of the accused of Kahramanmaraş Massacre which resulted in 111 deaths, the survivors witnessed to having seen them bearing the MHP flags in the scene of the massacre. /.

Manoeuvres for saving the MHP

Despite the existence of irrefutable evidences and the judge decisions, rightist circles and even the governmental authorities resort to every possible means in order to save the Nationalist Action Party from being closed down.

First of all, the Chief Prosecutor of the Republic, Mr. Kâzım Akdoğan seems not so eager to deal with the files about the MHP sent by several lower courts and prosecutors. He tries to postpone dealing with the files until the end of september 1979, the date when his retirement is foreseen. Officially he declared that the evidences are complicated and his office should study them at least few months.

Prime Minister Bülent Ecevit too tries to shift the responsibility of the terror actions of the MHP to Justice Party (AP) leader Mr. Süleyman Demirel and so to influence the justice for preventing them from proceeding against the MHP at least for three months. Mr. Ecevit thinks that if the MHP is closed down before the 14 October partial elections, about one million votes of this party will go to the Justice Party.

On the other hand, some irresponsible "leftist" groups, resorting to political violence acts, serve to the interests of the fascist organizations. In recent days, just after the condemnations of the "Grey Wolves", some armed groups claiming to be "revolutionaries" perpetrated, under the cover of "revenge" or "armed propaganda", few hold-ups and political assassinations.

The most spectacular one of these irresponsible acts was the 2-day siege of the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara. It happened just after the arrestation of the fascist killer of famous Turkish journalist Abdi İpekçi. When it was made clear that the killer was in connection with the Nationalist Action Party, even the neutral people started to admit the necessity of closing down the MHP. But the Egyptian Embassy Affair overshadowed the guiltiness of the MHP and provoked the public opinion against the Left.

Later, the evidences obtained during the investigation on the siege of the Egyptian Embassy showed that the four Palestinian "guerillas" had been in contact with an arm smuggler, Hacı Faruk Erden, who is known as one of the most ardent supporters of the Nationalist Action Party in the district of Gebze and that the arms used at the siege of the embassy were provided by this fascist-minded person. So, the siege of the embassy harmed not only the just cause of the Palestinian People, but also the democratic struggle of the Turkish people against the fascism.

Nevertheless, the popular masses are aware of the fact that the Nationalist Action Party is the main culprit of the continuing political terrorism in Turkey and that neither the irresponsible armed acts of so-called "revolutionaries" nor the electoral manoeuvres of social-democrat politicians can save this party from being closed down. As mentioned by the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP), leader, Mrs. Behice Boran, the reply of the democratic forces to the fascists is to develop and to implant their proper political organization within the working class and the toiling masses. The Turkish socialists refuse individual terror as a method of struggle.

The mass demonstrations held in the second half of August 1979 and electoral campaigns of left parties prior to the October 1979 partial elections express the same popular will: The Nationalist Action Party (MHP) and its side-organizations should be closed down, fascist führer Alparslan Türkeş and his fellows should be imprisoned!

(C-M-H-Y-DG-15/8)

PARTIAL ELECTIONS TO BE HELD UNDER MARTIAL LAW

ANKARA (ITA) - The partial Senate elections and the National Assembly by-elections will be held on October 14, 1979 under martial law regime. Eleven political parties will run for one thirds of 150 seats, that is to say for 49 senatorship in 24 out of 67 provinces of Turkey. Same day, the electors will vote also for the five vacancies in the ruling National Assembly. /.

That the coming elections be held under an emergency regime has already rather shadowed the "democratic" image of the Turkish social-democrat Prime Minister Bülent Ecevit.

The first electoral practice of the martial law authorities was the application of a curfew all over Turkey on July 29, 1979. That day Turkey's 44 million residents were forced to remain indoors under the pretext of "enabling election officials register eligible voters for upcoming by-elections". But this practice led to severe criticisms and the curfew was called by some newspapers "a Sunday prison".

Meanwhile, the martial law authorities resorted to an unprecedented pressure against the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP), strongest socialist party to run in the upcoming elections, and arrested hundreds of its militants while they were distributing the party's electoral tracts.

As the anti-democratic practice of the martial law was so evident, the government, on the proposition of the National Security Council composed of army generals and ministers, asked the Grand National Assembly to prolong the martial law for another two months in 19 out of 67 provinces of Turkey. On August 21, 1979, the Grand National Assembly approved the Ecevit's decree and extended martial law until October 26, 1979.

Mr. Süleyman Demirel, leader of the principal rightist opposition party, is hopeful that the majority of the memberships of the Senate and the National Assembly in the upcoming elections will be gained by his Justice Party (AP).

Premier Ecevit's embattled government was very close to a parliamentary defeat during the latest vote of confidence on June 26, 1979. By rolling ailing deputies in on wheelchairs and bringing in others from hospital beds, Demirel succeeded in garnering 222 votes, four short of a solid majority of 226.

At 14th October by-elections, vote for the five vacancies in the ruling National Assembly will determine the fate of the Ecevit Government. Considering this fact, Ecevit resorts to two tactics.

1. Saving the neo-fascist MHP from being closed down before the elections. For this purpose, in his declarations Ecevit said that although many evidences were gathered against the MHP, the real responsible of the political terror is the Justice Party (AP) of Demirel. Using this tactics, Mr. Ecevit tries to discredit the Justice Party before its voters and to deprive this party of one million votes of a closed MHP.

2. Exerting pressure on the socialist parties. As explained above, the government extended martial law which already exercised many anti-democratic measures against the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP). Mr. Ecevit resorted to this tactics, because he is afraid that his unsuccessful social-democrat Republican People's Party (CHP) will lose votes in upcoming elections in favour of the socialist parties.

(More detailed information on the upcoming partial Senate elections and National Assembly by-elections will be given in the next issue of the INFO-TÜRK BULLETIN).

(C-M-H-Y-DG-16/8)

VICIOUS CIRCLE OF WESTERN AID TO TURKEY

ANKARA (ITA) - As Turkey is entering in an animated electoral campaign which may lead to a governmental change in November 1979, the Western powers pledged to Ecevit's Government a 1.700 million dollars aid package. Some 900 million dollars has been pledged by the members of the OECD and 400 million dollars by a syndicate of banks. A sum of 300 million dollars was also furnished by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The aid, however, is conditional on the Government's abiding by the IMF's economic guidelines and Ecevit concluded his second deal with the IMF after bowing to Western pressure. He devalued the Turkish Lira against the dollar 43 percent and put up petrol prices and other basic commodities to curb the deficit. In accordance with the letter of intention given to the IMF, Ecevit started also to convince the trade unions not to demand wage increases during

collective bargainings. These measures, which constituted the second austerity package in 17 months, delivered a serious blow to Ecevit's popularity which has been on the wane almost from the moment he came to power.

Despite the measures, however, it is unlikely that the 1.700 million dollars will mean that Turkey's economic problems are over. In the first place, administration of the money, which comes from very diverse sources and in multiple tranches, constitutes a headache.

Secondly, most of the banks and governments putting up the money insist that it be used to import commodities from their own countries.

Thirdly, the money is likely to prove too little too late. The recent upsurge in the oil prices and related increases in raw materials and capital goods have eaten well into the credits before they even arrive at the Turkish Central Bank.

The crude bill alone in the second half of the year will claim more than 2.000 million dollars, wiping away not only export earnings but a substantial portion of the remittances of expatriate workers.

The increase in the cost of crude will inevitably lead to a drop in the already low imports of industrial raw materials and capital goods, pulling down the targeted 3 percent growth in Gross National Product this year. Some economists claim that growth in personal incomes this year will probably be zero or even decline in real terms.

As the foreign loan is unlikely to enhance Ecevit's popularity with the electorate, the IMF insists on its right to continue monitoring Turkey's economic performance for the next 12 months. An IMF team is expected to visit Ankara in the autumn.

(C-4-OL-DG-18/8)

US MILITARY AID AND U-2 FLIGHTS OVER TURKEY

ANKARA (ITA) - Ignoring pleas from President Jimmy Carter's administration, the US House of Representatives voted 302 to 107 against approving 50 million dollars in military grant aid to Turkey. House members made clear in debate that the underlying reason for their action is the continued Turkish military occupation in Cyprus.

Thereupon, General Kenan Evren, Commander of the Turkish Armed Forces, returning from a visit to the USA, said at the Istanbul Airport: "Not for 50 million. It is not possible for us to give permission for U-2 aircrafts to fly even if they give 150 million."

Commander Evren's statement created repercussions in the country as well as outside. The daily Cumhuriyet commented it as follows: "a strong voice, rejuvenating the tradition founded by Atatürk for our military forces, took the place of the Armed Forces commanders who stood meekly in front of the Pentagon generals."

However, a US Foreign Relations spokesman said: "Turkish Generals place a great deal of importance on American military aid. Commander Evren's statement is an indication of this. We believe that Evren's views do not reflect the Turkish Government's position."

Prime Minister Ecevit's interview to the US weekly magazine TIME confirmed the US Foreign Department's belief: "There is no change in the Turkish Government's policy on this subject."

(C-OL-DG-15/8)

SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE DISK UNDER ARREST

DIYARBAKIR (ITA) - Secretary General of the Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions of Turkey (DISK) was arrested again on August 2, 1979 in Diyarbakir by martial law authorities on the accusation of "making separatist declarations and of instigating the people to commit crime".

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Four other representatives of the DISK, Zeki Adsız, Nadir Yektaş, Sıddık Tekeş and Veysi Şenyiğit have been under arrest on the same accusation since 16th June 1979. Mr. Fehmi Işıklar and his comrades are still in prison.

Chairman of the DISK, Mr. Abdullah Bağtürk said at a press conference that the detainees in the prison of Diyarbakır Martial Law Command are systematically beaten and tortured. Mr. Bağtürk accused the Regional Military Police Chief Colonel Lütfü Başyigit, Captain İsmet Kaptan and Sergeant Kemal Özden of applying tortures such as beating the detainees with clubs, sand bags, falanga, kicking them and plucking their mustaches. As a result of these tortures, Zeki Adsız and Nadir Yektaş vomitted blood and some bones of Zeki Adsız were broken or cracked.

On the other hand, the interdiction about the Progressive Women Association (IKD) imposed by martial law commands still goes on. With the purpose of protesting against this anti-democratic measure, thousands of women held a rally from Izmir and Kocaeli to Ankara.

Another democratic organization, the Turkish Economists Union (TİB) too was closed down by the martial law authorities.

The Workers' Party of Turkey (TİP) declared that many local branches of the party were raided by martial law forces and many party members were arbitrarily detained and beaten.

(C-M-D-Y-DG-18/8)

POLITICAL TERROR CLAIMED 263 LIVES WITHIN LAST TWO MONTHS

ANKARA (ITA) - Despite martial law in 19 out of Turkey's 67 provinces, including Istanbul, Ankara and prominently Kurdish, southeastern provinces near Iran and Iraq, political violence has continued to claim an average of four lives a day.

In addition to the political assassinations committed by the "Grey Wolves" of neo-fascist Nationalist Action Party (MHP), in the course of 2 months so-called "revolutionary" groups have started to resort to armed acts. The most significant violence acts have been observed in some Kurdish populated provinces near to Iran and Iraq. An armed group claiming to be "liberators of Kurdistan" organizes armed raids on some villages and houses and kills whomsoever they consider as the collaborator of the Turkish rulers. These acts fire up the political terror.

So, with the assassinations of last two months, the total number of the victims of political violence within 20-month period of Ecevit's power rose to 1735. According to Mr. Demirel, leader of the Justice Party (AP), the rate of assassination increased 50 percent after the proclamation of martial law. Within a 19-month period 8632 political incidents happened, 1870 persons were killed and 8945 persons wounded. During the same period 685 political hold-ups were realized and 200 million Turkish Liras were taken away.

Prime Minister Ecevit stated that within the martial law period 17.995 files have been dealt by the martial law authorities and 1510 were judged.

According to the Justice Minister Mehmet Can, there are 51.000 detainees or condemned in all Turkish prisons and there is no more place for the new detainees. For this reason, Yassıada will be turned into a prison island for about 2.000 defendants of political terrorism.

On the other hand, Interior Minister Fehmi Güneş disclosed that within last 15 years the security forces have seized 45.000 rifles, 150.000 pistols and 32.500.000 bullets. He said also that the Interior Ministry has evidences that the arms and ammunition smuggling is being carried out by some politicians who have bank accounts abroad, but he denied to give their names in order not to cause a polemic.

Secretary General of All Teachers Union (TÖB-DER) Kemal Uzun claimed in a telegram sent to Prime Minister Ecevit that within the 19-month period of the actual government, totally 56 teachers affiliated to this progressive organization were assassinated by extreme rightist terrorists. /.

Below is the chronological list of the 263 political murders committed within last two months:

- JUNE 18: Student Kadir Tekin (Samsun), former policeman Muzaffer Candoğan and waiter İrfan Şimşek (Istanbul)
- JUNE 19: Rightist student Hüseyin Altıngazi (Eskişehir), leftist teacher Remzi Aksakal (Ünye), rightist teacher Mustafa Koçak (Fatsa), Sergeant Hasan Demirbağ (Mersin), "Grey Wolf" İhsan Karadağ (in the prison of Trabzon)
- JUNE 20: Cemil Aslan (Istanbul), Emine Şavlu (Izmir), leftist state employee Ramazan Vatansever (Bursa)
- JUNE 21: Two National Salvation Party (MSP) militants, Orhan Ünal and Haşim Sönmez, leftist students Kenan Aydemir and İlhami Çavuşoğlu (Istanbul)
- JUNE 22: Halit Özkan, former Nationalist Action Party (MHP) official, Ataman Aslan Görür (Istanbul), teacher Mustafa Güneş (Ankara)
- JUNE 23: Ahmet Karaman and Salih Tuncel (Istanbul), teacher Erdoğan Gül (Çorum)
- JUNE 24: "Grey Wolf" Mustafa Türkoç (Ankara), student Ali Özbek (Adana), Süreyya Karagöz (Uşak)
- JUNE 25: MHP local official Cemil Çöllü, Republican People's Party (CHP) member Mehmet Kuşçu (Manisa), night-watch Tuncer Karadağ (Izmir), teacher Mustafa Saygıdeğer, Gülay Törer and Hanifi Törer (Gaziantep)
- JUNE 26: Hüsmi Çorlu (Manisa), leftist grocer İbrahim Başar (Ankara), leftist youth Hüseyin Ev, Sami Işın (Bafra)
- JUNE 27: CHP member, pharmacist Mrs. Neşe Güvensoy (Manisa), rightist teacher Hüseyin Adak (Adana), rightist student Coşkun Karaslan (Istanbul)
- JUNE 28: Leftist taxi driver Fevzi Karadağ (Istanbul), leftist shopkeeper Fahrettin Demir (Kayseri), driver Veli Büyüksan (Antalya), leftist Ahmet Can (Samsun)
- JUNE 29: MHP local official, lawyer Bekir Şendilmen (Istanbul), Battal Ekşi (Gaziantep), policeman Nadir Oglakkaya (Muş), leftist youth Metin Akol (Adana) worker Hüseyin Saroğlu (Ordu)
- JUNE 30: Leftist student Ali Ünver (Bursa), leftist student Kemal Akça (Kars), leftist teacher Reşat Öge (Urfa), Mehmet Emin Yardımcı (Doğubeyazıt), rightist youths Emin Yüce and Ali Alper Yılmaz (Ankara)
- JULY 1: Leftist Yusuf Mirzeler (Adana), leftist teacher Yusuf Baş (Samsun), Attila Alpar, rightist youth Ali Rifat Eralp (Istanbul), Justice Party (AP) local president Mehmet Danışman and peasant Sadettin Sönmez (Muş)
- JULY 2: Leftist worker Süleyman Kurman (Mersin), leftist teacher Attila Çelebi (Samsun), rightist merchant Ramazan Kara (Tarsus), Mrs. Bilge Köse (Maden), Mrs. Serpil Dalaslan (Ankara), shopkeeper Vahap Demir (Istanbul)
- JULY 3: Worker Ramazan Kuş, rightist Mesut Akarsu (Balıkesir), leftist worker Özbek Yalçın (Adana), driver Mustafa Demirhan (Mersin), leftist student Bestami Bakarcı (İskenderun), local chairman of Workers-Peasants' Party of Turkey (TIKP) Zeki Ön (Gaziantep), CHP local official, lawyer Cengiz Göral (Bursa)
- JULY 4: Orhan Ateşsağan, leftist worker (Istanbul), rightist student Azmi Doğan (Konya)
- JULY 5: Municipal worker Ramazan Öner (Diyarbakır)
- JULY 6: Worker İlyas Ekşi (Izmit)
- JULY 7: Taxi driver Aslan Karakaya (Samsun), policeman Cevat Küleci (Istanbul)
- JULY 8: Leftist worker Ahmet Çamurcu (Samsun), Mahir Üstün (Adana)
- JULY 9: Rightists Hüseyin Öztürk and Mehmet Aydemir (Samsun), Mustafa Çakmak and Ahmet Çakmak (Gaziantep)
- JULY 10: Rightist worker Cevdet Pınar (Adana)
- JULY 11: Leftist lawyer Emin Eren (Tekirdağ), leftist teacher Recep Taşçı (Istanbul), leftist worker Hüseyin Er (in a city prison of Istanbul)
- JULY 12: State employee Abdurrahman Çiftçi, worker Ahmet Farsa (Urfa), Dilaver Altun (Samsun), Mustafa Özgül (Kayseri), Hüseyin Çardak (Gelibolu), leftist student Orhan Karakurt (Avanos)
- JULY 13: AP local president Nedat Alibeyoğlu (Kars), taxi driver Şükrü Çukurgöz (Adana)
- JULY 14: Leftist Hüseyin Aksoy (Istanbul), rightist Rifat Asatı (Kars)
- JULY 15: Taxi driver Mahmut Kutlubaş (Adana), leftist Kemal Aydeniz (Afyon),

- student Alper Tunca Aytun and student Mustafa Zurnacı (Istanbul)
- JULY 16: CHP sympathizer A. Çotinkaya (Adıyaman), Mehmet Arıcı (Bafra)
- JULY 17: Rightist Iskender Karyagcı (Ankara), former "grey wolf" Mutlu Ünlü (Ist)
- JULY 18: Leftist worker Orhan Kaplan, rightist Hamdi Altunzen (Istanbul), rightist worker Ali Görken (Adana), terrorists Hüseyin Gürgen and Recep Gürgen (Mersin), leftist H. Salih Polat and rightist Cumali Kaya (Tarsus)
- JULY 19: Yerdal Sümer, rightist engineer Süleyman Çolak, state employee Mehmet Bulduk, MHP local administrator Tahsin Ezer (Istanbul), CHP sympathizer Avni Koçak and leftist worker Ramiz Karmut (Tarsus)
- JULY 20: Leftist Worker Hanifi Yanıkoğlu, goldsmith Zeki Hurdalı (Adana), leftist post office director Ali Elçi (Malatya)
- JULY 21: former MHP local administrator Mürsel Yılmaz, police superintendant Natic Karadeniz (Adana), private Naci Surat (Istanbul)
- JULY 22: Police officer Cemil Topçuoğlu (Antakya), İzzettin Uluhatun and Tevfik Polat (Siirt), Irakian wheat expert Sadık Mehdi Cafer (Diyarbakır), prisoners Hikmet Yılmaz and Ahmet Kara (in Bergama prison)
- JULY 23: Customs director Zekai Başaran (Kilis), former MHP administrator Celal Civan (Kars), rightist coffee-man Turan Güçlü (Uşak)
- JULY 24: Peasant Yakup Yazıcı (Trabzon), state employee Adil Bilir, student Atanur Şahin, teachers Halim Kılıç and Eşref Koca -all leftists- (Artvin)
- JULY 25: Rightist Mehmet Çiftçi Manisa, taxi driver Zeki Gelgeç (Urfa), grocer İbrahim Akarsu (Samsun)
- JULY 26: Migrant worker Vahap Akgül, his wife Gülten Akgül and his son Bilent Akgül (Kayseri), Seydo Özoruç (Siverek), Hürşit Yılmaz (Suruç)
- JULY 27: Shopkeeper Mustafa Balcı and his brother İlhami Balcı (Ankara), Şinasi Top, leftist worker Duran Pekergin (Adana)
- JULY 28: Ferza Çeliker (Muş), rightist worker Metin Aytaç and S. Çevik (Istanbul)
- JULY 29: Rightist Selçuk Alpay and contractor Mevlut Toptaş (Ankara)
- JULY 30: Leftist youth Mehmet Bilir (Adana), leftist workers Zülfü Şahin and Fehmi Yalçın (Diyarbakır), rightist Mehmet Turkavcı (Kütahya), rightist student Atalay Çakar (Malikisir)
- JULY 31: AP sympathizers Mehmet Gergor, İsmail Arıkan, Şerif Köycü, terrorist Salih Kandan and an unidentified woman (Urfa), leftist Hüseyin Taş (Istanbul)
- AUG 1: Raşit Genç, Nevzat Koçak, Yaşar Bingöl, smet Aydın, Rıza Koçak, Riyasettin Aydın, Şeref Sönmez, Z. Aydın (Horasan), employee Y. Çökücü (Adana)
- AUG 2: Rightist Mehmet Alus and Hüsamettin Erguvan (Istanbul)
- AUG 3: Worker Ahmet Kılıç (Zonguldak), youth Ertugrul Aktoros (Adana), rightist student Kadir Bilir (Ankara) and rightist Haydar Çağlar (Istanbul)
- AUG 4: Avni Ozkan (Ankara), worker Ahmet Çetin (Istanbul), driver Ömer Gündoğdu and policeman Bekir Akgül (Adana).
- AUG 5: Rightist Nadir Ünal (İskenderun), rightists Fahrettin Yavuz, Tacettin Yavuz and Kadir Yılmaz (Istanbul), worker Hüseyin Çiftçi (Adana)
- AUG 6: Elifi Yılmaz, Zeynep Yılmaz, Hatice Canpolat, Hasan Canpolat and worker Cemal Altınbulduk (Adana), Şevket Yavaş (Urfa), butcher Huri Bağış (Kars), reserve officer Ali Metin (Kayseri), prisoner Hüseyin Bayram (Antalya)
- AUG 7: Terrorist Şevket Yavaş and another unidentified terrorist (Urfa), Ali Kemal Fidan (Ankara), Necdet Ağaçkaran and an unidentified (Istanbul)
- AUG 8: Sedat Şen (Istanbul), leftist Mustafa Topaloglu (Ünye), leftist worker Necmi Göçmen (Eskişehir), MHP local administrator Sıtkı Akturan (B.Esir)
- AUG 9: Leftist student Cevat Aslan (Adana), "Grey Wolf" Yıldırım Akdoğan (Manisa) shopkeeper Recep Varan (Siverek), former AP-member mayor Suphi Öztop and his son Hadi Öztop (Viranşehir), leftist student Hüseyin Ateş and an unidentified 40-years old man (Istanbul)
- AUG 10: Leftist student Arif Yılmaz (Adana), rightist student Zihni Demir (Kayseri)
- AUG 11: Rightists İzzet Sezer, Dursun Çelik, Ali İncekalç, and leftist Turgay Bayır (Giresun), rightist engineer Halis Öztürk, buffet owner Süleyman Yılmaz (Istanbul)
- AUG 12: Fadil Öğreten, Hüseyin Akdağ, prisoner Mehmet Vural (Mersin), terrorist Mehmet Uzun (Ankara), gendarme Tekin Tugrul, rightist students Emin İşkuran and Ahmet İşkuran (Siverek)

- AUG 13: MHP Bingöl Mayor Hikmet Tekin, his brother Ahmet Tekin and his mother Hamdiye Tekin (Bingöl), Nevzat Çetin (Gaziantep), former police chief Zeki Şahin, rightist shopkeeper Başaran Kambur, rightist taxi driver Lokman Kodakal, rightist worker Hüseyin Onar (Istanbul), street sweeper Hasan Karaçuha (Ankara), an unidentified 18 year old youth (Siverek)
- AUG 14: Prison guard Bayram Ali Yılmaz (Edirne), rightist farmer Mustafa Şahin (Kırıkhan), rightist worker Hüseyin Sobacı (Istanbul), Hacı Aktan and Ali Düğen (Siverek)
- AUG 15: Rightist coffee-owner Arif Karaduman, "grey wolf" Arif Sanlı and rightist student Emin Özbudak (Turgutlu), former village headman Muhammet Kurt (Trabzon)
- AUG 16: Tailor Ali Rıza Koç, trade unionist Ergün Kapoğlu (Istanbul), leftist teachers Serdar Ekiz and Aziz İzmirlioğlu, leftist driver Ömer Yüregil (Denizli), peasant Emin Derankuş (Siverek), an unidentified 17 year old youth (Istanbul)
- AUG 17: Leftist Hüseyin Polator (Denizli), Yücel Karaaliaslan and Semih Özenöz (Adana), an unidentified youth (Eregli)
- AUG 18: Worker Cihangir Tatar (Adana), rightist student Fevzi Köseyalın (Kayseri) rightist teacher Ahmet Çelik (Ünye). (C-M-H-DG-Y-DN-19/8)

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