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ELECTIONS RESULTED IN THE DEFEAT OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS, A NEW CRITICAL PERIOD STARTED IN TURKEY

ANKARA (ITA) - "At this crucial test, Ecevit Government does not seem lucky since its credibility slumped. The main reason for the government's unpopularity is the fact that Mr. Ecevit has failed to deal with the twin evils of political violence and economic disaster, notably on the inflation front," reported the BULLETIN INFO-TÜRK of September 1979.

Confirming this estimation, the parliamentary partial elections of 14th October 1979 resulted in the defeat of the 21-month-old Ecevit Government which had come in power at the beginning of 1978 as a big hope for the masses.

In an almost landslide swing to the Right, the opposition Justice Party (AP) of Mr. Süleyman Demirel won all five by-elections for the National Assembly, giving the opposition parties a clear majority over Mr. Ecevit's supporters.

In the Senate, of the 50 seats at stake, the AP won 33 and Mr. Ecevit's Republican People's Party (CHP) only 12. The National Salvation Party (MSP) of Islamic fundamentalist Necmettin Erbakan won four and the Nationalist Action Party (MHP) of fascist minded Ex-colonel Alparslan Türkeş only one.

Although not gained even a single seat, the socialist parties and candidates who did not support this time Ecevit's party showed a considerable progress:

COMPARATIVE RESULTS IN 29 PROVINCES

Parties	1977		1979		Difference
Republican People's Party (CHP)	2,724,434	% 40.66	1,663,973	% 29.26	- % 11.40
Justice Party (AP)	2,467,414	% 36.82	2,720,811	% 47.84	+ % 11.02
National Salvation Party (MSP)	595,444	% 9.10	533,072	% 9.37	+ % 0.27
Nationalist Action Party (MHP)	354,728	% 5.20	365,429	% 6.43	+ % 1.23
SOCIALIST PARTIES AND CANDIDATES	40,122	% 0.53	267,660	% 5.20	+ % 4.67

The Justice Party made its spectacular progress mainly thanks to the votes of the electors who were disappointed by the so-called "left" policies of Ecevit Government on the one hand, and on the other, to the fact that one of the principal rightist parties, Democratic Party (DP) did not participate in the partial elections and its supporters voted in favour of AP candidates.

Nevertheless, as seen above, while the Republican People's Party and the socialist opposition parties were obtaining totally only 34.46 per cent of votes, the four rightist parties together gained about 64 percent.

Why a little part of the disappointed electors voted in favour of socialist candidates while the big majority preferred the rightist candidates?

First of all, the "Left", for the unconscientious majority of the electors, is represented by the Republican People's Party. Since the 21-month power of this party brought them only more violence and more economic problems, they were discouraged from voting for another "left" party. Secondly, the socialist candidates run on five separate tickets (Workers' Party of Turkey, Socialist Workers' Party of Turkey, Unity Party of Turkey, Socialist Revolution Party of Turkey and independent candidates supported by the clandestine Communist Party of Turkey, Labour Party of Turkey and some other left groups). This fact caused many electors not to vote for a divided left.

Another reason is the fact that during the electoral campaign, the martial law authorities and civilian administrators exercised heavy pressures on socialist candidates and tried to prevent them from propagating their views. For example, the electoral talks of socialist candidates at radio and TV were censored by the Supreme Election Board. Although their speeches were censored, after the election, the military and civilian prosecutors initiated 18 prosecutions against the candidates for their censored speeches.

Ecevit resigned, now it is Demirel's turn

On his electoral defeat, Prime Minister Ecevit was obliged to resign. Although the President of the Republic charged him again with forming another government as the chief of the biggest parliamentary group, Ecevit refused this task under actual circumstances. Then, Justice Party Chairman Süleyman Demirel was named Prime Minister.

But the arithmetic of the Parliament does not give Demirel the chance of forming a government without partner. Following the by-elections and some new transfers from the CHP to the AP, Demirel's party has only 185 deputies in a 447-seat National Assembly. On October 24, 1979, the distribution of the seats in the National Assembly was as follows: Justice Party 185, National Salvation Party 22, Nationalist Action Party 17, Democratic Party 1, Republican Reliance Party 1, Order Party 1 on the right; Republican People's Party 208 on the left; Independents 12.

Notwithstanding it is possible to form a coalition government with the participation of National Salvation Party and Nationalist Action Party, Demirel acts very cautiously keeping in mind the bitter experiences of the first and second "Nationalist Front" Governments.

On the other hand, it is known that Demirel's hopes now are pinned on securing early general elections, so his party might then win a comfortable overall majority. He is aware of the fact that if his party resumes now the responsibility of government, because of the social and economic problems it will also lose in a very short time its credibility and the electorate will turn again to the Left in the 1981 general elections.

For these reasons, he may consider as most reasonable way for his party to back an "election Government" headed by an Independent parliamentarian. Such a care-taker government will be welcomed also by pro-American circles and big business, because the projects such as concluding a new military agreement with the US, amending the the Turkish Constitution for restricting some fundamental rights and freedoms, adopting new drastic measures imposed by the IMF and maintaining the martial law can be put into practice in a short time only by a government which does not have electoral considerations.

With or without Demirel, it is the hour of the Right! (C-M-DG-25/10)

ELECTION RESULTS INFLUENCE TURKEY'S INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

ANKARA (ITA) - The formation of a new government following the 14 October Partial Senate Elections may lead to the suspension of current relations between Turkey and international financial institutions, reported ANKA News Agency.

Observers, pointing out that the stand-by arrangement with the IMF was signed by the Ecevit Government, argue that a change in the executive would require the renewal of the current agreement or at least the new government's acceptance. If so, the impasse will not be solved in a short time, they believe.

On the other hand, the IMF is due to present a new package of proposals to Turkey in November. The package will include quite a few sensitive questions such as the readjustment of the foreign value of the Turkish Lira and the revision of the prices of the services and goods produced by the State Economic Enterprises. In front of the difficulties likely to be faced while trying to set up a new government, negotiations with the Fund may be called off.

Suspension of talks with the IMF will influence negatively relations with OECD countries and foreign banks. As will be recalled, present agreements with OECD countries and foreign banks put as condition the previous accord with the Fund. (See: BULLETIN, April, May, June, July-August, September 1979). Therefore, a pause in the relations with this institution may lead to a complete stoppage in foreign economic relations.

As to the Turco-EEC relations, a spokesman of the Community declared to the daily Milliyet that the results of the partial elections was a big surprise for the community circles. They are afraid of that Mr. Demirel, if nominated Prime Minister, may ask full membership of Turkey to the community. Indeed, during his electoral campaign, he promised to forward this demand to the EEC Commission. On the contrary, the Ecevit Government itself had asked to suspend for five years Turkey's obligations as an associate member. But Turkey's private sector has been urging recently that instead of suspending the relationship for some time, Turkey should apply for immediate full membership in the Community. Demirel's attitude reflects the wish of the Turkish private sector. (C-DN-DG-21/10)

POLITICAL TERROR AT POLLING BOOTHS IN TURKEY

ANKAR (ITA) - Political violence continued to escalate in the course of electoral campaign claiming an average of five lives a day and the total number of the victims of terrorism within 21-month period of Ecevit Government, including 154 of the last month, reached 2083. Despite the emergency measures taken by about 200,000 troops on voting day, gunmen shot dead six persons at polling booths.

During the electoral campaign, the assassinations of lawyer Ceyhan Can, founder of the Workers' Party of Turkey and University Professor Ünsal in Adana were followed, on September 28, 1979, by the killing of the chief of security of this southern Turkish city. Mr. Cevat Yurdakul, 37, known as a democrat minded police chief, was trapped in his car by "grey wolves", para-military commandos of the neo-fascist party, a short distance from his home. He was reportedly leading a very successful investigation on the assassinations committed by fascist organisations.

On this murder, hundreds of police officers held a demonstration and denounced that Martial Law Command of Adana, favoring rightist organizations and militants, did everything in order to prevent Yurdakul from taking measures against right-wing terrorists. They claimed also that many fascist elements were infiltrated into the security forces due to the tolerance of the government. But the government, instead of taking into consideration these claims, dismissed the protesting police officers from their posts.

In the course of the electoral campaign, Republican Party's Provincial Assembly member Hüseyin Tuluk and Justice Party's candidate for the Senate Salim Dursunoglu were assassinated respectively in Malatya and Kars. ./.

Below is the chronological list of the victims of the political murders committed within last month in Turkey:

- SEPT 19: Leftist student Mehmet Soylu (Kars), leftist teacher Fahrettin Yazıcı, rightist commando Mürsel Karataş (Istanbul), leftist worker Ali Bakırtepe (Ankara)
- SEPT 20: Peasant Cuma Nuyan (Kahta), Republican member of municipal assembly Hasan Hüseyin Tuluk (Malatya), worker Mustafa Yenice (Adana)
- SEPT 21: Leftist teacher Mustafa Çelebi (Samsun), rightist student Orhan Barut (Istanbul), prisoner Rahmi Aydın (Bursa), Zümrüt Sergil (Muğla)
- SEPT 22: Rightist student Celal Akpolat (Gaziantep), an unidentified person (Mersin)
- SEPT 23: Rightist Faruk Kartal (Istanbul), rightist grocer Sadık Kamiloğlu (Samsun), rightist student Mustafa Akkaş (Kayseri)
- SEPT 24: Rightist worker Hidayet Yılmaz (Uşak), leftist worker Mirza Korkmaz (Malatya), rightist terrorist Veysel Eke (Adana), student Sabri Tabak (Ist.)
- SEPT 25: Progressive trade unionist M. Ali Tütüncüler, leftist student Derviş Çoban, three rightists, Mustafa Gökçe, Mehmet Malkoçoğlu and Güray Kıratlı (Gaziantep), Republican Süleyman Soydan, highschool graduate Ali Osman Öztürk (Adana), rightist Ibrahim Valık (Istanbul), village headman Salih Pehlivan and leftist student Metin Canel (Akhisar)
- SEPT 26: Shoemaker Ali Turgan, rightist politician Faruk Kartal, worker Mehmet Gökçe, rightist butcher Hasan Güler, leftist worker İsmail Cengiz, Müslim Kuş, İlhan Doğan, Mustafa Man, Hacı Aras and an unidentified person (Istanbul), rightist Lütfü Aksoy (Izmir)
- SEPT 27: Leftist decorator Sedat Kuseyri, rightist photographer Yahya Kayacı, rightist worker M. Ali Mutlu, Yusuf Vuran (Adana), leftist pharmacist Mustafa Güvenç (Gaziantep), leftist worker Erdener Begen (İskenderun), rightist state employe İsmail Mermerkaya, Mustafa Mızrakçı (Urfa), leftist prisoner Mahmut Tekin (Samsun), Süleyman Karakullukçu and Cemal Yeşilova (Istanbul)
- SEPT 28: Police chief Cevat Yurdakul and passerby Ali İgneci (Adana), worker Talip Özçelik (Ankara), Cennet Kesikbaş (Kadirli)
- SEPT 29: Republican Yusuf Vural, Hanifi Bilir, owner of the taxi which was used during the assassination of Yurdakul (Adana), Mehmet Demir (Urfa), rightist engineer Emin Akyüz (Istanbul), night-watchman Ali Özşahin (Gaziantep), rightist student Ali Solkaynar (Samsun), Cemal Akbulut (Istanbul)
- SEPT 30: Student Ahmet Güzel (Konya), gendarmerie soldier Ibrahim Çağlar (Tarsus), an unidentified youth (Izmir), Mehmet Şerif Ay, farmer Ali Akgül, peasant Abdullah Çamur, Hüseyin Mart (Mardin), leftist teacher Fehmi Yıldırım (Bursa), Ali Sadık İbrahimoğlu (Rize)
- OCT 1: Student Yılmaz Gürve (Istanbul), student Necdet Ormancı and Salahattin Karıç (Adana), an unidentified youth (Adıyaman), leftist Zübeyir Mızrak (Urfa), Arap Taşkaya (Ankara), Müslim Ince, Mehmet Ince and Salih Ince (Birecik)
- OCT 2: Justice Party candidate Salim Dursunoğlu (Kars), policeman Orhan Gemici (Izmir), İsmail Yılmaz and leftist Ömer Faruk Bayraktar (Istanbul), leftist student Fahri Doğan (Kırşehir)
- OCT 3: Security guard Koç Ali Güzel (Adana), İhsan Erbay and leftist Mustafa Özkan (Istanbul)
- OCT 4: An unidentified woman (Urfa), rightist hairdresser Bayram Bulut (Istanbul)
- OCT 5: Rightist merchant Ahmet Yolaç (Adana), rightist youth Tahir Fidan Dik (Ankara), watchman Salahattin Alp (Manisa)
- OCT 6: Rightist terrorist Sezai Güngör, leftist Tevrat Güler (Fatsa), worker Mustafa Coşkun (Adana), Saadet Alparslan (Urfa)
- OCT 7: Driver Tevfik Buyruk (Diyarbakır), forest guard Muzaffer Öncü, tractor driver Raşit Bölge (Fethiye), leftist agricultural engineer Bülent Güneş (Kırşehir)
- OCT 8: Contractor Aslan Baysal (Urfa), night-watchman (Gaziantep), worker Necdet Cevherli (Istanbul)
- OCT 9: Cevat Şahin (Mersin), coffee-house owner Necati Şenler (Izmir) ./.

- OCT 10: Leftist woman Remziye Dönck (Ankara), terrorist Mehmet Gözükkara (Gaziantep) Mustafa Tonak (Adana)
- OCT 11: Police superintendent Şaban Dede and bank clerk Ibrahim Bal (Kocaeli), Policeman Bektaş Çaycı, hawkker Metin Kılıç, rightist worker Hasan Sarıkaya (Ankara), rightist youth Tacettin Köşretaş, student Celal Demir (Istanbul)
- OCT 12: Leftist youth Selami Er (Samsun), rightist youth Zeki Sireli (Malatya), leftist student Ümer Çetin (Istanbul), butcher İlhami Özyetiş
- OCT 13: Youth Seyfullah Gül, Mehmet Sakallıoğlu (Giresun), state employee Nuri Yanuk (Merzifon), night-watchman Hasan Demir (Trabzon), rightist worker Mehmet Sait Durmaz (Gaziantep)
- OCT 14: Village headman Cemil Timur, his relative M. Ali Timur, leftist M. Ali Sümer and Abdurrahman Sümer, Şükrü Sümer, Ibrahim Solmaz (Mardin), rightist Kinyas Sırp (Van), policeman Ahmet Örmeci (Adana)
- OCT 15: Rightist Ali Özkan and Bayram Bayraktar (Istanbul)
- OCT 16: Primary school pupil Ergün Ünal (Yozgat), student Mithat Yaşar, Remzi Aslangöz and Tefvik Seçilmiş (Adıyaman), an unidentified youth (Ankara)
- OCT 17: Fariş Kaya, Sadık Yıldırım, Sabiha Yıldırım, Harun Yıldırım and gendarm-erie soldier Hasan Bayır (Muş), rightist student Halit Avcı (Gaziantep)
- OCT 18: Bekir Çiftçi, Abidin Yalçın and Halim Soluk (Kayseri), Justice Party local chairman Salahattin Doğru (Nusaybin), rightist politician Yılmaz Taşkın (Kocaeli), leftist Hadi Soysal (Istanbul), worker Osman Ağar (Ankara)
(DN-C-M-H-R-DG-19/10)

SEVEN POLITICAL TERRORISTS CONDEMNED TO DEATH

ANKARA (ITA) - As the bloody political violence is going on everywhere in Turkey, seven terrorists were condemned to death by martial law tribunals within one month.

On October 2, 1979, Necdet Adalı and Kemal Ergin, members of extreme leftist youth organization "Dev-Sol" were condemned to death by Ankara Martial Law Court for having raided a coffeehouse in Ankara in July 1977 and shot three rightists.

On October 12, 1979, Eyüp Özmen, Fikri Arıkan and Kemal Özdemir, all identified as members of the "Grey Wolves" organization, were condemned to death by Ankara Martial Law Court for having ambushed three leftist youths in Ankara in October 1978. They hit the victims on the head with the butt of their guns, put them in potato sacks and took them to a village near Ankara and shot to death there. One of the murderers, K. Özdemir is still at large.

On October 13, 1979, the same court condemned İsmail Armağan and Mustafa Pehlivanoglu to death. These two members of the "Grey Wolves" organization had shot dead five progressive persons on July 28, 1979 by raiding four coffee-houses with automatic guns.

There are still hundreds of suspects of political violence who are being tried by military courts and military prosecutors demand capital punishment. During his electoral campaign, Ex-colonel Alparslan Türkeş, chief of the neo-fascist NAP promised that a general amnesty will be decreed if the rightist majority comes to power.
(C-M-DN-H-DG-15/10)

A CGT DELEGATION VISITED TURKEY

ISTANBUL (ITA) - The members of Executive Council of the French General Labour Union (CGT) visited Turkey as guests of the Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions of Turkey (DISK). French and Turkish trade-union leaders exchanged views for a broader cooperation and joint struggle against French government's negative attitude towards migrant workers. (DN-C-21/10)

AN APPEAL FOR THE LIBERATION OF SOCIOLOGIST BESIKCI

ISTANBUL (ITA) - A prominent Turkish sociologist-writer Ismail Beşikçi is still in prison for his scientific research on the nationalities question (See: BULLETIN, september 1979). He was sentenced to 3-year imprisonment by the decision of Istanbul Public Press Court on the appearance of his book, Turkish Thesis on History (The Theory of Sun and Language) and the Cassation Court approved this decision which reflects the oppression of the Kurdish nation in Turkey:

Beşikçi's book focuses mainly on the nature of the theory of Sun and Language that had been put forward in 1930s by the Turkish scientists with the guidance and contribution of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, President of the Republic of the time. The theory could be exemplified as such: "The Hitites, Sumerians, Egyptians, Ageans, Romans, Indians, Chinese all came into existence from the Turkish race. Their culture and language was created by Turks. Also the Arabs and Jewish people are from Turkish race. Prophet Mohammed is a Turk, also... And all the languages of the world had mainly originated from Turkish language; Turkish is the mother of all languages. There is no language such as Kurdish; Kurdish is only a degenerated dialect of Turkish language. The Kurdish nation actually consists of Turks living in the mountains."

Ismail Beşikçi who studies the formation and development of official ideology (Kemalism) discusses in his book the unscientific, racist-chauvinist nature of this ideology and exposes the political document denying the national existence and the basic democratic rights of the Kurds as well as the process of their being oppressed.

During his trial, Beşikçi rejected Istanbul Public Press Court as follows:

"This court is functioning just like the gendarme, the police, the national security organizations. To reject the reality of Kurdish nation which is an objective fact beyond the will of persons and institutions, the court is trying to establish the hegemony of the official ideology based on fraud. Turkish universities enslaved by the official ideology concede from the scientific truth by denying the reality of Kurdish nation. Your court tries to prevent criticism of professors who obtain material and moral advantages through political charlatany on threat of punishment.

"Your court is preventing us from telling the truth. It puts barriers to free thinking and requests that we close our eyes to the social reality and become political charlatans. It defends racism and colonialist policy and tries to prevent and suppress the struggle waged against these policies. We cannot call it a Court when it accepts a lie without further ado and encourages us to lie as well. "

Despite the fact of defending democratic rights of the Kurdish Nation in Turkey, Beşikçi himself is not Kurdish. He was born in Çorum in 1939. As serving his military duty in Kurdish area, he was interested in the Kurdish nation and later he wrote his first book, "Structure of the Eastern Anatolia/Socio-economic and ethnic bases" based on his doctoral dissertation thesis in Erzurum Atatürk University. On the appearance, he was quitted from the assistantship.

Short after he began academic work in Faculty of Political Sciences of Ankara University in 1971, Beşikçi was imprisoned by the martial law authorities and condemned to 13 years and 2 days prison term by a military court for his articles and lectures he wrote on the nationality question. As a result of the general amnesty in 1974, he was freed and he demanded to continue his academic work. In spite of the fact that other faculty members of the same statue were forgiven, Besikci's demand was refuted mainly because of political reasons.

On this condemnation, his friends have issued the following appeal:

"A scientist whose sole crime consists of searching for reality, of explaining reality is lying in a Turkish prison. Turkish press is silent. Turkish universities are silent. Turkish workers, defenders of freedom and democracy, socialists raise your voice! People for freedom... raise your voice! Join hands for the freedom of Besikci, an intellectual labourer thrown into jail. To remain silent is to become an accomplice."

(R-DG-22/10)

SHOOTING SCRIPT OF "MEMED, MY HAWK" CENSORED

ANKARA (ITA) - During the last days of Ecevit Government, the Board of Censorship forbade the shooting of a script on the famous novel of Turkish writer Yasar Kemal, "Memed, My Hawk" (in french edition: "Memed, le Mince". The script was written by famous actor and film-maker Peter Ustinov and a permission was demanded from the Censorship Board in order to be able to shoot the script in Turkey.

The Board took this decision on the consideration that the script might instigate the Turkish people to insurrection. The subject of "Memed, My Hawk" is the story of Turkish peasant who was exploited and oppressed by land-owners and was obliged to turn bandit.

On this decision which created a big reaction in the public opinion, the government had to change some members of the Board of Censorship in order to make it possible to review the interdiction. (M-C-DG-29/9)

TURKISH PRESS ASSOCIATIONS PROTESTED AGAINST PRESSURES ON NEWSPAPERS

ANKARA (ITA) - In addition to the dailies and periodicals which had been banned earlier by the martial law authorities (See: BULLETIN, January-February 1979), another newspaper, Doguş in the province of Kars was banned by the decision of the Martial Law Command on September 27, 1979. The newspaper was accused by the military authorities of criticizing the decisions of military tribunals.

On this ban, the Journalists Trade Union of Turkey, The Newspaper Owners Union of Turkey and the Journalists Association of Turkey issued a joint communiqué and protested against the arbitrary practices violating the freedom of press. (H-M-DG-29/9)

MASS ARRESTATION OF PROGRESSIVE TEACHERS

BURSA (ITA) - The rally for protesting against fascist attacks and inflationist policy organized by the All-teachers Association of Turkey (TÖB-ÖER) in Bursa was raided by the police and the teachers were dispersed by force.

Following the raid, 302 progressive teachers including Mr. Gültekin Gazioglu, President of the association, were arrested by the police. During the conflict between the demonstrators and the police forces, 15 teachers and 5 policemen were wounded.

On the other hand, during the electoral campaign, Lawyer Niyazi Ağırnaslı, an independent candidate for the Senate, was detained by the police. It was followed by the arrestations of Mr. Dogu Perinçek, President of the Workers' and Peasants' Party of Turkey, and Mr. Ferit İlsever, local chairman of the same party in Ankara. (C-M-DN-DG-20/10)

ARTICLES 141 AND 142 of TURKISH PENAL CODE BEFORE THE COURT OF CONSTITUTION

ANKARA (ITA) - Anti-democratic articles 141 and 142 of the Turkish Penal Code have started to be reviewed by the Court of Constitution since October 2, 1979. These articles borrowed from the Penal Code of Mussolini in 1936 have been used by political powers in order to intimidate the working class movement and to prevent it from organizing on the basis of scientific socialism.

The Istanbul Martial Law Court and the Izmir Criminal Court applied to the Court of Constitution claiming articles 141 and 142 are unconstitutional. ./.

There are also other demands from several military and criminal courts for annulling these articles. (See: BULLETIN, February and April 1979).

On the other hand, the same constitutional court will start to review a case brought against the Labour Party of Turkey (TEP). The Chief Prosecutor of the Republic claims that this party has violated articles 141 and 142 of the Turkish Penal Code and asked the supreme court to close down it on this ground. The trial will be held on November 15, 1979. (C-DN-M-9/10)

ARAFAT TOLD ECEVIT: "GET OUT OF CYPRUS"

ANKARA (ITA) - Yasser Arafat, Chief of the Palestine Liberation Organization visited Turkey on October 5, 1979 and participated in a formal ceremony in Ankara to open a PLO representation here.

During his talks, Arafat told Turkish Premier Bülent Ecevit that Turkey should "get out of Cyprus and let (the Cypriot) refugees go home", the English language Cyprus Weekly reported. "Ecevit was clearly very upset by Arafat's views about Cyprus", the report quoted diplomatic sources as saying.

This has been a new blow on the Turkish policy on Cyprus after the resolution of the Summit Conference of Non-aligned Countries held in Havana.

Seeing the fact that they are completely isolated at the international arena, the Turkish Cypriot leaders started to provoke guided rallies in favour of proclamation of independent Turkish State of Cyprus. This new orientation of the Dentash administration is criticized by progressive Turkish political parties in the northern section of the island. The Republican Turkish Party has accused the Donktash administration of violating the Constitution of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus.

On the other hand, a Turkish daily newspaper in Istanbul has recently reported that Turkish settlers from the mainland continue to arrive in the occupied parts of Cyprus and the area of Varosha is being inhabited by people from the Turkish cities of Mersin and Antalya. The newspaper estimates that the number of Turkish mainlanders who have settled in the Turkish held areas of Cyprus now exceeds 50,000.

Turkey is not only attempting to change the social structure of Cyprus by settling Turkish mainlanders there, but it is also aiming at integrating the economy of the Turkish held areas with that of Turkey, by replacing, for example the Cyprus pound with the Turkish Lira. The Turkish Lira in Cyprus is continuously being devalued. This is having drastic effects on the population, particularly on the working class.

Another negative effect of this settling is the fact that numerous "Grey Wolves", para-military commandos of the Turkish neo-fascist party have been permitted to install in the island and to intimidate progressive Turkish people who are against the expansionist policies. (See: BULLETIN, September 1979). (DN-C-CB-DG-20/10)

TERROR AGAINST THE TURKISH FOREIGN MISSIONS

ANKARA (ITA) - The son of the Turkish Ambassador in Netherlands was assassinated on October 12, 1979 in the Hague by unidentified gunmen while driving to the Delft University where he was a doctorate student on electronics.

Mr. Ahmet Benler, 28, has never been involved in political activities and there was no reason for being taken as target by the political terrorists. Later on, an anonymous telephone call claimed that the murder was committed by an Armenian revenge group.

Since 1973, six Turkish diplomats have been assassinated and for many of these murders Armenian groups claimed credit.

Notwithstanding Turkish progressive circles admit that Armenian ./.

population in Anatolia had been subject to a genocide during the Ottoman Empire and blame the rulers of the time as well as imperialist forces who provoked bloody conflicts between peoples, murder of innocent people in order to revenge a crime of which they are not responsible is also blamed by the same circles.

On the other hand, the fascist organisations and publications of Turkey exploit these revenge acts in order to provoke racist tendencies among the unconscientious people and to instigate them to take a hostile stand towards other nationalities and minorities in Turkey such as Kurds and Greeks. The Turkish governments can find also a new pretext for convincing the Turkish people to follow a militarist policy saying that Turkish nation is being menaced by all other nations.

(DN-C-M-H-DG-29/9)

TURKISH MINERS IN BELGIUM UNDER DEPLORABLE CONDITIONS

BRUSSELS (ITA) - The Turkish workers employed at the coal mines of Limbourg region went out on strike at the beginning of October 1979 along with their comrades of other nationalities, but the racist circles of Belgium singled out and blamed them of having resorted to an irresponsible and un-purposeful act.

Whereas, all the miners of this region had rightful demands of rising wages in general and the Turkish miners had, in addition to them, some other demands particular to themselves.

On these racist attacks on the Turkish miners, the Cultural Center of the Workers of Turkey in Belgium (TIKM) held a press conference on October 10, 1979 in Brussels and denounced the deplorable conditions of which the Turkish workers are victims in Belgium.

At the top was the man-power traffic between Turkey and Belgium carried out by the coal-mines administrations and tolerated by the Belgian and Turkish authorities.

The interpreters charged with helping the Turkish workers for their relations with the coal-mines administrators get sums up to 50,000 Belgian francs as bribe from any Turkish worker who applied in order to work at mines. If the worker refuses to pay this bribe, the interpreter can have him expelled from Belgium thanks to his close collaboration with some officers of the Foreigners Office. The TIKM had already lodged a complaint to the Prosecutor of the King against such an interpreter in December 1978, but until today no result was obtained. (See: BULLETIN, January 1979).

Being encouraged by the Belgian and Turkish authorities, the said interpreter have collected money from the Turkish workers under the pretext of establishing a mosque in the city of Winterslag and organized the "Grey Wolves", paramilitary Turkish fascist commandos among the Turkish miners.

Resorting to strike, the Turkish miners tried to make heard their demands:

- End to the discrimination and equality between all miners,
- End to man-power traffic and punishment to its responsables,
- End to the repression exercised by the interpreters of coal-mines,
- End to the arbitrary practices of the police,
- End to the arbitrary dismissals,
- Better conditions of living and working,
- Some delegates of trade unions collaborating with corrupt interpreters

and "Grey Wolves" be revoked.

On the demand of the employer, the forces of order raided the area of strike and attacked on the Turkish miners by using armoured-cars, clubs, gas-bombs and by beating not only the strikers but also their wives and children in their homes. As to trade unions to which a great majority of Turkish miners are affiliated, they preferred not to take into consideration the claims of strikers and left them alone without guide and support.

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A Turkish miner to be expelled together with his 9 children

During the press conference, as an example of the Foreigners Office's pressure on immigrant workers, Turkish miner Mehmet Can's case was introduced before the representatives of the mass media by his lawyers.

Mehmet Can, 43, married and father of 9 children, worked for years in the Limbourg coal-mines, clandestinely until 1974 and legally after that date thanks to the regularization of all clandestine workers. But due to the deplorable conditions of working before the legalization, Mehmet Can fell sick on May 12, 1975 and received an authorization for a temporary rest in Turkey. When he came back to Belgium, he was informed that, because of a plot prepared by the mine interpreter and a police officer, his registration at the Population Office was removed. The interpreter said that if he pays a bribe of 5 thousand Belgian francs, his registration can be renewed. Failing to pay this bribe, Mehmet Can received the order of leaving Belgium from the Foreigners Office. He used his right of objection, but this time the Ministry of Justice ordered him to quit the country on the pretext that he did not have enough source of surviving and his existence menaced the public order.

Now the lawyer of Mehmet Can appealed to the Council of State in order to annul this order, but until the press conference any decision of suspending the order was not taken by the supreme court. The TIKM called on all democratic organizations and personalities to manifest their solidarity with Mehmet Can whose nine children are under the danger of falling into misery while all Belgium is celebrating the International Children Year. (TIKM-DR-IC-DG-11/10)

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