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TURKEY AGAIN UNDER THE RULE OF A RIGHTIST POWER

ANKARA (ITA) - Following the defeat of the center-left party of Bülent Ecevit, the political power was taken over again by Demirel's rightist Justice Party. Having obtained the support of two extreme-rightist parties in Parliament, Demirel formed a minority government and unveiled a programme which foresees new anti-democratic measures and promises "to leave ne room for any doubt on the basic direction of Turkish foreign policy," that is to say, maintaining to continue with his past policies in favour of Turkey's dependence on Western military and economic systems.

At an extraordinary session of the National Assembly on 25th November, 229 out of 446 deputies voted for the new government programme, while 208 were against. The pro-governemental votes came from Demirel's Justice Party (187), Nationalist Action Party of neo-fascist Ex-colonel Türkeş (17), National Salvation Party of islam fundamentalist Necmettin Erbakan (22), rightist Order Party (1) and Democratic Party (1). In addition to these rightist deputies, one member of Ecevit's Republican People's Party too voted in favour of this anti-democratic programme. /.

That is not all. Six other deputies of this center-left party did not take part in the session and so indirectly secured a comfortable majority for the minority government's programme.

As remembered, the parliamentary partial elections of 14th October 1979 resulted in the defeat of the 21-month-old Ecevit Government. In an almost landslide swing to the Right, the opposition Justice Party (AP) of Mr. Demirel won all five by-elections for the National Assembly. On his electoral defeat, Prime Minister Ecevit was obliged to resign.

After the nomination of Süleyman Demirel as prime minister, the Justice Party continued to gain ground in Parliament and just before the vote of confidence, two more deputies quit Ecevit's party and took part among the members of the Justice Party.

Deputy transfers have become a way of life in Turkish Parliament for the past few years. Thanks to the defection of 10 Justice Party deputies, the Republican People's Party toppled the fifth Demirel Government in early 1978. This summer a few Republican People's Party deputies defected to the Justice Party ranks.

The ten Justice Party deputies who caused to topple Demirel Government in early 1978 were awarded portfolios in Ecevit's Government. This time, two of the Republican People's Party deputies who caused to overthrow Ecevit's Government were awarded portfolios and there are rumours that some other defectors were weighed with gold or silver!

The results of the 14th October partial elections led also to the takeover of the post of Senate Speaker by the Justice Party. Before the elections, both the speakers of the National Assembly and the Senate were held by the members of the Republican People's Party. Due to the change of the balance of force within Parliament, the Republican People's Party was obliged to handover the post of Senate Speaker to the Justice Party candidate Ihsan Sabri Çağlayangil, while the post of the National Assembly Speaker was kept by the Republican Cahit Karakaş.

Government of the capitalist circles

The electoral success of the rightist parties has encouraged capitalist circles to launch new demands for restricting democratic rights and recognizing new privileges to the private sector and foreign capital.

The Turkish Confederation of Employers (TISK) asked the new government to found state security courts, to achieve a stricter application of the articles 141 and 142 of the Turkish Penal Code which ban the propaganda for scientific socialist outlook and political organization on the class basis, to encourage the private sector and give it priority, to take preventive measures against strikes, not to allow civil servants the right to strike.

The TISK suggested also the reorganization of the fourth 5-Year Plan so as to allow for a new understanding which will direct the State towards substructural investments and give importance to the private sector, the abolition of state monopolies, the prevention of raw material shortages, the encouragement and support of new investments within an atmosphere of trust, and the inclusion of Turkey within EEC as a full member, thus rendering Turkish-EEC relations more productive, instead of freezing them for five years as it was previously intended.

Other rightist parties immediately announced that if the Justice Party includes these demands in the government programme, they would support a minority government formed by Demirel. The two extreme-rightist parties had two different reserves: The neo-fascist Nationalist Action Party asked for early elections, in April 1980; the islam fundamentalist National Salvation Party was against the inclusion of Turkey within EEC as a full member and the early elections.

Although Demirel had made it clear during his electoral campaign that his party was in favour of early elections and the inclusion of Turkey within EEC, in order to secure the support of his former partners, he did not include these two controversial points in his government programme.

But the political observers in Ankara estimate that Demirel will do his best in order to create any pretext for holding general elections earlier than 1981

It is known that Demirel's hopes are pinned on securing early general elections, so his party might then win a comfortable overall majority in Parliament and form a government without being obliged to obtain the support of Islam fundamentalist National Salvation Party who is against the inclusion of Turkey within EEC.

Nevertheless, even in the actual government programme, Demirel announced his long-run intentions as follows:

"We are determined to continue and improve our relations with international economic organizations and the European Economic Community in the best way suitable to Turkey's interests. We deem it imperative to make use of foreign investment for development purposes and to eliminate bureaucratic obstructions which inhibit foreign capital flow into Turkey."

In fact, this is the transition programme of the big bourgeoisie of Turkey. The Demirel's Government is charged with to open the way to the full economic, political, ideological and military control of international finance capital on this strategically important country of the Near East and the Balkans Region.

(C-M-DN-DG-25/11)

TURKISH CAPITALISTS URGE FULL EEC MEMBERSHIP

ANKARA (ITA) - The issue of the ban on Turkey's cotton yarn exports to EEC countries, mainly to Great Britain, once more gained importance with the foundation of a new government which is in favour of Turkey's full membership in the EEC.

The General Director of Relations with Mediterranean Countries of the European Commission, Mr. Pierre Duchateau discussed the matter during his visit to Turkey on November 21, 1979 and tried to learn the intentions of the new government on Turkey's full membership to the EEC.

Although Demirel's government is not in a position of announcing its real objective because of not having absolute majority in Parliament, the Turkish capitalists openly declared that Turkey should quickly join the EEC.

Members of the Turkish private sector issued a joint statement during the partial elections campaign through the Union of Chambers and said: "Greek full-membership has completely altered the existing balance. Turkey should apply for full membership before January 1, 1980, otherwise Greece will then have a veto power against Turkey and block Turkish full membership. The EEC has failed to give us any legal assurance to stop a Greek veto against Turkey."

The statement of Turkish capitalists also claimed that it is wrong to think Turkey's relatively weak industry will be vulnerable against the strong industries of the other members of the EEC in case of full membership. It also said that it is a mistake to say Turkish culture and religious values will be altered with full membership.

On the other hand, the Turkish Foreign Affairs Ministry stated that the EEC Commission's decision to halt cotton yarn import from Turkey was a violation of the principles of the annex protocol and would have an unfavourable effect on Turkish-EEC relations.

A collaborationist bourgeoisie

Notwithstanding some "revolutionary" fractions in Turkey claim that there is a very strong nationalist wing of the Turkish bourgeoisie and that it can make an alliance with the working class and poor peasantry against international finance capital, the latest declarations of biggest industrialists of Turkey contradict this optimist evaluation.

At the meeting of the international "Business Organization" taking place in Istanbul on November 8, with the participation of representatives of 70 firms from all over the world, the Chairman of the Union of the Chambers of Industry of Turkey Sakıp Sabancı said that Turkey provides a great many opportunities for

foreign capital. Making an account of the Turkish industry today and 30-40 years ago, Sabancı said that Turkey had a high potential of agricultural and animal products and was on the way to improving its touristic potentials.

Addressing to new government, Sabancı said that exchange rate guarantee should be provided for foreign capital if Turkey wishes foreign capital to bring higher technology and marketing opportunities. He added, however, that in the case of unfriendly approaches towards foreign capital, especially by politicians, the desired results would not be obtained.

Deputy Director General of "Business International" Richard Mc Keon stated that Turkey was undergoing a period of crisis that would be difficult to overcome in a short while and that more important than the law to encourage foreign investment was the attitude of the enforcers of that law.

The new government seems not to discourage the foreign capital. (C-DN-DG-20/11)

NEW CONCESSIONS TO THE UNITED STATES

ANKARA (ITA) - "Turkey will be loyal to its commitments. Turkey will not encourage adventurism and will act according to dictates of reason. Turkey will continue to develop its ties with the United States on the basis of mutual interest, mutual respect and mutual loyalty to commitments," said the programme of Demirel's new government.

It would be nonsense to expect any other statement from a government formed by a pro-American politician such as Demirel and supported by the collaborationist bourgeoisie and extreme-rightist parties.

The revitalization of the Turco-US relations had already been started by Ecevit Government who had come to power two years ago by promising the people to put an end to the US military existence in Turkey.

Four key US installations, which monitor the Soviet Union, were reopened a year ago following the repeal of an American arms ban on Turkey. Just few days ago than the partial elections, Ecevit Government expired their one-year temporary status for three more months. A government announcement said the extension was to allow more time for negotiators for the "successful conclusion" of a new Turco-American joint defense agreement.

The accord appeared close to conclusion a month ago. But Turkey then added a list of military hardware it wants over the next five years to modernize its 500,000-man armed forces. The Turkish military seeks defense assistance worth at least 2,500 million US dollars over a period of five years. US negotiators counseled that the US Congress was not likely to accept that figure.

Since the importance of the installations in Turkey has grown since the United States lost its intelligence bases in neighbouring Iran after the revolution there, the Turkish military commanders try to use this opportunity for getting more "military aid" from the United States.

Still another issue that has arisen is that of U-2 spy plane overflights to monitor Soviet compliance with the SALT II treaty. Former Premier Ecevit indicated he would authorize such flights only if Moscow did not object. The United States apparently has never received an encouraging response on the subject from the Soviet Union.

A latest problem concerning Turco-US relations is the installation of US Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in European countries. When this US project was put on the agenda of the NATO countries, former Premier Ecevit stated that his government was against the installation of these missiles in Turkey.

After the change of the government, it will be easier for the United States to convince Turkish negotiators and have them accepted all American proposals for the sake of the "defense of the free world". (C-M-DN-DG-20/11)

THE LEFT ORGANIZES RESISTANCE AGAINST THE RIGHTIST REPRESSION

ANKARA (ITA) - On the formation of a rightist government which promises to put into practice all wishes of the big bourgeoisie and international finance capital, the left forces of Turkey have initiated to organize democratic resistance in different forms against the rightist repression.

Reminding the suggestions of the Confederation of Employers, the Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions of Turkey (DISK) declared that the employers had proved that they were in the nostalgia of the Nazi Germany of 1930s and they were looking for the establishment of their class dictatorship. The DISK announced: "Our response is very clear: Our struggle will be more determined and intransigent. The bourgeoisie seems to forget the workers resistance of June 15/16, 1970, demonstration of September 16, 1977 against the state security courts, resistance of March 20, 1978 and rallies of 1st May."

Even 13 trade unions affiliated to the centrist Confederation of Turkish Trade Unions (TÜRK-İŞ) released a joint communiqué stating that "The employers are demanding the government to abolish all the democratic rights that the working class has obtained at the cost of their blood and life."

President of the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP), Behice Boran declared that the new government's programme was based on fascist and racist views and aimed to establish a repressive regime in Turkey under the cover of a parliament. She called on all progressive and democratic forces of Turkey to unite on a patriotic platform and to lead the struggle for democracy without giving any concession.

The Workers' Party of Turkey appealed to all anti-imperialist forces of Turkey to organize resistance against any attempt to install Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles in Turkey or any other NATO member in Europe. (C-T-D-DG-21/11)

AFTER THE ELECTORAL DEFEAT, ECEVIT'S PARTY FELL INTO CRISIS

ANKARA (ITA) - The results of the 14th October partial elections have led the Republican People's Party (CHP) of former Premier Bülent Ecevit to one of the most crucial crises of its history.

First, the party's parliamentary groups accused Chairman Ecevit of having established a dictatorial administration within the party and of taking no heed of the criticisms of the party parliamentarians.

Thereupon, Ecevit was obliged to call an extraordinary party convention on November 4-5, 1979 and sought a vote of confidence for himself. Although he won the vote of confidence with a considerable margin (1479 in favour of Ecevit, 20 against him and 4 abstained), the race for the new General Administration Board was run very close. As 723 delegates voted for the list proposed by Ecevit, 604 delegates manifested their choice for the list of the opposition.

After the defections in Parliament and especially following the fact that 7 deputies have adopted an attitude in favour of the rightist government during the vote of confidence in the National Assembly, political observers wait more troubles within the social-democrat party of Ecevit. (C-M-DN-DG-25/11)

POLITICAL VIOLENCE CONTINUES TO ESCALATE

ANKARA (ITA) - Ecevit's 22-month period of government ended with a balance-sheet which shows 2213 victims of political violence. Until November 12, 1979 when Ecevit handed over the government to Demirel, 130 more political murders were committed within 25 days.

On October 28, 1979, five gunmen raided a coffee-house in Istanbul and massacred six persons and wounded many other. The massacre was claimed by the "Islamic Liberation Army", a clandestine extreme-rightist organization. ./.

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

- OCT 18: worker Kemal Gündoğdu and driver Mehmet Gümüş (Mersin), student Fesih Eki (Denizli), employee Aziz Demir (Diyarbakır), lawyer Ömer Yılmaz (Kayseri), student Mehmet Adil Olcay and Hasan Şahin (Ankara)
- OCT 19: Student Necla Yalçın (Ankara)
- OCT 20: Recai Elaldı (Eskişehir), rightist Ibrahim Yaralı (Trabzon), MHP District Chairman Yılmaz Taşkın (Izmit), porter Ismail Polat (Gaziantep), two persons named Yaşar and Garip, and an unidentified person (Istanbul)
- OCT 21: Driver Mehmet Alın (Diyarbakır), rightist Ali Rıza Bilir (Vakıfkebir), leftist Vedat Kaçmaz and two unidentified persons (Istanbul)
- OCT 22: Rightist Mustafa Kılıç (Istanbul), Hüseyin Acar (Diyarbakır)
- OCT 23: Worker Cuma Karabulut (Samandag), Electrician Muharrem Minoş (Samsun) Cuma Polat (Siverek)
- OCT 24: Erdal Çor (Antalya), student Hamdi Dikici (Aydın), painter Kamil Sunar (Izmir), teacher Arif Karazeybek (Urfa), village headman Adil Çiçek (Konya)
- OCT 25: Journalist Tamer Özdemir (Istanbul), Sait Çelik (Kayseri), leftist Gazi Şakir (Ankara), rightist Şerafettin Karca, leftist Sedat Fırat (Eskişehir)
- OCT 27: Napuli Bengi (Malatya), rightist Ömer Özkan (Adana), students Mithat Bozkurt and Coşkun Bostancı (Amasya)
- OCT 28: Bayram Cansu (Ankara), CHP member Saim Ünlü (Osmaniye), Nafiz Özcan, Adem Desavali, Ramazan Çabuk, Ahmet Sakarbaş, Salahattin Uçar, Salih Yılmaz (Istanbul)
- OCT 29: Worker Halis Öztürk (Eskişehir)
- OCT 30: Leftist student Ahmet Çınar (Eskişehir)
- OCT 31: Worker Mustafa Hayat and teacher Tuncay Demirel (Iğdır)
- NOV 1: Hüseyin Çelik (Hatay), deserter Ali Sarı (Mersin), Sadık Özbudak (Antalya), leftist Salahattin Şen (Vezirköprü), leftist Mikail Yılmaz (Istanbul), rightist Şamil Öztürk (Yozgat), rightist Yakup İnan (Fatsa)
- NOV 2: Vural Elim and an unidentified person (Ankara), worker Şükrü Olcay (Adana) worker Metin Güngör (Tarsus).
- NOV 3: Bank director Ismail Noyan (Istanbul), Mustafa Antep (Ankara)
- NOV 4: Teacher Ayhan Erdogan, Iskender Şenol, Hüseyin Özen and Recep Özen (Yozgat) Two unidentified persons (Siverek), Şaban Yazar (Istanbul)
- NOV 5: Leftist Aziz Gözetmen (Viranşehir), driver Bünyamin Akgül (Bolu), Ali Okan (Ceyhan), worker Rasim Arslan (Istanbul), Mustafa Ertufan (Nigde) Mehmet Ipek, Hüseyin Bağcı and Eyüp Ipek (Urfa), Süleyman Fidan (Osmaniye) Baki Kaya (Istanbul)
- NOV 6: Deputy mayor Mehmet Kaba (Diyarbakır), İsmail Özmen and four unidentified persons (Siverek), worker Halil Sarı (Istanbul), Salih Ünlü (Adana) Kadir Sayar (Uşak), Kamil Lale and Ali İhsan Nelvi (Konya)
- NOV 7: Police superintendant Ali Yaşar Günaydın, MHP official Mehmet Hürol (Istanbul), worker Halil Şefi (Denizli), Refik Açıraç (Turgutlu), Osman Ertay (Mardin), rightist businessman Yılmaz Kuşdemir (Uşak), student Kadir Pirhasanoglu (Trabzon), rightist student Mustafa Aydın (Giresun), Hüseyin Aydın (Diyarbakır)
- NOV 8: Highschool director Nazmi Gürbüz and trade union official Aslan Sivri (Istanbul), MHP official Zeki Kaya (Uşak), students Veli Karasu and Eşref Şahlar (Adana), policeman Coşkun Türkmen (Ankara)
- NOV 9: Hotel director Reşat Aksan, teacher Mahmut Nedim Öğretmen, gendarme Recep Keskintaş (Istanbul), worker Arif Uzun (Ankara), Mustafa Gurbet and Esat Yıldız (Siverek), two unidentified students (Adana)
- NOV 10: MHP local chairman Hüsnü Özaltındere, leftist Ömer Ermiş, Imam Demirel (Istanbul), Ertay Aytay (Izmir), rightist Cemal Öztemelci (Manisa), factory director Ertugrul Camkat (Mardin), leftist teacher Suphi Paslıoğlu (Bursa), Bülent Sarpkaya (Iskenderun), Ahmet Özaslan (Nevşehir)
- NOV 11: Worker Raif Erdem and 12-year old girl Sunay Kurtoglu (Bursa), leftist student Cahit Sozgin (Kars), leftist worker Mustafa Kemal Durmuş (Giresun)
- NOV 12: Butcher Arif Uzun (Istanbul), teacher Bahattin Topal (Adana) ./.

Despite the change of the government, the political terror, without any interruption, has continued to escalate and within only ten days of Demirel Government, 57 persons were killed in political violence acts. The most alarming ones of the assassinations of Demirel period were the murders of two famous persons, one known as progressive and other as an extreme-rightist.

On November 19, extreme-rightist author and former deputy İlhan Darendelioglu, 46, was murdered by unidentified persons. Following day, unidentified terrorists shot and killed Ümit Yaşar Doğanay, professor from the Law Faculty of Istanbul University.

Below is the list of other assassinations during the new period of power:

- NOV 13: Mayor Edip Solmaz (Batman), personnel chief Mehmet Gümüşbaston, rightist Necati Conger (Istanbul), Nihal Çizmecioglu (Urfa), Sefer Oral, 7-year old Gülistan Oral and Neveser Oral (Siverek), an unidentified (Diyarbakır)
- NOV 14: Sait Çelik, Seyit Kerpiç, Bisar Akpırınç and Ramazan Akpırınç (Siverek) Engineer Güven Yılmaz, leftist buffet owner Osman Tilki, Musa İlhan and an unidentified (Istanbul), physician Orhan Özbay (Gaziantep), shopkeeper Salahattin Dikencik (Ankara), Seyfettin Günay (Kars), rightist student Kadir Peltek (Urfa)
- NOV 15: Rightist chemist Cihan Duman, MHP local chairman İsmail Arslan, Ramiz Bulut (Istanbul), rightist student Nazmi Kök (Samsun); student Osman Cengiz Çetinkaya (Sakarya), Hüseyin Çiftçi, Mehmet Yaşabil and an unidentified (Urfa), Seyfettin Günay (Kars), an unidentified (Ankara), an unidentified (Ankara)
- NOV 16: Leftist teacher Talip Öztürk, Cemal Vatansever (Istanbul), rightist İsmail Aydın (Ünye), Gendarmerie Muammer Gönen (Artvin), teacher Abdülkadir Toma (Gaziantep), Zekra Bektaş (Muş), Mustafa Öçal (Malatya)
- NOV 17: Worker Metin Özcan, Ali Kurt and Ahmet Türk (Bursa), student Kemal Özdemir (Kayseri)
- NOV 18: Chemist Hasan Öztürk (Malatya), trade unionist İsmail Baştürk (Izmit)
- NOV 19: Leftist Yılmaz Hatimoğlu (Artvin), student Turgut Yamuktu (Adıyaman), Prisoner Hasan Kazancıoğlu (Edirne), rightist student Osman Günaydan (Ank.)
- NOV 20: Goldsmiths Şeref Ataserver and Nazif Ataserver, employee Vedat Tekin (Ankara), employee Sadık Yılmaz (Elazığ), worker Hüseyin Duman and Hüseyin Ovaoglu (Gaziantep)
- NOV 21: MHP former local chairman Mehmet Başak (Istanbul)

So, the total number of the victims of the political violence up to November 21, 1979, rose to 2270. (C-M-H-DN-22/11)

ANTI-DEMOCRATIC PRACTICES GAINED IMPETUS

ANKARA (ITA) - The new government's programme includes all kind of anti-democratic measures under the pretext of combatting the political terror. Demirel stated that the martial law which is in force since the beginning of 1979 in 19 provinces of Turkey would be maintained "until peace and quiet is fully restored". In addition to this, "Extraordinary Circumstances Law" will be enacted, the State Security Courts Act will be legislated and the Penal Code will be amended for aggravating the punishments for political offenses.

Even without waiting these legislative acts, Martial Law Command of Ankara detained the President Gültekin Gazioglu and 25 members of administrative board of the Association of All Teachers (TÖB-DER) for having violated Articles 141 and 142 of the Turkish Penal Code.

The Association of Progressive Youth (IGD) was banned by Istanbul Martial Law Command for leading activities out of its written objectives.

The Court of Constitution started to review the file demanding the ban of the Labour Party of Turkey (TEP)

Editor-in-Chief of the daily Politika Aydın Engin and editor of monthly Ürün Selçuk Uzun too were arrested for having violated Article 142 of Penal Code.

(C-M-H-DN-DG-22/11)

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3-YEAR INDEX OF INFO-TURK BULLETIN

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DECEMBER 1976: Provocations for martial law before the general elections - Turkish "Democratic Left" to be affiliated to Socialist International - Japanese, Italian and French businessmen on the stage - Turkish holdings entered into a pitiless competition - Capital of the Turkish Renault increased - More than 2/3 of working people cannot benefit from social security in Turkey - Colonization of Northern Cyprus - Armament race between Turkey and Greece - Turkish Governments are responsible of the gravity of the quake disaster - Expulsion of the Chilian artists and German journalists from Turkey

JANUARY 1977: A turning point for Turkey: Election Year - Background of Turkish political life - Hommage to Nazim Hikmet in Belgium - Ban on Books in Turkey - Turkish workers abroad and their remittances - The Turkish socialist opposition criticizes the Turkish foreign policy

FEBRUARY 1977: A record of political assassinations in the Turkish history - Three democratic mass organizations closed down - German/Turkish police cooperation - Editor and translator condemned to imprisonments - All democratic formations against the Demirel Government - Turkish military chief to keep post another year - Top priority of the Demirel Government: Armament - Turkish capitalists defend the regime of "free enterprise" - American and French businessmen in Turkey - Foreign capital in Turkey

MARCH 1977: Early elections and the escalating terror of the "Grey Wolves" (From this date on, BULLETINS give a monthly chronological list of political assassinations committed in Turkey) - Ecevit rejects cooperation of left parties against fascism - First Congress of the Workers' Party of Turkey - Pressures on the trade union movement - Turkish Radio/TV turned into propaganda machine of the rightist front - Newspapers and journalists attacked by the Grey Wolves - A university docent under the menace of 7,5 year prison - A well known fascist appointed as university rector - Lawyers boycotted trials in protest against Government's attitude - Lockheed bribe affair in Turkey - Foreign trade deficit widened in Turkey

APRIL 1977: Workers' Party of Turkey participates in early elections - 100,000 Turkish citizens deprived of the right to travel abroad - Four journalists before military tribunal - "What is to be done" confiscated - Grey Wolves started to organize in Cyprus - Crime rate rising in Turkey - 2 foreign banks to open branches in Turkey - Resolutions of the First Congress of the Workers' Party of Turkey

MAY 1977: Bloody incidents of the 1st May and the 5th June elections - Competing political parties in the 5th June Elections (Detailed information on the structures, aims, leaders of all political parties of Turkey)

JUNE 1977: Anti-democratic electoral system and fascist terror - Journalists before military tribunals - Justice Party and Republican People's Party race for gaining the confidence of the bourgeoisie - Turkish workers in Belgium carry on campaign against repression in Turkey

JULY/AUGUST 1977: On the results of the 5th June Elections - A military coup d'état attempt averted - Towards a more expensive Turkey - 30,000 metal workers on strike in Turkey - Chilean school ship obliged to pull out of Turkish port - Pressures on Info-Türk Agency

SEPTEMBER 1977: Turkey again under the repressive rule of the "Nationalist Front" - Social-democrat opposition in a deadlock - Class structure of the Turkish National Assembly - Economic, financial and social problems aggravated - Popular resistance against "Nationalist Front" Government

OCTOBER 1977: Nationalist Front's daily practice: Torture - New repressive measures on the way - Book-hunting restarted in Turkey - An editor condemned to 7.5-year imprisonment - Censor on films aggravated - Head of Turkish teachers prevented from travelling abroad - Directory General of Radio/TV dismissed - Neo fascist party menaces also its own partners - Price hikes and devaluation hit lower income groups - Turkish Government hides cholera epidemic from the public - The USA's new manoeuvres on Turkey - Head of Turkish Community in Cyprus carries on provocations

2. YEAR

NOVEMBER 1977: A new test for the "Nationalist Front": Local elections - Workers' Party of Turkey celebrated the anniversary of October Revolution - Members of the WPT tortured - Journalists arrested, handcuffed and condemned - Cinema labourers' resistance against movie censor - Violence hits now university professors - Death sentences asked for youths - Report suggesting Turkey should alter EEC ties radically - International Conference of Solidarity with Cyprus

DECEMBER 1977: Local elections lead to a governmental change in Turkey - A bloody electoral campaign - A torture victim presented at the National Assembly - Again an editor arrested - Turkish war industry and aircraft controversy - Turkey's foreign reserves at a record low

JANUARY 1978: Era of social democracy started in Turkey - Congress of the Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions and the historical background of trade union movement in Turkey - A teacher condemned to 5-year prison - Courses of Koran maintain Turkish children in ignorance - Editors of INFO-TÜRK expelled from German Federal Republic

FEBRUARY 1978: Controversy on "Counter-Guerilla" Organization - Trials and imprisonments of intellectuals continue - Largest workers' strike in Turkey ended - Pro-western foreign policy of Ecevit's Government - The Government supported by European social-democrats - Turkish swing between islam world and European Community

MARCH 1978: Ecevit's government yielded to the IMF, devalued Turkish Lira - Ecevit's dissatisfaction over the US attitude - European social democrats manifest their solidarity with Ecevit - Socialist leaders and

intellectuals still prosecuted in Turkey - Grey Wolves started bloody massacres - Workers' Party of Turkey organizes "Anti-NATO" Campaign

APRIL 1978: Grey Wolves provoke a civil war in Turkey - Police's reaction against Anti-NATO Campaign: Mass detentions - DISK to celebrate May Day - DISK leaders interrogated - DISK policies defined by the new administration - Turkish socialist leader Boran on Cyprus Problem - "New policy to re-vitalize the foreign ties" - High level talks between the USSR and Turkey - Turco/Cuban relations revived - Istanbul Declaration against death penalty - Works for creation of a new national defense concept

MAY 1978: Ecevit does not think to quit the NATO - May Day celebrated without any incident - Military relations between the USSR and Turkey - New economic agreement between Turkey and Bulgaria - A leftist youth condemned to death - 30 prisoners of the military repression still in jails - Fascist articles 141-142 to be aggravated - Special courts for political offenses to be established - Association of Progressive Policemen to be banned - Atmosphere of "civil war" in Eastern Anatolia - Grey Wolves organization to remain open - Neo fascist party launched a menacing campaign in Europe - Socialist youth of Turkey founded Young Vanguard Association - Injustice of taxation in Turkey

JUNE 1978: Ecevit's long-term objective: "A European Turkey within the frame of NATO Alliance" - Turco/EEC Relations - From Anti-Soviet Summit to Moscow - Ecevit offers more facilities to private enterprises - Army officers' financial holding (OYAK) turns to a mammoth - Assassination attempt on a military prosecutor - Military courts cannot try civilians - DISK's new measures against a certain fraction - Hospitals become terror bomb target - Interdiction on Info-Türk editor's travel to FRG was lifted

JULY/AUGUST 1978: Sinister role of the Counter-guerilla Organization - The sui-generis finance-holding of the Turkish Army - DISK and CGT agreed on the necessity of affiliation to the ECTU - A few words about the Turkish popular music

SEPTEMBER 1978: Dress rehearsal of a genocide operation in Turkey - Massacre of Kurdish fighters in Eastern Anatolia - Government forecasts 8% growth in GNP, but it seems unrealistic - Relations with the EEC increase foreign trade gap - Turkish immigrant workers: Public Enemy No.1 in Belgium - New tactics of the political violence: "Hit and Run" - Fascist commandos raided the WPT seat - Administrative board of a political party before criminal court - Controversy on the film "Midnight Express"

OCTOBER 1978: Assassination of seven members of the WP - US domination over Turkey is being reinforced - New attempt to get annulled articles 141-142 - Ecevit Government satisfies neither workers nor capitalists - Government seeks 8.1 billion dollars aid from the EEC

3. YEAR

NOVEMBER 1978: Controversy on the anti-democratic measures - DISK calls on democratic forces to take part in anti-fascist platform - Neo fascist provocations in Turkey and Germany - Trials and condemnations of intellectuals in Turkey - New attacks on the WPT locals - Republican People's Party in the Socialist International - Turkish Government's rapprochement to the USA and the NATO - Eight foreign banks to open branches in Turkey

DECEMBER 1978: 1978: Year of acceleration of fascist escalade in Turkey - OECD Report: "Hard Days await Turkey" - IMF stipulates a new devaluation in Turkey - Turkey to grant more facilities to foreign capital - New Turco/Soviet commerce and culture accords - DISK suspended the memberships of four trade unions

JANUARY 1979: Massacre of Kahramanmaraş and martial law in Turkey - Grey Wolves change their tactics - Ecevit hopeful on Western aid - The working class of Turkey against the martial law regime - Man power. traffic between Turkey and Belgium

FEBRUARY 1979: Martial law clamps down on the Left - Article 142 before the Court of Constitution - Changes in Election Law - 2nd Congress of the Workers' Party of Turkey - Celebration of the 12th anniversary of the DISK's foundation

MARCH 1979: Martial law extended, economic austerity measures imposed - Some terrorists apprehended, what about their instigators - Nine trade union leaders condemned - Share of foreign investments in Turkey - Ecevit too disappointed on urgent aid to Turkey - Soviet view on the relations between Turkey and the West

APRIL 1979: Ecevit's social democ at government shifts to the right - Ceding to the IMF, the government devalued the Turkish lira - As a reward of its concessions, government waits foreign aid - Towards a bigger US presence in Turkey - 20 CIA functionaries within the Turkish National Intelligence - The fascist terror hits the leaders of socialist parties - Contradictory decisions on fascist articles 141-142 - 17 editors condemned to prison terms - DISK decided to celebrate the May Day at the May 1st Square- DISK demands adhesion to the ECTV

MAY 1979: Mass arrest of workers leaders on 1st May in Turkey - Terrorist activities of "Grey Wolves" in Belgium

JUNE 1979: "The government stabbed in the back" by the Right - New concessions to imperialist forces - US wants to fly U-2 over Turkey - Martial la. extended - New arrestations at the anniversary of 15-16th June - Ecevit faced a strong opposition within his own party - Salaries fell under 1971 level

JULY/AUGUST 1979: Neo fascist party must be closed down - Manoeuvres for saving the neo fascist party - Partial elections to be held under martial law - Vicious circle of Western aid to Turkey - US military aid and U-2 flights over Turkey - Secretary General of the DISK under arrest.

SEPTEMBER 1979: Electoral campaign under an unprecedented terror - Secret correspondance between Turkish and German fascist leaders - Collective bargainings and strikes in Turkey - World Bank forces the government for further austerity measures - Talks on Turco-US defense agreement - 7-month foreign trade deficit of Turkey: 1.350 million dollars - Martial law pressure on democratic organizations and cultural life - WPT President Boran went to Moscow - PLO Representation in Ankara - Turkish fascist commandos attack youths in Cyprus - Joint statement of Turkish and Greek Cypriot trade unions - 12,490 Turkish workers went abroad in 1979

OCTOBER 1979: Elections resulted in the defeat of the social democrats - Elections results influence Turkey's international relations - Political terror at polling booths in Turkey - Seven political terrorists condemned to death - A CGT delegation visited Turkey - An appeal for the liberation of sociologist Beşikçi - Shooting script of "Hicmed, My Hawk" censored - Pressures on newspapers - Mass arrestation of progressive teachers - Articles 141-142 before the Court of Constitution - Arafat told Ecevit: "Get out of Cyprus" - Terror against the Turkish foreign missions - Turkish miners in Belgium under deplorable conditions - A Turkish miner to be expelled from Belgium together with his 9 children