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## DESPITE THE CONTINUATION OF THE US ARMS EMBARGO ECEVIT DOES NOT THINK TO QUIT THE NATO!

ANKARA (ITA) - Notwithstanding the Foreign Affairs Committee of the US Senate decided by eight votes against four to maintain the US embargo on arm sales to Turkey, Mr. Bülent Ecevit, Turkish Prime Minister, during his voyages to European countries, said "Despite all, we do not think to quit the NATO." Nonetheless he added that Turkish Government was studying a new defence doctrine "which will be compatible with our appertaining to the NATO and with the possibilities of our economy."

In the course of his voyage to the Federal Republic of Germany, Mr. Ecevit defended also his government's efforts aiming to establish good neighborhood with the USSR, saying that all the members of the NATO had already been engaged in this way since a long time.

As for him, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt did not hide that he wishes the raising of US embargo on the US arm sales to Turkey.

On the other hand, Mr. Ecevit obtained from Chancellor Schmidt a financial aid more generous than the foreseen. Ecevit was promised, under the reserve of the approval of Bundestag, an immediate assistance of 100 millions DM.

According to Le Monde (May 14-15, 1978), the German leaders had always claimed, in the course of recent months, that Ecevit had never shown necessary efforts for making healthy the disastrous economic and financial situation which he inherited.

In these conditions, it is considered as a success for Ecevit to have obtained this new credit. The principal reason of this German aid is the fact that Bonn wishes the Turkish Government keep its key-role in the mediterranean flank of the Atlantic Alliance.

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### Military relations between the USSR and Turkey

While the disillusionment over NATO ties following US arms embargo to Turkey is going on, Soviet Chief of General Staff Marshall Nikolai Ogarkov visited Turkey in April and declared that the USSR was determined to increase relations with Turkey in every field "including the military field".

Welcoming Ogarkov, Prime Minister Ecevit said he was giving great importance on his visit to the Soviet Union, scheduled for June 1978, and added: "Our nation and our government believe that the first condition of national security is to live in friendship and have mutual trust with the countries in the region, particularly our neighbors".

He stressed that good neighborly relations and cooperation with the Soviet Union has by now become a stable policy, unaffected by government changes.

In response, Ogarkov declared that the Soviet Union believed that there were many possibilities which could be utilized for increasing and strengthening military relations.

Diplomatic observers pointed out that Ogarkov's remarks would lend support to the arguments that the Soviet Union ready to supply Turkey with weapons in case Turkey looks elsewhere for arms after congressional rebuff on lifting US arms embargo to Turkey.

### New Economic Agreement between Turkey and Bulgaria

Just after an agreement with the USSR on economic matters (See: BULLETIN, April 1978), new Turkish Government concluded another economic agreement this time with Bulgaria at the end of Prime Minister Ecevit's visit to this neighbor country.

In the joint communique issued at the end of talks special importance was placed for preparatory works for the construction of a harbour, a dam on the Tunca River, cooperation in the process of low-calory lignite and for development of cooperation in realization of joint industrial and agricultural projects in third countries.

On the other hand, Romanian Premier Manescu visited Turkey in April with the purpose of increasing cooperation between Turkey and Romania in economic, cultural and technical fields.

Besides the increasing relations with socialist countries, Turkey will receive 100 million dollars of credit from Libya according to an agreement signed between the governments of the two countries. (LM-C-M-DG-15/5)

### MAY DAY CELEBRATED WITHOUT ANY INCIDENT

ISTANBUL (ITA) - "Long live Glorious May Day", "Long Live Revolutionary Struggle", "Long live socialism", "Long live DISK", Abdullah Bastürk, Chairman of the Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions (DISK) said, celebrating the May Day in the square where one year earlier 34 persons were assassinated as a result of an armed provocation.

"We are in this square once again, without forgetting the bloodshed May Day of last year," he started his speech and added: "May Day is the day when the determination of the working class to fight against exploitation, pressure, imperialism, fascism and chauvinism is sharpened."

Addressing at the Taksim Square of Istanbul to a mass of hundreds of thousands Bastürk said: "We are arm in arm with the Palestinian people, Chilean working class and labourers and with the peoples who put on a fight for national independence in South America, Africa and Asia."

Alongside the workers affiliated to trade unions, members of socialist parties, democratic mass organizations and youth organizations also took part in the ceremony.

Bastürk promised the mass that DISK will struggle for the demands of all workers, for lifting fascist articles 141 and 142 of Turkish Penal Code, for ./.

the right of general strike, for banning lock-out and for pulling out of imperialist organizations such as NATO and CENTO.

Maximum security precautions prevailed at Taksim Square, the venue of the mass rally. The roads leading to the square were closed to traffic from early hours of Monday by security forces. The rally goers were searched two or three times at intervals on the same road, as 50 thousand DISK volunteers ringed the square to block possible outside interference.

Some outside groups who tried to enter the rally were stopped by police and DISK officials.

Mrs. Bahice Boran, leader of the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP) and 23 deputies of the Republican People's Party (CHP) were among the politicians present at the rally. (DN-C-DG-3/5)

#### A LEFTIST YOUTH CONDEMNED TO DEATH

IZMIR (ITA) - Member of the illegal extreme-leftist Turkish Worker-Peasant Liberation Army (TIKKO) Orhan Bakır was sentenced in absentia to death on April 28, 1978 by the 2nd Criminal Court of Izmir for participating in various bank robberies and "attempting to change the government by use of force, establishing a secret organization for this purpose".

Defendants in the same case Mustafa Çelik and Hüseyin Aktulun tried for the same charges were also sentenced to death, but their penalty was commuted to life imprisonment by the court.

Orhan Bakır, who was sentenced to death had been snatched by TIKKO militants last year, as he was transported from the prison to a hospital for a medical check-up. During the TIKKO rescue, a gendarmerie soldier was hit and killed. Subsequent manhunt produced no results.

As remembered, during the military repression, on May 6, 1972, three leaders of the People's Liberation Army of Turkey (THKO), Deniz Gezmiş, Yusuf Arslan and Hüseyin İnan, were executed on a court decision under similar charges.

Recently, Bar Associations and other institutions of law gathered in Istanbul issued a call to the entire world for the abolition of death penalty (See: BULLETIN, April 1978). (C-M-DG-3/5)

#### 30 PRISONERS OF THE PERIOD OF MILITARY REPRESSION STILL IN JAILS

ISTANBUL (ITA) - Notwithstanding all prisoners were amnestied in 1975 by the Grand National Assembly, still 30 political prisoners who were condemned to life-prison during the 12th March military regime are kept in different prisons of Turkey.

All of them had been condemned for having participated in some armed resistance actions against the military regime.

25 of these prisoners are in the city jail of Nigde, two in Izmit and three in Ankara. (C-DG-7/5)

#### FASCIST ARTICLES OF THE TURKISH PENAL CODE TO BE AGGRAVATED

ANKARA (ITA) - Although Prime Minister Ecevit has always claimed to be the champion of respecting fundamental rights and liberties, his new government prepares new law projects aiming to restrict liberties and to put progressive people under new anti-democratic practices.

A new bill presented to the National Assembly, if accepted, will increase one third the imprisonments enumerated within articles 141 and 142 of Turkish

Penal Code, in the case of the concerned offenses are committed by anyone within the Armed Forces or by any military person anywhere.

Article 141 of the Turkish Penal Code reads: "Whoever shall attempt to form, or form, or organize or direct the activities of, or provide guidance for, under whatsoever name, any society with the aim of establishing the hegemony or domination of a social class over other social classes, or eliminating a social class, or overthrowing any of the fundamental economic and social orders established within the country shall be punished by heavy imprisonment of not less than fifteen years."

Article 142 provides a sentence of up to ten years for oral propaganda for the above mentioned attempts and fifteen years for written propaganda.

These two articles were borrowed from Mussolini's Italian Penal Code and have been used in order to annihilate left opposition in Turkey.

In the case of a war or a military mobilization, these sentences will be increased two fold. (C-M-DN-DG-9/5)

#### SPECIAL COURTS FOR POLITICAL OFFENSES TO BE ESTABLISHED

ANKARA (ITA) - The Ministry of Justice prepares a new bill with the purpose of establishing special courts for trying some political offenses.

As remembered, during the period of "Nationalist Front Governments", a bill aiming to re-establish extraordinary state security courts had failed to pass through Parliament, thanks to mass resistance of democratic forces.

New project of law is interpreted as a new version of this failing bill. If the bill passes through Parliament, the defendants of political violence cases will be tried before these special courts.

Union of Bar Associations and other democratic organizations criticized this attempt and accused Ecevit Government of "having ignored its own promises to enlarge the limits of democracy in Turkey". (C-M-DN-DG-6/5)

#### ASSOCIATION OF PROGRESSIVE POLICEMEN TO BE BANNED

ANKARA (ITA) - Interior Ministry decided to prepare a law project with the purpose of banning associations of policemen.

In accordance with the Law of Associations, two bodies claim to represent policemen in Turkey. The Association of Policemen (POL-DER) was established earlier and has carried on a progressive attitude and very often protested against the utilisation of police cadres to suppress democratic movements. During the period of the "Nationalist Front Governments", rightist parties appointed many militants of para-military rightist organizations to the police cadres. Recently these extreme rightist elements founded another association under the name of the Union of Policemen (POL-BIR). They have always collaborated with the right-wing terrorist groups in order to intimidate or suppress progressive people. After the formation of Ecevit Government, with the purpose of failing the investigations about criminal acts of rightist organizations, POL-BIR has always informed them earlier, and so they have been able to hide their weapons and other evidences before any search.

The new government, instead of banning this reactionary organization, has preferred to outlaw also the progressive one with this new project. (C-DG-7/5)

#### ATMOSPHERE OF "CIVIL WAR" IN EASTERN ANATOLIA

ANKARA (ITA) - Following the bloody incidents of Malatya province (See: BULLETIN, April 1970), fascist groups have carried on their provocations for a civil war in Eastern Anatolia in the course of last month. /.



Masked gangs of rightist rioters terrorized the eastern Turkish town of Iğdır on April 25, 1978, setting fire to buildings, looting shops and occasionally engaging in shootouts with police forces. This time the rightist organizations used as a pretext the killing of a rightist student, Ali Arat. A curfew was slapped on near the Turkish-Soviet border, and troops in battle gear blocked all entrance to the town.

One day later similar bloody incidents began in Kars when students from a teacher college and a vocational school started battling with guns and sticks on a fascist assault against progressive students. In Kars also local authorities imposed an all-day curfew and all schools, including elementary ones, were closed as a further measure of precaution.

In addition to the above-mentioned assassination, other victims of political violence in Turkey within one month period are below:

- APR 24: In <sup>İ</sup>vanisa, Ömer Şenocak, President of a rightist peasant association shoots dead Cevit Güdücü, member of Republican People's Party (CHP).  
In Balıkesir, worker Şaban Demiral is shot dead during an armed conflict between rival student groups.
- APR 25: In Balıkesir, student Kazım Turhan is shot dead by unidentified persons during a raid on a student dormitory.
- APR 26: In Istanbul, street hawkers Bayram Akçay and Baki Ostan are shot dead by "Gray Wolves", as they are distributing tracts for coming May Day.  
In Adana, municipality employee Pethi Apaydın and coffee-shop keeper Talip Sevinç were shot dead by "Gray Wolves" while they were putting May Day posters on walls.
- APR 27: In Ankara, high-school student Hanefi Bender is shot dead when he is leaving the school for home.  
In Iskenderun, worker Abbas Lüle is shot dead while he is distributing May Day tracts.  
In Kilyos, progressive students Celal Duru and Emin Kutan are ambushed and shot dead by "Gray Wolves".
- APR 30: In Ankara, Veli Saka is shot dead by unidentified persons while he is passing by a student dormitory.
- MAY 2: Police officer Ahmet Yetiş is wounded in Istanbul when a terrorist group open fire on a police patrol and dies in hospital.
- MAY 3: Gültekin Gazioglu, President of All Teachers Union (TÖB-DEK), is beaten and gravely wounded in Istanbul by unidentified aggressors.
- MAY 4: In Adana, "Gray Wolves" stab dead student Tekin Ersöz at Education Inst.  
In Sinop prison, political detainee Abdullah Kodunbaş dies of an illness which he got while he was forcibly working within a sewer.
- MAY 5: In Konya, student Mehmet Taşdemir, member of the youth section of Republican People's Party (CHP), is shot dead by a rightist.
- MAY 7: In Ankara, during an armed clash between two rival students groups, 4-year old Osman Toman sitting at a nearby balcony is shot dead.
- MAY 8: In Hizip, worker Abdurrahman Alagöz is shot dead.  
In Elazığ, student Seyfettin Erkiş is shot dead by unidentified persons.  
In Mersin, policeman Alaattin Kandemir is shot at Justice Palace while he is trying to prevent an armed clash between two rival groups.  
During a mutiny at city prison of Akhisar, two prisoners, Mehmet Barut and Halis Köse, are shot dead by other prisoners.
- MAY 9: In Istanbul, during a bloody raid on State Architecture and Engineering Academy, "Gray Wolves" shoot dead three students, Renan Eriş, Hasan Okut and Mijdat Çelikyay.
- MAY 10: In Istanbul, Mr. Gani Bozarlan, publisher of Bora Publishing House, is found drowned at sea, apparently murdered by his political adversaries.  
In Denizli, Yusuf Çelik, member of the youth section of CHP, is shot dead.
- MAY 11: In the district of Kadirli of Adana province, CHP member Orhan Üztorun is shot dead.
- MAY 12: In the prison of Kayseri, during a mutiny, prisoner Hayri Akbay is shot dead.  
In Alanya, Hayri Kırış is killed as a result of an explosion. ./.

- MAY 13: In Elazığ, during a raid on a coffee-house, driver Alaattin Akay and another unidentified person are shot dead.  
In Gaziantep, worker Arif Küçük is shot dead on his way home.
- MAY 14: In Kars, Coşkun Erdağ, Editor of daily newspaper Yeni Döğü Birlik, is shot dead by his political opponents.
- MAY 15: In Izmir, technician Semih Erke is volleyed to death for political motives.
- MAY 17: In Istanbul, student Erdal Euhoglu is shot dead by unidentified persons.  
In Balıkesir, student Dilaver Engin is shot dead during an armed conflict.  
In Ankara, high-school student Sedat Yalnızcan is shot dead.
- MAY 20: In Istanbul, Beşiktaş headquarters of Nationalist Action Party (MHP) is raided and party member Ahmet Yücelkaya is shot dead.  
In Ankara, a passer-by identified as Mehmet Kocaoglu is shot dead during an armed skirmish between rival student groups.

Hence, the total number of the victims of political assassinations in Turkey rose to 187 within a 4-month period of Ecevit Government. (C-N-DN-DG-22/5)

#### DESPITE THE EVIDENCES, "GRAY WOLVES" ORGANIZATION TO REMAIN OPEN

ANKARA (ITA) - The investigation on the bloody Malatya incidents (See: BULLETIN, April 1978) shows that neo-fascist Nationalist Action Party (MHP), with the purpose of provoking a civil war in Turkey, has founded new side organizations alongside the paramilitary "Gray Wolves" commando organizations, officially known as "Club of Idealists".

The new illegal terror organizations of the neo-fascist party carry on their provocations and aggressions under the names of "Liberation Army of Enslaved Turks" and "Turkish Thunderbolt Commandos". Many members of the "Clubs of Idealists" also participate among the founders of these new organizations.

These organizations claim that they are aiming to liberate the Turkish originated peoples of the USSR.

On these evidences, the Public Prosecutor of Ankara province appealed to the Criminal Court of the same city in order to obtain a decision to ban the "Clubs of Idealists" of Gray Wolves. But the court turned down this request. (C-DN-DG-15/5)

#### NEO-FASCIST PARTY LAUNCHED A MENACING CAMPAIGN IN EUROPE

BRUSSELS (ITA) - After having increased the provocations for a civil war in Turkey, Nationalist Action Party (MHP) has recently launched a vast campaign among the Turkish workers abroad. While ex-colonel Alparslan Türkeş, leader of this neo-fascist party, was visiting Federal Republic of Germany and getting in touch with his supporters, in Belgium a pro-Türkeş terror organization was established by some "Gray Wolves", members or sympathizers of the Nationalist Action Party (MHP)'s para-military commando units.

During his visit to Germany, Türkeş met also with Josef Strauss, leader of German CSU, in Munich. This visit created a strong reaction in Germany and was protested by progressive Turkish organizations as well as JUSOs.

In Brussels, fascist partisans of MHP has founded their organization at rue Verte 30 - 1030 Brussels under the name of "Turkish Cultural Association: Club of Idealists". Immediately after the formation of this terrorist organization, its members started to attack on Turkish workers and students who do not share their "ideals".

According to the press releases of three Turkish progressive organizations, the members of this "club" have committed the following aggressions:

On April 20, 1978, while two progressive workers were in the Emirdağ coffee-house at Chaussée de Haecht, the members of "Club of Idealists" attempted to provoke them by insulting them. /.

On April 22, the fascists armed with iron-bars and hatchets attacked on a group distributing tracts for the May Day demonstration and wounded one of them.

On April 25, while some ten progressive people were in Emirdag Coffee-house, they were encircled by the fascist aggressors armed with revolvers, daggers and iron-bars. When the coffee-house keeper appealed to the police, they hid their arms and the police could not find any of their means of aggression.

Progressive Turkish organizations in Brussels have asked Belgian authorities to ban this fascist center and to expell the responsables from Belgium. (DG-9/5)

#### SOCIALIST YOUTH OF TURKEY FOUNDED YOUNG VANGUARDS ASSOCIATION

ANKARA (ITA) - Seeing the necessity of having an effective youth organization which is capable to struggle against the fascist influence on the youth, young socialists of Turkey have founded the Young Vanguards Association of Workers, Peasants and Students (GENÇ-ÖNCÜ).

The founding members of the YOUNG-VANGUARD released on March 19, 1978 the following declaration:

"At a time of ever increasing political murders sometimes culminating in mass killings; at a time of growing threats to curtail democratic rights and freedoms; at a time of attempts to declare Martial Law, we, coming from various regions of Turkey, have founded the YOUNG VANGUARDS ASSOCIATION OF WORKERS, PEASANTS AND STUDENTS.

"The aim of the YOUNG VANGUARD is expressed in its constitution as follows: The YOUNG VANGUARD is the mass organization of the youth which endeavours to unite the youth with the emancipation struggle of the working class, to educate it, towards this end, with the scientific socialist world outlook; to defend and extend its democratic rights; to strengthen its social, cultural, artistic and sport activities; to maintain solidarity with the fraternal youth movements of the world. (...)

"Capitalism has nothing to offer to the youth. To the youth, capitalism means starvation, poverty, unemployment and death. Therefore, the youth, in its organized struggle, has to take sides. The interests of the youth coincide with those of the working class and its political vanguard.

"Basing itself on these fundamental facts, the YOUNG VANGUARD shall try to educate the youth with the scientific socialist world outlook and to include it in the struggle for national independence, democracy and socialism.

"The YOUNG VANGUARD shall be the most resolute follower and defender of the working class and its political party."

Corresponding address of the YOUNG VANGUARD: S.Baysan - Hoşdere Cadd, No.9/13 Yukarı Ayrancı - Ankara - TURKEY. (GÖ-DG-2/5)

#### INJUSTICE OF TAXATION IN TURKEY

ANKARA (ITA) - The government presented the National Assonbly a new tax bill "aiming elimination of discrimination between the citizens, prevention of state revenue losses, flexibility in taxation system and creation of new sources for the local administration".

Briefing of the new modification, Finance Minister Ziya Müezzinoğlu said: "The state has received 60 percent less revenues than what it should have in the last four years. Moreover, the workers and civil servants paid 63,4 percent of the total income tax deducted in 1974. The ratio for private businessmen, industrialists were 32,4 percent in the same year. In 1975, the average yearly income tax deducted from the industrialists and private businessmen was 14.790 LT (1.230 DM) and 35.055 LT (2.900 DM) from civil servants. It is unfair for 87,9% of high-income persons (like doctors, engineers, industrialists and other private businessmen) to declare less than 55.000 LT (4.583 DM) of annual income."