

Six membres du parti ouvrier assassinés en Turquie

Les néo-fascistes cherchent à créer
un climat favorable à la dictature

La terreur politique en Turquie
a atteint un sommet avec le mas-
sacre samedi de 6 membres du
Parti ouvrier de Turquie (S.P.
Türkiye İşçi Partisi) à Ankara. Depuis la
révolution d'Atatürk, le régime
a toujours été républicain, démocra-
tique et laïc.

Et sur 100 qui ont Ankara
ou Istanbul.
Ankara, Istanbul et
Istanbul du Parti O-
vrier de Turquie.
Samedi, 6 mem-
bres du parti
Istanbul, Ankara,
Istanbul et
Istanbul.

Sechs Marxisten in der Türkei ermordet

AP. Das Kommu-
nistische Partei
Gruppe hat der
sechs po-
litzische
gewaltig in

der Wobnung anwesenden Per-
sonen erschossen, die als Mit-
glieder der Jugendorganisation
der marxistischen türkischen
Arbeiterpartei identifiziert wur-
den.

Zwei unverletzte Opfer des
beiden Studenten-
in Tieren bei in-
die Gruppe mite-

Six Turkish Labour party members murdered by gunmen

London, Oct 2. Six members
of the Turkish Labour Party were
murdered in Ankara Saturday
by gunmen. A seventh party
member was killed in the same
attack. The six were identified
as members of the youth
organisation of the party.
The seventh was a student
who was with the group.
The party is a Marxist-Leninist
organisation. It was founded
in 1923. It is the largest
party in Turkey.

MASSACRE IN ANKARA

WHY?

MASSACRE IN ANKARA, WHY?

INFO-TURK AGENCY
Section of
Research-Translation-Documentation
Brussels - November 1978

Edited in three languages:
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN

Realization and Distribution:

COODIFF s.c.
Square Ch.M.Wiser 13, Bte 2
1040 BRUSSELS - BELGIUM
Tel: (32-2) 230 34 72
D/1978/2198/24

THE MASSACRE IN ANKARA

Midnight of October 8/9, 1978, in the capital of the Republic of Turkey, seven members of the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP) were attacked by an execution squad in the house where they stayed.

Four unidentified gunmen gagged five of the occupants with chloroform soaked rags, tied their hands behind with wire and then shot them. Four party members, Latif Can, Hürcan Gürses, Efraim Ezgin and Osman Nuri Uzunlar died at that moment, Serdar Alpen survived critically injured.

The aggressors took along two other party members, Faruk Ersan and Salih Gevenci, when they were leaving. Police found their bodies later, dumped by the side of a highway 40 kilometers west of Ankara.

The only survivor of the massacre too died a few days later in hospital.

All of the victims were also the members of the Young Vanguard Association (Genç-Öncü).

"It was one of the most savage single incidents in a wave of political violence which has swept Turkey this year," says The Times.

In fact, it was the utmost of the fascist terror which had been started with the Bloody Sunday in 1969 and has taken more than 1000 lives in the course of ten years.

from 1969...

Beginning of the organized fascist terror in Turkey... Armed rightist groups attacked on an anti-imperialist rally and killed two persons. February 16, it is remembered as Bloody Sunday.



... to 1978

Utmost of the organized fascist terror... The bodies of the two victims of Ankara Massacre were found by the side of a highway. October 8-9, it is the turning point of the fascist escalation.



OBSCURE MANEVRES OF THE COUNTER-GUERILLA

As declared by Prime Minister Bülent Ecevit himself, the political terror is being provoked by the "obscure" forces with the purpose of halting the process of democratization in Turkey.

Indeed, these forces do everything possible in order to create an image that armed conflicts happen between the Left and the Right and reached such a level that the intervention of the Armed Forces becomes unavoidable.

In order to reinforce this image, the guided political violence took as target, prior to the day of Ankara Massacre, political leaders and militants.

On September 23, 1978, in Istanbul, two unidentified persons raided the seat of the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP) with the intention of shooting down the party's secretary general, Dr. Nihat Sargin. Being unable to realize their plot, they escaped from the seat by wounding with bullets two party members.

Again in Istanbul, on October 3, 1978, the local president of the Nationalist Action Party (MHP), neo-fascist political organization of Turkey, and his son were assassinated by unidentified persons.

With the massacre of Ankara, the planners of the political terror tried to make public opinion convinced that this was a matter of revenge between two political camps of Turkey.

It is significant that during these bloody events, the leader of the MHP, ex-colonel Türkeş demanded the proclamation of martial law and said that all members of his party should have the licence of carrying arms.



O. Nuri Uzunlar



Hürcan Gürses

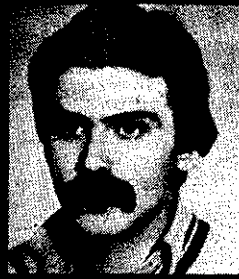
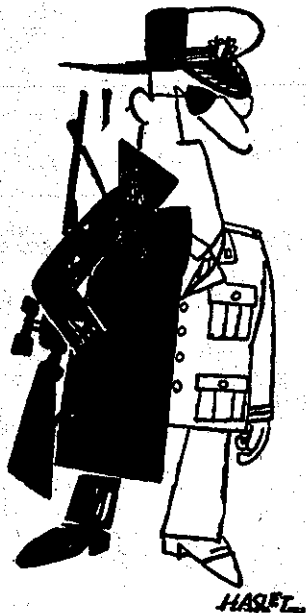


Although Prime Minister Ecevit talks of some "obscure" forces, dare not pronounce their names. Numerous evidences obtained during gendarmerie and police operations made it clear that the big majority of political assassinations are being perpetrated by the para-military commando troops or execution squads of the neo-fascist MHP.

The seventh victim of the Ankara Massacre, Serdar Alten, before having died in hospital, said that the aggressors were the militants of extreme right and he could identify them among suspects.

There are also clues that these gangs are instigated, encouraged and even protected by some official organizations within the state apparatus. The principal ones of them are the National Intel-

ligence Agency (MIT) and the Counter-Guerilla Organization. The former has the functions similar to those of the CIA. As to the latter, it is an illegal setup carrying out covert activities. Although popularly called Counter-Guerilla, it is officially named the Special War Department. The American Military Aid Mission and the Special War Department are in the same building in Ankara. The training of this department's officers is carried out by the United States intelligence services. Its reading material is edited by the CIA. The apparent aim of this or-



Faruk Eran



Latif Can



ganization is to set up resistance forces in case of "uprising" or foreign aggression. But in various official regulations of the department, "uprising" is defined as "political and social opposition against the established order in the country". Referring to this interpretation, during the period of military repression between 1971 and 1973, the Counter-Guerilla Organization planned and perpetrated man-huntings, tortures and accusations against anyone and everyone who disapproved the existing social order and military intervention.

Its inhuman practices provoked such a great reaction among popular masses that Ecevit too was obliged to include the claims about the Counter-Guerilla Organization in his electoral platform and promised the people to put an end to illegal covert activities of state intelligence agencies.

But, after having come to power in 1974, Ecevit, instead of liquidating this sinister organization, tolerated the nomination of many counter-guerilla officers as commanders to the army units who occupied the northern part of Cyprus.

They formed there a "special bureau" under the name of "Bayraktarlık" (Standard-Bearership) which controls everything in the island's Turkish section, which brings to power whoever it wants and likewise drives off from government posts whoever it dislikes.

Seeing unprecedented growing of left forces in Turkey, the Counter-Guerilla restarted its obscure activities in 1975. At the beginning, the covert activities of the Counter-Guerilla were aiming at intimidating the left and even democratic minded people. Using as tools the para-military commando groups of the MHP, the Counter-Guerilla made assassinated 446 persons in the course of 32 month period of the "Nationalist Front" coalition of four rightist parties.



Efraim Ezgin



Salih Gevenci



*Funerals of the victims of
Ankara Massacre were a manifestation
of the struggle unity of democratic forces*

Despite this intimidation campaign, the local elections of December 1977 resulted with an unprecedented defeat of the rightist parties, and thanks to some parliamentary transfers, the Republican People's Party (CHP) formed a center-left coalition with the participation of independent deputies.

Thereupon, with the purpose of preventing Ecevit's government from putting in practice some radical reforms, the alliance of Counter-Guerilla Organization and the MHP launched a new terror campaign and intensified their provocations and political violence.

As a matter of fact, Ecevit's party, despite the fact that it came to power with the support of





Workers' Party of Turkey President Mrs. Boran and Secretary General Dr. Sargin at the funeral

working people, started to shift to the right and to flirt with Washington. With the purpose of putting an end to the US arms embargo, Ecevit gave many concessions in political, economic and military fields to the Carter administration, accepted all directives of the International Monetary Fund.

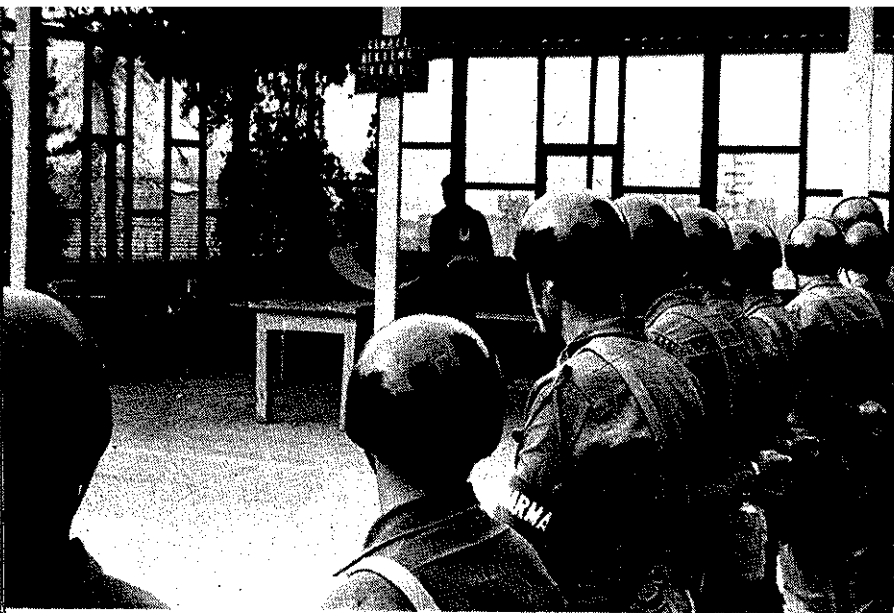
Just after lifting of the arms embargo, the government agreed to the reopening of four military bases in Turkey which the United States use for gathering intelligence information from the Soviet Union. Mr. Ecevit expressed hope that "a new and positive era has started in Turkish-American relations" and that "a revitalization of the Turkish-American relationship would strengthen not only Turkey's defense posture but its economy as well."



Coffins of the massacre victims turned into standards of anti-fascist struggle of the people

Under these circumstances, it is unrealistic to wait effective measures against the illegal activities of the Counter-Guerilla, since its promoter and collaborator, US imperialism, was once again welcomed to Turkey.

Notwithstanding the CHP Government adopted a pro-American policy, US intelligence services and their collaborators are still afraid of that any further progress of democratic and anti-imperialist forces may replace the actual government with a more progressive and radical one. It is for this reason that the National Intelligence Organization, the Counter-Guerilla Organization and the neo-fascist party try to provoke the proclamation of martial law or a direct military intervention.



Soldiers charged with preventing the funeral of Alten and his comrades waiting out of the hospital



SERDAR ALTEN
AND HIS PARTY CARD



The government did everything in order to prevent the funerals of the massacre victims. The same thing was repeated after the passing away of the seventh victim, Serdar Alten. But before the insistence of the party, the funerals were held.





Just after the massacre, party president Behice Boran, visiting Premier Ecevit, asked him to take necessary measures in order to save the life of Serdar Alten, only survivor of the massacre.

Alten already said that he recognized the killers and was able to identify them among the suspects to be taken into custody. But this only eye-witness too died a few days later. In order to hold his funeral, his comrades waited two days for the permission. At the funeral, party president Boran said: "They could not save his life, but they tried to save his dead from us!" And by the side of his grave, all his comrades swore to carry on the struggle for which he fell down.

GREY WOLVES

Prior to the Massacre of Ankara, the para-military commando units and execution squads of the neo-fascist Nationalist Action Party (MHP) had already assassinated more than 500 persons within the 9-month period of Ecevit's power. Among the victims were also a public prosecutor, Doğan Öz, and a university professor, Bedrettin Cömert. Another university professor, Server Tanilli was also shot by the commandos and completely paralyzed.

Although some suspects were arrested, most of the killers were still at large.

What kind of people were they?

Look at the photograph below.

This photo shot by themselves for pleasure within a local branch of the MHP shows a few of them holding pistols.

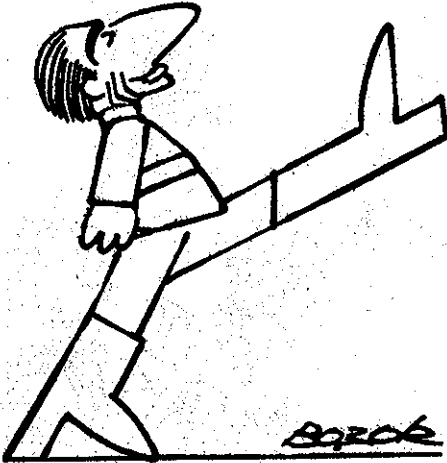


They are of those who adopted for themselves the title of "Grey Wolf".

The grey wolf is a legendary beast representing the emancipation of the Turkish race. Since the MHP is based on the racist principles and on the view of the superiority of the Turkish race, its members adopted the image of grey wolf as the symbol of the party, though its official emblem is three crescents.

The party's chief is ex-colonel Alparslan Türkeş who was an ardent supporter of the Nazi expansion all over the world in 40's. He took part among the army officers who realized the 27th May 1960 military coup d'état, but a few months later he was exiled abroad, because of his authoritarian tendencies. After returning from the exile, he seized a minor party and turned it into a neo-fascist party in 1965.

He claimed himself "Başbug" (führer in Turkish language) and is called so by his militants whom he addresses as "my Grey Wolves!"



Although his party had only three deputies in Parliament, he got the post of vice-premier in a rightist coalition government and placed his militants in governmental posts. Thanks to those possibilities, the MHP



increased its influence over desperate sections of the population and gained 16 seats in parliament during recent general elections.

The MHP has also some side organizations such as Idealists Clubs (Ülkü Ocakları), Association of Idealist Youth (ÜGD), Liberation Army of Enslaved Turks (ETKO) and Turkish Thunderbolt Commandos.

The members of these organizations are being systematically trained in military camps and taught all technics of commando warfare.

As ultimate aim, the MHP claims the liberation of all the peoples of Turkish origin in the USSR and to unite them under an empire to be founded on racial base.

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

After having established its terror organizations in Turkey, the MHP launched also a vast campaign of propaganda and intimidation among the Turkish workers abroad. During his visits to Germany, Türkeş got in touch with Josef Strauss, leader of German CSU and other extreme-right politicians. Thanks to the support and assistance of these circles, the side organizations of the MHP opened their branches in European countries such as Germany, Holland, France and Belgium and started to train desperate Turkish children for formation of para-military commando units.

During recent police operations in Turkey, many evidences were obtained to prove the military training of the Grey Wolves. A lot of ammunition and fire-arms were found in the branches of the MHP and of its side organizations.

Some of the "Grey Wolves" who were arrested because of acts of violence stated at their interro-



Shooting practice in a branch of the MHP

gations that they were ordered to shoot dead certain progressive persons put on a black list arranged by their superiors.

In accordance with Türkeş's order, the Grey Wolves shoot dead also "anyone turns renegade" in their own ranks.

The identified ones of Grey Wolves who were involved in terrorist acts generally flee the country and take refuge in Cyprus or in European countries. The possibilities for fleeing the country are provided by the Counter-Guerilla Organization. So, it is possible that the executors of the Ankara Massacre are now in any European country.



A rally of the Workers' Party of Turkey in the Taksim Square of Istanbul

DEMOCRATIC STRUGGLE OF THE WORKERS' PARTY OF TURKEY

The principal aim of the Ankara Massacre was obviously to drive the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP) into the field of political violence and to reinforce the image that terrorist acts are being carried out by both sides, right and left. If this aim can be realized, the "obscure" forces will have the pretext for the proclamation of martial law or for a military intervention.

Although some leftist groups have been involved in political violence either for defending

themselves or for some strategic considerations, the TIP has been always decided not to fall into this trap.

On the massacre of her seven comrades, party president Mrs. Boran said: "We refuse the armed terror as a method of struggle. Our reply to the fascists is to develop and to implant our organization within the working class and the toiling masses."

Mrs. Boran pointed out another aspect of the Ankara Massacre: "The aim of this assassination is to prevent the development of our party, to intimidate its members and to make disappeared it, if it is possible. So, by eliminating the independent party of the working class and of the toiling masses, they will leave the political arena only to the bourgeois parties. With the existence of these parties they keep the image of a pluralist democracy which will mask the setting up of the regime of fascist repression."

Indeed, this sinister plan had been already applied many times in the course of the history of the Republic of Turkey.

Although all the toiling classes and strata of the population of Turkey participated and fought in the National Liberation War against imperialist forces, only the alliance of the big landowners and newly emerging urban bourgeoisie took the power in their hands and exercised a mono-party dictatorship through the Republican People's Party from 1923 to 1950.

In the course of this period, all socialist formations under different names such as the Communist Party of Turkey (TKP), the Socialist Workers' and Peasants' Party of Turkey (TSEKP) and the Socialist Workers' Party of Turkey (TSP) were banned and their leaders were either assassinated or condemned to heavy imprisonments.

Nevertheless, after the Second World War, new bourgeois parties appeared on the political scene because of emerging contradictions between the landowners and the bourgeoisie, also within the bourgeoisie itself.

But, the Democrat Party (DP) who came into power in 1950 maintained the same political structure by keeping the socialists out of the political arena. This was the first application of a "pluralist democracy" without left.



Workers' resistance on June 15/16, 1970

Thanks to the quantitative growth of the working class and to the Constitution adopted by a referendum on 1961, the political organization of the working class, the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP) was founded and in a short time was implanted in the masses. It is the TIP who made the people acquainted with the scientific socialist outlook and carried the conscience of class to workers and peasants.

In the 1965 elections, leading an unprecedented campaign, the TIP gained 15 seats in a 450-member parliament and courageously defended the interests of the working class and the toiling masses in legislative platform as well.

In the course of these struggles, the socialist trade union leaders renounced the pro-USA trade union confederation and founded the Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions (DİSK). With the formation of this confederation, economic struggles of industrial workers reached big dimensions as seen in the resistance of June 15/16, 1970.

Seeing the growing of socialist movement in Turkey, big bourgeoisie put into practice two plans in succession.

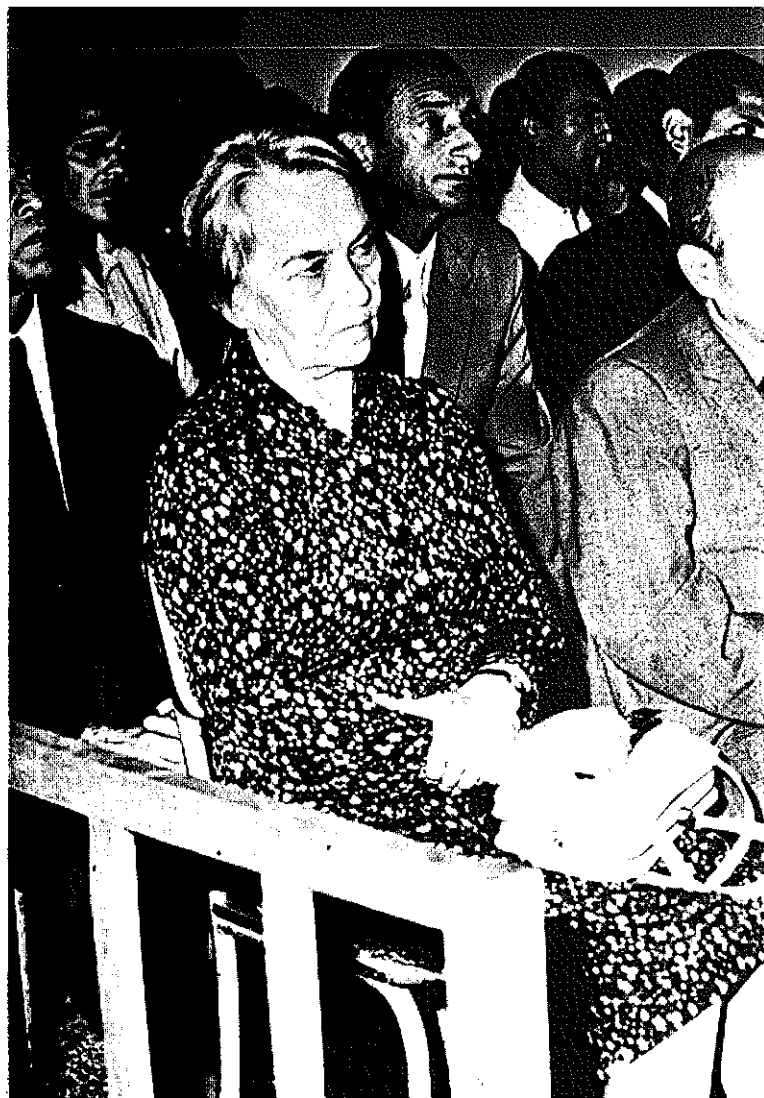
First, one of the bourgeois parties, the Republican People's Party (CHP) renouncing its past, started to pretend to be a social-democrat party and to manipulate the left-leaning electors.

The second blow on the TIP was the 12th March military intervention. Using as a pretext the political violence at the beginning of 1971, the military, keeping the Parliament as a façade, formed a puppet government and proclaimed martial law in eleven provinces of Turkey.

Since it was the only political party against the 12th March intervention, the military took as the first target the Workers' Party of Turkey. The Court of Constitution, under the pressure of the military, closed down the party on the pretext of "separatism" for having defended the fundamental rights of the Kurdish people in the eastern part of Turkey. The leaders of the party were arrested and condemned to imprisonments up to 15 years each



*TIP member Vedat Demircioğlu:
The first victim of the anti-
imperialist struggle (1968)*



*Mrs. Behice Boran and other TIP leaders tried
and condemned before a military court in 1972*



by a military court on the charge of "having violated Article 141 of the Turkish Penal Code."

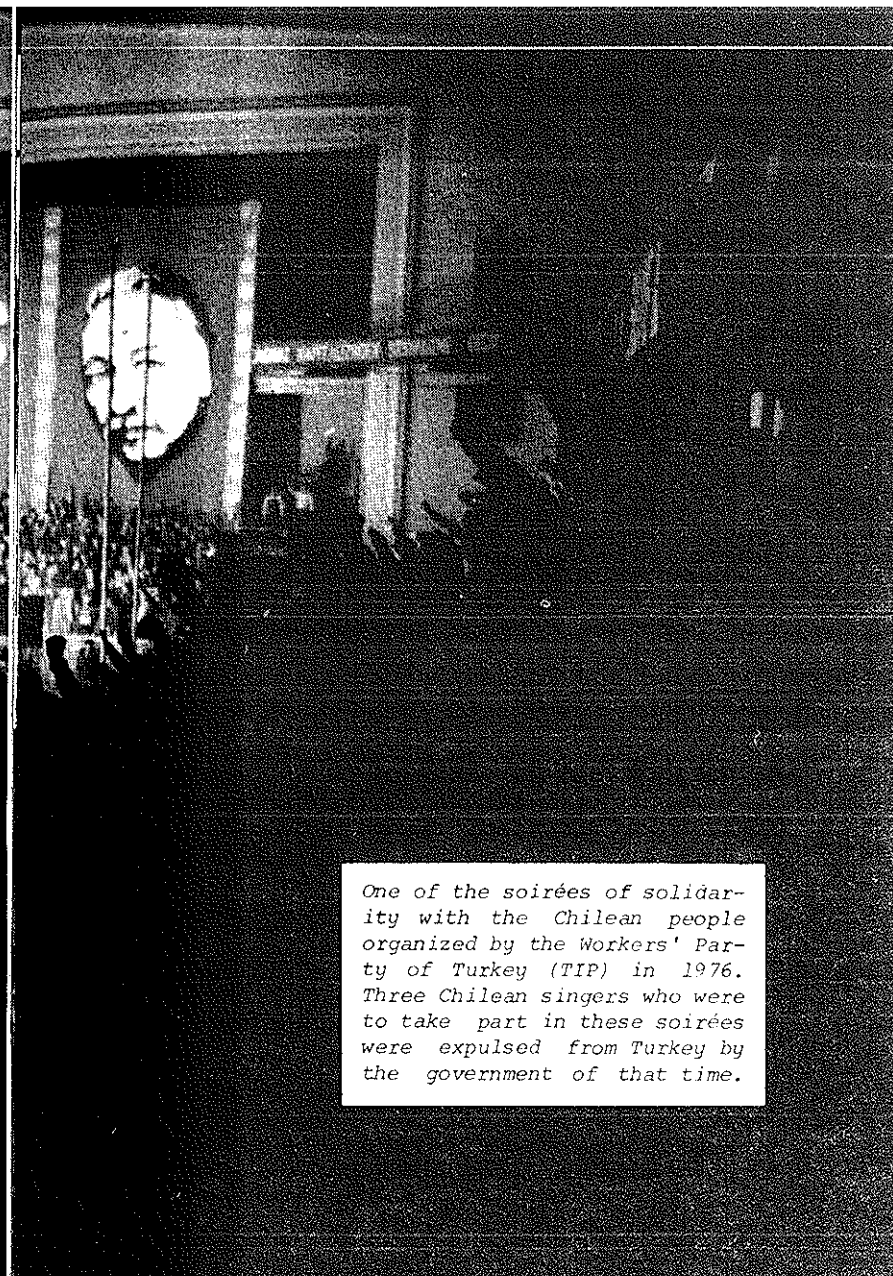
Alongside the TIP leaders, more than 10 thousands progressive people were arrested, tortured, tried and hundreds of them were condemned to heavy prison terms. Among them, three youths, Deniz Gezmiş, Yusuf Aslan and Hüseyin İnan were condemned to death and executed on May 6, 1972.

It is in this period that the sinister Counter Guerilla Organization appeared and carried out all man-huntings, tortures and provocations. While thousands of progressive youths were being arrested and tortured on the charge of "having participated in armed violence acts", members of the para-military commando units of the neo-fascist party were kept free and even placed in the state security forces.

Many progressive people were condemned on the charge of "having violated articles 141 and 142 of the Turkish Penal Code". These articles had been borrowed from the Penal Code of Mussolini in 1936. They are the articles which foresee heavy prison terms up to 15 years for whosoever attempts to make propaganda for independent political organization of the working class or to take part a-



Founders of the new Workers' Party of Turkey



One of the soirées of solidarity with the Chilean people organized by the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP) in 1976. Three Chilean singers who were to take part in these soirées were expelled from Turkey by the government of that time.

mong the founders or leaders of such an organization.

Since 42 years these articles have been used by the authorities to intimidate and, if necessary, to crack down on social opposition in Turkey. Hundreds of writers, editors, translators, actors, painters have been tried and condemned, thousands titles of books have been confiscated.

In 1963, the TIP appealed to the Court of Constitution with the demand of annulling these two articles of which the originals lost their validity in Italy after the fall of the fascist regime. But the Court of Constitution rejected the demand with one vote majority and the fascist articles stayed in force. It is the same court which closed down the TIP in 1971.

But thanks to the growing resistance of the masses, in 1973, the military was obliged to put an end to the martial law. Following the general elections which manifested the popular will for the democratization of political life in the country, the Parliament was obliged to vote a general amnesty for the political prisoners except those who were condemned for violence acts.

Along with other political prisoners, Mrs. Behice Boran and other party leaders too were released and refounded the Workers' Party of Turkey on May 1, 1975.

Mrs. Behice Boran was elected the president of party. She is the only woman party leader in Turkey. She was one of the pioneer sociologists in the country and among those who led the fight for democracy during the dark period spanning the rule of the "mono-party" up to 1946. While lecturing in the Faculty of Letters of Ankara University, she became one of the primary targets of the general fascist offensive triggered by the ruling classes in 1946. She became President of the Association of the Friends for Peace founded in 1950. For ha-



First Congress of the TIP after its refoundation

ving protested against the dispatch of Turkish soldiers to Korea, this association was disbanded and its leaders were arrested and received heavy prison terms. It is in prison that Mrs. Boran gave birth to her only son.

In 1962 she joined the TIP and as one of the 15 deputies of the party she defended the interests of the working class in the 1965-69 Parliament.

After being refounded, the TIP held its first congress in 1977. In accordance with the resolution of the congress, Mrs. Boran proposed a long-run cooperation to Mr. Ecevit's Republican People's Party on a joint platform foreseeing fight against imperialism and fascism. But this proposal was re-



Meeting of Boran (TIP) and Ecevit (CHP) in 1977

jected by the CHP. Thereupon, the TIP decided to participate independently in the general elections of 1977.

During the electoral campaign, the TIP, in accordance with the resolutions of the 1st Congress, made appeal to the people for the following objectives:

Although the long-run aim of the TIP is to establish socialism in Turkey, the immediate task at hand is the establishment of democracy. The democratic struggle must be waged together with the struggle against imperialism. This struggle must also consider as a prime target the economic origins of anti-democratic tendencies and practices. In the short run, the "Nationalist Front" Government of rightist parties must be overthrown, the authors of armed and unarmed assaults, of assassinations must be identified and punished. Anti-



Electoral rally of the Workers' Party of Turkey

democratic articles of the Penal Code must be repealed. Discriminatory, oppressive, racist and chauvinistic practices must be prevented. All contemporary social rights for workers must be recognized. All the legal means must be used to counter the activities of imperialism and big monopoly capital.

Turkey must withdraw from NATO, the bilateral accords between Turkey and the US must be annulled. The association agreement between Turkey and the EEC must be annulled and replaced by bilateral trade agreements. Cooperation, friendship and non-aggression pacts must be co-signed with all the neighbouring countries. The formation of a sovereign, independent, integral and non-aligned Cyprus state must be guaranteed.

Along with the TIP, seven political parties took part in the elections. Two of them were center-left parties, the Republican People's Party

(CHP) and the Union Party of Turkey (TBP). On the other side, five right wing parties raced with the aim of manipulating the masses: The Justice Party (AP), the National Salvation Party (MSP), the Nationalist Action Party (MHP), the Democratic Party (DP) and the Republican Reliance Party (CGP).

Although raised the voice of socialist movement during the electoral campaign, the TIP who participated in 15 out of 67 provinces failed to gain enough votes to be represented in Parliament due to the fact that the left-leaning voters preferred to vote in favour of the CHP with the hope of overthrowing the "Nationalist Front" Government.

The comparative results of the elections of 1973 and 1977 showed that both the AP and the CHP achieved to increase their votes, while the religious MSP kept the same number of votes, but lost half of its seats in Parliament. Two minor rightist parties, the DP and the CGP lost their votes and seats in favour of big parties. The most alarming result of the elections was that the neo-fascist MHP showed an important increase both in the number of votes and seats in Parliament.

According to the composition of Parliament, four political tendencies are represented there: Social democracy by the CHP, right of the center by the AP, neo-fascism by the MHP and religious conservatism by the MSP.

Although each of them represents a different tendency, four party see themselves in the mission of saving the capitalist order of Turkey.

Affiliating to the Socialist International in 1978, the CHP made clear its political line. On the other hand, the AP, at its convention of 1978, shifted to far right, nearer to the MHP. In fact, the MHP, in its terrorist acts, benefits from the tolerance and even support of the AP.

Against all these pro-USA and pro-capitalist political forces, the TIP leads its opposition out



President Boran and Secretary General Nihat Sargin in Moscow for the 60th Anniversary of the October Revolution (above) and the Celebration by the TIP of the same anniversary in Istanbul, Nov. 7, 1977.





of Parliament. As the political party of the working class of Turkey, the TIP supports all positive measures to be taken by Ecevit's Government in favour of enlarging the dimensions of democracy, while it is severely criticizing all decisions against the interests of the working people.

Seeing the necessity of having an effective youth organization which will be capable to struggle against the fascist influence on the youth, the young members and sympathizers of the TIP founded the Young Vanguard Association of Workers, Peasants and Students (GENÇ-ÖNCÜ) in 1978.

Claiming to be the most resolute follower and defender of the working class and its political party, the Young Vanguard Association stated that they will try to educate the youth with the scientific socialist outlook and to include it in the struggle for national independence, democracy and socialism.

The Workers' Party of Turkey carries out its political struggle by a comprehensive party press. ÇARKBAŞAK (Cogwheel-stalk): Central organ. YÜRÜYÜŞ (Marching): Weekly information magazine. YURT VE DÜNYA (Country and the World): Bi-monthly review of researches. GÖREV (task): Bi-weekly mass organ. GENÇ ÖNCÜ (Young Vanguard): Monthly review. Besides, a publishing house of the party, Bilim Yayınevi (Science Publisher) have published within three years more than 50 titles on theoretical, political and ideological questions and on the social and economic problems of Turkey.

İnkılabımızın
bütünüdür.
Özgeçmişimiz.
Siyasetimizin
partimidir.

İnkılabın her aşamasında
bizimle birlikte yürüyenlerdir.

çark başak

BAGIMSIZLIK
DEMOKRASİ
SOSYALİZM

YÜRÜYÜŞ

YURT VE
DÜNYA

BAGIMSIZLIK DEMOKRASİ SOSYALİZM

YURT VE DÜNYA

GÖREV

15 günlük gazete Sayı 9 5 Ağustos 1977 150 kuruş

AYLIK Siyasal gençlik dergisi Sayı 1 Haziran 1978

İSTANBUL ADALAK ÜZÜM
ÇARŞIYI KADIKÖYÜ

EDİRNE KARŞIYAKA TORBALL BAYINDIRI

İZMİR TARSUS

ZONGULDAK KIZ ERDEĞİ Diş Hastahanesi yanısıra

ÇARK BAŞAK

Since its foundation, the TIP has always stressed that the solution of chronic problems of Turkey can be realized by breaking the dependence on US imperialism and by quitting political and military blocs.

After the formation of Ecevit's Government, the TIP organized a 3-week anti-NATO campaign on the occasion of 29th anniversary of the foundation of this alliance. While this campaign was being supported by all democratic forces, the party militants driving the campaign saw an unprecedented police repression from the government side. More than hundred party militants were arrested and beaten by the police forces and a party member, Yılmaz Derebaşı, was shot dead by the "Grey Wolves".

A session of the Central Executive



The TIP has brought also criticisms against the economic policy of Ecevit's Government. The Council of Ministers forecasted 8 percent growth in the Gross National Product in the next 5-year period development plan. The Central Executive Committee of the TIP stressed that it will be impossible to reach the targets mentioned in the plan as long as Turkey stays in the capitalist system and criticized the government of following a capitalist path of development and of putting the main burden on the shoulders of the working people. Indeed, Ecevit's Government convened new financial and commercial accords with western capitalist powers, and the IMF and the OECD imposed on Turkey new measures in order to grant new credits.

Committee of the Workers' Party of Turkey



But the burning question for the time being is the security of life and freedoms. The frequency of political assassinations have been accelerated since the formation of Ecevit's government. As mentioned above, the wave of terror menaces also social democrats and provokes the armed forces to intervene in politics.

The TIP and all democratic forces have stated very often that they would support all efficient measures taken by the government in order to halt the political terror. But, the government, instead of putting an end to the covert activities of the Counter-Guerilla and bringing the responsables of neo-fascist terror gangs before the tribunals, satisfies himself with claiming that the violence is exercised by both the left and the right and escaped from taking part together with socialist and democratic forces of Turkey in the same platform.

Besides, articles 141 and 142 of the Penal Code are still in force and many progressive people are still tried before criminal courts for "having violated them".

There are still some intellectuals in prisons.

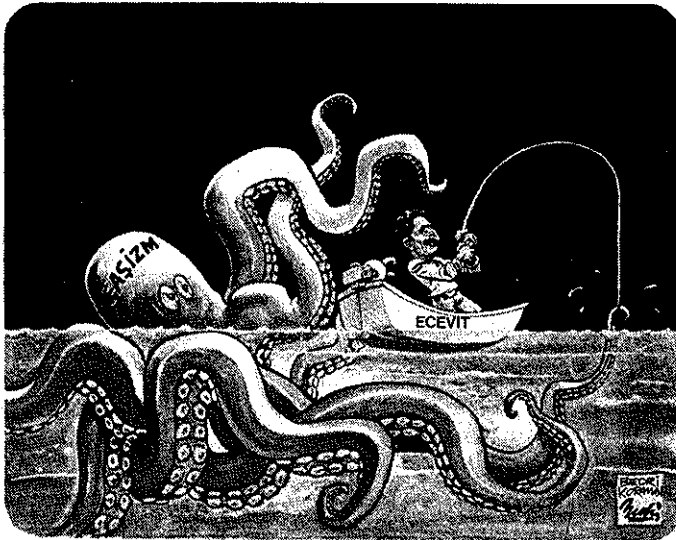


The leaders of the TIP and of other socialist formations such as the Socialist Workers' Party of Turkey (TSIP), The Labourers' Party of Turkey (TEP) are persecuted very often by public prosecutors on the charge of having violated these articles.

The Bloody May Day of 1977. As a result of provocations, 34 persons were shot dead in the rally.



FOR A DEMOCRATIC AND INDEPENDENT TURKEY



Recently, alongside tens of progressive editors and writers, a publisher who issued a brochure entitled "Programme of the Communist Party of Turkey" was brought before the criminal court. During his trial, the lawyers asked the tribunal to transfer the file to the Court of Constitution with the demand of annulling articles 141 and 142 of the Penal Code which are in contradiction with the democratic spirit of the Constitution.

During its electoral campaign, the CHP had promised the people to annul anti-democratic articles of the Penal Code. Today, despite the fact that the government has the support of the absolute majority of Parliament, it has not made any attempt to fulfil the promise of the CHP.

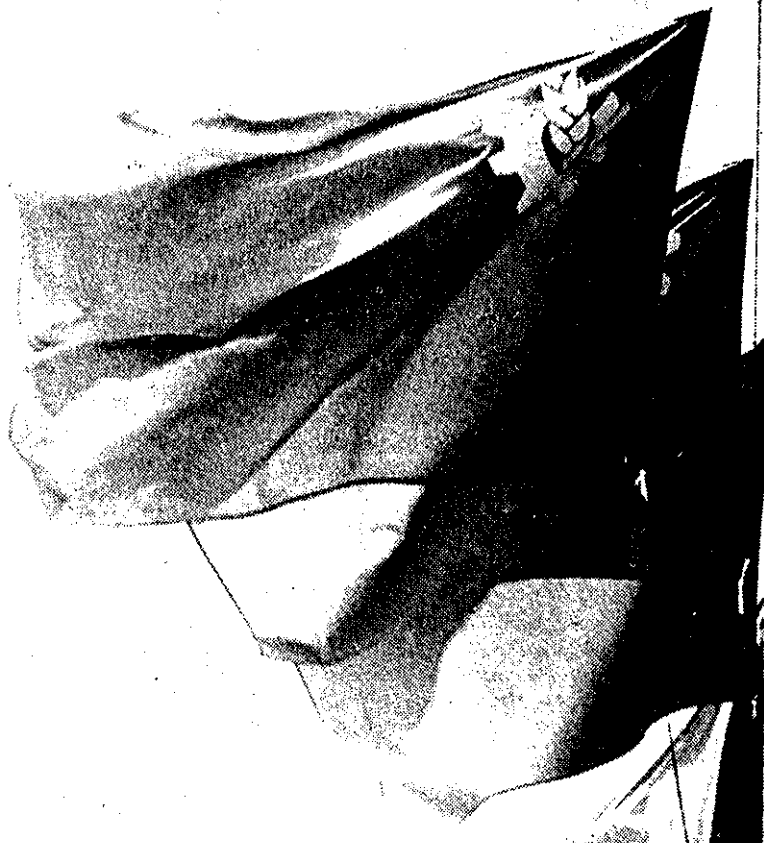
As long as these articles stay in force, the TIP and other socialist formations will be under the menace of being closed down. This is also another danger for the process of democratization.

Considering all the facts above, the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP) puts forward the following claims as urgent tasks for the democratization of the political life in Turkey:

- o *The authors of armed and unarmed assaults and of assassinations must be absolutely identified.*
- o *Interior and exterior forces backing the Nationalist Action Party and its side organizations as well their financial sources must be revealed and pursued.*
- o *The Government must take efficient measures to ensure the right to life, the inviolability and freedom of the individual.*
- o *Articles 141-142 of the Turkish Penal Code and other anti-democratic articles which continuously threaten the economic, political and ideological struggle of the working class must be immediately repealed.*
- o *All restrictive and prohibitive articles of the Political Parties Code must be repealed.*
- o *The formation named the Communist Party of Turkey must be able to obtain legal status.*
- o *An end must be put to discriminatory, oppressive, racist and chauvinistic practices, to provocations and threats in the east and south-east of Turkey.*
- o *Those who were hit with prison sentences during the period following March 12th of 1971 must be rehabilitated and their rights restored.*
- o *It is possible to be coherent democrat and to lead a coherent struggle for democracy only by raising this struggle to the level of a struggle for rendering the social structure democratic.*

- o *The greatest threats to democracy are imperialism and big monopoly capital. So, the democratic struggle must be waged together with the struggle against imperialism and the monopoly capital.*
- o *Turkey must be drawn from NATO and the bilateral military accords between Turkey and the US must be rejected by Parliament.*

The Massacre of Ankara is an attempt aiming at preventing the realization of these objectives.





התנועה הירוקה
התנועה הירוקה