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A NEW TEST FOR THE "NATIONALIST FRONT": 11th DECEMBER LOCAL ELECTIONS

ANKARA (ITA) - The people of Turkey will go to the polls for the second time in six months, this time to pick the mayors of 1709 municipalities, around 40.000 village elders (muhtars) and the members of municipal and local provincial councils.

13 political parties take part in electoral campaign. Eight of them had already run in 5th June General Elections:

a) Government parties: Justice Party (AP), National Salvation Party (MSP), Nationalist Action Party (MHP).

b) Opposition parties: Republican People's Party (CHP), Workers Party of Turkey (TIP), Republican Reliance Party (CGP), Democratic Party (DP), Union Party of Turkey (TBP)

(Detailed information on these principal political parties can be found in the BULLETIN of Info-Türk Agency, May 1977)

Together with these eight parties, 5 other minor formations too take part in local elections: Socialist Revolution Party (SDP), Socialist Workers' Party of Turkey (TSIP), Democrat Party (DP), Socialist Movement Party (SHP), National Women Party (UKP).

Though less important than the General Elections, these local elections are considered a new test for the 3-party "Nationalist Front" Government as well as for the social-democratic CHP.

As remembered, the 5th June elections did not give any party an absolute majority to rule the country. Ecevit's attempts to form a social-democratic minority government failed due to 229 negative votes against 214 in favour of the government programme in the National Assembly. On Ecevit's failure, Demirel achieved to re-establish "Nationalist Front" Government with the participation of three rightist parties.

Nevertheless, just after getting a confidence vote from the National Assembly, numerous rifts appeared within the coalition, particularly because of efforts of each partner to consolidate its own influence on apparatuses of the ministries which it holds in its hands. ./.

A National Assembly On Strikes

Besides, many serious problems such as the Cyprus Issue, price hikes, devaluation of Turkish Lira, escalation of bloody terror all over Turkey provoke discontentment among the popular masses.

But the most significant evidence of the deadlock the 2nd "Nationalist Front" Government faces is the fact that the National Assembly has not still managed to elect its speaker because of disagreement among three partners of the coalition. So, while the NP Government suspends the workers' strike on the pretext of that they menace the national security, the National Assembly itself has been on strike since six months and this self-styled strike costs the nation 1,000,000 LT a day.

On the other hand, since the influence of the MHP, neo-fascist partner of the coalition, has grown within the state apparatus and even among the rank-and-file of the Justice Party, some important figures of the latter suggest to withdraw from the 3-party coalition and to form a new coalition with the Republican People's Party.

However, the Republican People's Party too is suffering from the altercations between the cliques in the party. It has been evident that the left-wing of the party is against a coalition with the Justice Party. With the purpose of eliminating this opposition within the party, the centrist faction tries to throw out the left-wing opponents from the higher party posts and municipalities. This struggle reflected in the nomination of candidates for mayors in many cities. In the primaries, left-wing mayors of Ankara, Istanbul, Izmit and Adana were beaten by the candidates of the centrist party administration. And this operation is supported by Chairman Bülent Ecevit and Secretary General Orhan Eyüboğlu.

Ecevit shifting to the Right

In fact, Ecevit's conciliatory attitude towards the Right has become clearer in the course of the developments of recent months.

First, at his press conference on 12th September 1977, answering a question on the support of Turkey's biggest business circles to the one-month government of the CHP, Ecevit said: "Support to the CHP Government from the circles not naturally our allies, was due to their conviction that the NP parties dragged Turkey into a political, social and economic crisis. The CHP acting with the responsibility that state administration calls for, could establish in 1974 that it could render democracy functionable in Turkey, could establish peace, could solve internal and international questions suspended for long times before. Thus the CHP inspired confidence to all of these new powers."

In the international arena Ecevit improved his relations with the right-wing of Socialist International during his last visit to Copenhagen.

He joined the Danish Social Democrat Party Congress as guest of Chairman Anker Jorgensen and held meetings with leaders of the Swedish Social Democrat Party leader Olof Palme and Norwegian Labour leader Reulf Steen.

Ecevit, after having returned from the trip, stated that the participants to the Danish Social Democrat Congress regarded the CHP's success in 5th June elections as a great achievement. Stating that in addition to the recent successful results obtained by Norwegian and Danish social democratic parties in the last elections and the opinion polls showing the Swedish Social Democrat Party's advancement, democratic socialists are in power in Portugal and very close to it in Spain, Ecevit said: "Thus, it is proved that social democracy can be successful not only in northern countries but in the Mediterranean countries too, from Turkey to Spain. The CHP is the only political organization who is able to establish the order which exists in Scandinavian countries. Therefore, we should study very well the social-democrat parties of Scandinavian countries."

While improving relations with ruling classes of Turkey and with the right-wing of Socialist International, Ecevit made clearer the distance between his party and other left organizations in Turkey.

At the Minor Convention of the CHP, he stated that CHP could not get the absolute majority in the National Assembly because its democratic leftist ideology was not adequately described to the masses and said: "Certain members of the party could not spare themselves from the suggestions of the other left. Certain small ./.

organizations out-side the CHP tried to gain weight sucking on the CHP. Those who expected to make use of the void and misleading dynamism of those powerless and ineffectual circles caused a blur in the image of our party. We are decided to get rid of these ticks who are trying gain weight by sucking the CHP."

Big Capital Suggests a CHP-AP Coalition

This shift to the Right and the elimination of left-minded mayors in the CHP encouraged again the business circles to ask a CHP-AP Coalition instead of the troubling 3-party NP Coalition.

At the meeting of administrative boards of Industry Chambers held in Adana, Mr. Sakıp Sabancı, Chairman of the Union of Industry Chambers and one of the top industrialists of Turkey, said: "The economic, social and political problems of our country have been aggravated and reached the dimension which the country cannot stand. A government which cannot assure the harmony within itself is not able to overcome these problems. Therefore, the leaders of the two biggest party must come together with sincerity and unite in order to find solutions to the aggravated problems of the country."

This call is supported by the centrist elements of the two biggest political parties, the AP and the CHP. Although Mr. Demirel, Prime Minister and Chairman of Justice Party insistingly refuses such an alternative and even the Justice Party administration carries on a close collaboration with the neo-fascist MHP during the local elections and includes the members of the latter on the AP tickets, it will not be a surprise to form a CHP-AP coalition after the 11th December local elections in Turkey.

This depends on the results of these elections which is regarded as a test for the "Nationalist Front" Government. (C-V-M-H-DG-31/10)

WORKERS' PARTY OF TURKEY CELEBRATED 60th ANNIVERSARY OF OCTOBER REVOLUTION

ISTANBUL (ITA) - The 60th Anniversary of October Revolution was celebrated with a big soiree organised by the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP) in Istanbul. Many famous Turkish writers, artists and distinguished persons participated in the soiree and the Chorus of Workers' Cultural Association gave a concert of revolutionary songs.

On the other hand, Mrs. Behice Boran, Chairwoman of the TIP, and Mr. Nihat Sargin, Secretary General, attended the ceremonies of 60th Anniversary celebrations in Moscow, on the invitation of the Soviet Peace Committee. (Y-C-V-7/11)

MEMBERS OF THE WORKERS' PARTY OF TURKEY TORTURED

ISTANBUL (ITA) - Notwithstanding the Turkish authorities claim that nobody is tortured or imprisoned for his political opinion or activities, the number of the people who are tortured and of the journalists who are imprisoned is increasing in alarming manner.

Recently, Mr. Kamuran İnan, Minister of Energy and Natural Sources, held a press conference at the International Press Center in Brussels, and categorically refused all the allegations on the violation of human rights, arrestations, tortures and political assassinations in Turkey.

Just after that press conference, 98 members of the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP) were arrested by the police while they were putting on walls the posters of the soiree of 60th Anniversary of October Revolution in Istanbul.

The detained members were taken to the Criminal Section of Istanbul Police Headquarters and brutally tortured there.

Mr. Can Açıköz, President of Istanbul Section of TIP said at a press conference that the police agents applied torture of falanga to the party members under the menace of machine-guns, and these scenes were eye-witnessed by the lawyers of the party. /.

Torture Everywhere in Turkey...

In Eskişehir, five local leaders of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers Trade-Union (OLEYİS), Yusuf Öz, Bekir Yılmaz, Acar Şentürk, Mehmet Ali Gencay and Ali Çelik, alleged that they were brutally beaten by Superintendent Çakmakçı at the Criminal Section of Eskişehir Police Headquarters.

In Bismil, a medical report given by the State Hospital established that Student Mazaffer Ayhan was tortured at the police center of the district. Ayhan claimed that torture was made by Superintendent Üzeyir Ünal by saying "You communists are the main trouble of this country. All of you should be annihilated."

In Istanbul again, seven associations held a common press conference and alleged that political prisoners in jails are being systematically tortured.

The prisoners in the City Jail of Izmir alleged that two detainees, Mehmet Akça and Ahmet Açıkgöz, who suffer from cancer, are not treated by the prison's physicians and are abandoned to die in their cells.

Chairman of the Progressive Youth Organization (DEVGENÇ) also claimed that political prisoners in the jails of Ankara and Afyon are being systematically subjected to torture.

On the other hand, periodical review "Devrimci Yol" organized a symposium on torture in Ankara and distinguished lawyers elaborated the torture allegations. (V-C-Y-M-DG-4/11)

JOURNALISTS ARRESTED, HANDCUFFED AND CONDEMNED IN TURKEY

ANKARA (ITA) - Turkish Government's claims that nobody is arrested or imprisoned for his political opinions have been refuted by the fact that within only one month three journalists were arrested and hand-cuffed in Turkey.

Mr. İlhan Ezik, Editor of daily Sabah, was arrested on October 8, 1977 by the police and, after being hand-cuffed, put in prison for a 13-month imprisonment. He had been condemned by 3rd Aggravated Felony Court of Istanbul on the accusation of "making propaganda against the secular regime of the Turkish State".

Another responsible editor of the same newspaper, Mr. Salahattin Enes too is in prison for 13 months and 10 days condemnation. He had been condemned for "having criticized a speech of the President of the Republic" and for "defending the idea of establishing a new State on the basis of religious principles".

Mr. Mustafa Yıldırım Türk, Editor of periodical "Halkın Kuztuluşu" and Mr. Mustafa Tütünoğlu, Editor of weekly Halkın Sesi too were arrested and taken into prison by putting hand-cuffs on, for "having insulted the Turkish Armed Forces".

On the other hand, the trial of Mr. Turhan Dilligil, Editor of daily Adalet, is being carried on before the military court of Gendarmerie Headquarters in Ankara. During his interrogation, Mr. Dilligil claimed that the military tribunals have no authority to try journalists. On this objection, the file of Dilligil's case was transferred to the Court of Constitution with the purpose of establishing whether the military courts have the right to try journalists.

Besides these cases, as mentioned in earlier bulletins of Info-Türk Agency:

Mr. Gani Bozarslan, Editor of Bora Publishing House, was condemned to 7,5 years imprisonment on the charge of "propagating communism" and he is expected to be jailed nowadays.

Mr. Kemal Dogan and Miss Leyla Cümbüş, editors of weekly Halkın Sesi, Mehmet Çerik, Responsible Editor of weekly Halkın Yolu, and Mr. Mehmet Özgül, Responsible Editor of weekly Halkın Gücü, are also tried before military tribunals on the charge of "having insulted the Turkish Armed Forces".

Mr. Muzaffer Erdost, Editor of Sol Publishing House is tried before an aggravated felony court of Ankara on the charge of "having propagated communism" for having published Lenin's "What is to be done?".

Dr. Server Tanilli, docent at the Faculty of Law, Istanbul University, is also being tried by the 2nd Aggravated Felony Court of Istanbul under the menace of 7,5 years imprisonment on the charge of "propagating communism" in a text-book he wrote for his courses at the Academy of Political Sciences.

Mr. Taner Akçam, editor of periodical Devrimci Gençlik, was condemned to 8 years imprisonment and Translator Saffet Şükrü Tekin to 7,5 years imprisonment for the similar accusations. (C-V-M-DG-8/11)

CINEMA LABOURERS' RESISTANCE AGAINST MOVIE CENSOR

ISTANBUL (ITA) - "What happens if a movie shows a bread queue, in front of a bakery (a common place item in our lives), with luxury, plush, tall appartement buildings in the background? The Film Censor Board rules that the scene emphasizes social injustices (which supposedly does not exist) between classes and orders it out off. Otherwise, the film won't pass..."

This excerpt from a daily newspaper reflects the fact of Film censor in Turkey. The Censor Board is headed by National Salvation Party, religious fanatic partner of the Government, and finds a fault at any movie except those suiting their political (and religious) views. Rolls and rolls of exposed films are awaiting Board approval to hit the market for months. In the course of only five months of 1977, the Censor Board has passed only 11 of 91 films and refused 72 definitely and suspended 8 films on the condition of making some alterations in the contents. Because of this attitude, the film producers cannot get their investments back in those months, cannot pay thousands of set workers. Even the actors and actresses cannot be paid promptly. Moreover, thousands of set workers in the movie business lack the smallest of social security.

Thereupon, "Movie Labourers" of Turkey, including some stars, organized a march from Istanbul to Ankara with the purpose of protesting pressures of ruining the seventh art, to ask Parliament to enact laws reorganizing social and economic rights of the movie labourers. (DN-C-DG-10/11)

VIOLENCE HITS NOW UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

ANKARA (ITA) - Seeing that the violence acts and political assassinations are still going on in every corner of Turkey, Republican People's Party (CHP) Chairman Ecevit said in a statement that the hopes vested in the personality of Interior Minister Korkut Özal is rapidly waning.

"It is obvious that security of life cannot be guaranteed with an administration that lets violent activities seep into even the secondary education institutes," Ecevit said, commenting on bombings of the residences of Middle East Technical University (ODTÜ) Board of Trustees members,

Houses of Prof. Hicri Fişek and Prof. İlhan Özdil were bombed on 5th October 1977 by "Gray Wolves" commandos.

Ecevit claimed in his statement that the five members of Board of Trustees appointed during the rule of the one month CHP Government are kept under pressure by the "brutes placed at the university because they are the government's militants" since the 2nd NF Government assumed power.

The other violence acts which hit the members of educative body are as follows: In Edirne, the residences of two progressive teachers are destroyed with explosives, on Oct. 7.

In the district of Suraç, the residence of Ahmet Çelik Sunar, Directory of Education Department, is destroyed with explosives on Oct. 8.

Same day, children of two progressive professors of Atatürk University at Erzurum are beaten by "Gray Wolves".

On October 14, the car of Gülseren Agridag, professor at Hacettepe University, is destroyed with explosive at Ankara.

In Gebze, Miss Meral Kelleci, 28, teacher in the Cayirova Agriculture School, is stabbed dead on Oct. 15, after being raped by unidentified persons.

On Oct. 17, "Gray Wolves" beat Mr. Ahmet Uluhan, Directory of Atatürk High School and gravely wound him.

Same day, in Aydın, "Gray Wolves" attack on All-Teachers' Union and beat two teachers as well as famous Turkish humourist Muzaffer İzgü.

On Oct. 20, Hidayet Sert, Assistant Director of Atatürk High School at Gaziantep, is shot dead by unidentified persons.

In Ankara, "Gray Wolves" raid with bombs on the rooms of two professors of the Faculty of Sciences, Burhan Cahit Ünal and Rauf Nasuhoglu, Oct. 25.

Following day, Mr. Ömer Atılğan, Director of Atatürk Secondary School of Diyarbakır, is shot to death by unidentified persons.

On Oct. 28, in Elazig, Hüseyin Kerim Urman, Professor at the Veterinary Faculty, is attacked and blessed by "Gray Wolves". Thereupon, 16 professors at the same faculty, protesting against this attack, resign from their posts.

Finally, on Oct. 31, after the opening ceremony of Ankara University, "Gray Wolves" attack on progressive students and menace the professors.

Number of political assassinations reached 368 within 30 Months

Besides the deaths of 3 teachers, in the course of the bloody events of the month of October, 10 other persons were assassinated. On the other hand, the People's Committee of 1st May stated that the number of victims of police raid on Umraniye slums area which happened on September 2, 1977, is not 6, but 11, and since then 51 residents of the slums have been kept detained.

So, the number of the victims of political assassinations committed since the formation of 1st FN Government, that is to say within 30 months, reached 368.

The main terror incidents of October are as follows:

- OCT 6: In Istanbul, two shops, one drugstore, one coffeeshop and the Center of Progressive Patriots are destroyed with explosives.
Five students are wounded during an armed clash in Gaziantep.
- OCT 7: In Manisa, "Gray Wolves" raid on a drug store and destroy the center of a progressive association.
In Urfa, the residence of Ahmet Çeliksi, Judge of the district of Hilvan, is destroyed with explosive.
- OCT 8: In Diyarbakır, a factory is destroyed with explosive and Worker Mehmet Çetinkaya is killed because of the explosion.
In the district of Karaman of Konya province, the bloody clash between two rival political groups results in wounding five persons.
- OCT 10: In Gültepe quarter of Istanbul, "Gray Wolves" attack on a progressive group. When they open fire, 3-year old Veysel Kit is killed in the arms of his mother by a stray bullet.
In Gaziantep, "Gray Wolves" attack on the demonstration of protesting against the price hikes and wound 3 persons.
In Ankara, Center of Retired Non-Commissioned Officers Club is destroyed with explosive.
- OCT 11: Student Ali Uren dies of a stab wound he received after fighting with a rival political group in Antalya.
- OCT 12: In Samsun, Eşber Yagmurdereli, lawyer of All-Teachers' Union (Töb-Der) and Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions (DISK) is wounded by "Gray Wolves".
- OCT 13: Police forces attack on the people who were protesting against religious discrimination in the province of Sivas, and 37 persons are wounded.
- OCT 14: "Gray Wolves" raid on the Faculty of Pharmacy of Aegean University in Izmir and shoot dead progressive student Mesut Yegin and wound two others.
- OCT 15: In Sivas, the police attack again on the people protesting against the incidents happened two days earlier and wounds a teacher and 8 students.
In Gaziantep, the police takes into custody 20 workers who protested against the State Monopoly's decision to recruit new workers of Beverage Factory from "Gray Wolves".
- OCT 16: "Gray Wolves" shoot on the policemen who were trying to protect the hawkers selling progressive publications from a "Gray Wolves" attack.
- OCT 17: Police forces raid on the Atatürk Students Dormitory in Izmir and detain more than 120 students.
In Istanbul, Center of a cultural association in the slums area of Umraniye is destroyed with explosive.
Kavza Section of the CHP and the Idealists' Club are volleyed on by unidentified persons.
In Ankara, Association of Solidarity with the People of Dikmen is raided by four armed persons. The aggressors shoot dead student Bahattin Aslandogan.
- OCT 18: An armed group liberates a political detainee, alleged member of a clandestine revolutionary organization, while he was being treated in the city hospital under the gendarmery surveillance. Gendarme Bayram Özcan, trying to stop them, is shot to death and another gendarme is gravely wounded.

- OCT 18: Samsun Section of the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP) is set on fire by "Gray Wolves". This section was already destroyed earlier.
In Bircik, "Gray Wolves" attack on progressive students, wound three of them and destroy some houses and working places.
In Ankara, Cultural Organization of Kazan is destroyed with explosive.
In Istanbul, Ekin Balkanci, lawyer of Bank Employee's Trade Union (BankSen) is beaten by "Gray Wolves".
- OCT 19: Residence of Suat Varan, attorney and publisher of daily "Yeni Çorum", is destroyed with explosive.
In Fethiye, the local centers of the Republican People's Party and the All Teachers' Union are volleyed on by unidentified persons.
- OCT 21: In Edirne, "Gray Wolves" attack on the workers on strike while they are reading progressive publications.
- OCT 22: The corpse of a 15-year old youth who was kidnapped earlier by two persons is found in Izmit.
- OCT 24: In Ankara, the premises of Association of Economic Sciences Graduates are destroyed with explosive.
In Bursa, the Youth Section of Republican People's Party is destroyed with explosive.
In Antalya, the car of Osman Gürkan, city judge, is destroyed with explosive.
In Istanbul, "Gray Wolves" attack on Sezai Atici, President of Istanbul Section of Socialist Youth Union.
- OCT 25: In Istanbul, during an armed clash at the State Academy of Architecture and Engineering, seven students are wounded.
- OCT 26: In Bursa, a book-shop and the center of Higher Education Cultural Association are destroyed with explosives.
In Adıyaman, the printing house of daily "Adıyamanın Sesi" is set on fire by unidentified persons.
- OCT 27: In Istanbul, "Gray Wolves" stab to death Ayhan Gökdenir, 23, student at Engineering School.
In Ankara, Fikret Beyaz, student at the Middle East Technical University, is found dead in his bathroom.
- OCT 28: In Fethiye, a book-shop is volleyed on by "Gray Wolves".
- OCT 31: 13-year old Fikri Üçgen, who was wounded a week earlier during a "Gray Wolves" raid on Bakırköy High School, dies at hospital in Istanbul.

(C-V-M-DN-DG-31/10)

DEATH SENTENCES ASKED FOR YOUTHS

ANKARA (ITA) - The police forces carry on a fierce "Man-hunting" and arrest only the progressive people, while the "Gray Wolves" continue to raid the university campuses, progressive associations, to assassinate hundreds of people under the protection and even the encouragement of the NF Government.

On October 25, 21 students were brought before the Aggravated Felony Court of Istanbul on the charge of "having formed an armed group" and the public prosecutor asked death sentences for five defendants.

Earlier, on October 5, 18 persons were brought before the same court under arrest on the charge of having acted on behalf of a clandestine revolutionary organization. Same day, eight other students were apprehended in Ankara for an alleged connection with a clandestine organization.

On October 27, the police of Izmir detained nine persons allegedly affiliated to another clandestine revolutionary organization.

Seeing that five young persons were put under the menace of death sentence, 81 Republican People's Party deputies submitted a motion to National Assembly, for the abolition of death penalty in Turkey.

On 6th May, 1972, three youth leaders, Deniz Gezmiş, Yusuf Arslan and Hüseyin İnan, were executed in Ankara on a military tribunal's decision condemning them for the charge of "attempting to overthrow the existing political, economic and social systems." Another motion aiming to stop the execution of death sentences failed to pass. The fate of this new motion will be a test for the members of National Assembly in this regard.

(C-V-DG-31/10)

REPORT SUGGESTING TURKEY SHOULD ALTER EEC TIES RADICALLY

ANKARA (ITA) - A confidential report prepared by the Economic Department of the Turkish Foreign Ministry recommends that Turkey either get out of its association relationship with the European Economic Community or alter the relationship radically.

The report came in August under the scrutiny of a high-level meeting at the Ministry chaired by Foreign Minister Ihsan Sabri Çaglayangil and attended by Turkey's representatives at the EEC, NATO and the OECD.

Nevertheless, the Nationalist Front Government has not adopted the report and carried on the traditional foreign policy of earlier governments.

The report advocates that Turkey must change camp by taking a place next to other developing nations of the world in the dialogue with industrialized nations and within the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

The report pointed out that Turkey, a member of the western defense alliance, sought its economic development and prosperity in receiving a preferential share of the western nations' economic growth since early 1950's.

"The most concrete manifestation of this policy is Turkey's associate membership in the EEC," it said, "but it has now become clear that the plans for development within 22 years and full membership in the EEC unrealistic."

The report recommended that Turkey could either become like any other developing country, in its relations with the EEC, which implies termination of the association relationship, or would have to develop a new model of association relationship under which Turkey would have complete control over liberalizing its imports from the Community.

Notwithstanding the actual Government has not adopted this confidential report, this new trend gains constantly supporters among the members of the body of foreign affairs.

(DN-DG-31/10)

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOLIDARITY WITH CYPRUS

BRUSSELS (ITA) - International Conference of Solidarity with Cyprus was held on October 29-30, 1977 in Brussels and adopted four resolutions putting forwards some measures, diplomatic and economic, to force the Turkish Government to respect the UN Resolutions on Cyprus.

Although the resolutions were adopted unanimously by the Conference, some delegations stressed the fact that the Committee of Solidarity with Cyprus has failed in gaining the active contribution and solidarity of the democratic forces in Turkey and in the Turkish section of Cyprus. "Unless achieved this cooperation," they said, "it will be impossible to reach a definitive solution to the Cyprus Issue."

In fact, the Committee headed by Romesh Chandra, Chairman of the World Peace Council, instead of inviting the representatives of the democratic mass organizations in Turkey, contented itself by giving the floor at the plenary session to a minor political group pretending to be "delegation of Turkey".

Whereas, the socialist parties of Turkey, even an important group within the Republican People's Party, the progressive trade unions, other democratic organizations have always manifested their will to struggle for putting the UN resolutions into practice. But the Committee, carrying on its contacts only with the said group abroad, has ignored the struggles of these sound forces in Turkey.

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