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BÜLTEN BULLETIN

EDITION ET DIFFUSION EN BELGIQUE: COODIFF
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MONTHLY PERIODICAL
December 1976 - G.6-E.2

PROVOCATIONS OF THE RIGHT IN ORDER TO OBTAIN THE PROCLAMATION OF MARTIAL LAW BEFORE THE GENERAL ELECTIONS IN TURKEY

ANKARA (Info-Türk) - In accordance with the Constitution of Turkey, the general elections will be held in October 1977. Since the victory of the democratic forces is expected in these elections, the rightist circles multiplied their provocative acts in order to obtain the proclamation of martial law before the poll.

Encouraged and protected by the right-wing government, the commando units of the fascist oriented National Action Party (MHP) has increased armed attacks on the progressive people all over Turkey. Between 15th November and 15th December 1976, the commando units and the police forces murdered seven persons and wounded more than sixty.

The Turkish Black Shirts attacked on December 12, 1976 on a delegation of the Republican People's Party (CHP) in Pasinler and wounded 30 persons, including the Secretary General of the party Orhan Eyüboğlu.

On the other hand, two university students, Aynur Sertbudak and Halis Tazebay, were killed during another armed raid by the fascist commandos in Ankara.

In Diyarbakır, a young trade-unionist, Ismail Gökhan Edge was tortured and killed by the police agents. He had been arrested on the pretext of having in possession some anti-fascist leaflets. According to the declaration of a medecin of the hospital where the young progressive died, Edge had come to the hospital from the police headquarters covered with bleeding scars.

During the funeral of Edge, another student, Şefik Y. Özdemir was also beaten deadly by the fascist commandos.

Besides, under the pretext of searching the killer of a police agent, the police forces has started a violent man-hunting all over Turkey. Hundreds of progressives have been detained and tortured at the police centers.

All democratic organisations of Turkey has issued declarations protesting the brutality of the police forces and the fascist commando units and asked to have the responsables identified and punished.

Mr. Bülent Ecevit, Chairman of the Republican People's Party (CHP) said:

"The armed bandits of certain government partners have completely abolished security of life in the country. The entire country is raided by bandits. They have multiplied their provocative acts in order to obtain the proclamation of martial law before the general elections during which they will account for their acts." (C-P-DG-ET-15/12)

TURKISH "DEMOCRATIC LEFT" TO BE AFFILIATED TO SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL

ANKARA (Info-Türk) - The People's Republican Party (CHP), the "Democratic Left" political organization of Turkey, decided to apply to the Socialist International to become a full member.

Chairman Bülent Ecevit, who submitted a proposition to the 23rd Grand Convention of CHP held between November 27-30, 1976, asked the affiliation saying such membership would be useful for the CHP and the Turkish Nation and would increase their possibilities of contributing to the world peace.

Elaborating the principles of the Socialist International, Ecevit said that the CHP too should accept and defend the following aims:

1. Establishment of a multi-party political democracy,
2. The establishment of economic democracy which holds public benefits above individual ones,
3. A social democracy which considers labor to be above all values and refuses every kind of discrimination,
4. An international democracy which respects the independence and sovereignty of all nations, which is against all forms of imperialism, which believes in peaceful solutions for international problems and which maintains the developed countries should contribute more to the abolishment of the gap between underdeveloped and developed nations.

The decision to be affiliated to the Socialist International is a further step in the political life of Turkey, because until today, all international affiliations have been forbidden for the political parties by a special law. Despite the fact that this law still exists, the decision of the CHP opened a new road for strengthening international relations, not only for itself, but also for all other political and democratic formations.

The Party Convention re-elected Bülent Ecevit the Chairman. Among three factions who fought for the power within the CHP, the 20-name list prepared by the administration faction led by Secretary General Orhan Eyüboğlu won the elections thanks to Turan Güneş, former Foreign Affairs Minister of Turkey, whose faction decided at the last moment to quit the struggle and to support the administration faction.

The faction of Deniz Baykal, former Minister of Finance, lost the struggle but proved the strength of the left-wing within the party. They accuse the party administration of flirting with the capitalist circles.

After the decision to be affiliated to the Socialist International and the adoption of the new "Democratic Left" Program, Chairman Ecevit said: "This is the program of the people. But all nations, complying with their own conditions, can apply our democratic leftist philosophy. Turkey was the leader of the oppressed nations in their struggle for independence. Now I hope the CHP will show to developing countries the way of developing within freedom and social justice."

Is it really a program to be adopted not only by the Turkish people but also by all other oppressed nations? In order to answer correctly, it is necessary to look over the views of the "Democratic Left" on certain subjects.

"Democratic Left" Order

Notwithstanding the CHP is considered a social-democratic formation of Turkey, the party program adopted by the 23rd Grand Convention and the declarations of the party leader express rather an utopian-populist line.

The new party program, rejecting either capitalist or marxist concept of development launches the concept of "Democratic Left" order. As a matter of fact, the new party program is a logical continuation of the principles of Six Arrows (republicanism, nationalism, populism, secularism, reformism and etatism) imposed by Mustapha Kemal, founder of the Republican People's Party (CHP). However those principles have been enriched by adding the following elements in the light of social developments of recent decades:

- Political liberties, which had never existed during the mono-party period of the CHP, should be respected,
- For each individual of the Turkish population equality before laws and an understanding of solidarity which ensures the well-being should be put into reality,
- The labour, as the supreme value of the society, should be respected,
- Economic progress should keep pace with social justice.

"Democratic Left Order" is explained as follows in the new Party Program:

"Capitalist regimes in the countries which are in a process of development cannot be sufficiently democratic and in favor of freedoms. Since the Democratic Left development concept of the CHP is putting forward a method which is different from capitalism and in which the people and the state will be the overseers of the economy, it is in a position to follow a nationalist path in economy, foreign policy, international relations and defence areas. In the Democratic Left conduct of the CHP nationalism and populism complement each other.

"Therefore the democracy with freedoms which the Democratic Left conduct will give an advanced reality by intensifying the economic power in the people and by widening the freedoms and the rights of the workers, and by increasing their effectiveness in the administration will also be a strong guarantee of independence and national sovereignty.

"In the Democratic Left order which the CHP is going to establish, populism will be the source of nationalism and freedom will be the foundation of independence. And in that order while the development is gaining momentum, social justice is widening and the democracy is becoming stronger, our national independence will have become firmer and will have gained sound foundations."

Village-Cities and Popular Sector

According to the new program, the village will be the starting point of economic development. Next to land reform facilities for marketing, credit, technical assistance will be provided to peasantry which is to be supported by higher prices for their products. The creation of producers cooperatives flanked by the cooperative bank credits will be encouraged. Small farmers and rural workers will be put under the shelter of social security. Village-cities (Köy-kent) will be created to slow down the exodus to urban centers as to reorganize rural life. The CHP advocates the Popular Sector (Halk Sektörü) next to private and public sectors. Enterprises owned by popular organizations such as cooperatives, workers' unions, etc. would form the popular sector.

Creation of War Industry

The CHP considers the creation of war industry as a guarantee for the national defence and as a principal element of economic development. The party program reads: "Our national security, in principle, will be self-sufficient, and will not depend on outside possibilities or mutual security sets-up beyond a point. Our national security concept and strategy will be in harmony with our country's economy and geography. A defence industry will be established and developed, in areas where we can keep up with the technological developments, in the direction of necessities of our national defence strategy. While the industrialization is being planned and realized priority will be given to the side industries which support the defence industry -especially electronic and motor industries- together with the defence industry."

Relations with the USA and NATO

"In the past several times there has been anti-American or anti-NATO feelings that were demonstrated by the public. In 1974, my party and government had difficult moments to deal with such matters. However, during our terms of government there was improvement in bettering the relations with the USA." (Ecevit's speech to the US correspondents on July 28, 1976 in New York). "America is a super-power. We attach great importance to our continued friendship and cooperation with America. But sometimes either for internal

political reasons or as a result of her responsibilities or initiatives as a super-power, American actions may be detrimental to Turkey's interests... I am for a continuation of Turkey's membership in NATO in principle, so long as NATO fulfills her commitments towards Turkey. After all it is a mutual arrangement, it is a collective security arrangement. As long as NATO means something for Turkey that principle applies, but under the present circumstances it is debatable whether NATO is fulfilling its own commitments to Turkey." (Interview by Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung).

Relations with the EEC and FRG

"My view is that in order to feel more confident and secure within the framework of the cooperation with the West, Turkey must have closer cooperation with Germany. In order to have such a sense of security and confidence we have to have closer cooperation with Federal Republic of Germany in every way. Germany and Turkey as two friendly countries and as two flank countries can understand each other better. Certainly Turkey's problems can be better understood in Germany than in many other NATO countries. Therefore if the West does not want to push Turkey towards other alternative policies, more effective cooperation in defence and in economy between Turkey and Germany is essential. Mistakes followed one another on Turkey's policies towards the European Economic Community. It is not yet too late, but it is now more difficult to improve the relations." (Daily News, July 6, 1976)

Sea shelves and Cyprus

"With regards to the rights of Turkey at seas and in the air, CHP while continuing with the new attempts which it has initiated in 1974 will contribute to the establishment of a just order for humanity in using the seas, the air and the space. It will make the legislative adjustments on this matter without wasting time and in accordance with the realities of our age.

"CHP considers it a humanitarian duty and the necessity of the national responsibility to make every effort to render the freedom and security of the Turkish Cypriots, who have found their freedom and security by the Turkish peace operation in 1974-lasting, and to guarantee the self-government and to speed up the development in all areas of the national Turkish Cypriot community. While it is executing this duty and responsibility it will take care to strengthen the peace in the area and to make Cyprus an element of security and peace for the area and the world. And from this viewpoint CHP believes that it is imperative to make necessary efforts to make Cyprus a bi-zonal, independent and blocless federal state."

"Democratic Left" and the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP)

The main characteristics of the CHP program and of the declarations of Chairman Ecevit shows that:

- The CHP is not a political formation based on a certain social class or the alliance of toiling classes and strata, on the contrary it favors a social peace between the conflicting classes of the society,
- It interprets the State as an organism which is not a tool of ruling classes, but above or out of social classes.
- It analyses the social progress of Turkey within an idealist view rather than a materialist one.
- It brings only some utopian solutions to the chronic socio-economic problems of the country.
- It does not take a firm stand against the imperialist domination on Turkey.

Taking into consideration of these characteristics, the President of Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP) Behice Boran criticizes the CHP as follows:

"In the struggle for or against democracy which is currently unfolding, the CHP proves to be at the head of the front for a democratic struggle. This is so, quantitatively speaking, because of the fact that it is the largest political party. This however, is not true from a qualitative standpoint. In this latter case, it is the movement of the working class and its party which matter most. The CHP's concept of democracy and its policy are unable to lead democracy to its logical conclusion: socialism. The CHP professes to be the champion of the freedoms of thought, speech, congregation, etc... It will have fulfilled its historical mission if it contributes to the consolidation of these freedoms. But it cannot do this alone since it lacks a coherent political stance on the relationship between these "classic" freedoms and their economic foundations. As long as the reactionary power of big capital will not have recoiled, it will not be possible to establish or to reinforce democratic liberties. The "popular sector" which is played up by the CHP will leave the power of big capital intact. As for the "foreign policy endowed with a personality" advanced by the CHP, it does not anticipate Turkey's withdrawal from NATO, CENTO and other pro-imperialist agreements or organizations. In order to carry out its democratic function, it is imperative that a socialist movement exists and develops on the CHP's left."(PT-IT-DG-7/12)

JAPANESE, ITALIAN AND FRENCH BUSINESSMEN ON THE STAGE

ANKARA (Info-Türk) - Just after the German businessmen delegation returned to their country (See: Bulletin, November 1976), a Japanese industrial delegation arrived at Ankara and in the same time a ten-man delegation from Italy's state-run IRI Industries was received by Turkish ministers and discussed possibilities of future economic cooperation between two countries. On the other hand it was declared that two successive French delegations would visit Turkey before the end of the year to explore possibilities of Turco-French economic and industrial cooperation.

The 19 members of the Japanese delegation are members of the Board of Directors and the technical experts of several corporations forming Kidandren, the Economic Organizations' Federation of Japan.

Headed by Kinso Matsuo, President of Nippon Kokan (Iron and Steel) Corporation the delegation included the representatives of the following Japanese firms: Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries, Toshiba-Tokio Shibaura Electric Company, Ube Kosan Petro-Chemical Company, EPDC Electric Power Development Company, Mitsui Co.Ltd., Mitsubishi Ltd., Marubeni Corp., Eximbank-Export Import Bank, OECF - Overseas Economic Corp.Fund.

During the contacts of the Japanese delegation, Sakip Sabanci, Chairman of the Union of Turkish Chambers of Industry, said: "Industrial cooperation between Japan and Turkey goes beyond assembly industry. The Turco-Japanese cooperation in automotive industries will help decrease Turkey's dependance on the European markets. Plans have been prepared for the production of Honda automobiles in Turkey four years from now. On the other hand Japan feels that Turkey, Greece and Iran are the gateways for the establishment of Japanese ties to the EEC."

As a result of this new approach, the Japanese Consortium, comprising Nippon Conveyor Co., Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries Ltd. and Mitsubishi Corp. has been successful in bids to supply a coal conveyor plant for Turkey. The order is estimated as worth around 21 billion Yens; the Japanese Eximbank is to provide credit of 18 billion Yen to Turkey to cover the export of thermal power generation plant, built by Mitsubishi Ltd.

Turkish Deputy Premier Necmettin Erbakan said Turkey has a package of 200 industrial investments to be realized until 1982 at an estimated cost of 16 billion dollars and in order to realize these projects, Turkey has to borrow and to import know-how and equipment from abroad.

TURKISH HOLDINGS ENTERED INTO A PITILESS COMPETITION

ISTANBUL (Info-Türk) - Since Turkey's own resources cannot cover its industrial investments, Turkish holdings has entered into a pitiless competition to gain power on financial organisms.

Generally banks prefer short-term credit with high interest rates assigned to the commercial sector and this attitude provokes clashes between industrialists and bankers in order to lay their hands on the people's savings. With the purpose of obtaining funds, industry has been issuing for several years, shares and bonds at high interest rates. Thus they have hoped that the people's savings would be channelled directly to the industrial sector without having to go through the banks.

But seeing that the banks rest more attractive for the people's savings, this time the industrial holdings initiated to gain power on the banks.

Sabancı Holding happened to be the sole owner of Akbank; Has Holding gained control over Istanbul Bank; Pamukbank is being under complete control of Sabancı Holding; Üskat Holding gained powers on Ege Bank; Sabancı Holding and Contractors are challenging each other to gain control over Yapı-Kredi Bank of which Board of Directors is, at present, under control of the Contractors.

Recently Türkiye Garanti Bank happened to be subject of fierce competition between two leading holdings of Turkey, Koç Holding and Sabancı Holding.

Koç Holding, which had decided to overdominate a bank against Sabancı's Akbank, had begun to purchase and collect shares of Türkiye Garanti Bank who was experiencing an administrative crisis. It was recently reported that Garanti Bank has completely entered under control of Koç Holding and a result of this, strike of the employees had ended and everything had been settled at the Bank.

But the Sabancı Holding, who does not wish Koç Holding to gain powers on this bank, has begun to purchase and collect the shares of the subject bank through Ak, Atlantik and Dogan insurance companies which it owns. The Sabancı Holding has bought great amount of shares from merchants and heirs of the dead shareholders of this bank.(DN-DG-3/12)

CAPITAL OF THE TURKISH RENAULT INCREASED

ANKARA (Info-Türk) - A Turkish-French company whose the principal shareholder is the Turkish Armed Forces Mutual Assistance Fund (OYAK) which produces Renault 12 cars locally has received government authorization to increase its capital to 680 million Turkish lira (42,5 million dollars) from 225 million LT (14 million dollars), the Official Gazette announced.

The boost in capital would be used to raise the annual capacity of the Renault 12 plant to 35,000 cars from the present 20,000 and for the expansion of spare parts, repair and maintenance facilities.

MORE THAN 2/3 OF WORKING PEOPLE CANNOT BENEFIT FROM SOCIAL SECURITY IN TURKEY

ANKARA (Info-Türk) - Nearly 5,2 million Turks of employment age can benefit from social security laws, declared the Minister of Social Security. Since the population of working age (15 years and over) exceeds 16 million, this figure represents only 32,5 percent of it. The numbers of the people who benefit from different social security organizations as follows:

- 1.2 million: Retirement Chest of State Employees,
- 2.3 million: Social Security Organization of Workers,
- 860 thousand: Social Security Organization of Independents,
- 725 thousand: Turkish workers in the EEC countries,
- 42 thousand: War of National Liberation veterans,
- 81 thousand: Different organizations.

COLONIZATION OF NORTHERN CYPRUS MENACES ALSO THE TURKISH CYPRIOTS

NICOSIA (Info-Türk) - Instead of respecting the United Nations resolutions, the Turkish Government has intensified its efforts to colonize the occupied areas of northern Cyprus with settlers from Turkey and this creates grave dangers for the security of the Cyprus State and for the physical and national existence of the local population, including the Turkish Cypriots, according to "A Concise Introduction to the Cyprus Problem" issued by the Democratic Labour Federation of Cyprus.

The report reads:

"The settlers are considered as first class citizens vis-a-vis the ordinary Turkish Cypriots, with no links to the Denktash administration, who are treated as second or third class citizens.

"Actually in the Turkish occupied area of our island we are witnessing the destruction of the Turkish Cypriot Community as well, as a result of this policy of colonization pursued so vigorously by Ankara and Mr. Denktash. There have been many instances of attacks and arbitrary acts by settlers against Turkish Cypriots. Besides usurpation of Greek property, they prefer to lay hands on unguarded property and homes of Turkish Cypriots, rather than work. They take the law into their own hands and even murders are often committed in areas where settlers are living but these remain undetected. Turkish Cypriots who were forced to move to the Turkish occupied area -mainly as a result of actions by the stormtroopers of Mr. Denktash and by false promises- are in a more desperate situation even than the Greek Cypriot refugees who have lost everything and are now living in tents."

On the other hand, Dr. Fazil Kilçık, former Vice-President of the Republic of Cyprus, refers in daily Halkin Sesi of November 11 to the friction existing between Turkish Cypriots and Turkish mainland settlers in the occupied North.

He says that the wrong and thoughtless decisions taken by the leaders following the "July 20th, 1974 victory" have caused the present problems between Turkish Cypriots and mainland settlers. He adds that the Turkish Cypriots have started complaining that they have been reduced to second class citizens. (YK-DG-AI-ET-9/12)

ARMAMENT RACE BETWEEN TURKEY AND GREECE

ANKARA (Info-Türk) - Exploiting the tension between two states, the Turkish and Greek governments have increased defence spendings in their annual state budgets of 1977.

Turkey's defence spending will increase by 30 percent and total 42,5 billion Turkish liras (2,5 billion dollars) in 1977. On the other hand, Greece will spend about 1,5 billion dollars on defence next year according to the budget for 1977 unveiled in Parliament.

Defence spending is equivalent to 7 percent of national income in Greece and 9 percent in Turkey.

The Turkish and Greek governments seem keen to increase military spendings since 1974 war in Cyprus. (C-LT-AI-ET-DG-8/12)

TURKISH GOVERNMENTS ARE RESPONSABLE OF THE GRAVITY OF THE QUAKE DISASTER

VAN (Info-Türk) - The severe earthquake which devastated on November 25, 1976 a vast region in Eastern Turkey on the border with Iran and the USSR killing at least 5.000 people has been the strongest recorded since a massive quake claimed 45.000 lives in the same area in 1939.

At the least one town -Muradiye- has been completely destroyed and many other towns and villages are badly damaged. More important, with the area already in the grip of a harsh winter, the survivors are still suffering and even dying of exposure. At least 60.000 persons in the area were affected by the killer earthquake in the area, Turkey's Housing and Construction Ministry announced.

Despite the temperature below freezing and heavy snows left by a blizzard, many homeless survivors in the area refuse to leave their devastated villages in the fear of that if they leave their farm animals for going to refugee centers, they will ./.

have lost also their only means of surviving; because they do not have any confidence in the Turkish Government and they think that all the relief supplies sent by other nations and international organizations will be pillaged by the State functionaries and the survivors of the quake will not be able to benefit from them.

Even if it seems as an exaggeration, those people have right to think in that way since they have had very bad experiences on that subject. Despite the fact that the area recently hit is one of two main earthquake regions in Turkey, Turkish governments have never applied a housing program to settle the people into modern buildings resisting to earthquake.

Within recent 73 years these earthquake areas -one in the west and one in the east of the Anatolian peninsula- where the northern and southern mountain ranges of Asia Minor meet in a geologically youthful mass of unstable rocks have witnessed 32 earthquakes which killed 66.282 persons and destroyed 364.870 houses.

On the other hand, according to the figures given by weekly *Yürüyüş*:

- 47 out of 67 provinces of Turkey are in the earthquake zone,
- In the earth-quake zone there are 4.200.000 dwellings,
- 3.500.000 of those dwellings are primitively constructed village-houses,
- 39 per cent of the national industry is in the earthquake-zone.
- 66 out of each 100 citizens of Turkey live in these areas.

Taking no heed of these figures, the Turkish governments have continued to oblige the people of Eastern Anatolia to live in the houses of mud which are notoriously unresistant to earth tremors with no electricity, no water, no health services, no schools in the extremely poor regions with inadequate roads.

Aftermath of each quake, some modern dwellings are built in the areas hit by the disaster, but they are also unresistant because of corruption exercised by the government functionaries and the contractors in collaboration.

On the other hand, the big part of the relief supplies sent by other nations are sold by the same corrupt circles in the black-market instead of being delivered to the disaster area.

Moreover, since the majority of the population of the disaster areas are Kurds, taking into consideration the assimilation and repression policy applied by the Turkish governments against the Kurds since the foundation of the Republic, the Kurdish origin survivors refuse to leave shelters at the mountains of Eastern Anatolia.

The events following the earthquake confirm the anxieties of the survivors. According to the declarations of the President of the Republican People's Party (CHP) and of the democratic organizations, this shameful practice is being repeated in the aftermath of the latest earthquake. They accuse the government of having the main responsibility of the gravity of the quake disaster and of the dirty corruption. (AI-DG-5/12)

EXPULSION OF THE CHILIEN ARTISTS AND THE GERMAN JOURNALISTS

ANKARA (Info-Türk) - Expulsion of left minded foreign artists and journalists has been turned into an ordinary practice in Turkey by the Nationalist Front Government.

Three Chilen folk singers, Isabel Parra, Angel Parra and Patricio Castillo who were invited by the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP) in order to participate in the solidarity meetings for the Chilen People, after their two concerts gained a big success in Istanbul and Izmir, were expelled from Turkey by the decision of the government.

While the world-wide reaction against this decision was going on, the Turkish Government, on 4th December 1976, expelled three German journalists, Jurgen Roth, Edeltraud Rimmel and Bernd Huber. Three journalists were obliged to interrupt a reportage on the Kurds ordered by Amnesty International.

Films and recordings were also confiscated by the Turkish police. (C/AB-DG-6/12)