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WORKERS' PARTY OF TURKEY (TIP) PARTICIPATES IN EARLY ELECTIONS

ANKARA (ITA) - Turkey's ruling National Assembly voted to move up the date of general elections from October to June this year. Eight political parties qualified to take part in the forthcoming elections which will be held on June 5.

The major two contestants are the Justice Party (AP), principal partner of the ruling Nationalist Front Government, and the Republican People's Party (CHP), main opposition formation. The other six parties may be said to be minor, but their political role cannot be overlooked.

In the political parties fan the AP and the CHP form the two points of axis. The AP represents the right-of-the-center and guards the interests of the Turkish grand bourgeoisie who seeks a permanent collaboration with the western capitalist circles and favors keeping bilateral agreements between Turkey and the USA and reinforcing the Turkish participation in the military blocks such as NATO and CENTO.

The CHP takes part in the left-of-the-center in the fan. It favors reinforcement the capitalist order by imposing so-called "popular sector" and enlarging the social security measures. In the international arena the CHP advocates Turkish participation in the western economic and military blocks, but asks to revise some clauses in the bilateral agreements which menace the sovereignty of the Turkish state.

At the far right side of the fan take part the National Salvation Party (MSP), representative of certain part of Anatolian bourgeoisie advocating a theocratic state based on islamic principles; the Democratic Party (DP), who represents the interests of the emerging provincial local bourgeoisie against capitalist concentration in big cities; the Republican Reliance

Party (CGP), favoring a capitalist economy and maintaining a fanatic anti-communist attitude; and finally the notorious fascist organization, Nationalist Action Party (MHP) which is principal responsible of the political assassinations all over Turkey and looks for creating a fascist state, a carbon copy of Hitler's Germany.

At the left of the CHP, a minor party, the Union Party of Turkey (TBP) led by several local Alevi (a religious sect in Islam) leaders tries to attract the votes of those who are not satisfied with the attitude of the CHP.

Besides these seven parties, first time since 1969 elections, the political organization of Turkey's working class, Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP) takes part in the coming general elections.

The TIP had been formed in 1961 by the workers and could secure 15 seats in the National Assembly between 1965-1969. Following the military intervention of 12th March 1971, the TIP was closed down and its leaders were condemned to 15-year imprisonment. But after the general amnesty, the leaders were freed and they re-established the TIP on 1st May 1975.

The participation of the TIP in the coming elections has a great importance, because despite the two left-of-the center parties' participation in the 1973 elections, workers were neither nominated nor elected to Parliament. As seen on the following table, only the representatives of ruling classes and of little bourgeoisie could enter in Parliament.

CLASS STRUCTURE OF THE POLITICAL PARTY GROUPS IN TURKISH PARLIAMENT

Professions	CHP	TBP	AP	MSP	DP	OGP	MHP	TOTAL
Workers	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Trade union leaders	3	---	2	---	5	---	---	10
Employees	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	2
Technicians	1	---	2	---	---	---	---	3
Journalists	7	---	1	1	1	---	---	10
Engineers	17	---	17	9	5	---	---	48
Teachers	21	---	4	6	---	---	---	31
Professors	5	---	4	3	1	1	---	14
Artisans	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Liberal professions	92	1	62	15	19	10	2	201
Clericals (musulman)	---	---	6	6	3	---	---	15
Housewives	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
Farmers	12	---	12	---	8	1	---	33
High bureaucrats	10	---	11	---	---	---	---	21
High army officers	4	---	8	1	---	---	1	14
Capitalists	11	---	20	6	3	1	---	41
TOTAL	186	1	149	48	45	13	3	446

The Workers' Party of Turkey states that workers, poor peasants and socialist intellectuals will be nominated on the party tickets.

On the other hand, the Workers' Party of Turkey published its electoral manifest which was approved by the First Grand Congress and called on all socialist and democratic forces to support the struggle to put these aims into reality. (The full text of the Resolutions of Workers' Party of Turkey is enclosed as a supplement in this issue of ITA Bulletin)

As explained in the recent ITA bulletin, the TIP made a proposal to the Republican People's Party (CHP) for establishing a long-run cooperation between socialists and social-democrats against imperialism and fascism, but this proposal was rejected by the CHP.

In his electoral speeches, CHP leader Ecevit claimed himself and his party to be most intelligent fighter against communism. Mrs. Behice Boran, leader of the TIP, accused both the CHP and the AP of basing their electoral campaigns upon anti-communism, while Turkey remains as the only European country which forbids legal activity of communist party.

In the coming issue, Info-Türk Agency will publish all detailed informations on the political parties who take place in the elections.

(C-DN-DG-AL-20/4)

WAVE OF FASCIST TERROR CONTINUES IN TURKEY

ANKARA (ITA) - Wave of fascist terror has been carried on by the paramilitary "Gray Wolves" commando units in major Turkish cities in recent weeks and 12 persons have been assassinated and 239 wounded within only three weeks. So, the total number of political assassinations rose from 137 to 149 with these new ones.

Chronological list of the recent political assassinations:

- 27 MARCH: The Gray Wolves set two bookshops on fire and caused the death of a 17-year old bookseller, Rifat Kurt.
- 27 MARCH: Worker Hakan Tugrul who had been wounded during a commando raid on 22 March died at hospital.
- 2 APRIL: Worker Avni Ece is shot to death while putting poster on the wall in Izmir.
- 4 APRIL: Hasan Ates, picket at Eczaacıbaşı Factory, was killed while he was painting slogans on the street in front of the factory.
- 4 APRIL: Ali Bylek, member of the Republican People's Party (CHP) is shot to death in Gaziantep.
- 5 APRIL: Student Kemal Karaca is shot to death by the Gray Wolves in Istanbul.
- 5 APRIL: Ali Özcan, student at the High School of Commerce, is shot to death in Ankara.
- 6 APRIL: Vahit Matlu, high school student, is shot to death in Iskenderun.
- 6 APRIL: Engineer Mehmet Gürkan is found dead in the campus of Hacettepe University in Ankara.
- 9 APRIL: Serif Çorbacıoğlu, student, is shot to death during a commando raid on the Forestry Faculty of Istanbul University.
- 12 APRIL: University student Süleyman Akdag who was wounded during an armed clash in Ankara died at hospital.
- 17 APRIL: Student Şaban Bozkurt is shot death in the town of Çine during a Gray Wolves raid on the Teachers' Club.

Fascist commandos set the Üsküdar Branch's local of Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP) on fire on April 4, 1977 and burnt all documents. The TIP issued a tract protesting against this attack. This time, the commandos wounded a party member, Mustafa Koca, by shooting on April 6, 1977.

The most savages of these shock raids happened on March 17 in the province of Uşak and on March 19 in the town of Serik, and totally 46 persons were wounded. Commando units made another shock raid on March 27 in Tunceli.

Within three weeks the numbers of the wounded are registered as follows:

- 27 MARCH: 12 wounded in 10 raids, ;
- 30 MARCH: 31 wounded in 9 raids, ;
- 1 APRIL: 14 wounded in 7 raids,
- 2 APRIL: 13 wounded in 7 raids,
- 4 APRIL: 2 wounded in one raid,
- 5 APRIL: 13 wounded in 6 raids,
- 6 APRIL: 38 wounded in 6 raids,
- 7 APRIL: 13 wounded in 2 raids,
- 8 APRIL: 13 wounded in 3 raids,
- 9 APRIL: 9 wounded in 3 raids,
- 11 APRIL: 12 wounded in 7 raids,
- 12 APRIL: 21 wounded in 6 raids,
- 13 APRIL: 2 wounded in one raid,
- 17 APRIL: 2 wounded in one raid.

100,000 TURKISH CITIZENS DEPRIVED OF THE RIGHT TO TRAVEL ABROAD

ISTANBUL (ITA) - Despite the human right to free travel recognized by universal declarations and recently by Helsinki Accords, 100,000 Turkish citizens are deprived of travelling abroad. The Yeşilköy Airport (Istanbul) administration informed that 100,000 persons are classified in name at every check-point of Turkey. Many of them are forbidden to travel abroad for political reasons.

(C-DG-20/4)

FOUR JOURNALISTS TRIED BEFORE MILITARY TRIBUNAL

ISTANBUL (ITA) - Four journalists are tried before a military tribunal under the accusation of "defaming the Turkish Armed Forces" and the military prosecutor demands 5-year imprisonment for each.

Kemal Dogan and Leyla Cümbüş, responsible editors of weekly Halkın Sesi, Mehmet Çerik, responsible editor of weekly Halkın Yolu and Mehmet Özgül, responsible editor of weekly Halkın Gücü claimed that the trials of journalists before military courts is a violation of the Turkish constitution and called on all democratic forces to protest against this violation while the year 1977 is proclaimed all over the world as the Year of Freedoms. (CDG-1/4)

"WHAT IS TO BE DONE" CONFISCATED

ANKARA (ITA) - The famous work of Lenin, "What is to be done" is confiscated by the decision of a criminal court in Ankara. Mr. Muzafer Erdost, Editor of Sol Publishing House will be tried for "propagating communism" under the menace of 7,5 years imprisonment and 2,5 years exile, according to Article 142 of Turkish Penal Code. This is one of the articles of the TPC which the Workers' Party of Turkey (TİP) asks to be removed.

In the district of Murhak of the province of Malatya, primary school director Muharrem Özer was also detained under the same charge. (C-DG-14/4)

GRAY WOLVES STARTED TO ORGANIZE IN CYPRUS

NICOSIA (ITA) - Mr. Alper Orhon, President of the People's Party of Cyprus (KHP) said in an interview to daily Politika that the Gray Wolves (fascist para-military commando units) started to organize also in Cyprus.

As explained in the last ITA bulletin, the Gray Wolves have organized in Turkey as well as among the Turkish immigrant workers in European countries such as Germany, Holland and France.

Mr. Orhon accused Mr. Rauf Denktaş, President of so-called Federatif Turkish State of Cyprus, of having invited the Gray Wolves to Cyprus and provided them with financial and material possibilities. (P-DG-23/3)

CRIME RATE RISING IN TURKEY

ANKARA (ITA) - As a result of deepening economic and social crisis in Turkey, a rising crime rate has made bank and jewelry store holdings, muggings and car thefts daily events in big Turkish cities.

This criminal phenomenon is directly related to deteriorating living conditions of working masses.

A senior official at the General Directorate of Security said crimes against property have increased 300 to 500 percent, in the last three years. In the last 15 years there have been 35 bank robberies in Istanbul, and 12 of them occurred this year. Most of the thieves have not been caught. An average of 400 houses are entered and burglarized daily in Istanbul and such incidents are increasing in Adana and Izmir. (DN-DG-13/4)

2 FOREIGN BANKS TO OPEN BRANCHES IN TURKEY

ANKARA (ITA) - The Wells Fargo Bank of the US and the Luxembourg based Bank of Credit and Commerce International s.a. have asked Turkish Treasury authorities for the permission to open branch offices in Turkey. The second bank reportedly wishes to increase Turkey's monetary ties with OPEC countries.

During the Nationalist Grant Government's period, Turkey has been turned into a virgin land for western capitalist who seek new areas to invest in without any risk. (DN-DG-17/4)

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
THE FIRST CONGRESS OF
THE WORKERS' PARTY OF TURKEY (TIP)
HELD ON 26-27-28 FEBRUARY 1977 IN ISTANBUL

I.

The First Congress of the Workers' Party of Turkey, i.e. the scientific socialist party of Turkey's working class, approves the viewpoints submitted in the report presented at the Congress by the Central Committee and in the speech given by its acting president, Behice Boran, and on the basis of these viewpoints, brings the items mentioned below to the attention of workers, laborers and all democratic and anti-imperialist forces.

Ever since its foundation, the Workers' Party of Turkey has affirmed that the immediate task at hand is the establishment of democracy, and has stressed this fundamental task in its program and statutes, and has expressed in concrete terms the attitude of the party as regards the struggle for democracy in the "Democratic Manifesto" adopted at the meeting of the Central Committee held on June 8th, 1975. This Manifesto, which occupies an important place in the history of the evolution of the Party, points out that a coherent and consequential struggle for democracy can be carried out in accordance with the following four principles:

- The democratic struggle must be waged together with the struggle against imperialism.
- The democratic struggle must also consider as a prime target the economic origins of anti-democratic tendencies and practices.
- It is possible to be a 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.
- The political democratization, the suppression of restrictions and development of freedoms are the immediate task of the democratic struggle.

Other than pointing out the principles on which the democratic struggle will be based, the democratic manifesto has allotted a section to the explanation of the party's view on the task of establishing democracy, of the realization of "the aims of a democratic struggle for which socialists, progressives, democrats, all patriots will march together."

The First Grand Congress of the Workers' Party of Turkey affirms that the aims defined in the section entitled "the common platform of the democratic struggle" of the Democratic Manifesto are considered totally valid and of great importance, even today.

II.

While taking into account the concrete conditions pertaining to our country, the rapport between class forces, the importance of steps taken ahead in the democratic struggle for unity among the working and laboring masses and all the progressives and patriots, the FCG of the TIP outlines the following demands which could be brought forward as common concrete aims pertinent to the realization of the broadest possible union of the partisans of democracy and political democracy, in the short run.

TO BAR THE PATH TO THE RISE OF FASCISM

1. In order to halt the political soar of fascism, in order to safeguard the coming elections, the Nationalist Front must be overthrown, a pre-electoral government must be formed without the participation of the Justice Party (AP) and the Nationalist Action Party (MHP).

2. The authors of armed and unarmed assaults, of assassinations, of raids at meetings, organizations and party headquarters, must be absolutely identified. The authorities responsible for errors and improprieties committed, either deliberately or through negligence during the identification, arrest, and subpoenas of the individuals, must be required to account them, as well as those who have practiced torture on persons under surveillance or arrest.

3. The interior and exterior forces backing the Nationalist Action Party (MHP), the Idealists' Association, the Commandos (Gray Wolves) as well their financial sources must be revealed and pursued by the Law.

4. The files regarding accusations of bribery and fraud must be examined in their entirety, must be made public, and the necessary steps must be taken in order to impeach the culprits.

5. The government which will replace the Nationalist Front Government must take efficient measures to ensure the right to life, the inviolability and freedom of the individual, the inviolability of the home, the safeguarding of free education and instruction; it must put an end to the fascist takeover of the State administrative staff, of institutions of national education, it must re-examine the nominations of the Nationalist Front, the abnormal increase in administrative positions and the removal of civil servants and teaching staff during its rule; and it must see that the reorganization necessary to restore the deprived with their positions and rights takes place.

POLITICAL FREEDOMS

6. Articles 141-142 of the Turkish Penal Code, in addition to the other anti-democratic articles therein contained, which continuously threaten the economic, political and ideological struggle of our working class and the development of the Workers' Party of Turkey, which constitutes the organizational realization of this struggle on the highest level, i.e. the political level; the social democrat opposition, the scientific, philosophical, literary and artistic life, the press and news in our country, must be immediately repealed. Within this framework:

- The formation named the Communist Party of Turkey (TKP) must be able to obtain legal status in Turkey,

- The legal conditions necessary so that those who are obliged to remain outside the country for political reasons, may return and continue their political activity, must be established.

- Those who were hit with prison sentences during the period following March 12th of 1971, and those who were condemned by the State Security Courts must be rehabilitated and their rights restored.

- All restrictive and prohibitive articles of the Political Parties Code, which are incompatible with the word and contents of the Constitution, must be repealed.

7. An end must be put to discriminatory, oppressive, racist and chauvinistic practices, to provocations and threats in the east and south-east, which the bourgeois governments have always relied upon as a means to safeguarding the domination and interests of the bourgeoisie and the big land-owners, and this despite article 2 of the Constitution which defines the Turkish Republic not as a "nationalist state" but as a "national" state.

8. A- All those who serve a public function or work in state institutions, with the exception of those holding positions relating to direction and control, must be excluded from the confines of the definition of a "civil servant", and having thus abolished the existing artificial distinction between the "worker" and the "civil servant", one must recognize the rights of the latter, together with the workers, to collective bargaining and union membership along with the right to membership in political organizations.

B- The lock-out, which contradicts democratic rights and freedoms, must be banned; the articles of the Labour Code, which threaten the practice of the right to collective bargaining and the right to strike, thus permitting the employer to lay off the employee as he pleases, must be repealed.

C- The general strike and the solidarity strike must be legalized. Referendum by secret ballot and public census alone must be considered as the only valid means of designating the majority union with the exclusive right to collective bargaining.

D- The rule "equal work, equal pay" must be applied strictly, and the abuse of women and child workers must come to an end. Given the special situation of women and children, special legislation and measures which would improve their working conditions and permit them to receive adequate education must be adopted.

D- Educational and socio-cultural facilities must be made available to all workers, so that they may broaden their knowledge and competence and develop their capacities.

F- An end must be put to the deprivation of the economic, democratic and political rights of workers who were forced to emigrate in order to find work abroad, and measures must be taken to supply them with jobs upon their return.

G- The Agricultural Labour Code must be adopted as soon as possible; all agricultural workers together with temporary and seasonal workers must be covered by Social Security. Temporary and seasonal workers must be freed from the grip and usury of middlemen. Immediate, efficient measures must be taken to absorb agricultural overemployment and to channel the real or apparent unemployed towards industry and other branches of work.

H- So that workers may be inserted in the case they are laid-off or remain jobless for other reasons, the law pertaining to unemployment insurance must be put into effect without delay.

9. A- The inequitable distribution of lands, which constitutes an important factor in the misery of the peasant masses and serves obstacle to the democratization of the society, must be remedied in favor of landless peasants and small insufficient land owning peasants, and a broad and democratic agrarian and agricultural reform extending beyond the pilot regions must take place.

B- The existing cooperatives must free themselves from the grip of local leading persons and families, their internal structures and functioning must become democratic, and the mass of poor and intermediate peasants must be able to participate in the gestion of the cooperatives. Parallel to the application of agrarian and agricultural reforms, state assistance and credit facilities must be assured, and solidarity among poor and intermediary peasants in production cooperatives must be encouraged, and they must be permitted to acquire the means of production which includes agricultural machinery and advanced techniques. Agricultural input must be assured by the State monopoly.

C- Efficient controls must accompany the use of bank credit funds, credit offers must be reallocated in favour of poor and intermediary peasants; credit offers for sums worth billions, and which regardless their label or the personality of the borrower are finally disposed of in speculation, must be absolutely eliminated.

10. The greatest threats to democracy are imperialism and big monopoly capital, the sources of anti-democratic tendencies and practices. So paved the way to the suppression of the domination of these reactionary forces, necessary radical nationalisations can only be put into effect with and during the power of the working and labouring classes. Nevertheless, it is possible to a certain degree within the framework of existing conditions, to shake off the yoke of big capital which oppresses the popular labouring classes, and to undermine its influence in all aspects of social life. One must exploit all the legal means which can be used to counter monopolistic activities, and adopt new and efficient laws. Big monopoly capital must be strictly controlled, new institutions must be created to this effect; there must be an end to collaboration and cooperation between big monopolies and public enterprises which consists in draining the public funds; efficient fiscal controls must be implemented.

11. Social Insurance Institution, State Employees Retirement Fund, and Social Security Organization for the Self-employed must be combined under the same Social Security Plan in which the basic members will contribute efficiently to management and control. Special mutual funds in association with other institutions together with their accumulated funds and profits obtained through investments must be included in this single plan. OYAK (Armed Forces Mutual), MEYAK (Civil Servants' Mutual), and IYAK (Workers' Mutual) which is only just yet a project, conspire to involve the army, bureaucracy and worker unions in the fields of industry and commerce, and thereby unite and integrate these large and influential popular masses in

the capitalist-imperialist system; for this reason, OYAK and NEYAK must be liquidated, OYAK's assets must be nationalized and the IYAK project must be dropped.

12. A- The military service term must be reduced.

B- Aid to families of the military must include families of all the draftees, and on a minimum salary basis, must be financed by the State budget.

C- Military troops must not be used against the struggle led by workers, peasants and youth for their democratic-economic rights and freedoms.

13. Education and instruction must become democratic and must be scientifically sound.

A- There must be an end to practices designed to maintain pupils, students and schooling and university institutions under fascist, confessional or least-wise reactionary oppression, and to indoctrinate the young generations. There must be an end to the threats and assassinations which encroach upon safety of the person and the rights to education in schools, faculties and student residences. All discriminatory practices must come to an end.

B- The democratic development of academies and universities implies the democratic selection of their directors by elections in which members of the teaching staff, assistants and student representatives participate. Furthermore, workers, civil servants and other personnel hired by these institutions must be guaranteed participation in their management.

C- Special legislation relating to certain universities must be revoked, and all universities must be subject to one and the same legislation. All anti-democratic articles of the law pertaining to universities must be eliminated, the true autonomy of the universities ensured, limitations imposed on the political rights of the teaching staff suppressed and students must be allowed to group themselves freely in academies and faculties, and student representatives must be able to participate efficiently in the management of these institutions.

D- In primary and secondary schooling, the directors must be elected by the teaching staff, and especially where secondary schooling is concerned, the pupils must organize themselves in the schools in order to be represented vis-à-vis the management, to expose their problems and demands, to contribute to the organization of school life.

E- Primary and secondary teaching programs and manuals must be scientifically sound and must respond to the needs of social development. The representatives of democratic teachers' associations must participate efficiently in their development.

F- Differences in the quality of education between the schools and institutions must be revised, even opportunities for education must be given to all. Night classes and correspondence courses, in order to contribute to productivity, must be applied efficiently on a massive scale.

RELATING TO EXTERNAL AFFAIRES

14. Attempts to resolve the Cypriot issue according to a plan imposed by the United States, and through its intervention, are geared towards a de facto "partitioning" of the island into a seemingly Federative State, and to its conversion into a base in order to enable the USA to control and threaten the Mediterranean and the Middle-East, which would consequently result in Turkey's being even more dependent on American imperialism and NATO. The formation of a Cypriot State whose independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and non-alignment would be guaranteed on an international scale, which, under this guarantee, would be purged of all foreign bases and regiments and would itself be demilitarized, where the internal dynamics of each of these two communities would become democratic, where the popular and labouring masses would participate in the running of community and state affairs and would live in harmony and fraternity under equal terms, would be the solution

most identifiable with the rights and interests of the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities, of Turkey and Greece, of peace in the Mediterranean and the Near-East, as well as in the world. The Cypriot issue must be resolved within the framework of these principles.

15. The Aegean Sea question must be resolved peacefully, in such a way as to safeguard the respective rights and interests of Turkey and Greece and so as to keep the sea itself accessible to international traffic. The Twelve Islands (the large Greek islands of the Aegean Sea) must be demilitarized by Greece through the elimination of military bases, and Turkey must stop laying claims to these islands.

16. The basic solution being the withdrawal of Turkey from NATO, the bilateral military accord now in effect between Turkey and the US must be rejected by Parliament; the armed forces must assert their independence vis-à-vis the United States from a munition and material standpoint, and must restructure themselves in accordance with the defense needs of the motherland, rather than the Atlantic defense strategy (NATO).

17. The cooperation agreement between Turkey and the European Economic Community, whose detrimental nature as regards the development, industrialization and interests of Turkey has today been completely revealed, must be annulled and replaced by bilateral trade agreements between the EEC and our country.

18. A collectively prepared text on political cooperation between Turkey and the USSR must be signed as soon as possible, and friendship and non-aggression pacts must be co-signed with all the neighboring countries.

III.

SPECIFIC TASKS OF THE PARTY

1. A- In view of fulfilling the demands and objectives laid out in the second part of these resolutions, the FGC of the TIP deems necessary the struggle of all democratic forces in the broadest possible unity and solidarity; assigns the directing organs of the party and each and all of its members the task of making every possible effort to attain this goal.

B- In this perspective, the FGC of the TIP, conscious of the needs of national independence, and the establishment of democracy in the country, launches an appeal to the Republican People's Party (CHP) for solidarity and a joining of forces against imperialism and fascism and this in a framework of the aims, analyses and solutions outlined in the second part.

2. A- The FGC of the TIP denounces the stance for class collaboration, which conspires to restrain the union movement of the working class of Turkey within the confines fixed by the bourgeoisie; and affirms its will to struggle for the countering and liquidation of this concept within the union movement.

B- The FGC of the TIP reaffirms its will to struggle against any and all tendencies or concepts which can lead to a deviation of the progressive union movement from its original path and which threatens to tune in it on a number of wavelengths common to the bourgeoisie.

3. The FGC of the TIP calls to the attention of party members the task of reinforcing the partisan movement among agricultural workers and poor peasants who are the prime allies of the working class, of ensuring their participation in the struggle by organizing them in a manner conducive to their democratic and economic interests and claims.

4. The FGC of the TIP considers as the first duty of the party members the reinforcement and development of democratic mass organizations of the teachers, technicians, and other labouring strata as well as the expansion of party auditors among these strata and the struggle against currents of thought which tend to undermine the unity of labourers.

The FGC of the TIP, conscious of the needs of struggle for independence, democracy and socialism, waged in all aspects of social life, discerns the negative consequences of the organizational chaos which reigns among youth.

Consequently, it assigns the party members to spread the guiding influence of the party among the youth of all labouring classes and to direct this influence towards efficient mass organizations, which have yet to be created.

5. The FGC of the TIP considers that the foundation of the party organization is laid in the cities and regions where the working class is highly present, and so finds indispensable the reinforcement and improvement of the organizational structure in these areas, the creation of new organizations in the remaining areas and also the expansion and reinforcement of the organization in the rural areas; the herein referred to project was undertaken in the summer of '76.

6. The FGC of the TIP notices the solidity of the party structure, which is composed of thousands of members according to the principles of scientific socialism; it foresees and increase in new politically conscious and militant members without forgetting for a moment that the proletariat must have the biggest say in the organization. In addition, it calls to attention the necessity of increasing the female membership rating and raising the proportion of female members. It assigns the attainment of these aims in particular to the basic organization.

7. The FGC of the TIP regards political flexibility, which is necessary to the struggle for independence, democracy and socialism, in order to reach the largest possible masses and in order to gain the support of progressive, patriotic and democratic forces, as inseparable from the rigorous and uncompromising defense of the working class ideology.

The FGC of the TIP defines its stance vis-à-vis the social-democratic movement and petty-bourgeois tendencies, while taking into account the split nature of these politico-ideological trends. It stresses the necessity of disrupting the negative influence on the working and labouring classes of these trends which reject the reality of class struggle, the revolutionary avant-garde role of the working class and which often display a definite tendency towards collaboration with imperialism and the bourgeoisie; by the same token, it goads these movements to take on more coherent stands, and in turn more consequential ones, in the struggle for independence and democracy.

The FGC of the TIP stresses once again the need to take determined stances and to fight racism and leftism which exert harmful and destructive influences, not only on the socialist movement, but on all progressive developments. It affirms that the democratic struggle against the chauvinistic policies and practices of East and South-East Anatolia can be won only by identifying with the struggle of the working class for independence, democracy, socialism.

The FGC of the TIP affirms its faith in the success of the struggle it wages with total involvement against all "right-wing" and "left-wing" deviations.

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