

WORKERS OF ALL COUNTRIES, UNITE!



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TO THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF SOVIET UNION

Very esteemed comrades,

On behalf of all communists of Turkey and of the working class and working people of Turkey, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkey greets the 63rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution with most sincere feelings.

With the Great October Socialist Revolution the workers and the peasants of Russia under the guidance of the party Lenin's opened a new epoche in the history of the mankind. The people of the Soviet Union founded and developed socialism, defended their homeland against all kinds of attacks of imperialism and fascism heroically and today they are progressing in the direction of building communism.

The 26th Congress of the CPSU will be a new step in this direction and it will contribute a new impulse for strengthening the world socialism and the struggle of all revolutionary forces of the world.

The uninterrupted development and strengthening of the Soviet Union and the Leninist peace policy of the Soviet Union are the most solid sources of strength in repelling the global attack started by US imperialism and by the ruling circles of NATO, in defeating the dangers which last from the tense international situation created by them for peace and security.

The struggle waged by our people against imperialism, against NATO and against the military dictatorship in our country for national independence, democracy and freedom is inseparable from the struggle for peace and disarmament.

The CPT is believing that the continuation and development of the relations of good neighbourliness between the Soviet Union and our country carries a big importance for peace and security in our region and in Europe.

The traditional fraternal ties of struggle between the CPSU and the CPT are continuously strengthening on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Long live the 63rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution!
Long live the Leninist CPSU!

7 November 1980

I. Bilen
General Secretary
CC, CPT

**TO COMRADE KONSTANTIN IVANOVITCH ZARADOV
CANDIDATE MEMBER OF THE CC OF THE CPSU
CHIEF REDACTOR OF THE JOURNAL
"PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM"**

Esteemed comrade Konstantin Ivanovitch Zaradov,

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkey and on my own behalf I warmly congratulate You on the occasion of Your 60th birthday and send revolutionary militant greetings.

The communists of Turkey know You as the candidate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Soviet Union and a prominent scientist who is capable of spreading the great ideals and principles of Marxism-Leninism. You are conducting for long years the journal "Problems of Peace and Socialism" which is enlightening the new developments in the world and which is contributing enormously for strengthening the proletarian internationalism and for the unity of the world communist movement. As the chief redactor of this journal which owns a great respect among the progressive forces in our country and which is a strong ideological weapon in the hands of our working class You are paying a special attention to Communist Party of Turkey, to the struggle waged by the working class and by our people for national independence, democracy, peace, and socialism.

We wish You great success in Your responsible duty and in Your work, and a long life and well-being.

With communist greetings

1 November 1980

I. Bilen
General Secretary
CC, CPT

**TO COMRADE I. BILEN, GENERAL SECRETARY
OF THE CC OF THE CPT**

Esteemed comrade I. Bilen,

I want to express my sincere thanks to the CC of the CPT and to You personally for your congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of my 60th birthday.

Your big estimation for my work in the journal and for my efforts in the direction of strengthening the cooperation between your party and the redaction of the journal touched me very much. This is a great honour for a Soviet communist, for a member of the party Lenin's— I am since 40 years at the rows of this party. I am sure that our relations for the unity of the world communist and workers' movement and for the cause of peace and socialism will strengthen further.

On this occasion I congratulate you for the 63rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

With communist greetings

4 November 1980

K. Zaradov

**TO THE 8th CONGRESS OF
THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF COLOMBIA**

Esteemed comrades,

On behalf of all communists of Turkey and of the working class of Turkey the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkey sends revolutionary militant greetings to the 8th Congress of the Communist Party of Colombia.

For 50 years the Communist Party of Colombia wages a consistent struggle for the economic, democratic, social and political rights of the working class and of the people of Colombia. It is acting for the unity of trade unions. It is making consistent steps in the direction of the unity of action and for a united front of all patriotic and democratic forces in order to enable the independent development of the country and in order not to give way to fascism. Since 1978 it is opposing the situation of "intervention" within the country the "security status". It is waging a consistent struggle against militarism which is gaining more and more dangerous dimensions and against the repressions and tortures. With its struggle and with the support of the working class and of the people of Colombia it is developing and strengthening as the sole party in the country which could step over the boundaries of the "two party system" lasting in the country for 170 years.

Since the 12th of September 1980 a military dictatorship is ruling Turkey. The military coup in our country which is a part of the global attack of imperialism and of NATO against the struggle for peace, international detente, disarmament and social progress becomes more dangerous under the tense conditions in the Near and Middle East. The main target of the pro-American and pro-NATO junta which took over in order to protect the interests of imperialism and of the local collaborating monopoly bourgeoisie is the working class and the democracy movement in Turkey. Imperialism is intensifying its efforts in order to instigate the junta against Soviet Union and against the people of the Middle East. The Communist Party of Turkey is fighting with all its efforts to rally the unity of action of all antiimperialist, democratic and progressive forces and to create their united front against the pro-NATO junta.

Esteemed comrades,

We are sure that Your Congress which takes place between the 63th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 169th anniversary of the independence of the people of Cartagena from Spain will be a forum of patriotism and internationalism. The Communist Party of Turkey and the Communist Party of Colombia are bound fraternally on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We wish great success to Your Congress.

Long live the Communist Party of Colombia!

Long live Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism!

With communist greetings

7 October 1980

I. Bilen
General Secretary
CC, CPT

TO THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMUNIST PARTY

Esteemed Comrades,

On behalf of all communists of Turkey, and of the working class of Turkey, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkey greets the 50th anniversary of the fraternal Philippine Communist Party with sincere and sends revolutionary greetings.

The Philippine Communist Party was founded to continue the Unfinished Revolution of 1896, to free the people of the Philippines from the domination of imperialism, the working class and the working people from exploitation, from reprisals and from oppression. It organised the glorious actions of the working class, of the peasants, and of the people of the Philippines and it headed the great resistance against the Japanese aggressors and US imperialists. It waged the armed struggle against the betrayers of the country who were collaborating with US imperialism. Under the hard illegal conditions along a quarter of a century the Philippine Communist Party raised high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and of proletarian internationalism as always, and led various plots and splitting efforts of the Chinese rulers unavailing.

Today in the Philippines the reprisals are increasing, the economic crises is deepening and the opposition to the martial law is growing. The attempts of US imperialism to go back to the "cold war", to escalate the tension in Asia referring to the events in South East Asia, in Iran and in Afganistan, and the support of the hegemonistic Pekin leaders to all these make the situation in the Philippines more serious. Your party which is fighting under semi-legal conditions goes on its struggle without intimidation for the economic, democratic and political aspirations of the working class and of the people of the Philippines. It organises the patriotic struggle for national liberation of the people of the Philippines. It estimates a great value to the unity of the international communist movement.

The struggle against US imperialism which is our common enemy is the common struggle of the peoples of Turkey and the Philippines. The Communist Party of Turkey is bound to the fraternal Philippine Communist Party on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We wish you on your 60th anniversary many new and great successes.

7 November 1980

I. Bilen
General Secretary
CC, CPT

THE REPRESSIONS ON THE DEMOCRATIC FORCES ARE CONTINUING

The military dictatorship in Turkey, although it came to power with the claim that "it will end terror", is directing its main attacks against the working class and against the progressive forces. Although the leader of the fascist Nationalist Action Party (MHP) Alpaslan Türkeş and the famous murderers of this party are captured, interrogated and charged, the junta is going on to exert persecutions, arrests, tortures and repressions on democratic forces who

have fought against the danger of fascism, who have demasked the real face of the fascist MHP and who have opposed both the right and "left" terrorism.

On the 11th of November 1980 it was announced that İlhan Erdost, the owner of the Onur Publishing House, was also murdered during the tortures. Before, it came out that Ahmet Hilmi Feyzioğlu in Bursa, Zeynel Abidin Ceylan and Hasan Özmen in Ankara, Ahmet Karlangaç in İstanbul, Mehmet Cizreli in Mardin were also killed during the tortures. These were only some names which were found out by the public opinion. It is a known fact that hundreds of democrats are tortured to death.

These bloody attacks of the junta against the democrats are mentioned in the leading article of the British "the Times" on the 29th of November 1980. The newspaper writing on the case of the murder of İlhan Erdost says: "The Erdost brothers were arrested early in November for possessing 'forbidden books', interrogated for three days, and then severely beaten for half an hour while getting into an army lorry taking them to prison. İlhan Erdost, according to his brother, was kicked and struck to the point where his face was partly covered in blood. He died shortly afterwards. "The newspaper then points out that in Turkey not only terrorists but also the progressive people are arrested because of their thoughts: "For example the Erdost brothers seem to have been picked on because of their left wing views rather than for suspected criminal activities."

The confessions of the journal "Yankı": After the enlightening of the murders during the tortures and after sharp protests arose in the public opinion against them, the press organs which support the junta started also to write on this issue. The protests in the world public opinion and the concrete indicia stated by the Amnesty International force the press under censorship to write about the tortures. In these articles the existence of torture is being accepted, but the police is blamed. A very interesting example of them is the article "suspicious deads" of the weakly journal "Yankı", published in the 504th issue on the 24-30th November 1980.

The journal "Yankı" is also trying to show the innocence of the martial law authorities and want to prove this by the charges against some policemen who were accused with torturing. But the true facts described in the journal are like confessions on the murders of the democrats during the tortures. Among others the article says:

"...The first interrogation of Zeynel Abidin Ceylan, a teacher, was done by the policeman Mustafa Haskırış. The witnesses say that this was not very successful. The policemen who went to his cell on the 24th of November 1980 for a further interrogation found him on the floor. Zeynel Abidin who was quite healthy during his first interrogation was dead. Three ribs of him were broken, his liver was injured. There were traces of burnings from electro shocks on his body... Şadan Gazeteci who opposed the director of the İzmit prison was bastinadoed. Gazeteci died during torture... Another case happened on the 3rd of October in Bursa. Ahmet Hilmi Feyzioğlu jumped from the window of the 5th floor of the police departement and committed suicide... Hasan Asker Özmen was arrested on the 6th of October in Ankara... He felt bad during his interrogation and was dead ...The newspaper Hürriyet wrote that Ahmet Karlangaç having a neural crises hit his head to the wall and died... On the 11th of November two suspicious dead cases were reported from the military prison Mamak in Ankara... One of them was İlhan Erdost. He died during his deportance to

the military prison... İbrahim Eski former student of the Middle East University in Ankara died after his interrogation in the police department.."

The repressions: According to the reports and announcements the repressions of the junta throughout the country are continuing. Here some examples from Marmara and Western Black Sea area:

İstanbul: The former mayor of İstanbul, Mr. Ahmet İsvan is arrested together with other former workers and employees of the municipality. At the end of October one part of the detainees were released. But the ones from the enterprises which were on strike and the detainees from the progressive factories are still in prison. There are hard repressions on the workers forcing them to resign from the prohibited Metall Workers' Trade Union Maden-İş which was the vanguard organisation of the class trade unionism in Turkey. The bosses threaten the workers with arrests, tortures etc. The arrests of the members of the Progressive Youth Organisation (İGD) and of the Progressive Womens' Organisation (İKD) are also continuing. Many of them are in hospital because of the tortures. Many of them are not allowed to be visited by their relatives. The searches and controls in the streets hold on.

Kocaeli: The arrested democrats are brought to the rocket army division in Köseköy. Also in the communication division tortures are exercised. In order to prevent that the voices of the tortured people to be heard in the district, the helicopters are operated. The arrested ones are first interrogated in the police department. Those who are charged or who are leaders of the mass organisations are brought to the district martial-law interrogation commission. Then they are sent to Köseköy rocket division to be tortured.

On the 12th of October with the pretext of the census in Esentepe, Tavşantepe and Ulaşlı house searches are made under the accompany of the helicopters. Numerous people are arrested.

A great number of the workers are dismissed from their jobs. Only from Pet-Kim 17 workers were expelled. It came out that another black list consisting of 42 workers is ready. The arrests are also continuing. The members of Maden-İş Bureau Süleyman Dikici and Rıza Yakın were arrested with the claim that they have resisted to the directives of the junta. The local president of the Military Industry Workers' Trade Union (Aster-İş) Cihan Özari is in prison since the 12th of September. He is ill because of the tortures. Özari who suffers from damage is not allowed to be visited by his mother.

Zonguldak: The workers, young people, women and students who were arrested after the coup are still in prison. The president of the sanitary workers trade union Hüseyin Sevindi is among them and is tortured heavily. In the coal mines of Ereğli there are big repressions on the workers. The wages of those who come 5 minutes late to works are diminished to zero. In order to increase the production many different methods are used. A pro-fascist element was brought for this aim to the mines. Also the yellow trade unions force the workers to increase the production who are working in water.

After the coup the authorities accelerated the destruction of "gecekondu"s, the houses of the poor population. The working people who moved to the "social dwellings" are also thrown out with their children.

Bursa: This province belongs still to those places of the country where the reprisals and tortures took unprecedented dimensions. Those who are arrested are tortured severely. And the arrests continue.

The detention period is prolonged to 90 days: One of the repressive measures

of the junta is the prolongation of the detention period to 90 days. After the coup the detention period was prolonged first to 30 days, and in case of new indications it could be extended arbitrarily. Now it lasts 90 days. At the implementation, the detainees are told that the first 30 days are for the "security of the person", and the real period of detention starts after these 30 days.

The newspapers write on the number of the dead persons: The newspaper and journals of Turkey started to give numbers about the persons killed or died during the armed clashes or during arrests and house searches or in the streets with the pretexts like "he was suspicious", "he didn't follow the commands". This number which was stated in the Rabotnitschesko Delo as 325 ten days after the coup is estimated by the progressive forces about 400 now. Different newspapers and journals give for the period between the 12th of September and the 12th of November 1980 the following numbers: Newspaper "Milliyet": 59, newspaper "Hürriyet": 89, the journal "Yankı": 109.

A series of anti-democratic laws are prepared: During November the preparation of a series of antidemocratic laws is accelerated. As known after the coup the junta has declared that it will make important changes in the laws and before these changes the reestablishment of a civilian government will not take place.

The new series of antidemocratic laws, some of them put onto the agenda by the previous reactionary government, consists of 58 laws. According to the informations published in different newspapers, especially to the "Hürriyet" from the 8th of November 1980 some of them are like: the law of "Extraordinary Situation" which diminishes the rights of the elected organs nearly to zero and which could be regarded as the fundamental law of a reactionary repressive regime, the law of "elections" which will change the election system completely and which will prevent the progressive parties to achieve success at the elections, the law of the political parties which will enable to the administration to interfere in the work of the political parties, the law of associations which aims to prevent the people to get organised in democratic associations, the law which brings big limits to demonstrations and meetings, the law of collective bargaining and trade unions which will diminish the achieved rights and freedoms of the working class to a show case, the law of the cooperatives which will hit the democratic cooperative movement of peasants, the law of the state security courts which will enable to exert arbitrary repressions on the progressive movement, the law of education which will prevent the spreading of the progressive ideas and thoughts among the young people, the law for donating the private capital with many facilities in exporting, the law of bounding the state enterprises to the interests of the private monopolies... All these new laws are regarded by the progressive forces of Turkey as the preparation of a repressive, authoritarian parliamentary-looking regime.

THE INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE TURKISH DEMOCRATS

The representatives of the Turkish democrats met in different countries of Western Europe with the democrats of these countries and have participated in international conferences.

The meetings of the trade unionists: A delegation of the members of the

Executive Committee of the Metal Workers' Trade Union (Maden-İş) visited Spain, Portugal, France, Italy, Cyprus and Greece. After the meeting of Maden-İş and the Metal Workers' Trade Union of Spain a joint communique was issued. In this statement the solidarity of the Spanish workers with the working class of Turkey is expressed and it was said: "We, the representatives of the two trade-unions demand: 1- the release of Abdullah Baştürk, the president of DİSK (Confederation of the Revolutionary Trade Unions) and of other trade union leaders, 2-The free functioning of the progressive trade unions, 3-The end of the inhuman tortures and repressions."

The meeting in Portugal with the Mining Federation and with the Intersindical Confederation was on the developments after the coup of the 12th of September in Turkey. The joint statement of Maden-İş and Intersindical again consists the solidarity of the Portuguese workers with their compatriots in Turkey and says: "The Intersindical movement will not spare any effort to raise the solidarity movement. Intersindical demands the immediate end of the tortures and repressions in Turkey."

The delegation of Maden-İş met in France with representatives of the Federation of the Metal Workers' Trade Union affiliated to the trade union center CGT. In this joint statement the following demands were expressed: "Lift of the ban on DİSK, free functioning of the trade unions as it is sated in the decisions of ILO(International Labour Organisation), release of all trade unionists and political prisoners, the president of DİSK on top, end of the tortures and repressions, reestablishment of democratic rights and freedoms."

The delegation of Maden-İş invited by the trade union center CGIL to Rome met with the representatives of the "Unity Federation" consisting of the trade union centers CGIL, CISL, and UIL. The representatives of the Unity Federation told to the representatives of Maden-İş that these three trade union centers act also in the solidarity movement with the working class and democrats of Turkey together and they have demanded the end of the aids delivered by the government of Italy to the junta in Turkey. They told also that they will discuss the violence of trade union rights and democratic freedoms in Turkey in the meeting of ILO.

The delegation of Maden-İş met in Cyprus with the trade union centers PEO, SEK and PASIDI, with the political parties AKEL, NEDIPA, DIKO and RALLY. In the joint statement issued by Maden-İş and PEO it is said: "The delegation of PEO expressed to the fraternal delegation the warm feelings of solidarity with the trade union and democratic forces of Turkey. It has denounced the coup and the abolition of the trade union and other rights of the Turkish workers and of the people of Turkey."

The delegation of Maden-İş met in Athens with the representatives of the trade union centers ESAK, AEM and PASKE and of the political parties KKE (Communist Party of Greece), PASOK and KOSIDO. The talks between Maden-İş and the General Workers' Federation of Greece and The Workers' Union of Athens were very fruitful. The Federation of the Greek Workers told to the representatives of Maden-İş that the repressions and tortures will be brought by them to meetings of the European Trade Union Confederation and to the meeting of ILO. The delegation was present in the founding conference of the "Solidarity Committee with the trade unionists and people of Turkey" where 48 Greek trade unions have participated. The delegation held a press conference in the hall of the Bar of Athens.

A representative of the trade union movement took part in the "5th International Conference of the Migrant Workers" organised by the CGT in Paris.

A representative of the trade union movement of Turkey held an international press conference in Strasburg in the halls of the European Parliament and explained to concrete situation in Turkey to the representatives of the international public opinion and to the members of the European Parliament.

The meetings of the İGD delegation

The representatives of the progressive youth of Turkey continued their meetings in Western European countries with the initiative of the International Union of Students (IUS). In October the delegation visited Finland and Federal Germany and met with different youth organisations and with the representatives of different political parties.

The delegation of the Progressive Youth Organisation (İGD) visited in November France and Ireland. In France the delegation of İGD participated in a solidarity meeting organised by the National Students' Organisation of France (UNEF). The delegation met with the representatives of the French Communist Party and of the Socialist Party of France. A joint statement was issued by İGD and UNEF.

The delegation of the İGD met in Ireland with the representatives of the Sinn-Fin Workers' Party, Democratic Youth Organisation of Ireland, The Democratic Union of the Lawyers of Ireland, the Youth Council, the Christian Youth Organisation, the Students' Union of Ireland and the Students Organisation of the Dublin University. A joint statement was issued by İGD and USI (the Students' Union of Ireland.)

The delegation of İGD met then in the headquarters of the IUS with many organisations of different countries, among them with the Communist Youth Union of Iraq, the Students' Union of Chile, the Students' Union of Nicaragua, Freie Deutsche Jugend (FDJ) from GDR, the Youth Organisation of Democratic Yemen, the youth organisation of Cyprus (EDON).

The delegation of the İGD took part in the 13th Congress of the IUS in Berlin, 18-24 November 1980. The membership of the İGD to IUS which was accepted before by the Executive Council was approved by the 13th Congress. The representative of İGD in his speech at the Congress cited the international situation, the achievements of the progressive forces, the attacks of imperialism, the situation in the Near and Middle East, the developments in Turkey, thanked to the fraternal organisations for their solidarity and called the youth for realizing the resolutions of the 13th Congress.

In the resolutions of the Congress in many parts the situation in Turkey is mentioned and the solidarity with the youth and people of Turkey is expressed.

The World Federation of Democratic Youth has published the appeal of the Central Committee of the İGD of the 14th of September 1980 and distributed widely to member organisations.

Congress of the democratic lawyers

A representative of the progressive lawyers of Turkey participated in the 11th Congress of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL) held in Malta 13-17 November 1980.

The representative of the progressive lawyers of Turkey delivered a report on the situation in Turkey, discussed the antidemocratic developments after

the coup of the 12th of September, and cited the tortures, the murders during the tortures, and the death penalties, and pointed out the preparation of a new series of antidemocratic laws.

The 11th Congress of the IADL approved a resolution on the situation in Turkey and sent a protest telegram to General Evren, the president of the junta. In the resolution and in the protest telegram which were signed by very prominent lawyers, professors, deans of universities and public prosecutors the following items are underlined:

- Stop the violation of the democratic and human rights in Turkey
- Stop the antidemocratic changes in the laws in Turkey
- Stop the tortures of the political prisoners
- Release of the political prisoners
- Recognition of the rights of the political parties, of the progressive trade unions and newspapers and of the banned democratic organisations
- Stop the repressions on the democratic lawyers and on the progressive forces.

THE SOLIDARITY MOVEMENT WITH THE DEMOCRATS OF TURKEY IS WIDENING

The solidarity movement with the political prisoners and with the dismissed workers in the country gets new dimensions. In many factories the workers are collecting money and other kinds of material aid for the families of dismissed workers and of the political prisoners. In many cities of the country, in Barmen for example, the women bring food and money to the political prisoners.

During November the solidarity movement in the Western European countries has been widened and got also new dimensions.

In Federal Germany the "Initiative of Solidarity with the Democrats of Turkey" was founded. At the press conference held on the 12th of November in Duisburg it was announced that the members of this initiative are: Peter Heinrich, leader of the workers' council of the Herten Mines, Michael Kühn, priest from Gummerbach and member of the Executive Council of the German Peace Union, Karl-Heinz Stommel, president of the factory council of the Mannesmann enterprises in Duisburg, Professor Klaus-Liese Harkort from the Bremen University and Klaus Thüsing, member of the Federal Parliament to Bonn. As the spokesman of the initiative, said Mr. Stommel at the press conference: "We as the German democrats feeling great concern about the repressions on tens of thousands of progressive people in Turkey have decided to found this initiative in order to step over the boundaries laid by the monopoly press and to explain the real situation in Turkey to the German public opinion, and in order to enable a big solidarity movement with our brothers and sisters in Turkey." The address of the "Initiative of Solidarity with the Democrats of Turkey" is:

*Karl-Heinz Stommel
Postfach 100 682
4100 Duisburg/FRG.*

For the solidarity fund of the initiative the following number is given:

*Konto Michael Kühn
Stadtsparkasse Duisburg
Kto-nr. 210-00320
BLZ 350 500 00*

The Initiative issued an appeal calling for solidarity with the democrats of Turkey and signed by 125 prominent figures of the FRG.

The workers and students from Turkey organised during November in Düsseldorf, Dortmund and Frankfurt meetings and protest demonstrations against the junta.

In Stockholm with the initiative of the Swedish Peace Committee a "peace and antiimperialist solidarity" meeting took place. At the meeting where the democrats and peace forces from Turkey, Argentine, Bolivia, Chile and Greece took part the solidarity with Chile and Turkey were underlined. Comrade I. Bilén, General Secretary of CC of the CPT, Workers' Communist Party (Sweden), Trade Union center of Bolivia, and Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council sent messages to the meeting.

The Federations of the Municipality Workers' Trade Unions of Scandinavian Countries sent to the families of the arrested trade union leaders a material aid of 50 000 Crons. It has further decided to send a delegation to Turkey and to investigate their situation.

On the 8th of November in Antwerp the solidarity with the working class of Turkey was one of the main issues at the festival of immigrant workers in Belgium. The Flemish Peace Committee has organised a solidarity meeting with the democrats of Turkey on the 1st of November and condemned the antidemocratic measures taken by the junta.

On the 2nd of November in the solidarity meeting organised by the Turkish Workers' Union of the Netherlands the real situation in Turkey was explained. The Communist Party of the Netherlands, Asketzer trade union center, the Communist Party of Uruguay, Christian Students Union of the Netherlands and organisations of the Spanish and Greek workers supported the meeting.

On the 29th of November the French Communist Party organised a solidarity meeting in Paris with the working class and democrats of Turkey headed by Jacqueline F. Casalis, mp of FCP and member of the Committee for Defending the human rights and freedoms. The meeting was attended by Georges Frischmann, member of the CC of the FCP and mp of the European Parliament, Rogers Trugnan, international department of the FCP and by numerous Turkish workers and students. Comrade I. Bilén General Secretary of the CC of the CPT sent a message to the meeting.

The military dictatorship in Turkey is being protested by the prominent writers and poets of the world. Many famous writers, poets, and critics signed a solidarity document with the democrats of Turkey and demanded the abolition of the martial law, the release of the peace-loving trade unionists and democrats, the reestablishment of political and trade union rights and freedoms, and the lift of the ban on the progressive trade unions and organisations.

The bureau meeting of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) dealt with the situation in Turkey. At the meeting the potest statements and other initiatives of the general secretary is approved although İbrahim Denizci, president of Türk-İş (Federation of Turkish Workers) has tried to pass another and pro-junta decision on Turkey. As known, the ICFTU protested with statements issued on the 12th of September and 13th of October 1980 the abolition of the trade union rights in Turkey. The ICFTU decided further to send a delegation to Turkey and to investigate the new laws prepared by the junta on the trade unions and on the rights of the workers.

The antidemocratic measures taken by the junta and the violation of human

rights in Turkey were protested in the meeting of the Socialist International (SI) in Madrid, 13-16 November 1980. As known the member of SI, the Republican People's Party (CHP) could not participate in this congress because of the ban on the party. Before the meeting Ludwig Fellermeier, mp of the German Social Democrat Party and president of the Committee of the European Council visited Turkey and met with important persons of political life.

The situation in Turkey was discussed in the European Parliament. The parliament decided to approve a resolution on Turkey after the visit of the delegation of the European Parliament to Turkey. The Communist Group issued a statement and demanded to take measures against the junta in Turkey which is violating the human rights. Ernest Gilline, mp of Socialist Party of Belgium and president of the Socialist Group in the European Parliament demanded in his motion to the Parliament to take measures against the junta and protested the violation of the human rights, the tortures, the arrests and the repressions.

THE WORKERS FROM TURKEY IN WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES APPLIED TO THE MADRID FOLLOW-UP CONFERENCE

The workers from Turkey working in capitalist countries of Europe applied to the Madrid Follow-up Conference. The workers demanded the discussion of the problems of the migrant workers as it is stated in the Helsinki Final Act and the violation of human rights in Turkey.

This apply was a good answer to those forces who try to hinder the positive steps in the direction of deepening of the process of cooperation and security in Europe, of continuation and development of multiple cooperation between the countries with different social systems, of concrete steps in the direction of disarmament and of a European Disarmament Conference.

Federation of Workers' Associations of Turkey in Federal Germany (FIDEF) sent a letter to the Madrid Follow-up Conference. FIDEF, in this letter wishes great success to the meeting and wants it to be a further step in the direction of peace and security in Europe. Then in the letter the situation of the migrant workers in Federal Germany is stated. It is said that the Federal government in West Germany cuts from the funds for the migrant workers and uses them for military spendings although there are big problems in educating the young generation, in housing, etc. In the letter of FIDEF, the visa measurement put by Federal Germany and other Western European countries to Turkish citizens and the limitations to the political asylum are criticised. Then the letter demands from the conference the discussion on the violation of human rights in Turkey, on the tortures and on the abolition of democratic rights and freedoms.

The organisations of the workers, students and women from Turkey in the Netherlands and in Belgium applied to the governments of the Netherlands and Belgium and demanded from them to bring the question of violation of the human rights in Turkey at the conference.

The Democratic Association of Workers in West Berlin sent to the delegations of the Madrid Follow-up Conference a letter and a booklet containing concrete information about the violation of human rights in Turkey. The organisation demanded the condemnation of the repressions of the political regime on the democratic forces.

The workers from Turkey in Sweden sent a letter to Kurt Waldheim, general secretary of the United Nations, on the occasion of the Madrid Follow-up Conference. They showed concretely the violation of the human rights in Turkey, the tortures and the murders during the tortures, and the abolition of the democratic rights and freedoms. They demanded from Mr. Waldheim to use his facilities in the direction of stopping all these. They have also applied to Mrs. Ola Ulsten, the foreign minister of Sweden and asked her to bring these questions at the Madrid Follow-up Conference to the discussions.

THE DIFFERENT APPROACHES OF THE TWO OPPOSITE SOCIAL SYSTEMS TO THE QUESTION OF AID TO TURKEY

During November, the different approaches of the two opposite social systems to the question of aid to Turkey, a country in the deepest economic crises of its history came evidently to light. This fundamental difference in the approaches of US imperialism, NATO and the imperialist financial institutions and of the Soviet Union were observed almost on the same days by the public opinion.

Newspaper "Hürriyet" published on the 25th of November 1980 a special interview with General Small, the commander of the 6th fleet of the USA in the Mediterranean. General Small expresses the approach of US imperialism to Turkey with the following words: "The situation of Turkey is very critical because of its strategic importance. As long as Turkey controls the straits and the transit from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, it carries a very vital strategic importance for the interests of the West. Turkey has common borders with the Soviet Union. Turkey is the neighbour of Bulgaria, another member of the Warsaw Treaty. The strait of Hurmuz and the Persian Gulf are not far from Turkey. Turkey is in this region a milestone for the West." General Small dealing with the proposals of bounding the 6th fleet of the USA to NATO says: "After the bounding of our fleet to NATO we will serve effectively not only in the Mediterranean but also in the Aegean Sea."

Newspaper "Günaydın" commenting on the approach of USA and NATO to Turkey said: "The allies in the NATO, what kind of a Turkey do they want to see? Do they want Turkey to be a democratic state? Or do they want a Turkey like Egypt of Enver Sedat, a country outside the boundaries of detente and of Europe, as a country which is always in need of aid from the other countries and as an outpost?"

The radio station "Voice of the CPT" in its broadcast of the 28th of November 1980 stated the comment of the newspaper "Günaydın" and said: "As it is stated in the newspaper Günaydın, one of the main points to make Turkey an outpost is to let the country in need of aid continuously. The newspapers published recently the report of the World Bank... In this report the bank demands Turkey to stay away from industrializing and as an agrarian country. ...The imperialist circles which do want Turkey to be an outpost are using their credits and aids in this direction."

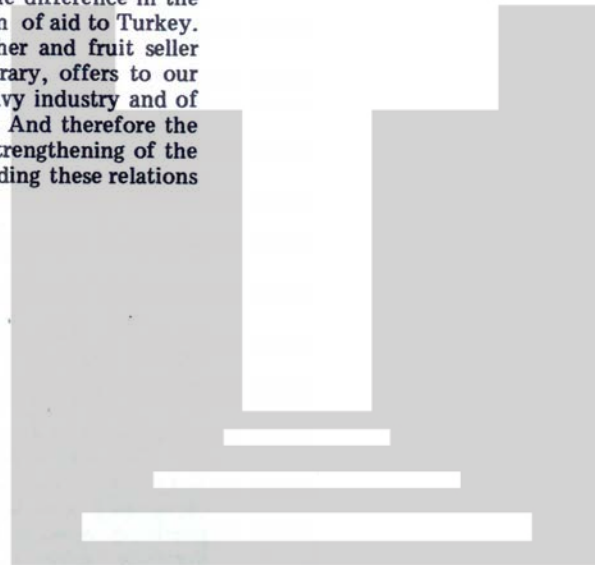
The report of the World Bank consists many items and impositions on Turkey in this direction. Moreover, the imperialist finance institutions also demand to stop all kinds of investments for enlarging of the important state enterprises, especially of those which were built according to the economic

and trade treaties between the Soviet Union and Turkey. The radio station "Voice of the CPT" commenting on this said: "The World Bank imposes the abandonment of the enlarging of those enterprises which were built with the help of our neighbour, the Soviet Union, which make the basis of our heavy industry and create many job places for our population. The imperialists want to see our country always as a depot of raw materials and as a cheap market for labour power."

On the same days when the approach of the imperialists came so evidently to light a delegation from the Soviet Union headed by comrade Pozarew, deputy minister of heavy industry of the Soviet Union visited Turkey. The delegation made important talks for enlarging the steel factories in Iskenderun built on the basis of special treaties between the Soviet Union and Turkey and of mutual benefit. The Soviet delegation offered the help of the Soviet Union for further projects in heavy industry. During the visit an official announcement was made stating that a delegation from the Machine-Chemistry Institution of Turkey is going to visit Soviet Union in January 1981 for a joint project on qualified steel.

This approach of the Soviet Union on the basis of the principle of mutual benefit was welcomed in Turkey. The newspaper "Milliyet" on the 24th of November 1980 wrote in its leading article: "The treaties between Turkey and Soviet Union are doors to get out from difficult days and they are based on mutual benefit."

The radio station "Voice of the CPT" commenting on the difference in the approaches of the two opposite social systems to the question of aid to Turkey. Imperialism says: Abandon the industrialization, be a butcher and fruit seller so that I can exploit you easily... Socialism, on the contrary, offers to our country the ways and the means of the founding of a heavy industry and of creation of the conditions for an independent development. And therefore the working class of Turkey and the people of Turkey are for strengthening of the relations between Soviet Union and Turkey. They are defending these relations as the apple of their eye."



TÜSTAV