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## ECEVIT'S SOCIAL DEMOCRAT GOVERNMENT SHIFTS TO THE RIGHT

ANKARA (ITA) - Submitting to the economic and financial pressures of imperialist centers on the one hand, and on the other to the provocations of the rightist opposition, Mr. Ecevit's social-democrat government has finally adopted a pro-USA, anti-democratic and chauvinist line and dropped its claims to democratize the political life in Turkey.

As remembered, Mr. Ecevit had toppled at the beginning of 1978 the three-party "Nationalist Front" Government of Mr. Demirel with the aid of 11 deputies who resigned from Demirel's Justice Party (AP) and sided with him. When Ecevit formed a new government, ten of these deputies received government portfolios.

Mr. Ecevit, whose Republican People's Party (CHP) holds 214 seats, has a slim majority of 228 in the 450-seat ruling National Assembly. His government came to power promising to quickly solve number one problems of political violence and an ailing economy and to democratize the political life.

Contrary to his promises, the foreign exchange shortage and foreign debt repayment problems continue to plague the economy which also suffers from 60 percent inflation and 20 percent unemployment. Since he took over the government, an estimated 1200 persons have been killed in incidents of political violence provoked and carried out by neo-fascist forces. Furthermore, the western allies of Turkey have not fulfilled their promises to grant financial and economic aid to Ecevit's Government.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Ecevit's government has been under increasing criticism from both left and right for not succeeding in its goals.

The first defeat of Ecevit's government was the proclamation of martial law on 13 out of the country's 67 provinces as a result of the massacre of 107 persons in Kahramanmaraş four months ago. But, in spite of martial law, escalating political terrorism has swept Turkey in recent weeks. The second concession of Mr. Ecevit has been the new economic austerity measures.

Exploiting the reaction of the people against these measures, the leaders of the right-opposition have started to talk about toppling Ecevit's Government

and even Mr. Demirel went so far to say that Ecevit deserves the fate of Salvador Allende of Chile. On the other hand, Ex-colonel Turkey, leader of the neo-fascist Nationalist Action Party (MHP) claimed that the end of the actual government was not so far.

With the purpose of accelerating the process of overthrowing the government, the two rightist leaders instigated drivers, car-owners, merchants and artisans to strike. But the decision of turning off engines and closing shops was declared illegal by martial law authorities and the strike action could not be effective.

#### Provocation of six independent ministers

Just after the failure of the rightist opposition's provocations, this time a group of six independent cabinet ministers, on April 14, 1979, publicly disclosed serious intergovernmental differences of view. Their criticisms were focused on three major problems: The handling of political violence, the question of Kurdish nationality in Eastern Turkey and the economic crisis.

The six of 10 independent ministers of Ecevit's Government demanded that serious and effective measures be taken against Kurdish nationalist movement and activities of "extreme-left" groups, and that efforts be dropped by some members of Ecevit's party to annul articles 141 and 142 of the Turkish Penal Code which restrict the working class' freedoms of organization and of propagating the scientific socialist outlook.

The ministers complained also of not being consulted on important economic measures and urged that the government take all necessary steps "to obtain foreign credits" and reorganize "foreign relations in accordance with national interests", that is to say, closer relations with western powers.

On this unexpected scission within his own cabinet, Mr. Ecevit was obliged to hold a 17-hour marathon council of ministers meeting and at the end gave again some new concessions. According to Mr. Ecevit's declaration after the meeting:

- The government is determined to take all measures against separatist tendencies, that is to say, Kurdish nationalist and democratic movements;
- All state security forces will be mobilized with the purpose of eliminating "extreme" activists and liquidating them from the state apparatus.
- All members of the government have agreed that now austerity measures taken recently will be supported with foreign credits.

Mr. Ecevit stated also that his government does not have any intention to annul articles 141 and 142 of the Turkish Penal Code. He added that there is only one nation, Turkish nation within the territories of Turkey and to talk about the existence of any ethnic minority such as Kurdish nationality is against the national interests of the Turkish State.

As a first step of this new orientation of the government, some democratic organizations of Kurdish progressives were closed down by the authorities and some other repressive measures were taken in eastern regions of Anatolia.

Shifting to the right, Ecevit's government has lost its all credibility before the progressive forces of Turkey and from now on it will try to stay in power by giving more concessions to imperialist and reactionary circles. This is the failure of social democrat policies which are incompatible with the realities of an underdeveloped country such as Turkey. (C-M-DN-DG-18/4)

#### CEDING TO THE IMF, THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT DEVALUED THE TURKISH LIRA

ANKARA (ITA) - In spite of his claims that he would not devalue the Turkish Lira, just after having taken many austerity measures, Prime Minister Ecevit made on April 10, 1979, a foreign currency operation, which introduced a limited multiple exchange rate and devaluated the Lira against the dollar by 5.7 percent and against the Swiss franc by 9.6 percent.

"The move was in order to eliminate wide cross rate differences which had been created in the foreign exchange rates of the lira," officials said.

Advantageous exchange rates were introduced for hard currency to be cashed by Turkish workers abroad and tourists visiting Turkey under a 40 percent premium system. Under this system, these groups can fetch 37 TL for every dollar exchanged into Lira, instead of the official rate of 26.5 TL, and 19.42 TL per German Mark, instead of 13.86 TL.

Furthermore, Turks exchanging their marks or dollars into lira within the next one month period would gain an additional bonus receiving 47.1 TL per dollar and 24.65 TL for one Mark. Particularly this latest advantage was designed to increase the flow of workers remittances into the country at a time of acute foreign currency scarcity.

The 47.1 TL to be paid for one dollar of workers' remittances means an almost 100 percent devaluation and "manifests how close Turkey has come to bankruptcy," wrote an economic commentator in the pro-government daily Cumhuriyet. Mr. Demirel, leader of the rightist opposition charged the move meant "legalization of black marketing".

Some economic commentaries in the Turkish press questioned where the funds would come to pay the Turkish Lira equivalent of tourist and worker dollars to be lured into Turkey. The scheme would either have to be financed from the budget, at a cost of cutting down investments, or through increased money supply, which would be inflationary, Istanbul daily Milliyet pointed out.

While the recent austerity measures are increasing prices 100 percent without foreseeing the same rate for the augmentation of wages and salaries, this new inflationary devaluation will hit again the working people. So, the measures foreseeing that the expense of saving Turkey from bankruptcy be paid by the workers and employees will turn social unrest in Turkey greater than ever.

(C-M-H-DN-DG-19/4)

#### AS A REWARD OF ITS CONCESSIONS, TURKISH GOVERNMENT WAITS FOREIGN AID

ANKARA (ITA) - After having taken economic austerity measures and devaluated Turkish Lira, Ecevit's Government now expects about 1,500 million dollars foreign credit.

A combined western initiative to provide emergency relief aid of some 1,500 million dollars to Turkey this year has been tied to a "satisfactory relationship" with the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The IMF has been demanding a devaluation of at least 30 percent and strict fiscal policies which the Ecevit government rejected earlier as recessionary.

Recently Mr. Ziya Üçözgenç met IMF officials in Zurich in order to explain the Turkish Government's concessions and Mr. Ecevit declared that the government is now very hopeful to reactivate the IMF connection with a new round of negotiations.

In fact, the Turkish Government has demanded a total 16.563 millions dollars as credit from foreign states and financial institutes.

According to the daily Hürriyet of April 7, 1979, Turkey's demands of credit from different sources are as follows:

IMF 550 million, Federal German Republic 1.337 million, Bulgaria 264 million, European Investment Bank 10 million, World Bank 1.315 million, USA 501 million, City Corporation 200 million, Libya 575 million, Austria 322 million, Norway 159 million, Romania 340 million, Yugoslavia 430 million, Consortium of Banks 3.135 million, USSR 300 million, Iran 1.500 million, OECD 1.600 million, Sweden 20 million, 7 big banks 2.100 million, two French banks 180 million, Japan 2.000 million.

The credits from western sources are dependent on the green light of the IMF.

A major role was played by Mr. Walter Liesler Kiep, special representative of the Federal German Republic to convince Ecevit's Government

to accept the measures stipulated by the IMF. Mr. Kiep is charged with coordinating western emergency aid efforts and, before arriving in Turkey, had held talks with OECD, IMF and USA officials. According to informed sources, Kiep's efforts and Turkish concessions might yield an aid package of at least 1000 million dollars. The contribution of the USA and Federal German Republic to the joint effort would be 250 million dollars each. This could be supplemented with 100 million dollars from other OECD countries and 400 million dollars in fresh loans from private foreign banks. The total amount could add up to some 1,200 million dollars for this year with a possible new IMF credit of 400 million dollars for the next two years.

According to Turkish financial sources, the western aid package could trigger the release of project credits pledged to Turkey in the past but not yet utilized, from such sources as the European Investment Bank, the World Bank and the EEC.

Hence, a Turkey having given many concessions to imperialist institutions will be more dependent, both financially and economically, on the USA and its allies. (C-M-DN-DG-18/4)

#### TOWARDS A BIGGER U.S. PRESENCE IN TURKEY

ANKARA (ITA) - In return of its "donations", the United States administration tries to wrest from Turkey consent to the extension of the expiring term of the existence of American bases in this country.

According to the Associated Press, the United States plans to increase its aid package to Turkey in view of the country's economic crisis and its enhanced military strategic value after the listening posts in Iran were suppressed.

Turkish governmental circles confirmed that the new American gesture is expected to improve the climate of complex negotiations over the future of 26 U.S. bases dotting this NATO member.

Two of the installations keep tabs on Soviet missile testing and communications. According to the US sources, "They would play a key role in case of a U.S.-Soviet Strategic Arms Limitation (SALT) Agreement in verifying Soviet compliance with the treaty. They would supplement observations by spy satellites, a function of the American installations recently shuttered in Iran".

The base at Diyarbakır is located at a site called Piriçlik, where two giant US airforce radar antenna pick up sightings of Soviet missiles or satellites as they rise over the horizon. The base at Sinop, across the Black Sea from the Soviet Union, is frequently called the "big ear" by armed forces personnel familiar with this operation.

Soviet newspaper Pravda charged that Pentagon sees Turkey as a "strategic place d'armes" after the United States lost its bases in Iran and said: "It is an open secret how and for what purposes Washington uses these objectives. Suffice it to recall that spy pilot Powers in his time made his inglorious flight from the American base in Incirlik (Turkey). The Pentagon is completely ignoring the national interests of the Turkish people, their desire to live in peace and friendship with their neighbors. And a bigger US presence in Turkey can widen Washington's influence in the Middle East."

#### Mysterious visits of US Embassy's Secretary

US Embassy's First Secretary Mr. Robert Alexandr Peck was seen again visiting the district of Süluova of Amasya Province where take part bloody violence acts committed by the neo-fascist elements. He had been seen first two months ago in the same area and it was followed by fascist attacks on the people of Alevite sect (Turkish branch of Shiite sect of Iran).

Mr. Peck had also visited Cyprus and carried out some contacts which are considered suspicious and provocative. (C-M-DN-DG-15/4)

20 CIA FUNCTIONARIES WITHIN THE TURKISH NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

ANKARA (ITA) - The Military Tribunal of the Turkish Armed Forces General Staff Headquarters condemned on April 9, 1979 a former Turkish intelligence chief to 17-year prison term with the charge of providing the CIA and the British Intelligence Service with secret informations.

In his defence, Mr. Sabahattin Savagman, former Vice-President of Turkish National Intelligence Service (MIT) said that the accusation is ridiculous since this service works in close collaboration with the CIA and the British Intelligence Service. He said: "Providing these foreign services with secret information is the daily practice of the MIT. Within the Turkish National Intelligence Service there are 20 CIA functionaries. Besides, the American personnel in the 26 US bases in Turkey are always in contact with more than 30.000 Turks and they are in such a position that they can obtain whatever information they need. If I am guilty, it means that the MIT also is guilty."

The observers estimate that this condemnation is the result of an inner conflict between different fractions within the Turkish National Intelligence Service. (C-DG-10/4)

THE FASCIST TERROR HITS THE LEADERS OF SOCIALIST PARTIES

ISTANBUL (ITA) - Despite the martial law regime in 13 provinces of Turkey, the fascist terror goes on and hits now directly the leaders of socialist parties.

Recently, on April 17, 1979, dentist Yaşar Dirgen, local chairman of the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP) was shot dead by the "Grey Wolves" in the district of Tarsus.

Earlier, on March 27, 1979, the seat of the Socialist Workers' Party of Turkey (TSIP) was raided by "Grey Wolves" and Mr. Aydoğan Gezer, Secretary for organization of the party, was wounded with automatic rifles.

On April 7, 1979, Mr. Mihri Belli, President of the Labour Party of Turkey (TEP) was attacked by a Grey Wolf in the center of Istanbul. The aggressor first asked him whether he is Belli or not. After having got affirmative answer, he started to shoot and wounded him seriously. Mr. Belli identified the aggressor as Cengiz Ayhan, a Grey Wolf at large.

Hearing that Mr. Belli did not die, Justice Party Senator Ali Elverdi said: "They shot Mihri Belli; helas, they could not send that damned to hell!" (Ali Elverdi, a former army general, was the president of a military tribunal of martial law between 1971-1974 and condemned three youth leaders, Deniz Gezmiş, Yusuf Arslan and Hüseyin İnan, to death sentence. They were executed on May 6, 1972. In his same talk, Ex-general Elverdi insulted also Premier Minister Ecevit by saying: "From time to time the God sends such rascals over humanbeings. Ecevit is one of them. After being graduated from college with a priest-cap on his head, he went to the USA. He walked the streets there instead of educating himself. Now this Ecevit tries to bring communism Turkey.")

The Secretary General of All-Teachers Association (TÖB-DEK) Kemal Uzun disclosed that within last 2-year period 42 teachers, member of this association, have been assassinated in political violence.

On April 17, 1979, a Grey Wolf named Mehmet Uçar, accused of a political murder, stated before Martial Law Tribunal of Ankara that he had received the order to shoot leftist Şenol Güler from a Nationalist Action Party deputy, Sadi Somuncuoğlu.

Within last one month 94 persons have lost their lives in the political violence incidents. So, the total number of the terror victims during 15-month period of Ecevit's Government rose to 1201. Below is the chronological list of one month's political assassinations:

- MARCH 15: Engineer Serdar Vidinli (Ankara), Mustafa Çamlıbel (Agra), teacher Seyda Ertan and student Ibrahim (Antalya), leftist student Satılmış Karacabey (Konya), leftist student Müslim Şahin (Gaziantep)
- MARCH 16: Rightist teacher Cafer Çelik (Samsun) Grey Wolf Mustafa Candan (Konya)
- MARCH 17: İsa Yılmaz (Tokat)
- MARCH 18: Mustafa Demir (Gaziantep), student Mustafa Taştangil (Tokat)
- MARCH 19: Leftist student Kadir Kalkan (Trabzon), village headman Abdullah Sakar (Diyarbakır)
- MARCH 20: Prisoners Cebbar Çıldaroğlu, Alaattin Kuzu, Nişan Demirci (Edirne)
- MARCH 21: Rightist student Tamer Kalkancı (Bursa), student Çetin Karadere (Ankara), worker Resul Yıldırım (Gaziantep)
- MARCH 22: Rightist student Sadık Acar (Gaziantep), policeman Avni Kullu (Adana)
- MARCH 23: Peasant Necdet Basalak (Tarsus), student Müslim Polat (Urfa), Şaban Bahçeci (Diyarbakır), Hüseyin Şen (İstanbul)
- MARCH 24: Leftist teacher Mustafa Yolcu (Kayseri), leftist student Kamuran Yeni and Necdet Mehmet (Adana)
- MARCH 25: Post clerk Hüseyin Aytek, leftist student Necdet Çivi (Adana), lawyer Ugur Selim Tekin, Republican People's Party member (Tokat)
- MARCH 26: Nationalist Action Party local chief Ali Tezdoğan, worker Mustafa Sarı (İstanbul), drivers Abbas Bahşi and Mehmet Ali Boglu, students Ali Şaygılı, Mehmet Yigit and Ali İnsan Dogan (Gaziantep), leftist youth İsmail Korkmaz (Ünye), Sefer Sayan, Nurullah Elmas and housewife Emine Acar (Balıkesir), brothers Ramazan and Sadun Haşimoğlu (Mardin).
- MARCH 27: Leftist student Mesih Yörük (Mersin)
- MARCH 28: Rightist shoemaker Nihat Akarca (Uşak)
- MARCH 29: Leftist technician Demir Yaraşık (Bursa), rightist worker Mustafa Örum (Eskişehir), rightist worker Mustafa Çiftçi (Gaziantep)
- MARCH 30: Leftist student Ali yaylacık (Gaziantep)
- MARCH 31: Policeman Mustafa Dag (Kayseri), student İsmail Hakkı Güney (İstanbul)
- APRIL 1: Leftist worker Temel Akyüz (Bursa)
- APRIL 3: Recep Pınar (İzmir), rightist teacher Yaşar Aytun (Tunceli), leftist policeman Rahmi Nury (Erzurum)
- APRIL 4: Policeman Dursun Candan (Diyarbakır), leftist teacher İsmail Çınar, rightist merchant Mehmet Özdemir (Adana), student Fikret Akışık (İstanbul)
- APRIL 5: Leftist student Mehmet Mart, rightist Mustafa Şahin, worker İsmail Tager who comes from Germany for holiday (Adana)
- APRIL 7: Leftist worker Attila Can (İstanbul), worker Hakkı Yüksel (Adana), rightist student Hasan Selim Hamayoglu (Bursa), student Şaban Çelik (Çankırı), leftist Metin Turgut (Elazığ)
- APRIL 8: Watchmen Ali Karakuzu and Hasan Çıraklı (Manisa)
- APRIL 9: Rightist worker Yusuf Çam (Malatya), driver Rahmi Aktaş (Bolu), Ramazan Çetinkaya (Antalya), Ali Baydur (Diyarbakır)
- APRIL 10: Onur Orcan (İstanbul), student Kazım Güner (Diyarbakır)
- APRIL 11: Worker Mehmet Ince (Adana)
- APRIL 12: US Army Sergeant Edward Claypool (İzmir), Policeman Necati Ugur (Diyarbakır), leftist students Zeki Erdogan and Mustafa Erdogan (Denizli), rightist student Reşat Kılıç (Amasya)
- APRIL 13: Bank director Ömer Sunar (Ankara), policemen Bilal Yavuz and Mehmet Düğgör, housewife Zümrüt Uygur and an unidentified terrorist (İstanbul), 15-year old leftist student Saynur Evren (Adana), leftist watchman Hasan Kılıç (Isparta)
- APRIL 14: Leftist student Hüseyin ancak (Tunceli), student Canan Oguz Müjde (Diyarbakır), Ahmet Bülbül (Samsun), Ömer Yakut (Gaziantep), Hotel keeper Veysel Toprak and waiter Ali Inceoglu (İstanbul)
- APRIL 15: Salih Barlık (Gaziantep)
- APRIL 16: Worker Mehmet Kaşakyaman (İstanbul)
- APRIL 17: Dentist Ahmet Yaşar Erberk, former local chairman of the Nationalist Action Party (Tarsus), leftist student Ahmet Gök (Samsun).

CONTRADICTORY DECISIONS ON FASCIST ARTICLES 141 AND 142

ANKARA (ITA) - While all democratic forces of Turkey are uniting in the struggle for annulling the fascist articles 141 and 142 of the Turkish Penal Code which restrict the liberty of opinion and organization of working class movement, the Court of Constitution has recently taken a decision contrary to this common will.

As remembered, during the trial of a publisher accused of propagated communism, the 2nd Criminal Court of Istanbul had decided to send the file to the supreme court with the purpose of making verified the compatibility of these articles with the spirit of the Constitution. But the Court of Constitution rejected the appeal on March 21, 1979 by declaring that, within the period of martial law, only military tribunals are authorized to try the people accused of violating articles 141 and 142 and that the civil court can not handle the case and transfer the file to the supreme court. This decision is considered as a manoeuvre of the conservative majority of the Court of Constitution in order to keep the articles in force.

Despite the decision of the Court of Constitution, on April 4, 1979, the Martial Law Tribunal of Istanbul, in another case, decided that military courts are not authorized to judge the defendants of articles 141 and 142 and these cases should be handed over to civil courts. Again in another case, on April 13, 1979, the Martial Law Tribunal of Ankara, adopting the same view rejected to handle the file concerning violation of articles 141 and 142.

Now all these contradictory decisions will be handled by the Court of Disputes.

Meanwhile, independent deputy of Mardin province has presented the National Assembly a bill foreseeing to annul articles 141, 142 and 163 of the Turkish Penal Code and this project was taken on the agenda of the assembly. Nevertheless, due to the fact that Prime Minister Ecevit does not support such an initiative, there is not hope to pass this bill through actual Parliament.

The 15-member administrative board of the Socialist Workers' Party of Turkey (TSIP) is still being tried before a criminal court for having violated article 142 in their message issued on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution.

On the other hand, the Chief Prosecutor of the Republic has initiated a proceeding before the Court of Constitution against the Labour Party of Turkey (TEP) by accusing it of advocating separatism and demanded that the party be closed down.

17 editors condemned to prison-terms

According to the daily newspaper Cumhuriyet, March 3, 1979, the number of editors of different newspapers who were condemned to imprisonments rose to seventeen and their files are being dealt by the Court of Cassation.

Recently, former editor of daily Politika, Mr. Işık Yurtçu was condemned to 7-month imprisonment; former editor of weekly Yürüdüş, Metin Çulhaoglu to 10-month imprisonment and editor of daily Bugün, Necdet Onur to 10-month imprisonment. Mr. Çulhaoglu, on the approval of the condemnation by the higher court, was detained. (C-M-H-18/4)

DISK DECIDED TO CELEBRATE THE MAY DAY AT THE MAY 1 SQUARE

ISTANBUL (ITA) - Secretary General of the Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions of Turkey (DISK) declared that the working class will hold a mass rally at May 1 (Taksim) Square on May Day despite Martial Law Command warning that it will not allow such a gathering.

Mr. Işıklar stated: "May Day will be celebrated at May 1 Square even if they chuck 100 thousand of us in prison. You need a prison for 100 thousand people...Then they will see what will happen. We, as the working class, did not gain anything so what have we got to lose." Pointing to Ecevit's 1977 address at the same square despite the menaces, he added: "The working class is much more brave than the Premier. We are not afraid." (C-M-DN-DG-17/4)

THE CONFEDERATION DISK DEMANDS ADHESION TO THE ECTU

BRUSSELS (ITA) - On March 21-23, 1979, a delegation of the Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions of Turkey (DISK), composed of Mr. Fehmi Işıklar, Secretary General, Mr. Mukbil Zırtıloğlu, Vice-President, Mr. Sina Pamukçu, assistant of the Secretary General, visited the seats of the European Confederation of Trade Unions (ECTU), the World Confederation of Labour (WCL), the Confederation of Christian Trade Unions (CSC/ACV), the General Federation of Labour in Belgium (FGTB/ABVV), with the purpose of developing its relations with the European trade union movement. The delegation met also the national trade union organizations of other European countries such as the Great Britain, France, Denmark and Holland.

The Turkish trade union delegation gave an analysis of the actual situation of Turkey, especially at social, economic and political plans. They pointed out to the gravity of fascist terrorism backed by imperialist forces, which hit democrats, intellectuals and working class militants and to unemployment and inflation in Turkey. The delegation condemned the multinational societies' acts in Turkey and the International Monetary Fund (IMF)'s intervention in the economic policy of the government, which aggravates the living conditions of workers.

The representatives of the DISK explained the reasons of their demand of the adhesion to the European Confederation of Trade Unions (ECTU). (MK-HÇ-DG-28/3)

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FOR BEING AWARE OF THE FACTS OF TURKEY

The Info-Türk Agency is an information service founded and carried out by the progressives of Turkey abroad and publishes monthly Bulletins in three languages (english, french and german) with the purpose of informing the world opinion of the problems and struggles of the people of Turkey, and in Turkish language for making known the problems of the Turkish migrant workers abroad.

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