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THE CRISIS STILL PREVAILS IN TURKEY: MARTIAL LAW EXTENDED; ECONOMIC AUSTERITY MEASURES IMPOSED

ANKARA (ITA) - While Parliament approved extension of martial law in 13 provinces for another two months, the government imposed new austerity measures with the purpose of boosting foreign currency revenues and avoiding scarcity of such basic goods as oil. As a first step, the price of oil and oil-products were increased about 100 per cent and naturally this hike immediately reflected on all consumer goods.

The extension of martial law was opposed by progressive circles who observed that martial law authorities have not taken effective measures against the fascist terrorist circles, but clamped down rather on left-wing forces.

Another opposition to the extension of martial law came from the Justice Party of former premier Demirel. But the motive of its opposition is quite different. The Justice Party accused the government of implementing martial law inefficiently and declared that this situation may cast "doubts on the prestige of the Armed Forces." The parliamentary group of the Justice Party voted against the "watered-down version of martial law".

Nevertheless, the neo-fascist Nationalist Action Party voted for the extension of martial law, with the hope that "if the Premier avoids interfering with the efforts of martial law commanders, then commanders will be able to clean the country of her enemies."

Thereupon, the Chief of Staff, General Kenan Evren issuing a communiqué said that martial law commanders do not get their orders from the "Martial Law Coordination Council", a body which was created by Prime Minister Ecevit with the purpose of keeping martial law commanders under his own control.

So, the rightist parties succeeded to instigate the Armed Forces against the authority of the government.

However, General Evren stressed also that the martial law commanders will never implement illegal measures such as torture, arbitrary searchings and will exercise their authorities within legal limits. /.

New Austerity Package of the government

Parliament passed in february also the 1979 fiscal budget bill which calls for total appropriations of 406,000 million Turkish Lira. With 441 deputies voting in the 450-seat assembly, 228 voted in favor of the budget and 213 were against. For Turkish governments the approval of their budget bills are traditionally considered equal to a fresh parliamentary vote of confidence.

With the crucial budget test won, the Government of Social Democrat Premier Etilent Ecevit launched a series of economic austerity measures, declaring that "a remedy" for Turkey's economic problems would be sought and found "in the strength of the nation, the potentials of our country and the unique dynamism of our economy".

In fact, Turkey lives one of the most grave period of crisis in its history. The crisis reveals itself with high inflation on the one hand and a impetuous lack of foreign currency on the other.

The rate of inflation in 1978 has been 55 per cent. Although the foreign trade deficit has been narrowed to 2.300 million dollars in 1978, yet it was largely at the cost of restricting imports which in turn has resulted in industrial bottleneck and loss of production.

Consolidated budget deficit stood at 13.000 million TL at the end of 1978, largely owing to current expenditures.

At the beginning of 1978, Ecevit's Government had referred to the International Monetary Fund for obtaining foreign aid, and the latter proposed a "stabilisation programme", including a high rate devaluation of the Turkish Lira. But a 30% per cent devaluation failed to stabilize the economy and increased economic and social unrest in the country. Furthermore, the IMF credits, secured under a stand-by agreement last March, have been suspended because of the Fund's dissatisfaction with the performance of the Turkish economy and Turkey's unwillingness to accept new terms, such as another devaluation.

An emergency aid programme, promised by major western powers on the initiative of West Germany, has not materialized yet. (See: Other article entitled "Ecevit too disappointed on urgent aid to Turkey" in this issue.)

Before unveiling new austerity measures, Prime Minister Ecevit met with the representatives of businessmen on the one hand, and on the other with the leaders of the two principal trade union confederations of Turkey, in order to obtain their support for these measures. He tried to convince them that these measures are indispensable since the international finance organizations oblige Turkey to adopt a stabilization programme.

New austerity measures hit workers and employees

Although the trade union leaders did not show any intransigence against the idea of austerity measures, yet the new price hikes hit once again the workers and employees and provoked a grand reaction from the working population.

In 1978, the workers and employees had already great loss of income due to the backstand of increases of wages and salaries according to the price increases. Trade Ministry's Wholesale price indices indicate that prices grew by 48,7 per cent between December 1977 and December 1978. Rise in wholesale prices was 36,4 per cent with foodstuffs, 94,2 per cent with pulses, 35,4 per cent with cereals, 70,5 per cent with industrial raw materials and semi-finished goods, 50 per cent with minerals, textiles and industrial oils, 100 per cent with fuel. The indices show a higher rate for Istanbul, 54 per cent.

According to the figures of Social Security Institution, the rate of wage increases until July 1978 was 17% while the rate of price increases was 31%. Towards the end of 1978 another augmentation was made about 10-15%, but total increase of wages remained at the level of 27-32%, while the wholesale price increased about 50 per cent.

The new austerity measures increase prices 100 per cent without foreseeing the same rate for the augmentation of wages and salaries. So the expense of saving Turkey from bankruptcy will be paid by the workers and employees, and social unrest will be greater than ever.

This is the logical consequence of the policy of social-democrat government which has kept Turkey reliant on imperialism. (C-M-DN-DG-18/3)

2ND GRAND CONGRESS OF THE WORKERS' PARTY OF TURKEY (TIP)

ISTANBUL (ITA) - The Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP) held its Grand Congress, the second after its re-establishment, on February 24-25-26, 1979 in Istanbul with the participation of 134 delegates from 36 provinces and 233 districts of Turkey.

The first day of the congress was attended by about 5 thousands people. The congress received also hundreds of greeting messages from different organisations and personalities in Turkey as well as abroad. Among them, the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party sent the congress a lengthy message expressing solidarity and wish of success.

The evening of the first day was devoted to the traditional Party-Day in which many celebrated artists of Turkey took part.

The 3-day congress discussed and unanimously approved the Report of the Central Executive Committee and also adopted a 14-point Resolution.

According to the report, the party achieved to establish its branches in 40 out of 67 provinces of Turkey. Since a new amendment to the Elections Law envisages depriving the political parties which are not actually represented in Parliament and not organized in all districts of at least 20 out of 67 provinces of Turkey of taking part in legislative elections, this success of the TIP marks a blow on the efforts to deprive the working class' party of running in elections.

A 18-YEAR LONG STRUGGLE

The Workers' Party of Turkey had been originally founded in 1961 by workers and made the people of Turkey acquainted with the scientific socialist outlook and carried conscience of class to industrial and agricultural workers. In 1965 elections, the TIP had gained 15 seats in a 450-member parliament and raised the voice of working class movement in legislative platform as well. But in 1971, following the military coup d'état, the TIP had been closed down and its leaders, including actual President Mrs. Behice Boran, condemned to 15-year prison terms each. In 1973, along with other political prisoners, the TIP leaders too were released and the TIP was refounded by them on 1st May 1975. Since then, the TIP has carried on a resolute struggle against imperialism and its local collaborators. In the course of this struggle, more than 10 members of the party have been assassinated by the fascist para-military commandos of the Nationalist Action Party (MHP). (See: MASSACRE IN ANKARA, WHY?, Info-Türk Agency, Brussels, 1978).

The 2nd Congress of the TIP was held in such a period which witnesses the failure of the actual center-left government's policies. It coincides also with the publication of the voluminous "Plan for the Democratization in Turkey, 1978-1982" prepared by the Research Department of the party. This counter-plan appreciated by the Congress envisages the measures to be taken with the purpose of creating economic and social basis of the democratization of political life in Turkey.

THE PARTY OF THE WORKING CLASS OF TURKEY

As to the 14-point Resolution adopted unanimously by the delegates, the TIP Congress declared that:

"The TIP is the political organization of Turkey's working class, founded on the principles of scientific socialism. The TIP, with its programme and its resolutions based on the concrete analysis of Turkey's concrete conditions, with its statuts, strategy and tactics based on scientific socialist outlook, with its cadres tested in successful struggles in the past, is, under the actual circumstances, the executor and developer of the working class movement in Turkey."

(As known, there are some other political organizations and groupings in Turkey appeared after the ban of the TIP and claiming to be the working class' party under whatsoever name. In her article published on March 6, 1979 in the party's weekly YURUYUS, TIP President Mrs. Behice Boran, referring to those organisations and groupings, stressed that it is not possible to be the working class' party neither by claiming to have "acquired rights" on the working class

nor by assuming whatsoever "name". She said: "The continuity of name is not essential, but just a matter of form. The problem is the continuity of essence, that is to say, of the political movement of the working class itself. The political movement of the working class may, in accordance with the changing conditions, change name and form of organization. The TIP is the organization of our working class corresponding with the universal principles of scientific socialism and with the actual circumstances in Turkey.")

The Resolutions made clear also the party's ideological position and internationalist standing:

"The TIP considers the proletarian internationalism as the fundamental stipulation for the development and reinforcement of working class movement in national and international scales. It is quite aware of the fact that strengthening the scientific socialist movement of the working class, directing it together with its allies towards the power and realizing the socialist revolution in our own country are indispensable for a real and substantial contribution to internationalism. Taking into consideration the determining role of the world socialist system on the progress and success of world revolutionary process, the TIP stresses that the very first task of each working class party is to protect and to defend the positions and acquisitions of socialism all over the world.

"The TIP is quite conscious of the vital importance of being vigilant against mainly maoist and individual terrorist tendencies -whose anti revolutionary nature became quite clear in the world as well as in Turkey-, against leftism, against right opportunism who foresees putting the working class movement at the tail of whatsoever section of the bourgeoisie, against any kind of deviation from the scientific socialism, against all kinds -from the most vulgar to the most sophisticated- of anti-communism and anti-sovietism, and against all efforts of bourgeoisie aiming to influence the working class movement."

FIGHT FOR DEMOCRACY, INDEPENDENCE AND SOCIALISM

"The TIP, being resolute for progressing the process of political democratization and for fighting against racist and chauvinistic-nationalist pressures and genocide, underlines that the question of democratization is a matter of great urgency especially for the Eastern and South-eastern regions of Turkey where unequality is being carried out on the basis of ethnical discriminations, pressures and restrictions are being aggravated, and provocations and plots are being intensified as observed lately. (Massacre in Kahramanmaraş which claimed 107 lives -Ed.)

"The TIP determines that progressive movements of the countries under imperialist domination and repression have actually gained speed and success especially in the region where our country lays, that the USA's persistent demands for installing new bases in Turkey and reopening the closed ones is the evidence to the growing importance of Turkey for imperialism, especially after the collapse of Shah's regime in Iran. It also calls attention to the growing importance of the development and reinforcement of the struggle for national independence and for peace.

"The TIP confirms the view that halting the fascist escalation which actually gained new dimensions and preventing the menace of fascism can be possible only with the development and reinforcement of the united and organized movement and resistance of all progressive, democratic and patriotic forces to fight against imperialism and fascism.

"The TIP, underlining that the policy pursued by the Republican People's Party (CHP, Ecevit's party -Ed.) has served only to facilitating the realization of imperialism's plots and plans on our country and the escalation of fascism, calls on this party to take part in the struggle based on the united and organized force of the masses.

"The TIP asks to put an end to the martial law and to take measures against to the circles and their sources behind the fascist terror, instead of restricting fundamental rights and freedoms."

In other paragraphs, the 2nd Congress criticizes some tendencies and groups which harm the development of trade unions and democratic mass organizations and points out urgent tasks of the party members regarding to ideological struggle

and to the works to be carried out in the peasant, youth and women movements. The 2nd Congress condemned also the Chinese aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Maoist policy harming world peace in general.

At the end of its works, the 2nd Congress of the TIP elected a 21-member Central Executive Committee, and at its first plenum, Mrs. Behice Boran was re-elected party president and Dr. Nihat Sargin secretary general. (TIP-DG-10/3)

SOME TERRORISTS APPREHENDED, WHAT ABOUT THEIR INSTIGATORS?

ANKARA (ITA) - In his statement after the weekly extended Martial Law Coordination Meeting, held on March 9, 1979, Prime Minister Mr. Bülent Ecevit claimed that there was a decrease in terror incidents in last weeks.

"There is about 35% decrease in the terror incidents of the last ten days in comparison with previous ten days, and 60% decrease in murders, the events which necessitated the declaration of martial law. There is also more than 60% decrease in the number of political incidents which resulted in deaths and which occurred outside of the martial law regions. In addition, there is a great efficiency and increase in the rate of capturing the criminals by the security forces."

However, the list of the political assassinations of last one month claiming 71 lives contradicts this optimistic statement of the Prime Minister.

What is true in Ecevit's declaration is that there is an augmentation in the number of the apprehended terrorists.

Recently, among other arrested suspects, two terrorists, Veli Can Oduncu and Mithat Şimşek, 17-year old each, confessed that they had assassinated respectively 7 and 8 progressive persons.

Oduncu, during his interrogation at the martial law tribunal in Istanbul, said that he had participated in many armed acts organized by the members of the "Idealists Club" or of the Nationalist Action Party (MHP), two neo-fascist organisations of which the members are known as "Grey Wolves".

Questioned about his political ideology, Oduncu told the tribunal: "I am a rightist and I am opposed to leftist and communists. But I really don't know what rightist or leftist means."

He said also that the guns with which he committed 7 political murders were provided by the members of the Nationalist Action Party.

Mithat Şimşek, who is murderer of Prof. Necdet Bulut, member of the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP), as well as other 7 other victims, confirmed before the Martial Law Tribunal of Ankara that he was armed by the members of the neo-fascist party and its side organizations.

Although some of those who fire the pistols are being arrested, the main responsables who provided them with pistols and pushed them to shoot dead progressive people have not been touched yet.

The principal instigator of political violence in Turkey, Ex-colonel Alparslan Türkeş, president of the neo-fascist party and other "Grey Wolves" chiefs are still free and they carry on their provocations under the legislative immunity.

Below is the list of 71 political assassinations committed within last one month. So, the total number of the victims of political violence during 14-month period of Ecevit's Government rose to 1107:

- FEB 15: Four progressive persons, Bayram Aslan, Ibrahim Babayigit, Rafat Arıkan and Yalçın Bozdoğanoglu (in Adana), student Mustafa Güzel (in Izmir), former local chairman of the MHP Mustafa Naimoglu (in Nizip), leftist teacher Şükrü Bağcı (in Yozgat).
- FEB 16: Leftist student Ahmet Sadullah Kaya (in Adana), leftist teacher Selahattin Tanrıverdi (in Tarsus), worker Ahmet Altaş (in Diyarbakır)
- FEB 18: Policeman Mehmet Yıldızoglu (in Ankara), owner of a rightist newspaper Erdogan Hançerlioglu (in Istanbul) and village headman Mehmet Ali Çelikbaş (in Burhaniye). /.

- FEB 19: Leftist student İsmail Takır (in Giresun), an unidentified person (in Istanbul), bank director İsmet Yılmazoz (in Kars)
- FEB 20: Leftist university student Ahmet Demirtaş (in Adana)
- FEB 21: Cumali Yüksel, İbrahim Moteyılmaz, Mustafa Utku and Mehmet Alan (in Adana), rightist student Foyzi Nuraydın (in Kars), coffeehouse keeper Mustafa Yılmazoglu (in Izmir), secretary Selami Başaran (in Ankara)
- FEB 22: Rightist youth Asaf Durmuş (in Istanbul)
- FEB 23: Worker Eyüp İn, Osman Tuturgu and an unidentified woman (in Adana), worker Ahmet Aksoy (Kahramanmaraş), leftist student Serdar Özgerçin (in Ankara), progressive youth Sadık Cemil and rightist Yüksel Metin (in Istanbul - both of them were assassinated by the Grey Wolves).
- FEB 24: Progressive student Attila Can (in Istanbul), taxi driver Musa Çakmak (in Antalya)
- FEB 25: Mehmet Kuyuhan, Emrullah Narlı and Aki Kütük (in Kahramanmaraş)
- FEB 26: Mehmet Bayık, son of a trade union leader (in Urfa), progressive high-school student Fikret Damalı (in Samsun)
- FEB 27: Adil Aydın (in Manisa), Erkan Yıldırım and musician Veyis Kemal Aras (in Istanbul)
- FEB 28: Leftist student Ömer Kaya (in Gaziantep), worker Ali Rıza Ece (in Denizli)
- MAR 1: High-school doorman Gıyasettin Çiçek (in Istanbul)
- MAR 2: Employee Salih Dursun, workers Necmi Tarcan and Metin Arabacı, an unidentified youth (in Istanbul), worker woman Şahra Cinkal and student İbrahim Cantürk (in Konya)
- MAR 3: Worker Bekir Tosun (in Gaziantep), student Yunus Koç (in Kars)
- MAR 5: Rightist Ali Durmuş (in Urfa)
- MAR 6: Two leftist university students, Fatih Karal and Congiz Erdal (in Adana), policeman Ahmet Demirel and student Ömer Taşkın (in Istanbul)
- MAR 8: Student Şenol Şener (in Istanbul)
- MAR 9: Muzaffer İlhan (in Konya), two housewives, Feride Güneş and Perizade Koç (in Muş), worker Bayram Kurt (in Ankara)
- MAR 10: High-school director Yekta Aslan and student Atilla Artır (in Kahramanmaraş), local branch chief of the MHP Sami Nakiboglu (in Adıyaman), Kadir Seven and Sedat Erdemir (in Adana)
- MAR 11: Ahmet Tabak (in Istanbul)
- MAR 12: Policeman Cemal Ilgaz (in Manisa)
- MAR 13: student's hostel director Mürsel Delen (in Istanbul), rightist student Mustafa Sivri (in Ankara), leftist student Mehmet Ayık (in Gaziantep)
- MAR 14: University student Mustafa Sır (in Adana). (C-M-DN-H-DG-16/3)

NINE TRADE-UNION LEADERS CONDEMNED

IZMIR(ITA) - Nine leaders and functionaries of the Confederation of Turkish Trade Unions (TÜRK-İŞ) were condemned by a local tribunal to 8-month imprisonment each and to deprivation of exercising trade-union activities. The verdict was approved by the Court of Cassation.

They are accused of having organized a wild strike on June 16, 1975.

The execution of imprisonment was suspended by the Court of Cassation, but they will be deprived of exercising trade union activities.

In Istanbul, Mr. Sarrı Öztürk, director of Sorun Publishing House is prosecuted for having published Clara Zetkin's work entitled "Lenin's testament to all women of the world". Mr. Öztürk will be tried according to article 142 of the Turkish Penal Code which foresees a minimum 7,5-year imprisonment for "having propagated communism".

Again in Izmir, a teacher, Mr. Vezni Erbakan is also under a heavy condemnation for having taken part in a teachers' demonstration ten years ago. The Association of All-Teachers (TÖB-DEK) protested against this prosecution. (DG-9/3)

SHARE OF FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

ANKARA(ITA) - According to a survey of State Institute of Statistics, 76 foreign companies operating in manufacturing industry contributed to total additional value created with 9 per cent in 1976. The number of firms covered by the survey was 6,114, which altogether created 112,540 million TL additional value. Share of 76 foreign investment companies was 10,489 million TL. (Official rate of 1 TL is actually 0,08 DM, while it is 0,04 DM in free market).

Out of 448.000 workers employed in this industry, 44.000 worked with the said 76 firms. The local staff, which naturally constitutes a huge part of the total received a monthly average wage of 7,000 TL, while the figure was 32,970 TL for only 142 foreign personnel.

Table below illustrates inputs, outputs, additional values and profits of companies that operated in the manufacturing industry in 1976 (TL 000):

	TOTAL TURKEY	76 FIRMS	%
INPUT	191.236.253	17.869.525	9,-
OUTPUT	303.776.313	28.359.083	9,-
ADDITIONAL VALUE	112.540.060	10.489.588	9,-
PROFIT	76.879.826	6.677.083	8,6

(For detailed statistics on the foreign capital investments in Turkey, See: Info-Türk Bulletin, in english and french, February 1977).

Foreign capital takes lion's share in automotive industry

Joint venture companies operating in Turkish automotive industry and corresponding to 2,4 per cent of total number of firms in the field, received 31,3 per cent of the total profit in 1976. That is, 7 foreign investment companies received 1,650 million out of 5,281 million TL. Table below illustrates findings of the State Institute of Statistics:

	TOTAL AUTOMOTIVE IND.	JOINT VENTURES	%
INPUT (000 TL)	14.075.046	6.169.372	43,8
OUTPUT (000 TL)	22.475.142	8.737.482	38,9
ADDED VALUE (000 TL)	8.400.097	2.568.210	30,6
PROFIT (000 TL)	5.280.773	1.650.317	31,3
NUMBER OF PREMISES	287	7	2,4
NUMBER OF WORKERS	54.690	10.968	20,-

The principal local partner of the foreign capital in the automotive industry is the OYAK, a finance holding formed solely by the army officers. The OYAK-Renault produced last year 31.000 engines with a 95 per cent domestic input rate.

The company which had been established in 1973 envisages a 42.000-car output for 1979. The assets of the OYAK have reached 3,600 million TL by the end of 1978, General Nazmi Yavuzalp, President of the holding disclosed.

(For detailed information and statistics about the army holding OYAK, see: Info-Türk Bulletin, in english and french, June, July/August 1978). (DN-DG-9/3)

ECEVIT TOO DISAPPOINTED ON URGENT AID TO TURKEY

ANKARA (ITA) - Turkish Premier Bülent Ecevit expressed "disappointment" with lack of concrete steps by Turkey's "allies" toward "helping to alleviate this country's urgent economic problems."

The Premier told foreign reporters on March 9, 1979 that the effort to aid Turkey, initiated by West Germany and joined by the United States, France and Britain at the Guadeloupe summit two months ago, was "proceeding at a dishearteningly slow pace."

Ecevit said Turkey was also encountering unacceptable conditions to the aid programme, conditions which would be incompatible with the requirements and realities of the existing situation in Turkey. Asked to name these conditions, Ecevit answered that the major one was a demand for devaluation of the Turkish Lira. He reminded reporters that to meet the guidelines of the International Monetary Fund a year ago, in order to obtain foreign credits, Turkey had adopted an economic austerity package which also included devaluation. But, Ecevit charged, the promised aid was not forthcoming and the measures thus failed to yield results.

This disappointment gained greater dimension especially after the failure of the hopes on the meeting of EEC ministers.

Thereupon, Deputy Premier Dr. Faruk Sükan declared on March 13, 1979 that Turkey, considering the new circumstances, is obliged to review all the systems of alliance and the accords in which she takes part.

Dr. Sükan said: "It is clear that super-states and imperialist powers have taken as target now Turkey in the Middle East, where they lead a war of domination. Although Turkey is bound to her treaties, but it does not mean that we respect them without any condition and reservation."

As a first step, after Iran and Pakistan, the Turkish Government too decided to withdraw from the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO).

Nevertheless, the military leaders of western powers made mysterious visits to Turkey during last days, including NATO Supreme Commander General Haig and the Chief of the British General Staff, Air Marshall Neil Cameron. After these visits, Minister of Defense Mr. Neşet Akmandor said: "Being a bridge in the Mediterranean which constitutes a road for the rich countries, vital oil and other natural resources as well, Turkey has gained an increasing importance from the geographical, economic, and political point of view due to her location in the world."

Soviet view on the Relations Between Turkey and Western Bloc

The Soviet foreign policy weekly NEW TIMES, analysed the actual situation in Turkey in its issue of No.7 and pointed out to the well-planned NATO pressure on Turkey. The review said:

"What worries Western, particularly American, politicians is something else: How to get new military bases. The US administration is searching for ways and means of strengthening imperialist positions in the oil-rich Middle East following the collapse of the Shah's regime in Iran and compensating for the possible closure of the secret CIA and Pentagon bases in that storm-swept country.

"Judging by everything, the choice has fallen on Turkey. US army and intelligence circles, reports the New York Times, hold that the electronic system of gathering information operating in Turkey must be perfected. It is also pointed out that the removal of the electronic intelligence equipment from Iran to Turkey is 'the cheapest and most effective' way out.

"Ankara has officially denied reports that new American bases and installations are to be built in Turkey. Influential quarters in that country do not want to see it militarily dependent on other countries. Nevertheless, Turkish-American talks are now under way in Ankara on the conclusion of a new bilateral agreement on "co-operation in defence". It is officially stated that the aim is to normalize Turkish-American relations following the recent lifting of the American embargo on arms deliveries to Turkey. Turkish circles, moreover, speak of Ankara's "new approach" to the conclusion of this agreement with the US, namely that economic and military interests should not be divorced from each other in the realization of such cooperation.

"The Turkish press reveals the contents of the planned agreement in greater detail. The newspaper Milliyet, for instance, writes that it is envisaged that economic and military aid to Turkey, to be determined every year, will above all take into account NATO 'defence plans' and not only Turkey's requirements. The status of the American bases in Turkey is to be clearly defined.

"Though the talks between the United States and Turkey are not yet over, the Turkish Government's 'new approach' to them has already been rejected at NATO headquarters in Brussels. Turkish ideas about the development of its own arms manufacturing industry have been qualified 'at all NATO levels' as 'unrealistic and unfeasible', writes the newspaper Tercüman. If Turkey wants to get financial aid from the West, the paper says, quoting informed sources in Brussels, it must allow military bases on its territory to be expanded.

"In other words, in return for its 'aid', the West wants to tie Turkey, which maintains a 465,000-strong army and spends 20 per cent of its budget for military purposes, more closely still to the North Atlantic bloc, to prevent it from breaking out of its embrace. That is probably why the NATO capitals are in no hurry to implement the Guadeloupe agreement on 'emergency aid' to Turkey: they are waiting to see whether it will yield to blackmail.

"There is no doubt that such an approach to the needs of Turkey, which wants its problems discussed in total and in its national interests, can only aggravate the difficulties it is going through. The events in neighbouring Iran have already clearly shown that the tighter the noose of dependence on imperialism is drawn, the harder it is for a country to breathe. The path onto which NATO strategists are pushing Turkey is extremely dangerous. The Turkish people want to take a different road." (NT-DG-28/2)

FOR BEING AWARE OF THE FACTS OF TURKEY

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