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DESPITE THE RISING OF LEFT VOTES; TURKEY FACES FOUR MORE YEARS OF COALITION GOVERNMENTS

ANKARA (ITA) - Due to the fact that the June 5 elections did not give any party an absolute majority, those missing a one-party-government for years were disappointed once again.

Ecevit's attempts to form a social-democratic minority government failed on July 3 because of 229 negative votes against the government programme in the National Assembly. The Republican People's Party (CHP) Government could gather only 217 votes in its favour.

So, Turkey faces four more years of coalition governments and even the menace of a military coup d'etat.

Whereas, just after the general elections, Republican People's Party Chairman Bülent Ecevit claimed that his party had won a minimum of 220 seats in the 450-seat National Assembly, and perhaps more. And so he caused the world press make untrue comments saying that a social-democrat government was assured in Turkey.

He was so sure that he hoped to form a single-party government with the support of a few independent deputies. But this claim has been one of gravest mistakes in Ecevit's political life, because the official figures coming one day later showed that the CHP had failed to reach 220 and could gain only 213 seats, while the rightist opposition held 229.

The final results of general elections announced by the Supreme Election Council showed that of the total 21,207,303 voters, only 15,358,210 went at ballot boxes to submit their votes. The ratio of participation was determined to be 72,42 percent

The comparative results of the elections of 1973 and 1977 show that both the Justice Party (AP) and the Republican People's Party (CHP) achieved to increase their votes, while the religious National Salvation Party (MSP) keeps the same number of votes, but loses half of its seats in Parliament. Two minor rightist parties, Democratic Party (DP) and Republican Reliance Party (RGP)

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lost their votes and seats in favour of big parties. As a surprise, neo-fascist Nationalist Action Party (MHP) showed an important increase both in the number of votes and seats in Parliament.

COMPARATIVE RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS OF 1973 AND 1977

Parties	Year	Valid Votes	Percent	Seats
REPUBLICAN PEOPLE'S PARTY (CHP)	1973	3.570.583	33,3	185
	1977	6.117.280	41,4	213
JUSTICE PARTY (AP)	1973	3.197.900	29,8	149
	1977	5.457.649	36,9	189
NATIONAL SALVATION PARTY (MSP)	1973	1.265.771	11,8	48
	1977	1.271.620	8,6	24
NATIONALIST ACTION PARTY (MHP)	1973	362.208	3,4	3
	1977	942.606	6,4	16
REPUBLICAN RELIANCE PARTY (CGP)	1973	564.343	5,3	13
	1977	277.059	1,9	3
DEMOCRATIC PARTY (DP)	1973	1.275.502	11,9	45
	1977	273.426	1,8	1
UNION PARTY OF TURKEY (TBP)	1973	121.759	1,1	1
	1977	58.319	0,4	-
WORKERS' PARTY OF TURKEY (TIP)	1973	---	---	-
	1977	20.683	0,1	-
INDEPENDANTS	1973	303.218	2,8	6
	1977	367.172	2,5	4

With the same proportions in partial elections for the Senate which was held in the same time, the CHP gained 28 seats in this house, while the AP was gaining 21 and the MSP 1. Thus the CHP achieved to have an absolute majority in the Senate of the Republic.

But seeing the impossibility of forming a one-party-government, Ecevit changed his attitude and started to claim that he considered the religious MSP in the "democratic front" and asked its support. Whereas, during the electoral campaign Ecevit had claimed that he would never consider to form a coalition with the MSP even if it is a vital necessity. This deviation of Ecevit was not welcomed by the MSP and, along with other rightist parties, it too stated that it would not vote for a minority government of the CHP.

Thereupon, hoping that "at least 13 persons will be present at the National Assembly who are aware of the responsibility to exert all possible efforts and sacrifices for a viable solution to government crisis," Ecevit formed a minority government, and despite the objections of three rightist parties, the President of the Republic approved this 26-man cabinet list.

Although speaking of "13 persons who are aware of the responsibility", Ecevit, with the purpose of securing the votes of some dissident deputies of rightist parties who can act under the suggestion of business circles, started to make declarations refuting his promises made during the electoral campaign and to give concessions to capitalist circles.

As a starting point, he confirmed that he was an ardent anti-communist and said: "Fascism gives rise to communism as a reaction. In Portugal and Spain, years of fascist rule revealed 'bright red communism' when the lid of the pressure was lifted a little. In Portugal, a democratic leftist movement is preventing the inset of communism."

In fact, Ecevit had already achieved to obtain a very strong support from the well-known anti-communist social-democratic leaders of European countries. During the electoral campaign, Mr. Willy Brandt had manifested the SPD's support to Ecevit and mobilized the party organizations and social-democratic trade-unions to campaign in favour of the CHP among the Turkish migrant workers in

Germany. Mr. Brandt had also openly declared that if the CHP comes to power, the Federal Republic of Germany would make its utmost for providing Ecevit's government with all economic and financial facilities and possibilities.

On the other hand, Premier of Portugal Mario Soares stated at Strasbourg that he was admiring Ecevit and he would invite him to Portugal after Turkish general elections.

Turkish capitalists also manifested their support for Ecevit and asked the formation of a one-party CHP Government.

Vehbi Koç, Turkey's biggest capitalist, said: "We need a strong government to solve both the internal and external problems. Since CHP has gained the highest number of seats in the Assembly, the government must be formed by this party."

Another top capitalist, Sakıp Sabancı too shared the same view: "We would support a strong and stable government, whoever may form it."

Chairman of Association of Turkish Industrialists and Businessmen Feyyaz Derker stated: "The CHP must form a government. If not a coalition, an alternative would be a 'minority government'." Chairman of Economic Development Fund Ertugrul Soysal was more open: "I believe that the CHP has been successful. It is necessary to try out this party in the government. I believe that the government which is expected to be formed by Mr. Ecevit will solve foreign and local problems much easier than other alternatives."

On this new orientation of business circles, even the Executive Board of the Justice Party (AP), which has been known up today as the principal political representative of the big bourgeoisie, reacted vehemently and issued a statement saying that "the employers are now new partners of the CHP. This party is supported by the businessmen." The neo-fascist MHP went far beyond on this subject and accused the CHP of representing and defending the interests of multinational companies, big capitalists, landowners, exploiters, etc."

In spite of the fact that he had repeatedly stated during his electoral campaign that the CHP would ask for accounts of certain deeds in the past, particularly of tortures and political assassinations, Mr. Ecevit gave up these promises and started to say that "asking for accounts of criminal deeds is not the business of his government."

In this spirit, Prime Minister Ecevit presented on June 28 to Parliament his government-programme. Both sessions of presentation of the programme and of debates on it were boycotted by 229 deputies of the three rightist parties, AP, MSP and MHP, who claimed that, since it was not based on a parliamentary majority, Ecevit's government was only a "government of presidential palace", not the government of Parliament. The leaders of rightist parties have accused also the President of the Republic of violating the Constitution by approving a minority government.

Prime Minister Ecevit, under the traditional Kemaliste motto saying "we wish to be the government of all nation, not the one of a certain party", unveiled a government-programme completely favouring the capitalist circles.

The only thing which answer to the demands of working masses was the promise of restoring law and order in the street and university campuses. But, from another point of view, this has been also the demand of ruling circles.

As Le Monde stressed, the government-programme did not contain any promise to annoy the capitalist circles; neither the abolition of articles 141 and 142 of the Turkish Penal Code which forbid the formation of a party under the name of "communist" and the propaganda for scientific socialism, nor the abolition of the lock-out.

Not a single word about asking for accounts of tortures and political assassinations and about a general amnesty for political prisoners took part in the programme.

He gave a satisfaction to the religious right: The religion would be respected and the theologic institutions would raised to the level of academies. Ecevit had already given concession to the religious circles by nominating the ex-president of Religious Affaires Department, Lütfü Dogan, as a vice-premier.

As to concession to the business circles, Ecevit Government maintains the presence in the NATO and CENTO and said "yes" also to the EEC providing some rectifications in association protocol in favour of national industry. Ecevit promised to create an office of foreign commerce in order to develop

harmoniously economic relations with other countries, not only with western countries, but also with all Third-World countries, particularly with the Middle-East countries. The heavy industries would be encouraged. The government-programme favoured also the foreign capital with the condition of "not harming the national interests of Turkey".

Despite those concessions which he gave to the right, Ecevit failed to get a confidence-vote, and again Demirel's turn arrived.

Justice Party Chairman Demirel will try to resurrect a variation of his out-going Nationalist Front Government with the MSP and the MHP. In that case, if the MSP consents to another try with Demirel, the AP leader can cull 229 votes.

However, various indirect statements by MSP leaders indicate that the MSP either will use its key-position as a leverage to obtain as much as concessions regarding principles to be written in the government-programme and the distribution of ministries, or will try to push the both principal parties to form a AP-CHP government, so will re-gain its support among the unsatisfied masses by remaining as the major opposition party.

Because of its unstable political attitude, the external and internal dominant circles too desire to leave the MSP out of the government and to have a strong government formed either as a single-party-government or as a AP-CHP coalition.

Since there are not great differences between the two major parties' programmes, except few points on democratic rights and liberties, such a coalition can be easily realised.

But if the personal considerations of the leaders of these parties, particularly those of Demirel, prevent the formation of a stable government, in that case, possibility of a military intervention will appear once again on the political scene of Turkey.

(C-M-IM-DG-3/7)

WORKERS' PARTY OF TURKEY (TIP) COMMENTS ON THE ELECTION RESULTS

ISTANBUL (ITA) -- Although raised the voice of socialist movement during the electoral campaign, the only socialist formation who participated in the elections in 15 industrial centers, Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP) failed to gain enough votes to be represented in Parliament due to the fact that the left voters preferred to vote in favour of the Republican People's Party (CHP) with the purpose of overthrowing the Nationalist Front Government.

Besides, the two major trade-union centers made a big propaganda for preventing the masses from voting to the TIP. The Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions (DISK) unconditionally supported the social-democrat CHP, while the Confederation of Turkish Trade Unions (TÜRK-İŞ) was campaigning in favour of the Justice Party (AP). The Maoist groupings too participated in this anti-TIP campaign by launching the slogan of "Do not vote to the TIP, lackey of Russian imperialists".

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP) issued the following statement on the results of 5th June Elections:

"The results of elections show that our working people is faced with hard days and important tasks. All democrats, patriots, socialists are to stand new and difficult tests. This situation obliges all democratic forces to struggle in the largest unity and solidarity, and stresses the importance of a struggle based on consequent and organized strength of the masses.

"The results of elections express an absolute polarization. On the one hand, with the purpose of halting the fascist escalation of reactionary forces, the toiling masses aimed to overthrow the Nationalist Front Government and preferred to use their votes in favour of the CHP. Since it represents the strengthening democratic will of the masses, the increasing of the CHP voters manifests a positive development.

"On the other hand, it is understood that an important part of the voters, despite the exceptional expensiveness, unemployment, poverty, fascist aggressions and violence, continues to vote in a direction contrasted with their proper interests.

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"Today, there is a balance between the polarized forces. The Nationalist Action Party (MHP) has enlarged its popular basis. This fact shows that the menace against workers and all labourers has never diminished, on the contrary, gained new dimensions. The progress which the MHP made will give it the possibility to carry out in a more open and more violent manner the task of being the striking force of imperialism and of the big capital -consequently of the Justice Party (AP).

"It has turned into more vital task of the democratic struggle to explaining the real forces hiding behind the MHP to the workers and labouring masses -including those who support this party.

"TIP failed to attain only one of its two objectives at the general elections. For today, a collective panic created by the Nationalist Front rule has prevented the broad masses from taking part with their votes at the line of the consequent, decisive democratic struggle direction to socialism. The provoked fear and the extensively spread hope for an immediate salvation, and the difficulty of breaking in a short time the circle formed around the scientific socialist movement, all of these factors prevented the mass support and electoral works of our party from turning into the vote.

"However, the TIP achieved to attaining the other objective at the general elections. Our party used the 1977 elections as a means to make publicly known the political line of working class, the voice and views of the scientific socialism and to accelerate the party's organizational works. Besides, the party's cadres entered more among the masses, and gained many important experiences by carrying on an intensive activity."

(C-M-PB-DG-15/6)

A MILITARY COUP D'ETAT ATTEMPT AVERTED

ANKARA (ITA) - Seeing the unavoidable progress of the democratic forces during the electoral campaign, certain army officers attempted to make a military coup d'etat just before the elections. Among these officers took part also the Commander of the Turkish Land Forces, General Namik Kemal Ersun.

General Ersun is known as a fascist-minded officer and an ardent supporter of the neo-fascist Nationalist Action Party (MHP). During the military repression between 1971-1973, as a martial law commander, he had exercised the most brutal methods such as tortures, solitary confinements, etc.

However, thanks to the vigilance of some anti-fascist army officers, this attempt of coup d'etat was averted and General Ersun was retired earlier than his normal retirement date.

After the general elections, General Ersun appealed to the Supreme Military Administrative Court to halt all proceedings on his ouster from office and retirement.

(C-DN-DG-28/6)

POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS CONTINUE AFTER GENERAL ELECTIONS

ANKARA (ITA) - Since peace and order in the country has been of primary importance, the first action of the Ecevit's Government was to form a government sub-committee consisting of five ministers. Ecevit said on June 23, 1977 the primary duty of the government was ensuring peace, security of life and freedom of education.

The paramilitary fascist "Gray Wolves" commando units have caused deaths of 42 persons within one month:

MAY 25: Student Mustafa Kemal Kinacı tortured to death by commandos in Ankara, and his body was found in the street.

MAY 25: Yaşar Arslan, member of Republican People's Party, was shot to death in Selçuk.

MAY 25: Worker Mustafa Ertürk was shot to death in Gaziantep.

MAY 25: 8 years old Mijdat Yılmaz was tortured to death in Erzurum by policemen who were forcing him to reveal the hiding place of his brother.

MAY 27: During an armed conflict between the supporters of AP and CHP,

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Nurullah Necmioğlu, Hacı Mehmet Turan, Gençoğlu Birbaz, Nuri Dip were shot to death in Mardin.

MAY 28: Teacher İsmail Akçay in Iğdır and Teacher Kemal Demir in Karakoçan were shot to death by the Gray Wolves.

MAY 29: During an armed conflict between the supporters of the AP and the MSP in Beyşehir, Mustafa Altıntepe was shot to death.

MAY 29: During a bomb explosion in Yeşilköy Airport of İstanbul five persons, Worker Turgut İsmet, Technician Hasan Yalçınkaya, Driver Kadri Çubuklu, 12 years old child Ahmet Kiraz and Worker Nail Yagız died.

MAY 30: Policeman Cemalettin Topçu was shot to death in Erzincan.

JUNE 2: Yaşar Berkman, member of the CHP, was shot to death in Ulukışla.

JUNE 2: Village headman Mehmet Ertas, member of the CHP, was shot to death in Malatya.

JUNE 3: Student Ali Canbolat was shot to death in Ankara.

JUNE 7: Alican Karaoğlu, ex-member of the "Gray Wolves" Organization was shot to death by the shooters of this organization for having "betrayed".

JUNE 7: University student Ertugrul Karakaya was shot to death by the gendarmeries at the gate of Middle-East Technical University of Ankara.

JUNE 7: The body of student Hasan Dogan who had been kidnapped earlier by Gray Wolves was found in İstanbul.

JUNE 15: Assistant Professor Orhan Yavuz of Atatürk University in Erzurum was fatally stabbed by Gray Wolves. Six months earlier he had written to one of his friends that he had been living without any security of life.

JUNE 15: İsmail Oktar, student of Forestry Faculty in İstanbul, was shot to death.

JUNE 14: Judge Akif Toros Karabay was found killed in his house in D.Bakır.

JUNE 17: Student Ali Haydar Türkmen was shot to death in Ankara.

JUNE 17: Kemal Kara, Chairman of Folk-House was stabbed to death in Patla.

JUNE 18: During an armed conflict between two rival political groups, Mehmet Sait Timur and Basri Efe were shot to death.

JUNE 18: Worker İsmail Boyunduruk was shot to death in Nallihan.

JUNE 20: Student İbrahim Timur was fatally shot in Ankara.

JUNE 20: Worker Gazi Dögirmenci was shot to death in Ankara.

JUNE 20: İmdat Sarıca was shot to death in Antalya.

JUNE 20: Student Ahmet Tokin who had been shot on June 5, died in hospital.

JUNE 21: Student Ahmet Aytas was shot to death in İstanbul when a municipal bus was attacked by commandos.

JUNE 21: Worker Şehnaz Hacıyusufoglu was shot to death in Diyarbakır.

JUNE 21: Worker Ali Kutlar was stabbed to death in Adana.

JUNE 21: Just after a Gray Wolves demonstration in Antalya, the body of a 18 years old youth was found in the street.

June 25: İsmet Kiliç was stabbed to death by commandos in İzmir.

Thus the total number of political assassinations' victims rose from 237 to 279 within a 26-month period following the Nationalist Front Government came to power.

Since the Ecevit's government could not get a confidence-vote from Parliament, all the measures taken by it will remain on paper and the fascist terror will be going on.

(DN-C-M-DG-26/6)

TOWARDS A MORE EXPENSIVE TURKEY

ANKARA (ITA) - Following the 5th June elections, a more "expensive" future is nearing for Turkey.

Finance Minister of Ecevit Government, Prof. Besim Üstünel said in a press conference that they took over "a treasury reduced to below-zero level" and if a devaluation of the Turkish Lira becomes inevitable, the outgoing Nationalist Front Government will be responsible for it.

Üstünel said that within the next three months, Turkey was required to pay more than 800 million dollars for instalments of foreign debts, that the

state enterprises deficit had reached 41 billion TL (2,3 billion US dollars) and went on to say that the outgoing government emitted one and a half billion TL every month during the 2,5 years it remained in power.

A combination of factors in recent months has resulted in the most embarrassing of all fiscal ills. The Central Bank has run short of foreign exchange. As a consequence, certain foreign suppliers have been told they will not be paid on time, and the Turkish Embassy in Japan has run out of money.

Turkey is running a massive foreign exchange deficit of about 1,5 billion US dollars a year. Foreign exchange reserves have shrunk to roughly 600 million dollars, only slightly more than the average monthly bill of for imports.

The outgoing government had called on the International Monetary Fund to help out, and the IMF has taken preliminary soundings.

Due to a high rate of inflation, which is believed to be around 20%, Turkey's imports and exports became expensive. Expensive imports versus decline in exports due to high prices resulted in foreign exchange deficit.

There seems to be three ways to be chosen by the new Turkish Government, which are, in order of priority: 1. To slow down the growth rate, 2. To support and effect high tax-refund on exports, 3. To go into a devaluation of the currency.

Turkey obtained a growth rate by 7,2% in 1976. This growth rate seems very high, but in fact it is unhealthy. Turkish people sacrifices a lot from itself, by receiving so much credits and by making so many commitments which it cannot handle properly. Nevertheless, it seems very difficult to slow down the growth rate whoever will be in power.

The most topical is of course the devaluation. Turkish lira was already devalued about 6% against foreign currencies in the beginning of march. Although it was necessary to make a new devaluation, as many economists and businessmen disclosed, the outgoing government has been insisted on keeping away from such an action, since it is the elections year. Besides, if no precaution would be taken, it is clear that inflation will sweep away very shortly the advantages gained through a devaluation. As the Turkish people has been experiencing for the last 2-3 years, devaluation will force inflation, which will be followed by another devaluation and so on.

After the elections some expert and economists, as well as businessmen, believe that Turkish lira must be devalued by 15-20 percent, to enable a proper foreign exchange input. The possibility of a new devaluation feeds the crisis atmosphere. Turkish industrialists, fearing that a devaluation is imminent, are stocking up on imported materials.

So, there are many serious problems to be solved by the new government as well as measures to be effected, including realistic fight against smuggling and speculations, readjustment of prices, settlement of credits, replanning of investments and control of inflation.

(C-M-DN-DG-24/6)

30,000 METAL WORKERS ON STRIKE IN TURKEY

ISTANBUL (ITA) - Turkey witnesses the largest workers strike in the metal works sector. About 30,000 metal workers are on strike.

The reason of this strike is far beyond an ordinary wage raising demand.

The Metal Workers' Union (MADEN-IS) is the strongest workers union in this sector. In addition to this, it is affiliated to the Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions (DISK). This confederation's progressive and militant orientation has always disturbed the employers. Its hard-line policies have won it various large pay claims and it has an effective strike fund. It has been growing consistently, particularly in large cities and key industries. DISK happened to be the major force where private industry is concerned. The number of strike-days of the DISK members reached a total of one million a year. Collective agreements are in force in most of major industrial enterprises.

Annoyed by increasing influence of the progressive trade unions, Vehbi Koc, Turkey's largest industrialist, stated that he would like to see tripartite/.

collective bargaining introduced, with single agreements covering whole sectors. On this proposal, the Union of Metal Works Employers (MESS) decided last year to force the Metal Workers' Union to sign a collective agreement covering whole sector. But realizing the aim of employers, the Metal Workers' Union refused this proposal and pushed 30.000 metal workers to strike.

This strike happened to be a new turning point for the Turkish working class movement. The employers try to make the workers' trade union have come to the end of its strike funds. Seeing this menace, the Metal Workers' Union initiated a big solidarity campaign. All other progressive trade-unions and democratic organizations are now carrying on a large fund-collecting campaign all over Turkey and even among the Turkish migrant workers in Europe. (HT-C-MI-DG-29/6)

CHILEAN SCHOOL SHIP OBLIGED TO PULL OUT OF TURKISH PORT

ANTALYA (ITA) - Chilean military school ship "Esmeralda" faced on June 14, 1977 a bomb attack at the Antalya sea-port and some Chilean sailors were insulted and harassed by the people.

This is a new solidarity manifestation of the Turkish people with the oppressed Chilean people.

According to the affidavits given by the torture-victims, this ship had been used as a torturing center just after the fascist military coup d'etat in Chile.

The progressive organizations of Turkey issued communiques protesting against the official visit of Chilean ship to Turkish sea-ports. Despite this reaction, the Nationalist Front Government welcomed the torture-ship, thereupon the people manifested their reaction in a violent manner. Moreover, the governor and the mayor of the city of Antalya did not attend the official reception given by the Chilean ship's captain.

On these reactions the Chilean ship was obliged to pull out of the port and annul her visit to Istanbul sea-port.

As remembered, solidarity with the Chilean people had been manifested by the Turkish people firstly during the solidarity soirees organized by the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP) in November 1976. Annoyed by this solidarity, the Nationalist Front Government had expelled three Chilean resistance singers, Isabel Parra, Angel Parra and Patricio Castillo who were invited by the party. (C-DG-25/6)

PRESSURES ON INFO-TÜRK AGENCY

ANKARA-BRUSSELS (ITA) - The outgoing Nationalist Front Government, in May 1977, banned the diffusion in Turkey of a book edited by Info-Türk Agency. The government decision on the book entitled "What is Communism" in Turkish language was taken on the demand of the Turkish Interior Ministry.

The Nationalist Front Government, just after having come to power in 1975, had banned also two other publications edited by Info-Türk Agency - a book entitled "Mustafa Suphi, His Struggle and Ideas" on the founder of the Communist Party of Turkey who had been assassinated along with his 14 comrades, and the translation of Lenin's well-known work entitled "On Marxism", as well as a long-play record, "Turkish Revolutionary Songs", produced by the Publication Cooperative GOODIFF.

The Turkish authorities force also the Belgian authorities to exercise pressures on Info-Türk Agency and Goodiff.

All these pressures were disclosed on 5th June 1977, at a programme of Belgian Television (RTB).

The representative of Goodiff speaking at a programme about the cultural problems of the Turkish migrant workers in Belgium said:

"Goodiff had been established during the military repression in Turkey by the Turkish and Belgian progressives in Belgium with the purpose of providing

the Turkish workers with progressive publications in Turkish language. It has published and distributed the works edited by Info-Türk Agency, and also realized the technical preparation of the periodicals in Turkish language published by democratic organizations such as the two big trade union centers of Belgium and Turkish workers' associations.

"Later on, upon the escalating of the repression applied by the Nationalist Front Government in Turkey, Info-Türk Agency started to issue monthly bulletins in English and French with the purpose of informing the world opinion of the events in Turkey.

"As a reaction against these activities of the cooperative, the Nationalist Front Government of Turkey forbade the distribution in Turkey of the works edited by the Info-Türk Agency.

"On the other hand, as a result of the pressures of the Turkish Government, the Foreigners' Police of Belgium has exercised permanent pressure on the Goodiff's administration. For example, the Foreigners' Police has insistently refused issuing residence permit for the Turkish administrators of the Goodiff, and the issue of working permit has also been prevented.

"After a 3-year struggle, the Ministry of Labour and Employment issued a working-permit for one year to Administrator Dogan Özgüden. But the Foreigners' Police continued his repressive attitude by obliging him this time to renew his residence-permit at the end of each three months.

"Moreover, on February 12, 1977, three plain-clothes agents came to the office of Goodiff and stated that the Foreigners' Police had a secret file about Dogan Özgüden's activities against the Turkish regime and declared that if he carries on the activities which could harm good relations between Turkish and Belgian governments, Dogan Özgüden would be expelled from Belgium."

Besides, the Foreigners' Police has initiated an investigation about Dogan Özgüden's visit to the socialist countries where he was invited as a Turkish journalist.

(M-YP-BT-DG-10/6)

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