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SIX YEARS AFTER THE 1980 COUP, TURKEY IS STILL  
SUFFERING UNDER THE REPRESSION OF THE MILITARIST "DEMOCRACY"

## THE BLACK ANNIVERSARY

On September 12, 1986, while the European Community is preparing for its first official meeting with the Turkish delegation, set for September 16 in Brussels, the democratic forces of Turkey will mark, for the sixth time, the black anniversary of the Turkish generals' coup.

The putsch of September 12, 1980 was a ferocious attack on the acquired democratic rights of the Turkish population, setting loose an unprecedented wave of terror in this member country of the Council of Europe, the Atlantic Alliance and associate member of the European Community.

In fact, it was a sinister plot well prepared with the instigation and support from the IMF, on the one hand, and on the other, from the Pentagon which opened the way to the establishment of a militarist "democracy". This regime "à la turque", despite its relative softening, is characterized by the constant violation of all the human rights guaranteed by the European Convention. Particularly:

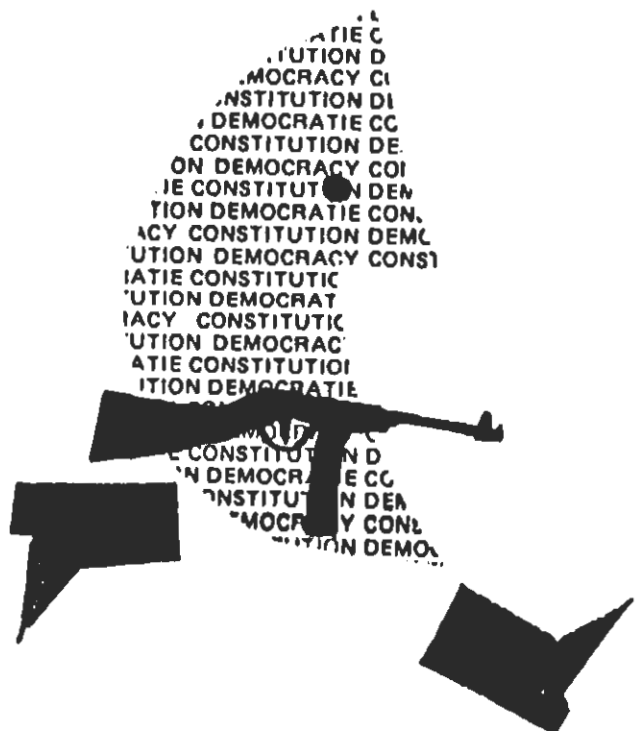
- the keeping of thousands of progressive and democrat people in jails,
- the innumerable mass trials continuing before military tribunals or at the State Security Courts,
- the systematic practice of torture in interrogation centers and the inhuman treatment of political detainees in prisons,
- the exclusion of all political parties of the working class and the Kurdish people from political life,

- the depriving of their political rights of all the former left-wing and even some right-wing leaders,
- the restriction of social and trade union rights,
- the exclusion from labour relations of the progressive trade union center DISK, of which more than 1,500 members are still being tried before military tribunals,
- the constant harassing of journalists which has led to self-censorship of the press,
- the absence of academic autonomy in the universities which are submitted to the barrack discipline of the YOK,
- the absence of national, cultural and religious rights of the Kurdish population and Christian minorities,
- the endless repression in the Turkish Kurdistan occupied by the two thirds of the Turkish Army's troops and still submitted to martial law or the state of emergency,
- the constant intimidation of Turkish nationals abroad under the threat of being deprived of Turkish nationality.

All these practices show that the wounds opened during the three years of the military dictatorship marked by the arrest of more than 200 thousand opponents, the execution of 27 political militants, man-hunting resulted in hundreds of assassination, the exclusion of the innumerable people from public services and the 50 per-cent fall of buying power of wage-earners, are still very far from being closed up.

What is disappointing is that several European and international institutions such as the Council of Europe, the

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U.N. Human Rights Commission and the International Labour Organization, have already given their support to the Ankara regime, without taking account of these realities in Turkey.

While representatives of the regime sit side by side with European Parliamentarians in Strasbourg, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs gets ready to chair the Council of Ministers starting September 1986.

Moreover, the EEC, in spite of the fact that the conditions set by the European Parliament have still not been met by Ankara, has announced that it will resume relations with Turkey, relations which had been suspended since the 1980 coup.

Several European political leaders have even said they are in favour of Turkish accession as the 13th member of the European Community.

Doubtlessly, it is the right of the people of Turkey, if they judge it necessary and useful to be integrated in the European Community to pose Turkish candidacy to the EEC. Given that Turkey is already an "associate member" of the European Community, such candidacy would not be surprising if the economic, social and political conditions had been met by this country.

The gross national product per inhabitant is still dragging along below 1000 dollars in Turkey while it surpasses 10,000 in several member countries of the Community. Furthermore, Turkish industry is so precarious that the lifting of all the custom barriers could lead in some years to its destruction. Consequently, the unemployment rate, presently 20 percent, could become still more serious.

For all these reasons, Turkish candidacy to the European Community should first of all be debated by all the political forces of the country in a truly democratic regime.

Besides, the establishment of a democratic regime conforming to all the criteria defined in the European Convention of Human Rights is a *sine qua non* condition for integration into the Western European family.

The presence of a parliament and certain political parties does not signify the establishment of a democratic regime in Turkey. First of all, the present parliament is composed only of those elected from the political parties which were formed within the context of the militarist and anti-democratic system. The present government is a result of this parliament and the prime minister of this government is one of the masterminds who was in the service of the military junta as vice-premier. Furthermore, according to the Constitution imposed by the military, whatever the government might be, it is General-president Evren who, thanks to this extended powers, has the last word on all the affairs concerning the internal and external policy of the country.

Just before the first meeting of the Turco-European Association Council, so as to create a more democratic image, the government organized partial elections and authorized twelve political parties to participate in these elections: 2 center-left and 10 right-wing parties.

But the political organizations of the working class and the Kurdish people are still banned, and former leaders such as Demirel and Ecevit are still deprived of their political rights. Whatever the number of the political parties participating in the partial elections, this balloting is no proof of a restoration of democracy in Turkey.

As long as the 1982 constitution is not changed and political parties of the working class and the Kurdish people are not allowed and General-president Evren is not replaced by a President of the Republic elected democratically, no one can speak of a democratic Turkey.

Consequently, the resumption of Turco-European relations will never be a contribution to democratisation in Turkey but will serve only to consolidate a despotic regime in the southeast of Europe.

As for the favourable statements of certain European leaders regarding Turkish candidacy to the European Community, this constitutes a flagrant betrayal to the democratic principles of the Treaty of Rome.

The stand taken by each European country in relation to the Turkish regime during the meeting of the Council of Association will be an indication of the level of their respect for the principles of the European Convention on Human Rights and of the Treaty of Rome.

#### INDICTMENT OF POLITICAL LEADERS

While the campaign for the partial elections of September 28 moves forward, the State Prosecutors intensify their judiciary proceedings against political leaders for their statements or acts.

After proceedings against former prime minister Ecevit before the State Security Court for his speech to the meeting of the founders of the Democratic Left Party (DSP), led by his wife, the State Prosecutor initiated a second case against him for his participation in a demonstration organized on July 27 in Karabuk by the same party.

On August 9, in Karadeniz Ereğlisi, the local president of the Social Democratic Populist Party (SHP), the lawyer Onay Alpago and four other members of the local committee of the same party were tried before the State Security Court for having organized a cultural evening. They were accused of allowing the singing of opposing songs and exposing drawings done by political detainees in the military prisons.

A week later, on August 15, the former deputy secretary general of the SHP, Edip Servet Büyükdevrimci was arrested after a denunciation that he had spoken in Kurdish with members of Kurdish origin at the party headquarters.

The president of the SHP, Erdal İnönü accused the government of recouring to these practices with the aim of intimidating the left-wing electors with just before the partial elections. Other opposition leaders share this view.

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## BOMBARDEMENT OF IRAQI TERRITORY BY THE TURKISH PHANTOMS

The raiding operation baptised "Sun" and carried out by the Turkish Army against Kurdish militants took on a new range on August 15, 1986, with the bombardment of Kurdish villages in Iraq. Although the Turkish authorities affirmed that this raid was a reprisal for the deaths of 12 Turkish soldiers (including a commandant and a NCO) in an ambush set up by Kurds in the Hakkari province, in the extreme Southeast of the country, the date of this bloody operation curiously coincided with the second anniversary of the launching of the armed resistance operation by the Kurds.

In spite of the triumphant declarations made several times by the government, the Turkish Army has still not succeeded in "wiping out" armed resistance and has suffered a true loss of prestige during the course of this war which has already caused 328 deaths, according to official sources: 193 soldiers, 130 militants and 85 villagers. Fearing a possible spectacular armed action by the Kurds to mark the second anniversary of the launching of this war, the Turkish Army was trying, with the August 15 operation, to prove its power and recover its diminished prestige.

In fact, the Kurdish ambush resulting in the deaths of 12 soldiers was a reaction to 25 Kurdish militants' being sentenced to death on August 5 by the military tribunal of Adana and 25 others being sentenced to life in prison for having "participated" in terrorist activities before the 1980 coup. The Turkish Army used this retaliation act as a pretext for the bombardment in Iraqi territory.

The Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs did not specify in his release, the number or the type of planes which crossed the Iraqi frontier, or the localization of positions aimed at or the scale of this operation.

However, the Baghdad radio announced that 165 Kurds might have been killed. Following this announcement, Prime Minister Ozal declared that the number of Kurds killed could rise to 200.

Two days after the Kurdish ambush, the Ankara authorities decreed an amendment to the Code on martial law (still in effect in five of the eight South-eastern provinces) to lead to this bombardment. Although the Turkish Constitution requires consultation with Parliament before any military action can be taken outside national territory, this decree was adopted by the government by using its "special powers."

In the area of international law, the Turkish government wrote down this raid as being within the framework of a Turco-Irakian Accord signed in October 1984 and given the armed forces of both countries "pursuit right" on their respective territory "in case of serious necessity."

Even before this agreement, since 1979 there has been a "cooperation" accord between General Kenan Evren, chief of staff of the Turkish armed forces, and Iraqi president Saddam Hussein, allowing "coordination of actions to control the (Kurdish) minorities" in both countries.

It is thanks to this agreement that the special forces of parachutists and the Turkish gendarmerie penetrated in May 1983, on about 40 kilometers, in Iraqi territory. This systematic raiding operation which lasted a week permitted the Turkish troops to capture between 1,500 and 2,000 Kurdish militants.

After the conclusion of the second accord in 1984, Ankara prepared to launch another operation on Iraqi territory after attacks in the Southeast of

Turkey, carried out by the partisans of the Workers' Party of Kurdistan (PKK) which had found refuge with their brothers of the Kurdish Democratic Party (PDK) of Massoud Barzani, himself at war against the Iraqi forces with support from the Iranian regime of Khomeiny. But Teheran's refusal to cooperate with Turkey caused the Turkish military to renounce their second operation.

The last operation was carried out without taking account of a possible Iranian reaction and has already given rise to several reactions in the international arena.

Although the Iraqi government, being an accomplice of the Turkish regime, refused to comment, Massoud Barzani announced that the villages bombarded by the F-4 Phantoms of the Turkish Army were inhabited by Iraqi Kurds, not by Kurdish partisans from Turkey. Moreover, most of the victims were women and children.

Another resounding reaction came from Colonel Khadaffi who declared himself in solidarity with the oppressed population of the Middle East. "This operation of the Turkish government is not different from the practices of Zionist Israel and racist South Africa," he said.

Even in Turkey, despite all the campaigns aimed at glorifying this operation, the Social-democrat Populist Party (SHP), leading opposition group to the National Assembly, accused the government of launching a military operation outside Turkish territory without the approval of Parliament and of dragging the country through extremely dangerous adventures.

All these reactions did not prevent the Turkish Army from pursuing its operations in Iraq and some days later, a unit of the special forces penetrated Iraqi territory and according to the daily *Milliyet* of August 23, arrested 35 Kurdish militants.

Thereupon, the Iranian government broke its silence and condemned the Turkish Army's operation. But the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs replied that this "did not concern a third country." This tension between Turkey and Iran came about while the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Halefoglu, was preparing to visit Teheran.

The destabilization in the Turkish Kurdistan is the inevitable consequence of the chauvinistic policies applied by the Turkish governments since the proclamation of the Republic. Ankara still denies the Kurds (some 15 million of them) the slightest recognition of their cultural and ethnic identity. Furthermore, the Turkish Kurdistan is the poorest region of the country. As *Le Soir* of August 18 pointed out, the irony is to hear Ankara accusing Bulgaria of denying the Turks recognition of their cultural and ethnic identity.

RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS:  
TURKEY IS IN 67TH PLACE

The British magazine "The Economist" has just published a guide on respect for human rights in the world. This study places Turkey in 67th place among 120 countries in the area of respect for human rights.

While Sweden, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway, the FRG, Austria, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and Belgium figure at the top of the list of countries in which human rights are the most respected, Ethiopia, North Korea, Iraq, the Soviet Union, Romania, South Africa, Bulgaria, China, Libya and Cuba are among the countries said not to respect fundamental human rights.

## 91 CAPITAL PUNISHMENT SENTENCES AWAIT RATIFICATION FROM PARLIAMENT

According to the Turkish Daily News of July 4, the number of death sentences approved by the Court of Cassation and referred to Parliament for ratification has risen to 91.

Since the September 12 coup, 37 people have been executed following approval by the military junta or Parliament. The number of those executed whose sentence was ratified by Parliament is only two: Hidir Aslan and İlyas Has.

After their execution in 1984, because of the campaign in the country as well as abroad against capital punishment, the National Assembly no longer debated files on capital punishment. However, the military tribunals continue to pronounce death sentences against political activists.

On the other hand, the Minister of Justice Necat Eldem, in an interview to the daily Hürriyet of July 5, declared that he was categorically against the lifting of the death sentence under the present conditions in the country.

## IT IS STILL MARTIAL LAW OR THE STATE OF EMERGENCY

On the decision of the National Assembly, the martial law in five Eastern provinces —Diyarbakır, Hakkari, Mardin, Siirt and Van— was extended since July 19, 1986, for another four months.

Also the state of emergency in 11 other provinces was extended by four months from the same date. Four of the biggest cities in the country —Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir and Adana— are among these provinces. The others are Agri, Bingöl, Elazığ, Hatay, Kars, Sanliurfa and Tunceli. On the other hand, the National Assembly brought an end to the state of emergency in the provinces of Icel, Ordu and Sivas.

## CAMPAIGN AGAINST 141, 142 AND 163

The Bureau of the Izmir Bar presented a petition to the Ministry of Justice requesting the lifting of articles 141, 142 and 163 of the Turkish Penal Code. Articles 141 and 142 were borrowed in 1936 from Mussolini's Penal Code. They request prison terms of up to 15 years for any propaganda or organization act aimed at establishing hegemony of a social class or autonomy of an ethnic group other than the Turkish nation. As for article 163, it punishes any propaganda or act against the secular principle of the State.

The Izmir Bar requests that any propaganda or act which does not favour the use of force or violence not be considered as "crimes" against the State.

## AN ASSOCIATION FOR THE DEFENSE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Ninety-eight renowned intellectuals of Turkey formed on July 18, 1986, the "Association of Human Rights" in Ankara. Most of the founders of the association had already participated in signing a petition addressed to the "President of the Republic" and had been pursued by the military prosecutors for having demanded respect for human rights in this petition.

The founders of the new association outlined their goal in these terms:

"To take steps so that human rights as defined in the international convention be fully respected in the country,

"To denounce any violation of human rights and to react so that it does not happen again,

"To work to change the legislation so that it conforms to international agreements and conventions,

"To take all steps to improve living conditions in prisons and to guarantee respect for the human dignity of prisoners without regard to race, sex, language, religion or politics,

"To work for the adoption by Turkey of the individual right to have recourse to the European Commission of human rights."

## VICTIMS OF MARTIAL LAW ORGANIZE THEMSELVES

Although martial law has been lifted in several provinces in Turkey, thousands of people dismissed from the public services by order of the martial law authorities have still not been able to return to their posts.

Certain of them have succeeded in returning, but their loss of salary in the past has not been indemnized. Recently, the Supreme Court of Military Administration, after having studied a complaint lodged by a functionary who had been dismissed and returned to his post after the lifting of martial law, decided that he had no right to request an indemnity for the years during which he was not working.

According to the daily Milliyet of July 30, the number of teachers or university employees who were dismissed on order of martial law has risen to some three thousand.

According to the electoral law, these victims of martial law have also been refused the right to participate in elections.

A group of university professors have taken steps to form an association to defend the interests of victims of martial law.

Furthermore, more than three thousand university students who were excluded from higher education have been refused the right to register again despite the lifting of martial law. Many of them have gone to the Turkish section of Cyprus to continue their higher education.

## PARENTS OF POLITICAL DETAINEES ORGANIZE, BUT...

Having noted that general amnesty was refused and that prison conditions have still not improved, the parents of detainees and prisoners formed on February 3, 1986, a mutual aid association and have remitted statutes to the Governor of Istanbul.

Five months later, on July 8, the police authorities informed them that their association had not been authorized by the governor of Istanbul, saying it was illegal to form an association aimed at "committing a crime or encouraging someone to commit a crime."

## RECENT ARRESTS

On the 1.7, in Bingöl, one person killed in a confrontation between the security forces and Kurdish militants,

On the 5.7, in Adana, nine people arrested for illegal activities,

On the 9.7, in Semsdinli-Hakkari, two people killed and four wounded during an armed conflict between the security forces and Kurdish militants,

On the 11.7, in Ankara, the security forces kill an opponent of the regime,

On the 12.7, in Malatya, eight left-wing militants arrested,

On the 16.7, in Elazığ, the security forces arrest 10 left-wing militants,

On the 19.7, in Izmir, 13 members of the religious group "Naksibendi" are arrested for holding clandestine rituals.

On the 29.7, in Tokat, a right-wing activist is killed by the police,

On the 30.7, in Siirt, three Kurds are killed during an armed confrontation,

On the 2.8, in Tunceli, the security forces kill nine Kurdish militants,

On the 8.8, in Bitlis, a Kurd is killed,

On the 10.8, in Bingöl, Kurdish militants shoot dead one person,

On the 13.8, in Uludere-Hakkari, Kurdish militants shoot dead a commandant, a NCO and 10 soldiers.

On the 16.8, in Sanliurfa, 26 people are arrested for belonging to a left-wing organization .

#### RECENT SENTENCES

On the 1.7, in Istanbul, 10 members of "Liberation Youth" were sentenced to prison terms of up to 13 years.

On the 3.7, in Istanbul, eight members of "Liberation" were sentenced to up to 12 years.

On the 4.7, in Ankara, four members of Dev-Yol received death sentences, two received life in prison and 29 others terms of up to 27 years.

On the 16.7, in Ankara, three extreme right-wing activists were condemned to capital punishment, six to life in prison and fourteen others to terms of up to 36 years.

On the 17.7, in Erzurum, two members of Dev-Yol were sentenced to capital punishment and 24 others to terms of up to 24 years.

On the 29.7, in Istanbul, seven members of the Fatherland Socialist Party (SVP) were sentenced to terms of up to eight years.

On the 30.7, in Istanbul, 74 alleged members of the TKP were sentenced to up to 15 years.

On the 31.7, in Adana, five members of the Labour Party of Turkey (TEP) were sentenced to death, one to life in prison and 20 others to various prison terms.

On the 5.8, in Izmir, three members of "Liberation" were sentenced to death, one to life in prison and nine others to up to 20 years.

On the 6.8, in Adana, 25 members of the Workers Party of Kurdistan (PKK) were sentenced to capital punishment, 25 to perpetuity and 230 others to up to 24 years.

On the 15.8, in Istanbul, three religious activists were sentenced to up to 8 years.

On the 16.8, in Istanbul, eight militants to the "Third Way" movement were sentenced to up to six years and eight months.

#### 861 DOUBTFUL DEATHS IN 5 YEARS IN THE PRISONS OF TURKEY

The populist deputy Ibrahim Tasdemir (SHP) revealed that during the course of the five year period since the 1980 coup, the number of detainees' deaths in prison had risen to 861.

In response to this statement, the Ministry of Justice affirmed that 813 of them had died from natural causes, 13 from fighting among themselves, 35 from suicide and only two from ill-treatment in prison.

Taking account of the youth of most of the detainees, the affirmation of death through "natural causes" is evidently very far from justifying the large number of victims.

Furthermore, the weekly Yeni Gündem, in an issue devoted to prison conditions in Turkey, revealed the names of 14 detainees who died in prison under doubtful conditions. Among them, four died during a collective hunger strike by prisoners and the others died because of torture, ill-treatment or lack of medical care.

The names of the victims: Mustafa Yalçın, Hakan Mermeroluk, Ismet Tas, Hüseyin Aydın, Hamdi Filizcan, Saziman Kansu, Adil Can, Abdullah Meral, Haydar Basbag, Fatih Okutulmus, Hasan Telci, Mustafa Tunc, Hulusi Dalak and Ismail Cüneyt.

#### NEW CASES OF TORTURE AND ILL-TREATMENT IN PRISON

On the 3.5, detainees in the Izmir prison launched a hunger strike to protest against ill-treatment.

On the 14.5, in Ankara, two Libyans, tried by the State Security Court, declared that they had been tortured by the police during their interrogation.

On the 16.5, six political detainees in the Amasya prison went on hunger strike to protest against being deprived of newspapers, books and recreation.

On the 17.5, in Istanbul, the parents of detainees in the military prison of Metris sent a letter to the prison administration to protest against ill-treatment.

On the 7.6, in Istanbul, the parents of prisoner Hayrettin Eren declared that they had no news of their son for six years.

On the 19.6, Mr Ayhan Saruhan, the editor of the revue Öğretmen Dunyasi, declared that he had been tortured during his detention. He had been arrested in 1984 in Ankara for having accompanied a Swedish delegation during their inquiry on respect for human rights in Turkey.

On the 21.6, in Istanbul, the detainees in the Metris military prison began a hunger strike of three days to mark the second anniversary of their four comrades who had died during another hunger strike in the same prison.

On the 27.6, the lawyer Ibrahim Acan lodged a complaint against prosecutor Ali Galip Dincer, accusing him of submitting detainees to torture and ill-treatment in Adana.

On the 27.6, the parents of the detainees in the Samsun prison declared that their son had been prevented by the prison administration from visiting and recreation.

On the 6.7, two former detainees of the Adana prison, Seyithan Saykan and Hasan Zihni indicated that there were death cells in this prison and that detainees were very often beaten by the guards.

On the 9.7, in Adana, during the hearing of the case against the PKK, the accused declared they would not reply to the judge's questions as long as beatings continued in the prisons.

On the 25.7, in Kilis, four village headmen declared they had been beaten up at the gendarmerie station and that more than 50 villagers been tortured also by gendarmes.

On the 16.8, in Ankara, a recent case of torture was revealed after the autopsy of the body of Yüksel Tokdoğan who had been pronounced dead by the police during his interrogation. It was also noted that the victim had been paralyzed a week before his death.

## PRESSURE ON INTELLECTUALS

On the 3.7, in Izmir, Kemal Kocaturk, actor of the State Theatre, was tried before the State Security Court for having said "there is neither hammer nor sickle" during a presentation. He faces a prison term of up to 15 years.

On the 4.7, the magazine Erkekçe was confiscated on order of the Special Commission on "obscenity."

On the 7.7, the Turkish press announced that more than 40 thousand university students had been excluded from university by order of the Higher Council of Education (YOK), during the 1984-85 school year alone.

On the 9.7, in Istanbul, the daily Bulvar was confiscated for having published the opinions of a religious fanatic. Two journalists from the newspaper, Yalçın Kamacıoğlu and Nazlı Ilıcak, each face a prison term of up to 15 years on the charge of "publishing to weaken the national sentiments of their readers."

On the 10.7, the responsible editor of the daily Cumhuriyet, Okay Goncensin, was tried before a tribunal for having criticized the practices of the Commission on "fearful" publications.

On the 11.7, two journalists of the weekly Hafta Sonu, Hüseyin Olcay and Vedat Levent Aras, were each sentenced to three years in prison for having criticised the Ministry of Communication.

On the 17.7, the responsible editor of the daily Sabah, Metin Yılmaz was tried before a tribunal in Istanbul for discrediting the government. He faces a prison sentence of six years.

On the 18.7, in Ankara, correspondents of the daily Milliyet and the UBA Press Agency were beaten by policemen when they photographed the case against six torturers in a tribunal.

On the 18.7, the prosecutors opened 10 new proceedings, three against Günaydin, six against Tan and one against Hafta Sonu, for "obscenity."

On the 24.7, two officials of Playman magazine, Mahmut Yakup Yılmaz and Savas Kalafat, were tried before a tribunal for "obscenity."

On the 25.7, the young novelist Ahmet Altan and his publisher Erdal Oz were tried before a tribunal for obscenity for the novel titled "The Trace in the Water." The publishing house faces a fine of 10 million Turkish Lira.

On the 7.8, the publisher of Gülerüstü, Mr Adnan Akfirat was arrested for certain articles published in this monthly review.

On the 8.8, in Usak, a primary school director, Tahsin Cetin, was fired by the Ministry of Education for having said the word "revolution" in a speech during a ceremony.

On the 17.8, a concert by the popular singer Rahmi Saltuk, organized in the Bodrum citadel, was forbidden on the last day by the local authorities. This singer has several times been subjected to the same sort of practice and tried before tribunals.

On the 21.8, the Administration of Turkish Radio-Television forbade the showing of the film "Mission to Moscow" on television although it was announced in the programme. The motive: The exaggerated appreciation of the Soviet Union in the film. The spokesman of the administration declared that the projection of such a film would be against the foreign policy of the State.

## AZIZ NESIN'S ORDEAL

Aziz Nesin, the renowned humorist and President of the Turkish Writers' Union (TYS), still remains of one of the main targets of State Terrorism.

While he was tried before the State Security Court as the leader of the Bilar Cultural Society, for having organized cultural soirees without authorization, his speech during the party in honour of Olof Palme, organized on July 11, in Dikili, was banned at the last moment by the local authorities.

Further, Nesin's family can no longer escape pressure.

His son, Ali Nesin has been arrested and tried before martial court for having gone against military discipline while he was doing his military service. Ali Nesin, university professor in the United States, has served with the colours for some months.

Another university employee of Armenian origin, Nesevan Bedros Nisanyan, has also been arrested and tried before martial court with the young Nesin on the same charge.

## THE GREY WOLVES AGAINST WALLRAFF

While the German police on June 12, 1986, searched the house of the journalist Gunter Wallraff, author of the best-seller Ganz Unten about the condition of Turkish workers in FRG, former colonel Turkes, head of the Turkish Grey Wolves launched a ferocious campaign against this author who denounced in his book the close relations between the Grey Wolves and extreme right-wing Germans.

On June 2, 1986, Turkes, at a meeting of his sympathisers in Turkey, claimed that Ganz Unten was a manipulation of the communists.

Wallraff replied to this slander in these terms: "It seems that the Turkish edition of my book has caused panic among Turkes and his companions. I believe that they were incited by Strauss and his partisans who have not succeeded in having me condemned in a case that they started." In fact, Turkes asked his lawyers in the FRG to try for a case against Wallraff.

Furthermore, Wallraff himself becoming a scapegoat among certain of his compatriots, he decided to go into exile and has been in refuge in the Netherlands since August 1. He lives very near to the border.

He says he was constantly under surveillance and gives proof that his telephone has been bugged. He supposes that these measures were aimed at identifying some of his informants (since the publication of the book, the information has been increasing) in this delicate and troubling affair.

## RACIST AND XENOPHOBIC ACTS

On the 5.1, in Sindelfingen, RFA, Turkish worker Mehmet Ali Akpınar is assaulted and wounded by six Germans.

On the 7.1, in Kellinghusen, FRG, a German group attacks the car of a Turkish family and breaks the glass.

On the 8.1, in Farum, Denmark, two Turkish Twins, aged 7 years, are carried off and raped by unidentified men in a forest.

On the 11.1, in Heiger, FRG, a Turkish grocery is set on fire by unidentified people. A Turkish worker is wounded.

On the 14.1, in Rotterdam, a Turkish national, aged 23, is beaten up in a cafe.

On the 14.1, in Hambourg, the Skin Heads attack a Turkish family and wounds three people.

On the 19.1, in Hambourg, two shops belonging to Turkish nationals are set on fire by unidentified people after racist slogans were written on the facade.

On the 22.1, in Dortmund, the house of a Turkish family is set on fire.

## 11.598 TURKISH CITIZENS DEPRIVED OF TURKISH NATIONALITY

According to a study carried out by the ANKA press agency on government decrees published in the Official Journal, 11,598 Turkish nationals have been stripped of Turkish nationality since the 1980 coup.

Among them, 3,106 people have themselves asked for government permission to give up their Turkish nationality so as to be naturalised in a foreign country.

As for the 8,592 others, they have been stripped of Turkish nationality on decision of the government after being charged by the military or judiciary authorities

Some 150 of these are opponents of the regime in foreign countries. They have been stripped of Turkish nationality on the charge of "carrying out activities harmful to the Turkish State."

This group includes the Chairwoman of the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP) Behice Boran, the Chairman of the Socialist Party of Turkish Kurdistan (TKSP) Kemal Burkay, trade union officials Yücel Top, Gültekin Gazioglu, Mehmet Karaca, Aydın Yesilyurt, Murat Tokmak, Halit Erdem, Bahtiyar Erkul, Semsî Ercan, Metin Denizmen, Kemal Daysal, Zeki Adsız, Yasar Arikan, Muslim Sahin, Yücel Cubukçu, Sahabettin Buz, Sait Kozacioglu; journalists Dogan Ozgüden, İnci Tugsavul (both editors of Info-Türk), Umran Baran, Askin Baran, Kamil Taylan, Latife Fegan; writers Demir Ozlu, Nihat Behram, Mahmut Bakı, Hüseyin Erdem, Mehmet Emin Bozarslan; artistes Yılmaz Güney, Melike Demirag, Sanar Yurdatapan, Cem Karaca, Fuat Saka, Sahturna Dumlupınar, Hadi Ormanlar; lawyers Beria Onger, Hüseyin Yıldırım, Serafettin Kaya; political group leaders Sarp Kuray, Pasa Güven, Ahmet Muhtar Sökücü.

On the 23.1, in Hambourg, the Skin Heads beat up a young Turk.

On the 25.1, in Chatlete, France, a young Turkish girl, Filiz Ergin, is violated and killed.

On the 29.1, in Herne, FRG, a Turkish worker, Nadir Katran, is wounded by a group of young Germans.

On the 1.2, in Heidelberg, FRG, the house of Turkish worker Ibrahim Bostanci is set on fire by unidentified people.

On the 27.2, in Bremen, FRG, a Turkish taxi driver, Recep Aydinlar, is assaulted in his car by a group of Germans.

On the 28.2, in Berlin, the Skin Heads attack two young Turks in a metro station.

On the 12.3, in Hambourg, Turkish nationals living in Hambourg form a union to defend themselves against racist attacks.

On the 28.3, in Frankfurt, a Turkish lorry driver, Tahir Capan, is assaulted by a group of Skin Heads while parking his vehicle.

On the 16.4, in Heiger, FRG, a Turkish restaurant is set on fire by unidentified people. The Turkish family living on the first floor save themselves by jumping through the window.

On the 22.4, in Nurnberg, a building inhabited by Turkish families is set on fire by unidentified people.

On the 28.4, in Singen, FRG, a Turkish mosque and two grocery stores belonging to Turks are wrecked by a racist group.

On the 15.5, in Bonn, three German policemen in plain clothes attack a Turkish club and wound two Turks who are hospitalized afterwards.

On the 3.6, in Bremen, FRG, a Turkish video-club is set on fire by unidentified people.

On the 6.6, in Donauworth, FRG, a Turkish truck is strafed in the parking lot by unidentified people. The attackers write racist slogans on the vehicle afterwards.

On the 7.6, in Nurnberg-Fuhr, FRG, a regional tribunal at the trial of a racist German finds that it is not a crime to write "Turks, get out" on walls.

On the 13.6, in Hambourg, Turkish worker Ismail Koç, is assaulted by two Skin Heads.

On the 23.6, in Hagen, FRG, a Turkish worker, Hasan Güvenç is assaulted by a racist group while on his way to work.

On the 17.7, in München, a house inhabited by Turkish families is set on fire by unidentified people.

On the 19.7, in Dortmund, FRG, a group of young Germans throw an explosive in a Turkish grocery.

On the 12.8, in Shiedam, in the Netherlands, a new café opened by Turkish nationals is bombed by a group of right-wing Dutch people.

On the 22.8, in Hambourg, Turkish worker İlyas Demirtas is shot by unidentified people.

On the 27.8, in Frankfurt, Skin Heads attack a Turkish adolescent, Ziya Avcı.

On the 29.8, in Bremen, FRG, a Turkish grocery is set on fire by unidentified people.

## RESTRICTION OF THE RIGHT TO ASYLUM IN BELGIUM

On July 25, the Council of Ministers adopted measures that Jean Gol, the Minister of Justice, had proposed to "halt the influx of political refugees in Belgium." These measures first of all provide for the creation of a commissariat general attached to the Ministry of Justice. This body would have the competence to recognize, refuse, confirm or withdraw refugee status. Currently, it is the delegation of the UN High Commission which has jurisdiction over these decisions.

Apart from the transferring of this competence to the Ministry of Justice, the government has given a commission the responsibility to prepare a proposal aimed at considerably limiting the aid from the CPAS to those requesting asylum.

However, the State Council announced that measures in question cannot be realized on the bias of a simple royal decree. After this criticism, the government withdrew the decree and decided to make new provisions for a legal motion to be submitted to Parliament at its meeting.