



INFO TÜRK INFO - TÜRK INFO - TÜRK

bulletin mensuel ◦ monthly bulletin ◦ maandelijks bulletin

121

11th Year • 38, rue des Eburons - 1040 Brussels - Belgium
Published in English and French by Collective Info-Türk •
Tel: (32-2) 230 34 72 • ISSN 0770-9013 • Dépôt légal: 2198
Annual subscription: 500 BF • CCP 000-1168701-45 - Bxl.

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FREE MOVEMENT OF WORKERS FROM TURKEY?

Going,
Going,

GONE!

November 30, 1986, is the last day of a 22-year transition period which should result in free movement of Turkish workers in the European Community, starting from Dec. 1, 1986.

However, on Dec. 1, 1986, all Turkish nationals, even those who have been working for decades in Europe, contributing to the wealth of the European Community, will see all the European borders closed to them if they do not have a visa stamp in their passport from the consulate of the country of destination.

Thus, once more, the citizens of the Republic of Turkey have been deprived of their right of free movement acquired by virtue of the European Convention on Human rights and the Final Helsinki Act in general, and, more precisely by virtue of the Association Accord concluded 22 years ago between Turkey and the EC.

In fact, this accord, put in force December 1, 1964, provides for privileged relations between the two partners. According to this accord, at the end of a transitory period of 22 years, theoretically from Dec. 1 of this year, customs union and free movement of Turkish nationals would be installed in preparation for Turkey's joining the European Community.

Still on the basis of this accord, the Turkey-EEC Council of Association decided in 1967 that the member states would be required to accord priority to Turkish workers when manpower needs could not be met by Community workers.

The Council of Association in June 1980 decided to improve on this rule: the Turkish worker has the opportunity, after three years of regular employment in a Member State, to apply for a job in the same profession and to benefit from free access to all salaried activity after four years.

Without a doubt, this was a step towards realizing gradually free movement of Turkish Workers in the Community. Nevertheless, since 1980, a



November 1986... This is the first months of the eleventh year of Info-Türk's publication. We are happy to have succeeded in informing the world opinion, in two languages, of the social and political life of Turkey as well as of the problems of the Turkish immigration, for more than ten years without interruption. Denouncing the repression in that country, Info-Türk has contributed to the struggle for democracy in the southeast of Europe. We thank all our readers and those who have given their precious collaboration, for the interest and solidarity shown us during the obscure period imposed by the militarist regime still in power. Against the latter, we will continue our struggle more than ever for democracy in Turkey.

six-year rupture in Turkish-European relations has come about, for reasons which we have described many times in our bulletins.

However, Turkish-European relations have improved since 1985 because of the economic and strategic concerns of the European countries.

The Council of Association met for the first time on Sept. 16, 1986, in Brussels after a six-year interruption. This was only a simple resumption of contact without any practical decision.

The most touchy point in future relations is without doubt the free movement of Turkish workers. Taking account of the fact that Turkey suffers a very high unemployment rate, some 20% of the active population, all the Community countries and particularly West Germany, which shelters 1.4 million Turkish nationals already, fear a new massive influx of the Anatolian peasants to the European Community.

But the Turkish government does not seem so concerned about ending this problem. In fact, when the European countries imposed a visa requirement on Turkish nationals in 1980, it did not react against this practice, which is entirely out of keeping with the European accords concluded between the 21 members of the Council of Europe. The non-application of a right already acquired in favor of Turkish nationals did not at all bother the Ankara leaders. What counts for them is finding a compromise to save face.

The Özal government has not hidden its intention to make free movement the object of political bargaining. The Turkish press has often affirmed that Ankara, in exchange for its concession regarding free movement, would propose linking this suspension to the start of the procedure for Turkey's accession to the European Community.

Moreover, Ankara has made known its intention to obtain from the European countries, especially West Germany, higher military and economic aid than at present. In this procedure, the free movement of the Turkish workers will be suspended until Turkey's definitive adhesion to the EEC.

Encouraged by Ankara's capitulation, the ministers of foreign affairs of the Twelve, meeting on November 24, 1986, in Brussels decided not to put in practice the articles regarding free movement from the date foreseen and to propose to the Turkish government a process of negotiations which ipso facto suspends the Ankara Treaty, aimed at a sort of transitory rule.

In short, the Turkish citizens have seen once more how a government which is in charge of defending the interests of its citizens has sold them to the highest bidder.

In the months and even the years to come, putting aside the free movement of the newly arrived nationals, even Turkish miners who have devoted their lives to the Belgian mines, will continue to see themselves obliged to request a German visa on each trip through West Germany on their way to Turkey for vacation.

37 PACIFISTS FACE PRISON

Although several international organizations have asked the Ankara leaders to put an end to political trials, the military prosecutor of Istanbul called for, on November 22, prison terms of up to 15 years for 37 members of the Turkish Committee for Peace. Among those who face imprisonment is the president Mahmut Dikerdem, former ambassador of the Republic of Turkey.

The case against the pacifists began in 1982 with a series of arrests and the first trial ended in the sentencing of 23 leaders by the Military Tribunal of Istanbul, on November 14, 1983. This first judgement was overturned twice, on August 29, 1984, and on December 19, 1985, by the Military Court of Cassation, on the grounds of insufficient instruction. Meanwhile, the accused were freed for having already served a great part of the possible sentence.

During the resumption of the case against the 23 accused, the military prosecutor tried a second group of 48 members of the Committee for Peace before the Tribunal, on September 25, 1985.

On March 18, the military tribunal decided to join the two cases. At the hearing on November 22, 1986, the military prosecutor read his final summing up against 71 pacifists and accused 37 of them of having served the international schemes of the Soviet Union, under the guise of defending the cause of world peace. He also called for the acquittal of 28 pacifists and the dismissal of charges against six others.

12 POLITICIANS SENTENCED

The case against the leaders of the Peasant Workers Party of Turkey (TIKP) has resulted in the sentencing of president Dogu Perinçek and his 11 comrades to terms of up to 8 years in prison.

The TIKP is one of the legal parties of the period before the 1980 coup and had been banned like other parties by the military junta.

The case against the TIKP at first ended in the sentencing of the leaders to prison terms of up to twelve years, but this judgement had been overturned by the Military Court of Cassation.

All the accused, after having served in preventive detention a part of their sentence, were freed. But they still face new arrest to serve the rest of their sentence.

OTHER RECENT SENTENCES

On the 13.11, in Istanbul, a militant of the Union of Action (THKP/C) was sentenced to capital punishment. The same day, in Ankara, 12 militants of the Kurdish Workers Party (PKK) were each sentenced to a term of 8 years and 4 months.

On the 15.11, in Izmir, four activists of the Communist Party of Turkey/Union (TKP/B) were sentenced to prison terms of 20 years and 5 months in all,

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for having distributed tracts during the workers demonstration of February 22, 1986.

On the 18.11, in Izmir, two left-wing activists were each sentenced to 20 years in prison.

On the 27.11, in Diyarbakir, the case against the Revolutionary Path (Dev-Yol) resulted in the sentencing of 12 people to prison terms of up to six years.

120 DEATH SENTENCES TO RATIFY

The number of death sentences approved by the Court of Cassation and transferred to the Parliament for ratification rose to 120 in November.

MANHUNT AND ARRESTS

The Minister of the Interior Yildirim Akbulut announced, during parliamentary debates on the extension of martial law in five provinces, that over the course of the last four months, the security forces had arrested 961 members of illegal organizations, including 858 left-wing ones. In the same period, the number of victims of confrontations between the security forces and political activists rose to 43, including 19 policemen or soldiers, 3 militants and 21 citizens.

According to the same ministerial statement, since August 15, 1984, date of the start of armed confrontations between the security forces and Kurdish militants, the total number of those killed has risen to 539, including 242 militants, 133 policemen or soldiers and 159 citizens.

The minister also declared that in the southeast region, a 142-km-long frontier road had been built along with 172 surveillance towers and 2,500 searchlights in order to prevent the infiltration of Kurdish militants from neighbouring countries.

MASSACRE OF EIGHT MILITANTS

In the context of the raking operation against Kurdish militants, the security forces massacred eight leftist militants in Tunceli, on November 21, 1986, after having set a trap for them.

During the armed confrontation with activists belonging to the Communists Party of Turkey/Marxist Leninist (TKP/ML), a soldier was killed and a lieutenant and two soldiers seriously wounded by the partisans.

On the other hand, the Turkish press reports that activists of the PKK had killed two soldiers and a member of the militia on November 27, 1986, during an armed confrontation with the security forces.

STATE TERROR IN THE KURDISTAN

Two populist deputies (SHP), Mssrs Vecihi Atakli and Kenan Nehrozoglu, after having made a series of on the spot contacts with people, announced at a press conference on November 30 that the security forces, under the pretext of pursuing partisans, submitted the peasants to ongoing terrorism. In areas under martial law especially, this terrorizing had reached intolerable dimensions.

According to the two parliamentarians, 25 peasants of the district of Idil in Mardin province were taken as hostages by the commander of the region as a way of obtaining information about a suspect.

These peasants were kept from 8 o'clock in the morning to 8 in the night. An old man of 105 was also among them.

As for the other peasants, they have been obliged to obtain special permission to be able to work their land.

The parliamentarians added that along with these practices of terror and especially the arming of certain peasants as militia, the State contributes to the aggravation of traditional hostilities between certain local tribes. Certain tribes whose members have been designated as militia abuse their power to get even with opposing tribes.

ARREST OF SOCIALISTS

As we have indicated in a preceding issue, a debate on the probability of forming a socialist party in Turkey, organized on July 26, 1986, in Ankara by the Saçak review, has been the object of a judiciary inquiry.

During the inquiry, three speakers in this public debate, Mssrs Halil Berktaş, Ali Kalin and Canan Bicakci were arrested on November 13, 1986 and tried before the State Security Court.

All this shows that, putting aside the founding of a legal socialist party, the police forces will not tolerate even public reflection on this aspect of a true democracy.

OTHER RECENT ARRESTS

On the 1.11, in Bingöl, 17 members of the PKK were arrested.

On the 9.11, in Adana, the security forces arrested 7 people for belonging to a left-wing organization.

On the 21.11, in Izmir, 22 people were arrested on the charge of having been activists for the Communist Party of Turkey. However, the Social-Democrat Populist Party (SHP) announced that among the detainees were also certain of their members and they protested against this arbitrary arrest.

On the 24.11, in Malatya, seven students from the Faculty of Sciences and Letters were arrested for having in their possession the publications of banned organizations.

MARTIAL LAW EXTENDED

Due to a new decision by the National Assembly, martial law in five western provinces and the state of emergency in eight have been extended for four more months starting from November 15, 1986.

Martial law remains in force in Diyarbakir, Mardin, Siirt, Hakkari and Van; the state of emergency in Istanbul, Adana, Agri, Hatay, Bingöl, Elazığ, Tunceli and Sanliurfa.

THE NEW PENAL CODE

A commission of jurists which the Ministry of Justice gave the responsibility of modifying completely the Turkish Penal Code which has existed for years, has completed its works.

The new draft to be introduced at the next meeting of the National Assembly contains no modification which can make the penal code be in accordance with the European Convention on Human Rights.

All that is involved is a new technical systematization of the Code which had been modified several times in the past.

Articles aimed at punishing crimes against the State remain as they are, particularly articles 140, 141, 142 and 163 which provide for prison terms of up to 15 years respectively for the following "crimes":

- activity or propaganda abroad against the interests of the State,
- communist organization and propaganda.
- separatist organization and propaganda.
- activity or propaganda against the principles of State secularism.

In the new project, these articles have received the numbers 324, 325, 326 and 327.

After the announcement of the new project, 109 renowned intellectuals of the country addressed a new petition to the president of the National Assembly, requesting the end to all articles suppressing freedom of thought and opinion.

NEW CASES OF TORTURE

Several new cases of torture and ill treatment in interrogation centers and prisons were written about the Turkish press.

oOn November 2 in Istanbul, the parents of Hayrettin Eren stated that their son had been apprehended on November 23, 1980, with his comrades and carried to an interrogation center. Since then, they have had no news of the young man.

Eren's family, thinking their son might have been killed while being tortured, have asked the prosecutor of Istanbul to start an investigation against Commissioner Tayyar Sener, the person in charge of questioning Hayrettin Eren.

oAnother policeman, Ümit Aybek, who tortured people and had been already sentenced to 10 years and eight months in prison, was promoted to chief of police in the Kadıköy Commune in Istanbul, instead of being removed from his post.

Aybek was sentenced on April 1, 1986, for having tortured to death an alleged communist activist, Mustafa Hayrullahoglu, on the 16.11.1982 in Istanbul. His sentence is currently before the appeals court.

The hasty promotion of the torturer without awaiting the decision of the supreme court has given rise to much reaction in the opposition press.

Populist deputies revealed on November 3 that some 80 workers in a factory in Konya had been burned with cigarettes by the police while they were being questioned for having written slogans on the walls.

oOn the 28th of November, another revelation by populist deputy Kadir Narin: a peasant from the village of Ecemis in Lice district in Diyarbakir province had been murdered while being questioned and tortured.

oForty-eight political detainees in Mersin prison had started a hunger strike to protest against ill-treatment. The action lasted 10 days.

TWO JOURNALISTS SENTENCED

Two employees of the daily Hergün, Veyis Sözüer and Mustafa Karapinar were sentenced on November 12, to a 10-month prison term each for having insulted the government in an article published in 1978.

On the other hand, on November 16, the state prosecutor launched a judiciary inquest against journalist Ziyad Ebuzziya for a conference he gave in the Foyer of Intellectuals. He is accused of having criticized the reform of the alphabet.

LIST OF THE DISAPPEARED

The secretary general of the Social-Democrat Populist Party (SHP) Fikri Sağlar drew up a file comprising the names of 253 political detainees who have either died during their interrogation or disappeared since their arrest.

He said he would present this list to the National Assembly and demand precise explanations on the fate of these victims.

DEAD UNDER TORTURE

Fikri Sağlar'ın dosyasında önceki nedeniyle ölen kişilerin adları şöyle sıralanıyor:

Zeynel Abdin Ceylan (Ankara) 26.9.1980, Şadan Gazeteçi (Izmit) 26.9.1980, Hasan Asker Özmen (Ankara) 5.10.1980, Ekrem Ekşi (İstanbul) 13.10.1980, İhan Erdost

(Ankara) 7.11.1980, Hasan Kılıç (Elazığ) 30.12.1980, Ataman İnce (İstanbul) 25.10.1981, Fıssur Karahan (Artvin) 1981, İlaydar Söğmez (Elazığ) 6.3.1982, Vakıf Devamh (K. Maraş) 3.1982, Cemal Değirmenci (Gaziantep) 22.5.1982, Mustafa Hayrullahoglu (İstanbul) 16.11.1982, Şahinmali Şat (Kars) 14.12.1984.

Fyüp Akkurt (Gaziantep) 9.1980, Ömer Aktaş (Diyarbakır) 1.10.1980, Ahmet Karlıngöç (İstanbul) 15.10.1980, Metin Aksoy (Ağrı) 24.10.1980, Cemil Kırdayır (Kars) 10.1980, Cengiz Aksakal (Artvin) 10.11.1980, Kenan Gürsoy (Diyarbakır) 3.12.1980, Ercan Koca (Ankara) 14.12.1980, Cafer Dağdoğan (Adana) 16.12.1980, Sinan Ka-

racalı (Adana) 1.1981, Ömer Aydoğmuş (İzmir) 12.2.1981, Hüslül Talak (Gaziantep) 13.2.1981, Bedrettin Sınak (Adana) 2.1981, Ahmet Demir (Diyarbakır) 2.1981, Nürettin Yedigözlü (İstanbul) 10.4.1981, Hasan Ali Damar (Yahyalı/Kayseri) 12.5.1981, Sevim Akbaş (İstanbul) 18.5.1981, Mehmet Ceren (K.Maraş) 20.10.1981, Zafer Müçtebaoğlu (Ankara) 15.10.1981, Süleyman Aslan (Tokat) 20.11.1982, Feyzullah Bingöl (Muş) 25.11.1982, Ali Güven (İzmir) 28.7.1983, Enver Şahan 12.11.1985, Hasan Hakkı Erdoğan (İstanbul) 18.9.1984, Siddik Bilgin (Bingöl) 31.7.1985, Akın Tanış (İstanbul) 10.1985, Hamza İstan (Hakkâri) 8.11.1985, Recep Tuna (İstanbul) 27.1.1986, Hasan Çelik (Çorum) 12.2.1986, Ömer Çorak (Zonguldak) 5.7.1986, Yükmel Topdoğan (Ankara) 13.8.1986, Şükrü Bağ (Malatya), Battal Evren, Ramazan Görcü (Pötürge), Mazlum Güder (Elazığ) 3.1983, Haydar Yağmur (İstanbul).

DOUBTFUL "SUICIDES"

İrfan Çelik (İstanbul) 14.9.1980, Ali Çakmaklı (Adana) 25.9.1980, Rafet Demir (Bursa) 22.9.1980, Ali İnan (İstanbul) 28.9.1980, Ahmet Hillmi Veziroğlu (Bursa) 2.10.1980, Mehmet Cizreli (Mardin) 6.10.1980, Güldem Erdem (Ankara) 12.10.1980, Davut Ellbolu (Adana) 29.10.1980, Şükrü Gedik (Gebze) 19.11.1980, Süleyman Ölmez (Tunceli) 16.11.1980, Yaşar Okçuoğlu (İstanbul) 4.12.1980, Mehmet Dağ (Adana) 29.12.1980, Münzur Geçgel (İzmir) 12.1980, Mustafa Şahin (Elazığ) 1.1.1981, Mehmet Ali Kılıç (Ankara) 12.2.1981, Ünsal Beydoğan (İstanbul) 25.2.1981, Sabri Kandemir 2.1981, Osman Taştıkli (Kayseri) 5.3.1981, Cemil Kıpırdamaz (Uşak) 10.3.1981, Abdullâh Peksoylu (Adıyaman) 16.3.1981, Şahin Satılmış Dokuyucu (Ankara) 18.3.1981, Osman Karaduman (İzmir/Adana) 20.3.1981, Hasan Gazioğlu (İstanbul) 30.3.1981, Necip Kutlu (Konya) 8.4.1981, Ahmet Sakin, Süleyman Cibhan (İstanbul)

30.7.1981, Bayram Kocabaş (Ankara) 21.8.1981, Mehmet Yıldız (Ankara) 13.9.1981, İsmail Esen (Bursa) 15.11.1981, Önder Demirok 3.1981, Coşkun Altun (İstanbul) 16.6.1982, Ali Özbey (Diyarbakır) 23.8.1982, Jones Rumpf (Bursa) 23.9.1982, Behçet Dinkere (Ankara) 15.12.1980, Niyazi Gündoğdu (Sivas) 16.3.1983, Hüsnü Seyhan (Ankara) 23.9.1983, Necmettin Büyükkada (Diyarbakır) 18.7.1984, Kemal Gezgin (Ankara) 3.1985, Hasan Akan (Şırnak) 14.4.1985, Vedat Aldogan (Ankara) 17.5.1985, Haydar Öztürk (Ankara) 29.5.1985, İbrahim Polat (Mardin) 28.9.1985, Kenan Özcan (Fatsa) 20.10.1985, Yaşar Durmaz (Samsun) 9.2.1986, Ömer Çavuşoğlu (Ankara) 28.5.1986, Yusuf Altın (Pazarcık)

DEAD DURING INTERROGATION

Mustafa Çevik (Trabzon) 17.9.1986, Zeki Yumurtacı (İstanbul) 17.9.1980, Ramazan Oğuz (Antalya) 20.9.1980, Hasan Dönmez (İstanbul) 2.10.1980, Cevri Özer (İstanbul) 2.10.1980, Emin Alkan (Siirt) 4.10.1980, Fuat Gürbüz (Malatya) 6.11.1980, Feridun Yılmaz (Eskişehir) 11.12.1980, İbrahim Fıskı (Ankara) 14.11.1980, Rüstem Gürsoy (İstanbul) 14.11.1980, Mehmet Sami (İstanbul) 6.12.1980, Cengiz (Sivas) 16.12.1980, Engin İloke (Ankara) 16.12.1980, Mahmut Kaya (Erzurum) 25.12.1980, Mahmut 27.12.1980, Nihat Arda (Ankara) 12.1980, Zuhâl Öner (Ankara) 1.1.1981, Hakan Mermeroğlu (İstanbul) 3.1.1981, Şerif Sar (İstanbul) 3.1.1981, İlyas Güleş (İstanbul) 6.1.1981, Adil Ali Yılmaz (Ankara) 16.1.1981, Hasan Keke (Tunceli) 1.1980, Mehmet Emin Kutlu 1.1981, Ahmet Uzun 1.1981, Cem 12.2.1981, Hayrettin Eren 2.1981, Mehmet El Erbay (Adıyaman) 16.3.1981, Turhan Sağlam (Kars) 3.1981, Şadiye Yavuz (Manisa) 1.4.1981, Aziz Akgün (Adana) 3.4.1981, İzzet Öner (İstanbul) 4.5.1981, Selim Martin, Mehmet

Gümüç (Giresun) 5.1981, Mustafa Kılıç 8.7.1981, Yakup Göktaş (İstanbul) 27.7.1981, Aynur (Uşak) 8.1981, Metin Serihulut (İzmir) 10.1981, Ali Altınok 1981, Mehmet Başdaş 1981, İsmail Çelik (İstanbul) 2.1.1982, Mustafa Tunç (İstanbul) 1.1982, Abdurrahman Aksoy (Samsun) 1.1981, Şerif Yaz 1.1981, Ahmet Erdoğan (Ankara) 10.2.1982, Süleyman Şeker (Bozova) 2.1981, Cennet Kocaman 3.1982, Abdülkadir Kaya 20.7.1985, Şehmuz Babuş 20.7.1982, Adnan Zincirli (Urfa) 9.1982, Gazel 10.1982, Mustafa 10.1982, Hasan Serikaya 10.1982, Aziz Ertaş (Urfa/Halfeti) 12.1982, Fehmi İzzarlan (Ankara) 1982, İsmet Taş (İstanbul) 1982, M. Mutlu Çetin (Manisa) 1.1983, Zekeriyâ Erdoğan (Ankara) 24.2.1983, Sevgi Kılıç 2.1984, Hüseyin Aydın (İstanbul) 7.1985, Zekeriyâ Ülkücü (İstanbul) 14.2.1986, Ayhan Alar, Hasan Alemlü.

DEAD IN PRISON

Bekir Bağ (Ankara) 12.11.1980, Sedat Özkarcadağ (Adana) 4.1.1981, Abdurrahman Çeçen (Diyarbakır) 2.1981, Selahattin Kunduz (Diyarbakır) 17.6.1981, Bedrettin Karak (Diyarbakır) 9.1982, Mustafa Karasu (Diyarbakır), 9.1982, Kemal Pır (Diyarbakır) 4.10.1982, Ali Çiçek (Diyarbakır) 4.11.1982, Mehmet İyayr Durmuş (Diyarbakır) 11.11.1982, Hakkı Hocaoğlu (İstanbul) 11.11.1982, Eysel Anyık (Diyarbakır) 25.7.1980, Orhan Keskin (Diyarbakır) 4.5.1984, Cemal Arat (Diyarbakır) 17.6.1984, Abdullâh Meral (İstanbul) 15.6.1984, Fatih Öktülmez (İstanbul) 17.6.1984, Hasan Telet (İstanbul) 26.6.1984, Haydar Başhağ (İstanbul) 5.1984, Adil Can (İstanbul) 15.4.1985, Kâzım Çakır (Mersin) 7.6.1985, Halil Yuluk (Fethiye) 17.9.1985, Şerumah Kanusu (Çanakkale) 9.1985, Hasan Hüseyin Erbil (Uşak) 3.3.1986, Akif Yılmaz (Diyarbakır) 4.11.1982, Döndü 1982.

SHOT DEAD

Hüseyin Karakuş (İskenderun) 27.9.1980, Mehmet Selim Yücel (İstanbul) 3.4.1981, Hüseyin Erol (Mardin) 14.5.1981, Turgay Erbay (İstanbul) 24.10.1982, Aziz Büyükkertaş (Diyarbakır) 22.12.1982, Mustafa Tepeli (İstanbul) 1982, Mehmet Akpınar (Diyarbakır) 25.1.1983, Medet Özbadem (Diyarbakır) 20.5.1983, Yılmaz Demir (Diyarbakır) 20.1.1984, Remzi Ay-türk (Diyarbakır) 20.1.1984, Hüseyin Yüce (Diyarbakır) 1984.

DISAPPEARED

Ergin Şen (Bursa), 13.9.1980, Halil Gündoğan (İstanbul) 9.1980, Salt Şimşek 9.1980, Ahmet Altan, Cemal Ay, Alalay Bahadır, Günay Balçık, Bedri Bilge, Benli Coşkun (Nizip), Halil Çınar, Hüseyin Çolak, Kemal Demet, Aydın Demirkol, Şehmuz Durgun, Battal Evren, Salt Gözel, Mehmet Ali Karasoy, Mehmet Kazgan, İsmail Kıran, Gürkan Müngan, İsmet Omurcan, Yıldırım Özkan, Durmuş Özkan, Dede Oğuzhan, Sermet Parkın, Yılmaz Peköz, Teoman Samanlı, Şerafettin Tırç, İnaner Uzun, Bahar Yıldız, Besime İsa, Garabet Demirel (Diyarbakır) 21.3.1982, Mehmet Direrli (Diyarbakır), 21.3.1982 Mazlum Doğan (Diyarbakır), 21.3.1982 Mehmet Ali (Diyarbakır), 21.3.1982, Şaban (Diyarbakır), 21.3.1982, M. Ali Eraslan (Diyarbakır), 21.3.1982, Ali Ereğ (Diyarbakır) 21.3.1982, Cemal Kılıç (Diyarbakır), 21.3.1982, Cemal Zengin (Diyarbakır), 21.3.1982 Mahmut Zengin (Diyarbakır), 21.3.1982, Ferhat Kurtun (Diyarbakır), 21.3.1982, Eysel Milli (Diyarbakır), 21.3.1982, Necmi Öner (Diyarbakır), 21.3.1982 Tahir Şahin (Diyarbakır), 21.3.1982, Bedli Tan (Diyarbakır), 21.3.1982, Resmi Yalvaç 2.1981, Halil Ulug, İhsan 27.12.1980, Bahadır Dumanlı (İstanbul), 3.1.1981, Ramazan Yayan, Arif Coşkun (Ankara), 3.7.1984, Sırrı Çopur, Gülşah Teke, Hasan Akar (Bozova).

A WRITER STRIPPED OF NATIONALITY

The practice of depriving the regime's opponents abroad of Turkish nationality continues despite protests from Turkish and European democratic forces.

Recently, on November 10, the government announced that two Turkish nationals living abroad, Demir Özlü and Ergin Yildizoglu, had been stripped of Turkish nationality and their possessions would be seized by the State.

SECOND CASE AGAINST "EKIN"

The officials of the cultural society EKIN were tried before the tribunal for having organized activities before the statutes of this society were approved by the Ministry of Commerce. The first hearing in this case took place on November 27 at the Ankara Tribunal of First Instance. The accused included the president of the Union of Writers of Turkey, Aziz Nesin.

Another case against them is still being pursued

before the State Security Court in Ankara on the charge of having organized soirees without the governor's authorization.

Ekin was formed as a commercial organization for several intellectuals of Turkey, following the banning of democratic organizations for the military.

A FILM BANNED ON TURKISH TV

The broadcast of a film by George Roy Hill, titled "Hawaii," was banned at the last minute by the directors of Turkish TV on November 11, on the excuse that this film contained christian propaganda.

STUDENTS' ACTIONS GROW

On the fifth anniversary of the new law on higher education, university students launched a series of protest actions against the arbitrary practices of the Council of Higher Education (YÖK).

As indicated in the preceding bulletin, the first actions of the university people had started after the suicide of a young man, Isa Tanriverdiler, following school failure.

On November 3, nine students from the universities of Izmir and a parent began a protest march towards the capital Ankara. This action was followed by another group the next day, a group from the universities of Istanbul.

The two groups joined on November 15, in Eskişehir, and reached Ankara on November 16.

During the march, the security forces intervened very often and exerted pressure on the students so as to intimidate and dissuade them from maintaining their action.

When they reached Ankara, some 200 students from the Technical University of the Middle East (ODTU) waited at the border of the capital to welcome them. Suddenly, the security forces attacked and took them all to the police station. After beating, the police arrested 30 of them and released the others.

The marchers from Istanbul and Izmir went to the National Assembly and presented the Speaker of the Assembly with a petition signed by more than eight thousand students and parents, calling for the annulment of anti-democratic articles in the law on higher education.

The signers complained particularly of the arbitrary expulsions from university on the pretext of academic failure.

While the students marched towards the capital, on November 5 in Ankara, the leaders of student associations deposited a black wreath in front of the headquarters of YÖK. They stated on this occasion that the five-year application of the law on higher education showed that this anti-democratic and arbitrary system did not correspond to the realities of the country.

The same day, several professors who had been fired from universities by YÖK announced that they had formed an association to mobilize all avenues to change the arbitrary system.

After the beating and arrest of the students in Ankara, on November 7, a group of students began a hunger strike as a sign of protest against police brutality. This action was followed later by similar actions from students in Istanbul, Izmir, Mugla and Bolu.

The police didn't hesitate to intervene to intimidate and dissuade the hunger strikers. First of all, the students in Istanbul were forbidden to continue their hunger strike in their university areas. Thereupon, they were forced to continue their action at the home of a theater actress.

On November 10, the Minister of the Interior declared that all the protest actions by the students had been provoked by subversive forces so as to weaken the government and prepare for a marxist plot.

As for the president of YÖK, Ihsan Dogramaci, he affirmed that the protest actions had been the work of a handful of "atypical students".

Under pressure from the police, the hunger strikers had to end their action on November 23.

Two days later, on November 25, the press announced the expulsion of 420 more students from the University of Erzurum.

It has also been reported that the YÖK was going to submit all university professors to a school practice that doubtlessly they have forgotten since they finished secondary school: School homework. In fact, due to a YÖK directive, all professors, whatever their position, will have to do homework on those themes which were doubtlessly imposed by General-President Evren: the ideas of Atatürk, the reforms of Atatürk and the foreign policy of Atatürk.

EDUCATION IN FIGURES

While the YÖK pursues its obscurantist practices at the universities, hundreds of thousands of young students are still deprived of the right to higher education.

This year, 496,490 young recipients of secondary school diplomas sat the university entrance examinations. Of them, only 140,153 were authorized to register, with 356,337 others refused entry.

At present time, 600,000 young people pursue higher education in Turkey in several branches of 27 universities. The number of professors and other teachers of higher education is only 25,000. Thus the number of students to teacher has risen to 24, while that number was 21 the previous year.

On the other hand, in the only private university *Bilkent*, founded by YÖK president Dogramaci and available only to the youth of privileged families who can pay a high registration fee one teacher takes care of only five students.

Furthermore, the daily *Hürriyet* of October 15 reported that 1,200 villages in Turkey are still lacking primary schools and that the primary schools in 700 other villages have been closed due to the absence of teachers. Consequently, more than 500,000 children of school age cannot be students.

DECLARATION OF REFUGEES FROM TURKEY

Political refugees from Turkey living in Western European countries published a declaration on the increase of restrictive measures in their host countries against political refugees.

"It is normal for everyone to be able to live in his own country," said the signers. "What is not, is to be forced into exile. One does not request asylum to be more at ease or happier in his host country but because one is forced to, because one is in danger in his own country. As long as the problems in the country of origin are not resolved, restrictive measure taken in the host country will be ineffective. It is for this reason that one must first of all put an end to anti-democratic and repressive regimes which make life impossible in the home country of refugees. Whatever the motives —political, economic, or military— repressive regimes should not be supported.

"This includes Turkey, our country. With the military coup of September 12, 1980, the State of right, such as it existed, was abolished. In restructuring the State step by step with all its institutions, the dictatorship has incited, for the first time in the history of the Republic of Turkey, massive political emigration to the countries of Western Europe, emigration caused by torture, arbitrary judgements and stripping of citizenship, by national oppression on the Kurdish people, by repression of religious belief, of trade union rights and freedoms, and this, constantly.

"Doubtlessly, the stopping of all the political cases in court, the annulation of decision to strip people of citizenship and amnesty will be the minimum conditions to open the way to a return, in all safety, of those who are now living as political refugees abroad. Consequently, regarding Turkey, it is not the dictatorship but the democratic forces which one most support."

The number of primary school in Turkey has risen to the present 47,402 and they have 6.68 million students in all.

The number of students in lower secondary school is 1.17 million.

The number of students to teacher is 32 for primary school and 45 for lower secondary school.

POLITICAL INTEGRATION OF TURKS

While the political rights of immigrants are not yet recognized in several host countries, two Turkish nationals, one in the FRG and the other in Holland have succeeded in climbing the high echelons of political life in these two European countries.

First of all, on November 21, a Turkish woman, Leyla Onur was elected deputy mayor of Braunschweig, one of the main cities of West Germany. Holding dual nationality, Turkish and German, Mrs. Onur taught in a professional school and campaigned at the same time in the German Social Democratic Party (SPD). During the last municipal elections, she was elected to the municipal council of Braunschweig on the SPD ticket then designated deputy mayor by the council.

Some days later, on November 26, the press announced that in Holland, a Turkish trade unionist, Talip Demirhan was elected to the central committee of the Dutch Christian Democratic Party (CDA). At the congress of this party, he obtained 111 votes out of 175 for this post. He is responsible for the Immigrant Department of the Confederation of Christian unions.

RACIST AND XENOPHOBIC ACTS

On the 8.11, it was reported that in Deventer (Holland), two Dutch soldiers were charged for criminal acts against Turkish shops and mosques committed in August 1986.

On the 13.11, in Igburg, a young Turk, Ramazan Ayana, 16 years old, was assaulted at the workplace by two Germans.

On the 15.11, in Tiel, a Turkish Islamic center is attacked by unknown people and its windows broken.

On the 18.11, in Neuenrade (FRG), a Turkish girl, five years old, was found murdered in a forest.

On the 20.11, in Garbsen (FRG), the Council of Foreigners of the municipality, denounced the increase of racist acts against foreigners during a press conference in which four Turkish victims of aggression participated.

TURKISH IMMIGRANTS IN BELGIUM

The latest statistics show that the number of Turkish nationals in Belgium has risen to 71,500, including 31,000 who have worker status.

Of these workers, 6,987 are unemployed (22%), 2,808 Turkish miners were retired and 518 Turks benefited from money given to senior citizens or widows. In spite of all the measures to "encourage" immigrants to return to their home country, the number of returns in the Turkish community remained minimal in 1985. According to the daily *Hürriyet* of February 22, 1986, in the preceding year, only 200 families had definitely returned. The number of families who left after being given money to return was only 75 in 1985.

RECENT STATISTICAL DATA ON TURKISH IMMIGRATION

According to the daily *Hürriyet* of August 5, 1986, the number of nationals from Turkey living abroad has risen to 2,274,000, including 1,083,000 who are classed as workers.

Breakdown of this immigrant population according to host country:

FRG	1.394.500
Holland	155.300
France	154.860
Austria	80.000
Belgium	71.750
Switzerland	49.250
United States	39.117
Others	329.223
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Total	2.274.000

Breakdown of Workers:

FRG	585.596
Saudi Arabia	150.000
Holland	77.675
France	65.832
Libya	38.000
Belgium	31.100
Austria	29.165
Australia	29.000
Switzerland	25.254
England	11.648
Sweden	10.000
Denmark	8.991
Iraq	5.892
Norway	1.199
Others	13.648
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Total	1.083.000

Of the 585,596 Turkish workers in FRG, 95,000 are currently unemployed while 490,596 are still employed.

According to data from the German Ministry of Employment, the Turkish population in the FRG has shown a fall since 1982. Since then, in three years, 424,490 Turkish nationals returned definitively to Turkey. On the other hand, in the same period, 125,433 Turkish nationals arrived in Germany in the framework of regrouping families.

The number of Turks born in the FRG was 67,185 in 1985.

All together, of the Turkish immigrants worldwide, the number of those who have returned definitively to their home country from 1981 to 1984 was 580,000. In contrast, in the same period, 208,000 Turkish nationals left to work abroad, particularly in Islamic countries. These figures are respectively 250,000 and 45,800 for 1984.

A last note regarding the immigrant Turkish population is that the tendency to remain in the host country and consequently spending their money there is becoming stronger and stronger.

According to a study by the Turkish Ministry of Labour published in the Turkish press on October 7, 1986, the Turkish worker in West Germany saves only 675 DM of his monthly salary of the average 1,500 DM.

The annual savings of the Turkish workers in the FRG increased to 4.8 million DM in the FRG. Thanks to these savings, already 22,000 nationals of Turkey in West Germany have become businesspeople or traders. Turkish businesses employ 66,000 people. A great number of the employees as well of clients of these businesses are Germans.

However, the tendency towards naturalization has still not developed despite this settling into the socio-economic life. According to a release from the *Anadolu* Agency on August 24, 1986, the number of Turkish nationals naturalised in the FRG in 1985 was only 1,053. In the same year, this number for all the immigrants in the FRG was 38,046. Thus, the number of Turks naturalized does not correspond to their high percentage of immigrants in the FRG.

The number of young people below age 25 is 477 out of the 1,053.