



# BÜLTEN BULLETIN

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## NATO COMES TO THE TURKISH MILITARY JUNTA'S HELP

PARIS (ITA) - The West European Union Assembly, parliamentary body of the NATO, adopted on June 16, 1981, in Paris, a report entitled "European and Mediterranean Security". This document presented by the Committee of Defense and Armament Questions recommends the NATO to accord a military aid to Turkey on the ground indicated in the following paragraph:

"Turkey provides an important and valuable contribution to the allied defense in the Eastern Mediterranean region, but she is in need of a prolonged bilateral aid in order to modernize a grand important part of her military equipment, particularly her tanks, anti-tank arms and vehicles in view of ameliorating the mobility of her forces. One can easily understand the importance of this proposed aid if the Turkish military material is compared with those which are disposed by many Mediterranean and meridional countries."

During the debates, the Belgian socialist deputy, Mr. Claude Dejardin expressed the following criticisms on the subject of the proposed recommendation:

"I oppose an important chapter of the report concerning Turkey, because in my view, it manifests an attitude favorable if not flattering towards the putschist generals.  
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"It has been established once again that Turkey is the sick-man of Europe: from the economic point of view: the poverty of the people, endemic unemployment, galloping inflation, a military regime leaning into a most ordinary dictatorship; in the military plan, an army, certainly numerous, but poorly or badly equipped.

"However, we have been informed as well that since 5 years, the expenditures for the national defense have reached an average 5,3% GNP. In fact we know that it corresponds to more than 25%, a quarter of the national budget of Turkey, though the Turkish Army does not have the same financial problems of many western armies, especially on the subject of personnel payments, because all private soldiers are militiamen who do not get any remuneration for their 2-year service.

"Then, where goes this money? In fact, someones have claimed since certain time that the armed forces are qualified as a 'vector of cultural'formation! What a humor! It has never been heard up today that the Army be a vector of cultural formation. Moreover, these armed forces are structured and trained, not against a foreign enemy, but against what is called 'interior subversion'.

"As a matter of fact, the Army is constituted and trained against the people, mainly against the Kurdish people. In the report, it is talked of the richness of the cultural diversity of Turkey, and that is true. It is regrettable that the Turkish authorities do not recognize this cultural diversity and deny, in their Constitution and laws, the Kurdish people even the right to be called Kurd.

"And whenever happens any event harming the stability in the easter part of the Mediterranean, as a rule since many years, the main part of the Turkish Armed Forces are placed in the Eastern Zone, not for protecting the borders, but in order to intimidate the Kurdish people who claims essentially the right to its cultural self-determination.

"More than two third of the Turkish effective forces are charged today with maintaining the order, though -and happily- the terrorism has already been jugulated and is very far from being as it was beforehand. But this reality makes clear another fact: Maintaining the order is not any more against terrorism, but against popular forces, against the workers who, at the first occasion, will claim their rights and struggle for ameliorating their conditions.

"We were told that the air forces are on the road of modernization. Last week, I was obliged to forward a question to the Belgian Parliament on the subject of transfer of 75 F104G aircrafts by Belgium to Turkey. During the debates we learnt that these aircrafts should be replaced immediately in Belgium, because they represent a permanent danger for the civil population of the country because of their flight insecurity. I regret to say that the security of the people of Turkey does not have the same value as the one of the Belgian people. Considering this fact the claim of modernizing the Turkish air forces with Starfighter seems to me in fact a little bit curious.

"As to the political aspect, I make a reference -without reading all the text, but I am ready to do it if you wish, because they are just before me- to Article 55C of the Charter of the United Nations as well as to the Preamble of the Brussels Treaties and of the North Atlantic Treaty which declare the will of the signatories to fight for the respect of the Human Rights and for maintaining the fundamental liberties. I wonder if it has taken part in the texts only for the sake of a literary convenience, or folklore; or does it mean: "Do what I say, but do not make what I do!"

"Mr. President has talked on the aggravation of tensions in the Mediterranean zone, but I believe that each tension does not have the same origin. It is true: tension grows in Mediterranean: Coup d'Etat in Turkey where

the democracy is assassinated; attempt of coup d'Etat in Spain, fortunately failed; political situation not so stable in Italy, menace on Greece, menace even on Portugal. Yes, there are tensions in Mediterranean, but they do not have the same origin as claimed here in a unilateral manner.

"It is true that we should manifest European solidarity towards the poorest peoples. Those who still benefit, despite the crisis, from the level of a high and comfortable living should accord a substantial economic aid to their weakest friends. I completely agree for this, but with an important condition: all of us should maintain the respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all us.

"I cannot accept the postulate inscribed in the Paragraph 3.38 of the report which expresses confidence in the Turkish military.

"The members of the Assembly should be informed of the press release of the Turkish National Security Council which, on June 2, announced a new series of interdictions hitting political activity in Turkey. On this interdiction, former members of parliament cannot make anymore declarations commenting the preceding period. Among other restrictions imposed by the NSC is also the interdiction of discussing and even commenting the decrees of martial law commands and the censorship on the press.

"It is impossible for the military to establish a democratic regime in Turkey, because the democracy in our sense, that is to say parliamentary democracy is incompatible with the democracy of barracks.

"For this reason, I shall vote against the project of recommendation."

1500 DEMANDS OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN TURKEY; 8 EXECUTIONS;  
52 LEADERS OF THE DISK UNDER THE THREAT OF DEATH PENALTY

BRUSSELS (ITA) - The Europe Committee of the Union for Democracy in Turkey issued on June 26, 1981, the following press release:

"The blood bath of the junta in Turkey has reached unimaginable proportions. Two leftist militants were hung yesterday morning in Istanbul. Kadir Tandoğan and Ahmet Soner had been condemned to death on October 14, 1980 by the military tribunal of martial law in Istanbul. Tandoğan and Soner are the 7th and 8th victims of the hangmen of the Junta of Evren. Six other young militants had been hung since the military coup d'Etat of September 12, 1980. Veysel Güney (leftist) was executed on June 11, 1981.

"On the other hand, the number of the capital punishment demanded by military prosecutors has reached 1500! 1200 of them are leftist and only 300 rightist. All of them are under the threat of following the 8 executed activists. in a very near future.

"The military dictatorship does not have anymore the excuse of pursuing 'terrorists'. In fact, the military prosecutor of Istanbul has demanded the death penalty for 52 leaders of the DISK (Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions of Turkey). President Abdullah Basturk and his 51 comrades have been under detention and tortured in military prisons since the military coup d'Etat.

"It is the first time in the history of Turkey that trade-union leaders are the face of the danger of being executed, moreover for defending the rights of workers and exercising legal trade-union activities.

"The horror of new executions haunts Turkey. The case of DISK with 52 demands of death penalty shows very well that the aim of the Turkish Junta is not fighting the 'terrorism!', but eliminating physically all of its opponents.

"These executions can be prevented. These innocent people can be saved. The Union for Democracy in Turkey appeal once more to all democrats of Europe, all democratic organisations and institutions for acting without losing a minute for preventing the bloody dictatorship from committing new crimes."

REPRESSION ON INTELLECTUALS IN TURKEY

ISTANBUL (ITA) - The Turkish Military Junta, since its coming to power on September 12, 1980, has always declared that it had made the military coup d'Etat with the aim of re-establishing law and order and putting an end to political violence. This declaration, repeated many times before international institutions, have seemed to convince the circles near to the NATO and the reactionary governments of Europe. However, the progressive and democratic forces of Turkey declared on the first day of the military regime that, the junta had the intention of cracking down on all democratic institutions and progressive people.

The latest developments in Turkey have confirmed this diagnostic and made clearer the shameful manipulation carried on by certain media.

The smiling mask of "anti-terrorist democrat military" falls down by unveiling the real ugly face of the bloody fascist dictators of Turkey.

We present below the list of the repression taking as target the intellectuals, artists and journalists of Turkey who do not have any connection with the violence acts or the corruption of politicians. It should be stressed that this list is not a complete one, since all news about the arrestation of intellectuals are not allowed to be published in the press under the control of the military junta. Nevertheless, even this censored list proves that the real objectif of the military is not to fight "terrorism" -in fact, it was also planned and provoked by the Counter-Guerilla Department of the General Staff Headquarters of the Turkish Armed Forces-, but to suppress the intellectual and cultural life of the country as well as the democratic and trade-union movements:

- 16/4: In Adana, 7 professors of the Economic and Commercial Sciences Academy (AITIA) are prosecuted by the Martial Law Command of Adana.
- 18/4: The responsables of the daily newspaper "Politika", Tamer Kayas and Aydın Engin were condemned to 1,5-year imprisonment each by the military tribunal of Istanbul.
- 22/4: The responsible editor of the periodical "Halkın Yolu", Mehmet Cerit was condemned to 18-year and 11-month imprisonment by the military tribunal of Istanbul.
- 29/4: Saban Bilgin, responsible editor of the periodical "Kurtulus Yolu", was condemned to 8,5-year imprisonment by the military tribunal of Istanbul for "having made propaganda for communism".
- 2/5: Enis Rıza Sakızlı, translator, was condemned to 1,5-year imprisonment for "having made propaganda for communism by translating a book"
- 2/5: 25 professors and assistant-professors of the Department of Mechanical Engineering of the Aegean University are tried before a military tribunal in Izmir for "having protected leftist students"
- 2/5: The military tribunal of Istanbul condemned Erhan Tuksan, responsible editor of the periodical "İlerici Yurtsever Genclik", to 14-year imprisonment, and Candemir Özden, responsible editor of the periodical "Savas Yolu", to 13-year imprisonment.
- 7/5: Hasan Baki Kurtoglu and Haluk Berberoglu were condemned to 7-year imprisonment each by the military tribunal of Ankara for "having made propaganda for communism"
- 7/5: Yalcin Kucuk, author of the "Theses on Turkey" was arrested in Ankara.
- 7/5: Ertugrul Okuyan was condemned to 7,5-year imprisonment for "having made propaganda for communism" by publishing a book, in Adana.
- 8/5: Journalist Kurtul Altug was interrogated by the Martial Law authorities of Ankara for having taken part in the administration of the printing-house EMAS, owned by the Genel-Is (Public Services Workers Trade-Union suspended by the military).
- 10/5: The theater play entitled "Each Day once again", presented by famous actor Genco Erkal, was forbidden by the martial law authorities of Istanbul on the pretext of "causing disorder", despite the fact that the public prosecutor had indicated that there was no element of crime.

- 12/5: The second edition of the poem book entitled "Neither rain nor poems" of poet Ataul Behramoglu was confiscated by the Martial law authorities.
- 13/5: Ihsan Fatih Yıldız, son of ex-senator Ahmet Yıldız, was condemned by the military tribunal of Ankara to 4-year and 2-month prison and one year and 4-month exile, for "having made propaganda for communism" in his book "Such a passion" which was printed but not yet distributed.
- 13/5: The law project on superior education was modified; instead of 5 years foreseen initially, the student which would be involved in "anarchic events" will be deprived of the right to study for ever.
- 13/5: The trial of the President of the Economic and Commercial Sciences Academy (AİTİA) and six other professors has started before the military tribunal of Adana. The military prosecutor demanded 6-year imprisonment for each of the defendants.
- 14/5: Ercan Eyuboglu, assistant-professor of the University of Hacettepe (Ankara) was taken into custody.
- 17/5: 31 members of the jury which have accorded the Grand Prize of the Foundation of Turkish Language to poet Yasar Miraç for his work entitled "The youngman of Trabzon" are prosecuted on the pretext that the book contains insults against the representatives of public order. At the end of the investigation provoked by an article of a rightist editorialist, the prosecutor could not find any element of crime in the book and the members of the jury were declared unguilty.
- 20/5: Poet Ataul Behramoglu was detained for his poem book confiscated by the martial law authorities, but later on he was released.
- 22/5: Since the military coup d'Etat of 12th September 1980, 4000 teachers have been prosecuted for "having instigated their students to ideological acts and boycotts"; more than 70 have been dismissed from their posts.
- 24/5: The magazines "Modern" and "Yıldız" published in Istanbul are forbidden to be distributed in the region of Adana by the order of the Martial Law Command.
- 24/5: In Bursa, Necla Kura, student at the Economic and Commercial Sciences Academy, was arrested for "having made propaganda for communism".
- 25/5: The movie star Tarık Akan was protested during a show programme for Turkish migrant workers in Germany by rightist groups for "having criticized the censorship on films in Turkey".
- 27/5: Worker Fethullah Sağlı was arrested for having smiled during the performance of the Turkish National Hymn at a ceremony on May 23 in Erzurum.
- 30/5: Poet Rıza Zelyut is tried before a military tribunal in Istanbul under the menace of 2,5-year prison term for "having insulted the security forces" in his book entitled "An unfinished half-day".
- 30/5: The folk singer Selda Bağcan was taken into custody for "having made propaganda for communism" in her songs registered in a cassette-band in 1978.
- 30/5: The producer of a TV programme on "anarchy and terror", Baki Özilhan, was dismissed from his post for having made talk a trade-union leader whose organisation was suspended by the military. The trade union YOL-İS is affiliated to the pro-government Confederation Turk-İs, despite this, it has a progressive orientation. For having allowed this programme, the chief of the TV Department, Tarcan Gönenc and six other officials were transferred to passive works.
- 31/5: Protesting against the dismissals, the Deputy Director of TV Programmes, Dogan Erdem resigned from his post. The vacant posts will be filled by the military.
- 2/6: The 3rd edition of a work of writer Adalet Agaoglu, "The Fine Rose of My Thought", was confiscated by the prosecutor of Istanbul on the charge of "insulting the Turkish Government".
- 2/6: The military prosecutor brought a suit at law against writer Talip Apaydın for his books entitled "Idris comes down in city" and "Writings on the walls".
- 3/6: Movie star Tarık Akan was arrested at the airport of Istanbul when he returned from Germany where he had protested against the censorship.

- 4/6: Deputy Director of the Turkish Television Tekin Gürzümur and artistic advisor of the General Director of the TV, Tekin Akmansoy resigned from their posts. So, 4 high-level posts of the TV administration are vacant.
- 4/6: Writer Rifat Ilgaz was arrested in Cide where he resides.
- 4/6: Cartoonist Scydali Gönen and the editor in chief of the daily "Dünya" were condemned to a fine of 5500 TL each for a cartoon entitled "Workers and Dwarfs".
- 4/6: The newspaper "El Ahbar" published in Toronto (Canada) was forbidden to be introduced into Turkey.
- 5/6: Because of the latest modification of the Act on Martial Law, writer Lütfü Oflaz cannot appeal against his condemnation of 1,5-year imprisonment. The modified act does not allow to appeal against condemnations up to 3 years.
- 5/6: The editor in chief of the newspaper "Devrimci Derlenis", Fettah Ayhan Erkan was condemned to 11-year and 8-month prison and 3-year and 5-month exile by the military tribunal of Ankara, for having insulted the Army.
- 6/6: The distribution of the daily newspaper "Yeni Sözcü" of Ankara was forbidden in the Aegean region by the martial law command of Izmir.
- 6/6: Two persons arrested during putting posters on walls were condemned to 2-year and 8-month prison each by the military tribunal of Ankara. The punishment was doubled for the reason that the crime was committed during the Republic Day.
- 7/6: In <sup>B</sup>andırma, four members of the organisation "Yurtsever Gençlik" were condemned to 1-year prison each for "having made propaganda for communism"
- 7/6: Singer Cem Karaca who refused to return to Turkey is tried under the menace of 10-year prison for "having made propaganda for communism" in his record entitled "May <sup>D</sup>ay"
- 7/6: Poet Rıza Zelyut was condemned to 1,5-year and 14-day prison by the military tribunal of <sup>I</sup>stanbul.
- 7/6: Editorialist Mehmed Kemal and editor of the daily "Cumhuriyet" were detained for an article. Editor Oktay Gönensin was released later on.
- 9/6: The disciplinary regulation of primary and secondary educations was modified. The students who are involved in anarchic events or do not attend the official ceremonies will be deprived of the right to study.
- 9/6: The military tribunal of Konya condemned the editorial board of the daily Ortaköy Postası to 6-month and 20-day prison each for anti-secularist publication: Editorialist Esref Tutak, editor-in-chief Ömer Faruk Oba and owner of the newspaper Necati Sağ.
- 10/6: Editor of the daily Cumhuriyet Oktay Gönensin and editorialist Oktay Akbal were condemned to 3-month prison each for an article criticizing the governor of Canakkale.
- 12/6: The owners of the five principal daily newspapers of Istanbul were received by the chief of the Junta, Kenan Evren.
- 15/6: The appeal of journalist İlhami Soysal who is under arrest was rejected.
- 18/6: Editorialist of the daily "Son Havadis", Güngör Yerdeş Üas arrested for having violated a communiqué of the National Security Council.
- 21/6: The Department of Coordination of Martial Law Commands banned the introduction of musi-cassettes including propaganda for communism into Turkey.
- 22/6: Editorialist of the daily "Milliyet", Örsan Öymen was interrogated by the police for an article published in 1979.
- 23/6: The representative of the daily "Cumhuriyet", Hikmet Çetinkaya was detained in Izmir.
- 24/6: Movie star Tarık Akan was brought before the military tribunal.
- 24/6: Four former members of parliament who had returned to their profession of teacher after the military coup d'Etat were dismissed also from their new posts.
- 24/6: Worker Naci Aslan was arrested in Mugla for not having stood up during the execution of the Turkish National Hymn.
- 25/6: Assistant-rofessor of the Aegean University Ataman Tamgör and his wife Oya Tamgör were detained in Izmir.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL'S REPORT ON TURKEY

PARIS (ITA) - At the meeting of the Political Affairs Committee of the Council of Europe, held on 28 April 1981 in Paris, Anne Burley, Researcher on Turkey of Amnesty International made the following statement:

"I have been Amnesty International's researcher responsible for work on Turkey since 1972 and have visited Turkey in my professional capacity six times, most recently from 17-25 April this year, when I was one of two delegates who conducted discussions with the Turkish authorities about Amnesty International's concerns in Turkey. The other delegate was Admiral Backer, recently retired from the Dutch Navy. Our official meetings were with General Öztörün, Deputy Chief of Staff, General Ergun, the Ankara Martial Law Commander, General Bölöğircü, Coordinator of the Martial Law Commands, Fahri Görgülü, Director of the Turkish police, Mr. Turkmen, the Foreign Minister and Professor Oztrak, Minister of State. We also had unofficial meetings with former Prime Ministers Ecevit and Demirel, with lawyers -including the Presidents of the Turkish and Istanbul Bar Associations- with journalists, relatives of detainees and released detainees.

"Although we were not able to meet a member of the National Security Council, as we had requested, and were informed in advance that we would not be able to talk to prisoners, we otherwise met with cooperation from the Turkish authorities and were not impeded in our attempts to collect information from other sources about those matters of concern to Amnesty International. I should, however, point out that those in authority to whom we spoke were not always entirely straightforward with us and sometimes appeared deliberately to mislead us. The matters which we discussed and about which we were seeking additional information were prisoners of conscience -people who are imprisoned because of their political beliefs, religion or ethnic origin, who have not advocated or committed violence; fair trials for all political prisoners; cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment of prisoners and the use of the death penalty. The main emphasis of my statement to you will be on the treatment of prisoners, but I am willing to expand on the other matters if requested.

"Before our visit to Turkish Amnesty International had received a considerable number of allegations that prisoners in Turkey had been subjected to torture. We had information about 22 cases of people who had died in custody since the military takeover on 12 September 1980. These cases had been referred to the authorities and many of them had been mentioned in the Turkish press. The authorities had responded by stating that torture was not permitted under Turkish law, was not tolerated by the authorities and that all allegations would be investigated. Some investigations have taken place and in some cases prosecutions of those responsible for the ill-treatment have followed. Amnesty International welcomes this indication that torture is not officially tolerated in Turkey, but in our discussions with the authorities we insisted that our experience led us to believe that further precautions were necessary to safeguard prisoners from ill-treatment. In particular we emphasized the dangers of a law permitting detainees to be held for up to 90 days, without access to lawyers or relatives. In practice even this period is sometimes exceeded. We pointed out the need for clear, precise and public instructions to military and police personnel that ill-treatment of prisoners was unequivocally forbidden.

"I am sorry to say that the information we obtained in Turkey from unofficial sources confirms our belief, based on earlier information, that torture is widespread in Turkey at the present time and is carried out as a routine practice in police stations and in some military establishments all over the country.

"I have brought back from Turkey statements from people who have been tortured -some of whom I interviewed- medical reports supporting the allegations, information about torture provided by journalists, lawyers and relatives and a list of 106 people, some in prison, some free, who are prepared to testify to torture of themselves and others. The pattern and methods of torture, the places where it occurs and the equipment used establishes, I think, without

doubt a systematic practice, not an occasional aberration on the part of individual policemen and soldiers. Methods of torture include falaka (beating on the soles of the feet), electric shocks to all parts of the body, rape by truncheon or stick and beating of all parts of the body. Torture allegations come from all over Turkey, but some places recur frequently- these include the 1st section of Police HQs in Ankara and Istanbul, Police HQ in Bursa, Davutpasa Prison in Istanbul, Uskudar Police Station in Istanbul and Samandra Military Barracks in Istanbul.

"This information makes a clear and, I think, irrefutable case that torture is being practiced on such a large scale in Turkey that it is impossible that it is carried out without official sanction. Although, as I said earlier, in some cases, especially when a death has occurred, an investigation is initiated by the authorities, not all allegations brought to their attention have been investigated and in those cases where investigations have taken place, there are sometimes doubts that the action taken by the authorities is sufficient to ensure that their intentions concerning torture of prisoners are made unmistakably clear. The case of Ilhan Erdost provides two examples which may serve to illustrate my point: although the four soldiers charged with beating Mr Erdost to death are in prison while their trial continues, the NCO also charged in connection with the death remains at liberty. This is particularly remarked on at a time when many other people, not even accused of involvement in violent actions have been held in detention for many months. The second example concerns the statement made by the Commander of Mamak Military Prison, Colonel Raci Tetik, to the Ankara Martial Law Prosecutor, in connection with the investigation into the death of Ilhan Erdost. He said: "I had given orders that after the preliminaries were completed all prisoners with the exception of the aged, women and children, the lame and the diseased be struck with a truncheon once or twice each below the waist in their rude places and on the palms of their hands and they should be warned not to come to prison again. I am not going to deny my order. My aim is to ensure discipline." On 11 November 1980 Captain Sezai Aydinalp, the Deputy Military Prosecutor sent 25 documents from his investigation and a letter to the Ankara Martial Law Commander's Office formally notifying that an offence had been committed by Colonel Raci Tetik under Articles 109 and 456 of the Turkish Penal Code and asking for articles 93 and subsequent articles of law 353 to be invoked. No action appears to have been taken to date against Colonel Tetik.

"I was told many times of the difficulties encountered by people who try to make complaints of torture and of threats to them and their families. One such case is that of Hasan Ayvaz, a member of the Maras Committee of the Turkish Workers' and Peasants' Party who was taken into custody in January 1981 and tortured. His father put in a formal complaint on his behalf to the authorities and was himself then detained and tortured. He was forced to give the name of the lawyer, Mustafa Unutmaz, who drew up the complaint and in February Mr Unutmaz was also detained and tortured. His father went to Ankara and informed lawyers, which resulted in a complaint from the President of the Turkish Bar Association to the Minister of Justice about this interference with a lawyer in the pursuit of his professional duties. Mr Unutmaz was subsequently released about one month after his detention.

"As far as I know, his client remains in prison, although the Party of which he was a member has not advocated or committed violence. Other officials of the same Party have been tortured and are in prison. /.

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"This brings me to another of Amnesty International's concerns, which is the detention of many people who have clearly not been involved in the violence which has indeed created a state of emergency in Turkey in recent years. Among these are the Executive Committee members of the Workers' Party of Turkey, officials of DISK (Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions of Turkey), and members of the National Salvation Party who are on trial at the present time. Mr. Ahmet Isvan, the former Mayor of Istanbul, is another detainee who cannot conceivably be connected with violence. In addition, Amnesty International has been given information about journalists who have been sentenced for articles they have written and of lawyers, in addition to the case already mentioned, who have been detained in the course of performing their professional duties. I heard only yesterday that Mr. Ercüment Tahiroglu, one of the lawyers for the DISK officials, has himself been taken into custody in Istanbul. All the lawyers with whom I spoke, including the presidents of the Bar Associations, emphasized the difficulties they experienced in preparing an adequate defence of their clients and in particular they stressed the dangers of the 90 day period of detention during which they are denied access to their clients. This denial of access to detainees was returned to again and again by families, lawyers and others concerned with the welfare of detainees. Lawyers are also concerned by the new law which states that sentences of under three years are not subject to appeal.

"I would like to make it quite clear that Amnesty International is not suggesting that torture started for the first time after the military take-over in September 1980. During my previous visit to Turkey in May 1980 I found that it was being carried out on a large scale and I was provided with information about torture by both right and left wing parties and groups. Amnesty International has brought allegations of torture to the attention of all governments in Turkey during the past 10 years. In a recent editorial in the periodical Arayis, Mr. Bulent Ecevit stated that torture was almost a tradition with Turkish police, was due to lack of proper training in methods of detention and was practised under all governments in varying degrees. The issue in which he wrote this was banned, as have been other papers which reported torture allegations. However, the number of detainees held at present and the extension of the detention period to 90 days have undoubtedly exacerbated the situation and new deaths in custody are being brought to the attention of Amnesty International all the time. I was given a list of 36 people said to have died in custody since September 1980, including the 22 names already known to Amnesty International.

"No one in Turkey denies that torture takes place: the question is on what scale and to what extent it can be said to be government policy. I would like to point out that torture can be practised routinely and on a large scale -as I believe is happening in Turkey today- without an order to this effect having come from the highest level, but to prevent torture occurring it is necessary that the authorities address themselves to the problem with vigour and determination. I am not convinced that the actions taken so far by the authorities in Turkey have resulted in any cessation of torture. The question of access to detainees is crucial and until detainees are given access to lawyers and families throughout the period of detention, I am afraid that torture will continue."

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