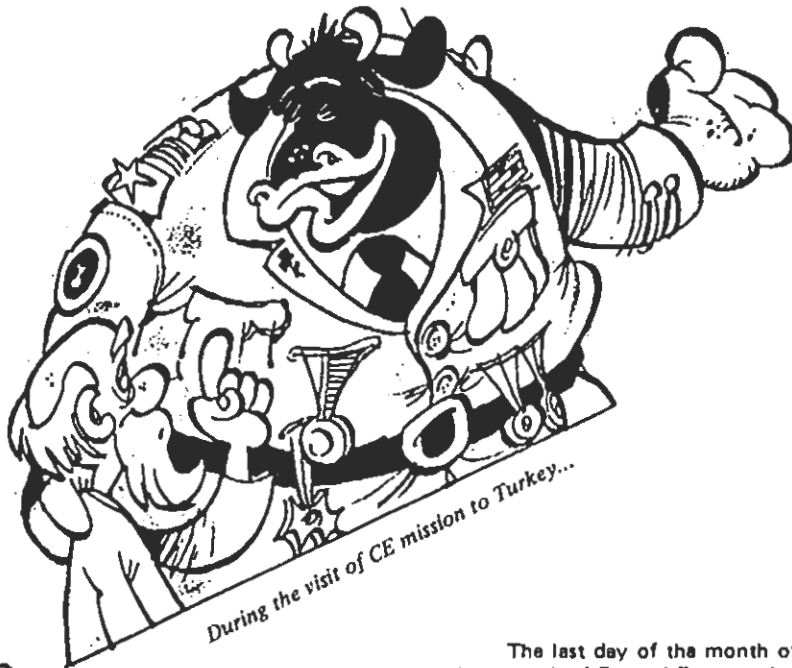




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During the visit of CE mission to Turkey...



...After the resolution of the CE Parliamentary Assembly!

TURKISH MILITARY REGIME CONDEMNED

The last day of the month of January 1982 was marked by a furious attack of General Evren against the 21-nation Council of Europe of which Parliamentary Assembly had adopted a resolution strongly condemning human rights violations in Turkey and recommending implementation of a council procedure under which any member country may bring the Turkish regime before the Human Rights Commission to answer charges.

In his strongly worded statement, Evren stated that, since Turkey was no longer represented by parliamentarians in the Assembly, the focus of Turkey's relations with the Council would center on ministerial committee which represents the governments of member countries. "But if some of these governments convert their interests in the developments in Turkey into interference in our internal affairs, our reaction will be decisive and definite," he stated. Observers interpreted this to mean possible future withdrawal from the Council as the Greek colonels did earlier.

Reportedly, at least one European country, Denmark or Norway, is planning to lodge a complaint against Turkey to the commission. At the NATO meeting, Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen had warned that the Alliance would be applying "double standards" if it focused all its criticism on Poland's military regime but ignored Turkey.

On this attitude, Denmark was attacked by General Haig saying "such attitudes are not only incomprehensible, but dangerous. Isn't it time that our western critics stop their double standards and isn't it time that we stop this masochistic tearing down of our values in comparison with dictatorial totalitarianism."

On January 31, the Evren's regime was backed also by NATO Secretary Joseph Luns. Speaking at a conference in Brussels, Luns denied claims that double standards are being used in the NATO against Turkey and Poland and said "the Turkish generals are working to create conditions for a return to democracy..."

With the purpose of convincing the Council of Europe mission which visited Turkey prior to the Parliamentary Assembly meeting, General Evren himself and the censored Turkish press had warmly welcomed European parliamentarians. Although the Parliamentary Assembly rejected efforts to drum Turkey out of the organization, the tough resolution on human rights had the same effect on the Turkish military rulers.

The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe debated on 27 and 28 January 1982 the Turkish problem and after having studied the findings of the Mission to Turkey, adopted the following resolution:

RESOLUTION

The Assembly'

1. Having considered the report of its Political Affairs Committee and the opinion of its Legal Affairs Committee, which particularly take account of the fact-finding visit carried out by an Assembly delegation from 7 to 14 January 1982:

2. Recalling the position it adopted previously on the situation in Turkey, namely Recommendation 904 (1980), Resolution 757 (1981) and Orders Nos. 392 (1980), 395 (1981) and 398 (1981);

3. Having taken note of the statements of the Turkish Head of State on 31 December 1981 indicating a timetable according to which a draft constitution will be submitted to referendum in the autumn of 1982 and legislative elections will take place in 1983 or at the latest in spring 1984;

4. Considering that the present situation in Turkey is still incompatible with the Council of Europe's Statute, but that Turkey's continued membership of the Council of Europe gives over the restoration of democratic institutions and the respect of human rights in that country;

5. Stressing its links of friendship with the Turkish people and reiterating its faith, confirmed by the fact-finding delegation to Turkey, in the people's attachment to Europe in general and to the ideals of the Council of Europe in particular, recognising at the same time the importance of the role of this people as a cultural bridge between Europe and the Middle East;

6. Recalling that the terms of Article 15 of the European Convention on Human Rights provide that Contracting Parties can derogate from the provisions of the convention only "to the extent strictly required by the exigencies of the situation, provided that such measures are not inconsistent with its other obligations under international law";

7. Recalling with a view to making use of all available means for verifying allegations of torture, its Order No. 395 (1981), by which it instructed the Secretary General "to seek with the Turkish authorities information in every case of alleged torture or ill-treatment of prisoners brought to his attention by members of the Parliamentary Assembly";

8. Noting in this context that the Head of State informed the delegation of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe on 8 January that any allegation of torture can be brought by any individual to the attention of the Minister of Justice for investigation;

9. Expressing satisfaction that terrorism has diminished in Turkey, but noting that this has not yet been accompanied by a corresponding restoration of human rights and fundamental freedoms limited or suspended in conformity with Article 15 aforementioned;

10. Condemning the recent decision of the National Security Council to dissolve the political parties and to confiscate their property;

11. Concerned by reports according to which torture and ill-treatment are still practised, but noting that the Turkish authorities have reaffirmed their intention to investigate all allegations and punish officials found to be guilty of torturing prisoners;

12. Considering that a Consultative Assembly has been set up to draw up a draft constitution, while deploring the fact that political organisations are excluded from participating in the work of this Assembly;

13. Concerned about the undemocratic aspects

of some recent legislation, such as the law on the universities, which might prejudice the democratic quality of the draft constitution;

14. Considering finally that the Council of Europe cannot, at the risk of losing its credibility as a human rights institution, postpone again the taking of a firm stand against the current situation in Turkey;

15. Condemns the human rights violations which have taken place in Turkey, inter alia the abolition of political parties and trade union organisations, detention for offences relating to the holding of opinions, torture and ill-treatment inflicted on political prisoners, and the holding of trials without the rights of defence of the accused being guaranteed;

16. Asks the Turkish Government to free political prisoners, to allow democratic and trade union organisations to reconstitute free from interference, to ensure the protection and equality of treatment of the country's religious minorities, and to re-establish democratic institutions;

17. Draws the attention of the governments of member states of the Council of Europe to Article of the Convention which permits any Contracting State to seize the Commission of Human Rights of any infringement of the provisions of the Convention;

18. Expresses the opinion that the procedure envisaged under Article 24 of the Convention ought to be utilised in the case of Turkey, in order to verify the extent to which the allegations of torture and other violations of human rights in Turkey are founded;

19. Urges the Turkish Government:

- a. to ensure that the draft constitution which is to be submitted to the approval by the Turkish people, as well as the future laws on political parties and on the electoral system are fully in conformity with Turkey's obligations under the Council of Europe Statute and the European Convention on Human Rights;
- b. to see to it that adequate provision is made for free public discussion before the draft constitution is submitted as planned to a referendum by a secret ballot in autumn 1982;
- c. to respect fully all provisions of the European Convention on Human Rights from which no derogation is admitted, with special emphasis on the elimination of the practice of torture and ill-treatment of prisoners, and pursue vigorously its investigation of all reports in this connection;
- d. to give a delegation of the International Red Cross the possibility of undertaking an objective investigation of the conditions in prisons in Turkey, particularly in connection with allegations of torture;
- e. to guarantee the right of every individual to a fair trial before fully independent courts as well as humane living conditions in prison establishments, and to release all prisoners unduly detained;
- f. to abolish all laws which unduly limit the right to free expression the activities of political parties and trade unions and to guarantee these rights explicitly;
- g. to recognise the Turkish population's right to information by establishing genuine freedom of the press;
- h. to ensure that all the conditions of democracy are complied with to enable, in the not too distant future the new democratically elected Turkish parliamentarians to take their places again in a parliamentary delegation to the Council of Europe.

RESOLUTION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT ON TURKEY

Dutch socialist deputy Piet Dankert was elected Speaker of the European Parliament. He has always been an ardent defender of human rights in Turkey. After his election, he declared that he was decided to defend human rights all over the world. (Le Monde - 21.1)

The European Parliament adopted on January 22, 1982 a resolution condemning the military regime of Ankara, and decided also not to renew the mandate of the Turkish members of the Joint Parliamentary Committee of the Turkey-EEC Association. The European Parliament asked in its resolution the European Commission and the ministers of member states to suspend financial aid of the EEC to Turkey. The resolution presented by the socialists and communists was adopted by 56 votes against 53 and 9 abstentions. (Le Soir - 23.1.)

The Turkish Government described as "a lobbying intrigue" the vote by the European Parliament. Foreign Ministry Spokesman Nazmi Akıman said only a small number of legislators had taken part in the voting. (DN-25.1)

Uwe Von Hassel, the European Parliament Political Commission rapporteur, opened contacts in the Turkish capital, seeking information about developments in political life. Hassel speaking at the airport on his arrival said: "The decision taken by the European Parliament against Turkey was only 1/4 of the members. This decision is not the final decision. The final decision will be made in the light of the Political Commission's discussion at its spring meeting". (DN-26.1)

OTHER REACTIONS

The Foreign Ministry of France has declared to be interested in the case of DISK. On the other hand, the French Communist Party and the General Labour Confederation (CGT) organized a protest demonstration in front of the Turkish Embassy in Paris.

The TIME Magazine has published a 16-page "special advertising section" on Turkey. This supplement was reportedly financed by the Turkish businessmen. (H-3.1.)

The International Jurists Commission, organization having consultative status before the UNO and the Council of Europe, has expressed its preoccupation regarding the situation in Turkey.

The National Executif Office of the Public Services Employees Section of the Belgian Trade-Union Confederation (FGTB) declared its "profound preoccupation before the climate of repression in Turkey" and asked the Belgian Government to intervene in.

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) and the European Confederation of Trade Unions (ETUC) were represented at the trial of the DISK in Istanbul by Swedish trade union lawyer Thomas Rothfeffer. (ICFTU-11.1)

President of the European Commission Mr. Gaston Thorn declared the anxiety of the Commission and the Council of Ministers for the fate of the detained trade union leaders in Turkey. (DR-14.1)

The Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Leo Tindemans has suggested the Turkish Government to have a more supple attitude concerning the fate of trade-unionists. (DR-14.1)

The Norwegian Government has stopped the delivery of arms to Turkey. (T-17.1)

At the Belgian Parliament, Communist deputy Nagels has tabled a proposal of resolution concerning political trials in Turkey and asking the Belgian Government to take necessary measures for exercising pressure on the Turkish regime. This proposal was supported by deputies of socialist parties as well as of RW, the FDF, the PRL and the UDRT. (DR-19.1)

The Bureau of the Belgian Socialist Party has issued a communiqué and asked that the freezing of the aid to Turkey should be maintained until returning to democracy in Turkey. (DR-19.1)

Turkey strongly protested Norway for withholding delivery of 34 old anti-aircraft guns. The Norwegian Government had already announced in last November that it had decided to postpone extending aid to Turkey under an OECD aid program. (DN-21.1)

The trial of the DISK leaders were attended by the lawyers representing the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, the World Federation of Trade Unions and the CGT. (C-21.1)

A NEW PROPAGANDA APPARATUS

On the order of the chief of State, the Turkish Information Foundation was founded with a ceremony at the Grand National Assembly on January 10, 1982. It aims at creating throughout the world "a true and good image of Turkey". President of the Foundation and the Tourism Ministry Undersecretary Kemal Baytaş said that the propaganda campaign in favour of Turkey would be in the forms of shows, meetings, seminars, Turkish days and competitions both at home and abroad. The foundation formed with the participation of businessmen, high level bureaucrats and pro-junta journalists will be close cooperation with private and public enterprises. The foundation was set up after months of planning by state officials headed by Admiral Isık Biren, Chief Coordinator of the National Security Council Secretariat, and private organizations. (DN-25.1)

POLITICAL LIFE

A 30-day Turkish press review, from the beginning of the year of 1982, a date when General Evren disclosed the so-called time-table of the "return to democracy", makes it clear that, even during the visit of the Council of Europe mission to Turkey, the institutionalizing of the repressive regime and the violation of human rights have never stopped, on the contrary, they have gained impetus.

WORKS ON CONSTITUTION

Journalists have been forbidden to enter in the lobbies of the Consultative Assembly and to forward questions to the Assembly members. (T5.1)

A Consultative Assembly that is working on a constitution for Turkey is reported to be debating how powerful the president should be. Military leaders and some businessmen are reported to favor a strong presidency selected by direct popular election in a 2-party political system. The Chairman of the Assembly's Constitutional Commission, Orhan Aldıkaçtı, said he did not know when the constitution would be ready. (IHT-8.1.)

The Chairman of the Budget Commission of the Consultative Assembly, Prof. Mustafa Aysan stated that the commission had not appropriated any sum for the referendum on the new constitution which

General Evren declared to be held within this year. (T-9 January)

The National Security Council has decided to authorize the government to issue decrees in the power of law. (M-14.1)

Answering the question of the Danish TV team, Consultative Assembly Speaker Sadi Irmak said: "We would like to prepare a constitution that fits the conditions of Turkey, not to copy the texts of other countries such as France, England or Germany... There is one important point for us. We would like to prepare a kemalist Constitution." (T-15.1)

The kemalist movement has spread satisfactorily throughout Turkey in 1981, the Konya branch of the Association told the Anatolian News Agency. Ankara is the headquarters of the movement and its first branch office was opened in the province of Konya.

Chairman of the Constitution Commission, Prof. Aldıkaçtı declared to the Danish TV team that it would not be sure to make ready the draft of the new constitution until the autumn of this year as foreseen by General Evren. (M-16.1)

At the Consultative Assembly, member Besir Hamitogulları said: "Our age is the age of ideologies. The best ideology is the Atatürkist model of development. We should put it in practice as it is." (M-17.1)

INCREASING AUTHORITIES OF EVREN

During the debates on the 1982 budget, the Consultative Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution expressing its gratitude and loyalty to the Chief of State, General Evren. (H-18.1)

With the new laws enacted since September 12, 1980, the Head of State has been given the authority to appoint members to many very important councils and departments. According to the new legislation, the head of state has appointed:

- On 30 May 1981, members of the new Supreme Council of Judges and Magistrates,
- On 3 July 1981, the Chief Prosecutor of the Republic and his assistant,
- On 18 September 1981, the president and members of the State Supervisory Council which is authorized to control all state departments, state economic enterprises, associations and trade unions,
- On 23 December 1981, president and 8 members of the 25-member Higher Education Council.

Recently, the Chief of State is authorized also to nominate the members of the Council of State, local administrative courts and tax courts. (M-18.1)

STATE TERROR

It is officially disclosed that there are actually 110,000 prisoners in Turkey of which 30,000 are waiting for their judgements in military jails. The Justice Ministry declared that 29 new prisons would be opened in the year of 1982. (C-2.1)

Instead of the actual riot police, the government has decided to form "rapid deployment forces" in provinces of Turkey. (C-2.1)

Border check points of Turkey will be equipped with computers with the aim of controlling in an effective manner all passengers. (C-3.1)

State employees who make political propaganda

or lead political activities will be fired, according to a new law project put on the agenda of the National Security Council. (T-4.1)

It is officially disclosed that about 100,000 Turkish citizens are deprived of the right to voyage abroad.

From the military takeover of 12 September 1980 until the end of 1981, 26,860 cases were brought before military tribunals, of which 17,671 were resulted and 9,189 were transferred to the new year. Between the same dates, 24,625 persons were arrested by military courts and 3,849 were condemned. Still 1,997 are detained and waiting for court warrant.

Since the military takeover, about 18,000 state employees have been subjected to different administrative and juridical proceedings: 2,507 arrested, 590 condemned, 3,660 still under detention, 1,610 still subjected to a "close supervision", 2,000 were simply fired and 7,000 transferred to other posts. (H7.1)

The Martial Law Command of Istanbul issued a new communiqué ordering that everybody should stop and rise his hands to the level of his head when security forces order to halt. In the case of disobeying this order, the security forces are authorized to shoot. (c-9.1.)

A report presented to Council of Europe delegation by the General Staff Headquarters indicates that within the year of 1981, 5,789 "terrorist" incidents occurred while it was 23,481 in 1980. On the contrary, the number of the seized arms reached 575,754 in 1981 as it was 16,980 in previous year. (C-11.1)

The law aggravating penalties for "crimes against the State" was adopted by the Legal Committee of the Consultative Assembly. During the debates on the law, the Justice Minister said that this aggravation was aimed at communist activities. According to the amendment of articles 141 and 142 of the Turkish Penal Code, those who conduct communist propaganda will be sentenced from 5 to 10 years. The punishment given to members of any separatist organization is also increased up to 12 years. (G-15.12)

It was announced that since the 12th September 1980 military takeover, 128,000 denunciation letter sent to the National Security Council and 41,000 of which have been considered serious and treated by security services. (M-20.1)

The Headquarters of the Turkish Armed Forces General Staff has issued a book comprising the names and identities of 7,662 persons who were put on the "wanted list" by the military and not apprehended yet. Among them are also famous folk singers accused of propaganda against the state. (H-20.1)

Minister of Interior Cetiner disclosed that 1,227 members of the Turkish security organization had been discharged from duty since 12 September 1980. 496 are still under arrest, 249 given compulsory leave and 227 discharged totally. In addition to them, 8,214 member of the security have been disciplined. (DN-22.1)

The Justice Ministry announced that state security courts would start to function and the law on emergency cases would be put into practice after lifting martial law. For the after martial law period, the police forces are being reorganized according the norms of the Armed Forces. (C-22.1)

"I SUPPLIED ARMS TO GRAY WOLVES..."

Former CIA agent Frank Terpil appeared on British Television, calmly discussing how he sold guns, explosives and poisons to clients including the now-toppled Ugandan dictator Idi Amin and the late Shah of Iran. The Brooklyn-born Terpil, currently a fugitive from a New York City court's 53-year jail sentence

for gun-running was the central figure in a documentary screened by the independent television (ITV) network called "The Most Dangerous Man in the World". His other clients, the film said, included the shadowy Turkish terrorists known as the Grey Wolves, who trained Mehmet Ali Agca, the man who shot Pope John Paul II. Terpil did not deny it. (AP-6.1)

DISK TRIAL WITHOUT DEFENCE

At the briefing given to the Council of Europe delegation by the Headquarters of the Turkish Armed Forces, on January 8, 1982, the Junta's spokesman said: "DISK had applied many times for affiliation to the European Confederation of Trade Unions (ETUC), but each time its demand was refused on ground that DISK was an extreme-leftist organization."

Upon the military's this claim, Info-Türk studied the problem in different circles. Contrary this claim, the demand of DISK has never been rejected by the ETUC. Despite the suspension of the DISK's activities and arrest of its leaders, the Executive Committee of the ETUC decided last year to keep the DISK's demand of affiliation on the agenda. Furthermore, this European trade-union center comprising different tendencies in its structure, has always manifested its active solidarity with the DISK.

Resorting to this kind of lies aims at concealing the open violation of the DISK leaders' right to a fair trial from the world opinion. Despite world-wide protests, DISK Chairman Abdullah Bastürk and his 51 comrades are still tried at military tribunal of Istanbul under the menace of death sentence.

The last day of 1981, defence lawyers Hasan Fehmi Günes and Turgut Kazan were ousted from the court room by the military judge for having asked parol during the reading of the indictment. On this decision, all other defence lawyers left the tribunal for protesting against the judge's partiality.

On January 5, 1982, the defence lawyers lodged a complaint against the partial attitude of the military judges who carry on the case and asked the National Defence Ministry to change the judges.

Following day, Vice-President of the Bar of Istanbul, defence lawyer Mrs. Gülçin Çaylıgil lodged the same complaint at the tribunal.

On January 13, 1982, the defence lawyers of 45 defendants of the DISK Trial refused to enter in the court-room for protesting against the military prosecutor's behaviour and asked the court to start a proceeding against him.

At the trial of 15 January, Bastürk, in a paper presented to the court, asked the military court to file suits against President of the Turkish Union of Chambers Mehmet Yazar, President of the Turkish Employers Associations Confederation Halit Narin and editorialist Ahmet Kabaklı on charges that they are trying to distribute false reports about the trial. The military 3-member panel rejected Bastürk's demand.

Since the partial attitude of the Court's panel did not change, all defence lawyers declared on January 29, 1982 that they withdrew from trial until the end of the reading of indictment.

OTHER NEW CASES

Within the first one-month period of the so-called "time-table of return to democracy", numerous mass trials started at military tribunals and military prosecutors asked totally 657 death sentences in addition to 3.026 of the end of the last year. So, the total number of death sentence requests reached 3.683.

In the following list of new cases, number of the

demand of death sentences are mentioned in parentheses.

- Revolutionary Path (Dev-Yol): 5 January in Izmir 2 persons (2), 12 Jan. in Adana 227 (126), 14 Jan. in Ankara 7 (1), 15 Jan. in Ankara 39 (4) 19 Jan. in Mersin 87 (2), in Istanbul 159 (30), 27 Jan. in Istanbul 39 (6), 30 Jan. in Ankara 600 (300).

On the other hand, two former deputies of the Republican People's Party (CHP), Temel Ates and Ertugrul Günay who have been under arrest since the military takeover, were brought before a military tribunal on 29 January in Ankara. They are accused of aiding to the Dev-Yol.

- People's Liberation Party/Front of Turkey (THKP/C): 6 Jan. in Istanbul 43 (14), 10 Jan. in Gölcük 79, 14 Jan. in Ankara 6 (6), 17 Jan. in Istanbul 113 (42).

- Communist Party of Turkey/Union (TKP/B): 19 Jan. in Ankara 77 (23)

- National Liberation of Kurdistan (KUK): 26 Jan. in Diyarbakır 199 (18)

- Communist Party of Turkey (TKP): 17 Jan. in Adana 86.

- Revolutionary Communists Union of Turkey (TIKB): 31 Jan. in Istanbul 9 (2).

- Nationalist Action Party (MHP): 7 Jan. in Istanbul 25 (25).

- Nucleus of Revolutionary Red Army of Turkey (TIKOC): 14 Jan. 6 (6).

- The military prosecutor opened a mass trial on January 7 in Ankara, against 91 women prisoners in the Mamak Military Prison for having gone on hunger-strike for protesting against ill-treatment in this prison where editor İhan Erdost had been killed under torture.

CONDEMNATIONS

2 Jan: 1 person condemned to death in Elazığ.

6 Jan: 2 death sentences approved by the Military Court of Cassation and sent for ratification to the Consultative Assembly. 106 political detainees condemned to prison terms in a supplementary case for having rioted against the prison administration of Elazığ. They had protested against ill-treatment in this prison.

16 Jan: 10 members of the TKP/ML condemned to 11-year prison term each by a military court in Konya.

20 Jan: Three persons, two rightists and one member of the Dev-Yol, condemned to death in Adana.

21 Jan: Two persons condemned to death in Adana.

24 Jan: 6 members of the Liberation Movement (Kurtulus) condemned to 15-year prison term each.

30 Jan: 8 persons condemned to prison terms up to 33 years for communist activities.

MAN-HUNTINGS

2 Jan: 70 members of two left organizations, Young Vanguard (Genç Öncü) and Socialist Youth Union (SGB), detained in Ankara.

3 Jan: 109 persons of which 25 teachers apprehended in Kahramanmaraş. Accused of being members of the THKP/C.

6 Jan: In Erzurum, 17 members of the Dev-Yol apprehended.

14 Jan: 13 members of the Dev-Yol apprehended.

20 Jan: In the provinces of Ankara, Izmir and Mugla, totally 51 militants of Dev-Yol and Revolutionary Left (Dev-Sol) apprehended.

24 Jan: In the district of Cizre of Mardin pro-

NATIONAL REPRESSION

DR. ISMAIL BEŞİKÇİ AGAIN IN PRISON

Turkish sociologist Dr. Ismail Beşikçi is once more in prison. This time he is accused of having disgraced the Turkish State abroad in a letter which he wrote to the President of the Swiss Writers' Union.

This letter had been written by Beşikçi when he was in Toptası Prison of Istanbul for serving his 3-year prison term which had been given for his scientific work on official history thesis of the Turkish State. In his work, Dr. Beşikçi criticized this thesis claiming the superiority of the Turkish race and denying the existence of the Kurdish people whom the Turkish authorities consider as "mountainous Turks".

In the said letter, Dr. Beşikçi expressed that he did not approve the military coup d'état of 12 September 1980. Besides, he criticized Turkish intellectuals for not taking a clear position on the national question and underlined that even those who pretend to be progressive or socialist submit themselves to the official ideology of kemalism.

Although Dr. Beşikçi was released on April 13, 1981 after having served his prison term, he was detained again on June 19, 1981 by the martial law authorities. Actually he is being tried under arrest by the military court of Gölcük.

Dr. Beşikçi had been arrested first during the military regime of 12 March 1971 and stayed in prison until general amnesty of 1975. Furthermore, he had also been ousted from his post at university.

Dr. Beşikçi who has passed and still passes through severe trials because of fighting against jingoism of kemalist power is distinguished for his courage and honesty all over the world.

OTHER PRACTICES OF NATIONAL REPRESSION

5 Jan: 65 persons detained in Diyarbakır as "militants of the Workers' Party of Kurdistan (PKK)"

7 Jan: 13 persons detained in Gaziantep for "separatism".

12 Jan: 13 persons detained in Adana as "militants of PKK".

13 Jan: Belgian daily "Le Drapeau Rouge" informs that 2500 persons have been indicted under the charge of being affiliated to the Socialist Party of

Kurdistan (TKSP) in Turkey and about 200 defendants are under the menace of death sentence.

14 Jan: 4 persons are tried at the military court of Ankara for "being member of Kurdish movement Ala Rızgari".

24 Jan: The state forces shot at six members of the Democratic Party of Kurdistan in Cizre and killed one of them.

27 Jan: The trial of 177 members of the Kurdish National Liberation (KUK) started at the military tribunal of Diyarbakır. 18 death sentences demanded.

vince, the state forces shot dead a militant of the Democratic Party of Kurdistan (KDP), Suphi Sık, and arrested 5 others after having wounded them.

27 Jan: 32 persons apprehended in Istanbul. Accused of acting for the TKP/ML.

31 Jan: 21 members of the Dev-Sol apprehended in Istanbul.

TORTURES

More than 70 persons are reported to have died in custody of Turkish authorities since the military takeover in 1980, Amnesty International reported. The London-based group said, it had sent another appeal to the Turkish government to investigate the incidents. Amnesty said it had received "detailed reports of savage beatings, electric shock, sexual abuse and a wide range of other torture of prisoners in Turkey, which has been under martial". (UPI-21.1)

The conditions in the Turkish prisons are so unbearable that detainees have been obliged many times to riot against prison administrations. 91 women detainees of the Mamak Military Prison were brought before tribunal on January 8 for their resistance against prison administration. In Elazığ, 106 political detainees were condemned on January 6, for the same reason.

During the trials in January, many torture allegations were made before tribunals:

5 Jan: Dev-Yol trial in Artvin.

9 Jan: Dev-Yol trial in Artvin.

TDKP trial in Ankara.

15 Jan: Dev-Yol trial in Adana.

20 Jan: Devrimci Cephe trial in Ankara.

Dev-Yol trial in Mersin.

TKP trial in Gölcük.

25 Jan: Dev-Yol trial in Artvin.

29 Jan: Belgian Section of Amnesty International announced that a teacher, Bahadır Dumanlı disappeared since one year.

30 Jan: HDO Trial in Istanbul. A defendant named Cevat Akkaya is paralyzed because of torture and he can be brought before the tribunal with the help of his two comrades. Thereupon, the court panel decided to send him to medical check.

A political detainee, Mrs. Füsün Güner fell down from the fifth floor of the military court building in Izmir, her skull, bones of legs and arms were fractured. Police claimed that she had attempted to commit suicide after her interrogation.

On the other hand, observers of international trade union centers who attended trials of DISK made public many torture allegations and they appeared in daily newspapers.

Le Quotidien de Paris of 25 January 1982 published a document entitled: "French medical doctors witness on tortures".

As to legal proceedings against the responsables of torture practices in Turkey, contrary to the claims of the military junta, authorities do not take any serious measures for punishing them.

Daily Cumhuriyet of January 3, 1982 informs that police superintendent Mustafa Haskırıs who was condemned to 14-year prison term by a military court in Ankara disappeared after the verdict.

11 police officers who are accused of killing political detainee Ibrahim Eski at the Political Section of the Ankara Police Headquarters, were acquitted on January 23 by the military court.

Police superintendent Enver Göktürk who was condemned to 1-year prison term for killing Hasan Aaker Ozmen under torture, still keeps his post at the Police Headquarters of Ankara. (C-26.1)

PRESS - CULTURAL LIFE

- A person named Nazım Can condemned to 7,5-year prison term for communist propaganda by a military court. (C-5.1)
- The Martial Law Command of Adana has forbidden the distribution of the daily Yeni Nesil in that area. (C-6.1)
- Responsible editor of the weekly Arayış, Mr. O. Nahit Duru surrendered to military authorities to serve his 3-month prison term in Ankara. (DN-7.1)
- Program producer Demet Aras, one of the 101 TV employees who had been transferred to other state departments, has been fired from his new post at the Ministry of Public Works. (C-8.1)
- Four administrators of Bartın Cultural House were condemned to 7,5-year prison term each by the Gölcük Military Court for communist propaganda.
- Famous movie director and actor Yılmaz Güney was condemned in absentia to 7,5-year prison term by a military court of Istanbul on the charge of "making communist propaganda" in his interview published in cultural review Güney. Another writer of the review, Nihat Behram was condemned to 6-month and the responsible editor, Erol Gözmen condemned to 8-year imprisonment. (C-9.1)
- Famous movie actor Tarık Akan was tried at the military tribunal of Istanbul for having made propaganda against the Turkish State abroad. (G-15.1)
- Four journalists, Aydoğdu İter and Abdurrahman Cıyazgan of the daily Tercüman, and Yüksel Bastunç and Mülserref Seçkin of the daily Son Havadis were tried at the military tribunal of Istanbul for having violated the Communiqué No. 52 of the NSC.
- A person named Cengiz Semet was condemned to 16-month prison by a military court in Erzincan for praising communism. (C-17.1)
- The demand of release for journalist İlhami Soyşal was refused by the military tribunal of Ankara.
- Famous folk singer Selda Bağcan was tried at the military tribunal of Istanbul for propaganda against the State in Europe. 5-year prison term asked for her. (M-19.1)
- The National Education Minister Sağlam announced at the Consultative Assembly that 1.254 teachers are still under arrest and 1311 teachers were fired from their posts. (H-25.1)

DEMIRAG AND YURDATAPAN IN CYPRUS AND GREECE

Two Turkish artists have participated in the "Friendship Week of Turkish and Greek Films" organized in Cyprus with the support of the Greek Ministry of Culture. Besides, Melike Demirağ, singer and the star of the Turkish film "The Herd", and Sanar Yurdatapan, music composer, gave interviews to Greek radio and televisions. This was an occasion for them also for addressing to Turkey of which southern coasts can receive Greek broadcastings.

Demirağ and Yurdatapan passed later to Greece and had talks there with Greek Culture Minister Melina Mercouri. Interviewed by Radio and Television of

Greece, they could address also to the people of Western Turkey by these means.

On these broadcastings, the pro-junta press of Turkey launched a new insulting campaign against Demirağ and Yurdatapan who had been already deprived of Turkish nationality by the decision of the NSC.

REPRESSION ABROAD

- Five persons were detained in the district of Kas on the charge of helping those who are fleeing Turkey by boat and asking asylum in Greek islands. (M-13.1)
- Two persons were arrested in the sea-port Çeşme while they were trying to flee Turkey. (G-14.1)
- A group of Turkish citizens occupied a building at the quarter of Barbes in Paris. Police raided the building and as a result of a skirmish 6 persons were wounded and 25 Turkish citizens were taken into custody. (H-20.1)
- Turkish authorities lead talks with European governments in order to take back Turkish political activists having taken asylum abroad. But the names of the wanted persons were not made public.
- German State Secretary announced that 15 Turkish "terrorists" were detained in Germany and German courts issued warrants for arrest of 42 other Turkish activists. (T-29.1)

SOCIAL LIFE

The number of the salaried persons has reached 6.379.000 in 1981 as it was 4.430.000 in 1975. Accordingly, the number of employers too increased and reached 175.000 as it was 129.000 in 1975. (C1.1)

Although the Supreme Council of Arbitration decided to increase salaries 15 per cent and to recognize a monthly supplement of 4.000 TL, the net minimum monthly salary still remains under 10.000 TL, that is 9.618 TL. (C-2.1)

The workers of the Karabük Steel and Iron Mills boycotted lunch for protesting against anti-worker practices of the employer. (T-2.1)

The real wages of workers have fallen in 1981 under the level of 20 years ago. As the daily wage was 17,91 TL in 1963, it reached 542 TL in 1981. As to price index number, it reached 3897,7 while 100 in 1963 down to 13,91 TL in 1981. (C-2.1)

The pro-regime trade union center, Türk-İs has started to work for launching a campaign with the purpose of drawing the members of the DISK to its affiliated trade-unions. In order to put into practice this manoeuvre, the leaders of the Türk-İs are awaiting new law on trade unions to be adopted by the National Security Council which has intention to liquidate the DISK.

Ankara lived through a day with the threat of dense air pollution which increased ten fold compared to the level accepted safe by the World Health Organization. City officials in Ankara banned use of heaters and stoves. (DN-12.1)

70 per cent of births occur without the help of qualified persons and 15-20 mothers per 10.000 die in child birth in Turkey. 300.000 women miscarry in one year and 52 per cent of breastfeeding mothers suffer from anaemia and 41 per cent of children from malnutrition and anaemia. 50 per cent of children die before the age of 5. (DN-20.1)

ECONOMIC SITUATION

Turkey is considered one of the seven less risky countries in the world in terms of international commercial relations and investment, the French Foreign Trade Center (MOCI) said in its survey. (DN-5.1)

According to the State Statistics Institute, the prices increased 36,6 per cent in 1981 while this rate was 110,2 per cent in 1980. (C-9.1)

The number of bankruptcies increased two fold in 1981, as a result of application of austerity measures imposed by the IMF. As 1.142 firms were closed down in 1980, this number rose to 2.300 in 1981. The total number of bankruptcies since the 24 January 1980 decision has reached 3.442. (C-12.1)

In 1981 oil imports of Turkey totalled 3,5 billion dollars while exports reached a record 4,2 billion dollars. The Turkish government called on housewives to use less electricity. (DN-12.1)

On the scandal of "pirate brokers", (see: *Bulletin of Jan. 1982*) the Government has issued a decree in the power of law in order to take savings under the guarantee of the State. (T-16.1)

During the meeting of the Council of Ministers, Prime Minister Uluşu reproached Vice-Premier Turgut Ozal with slowing down investments and concealing the real rate of price increases. (C-22.1)

Inflation rate averaged 36,8 per cent in Turkey last year, according to a study concluded by the Ministry of Trade. The same rate was 94,7 per cent in 1980, 81,4 per cent in 1979 and 48,8 per cent in 1978. (DN-25.1)

FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN AID

The Central Bank of Turkey decided to engage Mr. Mc Namara as "advisor". On the suggestion of the Vice-Premier Turgut Ozal, the governor of the Central Bank addressed a letter of invitation to the former governor of the World Bank. (C-1.1)

Among the debtors of the Federal Republic of Germany, Turkey holds the fourth degree with a 6,1 billion DM debt. (T-9.1)

Turkish finance authorities put this year's foreign debt servicing at 2,11 billion dollars. On the other hand, a total foreign credit use of \$ 3,37 billion is envisaged, \$ 2,01 billion of which has been secured.

Federal German Parliament approved a \$ 130 million military aid to Turkey on the condition of observing a progress in the process of democratization

of political life in this country. (M-23.1)

The Turkish Central Bank signed a \$ 70 million loan agreement with an international bank consortium located in Kuwait. (DN-27.1)

The World Bank proposed Turkey should limit its growth rate to 4 per cent until 1985. The report of the World Bank said in order to limit the growth rate the public investments should not be increased. But the experts warned that the limitation of the growth rate to 4 per cent will fuel Turkey's unemployment problem. In another report by the OECD it is stated that any growth rate below 7 per cent will add to unemployment problems in Turkey. (DN-28.1)

İlter Türkmen, Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, called on his Belgian colleague, Leo Tindemans and on the European Commission President Gaston Thorn, to ask the EEC to authorize the delivery of 600 million dollar aid, in loan and gifts. The \$ 600 million aid to Turkey was held up last november on the arrest of former Premier Ecevit. (DN-14.1)

The accusations directed against Turkey by the European Parliament have prevented the submission by the EEC Commission to the EEC Council of Ministers of the already drafted 4th Financial Protocol.

TURKEY - USA

The United States and Turkey concluded two bilateral agreements under which the United States will provide a 100 million dollar grant and a 100 million dollar low-interest loan to Turkey. Finance Minister Erdem said: "The assistance to support our stabilization programme, provided by the United States amounting to 300 million dollars within the framework of the OECD in 1981 has been the most substantial one as to the amount and most concessionary regarding the terms." (DN-8.1)

It is expected that the United States will increase military and economic aid to Turkey in the budget of the 1983 fiscal years. Actual 400 million dollar military aid will be risen to 600 million dollar and 300 million economic aid to 500 million dollars. (H-11.1)

While he represents a repressive military junta at the NATO meeting of January 1982, Turkish Foreign Minister İlter Türkmen has voted a resolution approving the measures envisaged by the United States against Poland and the Soviet Union.

At the press conference held by US State Secretary Haig following the NATO meeting, a British journalist suggested that there was a double standard in sharply criticizing the Polish regime while not criticizing military rule in Turkey and other pro-Western states.

On this question, Mr. Haig virtually exploded in anger at the British journalist and praised the Turkish generals. This double-faced defence of Turkish generals was reflected in the pro-junta Turkish press with a great appreciation and the Turkish Foreign Affairs Minister Türkmen regretted that other allies of Turkey cannot take such a farseeing stand.

As a prize of this voluntary defence by Haig, General Evren has annuled his visit to Bulgaria and other Balkan countries forseen for the end of January 1982.

Later on, Turco-American talks on developing a Turkish war industry and the needs of the Turkish Armed Forces were taken up at a meeting in Ankara between January 26-27. This third meeting of the Turco-US defense cooperation was concluded "successfully" according to official sources.

Sources: C-Cumhuriyet, H-Hürriyet, M-Milliyet, T-Tercüman, DN-The Turkish Daily News, G-Günaydın.