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Work of Turkish cartoonist Faruk Cagla exhibited at the exhibition entitled "Those who work abroad" organized by Info-Türk in 1983 in Brussels.

## TURKISH IMMIGRATION IN CROSSFIRE

A bloody week-end in France: three people killed, all of them Turkish subjects... First, a worker of Kurdish origin, Kemal Ozgün (20), was shot down and killed on November 11 by a security guard of a factory in Epône... The next day, on November 12, a similar heinous crime was committed in Châteaubriant (Western France): a young racist fired seven gun shots through the window of a Turkish saloon, where about fifteen Turkish workers were sitting over a cup of tea. Two of them, Salih Kaynar (40) and Abdullah Yıldız (38), respectively fathers of two and six children, were killed and five more people injured, two of them gravely.

"Deep sorrow, a great plight...", French President François Mitterand said, as he paid his last respects at Kemal Ozgün's coffin. "Many French people have, as I do, a feeling of revolt in the face of this violence which is gaining ground. It must lose ground", he added.

A great many do so, but not all of them. Le Pen, for example, leader of the French National Front: "We're prepared to take up arms to prevent France's destruction... When you call a plumber, you don't permit him to take over your bed. Migrant workers are the biggest disaster for countries with a low birthrate... In France aliens have more rights than the French... We're entitled to get them come as we think best and to send them back whenever we like. Our first duty is to develop our own country."

This statement by Jean-Marie Le Pen appeared on the front-page of the Turkish daily *Günes* on November 12, next to news about Kemal Özgün's assassination.

Asked by the French daily *Libération*, Le Pen became indignant that, as he put it, an interview that was recorded several weeks before had been misused on the day following the murder. "This misuse of my declarations is outrageous. I'm going to sue him... At Epône, it's about a Turkish worker, the murderer is an African, the boss is a member of the RPR (neo-Gaullist party). And yet, Le Pen is supposed to be involved with this affair. It's enough! I'm the only political leader who has kept on denouncing over the ten past years immigration policies. Current events confirm that my views are the right ones. In view of the fact that unemployment is rising, one can expect that sort of excesses and crimes to happen. For any crime the National Front insists that criminal law be as severe as possible."

Obviously, Le Pen has a major part of responsibility for this outbreak of racist violence. For, he has turned xenophobia into his favorite theme. The two million French who voted for Le Pen in last June are not likely to get upset by the two shootings.

It would, however, be unfair to impute to Le Pen the exclusive responsibility for the outbreak of racist hatred in France.

As the crisis deepens, with a view to obscuring its real causes, the Right, not only in France but throughout all industrial countries, has started harassing the immigrants, supposed to be the "black sheep" responsible for all evils haunting the European community.

Mr. Alain Jupé, a close associate of Mr. Chirac (the neo-Gaullist leader), wrote in the leading article of his newspaper in the 18th<sup>e</sup> arrondissement (district) in Paris, in March 1983: "France must not be turned into a multiracial society and her thousand-year-old face we all know, must be preserved."

A few days ago, Mr. Chirac himself bluntly asserted at the "Press Club" (a radio program): "If there were less immigrants, there would be less unemployment, less tensions in some cities and in some neighborhoods, social cost would be less heavy."

Later on, former Premier Raymond Barre received Le Pen in order to show that he held him in high esteem and to bestow on him a certificate of normalization.

As stressed by the progressive press, the media and those who sponsor them, by enabling Le Pen to speak out on the nation-wide networks, not only in France but in other European countries as well, have been indulging in a risky gamble.

Criminal acts aimed at Turks and Nord-Africans, in particular, are not new. For years, both the Turks in West Germany and the North-Africans in France have been the target of a rising wave of racism. Moreover, both communities were not safe from racist aggressions neither in Belgium, nor in Holland, nor in Denmark.

Monthly lists of racist acts against Turks have been published for three years in the *Info-Türk Bulletins*. The racist shootings in France are merely a new upsurge of rampant racism.

Does the Turkish community share responsibility for it, since it has repeatedly been blamed by xenophobe circles for its unwillingness to integrate itself into the guest society, thus arousing the native population's hostility?

Let us listen to the technical manager of the Huard Foundry, where most members of the Turkish community in Châteaubriant are employed: "The Turks we fetched a dozen years ago are giving us cause

for satisfaction, we never had any trouble with them."

Mr. Xavier Hunault, who is both mayor of Châteaubriant and Deputy at the National Assembly ("independent", but leaning to the right), looks as surprised as his fellow-citizens by what happened that Sunday night: "The Turks are a peaceful community, as well integrated as possible for people with a culture so different from ours."

On the other hand, the 22-year-old murderer, Frédéric Boulay, claimed that he "belonged neither to a political movement nor to a racist organization..." Moreover, his father and grand-mother had been involved in the local resistance movement during World War II.

The trouble is that he is on the dole. Asked what his motives were, he said: "I don't like foreigners. I'm on the dole, while they've got a job..." He fired seven random shots, without aiming at anyone inside the pub. He fired just because he knew that Gursoy Tea Saloon was full of Turkish workers that Sunday night. He was going to show how far his deeply-rooted hatred of "strangers" can go.

A hatred which is being instilled in the heads of French, German, Belgian, Dutch workers by right-wing politicians in order to divide and rule over the working class and to divert people's attention from the real causes of the economic crisis and unemployment.

The murder of a young Kurdish worker on Saturday 11 November is more revealing. Le Pen is right. The employer is not a National Front member, but a sympathizer of the neo-Gaullist party RPR. However, the question of adherence to a political party is not so important. The shooting in Epône was aimed not only at immigrant workers, but at French workers as well. It is an act of violence of the bosses!

A small factory of building material (80 employees) run by Pierre Pirault, 68, and his two sons... For several months, the workforce - a few French workers, but most of them Africans, Portuguese and a dozen Turks - was being paid irregularly.

Already on October 11, the unpaid workers had gone on strike and some of them had occupied the factory. Faced with a strike-picket, the employer saw red. As noted by the daily *L'Humanité* of October 12, Pirault shouted out: "I'm going to fetch my gun! There's going to be bloodshed!"

One month later, the gun was fetched and there was bloodshed!

On Saturday 11 November, about forty workers came into the factory, without making any threatening gesture. Straight away security guard Jacques Nzada, to whom the boss had entrusted his own gun together with cartridges, first fired a shot in the air, then into the crowd. Four workers collapsed, among whom young trade-unionist Kemal Özgün who was to die a few hours later.

The day after, a few kilometers far from there, his mates placed a spray of flowers to his memory at the war memorial in Mantes-la-Jolie. The following words had been written on one of the ribbons: "Killed by the bosses' henchmen, on 11th November."

Three victims of the bloody week-end: all of them from Turkey.

One of them fell a victim of sheer employers' violence. He might have been an Algerian, a Moroccan, a Portuguese or a Frenchman. He was assassinated as a worker resisting exploitation by the employers.

The two others fell victims of racist violence which is being stirred up systematically by the employers. They were assassinated as immigrants by a young Frenchman on the dole who is himself a victim of the employers' deceitful propaganda.

## OTHER RACIST ACTIONS

4.6, in Copenhagen, the house occupied by Turkish worker Abdullah Türk was attacked by some 20 Danish youngsters. The attack resulted in three members of the family being beaten and all furniture wrecked. On the same day, another racist group attacked Turkish worker Hamit Dalan on his way to work.

5.6, in Frederiksun, Denmark, the rooms of a Turkish club have been destroyed by explosives placed there by unidentified people.

19.6, in Düsseldorf, West Germany, a taxidriver of Turkish origin, Salih Yavuzaslan, was shot dead. In protest against this murder, about 1,500 taxidrivers from Düsseldorf, Krefeld and Duisburg staged a demonstration.

7.7, in Zaandam, Holland, activists of an extremist rightist party turned a nightclub upside down. Its owner, Arif Sezgin, is a Turkish subject.

13.7, in Munich, West Germany, a Turkish worker, Mümin Cakar, was hanged at the gate of the printing house where he was employed, by three sympathizers of the neo-Nazi movement. He was rescued by another Turkish worker at the very last moment, as he was dying. After this murder attempt which hit the headlines of West-German mass media, Cakar decided to go back definitively to Turkey.

14.7, in Munich, an immigrants' hostel accommodating people from Turkey and Pakistan was set on fire by unidentified persons at dawn.

27.7, in Bad Tölz, West Germany, a three-storied house occupied by a number of Turkish families, was set on fire by unidentified people early in the morning. All 9 Turkish natives managed to save themselves but all of their property and furniture was destroyed, as well as the house they lived in.

19.8, in Berlin, a house occupied by immigrant families caught fire for unknown reasons and was entirely destroyed. Three immigrants, including a 28-year-old Turkish subject, Ismail Namli, fell victims of the fire.

21.8, in Leer, West Germany, a Turkish woman, Sultan Yıldırım, was nearly beaten to death by a German couple. She was rescued by a 19-year-old German boy, as she lay dying.

27.8, in Duisburg, West Germany, a two-storied house was set on fire by unidentified people. Three adults and four children, all of them Turkish subjects, died in the fire, while 23 more people were badly injured. Subsequently, the authorities began a nationwide search for the arsonists. Afterwards, the West-German magazine *Der Spiegel* claimed that neo-Nazis were involved in this arson.

7.9, in Venlo, Holland, a 47-year-old Turkish worker who had been working for 19 years in The Netherlands, was found murdered at his home. A Dutch woman was detained on a charge of murder.

8.9, in Frankfurt, West Germany, a mosque founded by Turkish immigrants was set on fire by unidentified people.

## A POLITICAL FICTION SCENARIO

- What's the difference between E.T. and a Turk?
- E.T. is always longing to go back to the place he has come from...
- Why do rats use roller skates?
- To arrive at the trash cans ahead of the Turks!
- A German, A Frenchman and a Turk are waiting at the door of a room. The German goes in, at once he rushes out crying "Help! There's a rat in!"  
The Frenchman goes in. Just the same thing happens...  
Then it's the Turk's turn. He goes in. A few seconds later the door opens again. A rat runs off:  
"Help! A Turk!"
- What's the difference between Turks and Jews?
- The Jews already've had it!
- The Führer had no time to have Germany's most vital expressway constructed. Which?
- The Istanbul-Auschwitz expressway...

These are a few examples of loathsome jokes that are going round in German bars in Berlin, Köln and Frankfurt. Arsonists set fire to hostels of Turkish immigrants, walls are daubed with "Turks away with you". Some stickers go one better than that: "Stop practising vivisection. Take Turks!"

Does this mean a return to the shameful period of German history? Maybe not yet... But who knows what may happen tomorrow to these new "black sheep" of West Germany which is not safe from the consequences of Europe's economic crisis.

However, for the time being, German capitalism still needs Turkish manpower for the jobs German workers are unwilling to do.

Two years ago, the Board for Political Education, an official West-German organism for civics, published in Bonn a scenario of political fiction in order, it said, "to warn against the rising wave of racism":

"West Germany has got relieved: at midnight, the last of the 4,629,800 immigrants, who happens to be a Turk, has just left German soil driving a Mercedes bound for his fatherland. West Berlin has lost 230,000 inhabitants in one night time. The blast furnaces went out. At Volkswagen Works, three quarters of the workers are absent. The building sites have come to a standstill, the construction business and the Highways Department say they are on the verge of ruin. In the schools, half of the pupils are absent in some classes. The cleaning ladies' wages tend to rise sharply through shortage of applicants. On the sidewalks, trash is heaping up, there is nobody left to go and empty out the rubbish."

Nobody? Maybe some rats who do no longer need roller skates to arrive at it ahead of the Turks... (Excerpt from a study by Dogan Ozgüden: "Les immigrés les plus étrangers", published in the July 1984 issue of *Points critiques*, Brussels).

12.9, in Koekelberg, a suburb of Brussels, Belgium, a 24-year-old Turkish girl was found dead at her home. Police authorities claimed that Aysel Düzelioğlu, who lived alone, had committed suicide. But her neighbors had noticed only nine days later that she had disappeared, police said.

6.10, in Brussels, four Turkish women were assaulted by six Belgian youngsters on their way to their cleaning work. Mrs. Ayse Ozkan was injured at her left eye.

8.10, in Frankfurt, West Germany, a 17-year-old Turkish boy, Cemal Tunç, was run over and killed by a car as he attempted to escape police control at the airport. Born of an immigrant family living near Frankfurt, Tunç had been refused an entry visa to the FRG, after the legislation on the right of immigrants' children to join their families from abroad, was tightened up. Eager to meet his parents, he finally made an attempt to enter the FRG clandestinely.

28.10, in Nürnberg, West Germany, a three-storied house occupied by Turkish families was set on fire by unidentified people. 21 people who got suffocated, were transferred to a hospital.

#### TURKS DEAD IN WEST-GERMAN PRISONS

While in West Germany Turks have become the main target of racists on the streets, neither their fellow countrymen who are under detention are sheltered from death.

According to the Turkish daily *Tercüman* of October 2, 1984, over the past few years, 18 Turkish prisoners were found dead in different West-German prisons.

Prison authorities claim that these detainees have committed suicide (?). But this claim never looked

convincing neither to the victims' relatives, nor to West German human rights defenders.

One of the latest death cases under prison conditions - that of Idris Sahinbay (24), sentenced to 9 years in prison for murder - prompted Liberal MP Hans Joachim Otto to intervene. For, Sahinbay's relatives claim that he was ill-treated and tortured in Darmstadt, Schwalmstadt and Kassel prisons. Subsequently, in order to check these allegations, a prosecutor had started an investigation, but afterwards the matter was closed. At present, Mr. Otto is requesting from the Minister of Justice to order that the file be reopened so as to allay suspicions of the Turkish community about West-German Justice.

The list, reprinted below, of Turkish detainees found dead in West-German prisons does not include the names of Turkish subjects who died while being interrogated in West-German police stations.

21.06.1980 Oztürk Koçer (Dinslaken prison)  
 01.04.1981 Osman Piyaleoğlu (Essen prison)  
 24.05.1981 Fikri Barutçu (Darmstadt prison)  
 08.08.1981 Mehmet Vural (Weinheim prison)  
 21.11.1981 Badi Simsek (Wuppertal prison)  
 29.12.1981 Cuma Hazer (Wiesbaden prison)  
 09.01.1982 İbrahim Sahin (Weinheim prison)  
 31.08.1982 Kadir Pınar (Münich prison)  
 21.01.1983 İsmet Güzel (Wolfenbüttel prison)  
 11.05.1983 Yılmaz Nafızcan (Hannover prison)  
 11.05.1983 Nizamtan Yılmaz (Bremen prison)  
 13.09.1983 Mustafa Kala (Darmstadt prison)  
 07.10.1983 Sezgin Aksu (Bochum prison)  
 28.10.1983 Necaattin Tanis (Wittlich prison)  
 20.12.1983 Metin Güler (Wolfenbüttel prison)  
 27.12.1983 İdris Sahinbay (Kassel prison)  
 08.01.1984 Ahmet Voyvot (Bremen prison)  
 19.04.1984 Adnan Sağiroğlu (Moabit prison-Berlin)

#### PRESSURE OF THE TURKISH REGIME ON THE TURKISH MIGRANTS

In the aftermath of the murder of young migrant worker Kemal Özgün in Epône, France, on November 11, a flow of reactions have been noted. Apart from those who got indignant about it in all sincerity, other reactions were hiding mixed motives, especially those from Ankara. The Turkish authorities mixed up this murder with Armenian acts of violence against Turkish diplomats and blamed the French Government for failing to take proper measures to protect the lives of Turkish subjects. The Turkish press exploited this event by presenting it as new evidence of French hostility.

But no Turkish newspaper mentioned that the victim of the bosses' arbitrary was in actual fact a political refugee of Kurdish origin who had to flee his native country because of unrelenting repression.

For, political refugees are a significant part of the immigrant community originating from Turkey and they mostly experience harsh living conditions.

That is the reason why Kemal Özgün and his mates had no choice but to work in the small factory of building material in Epône, however miserable wages might be, with the sole aim of surviving.

The tears shed by the Turkish rulers and the press on Kemal Özgün's death are merely crocodile tears.

As for the migrant workers who have not the status of political refugee, the Turkish rulers' attitude towards them is even more hypocritical. If the immigrants of Turkish origin still feel strongly attached to their ancient customs and remain confined in their ghettos, it is not only because of the "big differences as regards culture, religion, mentality and behaviour

in daily life" or because they "only think of going back to their country", but also because the Turkish authorities, with the backing of the Turkish mass media, the Islamic fundamentalists and the extreme right, insist on their remaining in these ghettos. For Ankara the Turkish immigration is a significant source of hard currency, all the more since this country suffers from a permanent lack of foreign currency.

Secondly, in the Turkish regime's view, which so far has remained isolated in the international arena on account of its anti-democratic practices, the only possible means to counter this isolation is to bring Turkish immigrants to defend the Turkish regime's positions.

According to the daily *Milliyet* of August 26, Turkish immigrants have sent back \$ 18,563 million to Turkey over the past 20-year period. However, the sums sent back in 1983 amounted to a mere \$ 1,553 million, against \$ 2,489 million in 1981.

Considering that the presence of the migrant workers in Europe is getting more and more lasting, this downward trend is quite logical and easily understandable in view of the fact that they have to spend their earnings to cover growing needs and their children's education costs, instead of saving up and investing in their native country. The more they get integrated into the guest society, the less they send back their money to their native country.

In addition to an indoctrination campaign with the aim of inculcating the supremacy of the Turkish race and Islam as well as the inferiority of all other nations and civilizations, the Ankara regime has been

taking, ever since the 1980 military coup, several repressive measures aimed at intimidating Turkish immigrants abroad.

As a result of changed legislation with regard to the Code of nationality and the issue of Turkish passports, Turkish subjects who do not defend the Turkish regime's positions are faced with two definite threats:

- Being deprived of the Turkish passport or
- Being stripped of Turkish nationality.

The second measure also provides that all property in Turkey belonging to those who are stripped of Turkish nationality, be seized by the state. This provision entails a grave threat to Turkish immigrants who have assigned all of their savings to purchasing real estate and goods in their country of origin.

According to a statement by Interior Minister Tanrıyar in the daily *Cumhuriyet* of October 4, as part of the new legislation's enforcement, 116 people who did not surrender to the Turkish authorities ever since the military coup, have been stripped of Turkish nationality. Among these 116 individuals who are accused of "engaging abroad in activities that are harmful to the Turkish state", there are several political leaders, trade-unionists, jurists, writers, artists and others, including two leading members of Info-Türk. The Interior Minister announced that 1,177 more people have been stripped of Turkish nationality on the grounds that they refused to serve in the Turkish army. The same happened to 4,081 more people because they became naturalized in foreign countries without notifying the Turkish authorities of it.

In this connection it should be reminded that not only Turkish opponents of the Ankara regime, but also foreigners whose activities are considered "harmful" to the Turkish state are becoming the target of the present regime's anti-democratic policies. According to data issued by the head of the Police administration, 11,487 foreigners have been declared "persona non grata" and lists of their names are reported to have been distributed to all passport check points in Turkey.

Obviously, all these measures have the effect of extending intimidation beyond Turkey's borders and Turkish migrant workers feel compelled to pay heed to all political, administrative and ideological guidelines issued by Turkish diplomatic missions or by governmental organizations.

An other measure taken by the Ankara regime is aimed at exploiting young immigrants. Under the Military Code, any Turkish male citizen, including migrant workers, has to serve 18 months in the Army, without any exception as non-military national service for conscientious objectors does not exist. By leaving the country where they reside for an 18-month military service, they may lose their jobs. On the other hand, one should not forget that for a youngster who has been educated in Europe, the Turkish Army's militarist practices are almost unbearable.

According to a law passed in 1980, young immigrants are free to opt for a 2-month service, provided that they pay to the Turkish army a pretty high sum in hard currency. Up to early this year, the sum that was claimed was set at 20,000 DM. As it generally proved impossible to save up this amount, only 17,059 young immigrants could afford to opt for this solution. When the military authorities noted that this high amount actually had a dissuasive effect on a great many youngsters, they decided, earlier this year, to reduce this amount to 15,000 DM.

## IMMIGRANTS ON THEIR WAY BACK

Migrant workers are not only within rifle shot from racists, but they are also the privileged targets of restrictive social policies that are being enforced by European governments. In France, for example, one month before the murder of the three migrant workers, the socialist Government severely restricted immigrants' right to get their relatives come from abroad and tightened up control at the borders. Previously, immigrants generally used to have the newcomers' position regularized soon after their arrival.

In West Germany, the right-wing Government is stepping up its efforts to set at six years the limit age below which immigrants' children are permitted to join their parents from abroad, and to make it increasingly difficult for aliens born in the FRG or who came together with their parents, to get married in their country of origin and then to get their spouse come to Germany.

While these plans were causing quite a stir among immigrants, the West-German Government enacted on September 1, 1983 the "Alien Repatriation Pay Act" to secure jobs for German citizens on the dole. Immigrants, totally or partially out of work, who agreed to go back to their native country were given a 10,500 DM benefit (plus 1,500 DM per child) in addition to repayment of their contributions to pension funds. Weary of an administration multiplying harassment measures, worried about their future, intimidated by acts of racism, 127,268 Turkish migrant workers jumped at this occasion. The number of Turkish subjects who left the FRG between October 1, 1983 and June 30, 1984 exceeds 300,000, including their wives and children.

While the Government was presenting this plan as a favor for migrant workers, in actual fact this mass return has entailed tragic consequences for those who went back to Turkey.

First of all, from the very moment they have crossed the Turkish border, these "Almancılar", as they are called in Turkey, are faced with readaptation problems.

Especially young "Almancılar" who still lack professional experience, have no future at all in Turkey. Educated in German schools, accustomed to a liberal spirit in education, they are not in a position to face the rigid discipline prevailing in Turkish schools. Every day, the Turkish conservative press reports on conflicts between the newcomers and their masters, blaming immigrants' children for their "amorality", their leaning towards revolt, let alone their sexual freedom. In actual fact, there is little hope of integration for these products of European consumer society in a country with approximately five million unemployed.

Moreover, a few months after their departure, those workers noticed that they had been deceived by the German authorities. Although the latter had promised them that the alien repatriation pay would be transferred to them very soon, even those who left 6 months ago are still waiting for these sums.

On the other hand, on the basis of the figures issued by the Turkish press, it appears that those who have benefitted from this deal are not the migrant workers, but both the West-German Government and the employers. The mass return of migrant workers has enabled West-German social insurance institutions to save up an estimated 3 billion DM. (*Tercüman*, 16.10.1984)

Following the example of West Germany, the Belgian Government too has planned to offer a repatriation pay to alien workers who are on the dole in Belgium.

**TURKEY'S POPULATION: 47,763,000**

Rural population . . . . .	55.8 p.c.
Urban population . . . . .	44.2 p.c.
Growth rate . . . . .	2.64 p.c.
Population at working age (15 to 64 years) . . . . .	18,493,000
Totally out of work . . . . .	3,566,000
Unemployment rate . . . . .	19.27 p.c.

**TURKISH MIGRANT POPULATION 2,404,031**

Workers . . . . .	1,015,544
Spouses . . . . .	652,059
Children . . . . .	736,428
0- 6 years . . . . .	187,460
7-18 years . . . . .	548,968

**BREAKDOWN OF MIGRANT POPULATION**

	Workers	Family members	Total
EUROPE	770,000	1,338,000	2,108,000
FRG	542,000	1,010,000	1,552,000
France	64,000	80,000	144,000
Holland	55,000	99,000	154,000
Belgium	25,000	38,000	63,000
Austria	27,000	25,000	52,000
Other (1)	57,000	86,000	143,000
AUSTRALIA	20,000	40,000	60,000
AFRICA (2)	75,500	5,000	80,500
ASIA (3)	150,000	5,000	155,000

1) Denmark, Great Britain, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway.

2) Libya

3) Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Bahrain-Qatar, Jordan, Libanon.

(Source: 1983 Report issued by the Directorate for Workers living abroad, Ministry of Labour of the Republic of Turkey)

**MIGRANT POPULATION IN BELGIUM 878,577**

Italians . . . . .	279,700
Moroccans . . . . .	105,133
French . . . . .	103,512
Dutch . . . . .	66,233
Turks . . . . .	63,587
Spanish . . . . .	58,255
Other nationalities . . . . .	202,157

**DISTRIBUTION OF TURKS BY REGION**

Flanders . . . . .	30,691
Wallonia . . . . .	17,076
Brussels . . . . .	15,820

**DISTRIBUTION BY AGE**

0- 6 years . . . . .	12,478
7-18 years . . . . .	17,780

**DISTRIBUTION BY ACTIVITY BRANCH**

Energy and water (including collieries) . . . . .	54.18 p.c.
Extraction and processing of non-energetical ores, chemical industry . . . . .	6.59 p.c.
Building industry and civil engineering . . . . .	6.05 p.c.
Manufacturing industry . . . . .	12.34 p.c.
Others (wood sawmills, agriculture, services, cleaning, etc.) . . . . .	20.34 p.c.

**EVOLUTION OF TURKISH POPULATION****IN BELGIUM IN 1983:**

Newborn children . . . . .	2,337
Death certificates . . . . .	83
Marriage certificates . . . . .	116
Families back to Turkey . . . . .	54

(Source: Population census of March 1st, 1981 in Belgium, Data issued by the Turkish Consulates in Belgium)

**ANKARA REGIME ANGRY WITH EUROPE**

Continued human rights violations in Turkey have put European Governments in a predicament. Earlier, in the wake of the general and local elections in Turkey, their representatives had been given the go-ahead for normalizing Turkish-European relations.

On November 22, in Strasbourg, the Council of Europe Ministerial Committee (grouping together 21 European countries) decided to postpone until its next session, in May 1985, the decision on the Council's presidency which fell due to Turkey. At the 22 November meeting, only Great Britain and West Germany had no objections to Turkey presiding over the Council of Europe.

In retaliation, Turkish Premier Ozal declared that henceforth Turkey would no longer be represented in the Council of Europe at ministerial level.

Asked by journalists he said: "The Council of Europe is no longer important to Turkey. It is only concerned with social problems and human rights issues!" And he went on: "In the future, no matter whether we get the Council's presidency or not, we will no longer be represented there at ministerial level."

Thereupon, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Af-

fairs, Mr. Vahit Halefoglu, left the meeting of the Council of Europe Ministerial Committee.

Insiders say that the informal meeting of the 21 Foreign Affairs Ministers has given rise to heated discussions. The Netherlands which over the past months had been lending a sympathetic ear to Ankara's positions, did an about-turn on account of the recent imprisonments and hangings in Turkey.

In May 1981, Turkey, at that time still under direct military rule, had voluntarily renounced her turn to take up the presidency. Every six months, the presidency falls to one of the 21 member countries in alphabetical order. At that time, the Ministerial Committee had decided that Turkey could take up the presidency as soon as democracy would be restored.

It should be reminded that despite continued human rights violations, the Turkish regime had been re-integrated into the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly last May, after a 2-year interval. At that time, objections raised by the democratic forces had been brushed aside. To cap it all, one of the Turkish "parliamentarians" had been elected Deputy Chairman of the Parliamentary Assembly.

On the other hand, at its 15 November session in Strasbourg, the European Parliament decided during the debate on the European Community's 29.1 billion ECU budget, a 20.5 million ECU cut in the European Community's aid to Turkey in 1985.

According to the terms of a bilateral agreement, the Community had pledged to offer a 27 million ECU aid package. Meanwhile, in a motion tabled at the Assembly, the Socialist Group of the European Parliament has called for a cut in Community aid on the grounds that martial law is still in force and that human rights violations are keeping on in Turkey.

On the contrary, the West-German Parliament has endorsed a 260 million DM aid package to Turkey,

despite opposition from the Social-Democrats and the Greens.

#### ILO WARNING

On November 15, the Geneva-based International Labor Organization decided to urge the Turkish Government to lift martial law as soon as possible and to restore all trade-union rights without any restriction. At the same session, the ILO 56-member Executive Committee approved a report drawn up by the Committee on Free Association and based on a special fact-finding mission to Turkey from September 24 to October 5, 1984.

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### STATE TERROR

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Over the first ten months of this year, Turkish military authorities have arrested 26,295 people for alleged "terrorist activities". These figures were issued by Interior Minister Yıldırım Akbulut on November 24.

As mentioned in the September 1984 issue of *Info-Türk Bulletin* (no 95), according to data published by the Turkish daily *Milliyet*, over the past four years Turkish security forces have taken into custody 178,565 people for preliminary investigation. Among them 64,505 have been arrested on the basis of a court warrant and held in prison in expectation of their trial. Out of this number, 41,727 have already been condemned for political motives.

The latest figures issued by the Minister of Interior are proof that, despite the holding of elections, mass arrests of people opposed to the regime are still keeping on even under the present "parliamentary" regime.

One of the latest major mass trials is that of 18 intellectuals who are members of the Turkish Peace Committee. This second group of TPC members is being tried since November 19 by an Istanbul military court and face prison terms of five up to fifteen years. One of the defendants, humorist Aziz Nesin, has already been prosecuted in another trial, that of 56 intellectuals who signed a petition calling for the free exercise of democratic rights, including movie actor Tarik Akan who has been playing notably in two films directed by Yılmaz Güney.

This is the second trial of TPC members. In November 1983, twenty-three leaders of this Committee had been sentenced to prison terms of five up to eight years. These sentences were, however, overruled by the Military Court of Appeal in last August. This jurisdiction referred the case to the Istanbul Military Court, but turned down the defendants' request for release. The trial of the 23 started again in Istanbul and, on November 9, the Court ruled that six defendants be released, whereas the remaining 17 are kept in detention. One of the released peace activists is TPC Chairman Mahmut Dikerdem, who had been sentenced to eight years in prison. Over the past months his health has been seriously deteriorating. The other five TPC leaders who were set free, had been sentenced to five years in jail.

#### CONDEMNATIONS IN OCTOBER

5.10, in Adana, 5 militants of "Combatants for the Revolution" were sentenced to life imprisonment, 52 others to prison terms of up to 16 years.

6.10, in Istanbul, the trial of the "Path of Turkey's Revolution" (TDY) ended with two life-sentences and six prison terms of up to 15 years.

7.10, in Izmir, two members of Dev-Yol sentenced to life imprisonment and six others to prison terms of up to 24 years.

13.10, in Izmir, three rightist activists sentenced to prison terms of up to 11 years.

20.10, in Erzurum, two militants of "Revolutionary Liberation" sentenced to 12 years each.

23.10, in Adana, six militants of TDY were sentenced to prison terms of up to 15 years. On the same day, four members of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Turkey (TDKP) were sentenced to 16 years each, a member of the Labor Communist Party of Turkey (TKEP) to life imprisonment and a member of the Revolutionary Workers-Peasants Party of Turkey (TIKIP) to six years.

24.10, in Ankara, two leaders of the Union of Engineers' and Architects' Chambers (TMMOB) sentenced to three months.

25.10, in Istanbul, 94 members of TDKP were given prison terms of up to 36 years. On the same day, in Ankara, 14 militants of Dev-Yol were sentenced to prison terms.

26.10, in Ankara, a rightist activist was sentenced to death and 20 others to prison terms.

#### NEW TRIALS IN OCTOBER

As a result of the Istanbul Military Prosecutor's decision to join all the trials of DISK-affiliated trade unions to the main DISK trial (Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions of Turkey), the total number of defendants was brought to 1,565. Notwithstanding that the main DISK leaders have been conditionally released, 78 of them still face the death penalty.

8.10, in Izmir, 11 leaders of the Socialist Party of the Motherland (SVP) were put on trial. They face prison terms of 12 years.

13.10, in Istanbul, two new mass trials were initiated: the one against 24 members of Dev-Yol, 13 of whom face the death sentence; the other against 23 members of the Fatherland Party (VP) who face prison terms of 8 years.

23.10, in Diyarbakır, 10 members of the Kurdish Party "Rızgari" were put on trial. All of them face prison terms of 15 years.

24.10, in Ankara, 20 members of the Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) were brought before a Military Court. Prison terms of up to 15 years were called for by the Prosecutor.

## ARRESTS IN OCTOBER

4.10, in Istanbul, police arrested 28 alleged members of the Turkish Communist Party/Union.

13.10, in Istanbul, 16 people were arrested on a charge of membership of the Turkish Communist Party/Marxist-Leninist (TKP/ML).

17.10, in Istanbul, 13 alleged members of the Communist Workers Movement of Turkey (TKIH) arrested.

23.10, during a police operation, a young militant was shot dead.

24.10, in Pozantı district, Adana, two left-wing militants, Zafer Kandemir and Muslim Tascı were shot dead by the security forces.

28.10, in Istanbul, 35 people were arrested on a charge of being members of the left-wing movement Dev-Sol.

29.10, in Balıkesir, police arrested 10 alleged members of Dev-Yol.

## PUBLICATIONS BANNED

On October 22, the bimonthly review *Yeni Gün-dem* was prohibited from publishing and circulating on account of an interview with humorist Aziz Nesin, the main figure in the trial of the intellectuals.

Four days later, on October 16, another periodical, edited by the same publishing house, *Video-Sinema*, was banned by the Martial Law authorities.

On the other hand, the Ministerial Council decided on October 26 to prohibit seven publications edited abroad from being introduced into the country, notably *The Middle East Magazine*, printed in Great Britain.

## TWO PRESS TRIALS

On October 26, the Military Prosecutor instituted proceedings against the three-member editorial board of *Video-Sinema*, Onat Kutlar, Mahmut Tali Ongören and Jülide Ergüder, for publishing articles about Yılmaz Güney, the famous filmmaker who recently died in Paris.

On the other hand, an Istanbul court sentenced two journalists of the review *Somut*, Messrs Hayatı Aslyazıcı and Can Yücel, to a 2,250 TL fine each.

## ISMET İMSET DRAFTED

On September 24, the "Committee to Protect Journalists" has sent a letter to General Evren to express its apprehensions about the welfare of young Turkish journalist İsmet İmset, a UPI correspondent in Ankara, who has just been drafted for military service.

The repeated harassment of İ. İmset by the Turkish authorities has already brought several trade unions and journalists' associations, including the International Federation of Journalists, to intervene on his behalf.

On the other hand, in a long letter addressed to the Minister of Foreign Relations of the Federal German Republic, the Union of German Journalists (DJV) has explained in detail all pressures carried out on the Turkish press and the trade union activities. According to this letter, more than 80 journalists have been persecuted or condemned. The DJV has asked the German Ministry to renew its demand to the Turkish authorities to guarantee freedoms of the press and opinion, to lift all pressures on trade union activities and to release all Turkish journalists and trade union officials in prisons.

Two pamphlets of Info-Türk on immigration

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