

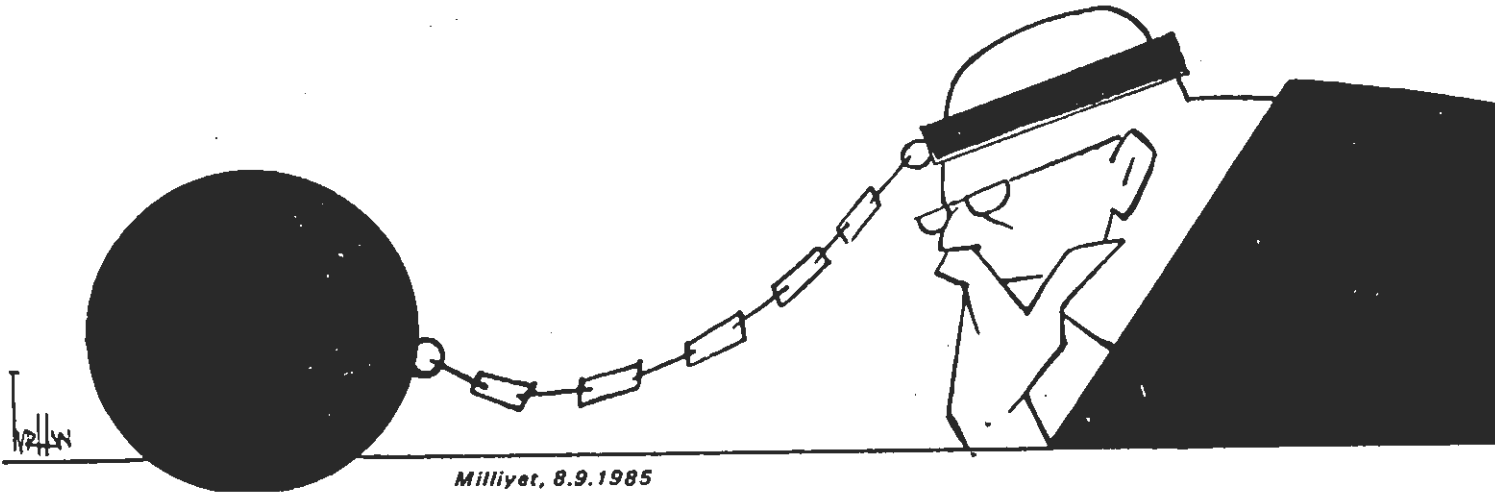


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FOLK SINGER RUHI SU ALSO FELL VICTIM TO THE STATE TERROR

While Yılmaz Güney, prize-winner "Palme d'or" of the 1982 Cannes Film Festival who died on September 9, 1984 in exile, was being commemorated on the occasion of the first anniversary of his death, the people of Turkey were deeply distressed, on September 22, 1985, by the news of another distinguished artist's passing away.

Like Güney, 73-year old Ruhi Su, most eminent folk singer of Turkey, has been a victim of the repression carried out by the Turkish regime.

He suffered for a long time from cancer and his doctors declared that he should be hospitalized in Germany. But the Turkish Government, disregarding the medical reports, refused until two months ago to deliver him a passport. Recently, on the protest of some German personalities his passport was delivered, but it was too late...

Ruhi Su was born in Van in 1912 and graduated from the Ankara State Conservatory in 1942 and was distinguished as one of the best singers of the State Opera. He was taken under arrest in 1952 due to his political views and sentenced to a 5-year imprisonment.

After his release, he totally committed himself to Turkish folk music and had a world wide fame. His highest aim was to universalize the Turkish folk music. He is esteemed by all Turkish modern singers as their master.

His funeral was attended in Istanbul by more than five thousand persons and turned into a protest march against the repression. The police arrested about 150 persons.

ORDEAL OF AZIZ NESIN

The Turkish Government still refuses delivering a passport also to Aziz Nesin, renowned humorist and Chairman of the Turkish Writers' Union. Recently, he was invited by the National Union of Journalists (NUJ) of Britain to a closed conference on the Media in Turkey to be held in London on October 13, 1985.

Since the government does not allow him to go abroad, Aziz Nesin sent a letter to General Evren and declared that, if his letter is not answered until September 1, he would be obliged to inform the NUJ of the arbitrary attitude of the Turkish authorities.

Hit by an heart attack in 1983, Aziz Nesin had already demanded a passport in order to go to the United States for a surgical operation, but that demand has also been refused.

73-year old Nesin is still being tried at the trial against 59 intellectuals accused of sending a petition to the "President of the Republic". (See: Bulletin No. 105-106).

GENERAL EVREN AGAINST AMNESTY

The recent reply of General Evren to European parliamentary institutions such as the Council of Europe and the European Parliament which have underlined that an amnesty to all political prisoners is a prerequisite of the amelioration of Turco-European relations has been a rough "No!"

In his much publicized national address to mark the opening of the Turkish National Assembly, on September 1, 1985, the General-President said discussions on an amnesty in the country are a humanitarian gesture, but added: "Amnesties based on political interest and strategies caused a lot of harm in Turkey in the past. We have had much experience... I believe that the Turkish Parliament will ignore the ruling propaganda made in favor of those who committed crimes which are mentioned in Article 14 of the Turkish Constitution, namely those who have committed crimes against the sole existence of the state."

Evren, reminding that a campaign is being carried out in the country and abroad for lifting capital punishment said: "I wonder why these European parliamentarians never make such proposals to the United States or the USSR and other socialist countries. I should confess that I am having a hard time understanding the logic behind such proposals. We must never forget that more than 5,500 people died during the near civil war in Turkey during the turbulent days."

Accordingly, Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, after his return from the United States, declared on September 19 that his party had never promised any person to grant an amnesty for political prisoners. "Why do you consider them as the victims of destiny? Are we responsible for their imprisonment? The amnesty issue should not be made the subject of polemics," he said.

As for the left-wing opposition, both the Social Democracy Party (SODEP) and the Populist Party (HP) believe amnesty has become a necessity due to rapid social change, disorder in the economic structure, the extraordinary high number of political court cases, unsatisfactory conditions in prisons and death penalties.

Both parties have set up a joint commission on the amnesty question. Following the works of the commission, the spokesman said on September 5 that the Commission would propose amnesty for crimes convicted up to August 8, 1985. He said death sentences should be reduced to 30 years imprisonment and life imprisonment to 24 years. The draft proposal stipulates that no investigation will be made on political "crimes" liable to 10-years imprisonment, and those sentenced for 10 years or less will be pardoned.

Although the two left-wing parties have a considerable mass support and their credibility has rather increased since they announced that they will unite in a single social-democrat party, in the 400-seat National Assembly only the HP is represented with 113 deputies while the two right-wing parties are holding an absolute majority with 265 deputies. Banned to participate in the last legislative elections, the SODEP has no deputy in the Assembly. Therefore, the enactment of an amnesty law conforming to the proposal of the two left-wing parties sees very difficult.

CONTROVERSY ON THE MINIMUM WAGE

A special commission convening under the chairmanship of Labour Minister Mustafa Kalemlı has decided to raise the minimum wage in Turkey, after a 3-year interval, from gross of TL 24,525 to TL 41,400.

The Turkish Labour Unions Confederation (Türk-

İs) demanded a radical change in the system employed in determining the rate of increase in the minimum wage and called for an increase of almost 110 percent while the government and employers' representatives were calling for an increase parallel to the increase rate in salaries of civil servants, thus an increase of 40 pc.

The rate of increase was adopted, following long negotiations, as 68.81 percent.

The net sum of the old minimum wage was TL 16,996 which hardly covered 29.6 percent of a 4-person family's food expenditure totalling to TL 57,368.

The net sum of the new monthly minimum wage is TL 27,875 and it is also very far from covering the foreseen food expenditures.

According to a survey published by the Turkish Daily News, on August 23, 1985, the relation between the gross minimum wage and the monthly per capita income has developed since 1982 to the detriment of wage-earners:

YEARS	Minimum Wage (TL)	Per Capita Income (TL)	Rate (pc)
1981	10,000	12,400	83.1
1982	16,200	15,718	103.1
1983	16,200	20,244	80.0
1984	24,525	31,625	77.5
1985	24,525	46,248	53.0

ALARMING ECONOMIC DATA

The OECD announced that the rate of inflation for the last 12 months in Turkey reached 40.6 pc and that the price increases for the first half of 1985 went up by 22.5 percent.

Turkey had the highest inflation rate among the member countries of the OECD with a rate of 40.6 pc while Iceland was the second with a rate of 31.1 pc. This figure was 22.5 pc in Portugal.

For a better illustration of the inflation in Turkey, we are reproducing below a table appeared in the Turkish Daily News of August 21, 1985:

	1980	1985
Average daily wage . . .	TL.426.96	TL 1,790
	(\$ 8.93)	(\$ 3.37)
Sugar (1 Kg).	TL. 16.50	TL 175
	(\$ 0.35)	(\$ 0.33)
Cheese (1 Kg).	TL.120.00	TL 1,200
	(\$ 2.50)	(\$ 2.26)
Rice (1Kg).	TL. 30.00	TL 310
	(\$ 0.63)	(\$ 0.58)
Olive oil (1Kg)	TL. 80.00	TL 790
	(\$ 1.67)	(\$ 1.50)
Beef (1 Kg)	TL.200.00	LT 1,200
	(\$ 4.18)	(\$ 2.26)
Washing machine.	TL .23,250.00	TL 150,000
	(\$ 486)	(\$ 283)
Refrigerator	TL 25,000.00	TL 160,000
	(\$ 523)	(\$ 302)
Oven.	TL 17,000.00	TL 98,500
	(\$ 356)	(\$ 185)
Shoe	TL . 1,700.00	TL 8,500
	(\$ 35)	(\$ 16)
Cotton batiste (1 Kg)	TL. 40.00	TL210
	(\$ 0.84)	(\$ 0.40)
Firewood (1 Kg)	TL.700,00	TL 5.625
	(\$ 14)	(\$ 10.5)
Bread (1 Kg).	TL. 12.77	TL 150
	(\$ 0.26)	(\$ 0.28)

Ozal's Government has recently taken a series of economic measures designed to further "tighten" the current strict monetary policy ruling the economy. According to the new package of measures:

- The banks will set their own foreign exchange rates without any restriction from the Central Bank.

- Interest rates have been increased for long-term deposits and lowered for short-term ones. For one-year time deposits, the interest rate has been increased from 45 pc to 56 pc.

Economic experts said the measures signal an admission by the government that the inflation rate will remain above the 50 pc mark by the end of 1985.

On the other hand, Turkey's foreign trade deficit for the first half of 1985 stood at \$ 1.38 billion, an increase of 6.6 pc compared to the first six months of 1984.

Exports in the first half of 1985 increased by only 3.1 pc compared to the same period in 1984 and reached \$ 3.64 billion. Imports in the first half of 1985 went up by 4 pc compared to the same period last year, and stood at \$ 5.01 billion. Foreign trade deficit in the first half of 1984 was \$ 1.29 billion.

As for the increase in national income, the average of last 5-year period registered a fall compared preceding three 5-year periods of planning. The compared rates of the growth and the inflation for past 22 years as follows:

Periods of Planning	Growth Rate	Inflation
1963-67	pc 6.6	pc 5.2
1968-72	pc 7.1	pc 11.2
1973-77	pc 6.4	pc 21.6
1981-85	pc 4.5	pc 38.3

TURKEY'S DEBTS INCREASE

Turkey's short term debts in the first half of 1985 rose 8.8 pc to 4.90 billion dollars from 4.51 billion at the end of 1984, a report prepared by the Central Bank showed.

The report, for circulation to international banks, said total debts, including loans from the International Monetary Fund, rose 1.7 pc to 21.68 billion dollars in the first half from 21.32 billion at the end of last year.

Long and medium-term debts fell to 16.77 billion dollars in the six months from 16.82 billion at the end of December, according to the report.

The report also showed a 12.3 pc fall in Turkey's foreign exchange reserves in the first six months to 3.90 billion at the end of 1984.

Turkey still keeps the 6th rank among the most indebted countries after Brazil (100 billion dollars), Mexico (96 billion), Argentina (48.4 billion), Venezuela (35 billion) and the Philippines (26 billion).

Premier Turgut Ozal disclosed on September 16 that Turkey does not plan to sign a new standby agreement with the IMF. The Premier's declaration was in contrast with recent official statements. In August, Deputy Premier Kaya Erdem said a new agreement was still being planned. Ozal said consultations will continue with the Fund, with IMF teams paying visits to Turkey once or twice a year, "But other than this, a standby is out of question".

Turkey's first standby agreement with the IMF was signed in 1978 when the country was in severe financial crisis, unable to service its foreign debts of around 15 billion dollars and to import necessary goods to keep its industry functioning. Turkey received 1.65 billion dollars in loans from the Fund in the 1978-82 period. Yearly standby agreements, providing

240 million dollars annually, were signed in 1983 and 1984. The latest agreement expired in April this year.

Despite the said declaration of Ozal, the planning of the Turkish economy still depends mainly on the directives of the IMF. On September 5, an IMF delegation of five arrived at Ankara for reviewing Turkey's economy and holding talks in various economic circles. During the talks, the major issue on the agenda was the inputs required for the IMF annual report on Turkey's economy. Although Turkey will not sign a new standby agreement with the IMF, the report to be drawn up by the 5-man mission will be the principal indicator for the international money-lending institutions and banks to determine their credit policy towards Turkey.

The IMF Secretariat and its Turkish Desk were very satisfied of the Turkish performance between 1980 and 1984: "Turkey managed to improve its balance of payments deficit considerably; debt-servicing continued according to schedule." In this regard, Turkey was termed by the IMF the only success in the whole of the developing world. "As such, Turkey was the living proof of how an IMF-sponsored stability programme saved a country from near bankruptcy and converted it into a highly reliable one with a very good credit standing."

But this was only a part of the story. The improvement in the balance of payment problem also owed a great deal to a substantial cut in foreign currency payments at the cost of a decline in growth and industrialization and to a comparative growth in exports as a result of the heavy pressure built up on domestic demand.

Viewed from that angle, the Turkish miracle stemmed from economic contraction and recession. Unemployment was up from an existing high of 16 pc to 20 pc. The hope that foreign capital investment would be the life-saver has been still-born. The private sector is not of the caliber to fill the vacuum created by the public sector. The rise in interest rates and inflation were enough to paralyze the Turkish business community which has long been accustomed to easy means of cheap credits.

The IMF is also unhappy about the rather sloppy way in which economic decisions are taken. Like many observers, the Fund believes many important decisions are taken on the spot without due consideration for the longer-term or larger-scale implication.

The Ozal government seems to have adopted the Korean model as suggested by the IMF, but the model is not fully appreciated, says a high-ranking Fund official. He notes in particular that although it is a liberal economy, the South Korean decision-making process is highly centralized and economic reforms there were initiated at the grass roots and in the banking system, in a manner reminiscent of a nationalization operation. As for Turkey, the banking sector seems to be totally out of control.

Moreover, the easy days for an indebted Turkey have already ended. According to a schedule announced in the Turkish press, Turkey will be obliged to serve the following debt-payments in the coming 5-year period:

2,600 million \$	in 1985
2,387 million \$	in 1986
2,429 million \$	in 1987
2,414 million \$	in 1988
2,074 million \$	in 1989

Whatever the text to be drawn up by the IMF mission, it is now clear that the classical IMF approach will not be enough to solve Turkey's economic and financial problems.

FOREIGN CAPITAL DROPS IN 1985

Incoming foreign capital in the first half of the year totalled 138,5 million dollars. This indicates a significant decline of 61.1 pc when compared with the corresponding period last year.

182 foreign companies that wanted to invest in Turkey were given permission by the State Planning Organization. However, SPO authorities reported that last year 104 foreign companies brought in a total of 355.9 million dollars through their investments.

The SPO stated that 95.1 million dollars of the total capital will be used in financing new investments. A sectoral breakdown of the foreign capital flow is summarized as follow:

Fertilizer industry: 42 million \$
 Food-drinks: 20 million \$
 Tourism sector: 12.9 million \$
 Chemical-mining, iron and steel: . . 14.5 million \$

As for the origin of the invested capital:

USA: 8.9 million by 21 firms
 RFA: 7.4 million by 24 firms
 England: 17.4 million by 12 firms
 Switzerland: 8.9 million by 21 firms
 Holland: 8.7 million by 11 firms
 Iran: 1.7 million by 16 firms
 France: 6,2 million by 4 firms
 Saudi Arabia: 3.9 million by 5 firms
 Bulgaria: 2.2 million by one firm
 Denmark: 6.9 million by 2 firms
 Syria: 1.1 million by 15 firms

While the total flow of foreign capital from 1954 to 1980 was only 228.1 million dollars, in last five years the annual foreign investment registered a considerable rise because of the adoption of a new foreign investment policy by the Government:

1980. 97 million \$
 1981. 338 million \$
 1982. 167 million \$
 1983. 103 million \$
 1984. 207 million \$

In first 4-year period, 64 pc of the total foreign investment was financed by non-guaranteed trade arrears, which cannot be a real foreign capital investment.

Among the foreign firms investing in Turkey are also: American Express, Bayer, BMC, BP, Chase Manhattan Bank, Ciba-Geigy, Citybank, Club Méditerranée, Daimler-Benz, Fiat, General Electric, Ford, Good-year, Henkel, Hoechts, International Harvester, MAN, Mannesman, Merck, Mobil, Nestlé, Northern Pfizer, Philips, Pirelli, Renault, Hoffman-La Roche, Sandoz, Shell, Siemens, Thyssen, Unilever, Uniroyal and Wyeth.

Observing the recent decline in the foreign capital flow to Turkey, the Turkish Government concluded a new agreement with the USA on July 16, 1985 in Washington, covering various guarantee clauses for US businessmen wanting to invest in Turkey.

According to the agreement, US capital to be invested in Turkey will not be "nationalized" with the "exception for public interest", US business will not face additional paper work relating to investments and US banks will make the money transfer at once and no additional tax will be imposed on this. What is more, the agreement also guarantees the security of US businessmen in case of "disturbances".

The daily Cumhuriyet of July 18 reported that the businessmen of five other countries will also be granted same guarantees in future.

Earlier, on March 11, 1985, the Council of Ministers had already decreed a reduction of the tax on imported cigarettes and alcohol in order to speed up the flow of foreign capital.

ACCORD FOR NUKE PLANT IN TURKEY

The Turkish Electricity Board and the Atomic Energy of Canada Limited signed on August 14 a preliminary accord for the "construction, management and them conversion to Turkish ownership" of Turkey's first nuclear plant in the Mediterranean coastal area of Akkuyu.

Initially Turkey held talks with a Swiss firm in 1980 about constructing the first nuclear power plant. Then in 1983 when the talks failed, Turkey started negotiating a deal with three different foreign companies and finally concluded agreement with the Canadian one.

A joint company will be set up between two sides with an initial capital of 125 million dollars. A consortium led by ACEL will own 60 pc of the shares while the Turkish Electricity Board has 40 pc.

The joint venture will complete construction of the plant and then, manage it for 15 years. After this period, ownership of the plant will be handed over to the Turkish Electricity Board.

The 665 megawatt reactor will produce 4 billion kilowatt hours of electricity annually.

PROSECUTION OF WORKERS

On August 20, the Turkish Coalmining Administration started an investigation against one thousand miners who carried out an action against the prolongation of their working hours. 70 out of them have already been subjected to a one-day wage cut as a disciplinary measure.

On the other hand, on June 4, seventeen trade union officials were summoned to a police station in Ankara and interrogated in relation with the declaration made by the leader of the Correct Way Party (DYP), Hüsamettin Cindoruk, during their visit to the party seat.

The trade unionists are accused of having disregarded the Law on Trade Unions which bans all collaboration between trade unions and political parties.

ILO'S WARNINGS TO TURKEY

ILO representative, John Murray speaking at a trade union seminar in Trabzon, on August 16, said: "Turkey is a part of the Western World. The rules of this world contain broad labor rights. Turkey's acceptance in the Western World is possible only through the positive opinions of international organizations such as ILO on the existence of labor rights in this country. Turkey cannot improve its relations with the Common Market, European Parliament, or the Council of Europe, if ILO does not recognize the existence of these rights."

According to the daily *Milliyet* of September 2, 1985, the International Labor Organization has warned eight times the Turkish government that it should respect trade union rights.

BRIBERY CONCERNING F-16 PURCHASES

Allegations of bribery concerning the F-16 jet fighters purchases have gone around in connection with Ex-general Tahsin Sahinkaya, former member of the military junta and commander of the Turkish Air Force.

After a long period of bargaining, the Turkish government had decided on September 7, 1983 to select the F-16 Flying Falcon as the fighter it will co-manufacture with General Dynamics. The contract

covers assembling and co-manufacturing 160 planes at an estimated cost of 4.2 billion dollars. The losers of the race were F-18 of McDonnell Douglas and F-20 Tigershark of Northrop.

On June 25, 1985, General Evren laid the foundation of the F-16 jet fighter engine plant in Eskisehir.

A few weeks later, the former vice-president of the General Dynamics, Mr. Takis Velotis revealed in an interview to the Turkish daily *Milliyet* dated July 11 that the company had given a bribe of TL 12.5 billion to some top officials in Turkey in order to get the affair, but he did not give the names of the bribed persons.

However, the US magazine *Time*, on November 14, 1983, had already mentioned the name of General Sahinkaya as one of the bribed persons and qualified him as the "one of the ten richest army generals of the world."

Though the opposition circles asked that the State Council of Inspection should take up the matter as the highest authority in this field, the Provisional Article No.15 of the Constitution drawn up by the military junta forbids any legal investigation or action against any decisions or measures whatsoever taken by the Council of National Security (the military junta).

Justice Minister Necat Eldem said that allegations of bribery concerning the F-16 issue may be investigated if Parliament decides to lift Provisional Article 15.

But Parliament, because of the pressure coming from General Evren, cannot act accordingly and the bribed General Tahsin Sahinkaya still keeps his title of "Member of the Presidential Council".

PROFITS OF THE ARMY HOLDING (OYAK)

The 25th General Council meeting of OYAK (Armed Forces Mutual Assistance Foundation) was held on May 31, 1985 in Ankara. According to the financial report presented by the Chairman Görmüş, despite the recent economic stagnation in Turkey, OYAK's profitability rate climbed to 130 pc in 1984 and the foundation distributed a profit-share of 42.4 pc to its all members in army uniform.

OYAK, according to the report, is currently giving service to its members through 20 different army department stores. The annual turnover of these stores rose to TL 10.2 billion in 1984 while it was TL 6.3 billion in 1983.

OYAK was founded 22 years ago with the contributions of army officers and NCOs, apparently for providing them with supplementary social benefits. But the 5 pc cut off from the salaries totalling up 20 million dollar a year pushed army chiefs to invest OYAK's enormous funds in industrial and commercial ventures. Thanks to its collaboration with foreign companies such as Renault, International-Harvester, Good-Year and Mobil Oil in automobile, petro-chemical, tires and canned food industries and in tourism,

OYAK has turned in a very short time into a mammoth finance-holding. OYAK climbed to 15th rank among the 500 biggest companies of Turkey in 1983.

The recent meeting of OYAK, chaired by the National Defence Minister and attended by the Chief of General Staff and other high-ranking commanders, was held behind the doors closed to the press.

MILITARY PACT REVISION WITH USA

The Turkish Government asked, on September 17, 1985, for a revision of the defense and economic cooperation pact with the United States.

The 5-year Turco-American Defense and Economic Cooperation Agreement (DECA) is scheduled to expire on December 18. Under the pact, the United States has key facilities on many bases across Turkey including a big air base in Incirlik near the southern city of Adana and many listening posts gathering intelligence from the Soviet Union.

In return, Turkey gets grants and loans of which the sum for 1985 was 879 million dollars. But the Turkish side says the amount is insufficient. Ankara also wants more help in modernizing the outdated equipment used by the Turkish Army and technology transfer.

During the talks on revision, the United States will request facilities from Turkey for its Rapid Deployment Force.

On the other hand, an American analyst, William M. Arkin claimed, in his article appeared in the "Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists", that the United States has already placed its nuclear forces in Turkey on a standby alert status similar to that of landbased missiles and B-52 bombers at home.

As evidence, the Institute for Policy Studies researcher cited an October 1983 "munitions bulletin" published by the Headquarters of US Air Forces in Europe.

The publication said the US nuclear weapons mission in Turkey "is in an aggressive growth stage" and that its four munitions support squadrons "are actively pursuing resumption of alert."

The article said the United States stores "some 500 warheads in Turkey, and as many as 300 of them are bombs for aircraft."

"US nuclear bombs are stored at four Turkish airbases - Eskisehir, Mürdet, Incirlik and Balıkesir - for use by four Turkish Air Force units. Resumption of 'alerte' in Turkey means that aircraft there are loaded with nuclear bombs in peacetime and are ready to strike targets in the Soviet Union."

Arkin added that operations at the only US combat airbase in the country, at Incirlik, "have increased significantly since the signing of a 1980 Defense and Economic Cooperation Agreement... allowing an increase in the number of aircraft assigned to Incirlik from 18 to 36."

STATE TERROR

MAN-HUNTING BY THE POLICE

Following the enactment of the Law on Police's powers, police agents have launched a man-hunting against those whom they consider "immoral".

Under this new law, police agents while being on duty or in their spare time, can apprehend any person

who, in their view, does not observe the moral norms, and, subsequently, can keep this person in custody for 24 hours during which he has to be filed.

The daily *Cumhuriyet* of September 10 reports the arrest of a couple who was apprehended by a policeman while they were strolling at sea shore in the night.

According to the same daily, on September 9 in Ankara, a policeman shot dead a streethawker on the pretext that he had attempted to escape although he was ordered to stop.

Again in Ankara, a group of medical doctors were taken to the police station on the charge of drinking beer in front of a pub.

On September 10, in Izmir, a mentally handicapped person named Ahmet Ozün was brutally beaten by a policeman who suspected him of being "drunk" because of his abnormal behaviour.

ALL CITIZENS TO BE FILED

Ozal's Government has started a new practice with the view of reinforcing Police State and enlarging repressive arsenal against the adversaries of the regime.

According to the daily *Cumhuriyet* of August 14, on the order of the Ministry of Interior, headmen of 35,268 villages of Turkey have begun to file all inhabitants of their locality. These files consist, among others, of information concerning the political tendency and ideological choice of each inhabitant. Headmen are charged to oblige the concerned person to sign his file, and to send one copy to the Gendarmery of the village. The second copy will be kept in the office of the headmen.

On the other hand, the Justice Minister Necat Eldem announced on August 9 that the judicial record of each citizen will be computerized in order to accelerate the process of investigation.

ORDEAL OF LAWYERS

On the occasion of the start of the judicial year, the Chairman of the Union of Turkish Bar Associations, Teoman Evren declared on September 2 that Turkish defending counsels are systematically prevented from defending their clients.

According to Evren:

- At military tribunals or State security courts, defence attorneys can be expelled from the hearing room on a simple decision of the judge.

- During preliminary investigation, defendants are not allowed to see their lawyers. In political cases, an investigation goes on for months and even for years. Deprived of any possible contact with exterior, the defendant can easily be subjected to torture and forced to sign any deposition drawn up by the police.

- All lawyers who assume the defence of political prisoners are considered "suspect" by judicial authorities. There are many lawyers who have been indicted during trials for the declarations that they made in defence of their clients.

Evren said on this occasion that this situation is not compatible with universal conventions on human rights.

330 REPENTANT PRISONERS

According to a declaration of the Justice Minister Necat Eldem, 330 prisoners condemned by military courts for "crimes against the State" have benefitted from the "Law on Repentance" which is in force until September 11.

Adopted on May 7 by the Parliament for a 4-month period, this law, named commonly "Law on Sneaks", stipulated the acquittal of the prisoners accused of non-violent "crimes against the State" if they denounce their comrades. For the denouncers who had committed violence acts, the law stipulated a reduction of punishment.

The same law also ensures that a denouncer, if need be, will benefit from free esthetical surgery or will be given a new identity card bearing a different name and sent abroad.

TOLL OF THE OPERATION IN KURDISTAN

As reported in the preceding issue, according to a communiqué of the Turkish General Staff, dated August 16, 1985, the total number of those killed in armed clashes since August 15, 1984 amounts to 216 including 97 Kurdish militants, 56 military and policemen, and 63 civilians.

We are giving below other details concerning the military operation carried out in the Turkish Kurdistan in the same period:

Captured militants	309
Identified and wanted	641
Kurdish attacks	102
<i>Seized arms:</i>	
Pistols	836
Machine guns	8
Rifles	860
Automatic rifles	11
Hand grenades	157
Anti-tank mines	43
Anti-personal mines	48
Small arms	47,314
Rocket launchers	2

Trials against Kurdish militants:

- The Eruh trial took 98 persons of whom 10 were condemned to capital punishment, one to life-prison and 38 others to different terms up to 24 years.

- Semdinli ambush trial started with 12 defendants.

- Sason trial with 90 defendants

- Cukurova trial with 16 defendants.

Recently, on September 11, 23 Kurdish militants were brought before a military tribunal in Diyarbakır for having participated in an armed attack made by PKK in Semdinli.

Recent operations:

From August 1st until September 12, the Turkish press announced the following operations in Kurdistan:

3.8, Kurdish militants shot dead an army officer and five GIs in the district of Sason of Siirt province. Same day, at the village of Karahasanlı in Kars province, a peasant was machine-gunned by Kurdish militants in a retaliation for denunciation.

4.9, in the province of Hakkari, 11 Kurdish militants were arrested as they were penetrating Turkey through Iranian border.

7.8, a Kurdish militant was shot dead in the district of Genc in Bingöl province.

9.8, security forces announced that they captured 15 of the Kurdish militants who had attacked many foreign tourist groups on the slopes of the Ararat Mountain.

16.8, in Hakkari, the car of the local police chief was machine-gunned by Kurdish militants and a policeman was gravely wounded.

17.8, six more Kurdish militants were captured on the slopes of the Ararat Mountain.

25.8, in Agra, 6 sympathizers of the Kurdish organization TKSP were arrested.

26.8, the district of Sırnak of Siirt province, two GIs were shot dead during an armed clash with Kurdish militants.

11.9, during another clash at Catak in Van province, two Kurdish militants were shot to death by security forces which, for their part, lost a GI.

The dimensions of the armed clashes in Kurdistan are getting more and more alarming for Ankara. Recently, the Armed forces, with the aim of better preparing their units for further sweeping operations, started on September 4, 1985 a big military exercise in the Turkish Kurdistan. These exercises were attended by general Evren himself as well as the Chief of General Staff Necdet Urug, the National Defence Minister Yavuztürk and all commanders of the Army.

"THE TURKISH GENERAL STAFF LIES..."

On the other hand, the Kurdistan Committee in Paris issued on August 28 a press communiqué in which it declared: "The Turkish General Staff which has been silent until now on the war developing in Kurdistan, distorted in its press release all facts concerning one-year period of actions, military operations, arrests and assassinations.

"All actions carried out in this period have been led by the HRK (Liberation Unity of Kurdistan), founded on August 15, 1984. Today it exists on a line of 1000 kilometers, from Semdinli and Yüksekova (in the province of Hakkari) up to Nord-West, passing through South-West, where fierce combats are being carried on. The following cities are in this fighting zone: Hakkari, Siirt, Bitlis, Mardin, Van, Mus, Bingöl, Diyarbakır, Elazığ, Urfa, Adıyaman, Kars, Ağrı and Dersim (Tunceli).

"In all, 117 attacks, ambushes and clashes have occurred and 402 military, policemen, guards and high-ranking officials (of whom 30 are Army officers or NCOs) have been shot dead and 188 others wounded in these operations.

"130 Turkish GIs have been captured. They have been released later on, after being disarmed.

"46 well-known denouncers have been punished by death."

EUROPEAN RADICALS EXPELLED

On August 8, four members of the European Radical Party who made a demonstration in Ankara were arrested by police and expelled toward the Federal Republic of Germany. The Italian deputy Gianfranco Spadaccia and his three friends came to Turkey in the framework of a campaign started by the European Radical Party with the view of drawing attention to the "holocauste of our era" on the occasion of the anniversary of Hiroshima. This party organized on the same day other demonstrations in twelve capital cities of the world as well as in the eastern and western sections of Berlin.

OTHER RECENT ARRESTS

13.8, in Kayseri, 16 persons arrested on the charge of having made clandestine work for 6 different left wing organizations.

16.8, at Kozaklı, Nevşehir, 12 presumed militants of a left-wing organization were arrested.

26.8, police arrested 20 left-wing persons in Bursa.

7.9, in Istanbul, 24 persons were arrested for having attempted to reorganize the Revolutionary Union of the People (DHB).

11.9, in Istanbul, 10 militants of the Kurdish movement Ala Rızgari and 20 of TKP/ML were arrested by police.

NEW TRIAL AGAINST TSIP

The military prosecutor of Istanbul opened a new legal-proceeding against 16 members of the Socialist Workers' Party of Turkey (TSIP), on September 10, 1985. TSIP was one of the legal socialist parties prior to the military coup d'Etat and closed down by the military.

The defendants are accused of having led communist and pro-Soviet activities on the directives of the party leaders exiled in Europe.

Each defendant faces a 10-year prison term.

On the other hand, on August 16, fifteen presumed militants of the Revolutionary Vanguard of the People (DHO) were brought before a military tribunal in Istanbul. The prosecutor requested prison terms up to 24 years.

On September 8, a new trial was opened in Istanbul against 13 presumed militants of Dev-Yol. Accused of having committed violence acts, each defendant faces capital punishment.

On the last day of the 5-year period of military regime, September 11, 1985, the military prosecutor requested capital punishment for 71 defendants of the Dev-Yol trial in Erzurum. Also life-prison was asked for 10 defendants and different prison terms up to 24 years for 636 others.

RECENT CONDEMNATIONS

8.8, in Istanbul, 11 defendants of a Dev-Yol Trial were condemned to 7,5-year prison term each, and a militant of Kurtulus to 13 years and 4 months.

9.8, in Izmir, 34 persons who are in prison for a political trial, were condemned to prison terms up to 2-year for another reason: having addressed a petition to General Evren for protesting against ill-treatment in prison.

16.8, in Istanbul, three presumed members of TIKKO/Bolchevik were condemned to prison term of 13 years and 4 months each.

22.8, in Izmir, 16 right-wing activists were condemned to prison terms up to 36 years.

31.8, in Izmir, 9 presumed members of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Turkey (TDKP) were condemned to 8-year prison term each.

5.9, in Istanbul, the trial against Kurtulus ended with the condemnation of 13 defendants to prison terms up to 20 years.

ORDEAL OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

The contracts of 7,360 university professors and 123 faculty deans expired on August 31, 1985. If their contracts are not renewed, they will take part in the mass of unemployed intellectuals. For this reason, in all Turkish universities, during the period of annual vacancies, reigned an atmosphere of anxiety.

For the replacement of 129 deans, the chairmen of university have submitted to the Higher Educational Council (YOK) the names of 369 candidates. According to the regulations drawn up by YOK, intelligence services carry out a profound investigation on the philosophical and political tendencies of all candidates.

On the other hand, although martial law was lifted in many university cities, none of the professors who had been dismissed on the order of military authorities have not yet been allowed to return to their posts.

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As we reported in the preceding issue, the Administrative Board of the Ankara University refused the request of seven professors who asked for their posts.

On August 17, eleven dismissed professors of the Aegean University, Tayyar Bora, Cumhur Ertekin, Erol Mavi, Yavuz Aksu, Ataman Tamgör, Oya Tamgör, Veli Lök, Sükrü Bozkurt, Hüseyin Tural, Türkan Süren and Hüseyin Balcı applied to the university board for restoring their posts, but their request too was refused by the administration.

Following this refusal, they appealed to the Administrative Court for quashing the decision.

On the other hand, in Ankara, the Administrative Board has already taken a decision in favour of Professor Figen Gülalp whose request had been refused by the Gazi University. The same court has quashed another decision of dismissal concerning four top servants of the National Education Ministry, Saim Açıköz, Adil Konuk, Eyüp Ak and Osman Kaplan.

A spokesman of the dismissed professors has announced that, if the university administration does not take heed of the Administrative Court's decisions, they would appeal to the European Court of Human Rights and would bring a suit of damage against the responsables of this arbitrary conduct.

A JOURNALIST ARRESTED

Mustafa Uysal, editor in chief of the daily *Türkkanı* published in Samsun, was arrested on July 8 because of articles revealing the misappropriation of funds made by the Mayor of the city. The tribunal which issued warrant for arresting Uysal has also decided the suspension of the newspaper's publication.

NUMBER OF TURKISH MIGRANTS

According to the data given by the Employment Ministry of Turkey, the total number of Turkish workers abroad rose to 1,083,000 in 1984. As for the total number of Turkish citizens abroad, including the family members of workers, is estimated at 2,274,000.

The distribution of the Turkish workers in different countries as follows:

F.R. of Germany	595,568
The Netherlands	77,675
France	65,832
Belgium	31,100
Denmark	8,991
Great Britain	11,648
Austria	29,166
Switzerland	25,254
Sweden	10,000
Norway	1,400
Australia	39,000
Saudi Arabia	140,000
Libya	38,000
Iraq	5,800
Kuwait	4,000
United Arab Emirates	700
Syria	230
Jordania	8,000
Lebanon	457
Iran	185
Qatar	55
Bahrain	50
Algeria	20

The same source reports that the number of Turkish workers who have benefitted from the "Alien Repatriation Pay Act" of Germany has hardly reached to 136,000."

POLITICAL CHOICES OF TURKISH WORKERS

The daily *Milliyet* of August 31 published a survey of sociologist Faruk Sen on the political choices of Turkish citizens living in Federal German Republic.

According to the results of a poll made among 14,511 Turkish adults, 63.2 pc declared that they have a sympathy for the Social Democrat Party (SPD), 27.7 pc for the christian CDU/CSU, 3.3 pc for the liberal FDP and 3.9 pc for the ecologist Greens.

Mr. Sen points out also that 22,000 Turks in Germany had already adhered to SPD and they represent 2.2 pc of about one million adherents of this party.

TURKISH YOUTHS IN BELGIAN ARMY

According to the daily *Tercüman* of August 11, among the Turkish youths who became naturalized Belgian, 200 have been called to a 9-month military service in the Belgian Army. The number of the Turkish youths who have become naturalized Belgian citizen without renouncing their Turkish nationality has already reached to one thousand and they also wait for their enlistment.

Yet, among these youths there are someones who have already made their military service in the Turkish Army for two months. This is a special short-term military service from which only migrant youths can benefit by paying a sum of 300,000 FB for exemption from the regular 18-month military service which is obligatory for all Turkish youths living in Turkey.

Since there is not yet any bilateral agreement between Turkey and Belgium on the matter of military service, the Turkish youths of double nationality are considered liable to make a second military service by the Belgian Army.

Recently, the daily *Tercüman's* correspondant in Belgium, Mr. Sıtkı Uluç was called to military service in the Belgian army while he had already paid 300,000 FB and made a short-term military service in Turkey. Thereupon, this newspaper which had made a spectacular propaganda in favour of the naturalization of Turkish youths in Belgium, has launched a new campaign against the obligation of a second military service in Belgium. This new campaign has put in an undecisiveness many Turkish youths who desire to become naturalized Belgian citizen without renouncing Turkish nationality.

On the other hand, the same newspaper reported in its issue of May 12 that many young Turks were already enlisted by the German Army with the purpose of avoiding a possible shortage of soldier in future. The German Chief of Staff Wörner had a series of talks with the Turkish military chiefs during his recent visit to Turkey with the aim of concluding an agreement on the enlistment of the young Turks of double nationality.

TURNING BACK OF REFUGEES

On August 10 and 18 a group of political refugee candidates coming from Turkey were turned back by the Belgian gendarmes at Zaventem Airport.

The Association for "Aid to Displaced Persons" has announced that 76 persons who were not able to explain that they were asking for the status of political refugee were taken to the border, while 139 others were being allowed to stay temporarily in Belgium, because they had a translator for explaining their request.

The said association pointed out that the turning

back of 76 persons, of Assyrian origin, is a violation of international convention as well as of the Belgian legislation on the entry into Belgian territory.

ANTI-MIGRANT ACTS

27.7, in Liège (Belgium), the Aliens Police advised a Turkish worker, Halil Ozer that his grand daughter, born last year in Belgium, would be sent to Turkey though she automatically became a future Belgian citizen according to the Law on naturalisation.

The father of the baby, Mehmet Ozer has been for 20 years in Belgium and presently in a prison for purging his 3-year term. After his incarceration, police sent first his wife to Turkey and said him that he would also be subjected to the same procedure after having purged his prison term.

Police does not tolerate that the baby stays with her grand father even if she is officially considered a future Belgian.

2.8, in West Berlin, a young Turkish woman, Leyla G. was attacked by unidentified persons while she was coming home from her work.

3.8, in Krefeld (FRG), a Turkish worker, Cibo Dogan, 36 years old and father of four children, committed suicide as a result of a nervous breakdown. He was jobless for a long time.

6.8, in Copenhagen, a hotel inhabited by candidates for status of political refugee was attacked by about 300 Danishmen shouting racist and xenophobic slogans. Police avoided a lynching by a hair's breadth.

7.8, in Passau (FRG), a house inhabited by a Turkish family was put on fire by unknown persons in early morning.

11.8, in Hamburg, a Turkish worker, Hasan Soy-maz, father of four children, committed suicide by hanging himself. He was jobless for a long time.

28.8, according to the German weekly *Quick*, young activists of some extreme-right organisations had had a meeting in Brussels and decided to launch a violence campaign against free circulation of Turkish workers in the EEC, foreseen in Turco-European accord for from 1986 onward. The weekly reports that German authorities registered 74 violence acts committed last year against foreigners by these activists.

28.8, in Basel (Switzerland), a house inhabited by Turkish families was put on fire by unknown persons. A 42-year old Turkish worker, Halit Celebi, was killed by the fire and six others were gravely wounded.

1.9, in Kassel (RFA), a Turkish woman, Senel Sasmaz, and his 17-year old son Fikret Sasmaz were assailed by a German group while they were coming home from a visit. The assailants stabbed Fikret in the back.

4.9, in Switzerland, a new anti-migrant party, the National-Socialist Party was founded by a scission of another racist party, the Nationalist Action Party.

5.9, in Triembach (Switzerland), the dwelling of a Turkish family was destroyed by an explosion. Ayhan Tokay who has been working in this country for 20 years and his family avoided a catastrophe thanks to their absence at home during the explosion.

9.9, in Brussels, the Mayor of Schaerbeek, Mr Nols declared that he would not allow Turkish children to follow Turkish language courses without bringing a written engagement from their parents declaring that they would definitively return to their origin country.

11.9, in Bensheim (FRG), a Turkey mosque was put on fire by unknown persons in early morning.

12.9, in Gent (Belgium), the habitation of a Turkish worker, Ibrahim Can, was destroyed by the explosion of a molotov cocktail thrown by unknown persons. Can who has been working for more than ten years in Belgium and his family had a narrow escape.

EUROPEAN SOLIDARITY WITH INTELLECTUALS

"We hereby declare our full solidarity with writers, artists, jurists or scientists in Turkey who are being persecuted for 'crimes' that, had we been in Turkey we would very probably have committed ourselves..."

So have an outstanding group of intellectuals from all over Europe declared on the occasion of fifth anniversary of the military coup in Turkey.

In this declaration made public by Prof. Server Tanilli, in the name of the Initiative for Solidarity with the 1256 Intellectuals in Turkey, they have moreover underlined their refusal to be part of the "conspiracy of silence" surrounding the brutal repression of their colleagues in Turkey and called upon intellectuals all over the world to join their voices to theirs.

Among the signatories of this declaration are Bibi Anderson, Amar Bentoumi, Pieter Dankert, Max Frish, Costa Gomes, Yannis Ritsos, Antoine Sanguinetti, Otto Schilly, Alain Tanner, Nikis Theodorakis, Per Westberg and Jean Zigler.

They demand that "all cases involving 'crimes' of thought and the press be dropped, that all persons being held under arrest on such charges be freed and that all curbs on the freedoms of thought, press and association be lifted."

On the other hand, Mr Colman McCarthy from

the Washington Post, in a letter addressed to Judges Committee on July 31, 1985, nominated the Turkish Peace Association for the 1985 Robert F. Kennedy Human Rights Award.

"As one who has been writing about human rights for my newspaper for the past 17 years - interviewing victims, praising its champions and criticizing its opponents - no group has stirred me more than the Turkish Peace Association," he said.

A MUSI-CASSETTE FOR SOLIDARITY

A group of Turkish and Kurdish musicians in exile, Delal, Emekçi, Gülbistan, Mehmet, Koç, Melike Demirag, Nedim Hazar, Yarıncı, Nizamettin Arıç, Orhan Temur, Rıza Aslandogan, Tahsin Incirci, Tülay German, Sivan Perwer, Ufuk Adalı and Heval have collectively produced a musi-cassette entitled "Kursun Neylesin Türkiye...". The income of this cassette will be used for developing the solidarity campaign with 1256 intellectuals who have been prosecuted by the military for having addressed a petition to General Evren.

This musi-cassette can be ordered through Info-Türk. Price: 200 BF (10 DM) plus postage.