



# INFO-TÜRK INFO-TÜRK INFO-TÜRK

bulletin mensuel • monthly bulletin • maandelijks bulletin

## 119

10th Year • 38, rue des Eburons - 1040 Brussels - Belgium  
 Published in English and French by Collective Info-Türk •  
 Tel: (32-2) 230 34 72 • ISSN 0770-9013 • Dépot légal: 2198  
 Annual subscription: 500 BF • CCP 000-1168701-45-8xl

## UPHEAVAL OF THE POLITICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE JUNTA

The partial elections of September 28, the second legislative consultation since the 1980 coup, resulted in a serious set-back for Mr Turgut Özal, prime minister, and his party, the Motherland Party (ANAP) and in a spectacular entry by the Correct Way Party (DYP), supported by Demirel, prime minister at the time of the coup and former president of the dissolved Justice Party (AP).

With 25% of the vote and four seats out of 11, DYP became the first opposition party. It was unquestionably Mr Demirel's support campaign meetings which assured this spectacular breakthrough.

Mr Özal acknowledged on television that he was disappointed by his 32% of the vote and the six seats obtained, and also by the defeat of two of his closest advisors.

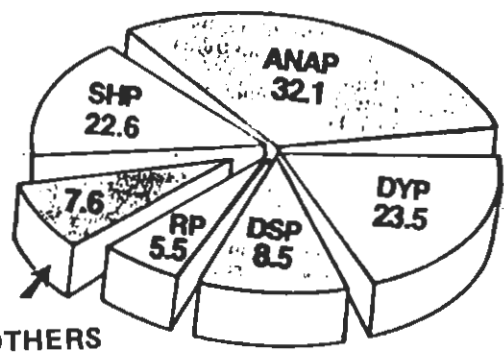
The losses in comparison to the 41.15% of the vote obtained in 1983 can be explained by a report on the parties then banned, the DYP but also the Welfare Party (RP), heir of the Islamist MSP party, which got 5.5% of the vote. On the economic scale, the ultraliberal policies of Mr Özal, imposed by the IMF contributed to the reversal suffered by the ANAP. For the year underway, inflation should be above 30%, and unemployment is more than 20%. Moreover the country is suffering from a stagnation in exports while imports have not ceased to increase. There is in fact external debt service (almost \$27 billion) which represents 34% of exports.

Talking with large crowds which welcomed him with shouts of "save us, Father" Demirel, banned from organised political activities by a provisory article of the 1982 Constitution, let himself be heard this time that "once the first step was done," he would retake his place. Mr Cindoruk, president of the DYP, elected in Samsun, immediately announced the second step: "There will be anticipated general elections in 1987 and the ANAP will not go beyond the 10% margin... The government has lost. It should give up because henceforth it is going to be incapable of ruling."

The DYP called for constitutional amendments aimed at restoring the rights of former politicians and ending the immunity enjoyed by civil collaborators of the military regime from 1980 to 1983.

The rise of the DYP shows as well that with these latest elections, Turkey's traditional right is divided into two main groups: The DYP of former Premier Demirel (23.5%) on one hand, and on the other, the ANAP of present Prime Minister Özal(32.1%). The other representative parties of the right are: The Welfare Party (RP),

RESULTS OF THE SEPTEMBER 28 PARTIAL ELECTIONS



	Votes	%	Seats
ANAP	802,951	32.1	6
DYP	588,654	23.5	4
SHP	565,951	22.6	1
DSP	211,926	8.5	-
RP	138,691	5.5	-
MÇP	55,346	2.3	-
OTHERS	137,216	5.5	-
	2,500,737	100.0	11

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Islamiste, and the Nationalist Labour Party (MÇP), heir of the dissolved neo-fascist party which respectively obtained 5.5% and 2.3% of the vote. These results show that the neo fascist party has still not recovered all the votes of the Grey Wolves, of which some still vote for the ANAP, while conversely the RP approaches to the scores of its predecessor.

Despite the serious setback for his party, Prime Minister Özal affirmed that the ANAP "would win the 1988 elections." The municipal performance of the ANAP and the fear of a return to the past have assured, in fact, a comfortable majority to this party in Ankara and Istanbul, the two big cities most affected by the political violence before the coup. Because of this, despite the unexpected breakthrough by the DYP, the ANAP will remain one of the two big groups on the right and for the first time in Turkey's modern history, the traditional right-wing electorate will have to choose between the two accomplices of the IMF: Mr Süleyman Demirel, who implemented the drastic economic measures imposed by the IMF in 1980, and Mr Turgut Özal, who at the time advised Demirel in economic affairs.

What is more important concerning these partial elections is that the discontent of the masses has not benefitted the Left. While Özal made a beautiful score in the industrial regions, the votes in the rural regions shifted towards the party supported by Demirel. The victims of the drastic measures imposed by the IMF have thus voted for one or the other of the co-authors of these measures.

In fact, the social-democrat movement divided between the Populist Social-democrat Party (SHP) of Erdal İnönü and the Democratic Left Party (DSP), supported by former prime minister Bülent Ecevit, did not manage to increase the percentage of votes for the left in comparison to the 1983 and 1984 elections. The principal social-democratic party, the SHP, with only 22% of the vote, has become the second opposition party, behind the DYP. It obtained only one seat, that of its leader İnönü in Izmir. As for the Democratic Left Party (DSP) of Mrs Ecevit, with 8.5% of the vote, it did not reach the legal 10% bar for national representation.

As explained in the previous issue, the political parties of the working class and the Kurdish Movement are still banned. Although 12 political parties were authorized to participate in these partial elections, this public vote was far from conforming to European standards -because of these bans.

However, the majority of the banned left-wing organizations, including DISK, have declared that they would support the SHP in the aim of putting into effect the first step to change the present constitution.

Taking account of this support, all the opinion polls done before the elections, gave a 30% score to the SHP and only 8% to the Ecevit -supported DSP. Observers estimate that a union or electoral coalition between the two social-democratic parties could lift their votes to more than 40%.

However, former social-democratic leader Ecevit, refusing any idea of uniting forces, launched a furious campaign with the SHP as main target. In each of his electoral speeches, he claimed that the SHP had been infiltrated by "communists" and "revolutionaries" and suggested to social-democrat voters that such a party should be disbanded at whatever cost.

The social-democratic movement is not only divided, but it has not been able to give itself to a credible project in the economic area. As Ali Dinçer, the former social-democrat mayor of Ankara, put it, "How can you expect us to win over the unemployed only by telling them of human rights while leaving the right to talk about development?"

### EVOLUTION OF VOTES IN TURKEY

Left	Local Elections - 1977		Right
CHP (center-left)	42.09	AP (center-right)	37.18
TIP (socialiste)	0.51	MSP (islamiste)	6.80
TBP (progressiste)	0.28	MHP (neo-fasciste)	6.73
SDP (socialiste)	0.02	DP (right)	1.02
TSIP (socialiste)	0.23	CGP (right)	0.53
	43.13		52.26

Left	Partial Elections - 1979		Right
CHP (center-left)	20.14	AP (center-right)	46.83
TSIP (socialiste)	1.31	MSP (islamiste)	9.70
TBP (progressiste)	1.18	MHP (neo-fasciste)	6.60
SDP (socialiste)	0.71	CGP (right)	2.49
TIP (socialiste)	0.71		
	33.05		65.62

### AFTER THE COUP D'ETAT

Left	Legislative Elections - 1983		Right
HP (center-left)	30.46	ANAP (right)	45.15
		MDP (right)	23.27
	30.46		68.42

Local	Elections - 1984		Right
Sodep (center-left)	23.40	ANAP	41.26
HP (center-left)	8.78	DYP (heir of AP)	13.35
		MDP (right)	7.11
		RP (heir of MSP)	4.76
	32.18		66.48

Left	Partial Elections - 1986		Left
SHP (center-left)	22.63	ANAP (right)	32.11
DSP (center-left)	8.47	DYP (heir of AP)	23.54
		RP (heir of MSP)	5.55
		MÇP (heir of MHP)	2.21
		Others	5.49
	31.10		68.90

However, contrary to what certain newspapers have stated, the results obtained by both Left parties together is not a defeat, but a stagnation. In fact, the social-democrats together, with 31.1% of the total votes, attained the scores of the two previous consultations: 30.46% in 1983 and 32.18% in 1984. What is disappointing for the SHP is that it could not obtain the 30% score announced by the opinion polls. It seemed that some of the potential voters for the SHP were dissuaded by Ecevit's "denunciations." However, they didn't voted for the party supported by Ecevit, but gave their support to the DYP.

After the elections, the social-democratic movement passes through a self-critical period and even a settling accounts between its two components.

While the administrative organs of the SHP develop a debate aimed at rectifying errors committed in the past and studying the possible means to unite all the components of the social-democrat movement, the Ecevit's have immediately expressed their extreme satisfaction at the SHP's negative results and have confirmed their firm opposition to a possible fusion.

The European socialist movement attentively follows the development in Turkish social-democracy.

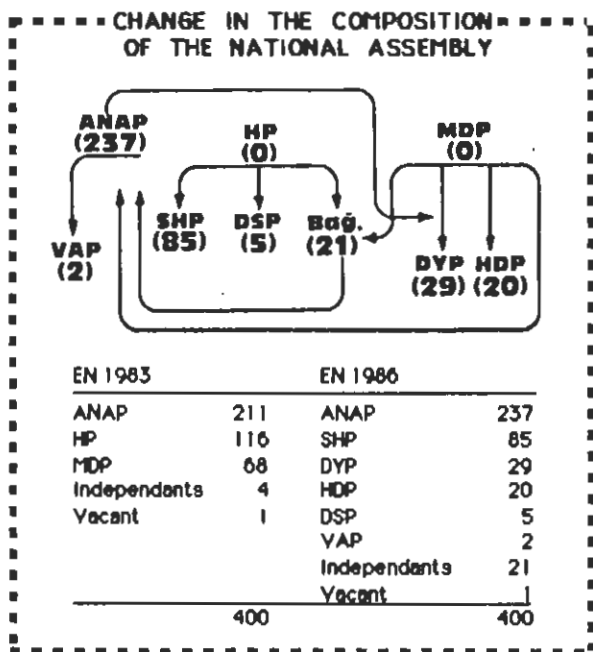
Whatever the consequences of these elections for the political parties presently represented in the National Assembly, one notes straightaway, as *Le Soir* pointed out on September 30, that all President Evren's philosophy wanting to endow Turkey with a

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"new democracy with new parties and men" has been thus struck down.

To begin with, two parties which got the military junta's blessing have already disappeared from the political scene: *The Populist Party (HP)* and *the Nationalist Democracy Party (MDP)*. Consequently, the elected deputies on the lists of these two parties provoked such displacements of seats that the composition of the National Assembly elected in 1983 entirely changed.

Over a period of three years, 192 deputies out of 399 have either adhered to the other political parties or have formed new political parties. In other words, 48% of deputies have changed hats



### European Press on the Elections

**The Guardian:** "Although it is often said that Turkey has not yet returned to full democracy, last Sunday suggests it has fully returned to mass politics. If Sunday's elections were to be repeated on a national scale, the Government would be short of a parliamentary majority by about 10 seats. Mr Demirel's success comes as an even greater blow to the Social Democratic People's Party. Mr Özal's government has two years to retrieve its fortunes. Although premature, there will inevitably be speculation on the basis of Sunday's results as to which two of the three main parties could enter into a coalition should the need arise."

**The Times:** "The main opposition Social Democratic Populist Party won a single seat as the votes were split by the rival, Democratic Left Party supported by Mr Bülent Ecevit. Mr Ecevit, however, has been less successful than Mr Demirel, as the DSP failed to clear the 10% hurdle necessary to win a seat."

**The Financial Times:** "This is a major setback for the Social Democratic opposition who won only one seat in the by-elections. This was partly because most of the vacancies were in strongly conservative constituencies. However, the SHP suffered from a split vote because Ecevit picked up 8.2% of

the votes for his DSP. The DYP has now established itself as the main opposition party and a strong contender to win an outright majority at the next general elections."

**Time:** "The results were widely as a setback for Özal's free-market policies and a personal victory for Demirel, 61, who was deposed as Prime Minister in the 1980 military coup. Demirel challenged Özal with a sturdy party organization, strong personal charisma and a simplistic but highly popular message: more subsidies and more democracy. The party's showing was widely attributed to his indefatigable campaigning on behalf of the Correct Way candidates. Demirel is expected to follow up on his electoral gains by increasing the political pressure on Özal. Among other moves, the ex-Prime Minister will work to lift the former military government's 1982 decree banning him and other precoup leaders from campaigning or running for office for up to ten years. He will also keep pushing for early elections."

**Le Monde:** "Who can still claim that nothing changes in Turkey? With the partial elections, Mr Özal saw how it is difficult to combine a democratic opening - although imperfect - with a liberal economic policy which is ambitious in long run, but rather unpopular for short term because it increases inequalities. The Turkish social democracy is not only divided, but also it could not launched a convincing economic project on economic matters."

**Le Figaro:** "A vote decelving for the government. It is the former Prime Minister Demirel, overthrown in 1980 by the military, who appears as the real winner of the partial elections."

**Le Soir:** "The partial elections have upset the Turkish political life by rendering it clearer and more democratic... The Constitution of General Evren and his junta has been overtaken by the daily realities."

### EEC-TURKEY PROTOCOL MEETING

As indicated in the previous issue, for the first time since the 1980 military coup, the EEC-Turkey Council of Association met on September 16 in Brussels. The 12 European Foreign Affairs Ministers under the chairmanship of Geoffrey Howe, and Vahit Halefoglu, their Turkish counterpart, confronted their views during a dinner and a work meeting.

According to *Le Monde* of September 17, the two parties were given, at this first session, to strange exercises and the conference was limited to a simple formal and protocolaire meeting.

Sir Geoffrey Howe has however clearly defined the European position: The EEC is conscious of the progress made by Ankara on certain points and it attaches great importance to the pursuit of this process. "Understand: it is not completed...", he added.

Before this first meeting of the Council of Association, the Turkish and European democratic organizations once more brought up the situation of human rights in Turkey. INFO-TURK, during its press conference held on September 12 in Brussels, stressed that the "resumption of Turkey-EEC relations will never be a contribution to democratisation in Turkey, but will only serve to consolidate a despotic regime in the south-east of Europe. As for the favourable declarations from certain European leaders concerning the candidacy of Turkey to the European Community as its 13th member, they constitute, in one word, a flagrant betrayal to the democratic principles of the Treaty of Rome."

## INFO-TÜRK'S PRESS CONFERENCE

On the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the military coup d'état in Turkey and the resumption of the Turkey-EEC relations, INFO-TÜRK held, on September 12, 1986, a press conference at the International Press Center in Brussels.

During this press conference, our spokesman presented the **BLACK BOOK ON THE MILITARIST 'DEMOCRACY' IN TURKEY** to the representatives of the European press and the international human right and trade union organizations.

In addition to the facts exposed in the Black Book, the recent examples of the violation of human rights in Turkey, which are detailed in this issue of the Bulletin, were made public at this conference.

By the side of the journalists from the European mass-media, the representatives of many democratic organizations: the European Trade Unions Confederation (ETUC), the International Federation of Journalists (IFJ), the International Association of Democratic Lawyers (AIJD), the Socialist and Rainbow groups of the European Parliament, Amnesty International, the Movement against Racism, Anti-Semitism and Xenophobia (MRAX), the General Federation of Labour in Belgium (FGB), the Free University Section of this federation (CGSP), the National Committee of Action for Development and Peace (CNAPD), the Immigrants' Socio-cultural Center of Brussels (CSCIB) and the Immigrants' Consultative Council of Brussels (CCI) attended the conference and expressed their solidarity with the democratic struggle of the people of Turkey. Also were present at this press conference the representatives of the Progressive Trade Unions Confederation (DISK), the Union of Kurdish Workers and Students in Belgium (TEKOSER) and the Turkish Workers' Union in Belgium (UTTB).

The press conference and the Black Book have been largely echoed in the daily press. INFO-TÜRK's remarks concerning the real character of the present regime in Turkey and the resumption of Turkey-EEC relations were reported with the following titles:

"Black Anniversary in Ankara." (*La Cité*)

"The European Communities draw a veil over the State Terror in Turkey." (*De Morgen*)

"A European support to the militarist 'democracy'?" (*Le Drapeau Rouge*)

"The Turkish Opposition: The European Communities capitulate to Ankara." (*De Standaard*)

"The Turkish opposition against the resumption of Turkey-EEC relations." (*Het Volk*)

"The pseudo parliamentary regime continues to violate human rights." (*Syndicats*)

In fact, on the eve of this meetings, the Belgian minister of Communications Hermann de Croo, during his visit to Ankara, declared that Belgium, during its term of presidency in 1987, would effectively support Turkish candidacy to the EEC. This declaration followed a very beautiful affair concluded in Ankara during this visit: The delivers to Turkey of 215,000 Bell Telephone lines for a sum of 2.5 Billion BF. *Le Soir* of August 30 headlined this beautiful affair as: "Telecommunications: The Turks are our best clients..."

On the other hand, members of several Belgian and immigrant associations, particularly Turkish, Kurdish, Greek and Armenian, and the CNAPD demonstrated before the building of the EEC Council of Ministers, citing their opposition to the resumption of relations between Turkey and the Twelve.

During the meeting, the Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs prevented the European Community from adopting a common position, vis-a-vis Turkey. M. Pangalos declared that his country is against the resumption of relations and this opposition was based on four points of interest to the whole Community: the violation of human rights, discrimination against Greek nationals from Istanbul, who cannot get the possessions they have in Turkey, occupation of Cyprus by Turkey and Turkish contests on the territorial waters and air space of the Aegean Sea which are also EEC frontiers.

In spite of the fact that this opposition had the concrete result of denying the Council all possibility of concrete realization since every decision there has to be taken unanimously, the Turkish press reported this meeting, referring to Mr Howe's moderated declaration, as a success for Turkish diplomacy. According to the press, the Community had given the green light to ulterior development in EEC-Turkey relations.

However, the reactivation of relations between the EEC and Turkey, which has been associated to it since 1963, remains at the diplomatic level for the moment, and thus prevents discussions of concrete dossiers, such as financial aid from the community and free circulation of Turkish workers, at the ministerial level.

In spite of Greek opposition, certain countries, such as the FRG, the Great Britain and Belgium, are in favour of rapid reactivation of relations. Federal Germany is preoccupied by present dispositions of the Association Agreement which provides for the free access of Turkish nationals in the Community's labour market, as from December 1, 1986. A real relaunching of cooperation with Ankara would permit the EEC, according to Bonn, to renegotiate the initial text.

As for the European Parliament, it has not changed its position which set five conditions for resuming relations with the Turkish Parliament. After the Council of Association meeting, the Socialist Group of the European Parliament declared that the holding of this meeting does not signify an approval to the present political situation in Turkey.

### The Filing of Suspects

The Minister of the Interior announced on September 15, 1986, that new regulation had been put into effect to improve the filing of all "suspects" in Turkey.

In virtue of this new regulation, "suspects" will be put into four categories. The identity and particularities of those suspected of "anarchist acts", will be put on orange cards. Blue cards will be for desert-

ers, yellow for arms and drugs smugglers and white for those suspected of common law crimes.

If possible, each form will have a photo of the suspect and his vital statistics.

Even if a suspect is acquitted by the legal process, his form will be kept in the archives if the police are not convinced of his innocence.

The definition of "suspect" is made in the new regulation as: "Whoever makes the security forces believe he may commit a crime, or whoever is suspected of an already committed crime but cannot be prosecuted because of insufficient evidence."

Those considered vagabonds don't escape the fi-charge. According to the new ruling, "Whoever has no subsistence means, employment or whoever is not in a condition to prove that he has made sufficient efforts to find a job and wanders here and there is a vagabond."

On the other hand, the government on September 21 changed the ruling relating to security inquiry on candidates to public administration posts. A decree of the 5/11/82 adopted by the military government of the time made obligatory a minute inquest into the private lives of those seeking state jobs. This ruling was applied in such a manner that even before employing an office boy, it was necessary to wait for the result of an in-depth inquiry done by the information services, an inquiry which could last as much as six months generally.

The Özal government's new decree henceforth simplifies this security inquiry. The subject of inquiries will only be those seeking posts related to national security. In every case, this inquiry will be completed within two months.

However, the candidates to less important posts cannot completely avoid this inquiry. For this second category, the inquiry will be limited to verifying the archives so as to know if the candidate is listed as a suspect. This verification will be done in two weeks at most.

## A New Anti-Terror Department

The Minister of the Interior set up in September a new department for the fight against terrorism. According to the newspapers of September 23, this department will be made up of six different sections specialized in their respective areas. One of these sections will be responsible for pursuing organizations or groups abroad opposed to the Turkish regime.

Already about 100 police officers posted to this new department have gone to the United States and have had special training between March and August 1986.

## Magistrates' Malaise

On the opening of the new judiciary year, the president of the Court of Cassation, Nihat Renda, outlined the malaise within the Turkish magistrature.

In an interview to the daily *Hürriyet* of August 28, Mr Renda said that:

-Magistrates have come to note that the principle of «State of Law» is no longer respected in Turkey.

-The magistrature's autonomy has been entirely cut following the attachment of the Superior Council of Judges and Prosecutors directly to the Minister of Justice.

A quarter of the seats for judges and prosecutors is still vacant: 1,112 out of 4,287 for judges, and 665 out of 2,427 for prosecutors... which means the magistrates have more dossiers than they can handle. Each judge annually has to deal with 1,116 dossiers. Moreover, the salary of magistrates are not in accordance with their heavy responsibility. Compared with other high functionaries, they are underpaid.

-The bars are deprived of their autonomy following the legislation change on the Order of lawyers.

## Indictment of Political Men

During the electoral campaign in September, several opposition politicians were submitted to judiciary proceedings for what they said.

According to newspapers of September 26, the prosecutors launched several inquiries against former prime ministers Süleyman Demirel and Bülent Ecevit as well as former vice-premiers Necmeddin Erbakan and Alparslan Türkeş. These four political leaders are presidents respectively of the AP, CHP, MSP and MHP, political parties dissolved in 1981 by the military junta. While the new constitution forbid them from taking part in political activities, the four have actively encouraged the new political parties formed by people close to them: respectively the DYP, DSP, RP and MÇP.

However, Ecevit was acquitted on September 22 at the end of one of the cases before an Ankara tribunal.

The other indictments against new politicians:

On the 22.9, in Izmir, nine members of the SHP, social-democrat populist party, are indicted for having protested against the demonstration of the government party, the ANAP.

On the 23.9, in Istanbul, an immigrant worker, Musa Bucuk, is arrested in Istanbul on the charge of having agitated during an electoral demonstration of the DSP.

On the 28.9, in Burdur, the SHP candidate, Ibrahim Sahin is tried before a tribunal for having broken the electoral bans.

On the other hand, a mass proceedings against Dev-Yol resulted on September 17, 1986, in the life imprisonment sentence of an accused and prison terms of up to 20 years for 65 others.

## State Terror in the East

After the bombing of Iraqi territory by the Turkish Phantoms under the pretext of wiping out the last pockets of resistance by Kurdish militants, the Turkish Army let loose a new wave of terrorism in the Kurdistan of Turkey.

A group of populist deputies (SHP) after having made an inquiry visit in this region, announced on September 5 to the press that reigned on atmosphere of horror and intimidation without precedent in the East of Turkey. According to the opposition deputies' observation:

-Intimidation and fear is attaining such a level that the citizens, fearing that they will be harassed by the security forces for what they say, refuse to speak, even with the deputies they themselves elected.

-The militia, charged by the government with preventing Kurdish militants from entering the villages, abuse their power. Even people who have nothing to do with the Kurdish resistance are killed or

threatened by this militia for a simple rule of personal account.

- Since the government promised a premium of 2.5 million TL for each information leading to identifying a suspect, one has noticed a sharp increase in the number of denunciations which often have no basis. In an area where average annual income is hardly TL 250,000 (\$350), such a high sum incites citizens to be stool pigeons.

- Corruption and contraband are becoming more and more widespread among the state officials in the region.

- The citizens (Kurds) who don't know the Turkish language are submitted to arbitrary pressure and are constantly humiliated and maltreated.

- The underdevelopment in the region continues as before and the State only exists there as a coercive force. Consequently, the confrontation between the population and the army is taking on an alarming scale.

On the other hand, so as to better put Kurdish villagers under State control, the government has implemented a new plan aimed at grouping together the villages in the East.

Originally, this was an idea of former social-democrat prime minister Ecevit, but with another aim: to give more effective social services by including the little hamlets in "urban villages".

The present government decided to put this plan into practice in the aim of creating some sort of big concentration camp. According to the Turkish press, 4,350 villages will be grouped into these new residence zones.

## A Governmental Gaffe

As we have indicated in our previous issue, the air operation carried out on Iraqi territory on August 15, 1986, was done as a «hot pursuit», affirming that one country can send its armed forces into another "in the case of compelling necessity".

Although the Turkish Constitution requires parliamentary consultation before any military action be undertaken outside national territory, this «hot pursuit» operation was decreed by the government using its «special powers» without consulting Parliament.

This fait accompli was the subject of a parliamentary debate two weeks later and the government on September 3 introduced in the National Assembly a motion aimed at making deputies approve this operation.

During debates on the motion, it was warned that reference to the right of «hot pursuit» was a very risky blunder in the international arena, because this right could only be used on the high seas. According to experts, recourse to this principle in air or ground operations can justify a possible hit back from the neighboring country and can drag Turkey into an unforeseen war.

Moreover, in spite of triumphant declarations from the government after the last raking operation, armed resistance by Kurdish militants in Turkish and Iraqi territories has continued without any slacking off. Several armed confrontations have resulted in the deaths of several Kurdish militants or members of the security forces. At the same time, in the other provinces of the country, several people have been arrested for their involvement in political actions:

On the 28.8, in Istanbul, 40 alleged activists of Dev-Soi are arrested on the charge of having sacked provincial office of the ANAP, the government party.

On the 31.8, in Sirtak, in the Sirt province, a Kurdish militant is killed by the security forces.

On the 4.9, in Kigi, in Bingöl Province, a pro-government villager is killed by Kurdish militants.

On the 6.9, in Mazgirt in Tunceli Province, a villager is killed by Kurdish partisans while in Hani in the Diyarbakir Province an old villager died during a raid by Kurdish militants.

On the 12.9, the security forces launched a raking an intimidation operation across the country aimed at preventing possible protest actions on the anniversary of the 1980 military coup. Several people considered «suspects» by the security forces were placed in preventive detention.

On the 16.9, in Tercan in the province of Erzincan, Kurdish partisans kill an under-officer in the army and seriously wounded another. The same day, in Eruh in Sirt province, a pro-government individual is killed by Kurdish militants.

On the 19.9, in Hakkari, Kurdish partisans kill a soldier and wound another.

On the 22.9, in Tunceli, a police officer dies under fire from Kurdish militants and another is seriously wounded.

On the 28.9, in Mus, it is announced that 12 left-wing militants have been captured by the security forces with banned publications in their possession.

## Hunger Strike in Prison

On September 1, 1986, 11 political prisoners in the special prison of Nigde started a hunger strike as a sign of protest against ill-treatment.

On other hand, the populist deputy Metin Üstünel (SHP) announced on August 30 that conditions in the special prison of Bartın were becoming more unbearable. "All the political prisoners are deprived of medical care and very often drinking water. While several prisoners have already acquired the right to be freed by virtue of a new law, the penal authorities provoke incidents so that they cannot benefit from this right because of so-called "indisciplined actions".

## Control of sexual relations

In anger against the continuation of actions of resistance by Kurdish militants despite the mobilisation of a third of the active Turkish army, the security forces resort to methods incompatible with human dignity, so as to find traces of «suspects».

In Pülümür, in Tunceli Province, on September 3, a young woman Necla Yüce, was arrested by the police and submitted to a gynecological test to find out if she had recent sexual relations with her husband who is sought as an alleged militant of the PKK.

The revelation of the use of such an inquiry method elicited great reaction in the anti-governmental press and in Parliament.

## A Young Leucemia Victim is Tortured

A young student suffering from leucemia declared on September 10, 1986, that he had been tortured at the police station although he had informed the policemen of his illness.

Mumin Yasar Serdar was summoned to the station for an inquiry to do with his request for a job in the public sector. So as to obtain certain answers that Serdar did not want to give, the police burnt the student with cigarettes. He is 17 years old.

### **A 79 Year-Old Lawyer Sentenced**

A 79-year-old lawyer, Mr Saffet Nezihi Bolukbası, was sentenced on September 24, 1986, by a criminal tribunal to a term of six months for having used aggressive language in one of his addresses to the Court of Cassation.

The tribunal, taking into account his age, commuted the sentence to a fine.

Mr Bolukbası is renowned in Turkey as the lawyer of poet Nazım Hikmet. Victim of State terror, Hikmet himself had been sentenced to a prison term of 18 years. After having served 13 years of his sentence, he received amnesty, but under the threat of being assassinated he was forced to leave Turkey and died in exile in 1963.

### **Two Academicians Sentenced**

University professors, Ali Nesin and Bedros Nisanyan, were sentenced on September 10 by a martial court for having incited soldiers to disobedience. They respectively received 5 months and 6 months, 20 days in prison.

Both were at the military service when they were charged.

Ali Nesin, son of the renowned writer Aziz Nesin, a professor at the University of Berkeley, and Bedros Nisanyan, of Armenian origin, at Yale University in the United States.

Because of this sentence they cannot return to the United States despite the fact that their military service is already done. Several American academicians sent letters to the Turkish authorities to protest the detention of their colleagues in Turkey.

Moreover, on September 1, the instructor of courses at the University of Paris, Mevlut Bozdemir, was arrested on his arrival in Istanbul and interrogated for six days by the police for an interview that he granted a French journal in 1982.

### **Indictment of a Tourist Guide**

On September 10, in Izmir, a tourist guide, Ersin Konuk was tried before the Court of State Security for having posted up a historic map in his office, a map showing regions inhabited by Kurds and Armenians. He faces a prison term of up to 15 years for separatist propaganda.

### **Pursuit against Humourist Review**

The responsible editors for a humour review, Limon, have been tried before a criminal tribunal on September 5 for having ridiculized Prime Minister Turgut Özal.

### **A Paper banned by the Governor**

In Viranşehir, in Sanlıurfa Province, the local newspaper Karacadağ was banned by the governor on September 3 for an indefinite period.

This journal had revealed that an army captain had tortured peasants during an investigation.

### **A Journalist sentenced to Hunger**

One of the most tragic consequences of the application of new legislation on the Turkish press was revealed following a cry of alarm from a handicapped journalist.

Mr Özcan Özgür had been sentenced to a prison term of 13 months several years ago. After having served his sentence, Mr Özgür was reemployed by his journal *But*, some weeks later, the editor of the journal *Yeni Muğla* was tried before a criminal court for having employed him. In fact, by virtue of the new law, employing a convicted journalist is categorically forbidden.

Deprived of all means to earn a living, Mr Özgür, after dispatches of September 4, 1986, was obliged to address a letter to the governor of Muğla, requesting funds to aid the poor and deprived make him an allocation in order to survive.

### **Censorship ruling**

The governor decreed on September 15 a new ruling on cinematographic and musical works. This new document provides for the attribution of subsidies to works of value on one hand, but imposes a new system of censorship on the artistic life of the country.

According to this ruling, all the musical and cinematographical works, including video-cassettes, will first of all be controlled before their marketing by a special committee composed of representatives of the concerned ministries. If this committee considers a work to have aspects harmful to the public interest, to State Security or morality, it will be referred to a larger and higher Council. The latter will have all powers to ban the distribution of a musical or cinematographic work. The ruling does not foresee any recourse against this council's decision.

### **Indictment of Artists**

The renowned theatre actor İlyas Salman was arrested on August 30. Tried before a tribunal, he faces a prison term of two years for having taken part in a solrée, organized in Karabük by the SHP opposition party. Salman had read some poems at this meeting, poems which the police consider insults to state institutions.

An open exhibition at the same solrée has also been the object of a judiciary inquest. This exhibition grouped together cartoons done by political prisoners in prison and titled "From Inside to Outside, with our Sympathies..."

An album containing a selection of these cartoons was also the object of another judiciary suit.

Two other artists, Mr Ali Ekber Eren and Sadık Gürbüz, who participated in the same solrée were also sought by the security forces for representations which displeased the police authorities.

On the other hand, on September 20, another theatre actor, Mujdat Gezen, was charged by the State Prosecutor for having ridiculized broadcasts of the State Radio-Television.

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### **A new petition of Turkish intellectuals: "Bread and Rights"**

A group of Turkish intellectuals announced the text of a new petition, entitled "Bread and Rights" and addressed to the "President of the Republic" as well as to the National Assembly Speaker, during a press conference held on September 17, 1986, in Ankara.

The Chairman of the Writers' Union of Turkey (TYS), Mr Aziz Nesin declared that this petition drawn up by a group of 21 intellectuals would be opened to the signature of others and presented to the addressees after having gathered ten thousands signatures.

A first petition signed by 1,256 intellectuals in 1984 criticized particularly the violations of human rights after the military coup d'état of 1980 and asked for a return to a regime conforming to the European Convention on Human Rights. The military prosecutor of Ankara launched legal proceedings against the signatories and brought 59 among them before a military tribunal by accusing them of having contravened the martial law bans. That trial ended with the acquittal of all defendants. (See: Bulletin Info-Türk, June 1984 and January 1986).

The new petition analyses first of all the evolution of the social and economic situation in Turkey and declares that the solution of the problems depends on the democratization of the political life in which the people can express the will of change. We are reproducing below the main points of the petition:

- The present economic crisis which started after 1980 has gradually worsened and influenced all components of the society. While the popular strata are suffering from this situation, the richness of a little minority is getting more and more uncontrollable. Already the total turnover of a group of 94 societies surpasses the total sum of the State budget. It means that a handful privileged families alarmingly become more powerful than the State.

- A series of anti-democratic laws and coercive measures are being adopted one after the other in order to render permanent and to institutionalize this pillage system.

- After the adoption of the drastic economic measures of January 24, 1980, the share of the agriculture in the gross national product fell to 20.11% while it was 24.33% in 1979. On the contrary, the share of profits, interests and unearned income rose to 58.40% in 1984 while it was 42.88% in 1979.

- The unemployment rate climbed to 17% of the active population.

- The State economic monopolies in the sectors of tobacco and tea have been lifted and these sectors have been offered to private enterprises. So, new dismissals in these sectors will be inevitable and consequently the unemployment rate will be getting higher and higher.

- The natural sources and the manpower of the country are offered to the exploitation of foreign companies which brake the technological and scientific progress instead of accelerating it.

- Trade unions and their members are subject to an unprecedented pressure. The activities of some trade unions have been suspended by arbitrary decisions without obtaining a court sentence and their properties have been confiscated.

- The sale of estates to foreigners has been a daily practice. With the installation of free zones, the national integrity of the country will be considerably eroded.

- External debts of Turkey have been doubled in last six years, climbing from 13 billions \$ to 26 billions. With the interests to be paid, the real sum of foreign debt surpasses 30 billion \$.

- The military expenditures are much higher than all of those attributed to nutrition, public health services and education. The budgetary allocation for one soldier is 300 times higher than the attribution to a civilian citizen.

The petition declares however that the signatories are in the opinion that this situation will not endure eternally and that the people of Turkey is capable to change it profoundly. "The people will overcome without any doubt all restrictions on their economic and democratic rights and freedoms with their own will and conscience. Our people know very well that a profound change can be carried out by the establishment of a well-rooted democracy. The dignity of human-being has been promoted in the course of decades by the people and this fact will be confirmed once more in Turkey. We have no doubt of it," says the petition.

Although this document was entitled at the beginning as "Manifest", it was rebaptized later on "Petition" in order to avoid a new legal proceeding against its signatories.