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A PROVOCATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL FASCIST MOVEMENT

BRUSSELS (ITA) - On the attempt of assassination upon the Pope, the Union for Democracy in Turkey issued the following press release:

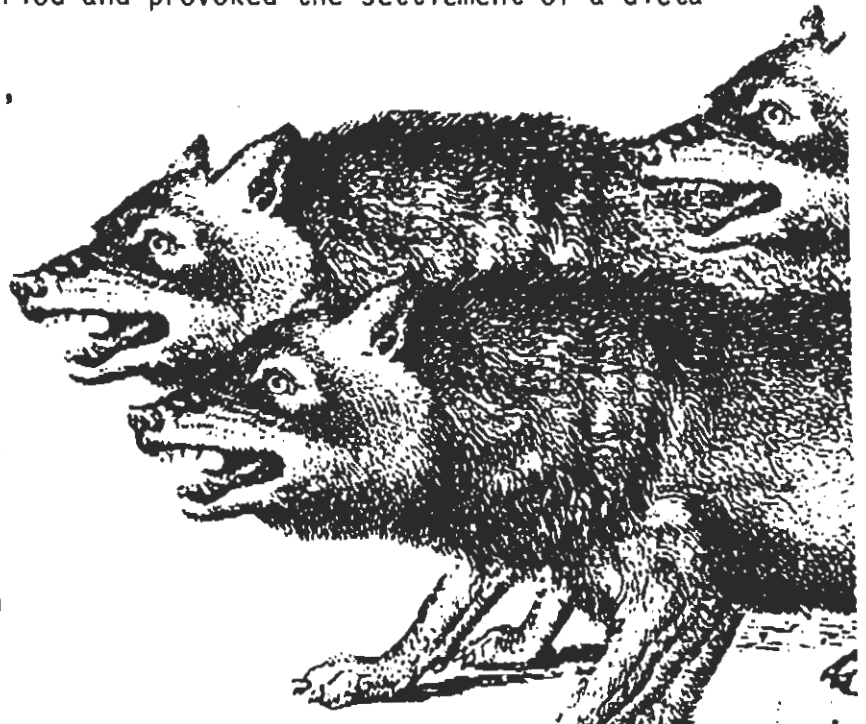
"One of the most ferocious murderer of the fascist movement that brought on the coup d'état of september 12th in Turkey, Mehmet Ali Agca shot the Pope, the spiritual leader of the Catholic World, on Wednesday, may 13th.

"This tragic occurrence shows once again the dimension and the international relations of the Turkish fascist movement that murdered more than 5.000 people within a 5-year period and provoked the settlement of a dictatorial regime in Turkey...

"1. Mehmet Ali Agca is one of the famous "Grey Wolves", para-military commandos under the responsibility of the Nationalist Action Party (MHP) led by the Colonel Turkes.

"2. The assassination of the moderated journalist Abdi İpekçi by Agca was the turning point of the scaling in fascist terrorism in Turkey. So, even a personality as this journalist could be taken as a target of fascist bullets. This trained despair, lassitude and resignation in the mass imposing the idea that the only possible salvation would come from the army.

"3. The fascist movement in Turkey is not only represented by the MHP. This movement



tion is a tool of provocation acting under the supervision of the Counter-guerrilla Department which is established in the same building that the General Staff of the Turkish Armed Forces. Besides, the escape of Agca just after his arrest from the military prison located within a military garrison and with a military uniform shows the importance of the complicity.

"4. The complicities of the MHP and the "grey wolves" are not limited to Turkey, but have ramifications in many other European countries, mainly among the neo-nazi organizations in the Federal Republic of Germany. Turkes, the leader of the MHP had close contacts with Adolph Von Thadden, NPD's leader, and Josef Strauss, CSU's leader... All activities of the "Grey Wolves" in European countries have been covered by local neo-fascist organizations.

"5. Mehmet Ali Agca represents only one of the fascist murderers who found protection and shelter in the FRG. After having escaped from Turkey, he was tried in default and condemned to death in Turkey. An international arrest-warrant was leveled upon him through Interpol, but no serious effort was made to find and catch this ferocious murderer. He was not worried during his travels through countries and had the opportunity to realize the most daring murder attempt known in modern history.

"6. It is impossible to conceive that this attempt motivated by the islamic fanaticism. Because, the islamic-political movement in Turkey is represented by the National Salvation Party (MSP) lead by Erbakan who was never charged with terrorist actions.

On the other hand, the fascists of the MHP who run behind the ideal of the creation of a Turkish empire based on the supremacy of the Turkish race, used and exploited the religious feelings of the mass only for their demagogic propaganda.

"7. What matter are his convictions or his personal intentions, it is clear that Agca was the instrument of a well-prepared and applied plan drawn up by the imperialist circles with the purpose of hitting the detente in Europe and reinforcing the military escalation in the Middle East region inhabited by a mosaic of religions.

"8. This crime perpetrated by Agca cannot be an excuse for the campaign of annihilation of the Human Rights and the suppression of freedoms that the military junta pursues in Turkey on the pretext of anti-terrorist strive.

"As already explained beforehand, those who used these commandos with the view of settling their own dictatorship are the chiefs of the Turkish Armed Forces. Then, in this attempt upon the Pope are they responsible as well.

"The Union for Democracy in Turkey condemns this abhorrent attempt and calls all the democratic forces of the world to strive upon fascism in Turkey and the international fascist movement in the world, in a more vigorous way."

THE ACCOMPLICES OF THE TURKISH FASCIST MOVEMENT

On May 13th, 1981, Mehmet Ali Agca who shot the Pope was a "Grey Wolf", that is to say he was a militant of the Nationalist Action Party.

The terrorist acts of the MHP spread over the Turkish borders and were sustained by the fascist movements of European countries. Agca used widely these complicities at the time of his attempt upon the Pope.

Here are the relations of the MHP:

A letter wrote by Adolph Von Thadden to Turkes, published in the daily newspaper Cumhuriyet on september 19th, 1979:

"Dear Turkes,

"I enjoy in receiving your letters. I thank you for your appreciation of myself and my party. Even more I am glad to learn your position concerning the identity between our both parties (...) There are common basic principles we share. I am sure that you wish to expand and reinforce those friendly relations. Then, I accept to enlarge the relations between our both parties. Unanimously we decided to do an exchange of youth sections groups(...) Would you be kind enough to accept my invitation as personal guest. It would be

nice to have an exchange of view about our both country and scrutinize the means of mutual assistance.

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Excerpt from the report written by Enver Altaylı, general inspector of the MHP in the Federal Republic of Germany, to Turkes, April 28, 1976:

"...Dr. Kannapin will be in Köln on 4 May 1976. He has the intention to introduce me to the president of the Turkish section of the organisation. According to Dr. Kannapin this person is a member of the CDU and a former officer in the German Army, a real anti-communist."

Excerpt from the report of Enver Altaylı to Turkes, Köln, June 24, 1976:

"End of May 1976 we had nearly 20.000 DM on our bank account... My target is to get 40.000 DM before the end of september... Our relations with Dr. Kannapin protect us against the investigations of the German security organisations; he takes all the means so that those organisations do not shackle our work, but support them."

Excerpt from the letter written by Turkes to Enver Altaylı, July 22, 1976:

"Having that in mind, you can retire each month 2.000 DM from my personal account at the Köln BFG for your needs."

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Excerpt from the Cumhuriyet, September 23rd, 1979:

"Notwithstanding the decision taken by the Constitutional Court (June 28, 1976), the Nationalist Action Party (MHP) did not close its organisations in West Germany. A week later Turkes who was appointed as vice-premier in the second rightist coalition headed by Demirel sent a note to the presidency of the executive committee of the MHP in West Germany, asking them to work under cover of association to avoid curiosity from the authorities and to benefit from the collaboration of the NPD on this subject." (From page 56 of the 'Türkische Rechtsextremisten d'Amnesty International)

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Excerpt from the daily newspaper Hürriyet, December 15, 1980:

"The Department of the Interior Ministry in Baden Württemberg scrutinizes the files concerning the rightist extremists trained in Germany. A Turkish group of 18 persons are trained in the foothills of the German Alps."

Excerpt from IG Metall, January 23, 1980:

"The Grey Wolves are calling for the holy war. All the activities of the Turkish fascists are run by the Türk-Federasyon, established in Frankfurt. Chairman of this federation is Serdar Celebi and the secretary general is Ramazan Öz. Both of them are members of the neo-fascist party of Colonel Turkes."

Excerpt from Der Spiegel (February 1980):

"Being so anti-communist, Franz Josef Strauss has contacts with ultra right and all kind of fascists all over the world, not only being an adviser but also by supplying funds..."

"Strauss had an appointment with the extremist Turkes in München on April 28, 1978. He thanks him for his letter dated May 2, 1978, saying 'Though we did not tackle all the problems, I think I explained you which danger present a risk for my country.'"

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Excerpt from Cumhuriyet, November 11, 1980:

"İsa Armagan, death-sentenced for having killed 5 persons, escaped from Mamak prison and fled to Germany on July 26, 1980."

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Excerpt from le Drapeau Rouge, March 7/8, 1981:

"The National Commission on Law Enforcement declared that the Interpol was headed by a former SS officer, Paul Dickopf between '68 and '72. Still yet many ex-nazis are occupying key-posts..."

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According to the count of indictment of the military prosecutor, Turkes' account in Germany opened in the Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft in Köln. Account No: 10243246 - BLZ 37010111 - 5 Köln

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On a hand-written paper by Türkeş:

The account of Enver Altaylı: 225.000 DM
77.000 DM
and then: 13.000 DM

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Moreover, 15 money order American-Express issued by the San Diego Trust-Saving Bank were seized. They were arranged on the name of Alparslan Turkes and sent to the seat of the Nationalist Action Party. Proof was made thht the money transfer was done by a certain W.J.Pferisch Jr. from California with a card mentioning the National Fascist Party.

TRIAL AGAINST DISK AND THE SPEECH AT COURT OF PRESIDENT BASTURK

ISTANBUL (ITA) - On April 22, 1981, the trial aimed at closing down DISK permanently began in Bakırköy's Labour Court. Up until now, the Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions of Turkey (DISK) has been suspended from operations and the authorities want a verdict which would outlaw the organisation on a permanent basis.

Secretary General of the European Trade Unions Confederation, Mr. Jon Ivar Nalsund was allowed to be present at the trial which took place in a small court room in one of the suburbs of Istanbul.

The DISK was represented at the trial by its president, Mr. Abdullah Bastürk. It was the first occasion in which Mr. Bastürk was allowed to speak publicly after his arrest in September 1980.

After the opening of the trial, Mr. Bastürk made the following speech:

"This is a case where the political aspect carries great weight and not the legal aspect. This suit has not been filed due to the fact a previous illegal secret action, decision or plan of the Confederation of DISK or of its officers was revealed later on. This suit does not rest on an action or a move that was undertaken.

"This suit has been filed on account of the views set forth by the officers of DISK publicly, for years, in the press, on the radio and the TV during collective negotiations, meetings and demonstrations; on account of the fact that the officers of DISK have defended the interests of our country, in full; on account of the fact that the officers of DISK have defended the rights and freedoms of the workers as a whole as a result of their views and actions.

"This suit does not aim just at the disclosure and the elimination of DISK, in fact. The essential aim of this suit is to put an end to the democratic class and mass trade unionism that had evolved in the lead of DISK in Turkey against yellow unionism.

"DISK was founded in 1967 with a membership of 30,000.

"In a short period, the membership of DISK increased to over 500,000 as a result of the fact that it struggled for the rights of the workers to organize in trade unions, to bargain collectively and to strike to be put into life; as a result of the fact that it struggled for the realisation of democratic ./.

rights and freedoms as set down by the Constitution and that it condemned yellow unionism; and as it functioned under full and genuine trade union democracy.

"It was as a result of the struggle of DISK that the principles set down by the ILO respecting trade union rights and freedoms have become a reality. It was as a result of the activities of DISK that the expression, "labour is the highest value" has been made a reality.

"It is for these reasons that the governments in power and the employers have not taken a liking to DISK from the day it was founded. DISK has always opposed controlled, dependent yellow unionism. DISK has not retreated even a single step inspite of the repressions by the governments, inspite of the anti-democratic repressions and actions by the employers and inspite of the provocations of the fascist circles. In time, DISK became the trade union center to which all the workers and employees wished to be affiliated to.

"However, the employers were frightened by this struggle of DISK and by the application of democratic class and mass trade unionism. They undertook all measures so as to destroy DISK and to terminate the democratic struggle of DISK, through costly advertisements in the papers, etc.

"This suit filed with your court by the Public Prosecutor on 30 July 1980 is the product of such a development.

"The Public Prosecutor declares DISK to be guilty of acting against the principal articles of the Constitution, of forming a secret political organisation and demands that DISK be closed down for good.

"We do not accept any of the indictments set forth by the Public Prosecutor.

"All the points of indictment and the claims set down by the Public Prosecutor are unclear, without any foundation and general expressions. These claims are based on the logic of similarities and comparisons and aim at making impressions through subjective points. The document submitted by the Public Prosecutor is founded on forgeries, deviations, the hiding of the realities, full of mis-information and contradictions and devoid of proof and a legal entity.

"DISK has been the determined defender of national independence and of democracy since the day it was founded. For the same reasons, it opposed imperialism, fascism and actively defended peace.

"While struggling actively for the unity of the workers in Turkey, DISK, as a part of the European and world trade union movement, has made efforts for the securing of the unity of the international trade union movement at all levels. To this day, DISK has not been affiliated to any international organization. However, it is at present a candidate for membership to the regional organisation named European Trade Union Confederation.

"The glorious history of the working class in Turkey dates back over 100 years. During this period, there have been times when trade union rights and freedoms were altogether abolished, when trade unions were closed down, when some tradeunionists were put in prison and were badly tortured. However, it has never been possible to destroy the working class and its struggle.

"Whatever the results of this case may be, the principles of democratic class and mass trade unionism of DISK will never be destroyed. Because these principles now belong to the working masses. They have become their part and parcel. After some time, the democratic class and mass trade unionism of DISK will continue to live in an even stronger manner.

"Whatever we thought of and whatever we did, it was because we believed them to be in accordance with the laws and because they were in accordance with the laws.

"We are only too honoured and happy at being members and officers of DISK who have struggled so that the democratic rights and freedoms, in general, and trade union rights and freedoms in particular, would become a reality in Turkey and that there are attempts to prove that we are guilty for this reason.

"History is the highest judge. History, our working and labouring class will acquit DISK and find it not guilty.

"We also believe that independent courts will find us non-guilty."

After this statement, the public prosecutor stated that Mr. Basturk's speech was an insult against himself and that charges would be levied against Mr. Basturk as a result. On April 27, the main defence lawyer, Mr. Tahiroglu was arrested.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT CONDEMNS THE TURKISH MILITARY REGIME

STRASBOURG (ITA) - The European Parliament (the Ten) adopted on April 11, 1981, in Strasbourg, a resolution that it was supporting the struggle of the people of Turkey in view of the re-establishment of the democratic institutions and condemned with horror executions, tortures as well as imprisonment of the innocent democrats.

The European Parliament invited the European organisations, the Commission, the Council of Ministers and member states to take their responsibilities by notifying the Turkish Government that the association between Turkey and the Community would be immediately suspended if the democratic rights and processes were not re-established within two months.

The complete text of the Resolution of the European Parliament as follows:

"The European Parliament,

" - Considering that no steps were taken since the instauration of the military regime, aiming at restoring democracy in Turkey in spite of all the assurances made in that way by the military authorities to the European countries and EEC institutions,

" - Considering that in spite of the objectives announced by the regime, political violence is still going on with the support of the latter,

" - Considering that it devolves as well to Turkey as to members of the European Community, as parties to the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights, to guarantee the respect of those provisions, not only on their own territory but also inside the zone covered by the Convention,

" - Considering that the common statement done by the institutions of the European Community by which they assert that the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and fundamental freedoms are an obligation for the activities of the Community in itself,

" - Worried by detailed reports stating that numerous violations were brought to the Human Rights and fundamental freedoms irrelevant to the emergency statement, reports that are not yet denied,

" - Considering that the announced intentions to restore democracy will lose their credibility if actual measures in that way are not taken in time to come;

" 1. supports the strive of the people of Turkey with a view to the restoration of the democratic institutions, the parliament, political parties and trade-unions,

" 2. blames the extended interruption of the democratic institutions of Turkey,

" 3. blames with abhorrence the death-sentences and tortures as well as the imprisonments of innocent democrats,

" 4. requests the Commission, the Council and the member states to take their responsibilities in pursuance of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and fundamental freedoms and namely by:

" a. requesting the Turkish Government to present, without delay, a list of the measures allowing the exercise of the democratic freedoms and including accurate terms to be applied,

" b. notifying the Turkish Government that the association between Turkey and the European Community would be immediately suspended if the return to the institutions and democratic practice is not been made within two months,

" 5. calls that freedoms and democratic rights (free trade-unions, political meeting and organisation, etc...) for the workers and the students inside the Community are guaranteed and defended,

" 6. instructs the President to transmit the present resolution to the Commission, to the Council and to parliaments and to governments of the member states.

Motion of urgency

"The extension of the political situation in Turkey, the extension of the imprisonments, tortures and executions of the political prisoners as well as the refusal of the military regime to bring back, in a short time, a parliamentary system in Turkey, compel the Community to take urgent measures.

DECISIONS OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

STRASBOURG (ITA) - The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe decided on May 14th, 1981 to expel the Turkish delegation, as long as a democratic regime is not re-established in Ankara.

After a 2-day discussion, the "21" Assembly has adopted two "guiding lines proposition", to be submitted for consideration to the Council of Ministers.

The first of those propositions expresses the anxiety of the Assembly face to the situation in Turkey, and its wish that "actual decisions will take place to re-establish democratic institutions in that country".

The second considers as "unusual" bearing in mind the rules of the Assembly to prorogate the mandate of the Turkish delegation.

The representatives of the left-wing (socialist and communists) of the "21" Assembly wished the eviction of Turkey from the European Council.

After the vote, Ankara's regime is still represented in the Committee of the ministers of foreign affairs.

BELGIAN SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLE OF TURKEY

BRUSSELS (ITA) - The Belgian Committee for the Protection of Human Rights in Turkey was constituted on 8th January, and gave its first press conference on 15th May 1981 in Brussels to present a document upon the violations concerning the Human Rights, the interdiction of trade-unions rights and the suspension of democratic life in Turkey.

The representatives of the Committee made the following remarks on the actual situation in Turkey:

"The first time following the coup d'état, there was such an embarrassment concerning the measures the State had taken that nobody knew which **behaviour** to have.

"Today no hesitation is allowed. The declared intention of the military was to put an end to the terrorism that was raging through the country since many years, and now as said by the military itself, it seems that the target **was** already reached. Though the abhorrent attempt upon the Pope John Payl II shows the international ramifications of the rightist terrorism which has strongly contributed for the destabilisation of the previous regime settled in Turkey.

"Nowadays, the military leaders have the pretention to say that they quite realise their aims to find a solution to that violence one could find and to modernize the economy, but these realisations are done with methods that hurt democracy, involve suppressions of trade union freedoms and many violations of Human Rights.

"For the Committee, no reasons can justify that all the powers are shared only by few generals, the refusal of the democratic institutions, the militarisation of the society, a large scale repression against the trade unions and their leaders, arbitrary arrests and the use of torture, the suppression of fundamental freedoms, the increased oppression of a people, the Kurd."

After having given many details on the violation of human rights in Turkey, the representatives of the Belgian Committee for the Protection of Human Rights in Turkey informed the press of their position as follows: ./.

"For all these reasons, has the Committee the obligation to condemn the actual regime and denounce many violations of human rights and trade-union rights.

"In this connection, the Committee upholds people who in Turkey are victims of a ferocious repression and the members of the Executive Committee of the DISK who presently are sued at law in Istanbul."

The file presented to the press by the Belgian Committee for the Protection of Human Rights in Turkey records the violation of the rights guaranteed by the European Convention, of the trade-union freedoms. It explains the changes in legislative field concerning the trade-unions and the suspension of constitutional rights or their remainders. The documents concerning the reaction of international organizations as well as those coming from international trade-union confederations take part in this file. Among these documents are also the declaration of Louis Van Geyt at the Belgian Parliament, the motions of Mr. Ernest Glinne at the European Parliament and Mr. Claude Dejardin at the Council of Europe.

At the press conference, presided by the Committee secretary George Dutry, were present Louis Van Geyt, president of the Communist Party of Belgium, Paul Van Praag, member of the central committee of the CPB, the president of the socialist group at the European Parliament Ernest Glinne and Mrs. Anne Marie Lizin, member of that group, the senator RW Jean-Emile Humblet, Pierre Galand... The Committee gathers personalities from the FGTB, the CSC, the MOC, the Socialist Party, the Communist Party, FDF-RW, VU and representatives of social organisations working in the immigrant circles.

To join the Belgian Committee for the Protection of Human Rights in Turkey and to receive the documents presented at the press conference, write to George Dutry - rue de la Loi 141 - 1040 Brussels or call: 02-735 60 50 (ext:139)

MISSION OF DEMOCRATIC LAWYERS TO TURKEY

BRUSSELS (ITA) - Mr. Pierre Vandernoot, lawyer, went to Turkey from may 12 to 17 on behalf of the International Association of the Democratic Lawyers. He was accompanied by Mr. A. Davidson, Queen's Counsel and British parliamentary.

Having the occasion to meet many personalities and independent observers, they were able to measure the anxiety of the democratic circles concerning human rights and freedoms in that country.

If it seems beyond all question that the authorities restored the public order, it is important to call attention on the following serious facts: the time-limit for administrative arrest preliminary to any lawful inculpation was brought by the Martial Law upto 90 days (previously it was 48 hours...), during what prisoners cannot see either their family or their counsel; opinion suits are intended upon the leaders of the Confederation of Progressive Trade-Union (DISK) and its activities forbidden, a procedure aiming at its prohibition is sued at law; counsels and families cannot see the prisoners in decent conditions; torture seems to be common...

The International Association of the Democratic Lawyers, following the exercise of democracy in Turkey, asked, during a presse conference held in Brussels on May 19, the authorities to re-establish the "de juris" State, to apply their promises for a quick return of democracy, to respect in their integrality the human rights including the entire trade-union freedom and the abolition of torture as a method of interrogation.