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HYPOCRISY OF THE MILITARY JUNTA

The second month of the time-table of "*restoration of civil rule in Turkey*" has been marked by a series of repressive measures which make clear once more the double-faced attitude of the military junta.

The first measure taken in february has been a ban on visits and invitations of foreign delegations as well as on quotations from foreign press. This is considered as a new ripost to the Resolution of the Council of Europe condemning anti-democratic practices of the Turkish regime.

The official announcement of the Chief of General Staff of the Turkish Armed Forces, of February 7, 1982, reads:

"In order to prevent the internal and external security of Turkey from being influenced, and in order that the rules and regulations put out by the authorities are clearly understood in future, following points have been decided upon:

"1. Associations, professional groups, trade-unions, funds and such institutions will not be able to invite representatives or delegates from official or unofficial organizations abroad or to organize meetings with such people unless they have obtained the permission of the martial law command in charge of their area.

"2. Such delegations or representatives, coming to Turkey without any invitation will not be able to meet, hold contacts or run seminars etc., without the permission of the Martial Law Commander in charge.

"3. It will not be allowed to report, quote, distribute or publicise any of the broadcasts, publications or articles put out by some radios or press media in countries outside Turkey if they contain baseless allegations, charges, lies or internationally misleading judgements against the present Turkish administration, even if it is by duplicating."

This new defiance to European democratic circles came also after the appearance in western press a statement which former prime minister Ecevit gave after having served his prison term. Mr. Ecevit, a 56-year old social democrat, had been sentenced to three months prison for violating the military regime's ban on public statements by politicians. His prison term was reduced by one month for good behavior and he was released on 1st February 1982.

In his statement which the Turkish press could not quote, Mr. Ecevit said:

"I have been discharged but so long as the limitations on my freedom of expression continue, I feel as in prison everywhere." Acknowledging that there were risks, Mr. Ecevit, in his statement that was implicitly critical of the military rulers, added: "I am hopeful about the future because I know that the majority of the people in Turkey are not willing to sacrifice freedom in return for security and they do not believe such sacrifice to be necessary."

Questioned about recent criticism from the Council of Europe of the military administration's practices against human rights, Mr. Ecevit said, "In my view, the real friends of the Turkish people are those who believe Turks deserve the same democracy they enjoy and refuse to accept a second-rate democracy."

Two weeks later, on February 13, 1982, the military junta issued a new decree, No. 65, allowing the members of the defunct political parties to express their personal views on the new constitution which is being prepared by the "Consultative Assembly", but in the same decree, military rulers reminded that the leaders and high-level officials of the said parties are still deprived of this right.

Another double-faced attitude of the military junta has been the arrest of the members of the Turkish Peace Committee just during the official visit of General Evren to Bulgaria. As General Evren was talking of good relations with neighbour countries, the military prosecutors launched on February 24, 1982, a man-hunting against 44 distinguished personalities for having participated in the peace movement advocating also good relations with neighbour countries.

POLITICAL LIFE

Speaking at the opening ceremony for the Seminar on Economic and Social Rights and Duties in Modern Constitutions held in Istanbul, the Chairman of the Constitutional Committee of the Consultative Assembly Professor Orhan Aldıkaçtı said arguments continue to exist about the whole of the 1961 Constitution and that there has never been a unity of view over that constitution. "*It is natural that the concept of a social state will be studied once more during our work on the constitution,*" Aldıkaçtı said. The concept of "social state" had been by the 1961 Constitution in order to guarantee the social rights of working people. (DN-6.2)

General Evren and other members of the National Security Council participated in the "Winter 82" military exercises in Erzurum, an eastern province of Turkey. At the Officers' Club, General Evren said to pressmen: "*In my view, each country is obliged in our days to be dependent on anywhere. Without this dependence, you cannot survive. But while doing this, we should protect the integrity of our country.*" Addressing to the people of Erzurum, he defied once more European democratic circles: "*We will return to democracy because democracy is the type of administration that suits the Turkish nation and not because of the pressures of our European friends. Let it be known to everyone that no one can make us change our minds.*"

Admiral Isık Biren, Coordinator of the General Secretariat of the National Security Council, was withdrawn from this post and appointed as the Head of the Plan and Principles Department of the General Staff Headquarters. Nobody was replaced Admiral Biren. (M-13.1)

With the purpose of putting atatürkism into practice, the National Security Council has decided to constitute Ata-Birlik (Ata-Union). Presided by General Evren, this new union will open branches everywhere in Turkey. Even after returning the civil rule, all governments will be obliged to apply the principles determined by the Ata-Birlik. (H-19.2)

All professional groups and universities have presented their views and proposals on the text of the future constitution to the Consultative Assembly. Until the end of April, 67,300 out of 4 million families will be questioned by the State Statistics Institute on their views about the future constitution. Later on, the Constitutional Committee of the Consultative As-

sembly will start to edit the project of the Constitution. (C-19.2)

At the trial of the Nationalist Action Party, within a 7-month period, 109 defendants have been interrogated and in the month of february, 11 more defendants were released. A defendant named Hicabi Koçyigit declared at the military tribunal he was an agent of the Turkish National Intelligence Organization (MIT) and many of the activists of this fascist party were paid by this organization in order to provoke political instability in Turkey. He claimed also that Mehmet Ali Ağca, author of the assassination attempt against the Pope, was also a paid agent of the MIT. (M-11.2)

STATE TERROR

Turkey's 17-month-old military government has taken into custody for varying periods 170,958 persons between September 12, 1980 and January 24, 1982, of which 81,634 in the Kurdistan of Turkey. According to the data given by the International Federation of Human Rights Liges in Paris, among the detainees were also 102 members of parliament, 79 writers and journalists, 92 attorneys and judges, 35 district governors, 1,485 mayors or municipal officials, 6,191 teachers and 6,758 state employees.

Actually 46,721 persons are indicted and tried at military tribunals for political offences. 660 of them are accused of being members of the political parties, 2,075 for participating in trade-union activities, and 43,986 for taking part in the activities of "clandestin" organizations.

70 persons were killed under torture in prisons, 374 during the raids upon Kurdish areas and 308 at police centers.

3,359 capital punishments have been requested by military prosecutors, 139 death sentences have been already pronounced by the military tribunals and 10 young militants already executed.

The military junta has put 68,380 persons on the wanted list and 246 political personalities have been expelled from Turkish nationality. (IHT-3.2, DR-24.2)

The office of the Prime Minister issued a new order asking state departments to indoctrinate all those who had once supported any extremist organization but not participated in its acts. (M-15.2)

The Interior Minister announced at the Consulta-

tive Assembly that this year 8,700 more policemen will be engaged and 11,000 sophisticated fire arms will be bought by the Security Department. So, the number of police forces will be increased from 50,000 up to 126,000. Besides, the five biggest cities of Turkey will be permanently controlled by police helicopters and also by TV cameras installed at in main cross-roads. (M-17.2)

The ministerial council presented a new bill to the Consultative Assembly for modifying the Law on Meetings and Rallies. With this new bill, more restrictive rules are imposed and all the Turkish citizens are obliged to get permission in order to address any meeting of foreigners. (M-17.2)

It was officially announced that rapid deployment forces will be charged in 33 important centers of Turkey. Each young police officers will be obliged to serve in these forces for three years after having been graduated from the police college. (H-27.2)

The new regulations of dress for state employees have been put into practice by the Prime Ministry. According to new rules, women cannot put on trousers and their skirts cannot be above the knees and slit is forbidden. Make-up and scent cannot be exaggerated. As to men, they are obliged to carry neck-tie and jacket in the office. It is forbidden to grow a beard or whiskers. Mustaches should not pass over the upper lip. (M-20.2)

The Justice Minister announced that extraordinary state security courts would be established in seven important centers of Turkey after the restoration of "parliamentary" regime. Turkey will be divided into seven security regions and all political offences will be judged by an extraordinary state security court composed of 3 civilian and 2 military judges. (T-28.2)

MAN HUNTINGS

The Military Court No. 2 of Martial Law Command of Istanbul issued on February 26, 1982 in absentia, 44 arrest warrants for people associated with the Turkish Peace Committee.

The warrants, issued on request by the Military Prosecutor's Office accused the Peace Committee and its members of "*forming a secret organization, propagating communism and separatism and praising activities that the law classifies as felonies*".

The 44 accused are intellectuals from a wide range of professions, including newspapermen, authors, trade union leaders, lawyers, doctors and engineers. A number of them are former members of Parliament, mostly from the banned Republican People's Party.

The list of 44 consists of the executive board members of the Peace Committee, whose activities were banned along with many other associations following the September 12, 1980 military takeover.

The list includes former Ambassador Mahmut Dikerdem, who was the Committee's chairman, lawyer Orhan Apaydın, chairman of Istanbul Bar Association, former members of parliament, Mustafa Gazalci, Kemal Anadol, Ismail Hakkı Oztorun, Nedim Tarhan and Nurettin Yılmaz, Dr. Erdal Atabek, chairman of Doctors' Council of Turkey, journalists Hüseyin Baş, Niyazi Dalyancı, Ali Sirmen, writers Atıl Behramoğlu, Tektas Agaoglu, Oya Baydar, academics Metin Ozek, Haluk Tosun, Gencay Saylan, Melih Tümer, lawyers Enis Coşkun, Medet Serhat, engineers Aykut Göker, Nefise Akyelik, Ergün Elgin, Sedat Ozkol, Ugur Kökten, Karabey Kalkan, Yavuz Cizmeci, trade-union officials Mehmet Karaca, Gültekin Gazioglu, Yaşar Arıkan, Sait Aydoğmuş, Cemal Kral, Mehmet Bulut, Metin Denizmen, artists Ali Taygun, Orhan Taylan, teachers Reha İsvan and Sefik Asan, physic-

ians Cüneyt Basbug and Fehmi Mavi, economist Kadir Akgün, state employee Tahsin Usluoglu.

Of the accused, Mahmut Dikerdem, Erdal Atabek, Hüseyin Baş, Dr. Metin Ozek, Melih Tümer, Niyazi Dalyancı, Reha İsvan were brought before the martial law court and placed under arrest.

MASS TRIALS

The arrest of the members of the Turkish Peace Committee, in fact, is a new plot of the chief military prosecutor Colonel Süleyman Takkeci against the working class movement in Turkey.

Colonel Takkeci said that the arrests of the Peace Committee members were "imminent", depending on police action. He said they were part of a marxist-leninist conspiracy against the state before September 12, 1980 and should therefore stand trial.

As remembered, the same accusation was already made against the 52 leaders of the Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions of Turkey (DISK), who are still tried at a military court of Istanbul under the menace of capital punishment. It is not a coincidence that Colonel Takkeci is also the chief prosecutor of the trial of DISK and that Mr. Orhan Apaydın, one of the main accused of the Peace Committee case, is the chief defence attorney of the same trial.

For protesting against the irregularities made by Colonel Takkeci, Mr. Apaydın and other defence lawyers were withdrawn from the trial of DISK until the end of the reading of the indictment. Now the reading has ended and it is the turn of the defence. But in order to prevent Mr. Apaydın from revealing the irregularities and to intimidate other defence lawyers, Colonel Takkeci has launched this new arrest operation.

Besides these cases, in the month of february, military prosecutors have opened new mass trials against progressive organizations. In the following list of new cases, number of the demands of death sentence are mentioned in paratheses just after the number of the accused:

- Revolutionary Path (Dev-Yol): 4 february in Adana: 20 (3); 9 feb. in Adana: 38 (8); 16 feb. in Erzincan: 112 (10); 20 feb. in Izmir: 168 (42); 25 feb. in Iskenderun 121 (21); 28 feb. in Erzurum: 199 (57). The biggest mass trial against the Dev-Yol which was already announced in January 1982, has started in Ankara on February 26 with 574 defendants of whom 186 are tried under the menace of death sentence.
 - Workers' Party of Kurdistan (PKK): 4 feb. in Erzurum: 172 (34)
 - Communist Labour Party of Turkey (TKEP): 20 feb. in Istanbul: 18 (2)
 - Communist Party of Turkey/Marxist-Leninist (TKP/ML): 11 feb. in Ankara: 20 (3)
 - KAWA (Kurdish Organization): 4 feb. in Izmir: 12; 20 feb. in Istanbul: 42 (14)
 - Communist Party of Turkey/Leninists (TKP/L): 4 feb. in Istanbul: 15
 - Road of the Partisan: 10 feb. in Istanbul: 34
 - Association of Teachers (Töb-Der): 2 feb. in Ankara: 54
 - Communist Party of Turkey (TKP): 16 feb. in Ankara: 205
 - Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP): 19 feb. in Istanbul: 80
 - The trial of 295 defendants from different political organizations has started on February 23 in Erzincan and the military prosecutor requested death sentences for 50 militants of Dev-Yol, 15 of the Revolutionary Left (Dev-Sol), 5 of the Liberation (Kurtulus).
- So, number of the demands of death sentence has reached 3,947.

The military court has condemned Erbil Kuru and Recai Genç, respectively on February 21 in Izmir and on February 24 in Erzincan.

On February 11, in Adana, 21 members of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Turkey (TDKP) were condemned to prison terms up to 20 years.

Two other condemnations on February 16: 16 members of the Progressive Youth Association (IGD) to prison terms up to 12 years in Istanbul and 2 members of the TKP/ML in Izmir to 14 years in total.

At the beginning of february, some rumours started to circulate, claiming that the Justice Ministry was preparing a bill for abolishing capital punishment. But on February 19, both the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice denied these rumours.

On February 25, a member of the Consultative Assembly, Ertugrul Alatlı introduced a draft bill which calls for commutation of death sentences to life imprisonment. But ten other members must support the motion for the bill to come before the full assembly for deliberations and a vote.

Meanwhile, the Justice Committee of the Consultative Assembly has adopted the death sentences for Seyit Konuk, Necati Vardar and Ibrahim Etem Coşkun on February 15, for Mehmet Ali Ağca, also author of the assassination attempt against the Pope, Sabri Altay and Dudu Gül on February 22.

TORTURES

With the purpose of discrediting Amnesty International which has made public many torture allegations coming from Turkey, the military junta has launched a new campaign to refute this London-based human rights group's claim that more than 70 political detainees had died under torture since the coup 17 months ago.

A group of Turkish journalists was invited to inspect the military jail of Mamak in Ankara, on February 23, 1982, but this invitation was not extended to foreign correspondents.

Nevertheless, the Financial Times have gathered the impressions of the Turkish journalists visiting the jail and published them in the issue of February 25:

"Five prisoners squatted by the wall in the small prison yard at the Mamak military jail in Ankara. It was the first sunny day for months, but they did not seem to be enjoying it. About 60 other prisoners jogged round the yard in military formation.

"The five prisoners —men in their twenties with shorn hair and pallid complexions— remained outside the formation so that the group of Turkish journalists could take their photographs.

"The five men seemed to the correspondents to have been selected from among several thousand held in the prison —one of Turkey's biggest— on the grounds that they would give evidence against Amnesty. The correspondents, and the prison authorities, who probably shared the same assumption, could not be more wrong.

"*'There is torture in Turkey,'* said Mr. Nasuh Mitap, according to a tape recording of the interview heard by the Financial Times. *'There is a lot of torture. Torture has made me lame. They broke my back. For a long time I could not walk. I have seen a lot of my friends being tortured. There are reports, medical reports.'*

"Mr. Melih Pakdemir said: 'What we want is to be treated like human beings and to be given an opportunity to prepare our defence. Torture is something relative. It is true that there is repression in jail. We are grilled for between 12 and 14 hours every day. Everything here is done by command. If anybody dis-

obeys a command —moves even slightly— he is clubbed by the nearest soldier. One can also be taken to the cage and beaten there.'

"A journalist asked Mr. Pakdemir whether he had been subjected to such treatment.

"*'There is no one who hasn't,'* he replied. *'I too.'*

"Had he a message for Amnesty International?

"Yes. There is moral and physical repression. At this moment.

"Mr. Oguzhan Müftüoğlu and Mr. Ali Başpınar refused to speak on torture allegations.

"The fifth detainee collapsed and started whimpering before the interview, which took place on Tuesday. He was Mr. Ulvi Oguz.

"Colonel Raci Tetik, the prison director, who accompanied the journalists, said: 'He is putting on a show.' A correspondent said he wanted a doctor's opinion. The colonel had the prison doctor fetched who said that Mr. Oguz was suffering from 'nervous collapse'. He said this was common in Mamak.

"Talking to correspondents afterwards, Col. Tetik said: 'This is a prison run by the army of Mustafa Kemal (Atatürk, the founder of modern Turkey). Absolutely nothing is done here to hurt human rights.'" (Financial Times - 25.2)

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL announced that Omer Ozsökmenler, defendant of the TDKP Case, and Müfide Aksoy, defendant of the "Halkın Yolu" Case, had been tortured in Istanbul respectively by the military and by the police. AI expressed its anxiety about their health. (AI-2.2)

At the trial of Dev-Yol in Erzurum, defendant Tümay Durukan accused the prosecutor of having applied torture. On this claim, the court decided to put him in a cell for 20 days for "insulting the prosecutor". (H-8.2)

The trial of the defendants of the Dev-Sol was transferred from Mersin to Adana on their claims that they had been tortured in detention. (C-11.2)

At the trial of Dev-Yol, defence lawyers declared that the depositions of their clients had been obtained under torture. (C-11.2)

Superintendent Selim Sahin and police officer Neşet Isıldak were brought into court under the accusation of having tortured a detainee named Meral Bekar in Ankara. (C-12.2)

Mustafa Kemal Kaçaroğlu, accused of being the leader of a clandestine organisation, Kurtuluş, declared at the military court of Ankara that their depositions had been taken under torture. (C-13.2)

In Erzurum, at the trial of the Dev-Yol, defendants said that the gendarmerie had applied systematic cruelty on the people of the province of Artvin where their organization had a mass support. They declared also that they had been tortured during interrogation. (Cumhuriyet-17.2)

91 women detained in the Mamak Military Prison were brought before the military tribunal for having gone on hunger-strike on July 28, 1981 for protesting against ill-treatment in prison. (C-19.2)

THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS declared that torture is systematically applied in Turkey according to the report of a mission of human rights which had gone and collected evidences in that country. Mr. Christian Rostquère, deputy-secretary of the French Ligue of Human Rights, socialist deputy Gérard Gouze and Doctor Dumont had attended the trial of DISK in Istanbul and the trial of Mehdi Zana, Mayor of Diyarbakır. "The most used methods of torture are the suspension by feet, the crucifixion, the electrocution, the show of hanging, the beating on feet, the practice of so-called 'corridor', forcing the detainees to stand on

his feet by pressing his finger on the wall, and sexual tortures on women," said the report. (Le Monde-19.2)

At the trial of the National Liberation of Kurdistan (KUK) in Adana, the defendants claimed that they had been subjected to torture. (C-20.2)

In Kırıkkale, a superintendent and 9 policemen were detained for having tortured 7 political detainees. (C-21.2)

325 defendants of the Dev-Yol trial in Erzurum have started a hunger-strike in military prison for protesting against ill-treatment and torture. (H-21.2)

The family of Hasan Asker Ozmen who had died under torture has brought a suit at law against the State and claimed indemnity of 2 million Turkish Lira. Three policemen had already been condemned to prison terms for having tortured Ozmen to death, but they still keep their posts in the police department of Ankara. (C-28.2)

----- PRESS-CULTURAL LIFE -----

- Turkish journalist Lütfü Oflaz was selected as the "prisoner of the month" by the International Federation of Journalists in february 1982.

Oflaz had been accused by the Martial Law Command of Istanbul of having criticized in his newspaper the interdiction of the Labour Party of Turkey (TEP). He was condemned on February 17, 1981 by a military tribunal and imprisoned on August 21, 1981 for serving his 18-month prison term. He is actually in the prison of Kızılcahamam.

Since the military junta has forbidden to appeal to the Court of Cassation for the condemnations up to 3 years, Mr. Oflaz could not use fundamental right to appeal.

- The Council of Ministers has forbidden the distribution of some reviews printed abroad. (C-6.2)

- Programme producer Oktay Arayıcı, after having been transferred from his post at the Turkish TV to the sea-port administration of Istanbul, was shifted second time, to the Ministry of Transport in Ankara. Thereupon he resigned from the state service. (C-7.2)

- Two journalists of the daily Tercüman, Nazlı Ilicak and Rauf Tamer are tried at the 2nd Military Court of Istanbul. (T-7.2)

- The ministry of Information and Tourism has announced that all film and theater directors will be obliged to get permission from a special board of examination before shooting or staging any scenario. (C-8.2)

- One of the biggest finance holdings of Turkey, Cavusoglu-Kozanoglu, has started to publish a new daily newspaper, Güneş (Sun).

- Responsible editor of the Ilirici Yurtsever Gençlik, actually forbidden, Erhan Tuskan was condemned by the military court of Istanbul to 18-month prison term for "publication weakening national feelings".

- Famous Turkish film-maker, Yılmaz Güney, was condemned again to 5-year prison term by the Military Court of Gölcük under the charge of "leading a campaign abroad against the interests of the Turkish State". He was earlier condemned two times to 7,5-year prison terms for "communist propaganda" in his articles appeared before the military take-over.

- Journalist İlhami Soysal was released by a military tribunal of Ankara after a 17-month arrest. His trial will go on. He is accused of having printed some clandestine publications at the trade-union printing house of which he was the director. (M-24.2)

- Two journalists of the daily Demokrat, actually forbidden by the military, Demirtaş Ceyhun and Işık Yurtçu were condemned to 6-month prison term each for an article praising the workers' resistance in 1980.

- Mr. Nahit Duru, responsible editor of the weekly Arayış, was released after having served his 2,5-month prison term in Ankara. (C-28.2)

- The council of ministers has forbidden the distribution in Turkey of two pamphlets, two poems and three reviews printed abroad. (C-28.2)

----- NATIONAL REPRESSION -----

- Military prosecutor demanded death penalty for 34 members of the Workers' Party of Kurdistan (PKK) who went on trial in Erzurum. 102 other defendants risk prison terms.

On the other hand, in one of the largest mass trials ever staged in Turkey, 447 militants of the PKK are standing trial in the southeastern city of Diyarbakır. Prosecutor asks death penalty for 97. (DN-4.2)

- In Izmir, the military prosecutor has filed a suit against 12 members of the Kurdish organization KAWA. Prison terms requested.

- French Socialist deputy and the mayor of Nantes, Mr. Alain Chénard, in his open letter published by Le Monde of February 9, 1982, draws attention to the trial of Mehdi Zana, mayor of the Kurdish city Diyarbakır, which would start on February 9, 1982 in the same city. In the letter, Mr. Chénard claims that Mr. Zana had been brutally tortured during his detention by the military.

- The military junta has announced its decision to create "centers of attraction" in the Kurdistan of Turkey in order to prevent the migration to the developed cities of western Anatolia. (H-11.2)

- General Evren received representative of the Jewish and Armenian communities in Turkey and told them that "Turkey has never discriminated against ethnic and religious minorities". (DN-13.2)

- An Armenian priest, Hırant Küçükgüzelyan, was condemned by the Military Tribunal No. 3 of Istanbul Martial Law Command to 16-month prison term. He is charged by the military prosecutor of "having made propaganda of racism and having weakened national feelings". (C-27.2)

----- SOCIAL LIFE -----

The Martial Law Command of Istanbul issued a new communiqué reminding the trade-unions which are not closed down the conditions that they should respect, mainly not to criticize the orders of the martial law command and not to organize the meetings for propaganda. (C-5.2)

A famous singer, Bülent Ersoy, attempted to commit suicide by taking 60 sleeping pills. Having reputation also as a homosexual he had been subjected to repressive measures by the military. After having changed his sex by a medical operation, he (she) has been forbidden by the military to carry on his (her) artistic activities in public. Depressed by these pres-

tures and by the insulting publication about him (her), Ersoy decided to resort to suicide, but at the last moment he (she) was saved by his (her) friends. (H-1.2)

According to a research made by the Political Sciences Faculty in Ankara, 34 percent of residences in Turkey are deprived of toilet, 39 pc without kitchen, 44 pc without bathroom, 52 pc without running water and 43 pc without electricity. (H-6.2)

With a minimum monthly salary (7,300 TL = 120 DM), one can buy 365 loaves of bread or 561 eggs or 14,5 Kg. meat or 146 packages of cigarette. (G-22.2)

President of the Highway Workers' Union (Yol-İş) Mr. Muzaffer Saraç said that despite the ban on dismissal without a permission of martial law, employers continue to dismiss workers in each sector. (C-28.2)

ECONOMIC SITUATION

Enacted last July, the new Law on Capital Market became effective on 1st February 1982, following a 6-month get-ready period for financiers. According to the new law, companies dealing in exchange of movable assets are obliged to turn into joint-stock companies. A strict control will be applied on financiers and all intermediaries will be obliged to get new licences until 30 November. (DN-2.2)

Since November 1981, public prosecutors have carried out investigation about 94 private brokers. 23 brokers have been arrested and 54 others are on the "wanted list". A sum of 200,000 million TL invested by small saving owners have disappeared. 81 brokers have been forbidden to leave the country. (H-25.2)

In January-November 1981, Turkey repaid \$ 2,580 million worth of foreign debts and received foreign loans totalling \$ 1,950 million. Therefore, the foreign credit inflow covered up to the extension of 75 pc of the debt servicing level. According to the news agency ANKA, Turkey may head for some problems in obtaining foreign credits because of the pressures on the OECD by some member countries. Mr. Emile Van Lennep, the Secretary General of the OECD, has delayed his visit to Turkey between February 4-6 due to these pressures. According to a new research, each baby is born in Turkey with a burden of foreign debt of 63,000 TL (= 1000 DM). (DN-2.2, 5.2; G-12.2)

According to the Commerce Ministry's statistics, exports reached to \$ 4,700 million in 1981 from the \$ 2,900 million level of the previous year. The imports went up by \$ 1,000 million compared with the year before, registering \$ 8,900 million. Turkey's trade deficit registered \$ 4,200 million in 1981. \$ 2,500 million of this deficit was covered by the immigrant workers' repatriations. (DN-26.2)

Within last 3-year period, the prices have increased 515 pc for flour, 327 pc for dried beans, 243 pc for potatoes, 260 pc for rice, 278 pc for cheese, 429 pc for chicken, 422 pc for butter, 247 pc for meat, 364 pc for eggs, 218 pc for milk and 300 pc for oranges. (H-4.2)

Within the month of February the prices increased 39,1 pc for dried beans, 12,6 pc for rices, 10 pc for cheese, 10-40 pc for alcoholic drinks and cigarettes, 10-30 pc for meat and butter, 35 pc for bread.

The process of monopolization in the Turkish economy has gained impetus following the military intervention. Within last year, 30 companies constituted by little shareholders have been taken under con-

rol by giants. Among the rising monopolies are also Koç Holding, Cukurova Holding and Cavusoglu/Kozanoglu Holding. (C-9.2)

President of the Commerce Chamber of Istanbul, Mr. Nuh Kusuçulu, and representative of the Industrialists Chamber of Eskisehir, Mr. Mesut Erez said that small and medium sized companies are in danger of bankruptcy and big companies conclude cartel agreements to impose higher prices for their products. (M-16.2; DN-17.2)

Within the year of 1981, 111 foreign firms got permission for investments totalling \$ 366 million. Among them are 35 Swiss firms (\$ 172 million), 17 US firms (\$ 66 million), 28 German firms (\$ 36 million).

First nine months of 1981 saw only a 59 pc realization of public projects in terms of value and a 48 pc physical realization, a State Planning Organization expert revealed. The programme initially covered 8,214 projects of which only 4,012 were supposed to be completed in 1981. Projections based on the performance of the past few years show that public investment will have no real increase in the years ahead. In fact, the suggestions of the World Bank and the IMF have been in the sense of limiting the public investment projects. (DN-26.2)

Turkey shopping for a nuclear power plant for the past ten years has recently taken steps to acquire two small-sized ones from a West German company. The two plants would be erected by the Kraftwerk Union (KWU) and would cost \$ 1,600 million. (DN-13.2)

Business tycoon Agha Khan arrived in Ankara and met General Evren. Turkish officials say that a deal of 6,000 million TL for tourism investment in Turkey was finalised. (DN-18.2)

FOREIGN RELATIONS

TURKEY-EUROPE

Mr. Piet Dankert, Speaker of European Parliament, stated that Europe is in disagreement with the United States because of their different approaches on the problems of Turkey, Poland and Peace Movements. (T-3.2)

The Dutch Foreign Minister Van Der Stoel told Parliament that existing aid contracts with Turkey were already completed and "no new ones have been considered in view of the domestic situation in Turkey." (DN-5.2)

The legal advisors of the foreign ministries of Norway, Denmark, Sweden, France and Holland study the different ways of applying the Resolution on Turkey of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe which asks the European governments to bring the Turkish regime before the Human Rights Commission. (c-8.2)

The General Staff of the Turkish armed Forces issued a communiqué banning invitations or visits of foreign delegations without permission of martial law authorities. (Le Monde-10.2)

The Committee of the Permanent Representatives of the Council of Europe postponed its works on the Resolution of Parliamentary Assembly to April 13.

The Turkish Foreign Ministry has been obliged to issue a denial on the press reports that King Juan Carlos of Spain had declined to shake hands with Turkish

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Foreign Minister İtler Türkmen during the Conference of Madrid. (DN-14.2)

A decree for establishment of a Supreme Policy Planning Council which will determine the objectives of Turkey's foreign policy was published in the Official Gazette. This new council will be presided over by the Secretary General of the ministry. (DN17.2)

The Board of Directors of the Turkish Information Foundation (TUTAV), held its first meeting in Ankara. The Foundation's propaganda activities aiming at European opinion will be directed by the State by the aid of the "creative" efforts of the private sector. (DN-17.2)

Mr. von Hassel, rapporteur of the Political Affairs Committee of European Parliament, who recently visited Turkey, presented his report to the committee on February 12, 1981. Contradicting the Resolution of European Parliament (*See: Bulletin, No. 64*), Mr. Von Hassel's report requests the governments of the members states "to take, in conjunction with the Turkish authorities, the necessary steps to attract investment to Turkey" and calls on the European Commission "to recommend that the Council adopt the Fourth EEC-Turkey Financial Protocol". The debates on this report will be made on March 22, 1982. (H-27.2)

European Community foreign ministers decided to send Mr. Tindemans, Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Belgian Foreign Minister, to Turkey for getting in touch with Turkish authorities and preparing a report on the process of "returning to democracy. (M-28.2)

TURKEY-USA

The representatives of Turkey and the United States have agreed on the production of helicopters H-1 in Turkey. On the other hand, the Turkish Aviation Company (TUSAS) envisages to produce in a 10-year period military aircrafts F-16 or F-18 in collaboration with US war industry. (M1.2)

In a world-wide TV show on Poland, produced by the United States, Turkish Prime Minister Bülent Ulusu was presented as the defender of freedoms despite the fact that his military-backed government carries on a brutal repression in his own country. Even a US newspaper said: "It was neither entertainment nor intelligent propaganda. 'Poland be Poland' — a phrase whose actual emptiness expressed the political as well as moral vacuum at the center of the enterprise. The presence of the military dictator of Turkey, deploring the existence of a military dictatorship in Poland, notably contributed to this aspect of the affair." (IHT-2.2)

The Reagan Administration's Human Rights Survey reports considerable progress in protection of basic human rights in Turkey since the military takeover. In a nine-page chapter on Turkey the report states that no evidence exists to support the allegations made by Amnesty International and the European Council that political prisoners are being tortured. The report says that trials are open to public and that defendants are free to select their own attorneys. The survey also reports that ethnic minorities in Turkey live in peace and harmony with the rest of the population. (DN-10.2)

At the General Assembly of the United Nations, The Turkish delegation abstained from voting for the resolution condemning the annexation of the Golan Heights by Israel. Foreign Minister Türkmen said that this abstention was due to a phrase in the resolution which accuses also the United States. On this vote, the head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Mr. Kaddumi postponed his visit to Turkey. (C-17.2)

Senator John Tower concluded his contacts in Ankara that the US will extend "as much military and economic assistance as it can". Answering a question, US senator said "we are satisfied with the overall performance of the present government. Opposition to Turkey's position was shown mostly by the left-wing elements of western social democrat parties. Among the reasonable leadership of western Europe there is understanding and sympathy for what is going on in Turkey today." (DN-17.2)

Citing serious threats to US global interests, the Reagan administration asked Congress to approve \$ 4,700 million in security aid to friendly nations. Among them, Turkey will get \$ 815 million aid. Turkish Foreign Minister İtler Türkmen said the US aid to Turkey for coming year is far from satisfactory. US aid to Turkey last year was 703 million dollar. Previously sources said any figure below \$ 1,000 million would not meet Turkey's need. (DN-17.2)

TURKEY-SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

During the debates on human rights at the Madrid Conference, as the US delegation was attacking on the Polish regime, the representatives of the socialist countries abstained from mentioning Turkey as an example of military regimes in the western world. Even, US Foreign Minister Alexander Haig expressed his astonishment at this attitude, while chatting with Turkish Foreign Minister. (M-13.2)

Turkish trade with all socialist countries will be based on foreign currency starting 1983. (Anka-16.2)

General Kenan Evren visited Bulgaria on an official invitation by Todor Jivkov between 25-28 February 1982. Evren and Jivkov discussed international questions and issued a joint communiqué at the end of the visit. It is stated in the communiqué that agreement had been reached to resolve the problems of immigrant families whose members had been left stranded in either country during the official migration period. Two sides agreed upon to develop bilateral economic, commercial and cultural relations and to tackle the problem of border smuggling between two countries. Two sides stressed also "the responsibilities of all nations to help overcome international tensions for the protection of world peace". In Bulgaria, General Evren was decorated by Jivkov with the Order of the "Star of Great Balkans".

General Evren has been officially invited also by the chiefs of state of Roumania, Yougoslavia, Albania and People's Republic of China.

SOLIDARITY

2 Feb: At the Free University of Brussels (ULB), a video-film was projected on the situation in Turkey and a representative of the Info-Türk gave explanation on the recent developments. The meeting was presided by Professor Marcel Liebman.

11 Feb: International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) and the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) organized a press conference at International Press Center of Brussels. The Secretary General of the ICFTU Otto Kersten, Deputy Secretary General of the ETUC John-Ivar Nalsund, Norwegian lawyer Karl Nandrup Dahl and the authorized representative of the DISK, Yücel Top, made public the pressures on the trade union movement in Turkey.

8 Feb: In Paris, Michel Foucault, Arthur London, Yves Montand, Simone Signoret, Patrice Chéreau, Alfred Kostler, Costa Gavras and the executive committee of the CFDT issued an appeal concerning the trial of the 52 DISK leaders.

13 Feb: In Paris, the CFDT held a press conference on the 15th anniversary of the foundation of DISK.

13 Feb: Belgian Lawyer François Van Droogenbroeck, member of the Belgian Association of Democratic Lawyers, made public his first report on the trial of DISK leaders. He had gone to Turkey on behalf of the World Confederation of Labour (WCL) and attended the first day of the trial.

15 Feb: The Union of Turkish Workers in Belgium organized a demonstration in front of the Turkish Embassy in Brussels for protesting the violation of human rights in Turkey.

11 Feb: 500 French lawyers launched a campaign of signature for protesting against the violation of human rights in Turkey.

15 Feb: The Bureau of the Socialist Party (of Belgium) issued a communiqué criticizing the defence of the Turkish regime by the Secretary General of NATO.

18 Feb: At the Congress of the World Federation of Trade Union held in Havana, the repression on the Turkish trade union movement was condemned by the representatives of different countries.

18 Feb: The town-councillor of the Belgian city Courcelles, Mr. Roger Romain (BCP), has asked the municipal council to abandon their honorariums in favour of the victims of the repression in Turkey.

19 Feb: The International Federation of Human Rights revealed the concrete examples and statistics of the violation of human rights in Turkey. (*See also State Terror and Tortures*).

26 Feb: International Association of Democratic Lawyers issued a communiqué protesting against the arrestation of the Chairman of the Istanbul Bar Association, Orhan Apaydın, and asked the liberation of all detained members of the Peace Committee of Turkey.

25 Feb: The World Confederation of Labour sent telegrams to the responsables of the European Commission, the Council of Europe, the European Parliament, the International Labour Office, for protesting against the arrest of Orhan Apaydın and his comrades.

27 Feb: In the city of Reggio-Emilia in Italy, the Italian Communist Party organized a rally for protesting against the repression in Turkey and in Salvador.

Mainz, Giessen, Düsseldorf and Bochum issued a statement asking to send back foreign workers and not to accept foreign students to German universities. (M-20.1)

France issued residence permits for about 5 thousand Turkish workers clandestinely working in this country. (T-29.1)

35 Turkish workers went on hunger-strike in Basel (Switzerland) with the purpose of getting working permit. (H-29.1)

4 Turkish workers started a strike in a Turkish restaurant in Paris. (H-31.1)

France accepted to deliver 4,000 more working permits for the clandestine Turkish workers, but 31,000 clandestine workers will be expelled from France. (T-31.1)

The Swiss police expelled 11 Turkish clandestine workers who went on a hunger-strike in Basel. (H-31.1)

The Turkish families in Germany receive letters of threat from German racists.

45 workers, of which 7 Turks, went on strike at the construction of TV Tower of Frankfurt. (H-5.2)

The West German Government announced its policy on foreigners called for limiting future immigration while trying to assimilate those foreigners living here for years. (DN-6.2)

In Berlin, at the crossroad of Kurfürstendamm and Joachimstalerstr, about 100 German youngsters attacked on 10 Turks, by shouting "Türken Raus!" 4 German youngsters were taken into custody. (M-8.2)

The General Vicar of Brussels launched a campaign against racism in Belgium. As a first action of this campaign, the Christian militants went on a hunger-strike at the Saint-Marie Church of Schaerbeek. (DR-6.2)

In München, in order to protest against the xenophobia, thousands of people participated in a rally. The racist declaration of 15 university professors was qualified as the sign of the revival of the Nazism. (M-8.2)

800 workers of the Oranstein-Koppel Company in Dortmund, of which 60 Turks, went on strike for protesting against the decrease of their salaries.

The distribution of the Turkish workers according to sectors in Germany: 62,7 pc in energy-mining, 34 pc in industrial production, 24,3 pc in agriculture, forestry and fishing, 21 pc in construction. (T-13.2)

In 1981, 52,286 Turkish children were born in European countries, 36,070 of new born children were in Germany. (G-16.2)

CDU leader Helmut Kohl proposed to send back foreign workers by giving them a sum of indemnity.

In order to prevent the racism and xenophobia in Germany, 12 university professors, 22 lawyers, 130 teachers, 145 state employees, 11 trade union officials and 7 school principals launched a signature campaign in Bochum. (M-22.2)

The National Security Council decided to establish "Turkish Houses" in European countries with the purpose of "protecting Turkish workers from dangerous currents and uniting them around kemalist principles". With the same purpose, it was decided to constitute religious foundations and to take under control all Turkish mosques abroad. "Turkish houses" will make a close collaboration with these religious foundations.

The Turkish Government ordered all employment offices not to send any migrant worker to other countries without making a security investigation about him. (T-22.2)

The number of the Turkish citizens who demand political asylum in Federal Germany fell down to 6,302 in 1981, as it was 57,913 in 1980. This decrease of 89,1 pc is due to the application of visa for Turkish citizens starting November 1980. (M-20.2)

----- IMMIGRATION -----

A Turkish worker, Abdülbaki Öztürk, has gained an action at the European Human Rights Commission. The supreme court decided that, immigrant workers are not obliged to pay translation fee at German courts. (H-12.1)

500 Turkish workers went on strike in Frankfurt when the Video-color dismissed 368 out of 600 workers.

5 Turkish workers working clandestinely in Ludwigshafen were expelled from Germany. (M-14.1)

In the southern German city Friemann, a bomb was exploded in front of a Turkish mosque during prayer. (M-16.1)

The number of the unemployed Turkish workers in Germany reached 87,130. (M18.1)

A German landlord attacked on a Turkish family in Bonn, destroyed all their furnitures, with the purpose of forcing them to leave the house. (M-19.1)

Eight professors from the universities of München,