

# INFO TÜRK INFO - TÜRK INFO - TÜRK



bulletin mensuel ◦ monthly bulletin ◦ maandelijks bulletin

## 69/70

6TH YEAR • PRICE: 50 BF • ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION: 500 BF • CCP: 000-1168701-45  
INFO-TURK - 13/2, SQUARE Ch. M. WISER - 13/2, BRUSSELS • TEL: (32-2) 230 34 72 •  
PUBLISHER: COLLECTIF TURC D'EDITION ET DE DIFFUSION • ISSN 0770 - 9013

### THE MILITARY'S DRAFT CONSTITUTION ADOPTED BY THE RUBBER-STAMP ASSEMBLY

It is not a surprise... The draft constitution which is to replace the Constitution of 1961 was adopted as a whole on August 16, 1982 by the rubber-stamp Consultative Assembly of which all members were designated by the military junta. Out of 160 members, 135 voted for and only one against. As to 24 other members, they were absent.

The preceding Bulletin had put forth the following estimation: *"During the debates at the Consultative Assembly, some members may be obliged to raise the protest of the suffering people and to vote against the draft constitution."*

Although 25 members who are unofficially classified into *"social-democrats"* or *"radicals"* criticized the Constitutional Commission of the Assembly for having drawn up an anti-democratic text, only one of them had the courage to vote against, 24 others preferred to manifest their disapproval by absenting themselves from voting.

The 15-member Constitutional Commission made public the draft on July 17, 1982 and the Consultative Assembly debated the whole of the text from August 2 to August 16, 1982. From August 17, the same Assembly has started to discuss 200 articles of the draft.

According to the time-table laid down by the military junta, the debates on the articles will be concluded at the beginning of September.

ber, and later on, the National Security Council itself which has the last word on every legislative works will review the final text. After having effectuated necessary modifications on the text, the NSC will submit the draft to a national referendum to be held in November 1982.

#### A DESPOTIC PRESIDENTIAL SYSTEM

The draft is a concrete proof of the kind of the political system which the military considers suitable for Turkey.

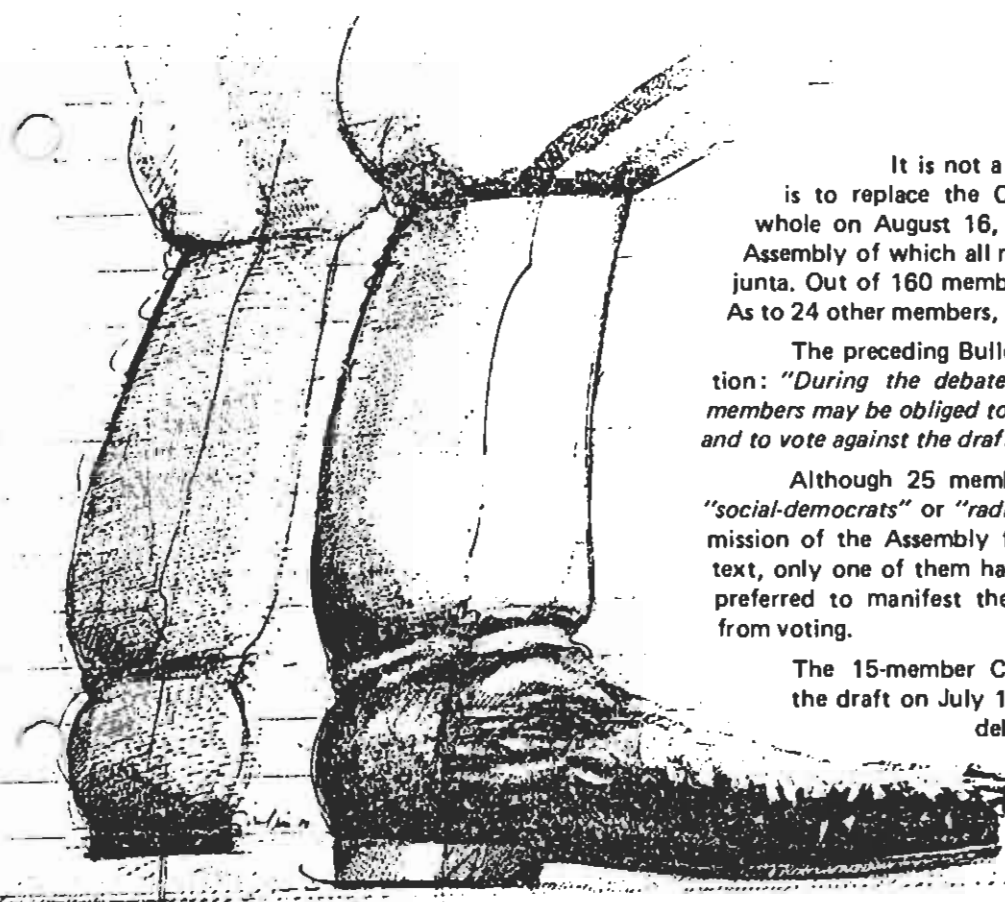
Under the pretext of *"preventing the kind of turmoil which disrupted Turkey in the last decade, resulting in two military interventions"*, the draft has openly strengthened the executive branch of the State, restricted freedom of expression, press and organization and granted the military a constitutional role in the affairs of the nation.

Here are the main points of the draft:

- The President of the Republic, who had only ceremonial powers under the previous 1961 Constitution, is now empowered to dissolve the parliament and ask for new elections if a government crisis lasts for more than 30 days.

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- The President, acting together with the cabinet, can declare emergency rule or martial law in case of natural disaster, economic crisis, war, or re-emergence of bloody political terrorism. He would then have the authority to legislate by decree.

- The President can dismiss the prime minister or any minister.

- The bicameral parliament which existed under the 1961 Constitution is to be replaced by a one-house parliament of 400 members and the latter is to be elected for five-year term.

- A "State Consultative Council" will be an advisory body to serve the president. Former presidents, retired judges of the constitutional court and former chiefs of staff will be automatic members of the council. 20 members of the council are to be appointed by the President of the Republic, for six-year terms, and 10 others by the rest of the members.

- Other new institutions are created by the draft constitution: "Supreme Council of Judges and Prosecutors", "State Economic and Social Council", "State Supervisory Council", "State Language Academy" and "Supreme Arbitration Board". Members of all these new institutions are to be appointed by the President of the Republic. Through these bodies, the President can control all administrative, executive and juridical institutions and even all trade unions, associations and scientific establishments.

- The draft furnishes the National Security Council which had already existed as an advisory body before the military coup with the power of giving the Government recommendations of which the implementation is compulsory. The NSC is to be chaired by the President of the Republic and to comprise the Speaker of the Turkish Grand National Assembly, Chairman of the State Consultative Council, the Prime Minister, the Chief of the General Staff, the ministers of National Defence, Interior and Foreign Affairs, the commanders of the Forces and those ministers who, for each meeting, will be chosen by the President of the Republic with respect to connection. So, the government will consequently be transformed into a technical staff of the military.

- The President of the Republic is empowered to ask the parliament to postpone elections for one year in time of crisis.

- The President of the Republic is empowered to appoint some high-level officials, in particular, the Chief of General Staff, the governor of the Central Bank and members of the Constitutional Court.

All these provisions make it clear that, with this draft constitution, a despotic presidential system is imposed to Turkey and the State is being turned into a mythical apparatus.

Since the President of the Republic is the only ruler of the country who has the last word in executive, legislative and juridical fields, the Parliament will turn into a powerless organ. Furthermore, the future Grand National Assembly will be closed to dynamic left forces of the country. The second article of the draft declares Turkey a democratic and secular state committed to nationalism of Kemal Atatürk, the founder of the Turkish Republic. In several articles, the draft rules out the establishment of any party based on classes or groups aiming at establishing communism, fascism or theocracy in Turkey.

## RESTRICTION OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

In accordance with the next despotic structure of the State, all fundamental rights and freedoms stipulated by the European Convention of Human Rights are completely restricted.

Although Article 11 says that "every individual is entitled to fundamental rights and freedoms which cannot be usurped, transferred or relinquished", the restrictions listed in Articles 12, 13 and 14 make it impossible to enjoy those rights and liberties:

- "Personal immunities, spiritual and material existence of the individual" mentioned in Article 16 are practically suspended under the last provisions of the same article which states: "The provisions of the first paragraph shall not be considered violated in an act of killing occurring from fulfilment of orders of competent authorities in States of Emergency and Martial Law"
- Article 17 stipulates that services demanded from citizens in a State of Emergency or in cases where the needs of the country so require, shall not be considered as being "forced labour".
- The principles concerning freedom and personal security of the individual mentioned in Article 18 can be arbitrarily suspended by authorities even under normal conditions.
- In Article 20, freedom of travel and settlement can be restricted for the purpose of "a healthy and orderly urbanization" or "protection of public property".
- Security forces are authorized to search individuals, their residence, and to confiscate private property unless a court order exists.
- Criticising the government's economic policy can be forbidden on the grounds of "preventing dissemination of false and premature news which could affect the economic life of the country".
- Publications can be confiscated by the order of the administrative bodies, unless a court order can be obtained.
- Enjoying the right to organize and set up organization is nearly impossible. Associations which are already established may be closed down by the order of the governmental authorities.
- Culture, Arts, Education and Training will be carried out with the aim of propagating a certain ideology: Kemalism (Atatürkism)...
- Article 56 imposes many restrictions on trade union freedoms: trade unions are forbidden to express their opinions even on most fundamental problems of the country and to act according to those opinions or to go on general strike or a strike of solidarity. Thus, trade unions will be turned into associations which are authorized only to conclude collective agreements in certain work places.
- Trade unions are also placed under the administrative and financial control of the political power.
- Whilst lock-out is included as a right in the draft Constitution, the right to strike is forbidden in work places employing less than 10 workers.
- Compulsory arbitration system is adopted and the High Council of Arbitration is turned into a constitutional organ. Therefore, the role of trade unions in the labour relations is practically suppressed.
- Article 57 states: "Collective agreements shall not include provision against or in the nature of amending or abolishing provisions of law", the liberty of collective bargaining is restricted.
- The President of the Republic is authorised to dismiss any Minister, abolish the National Assembly and to order the Armed Forces to use arms.

- Organization and publication on the basis of a social class or talking of the objective existence of social classes are considered a crime.
- The National Assembly will be no more authorized to grant amnesty to those who were condemned for having formed a political party or association on the basis of a social class or for having expressed thoughts in this sense.

#### GENERAL EVREN'S PRESSURE AND REACTIONS

Just before the discussions on the draft, with the purpose of forcing the members of the Consultative Assembly to adopt the text, General Kenan Evren, Chief of the National Security Council, declared on July 25, 1982 in Erdek: "That draft has not been finalized but I simply wish to stress that the troubles we went through were because of the past Constitution (of 1961) and that we shall take whatever measures are necessary to prevent the repetition of past mistakes. Once finalized, no one would be able to say anything against the new constitution. The Turkish people's ideology is Atatürk's principles and ideals. We shall teach that ideology to the generations to come and we shall include that ideology as a lesson in our schools. Individuals have rights and liberties but they have transferred all of them to the State. Of course there will be associations but they will limit their activities to their original reasons for existence." As to limitless powers accorded to the President of the Republic, General Evren said: "If we cannot have faith in a president elected from within the nation who are we trust? Associations?"

During the debates at the Consultative Assembly, General Evren, together with other four members of the military junta, visited few times this rubber-stamp assembly and followed the works in order to influence its 160 members. During his first visit to the Assembly, one of the members declared at the floor that the only candidate for the first President of the Republic of the new era is General Evren.

Although the leaders and prosecuted deputies of the defunct political parties are forbidden to declare their opinions on the draft constitution, many Turkish intellectuals, editorialists and public figures have declared their reactions against anti-democratic provisions of the draft. Below are some examples:

**Sevket Yılmaz**, Chairman of the labour confederation Türk-İs: "The new constitution will put an end to the labour movement in Turkey."

Daily Newspaper *Cumhuriyet*: "Some articles of the draft on social rights are the reproduction of the proposals of the Confederation of Turkish Businessmen and Industrialists (TISK)." (In fact, among the 15 members of the Constitutional Commission was also the Secretary General of the TISK, whilst there was not any representative of the labour movement).

**Neil Gürelli**, Chairman of the Turkish Journalists Union (TGS): "The draft constitution is conservative and behind the times. It restricts freedom of press, basic freedoms and rights and distorts the social characteristics of the Turkish State."

**Professor Erdem Aksoy**, former president of the Black Sea Technical University: "The new constitution aims at insecurity, stagnation and it fails to take into consideration the realities of Turkey."

**Ismail Cem**, editorialist of the daily *Günes*: "I wonder what my Swiss law professor would think about this Constitution. If I had produced this text as home work, my Swiss professor would have failed me in the examinations."

**Mümtaz Soysal**, professor of constitutional law and editorialist of the daily *Milliyet*: "This coat which was found too loose for the public has now become too tight. The Turkish people is not that much behind the times or that primitive to be condemned to such a constitution."

**Atilla Sav**, president of the Union of the Turkish Bar Associations: "This sui-generis constitution that has not enough faith in justice and on the other hand provided excessive authority to the administration, can easily open roads to an authoritarian regime."

**Professor Ulkü Azrak** of the Law Faculty of Istanbul: "The provision on the presidential appointments is totally against the notion of a contemporary state governed by the rule of law".

**Ugur Mumcu**, editorialist of the daily *Cumhuriyet*: "This development is a sad and bitter step in the two centuries long Constitutional tradition of Turkey."

**Oktay Eksi**, editorialist of the daily *Hürriyet*: "This draft is what you call feeding with a spoon and taking an eye out with the handle of the same spoon."

**Serfer Tanilli**, professor of law who has been paralyzed since 1978 after an armed attack of fascist Grey Wolves: "With this constitution, democracy cannot be restored in Turkey, at the very most fascism can be founded."

Despite these criticisms, the rubber-stamp assembly adopted this anti-democratic draft as a whole and it seems that, with the exception of a few provisions, 200 articles of the new constitution will be adopted one by one, and so, as Professor Tanilli says, the fascist regime will be constitutionalized in Turkey.

#### SELECTIONS ON AND FROM THE FUTURE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

- *The Speaker of the Consultative Assembly, Sadi Irmak said: "For the future President of the Republic, General Evren is the only candidate..." (H-16.7)*

- *Evren continues visiting villages and talks with the people. On the claims that his trips in the country were like election campaign trips, he said: "We have no need to be elected. We shall serve the country as long as we are alive and well, but we do not need to beg for votes." (DN-25.6)*

- *Evren said in Kurtbogazi: "The Turkish nation is intelligent, but it has always kept its intelligence within his head..." (T-2.6)*

- *During his visit to the İlaydarpaşa Highschool in Istanbul, Evren said: "If the enemy has a weapon which the other side does not, how can a war be won? Why shouldn't we own a nuclear bomb like other countries?" (C-5.6)*

- *Chatting with peasants in a village of Bala district, General Evren responded to their requests as follows: "If the God gives us, then we can meet your wishes..." Besides, Evren criticized the peasants to use their tractors as private car. (C-21.6)*

## JUNTA'S LEGISLATION

Military Prime Minister Bülent Ulusu announced at his press conference of June 27 that during the period after 12 September 1980, 411 draft laws have been submitted to the legislative by the government, 282 of them have been approved and gone into force. In addition to those prepared by the Government, 96 laws have been enacted by the NSC. Thus, 378 laws have gone into force since 12 September 1980. (According to a decree, all laws enacted by the military junta are considered in the value of constitutional provisions).

## ATATURKIST CATECHISM

The General Staff of the Turkish Armed Forces has decided to publish a book on the ideology of Atatürk. This catechism will be used as a text-book first in military schools, later in all schools of Turkey.

## 2000 JUDGES RESIGNED

After the setting up of the Supreme Council of Judges and Prosecutors of which all members were designated by General Evren, 2000 judges and prosecutors have resigned, declaring that the juridical autonomy did not exist anymore. (H-16.6)

## OATH OF NEW OFFICIALS

According to a new Law of State Personnel, new nominated state officials start work by taking an oath of allegiance to Atatürkism, by putting their hands on a table covered with a Turkish flag and looking at a bust of Atatürk. (G-21.6)

## CHANGEMENT OF STREET NAMES

The Municipal Committee of the city of Ankara decided to change the names of all streets which were named after the victims of the Grey Wolves terror.

## NO MORE TO THE LEFT

The Central Bank decided to make a changement on the coin of 5 Turkish Liras. The crescent and the star on the coin will look towards the right whilst it was looking towards to the left until now. (M-17.7)

## FASCIST LEADERS RELEASED

At the trial of the Nationalist Action Party (MHP), on July 7, two high-rank officials more, Yasar Okuyan and Sadi Somuncuoglu, were released by the military tribunal. Until today, 336 out of 498 accused have been freed. (H-8.7)

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## STATE TERROR

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## ECEVIT FACES IMPRISONMENT

A martial law court sentenced on July 6, 1982, former Turkish Prime Minister Ecevit to a new prison term of 3 months and 27 days on conviction of defying a military ban on public statements by former party leaders. Ecevit's original sentence was for two months and 27 days in prison but it was increased by one month because he was released from prison early, on probation, last february. This time the poet-politician will not benefit from probation. The charge against Ecevit stemmed from a political commentary he wrote for the German weekly Der Spiegel.

In another trial, the military prosecutor asked 5-year prison term for Ecevit because of a statement appeared in a Danish newspaper. Ecevit declared that he has never given such a statement.

*(The full text of Ecevit's court defense for his article in Der Spiegel is available in English. Our readers can order it by transferring 60 FB -3 DM- to Info-Türk).*

## EX-MINISTERS ACCUSED

Following the imprisonment of two ex-ministers, four former ministers more face heavy condemnations for misuse of office and irregularities in formalities: Former Minister of Customs and Monopoly Ahmet Cakmak, former Ministers of Public Works Serafettin Elçi and Selahattin Kılıç and former minister of Industry Sahap Kocatopçu. The trials of Elçi and Kılıç have already begun at the Supreme Court.

## TSIP OFFICIALS' TRIAL

The military prosecutor of Istanbul Martial Law Command has opened a mass trial against 16 officials of the Socialist Workers' Party of Turkey and asked

prison terms up to 30 years for each. Since the party chairman, Ahmet Kaçmaz, and his 39 comrades have gone into clandestinity after the military coup d'état, legal proceedings about them were suspended.

## RAPID DEPLOYMENT FORCES

The Consultative Assembly adopted on July 8, 1982 the law on the formation of "Rapid Deployment Forces". Each team is to be composed of 56 policemen and 11,399 sharp-shooters are to be recruited for these forces all over Turkey.

## PRISONS OVERCHARGED

Justice Minister Mentés said that civil prisons are filled up with 85,000 detainees or convicted whilst their total capacity is about 55,000 persons. Since 640 prisons which actually exist are not enough, the ministry builds 46 new prisons.

## OFFICIAL FIGURES ON REPRESSION

According to the official figures given by the Turkish General Staff Headquarters:

- Since the proclamation of martial law, December 26, 1978, 141,229 persons have been taken into custody, 42,765 of them arrested by the court decision and 18,573 were condemned to different prison terms. The number of those who were released totals up to 79,791. Still 7,662 persons are searched by the military authorities.

- Since the same date, 30,773 cases have been submitted to military tribunals, 11,100 of them resulted in condemnation, 7,041 in sentence of acquittal and 4,212 have been transferred to civil courts. The rest are still examined by the military judges. The



monthly rate of giving sentence rose to 941 after military coup d'état, whilst it was 267 in the period between December 26, 1978 and September 12, 1980.

### 3 MILLION REGISTERED

General Directorate of Public Security has set up a Data Collecting Center with the purpose of registering all citizens with their all particularities. Within a 21-month period, 3 million persons have been registered. The authorities announced that "thanks to this center, 36,771 persons have been apprehended by police forces".

### PUBLICATION OF THE MILITARY COURT MINUTES FORBIDDEN

The Martial Law Command of Ankara announced that the publication of the full texts of the military courts minutes in the form of book or pamphlet were forbidden. The daily newspapers and periodicals are authorized to publish only extracts from the minutes provided by the military tribunals.

### BASTURK: "I WAS BEATEN DURING POLICE INTERROGATION"

Abdullah Bastürk, chairman of the suspended DISK labour confederation, told the military court on 1st of July 1982 that he was given between 80 and 100 beatings by police interrogators during the early stage of his detention. Bastürk declared also that he was made to listen to screams of other detainees, while being seated on an iron chair with his eyes blindfolded. The leader of DISK protested against the fact that a written complaint about his ill-treatment which he had submitted to the tribunal was taken out from the file.

During his interrogation at the court, Bastürk refused the prosecutor's claims that there were links between DISK and the clandestine Turkish Communist Party. He reminded that a message coming from the secretary general of the TCP was returned by the DISK administration and said: "Nobody can prove that we were involved in the communist movement. We have always been the defender of the rights and liberties defined in the Constitution of 1961."

Following Bastürk, the military judge started to question Fehmi Isıklar, Secretary General of DISK, on July 9, 1982. He also refused the claim of having organic ties with the TCP and said: "I am a socialist and my socialist outlook is based on my patriotism."

Besides, the military prosecutor has instituted new proceedings against the DISK officials. They will be judged by the 3rd Military Court of Istanbul Martial Law Command on the charge of having insulted the former Prime Minister Süleyman Demirel.

### 6 TRADE UNIONISTS ARRESTED

The 1st Military Court of Istanbul MLC began to try under arrest 6 officials of the Food Marketing Workers' Union (Pak-Sat-Is) for having adopted, prior to the military coup d'état, the model of Rules defined by the DISK for its affiliated unions.

### 85 WORKERS CONDEMNED

85 workers of the SASA Textile Factory in Adana were condemned to 75 days prison term each, on July 6, 1982, for having carried out a protest action against the dismissal of their comrades before the military coup d'état.

### 6 ARMY OFFICERS ARRESTED

The Army Command announced that some army officers and cadets were dismissed from the War College and 6 of them were arrested for having relations with left-wing clandestine organizations.

On June 5, 1982, the 3rd Military Court of Ankara Martial Law Command started to try 12 lieutenants on the charge of having adhered to the Revolutionary Path (Dev-Yol). On July 10, another group of 6 lieutenants and one cadet were brought before the 2nd Military Court of Ankara MLC on the same charge.

### TRIAL OF PEACELOVERS

The trial of the thirty members of the Turkish Peace Committee including retired ambassador Mahmut Dikerdem, Chairman of the Istanbul Bar Orhan Apaydın and five former deputies, began on June 24. At the first session the Court proposed that the defendants attend the trial one by one in alphabetical order and that the proceedings be recorded on tape. On behalf of the defendants, Orhan Apaydın said twenty-six of the 30 defendants in the case were under arrest and it would be unnecessary to continue the trial individually. "I am being tried here for having defended freedom, democracy and the peace prior to the 12th of September. These acts can never be considered crime," he said.

Amnesty International announced in a press release on July 30, 1982 that Mahmut Dikerdem, 66 years old, had been transferred to a military hospital, suffering from a tumour of prostate (probably malignant), colitis, an ulcer and allergy. He urinated blood.

In fact, Dikerdem and three other defendants, journalist Hüseyin Bas, journalist Ali Sirmen and former deputy Kemal Anadol could not be present at the trial of July 28, because of their illnesses.

### PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE BAR

The military prosecutor of Istanbul started legal proceedings against all lawyers who took part in the administrative board of the Bar Association of Istanbul. Chairman Orhan Apaydın and his colleagues are accused of having taken part in the actions of DISK.

### TMMOB BEFORE THE MILITARY COURT

The trial of the administrative board of the Union of Architects and Engineers (TMMOB) began on July 20, 1982 at the 1st Military Court of Ankara MLC. Chairman Teoman Öztürk and his 15 colleagues are being tried for four different accusations and face prison terms up to 4 years for each.

### 242 TEACHERS TRIED

A military court in Ankara began to try 178 school teachers, on June 26, 1982, for having taken part in a protest action in 1979 and the military prosecutor asked 6-month prison term for each.

On the other hand, 64 teachers of the Buca High-school in Izmir were brought before a criminal court on June 28, 1982 for an action of boycott. Each of them faces a prison term up to 6 months.

### 6 POSTMEN CONDEMNED

The 1st Military Court of Istanbul MLC condemned Yurdusev Özsekmenler, Chairman of the Postmen's Association (Tüm-PTT-Der), to 10 years and 8 months prison term each.

## ----- TURKISH MILITARY JUNTA BEFORE THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION -----

*In accordance with the resolution of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, five European governments filed a complaint against the Turkish military regime to the European Human Rights Commission in Strasbourg, on 1st of July 1982.*

*The governments of Denmark, France, Norway, Holland and Sweden accused the Turkish regime of having violated the following dispositions of the European Convention of Human Rights of which Turkey is also one of the signatories:*

- Article 3 (Prohibition of torture and inhuman or degrading punishments or treatments)
- Article 5 (Individual's right to freedom and security)
- Article 6 (Right to a fair trial before an independent and impartial tribunal)
- Article 9 (Freedom of opinion, conscience and religion)
- Article 10 (Freedom of expression)
- Article 11 (Freedom of meeting and association.)

*The Turkish Government has three months to file a written reply to these complaints. A Turkish Foreign Ministry spokesman said Turkey would make its opposition known after studying the complaint.*

## EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT'S RESOLUTION IN FAVOUR OF THE JUNTA

*The European Parliament adopted on July 8, 1982 the Von Hassel report in favour of the military junta. Out of 214 present deputies, 105 voted for, 100 against and 9 abstention.*

*Although expressed anxieties about the restriction of human rights in Turkey, the new resolution, without condemning anti-democratic practices of the junta, says that the European Parliament:*

*"- believes that Turkey, in this extremely critical period of history, should receive understanding from its western partners, particularly the Member States of the Community;*

*"- asks the governments of the Member States to consider what can be done to attract investment to Turkey, following the return to democracy.*

*"- calls on the Commission to recommend that the Council adopt the Fourth EEC-Turkey Financial Protocol as soon as the various stages of the return to democracy have been finally completed."*

*During the debates on the report, socialist and communist deputies proposed many amendments for condemning the Turkish regime, but could not obtain necessary majority.*

## CONDEMNATIONS

In the months of June and July 1982, military tribunals condemned 9 political activists to capital punishment. On June 23, the military tribunal of Izmir MLC condemned a militant of the Revolutionary Vanguard of the People (HDO), Rasit Tez, to death. On July 14, Cafer Yılmaz and Kemal Kesen, two left-wing activists were condemned to death by a military tribunal in Erzurum. Two days later, in Antalya, a military court condemned four rightist activists, Sait Demirtekin, Osman Yılmaz, Mustafa Gülnar and Muhsin Kahya, to capital punishment. Same day, another military tribunal in Adana condemned to death two militants of HDO, Kenan Dogan and Mustafa Ozdemir.

Within a 2-month period, many political trials were resulted in condemnations to prison terms at military tribunals. Below are the total numbers of the condemned members of each political organization:

Revolutionary Path (Dev-Yol): 80, Kurdish organization Ala Rızgari: 93, Progressive Youth Association (IGD): 47, Revolutionary Path of People (DHY): 15, Revolutionary Front (DC): 13, Revolutionary Communist Party of Turkey (TDKP): 3, Revolutionary Union for People (DHB): 3, Revolutionary Left (Dev-Sol): 2, Unity of Armed Marxist-Leninist Propaganda (MLSPB): 1, Workers' Party of Kurdistan (PKK): 1, Idealist Youth Association (UGD): 26.

## 544 DEMANDS OF DEATH SENTENCE

Within a 2-month period, military prosecutors opened new trials against political activists and asked capital punishment for 544 among them. The total number of the demands of death sentence has reached to 5129 at the end of July 1982. In the following list of the new cases, numbers of the demands of death sentence are mentioned in paratheses just after the number of the accused:

- Revolutionary Path (Dev-Yol): 7/6 in Erzincan,

687 (259), 17/6 in Istanbul, 386 (85), 19/7 in Ankara, 1 (1), 30/7 in Ankara, 49 (24), 31/7 in Erzurum, 39 (6), 11/7 in Ankara, 40 (-)

- Workers' Party of Kurdistan (PKK): 12/6 in Mardin, 385 (123)

- Revolutionary Communists' Union of Turkey 17/6 in Istanbul, 38 (7), 11/7 in Ankara, 14 (-)

- Rightists: 14/7 in Bursa, 116 (18), 17/7 in Izmir, 27 (4)

- Left-wing activists: 19/6 in Erzurum, 65 (14), 28/7 in Ankara, 3 (3)

- Revolutionary Communist Party of Turkey (TDKP): 19/6 in Adana, 38 (-), 2/7 in Ankara, 55 (-), 30/7 in Istanbul, 18 (-)

- Communist Party of Turkey (TKP): 17/6 in Istanbul, 98 (-)

- Unity of Action (EB): 12/7 in Ankara, 18 (-)

- Liberation: 12/7 in Ankara, 15 (-), 13/7 in Antalya, 16 (-)

On the other hand, the military junta executed two more death sentences in June and so the total number of the victims of capital punishment since the coup d'état rose to 17. Sehabettin Ovalı and Adnan Kavaklı who were hanged respectively on June 13 in Sinop and June 18 in Ankara had been condemned to death for non-political acts.

## MAN-HUNTINGS: 4 DEATHS

The security forces carried on man-huntings within two months and killed in the street a militant of Dev-Sol on June 3 in Istanbul and three militants of the Communist Party of Turkey/Marxist-Leninist (TKP-ML) on June 25 in Kahramanmaraş.

Within the same period, the military claimed to arrest 37 members of the Dev-Yol, 17 of the TKP-ML, 44 of the DDKD (PKK), 15 of the Revolutionary Front, 3 of the Revolutionary Liberation, 2 of the Popular Liberation Party/Front of Turkey (THKP/C), 28 individuals of different left tendencies.

## TORTURE ALLEGATIONS

- Stichting Turkije Informatie in Holland reported that 250 political prisoners in the Gölcük Military Prison went on a hunger-strike for protesting against systematic torture and ill-treatment.
- On June 2, at the trial of the MLSPB Case in Istanbul, Hasan Sensoy declared that they were under inhuman conditions in the prison and they were prevented from seeing their lawyers for six months.
- The defendants of the Dev-Yol Case in Amasya, the TKP Case in Ankara, the Revolutionary Front Case in Ankara said at trials that their police interrogations had been made under torture.

## PRESSURE ON INTELLECTUAL LIFE

- The Martial Law Command of Konya region banned the publication of the daily newspaper "Yeni Nesil" on June 15, 1982.
- A novel entitled "Tomorrow... Tomorrow..." was confiscated by the order of the Martial Law Command of Istanbul and a court action was started for its author, Mrs. Pinar Kür.
- The Martial Law Command of Eskisehir banned the publication of the newspaper "Istikbal".
- The Council of Ministers banned the distribution in Turkey of 33 publications printed abroad.
- Protesting against the new regulations on higher education which suppressed the scientific and administrative autonomy of universities, 33 university professor resigned from their posts. According to a sur-

vey appeared in the daily Cumhuriyet of July 12, 78 percent of the university professors are against the new regulation.

- In accordance with the new law on higher education, General Evren appointed new rectors to all universities.
- Editor of the Komal Publishing House, Recep Maraslı was condemned by a military court of Istanbul to 4-year prison for "separatism". The responsible editor of the daily Cumhuriyet, Okay Gönensin was condemned to a 15-day prison term.

## REPRESSION ABROAD

- German authorities expelled 37 Turkish citizens from Federal Republic's territories.
- The deadline given to 14 Turkish citizens in order to surrender to the military authorities expired on June 8, 1982. One of the wanted people, famous singer Cem Karaca was deprived of Turkish nationality by the government's decree on July 15. Until today, the Turkish authorities ordered 384 wanted persons to surrender, five of them who refused to do so lost their citizenships and the others also face the same menace.
- The Turkish Government asked European countries to extradite 47 Turkish citizens who are wanted by martial law authorities on the charge of being involved in political terror.
- The Israeli authorities claim that during the military operation in Lebanon, 53 Turkish political activists were apprehended in Palestinian camps.

## ----- RESISTANCE AND SOLIDARITY -----

- A group named "Democrats from Turkey" has launched a solidarity campaign in the United States of America and appealed to democratic organizations to express their concern over the severe human rights violations in Turkey.
- United Steelworkers of America, United Food and Commercial Workers International Union and the PEN Club of Puerto Rico have sent protesting messages to General Evren.
- The youth section of the ACLI organized in June 1982 a Peace Festival (Festa della Pace) in Italy. The representative of the DISK, Yücel Top also attended and addressed to the meeting.
- On the question of Ernest Glinne, president of the Socialist Group of European Parliament, Leo Tindemans, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared that the Belgian Government had drawn the attention of the Turkish authorities on the anxiety about the former socialist Kurdish mayor of Diyarbakır, Mehdi Zana, who was tortured in military prison.
- Belgian socialist deputy Claude Dejardin put two questions to Leo Tindemans about the Belgian Government's attitude regarding the violation of human rights in Turkey and the relations between Turkey and the EEC.
- Young Communists of Belgium organized in Liège a soirée of solidarity with the Democrats of Turkey in June.
- International Federation of Metal Workers has decided to suspend the affiliation of two Turkish trade unions, the Union of Metal Workers and the Union of Dockers, for their silence before the violation of trade union rights in Turkey.
- A delegation of the Liaison Office of DISK attended the international conference organized between 1st and 23rd June 1982 in Switzerland by the ILO. A representative of the delegation addressed the meeting and explained the violation of trade union rights in Turkey.
- An ILO delegation visited Turkey at the end of July 1982 and held talks with authorities, Türk-İs officials and attended the trial of DISK. The delegation expressed its anxiety about the restrictions on social rights stipulated in the draft Constitution.
- A TV programme in favour of the Turkish military junta realized by Jesus Gonzales Green has provoked a big reaction in the Spanish public opinion. On this programme entitled "El Golpe A la Turca", many deputies submitted to Parliament motions asking the dismissal of the producer.
- French academicians refused to attend the Congress of Immunology held in Istanbul, for protesting against the violation of human rights in Turkey.
- Observers of the trade unions affiliated to the World Federation of Trade Unions and of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers who attended DISK trials held a meeting on July 9, 1982 in Paris for examining new developments of the case and the general situation in Turkey.
- Revolutionary Path (Dev-Yol), Workers' Party of Kurdistan (PKK), Labour Party of Turkey (TEP), Socialist Party of Fatherland (SVP), Communist Labour Party of Turkey (TKEP), Communist Party of Turkey-Marxist/Leninist (TKP-ML), Revolutionary Struggle, Voice of Worker and Immediate Action Group have formed the United Resistance Front Against Fascism (FKBDC). In its first communiqué, the front declared overthrowing the fascist junta and constituting a democratic popular government as the urgent task.

## COLLAPSE OF BANKER KASTELLI

The flight to Switzerland of broker Cevher Ozden best known as "Banker Kastelli" on June 22, and the liquidation demand submitted by three companies he owns have been the main issues on Turkey's agenda in the summer days. The Kastelli incident occurred when the debts of banks marketing their deposit certificates through brokers had reached a very high level. It is reported that the certificates of deposit marketed by Kastelli and its side-companies, Bimtas and Mentas amounted to TL 86 billion together with interests coupons.

This is the first time such a large institution has collapsed since the implementation of the January 24th incentives. However, the collapse of the "Banker Kastelli" is a turning point in the process of the concentration of capital and of empowering the finance capital by liquidating small enterprises. The main victims of this financial scandal have been the small and even medium-size enterprises for whom the brokers had been the only source of financing. The other victims are the different categories of the petty bourgeoisie. These layers of the society facing an annual rate of inflation of 50 percent could save themselves from starving only by investing their savings in brokers in return of an annual interest rate of 50-60 percent.

The daily *Hürriyet*, defender of the interests of

the big business, in its issue of June 26, 1982, announced the opening of a new era in the Turkish economy: "The choc of June 22 has been a new step in the application of the economic policy of 24th January 1980, that is to say, some changes are to be made as regards its objectives without making any fundamental change in its essence. This new era will bear the stamp of the big banks and finance holdings.

Despite the fact that the main responsible of the Scandal of "Banker Kastelli" was the military junta which adopted the economic policy imposed by the IMF, General Evren found a scapegoat and in order to save his junta's prestige, he forced Vice-Premier Turgut Ozal and Finance Minister Kaya Erdem to resign from their posts. Ozal who is known as the architect of the austerity measures and had the reputation of the "economic czar" of Turkey was replaced by Adnan Baser Kafaoglu who had been advisor of the chief of the General Evren on economic affairs.

After being named Finance Minister, Kafaoglu declared that there would not be a major change in the economic policy, but he made public that he had the intention to decrease the rate of interests and to loosen anti-inflationary policy in order to satisfy industrialists. What is most important, the new "czar" of the economy announced that, in order to avoid the repetition of the scandal of "Banker Kastelli", it would be better to encourage only big capitalists instead of supporting all enterprises.

## FOREIGN RELATIONS

### TURKEY-USA

- According to the *News Statesman* of May 14th, 1982, the US Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force is to have new base facilities and headquarters in Eastern Turkey. The plans have been well disguised. A "High Level Group" of US and Turkish officials has been working on the plans, but few details of their activities emerged until last month.

The crash of a US transport plane C-130 in Eastern Turkey revealed the presence, among the 27 death, of officials working on the developments. For a group of Turkish officers, these may be only preparatory steps for an even more ambitious plan. If the White House were to agree and if everything goes according to plan these "Young Turks" hope that their army will move

across the Iraqi border to reclaim the northern Kurdish provinces of Iraq that were taken by Britain as Turkey's penalty for losing World War First.

- The summit of NATO held on June 10 in Bonn, declaring a "common interest in the security, stability and sovereign independence of the countries outside the NATO area" and readiness of the members of the alliance to "contribute either directly or indirectly" to ensuring them. Having taken the US Rapid Deployment Force under its aegis, the NATO Summit has authorized Turkey to open Turkish territories to this force.

- In order to accelerate the preparation for the stationing the RDF in Anatolia, General Rogers, Supreme Commander of NATO Forces in Europe, Admiral Crowe, Commander of Southern European Allied Forces visited Turkey in June and July 1982.

### SUICIDES AND KILLING OF THE TURKISH MIGRANTS

- A Turkish resident in Switzerland, Vehap Akin, burnt himself down on July 21, 1982 in Geneva, in protest against the Swiss authorities who refused to let his wife enter into the country when she arrived at Geneva airport for a visit to her husband. Following other European countries, Switzerland too introduces visa requirements for the Turkish citizens.

- Two days later, a Turkish boy, 14 years old, committed suicide in the district of Aksaray in Turkey by drinking anti parasite product, when he was told by his father, a migrant worker, that the German authorities do not permit him to bring his son to Germany.

- A seven years old Turkish boy, Kerim Gükdüren, was killed by two German boys. They hanged his body to a crane after having strangled him, on June 3, 1982.

- On June 26, a young neo-nazi named Helmut Oxner opened fire on the people in street by shouting "Long live national socialism, I am going to kill solely Turks..." He shot to death three foreigners. A Turkish worker was wounded during the incident.

- In Giessen, Germany, a 14 years old Turkish girl, Febrlya Baylan was strangled to death on June 30.

- In Dinsleben, Germany, a 9 years old Turkish boy, Muhammet Kaya, was founded assassinated on July 13.

- On July 14 in Hamburg, a group of neo-nazi youngsters beat to death a Turkish worker named Tevlik Gürel.

- On July 22, in Waalwijk, Holland, a Turkish pub was set on fire by unidentified persons. The owner, Hasan Teker, father of 4 children, died by taking fire.

- In Frankfurt, Germany, a 42 years old Turkish worker, father of 3 children, committed suicide by hanging himself on July 31. He was unemployed for a long time.