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## THIRD FIST-BLOW OF GENERAL EVREN

"We shall never permit the banned political parties to come to life again under new labels. The Turkish nation is determined to go forward, not behind the fellows of former political leaders, but in the light of the projectors of new men and formations. We had tried to warn them. They had not listened to us. And then, the fist-blow of September 12, 1980 fell on their heads. On the eve of the constitutional referendum of last 7 November, they received anew the fist-blow, this time that of the Turkish people. And now I warn them once more: they should give up their illusions in order not to receive again a third fist-blow". (Allocation of General Evren, March 14, 1983)

## THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE JUNTA'S ECONOMIC POLICY RECESSION AND UNEMPLOYMENT

The military junta which came to power on September 12, 1980 has made radical changes in the country's life during its 3-year rule:

- establishment of an authoritarian political system based on the "State terror";
- imposing of fascist ideological norms under the cover of "Atatürkism";
- giving all facilities to the USA to strengthen their hegemony in the region;
- application of the drastic economic measures imposed by the IMF.

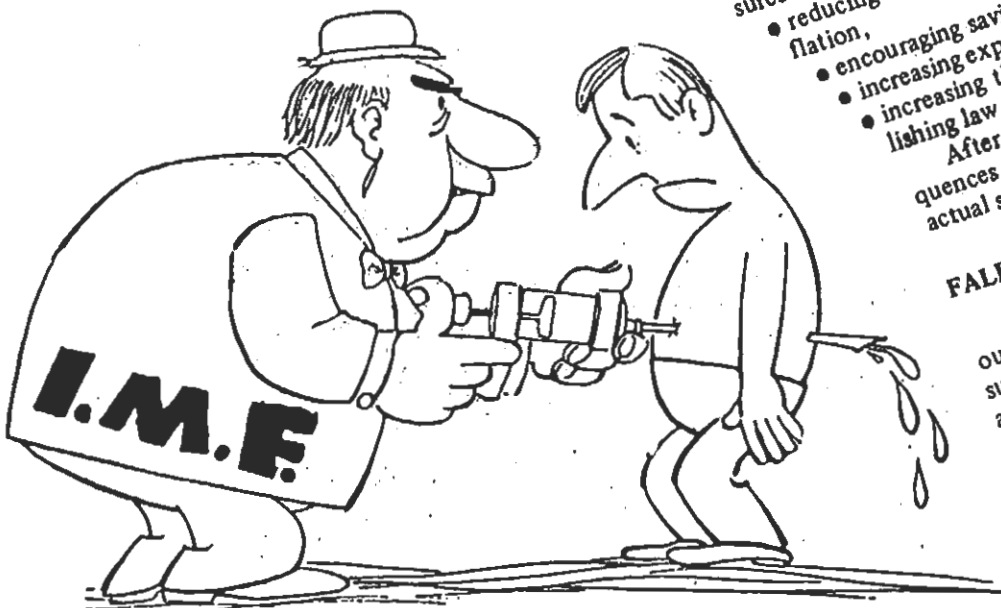
In fact, the package of drastic measures adopted earlier, on January 24, 1980, by the Demirel Government, but it could not be put into practice as the IMF wished because of a strong social and political opposition. These measures can be summarized as:

- reducing the purchasing power of the workers to restrain the inflation,
- encouraging savings by high interest rates,
- increasing exportation by the measures of encouragement,
- increasing the foreign capital and credit flow by establishing law and order.

After a 3-year application, what are the consequences of the January 24 decisions regarding the actual situation?

### FALL OF PURCHASING POWER

It was not so hard for the junta to carry out the first advice of the IMF, after having suspended the right to collective bargaining and the right to strike and jailed all progressive union leaders and officials. Nevertheless, one cannot say the annual rate of inflation was as much restrained. The rate of the rise in prices, indeed, decreased from 110.2 per cent in 1980 to 36.5 per cent in 1981 but it was not possible to maintain this trend



of fall last year. The State Statistics Institute reported a rise in prices by 34.5 pc in 1982. Turkey still keeps the first place with this inflation rate among the 24 OECD countries.

Although wages rose by 45.1 pc in 1980, 27.4 pc in 1981 and 25 pc in 1982, the fall in real wages was 31 pc in 1980, 6.7 pc in 1981 and 7.1 pc in 1982. Thus, the purchasing power of the workers has decreased by 44.8 pc in a 3-year period.

#### CONCENTRATION ACCELERATED

The "high interest rate" policy required by the January 24 Decisions resulted in the reinforcement of the big capitalist groups. As a result of the "free interest rate" policy which began in 1981, hundreds of brokers aroused and started to collect savings with the promise of an interest rate up to 60 pc for one year deposit accounts. However, in order to be able to pay such high interests, they were obliged to grant the firms suffering from financial difficulties credits with interest rates up to 70-80 pc. As for the State, it gave only the exporter firms, as a privilege, credits with interests of 15-20 pc.

This craziness in the field of banking has resulted in the bankruptcy of hundreds of brokers who could not pay their debts in a year. Many famous brokers were arrested and small banks lost their credibilities.

By a decree issued on September 14, 1982, the banking system was regulated to allow only the strong banks to survive. The Istanbul daily *Hürriyet* reported on January 5, 1983 that half of the total savings of 2 trillion and 100 billion Turkish liras (1 billion dollars) has been placed in two biggest banks: the Is Bankası and the Ziraat Bankası.

The same process can be observed in the development of the industrial and commercial firms. Thus, the number of the stock-holder companies increased from 2,406 in 1980 to 3,903 in 1982 while the total number of the firms decreasing from 9,216 to 7,325 in the same period.

The rise in the total value of the bills which could not be paid, from 61 billion TL in 1980 to 217 billion TL in 1982, is another important indicator of the liquidation of small enterprises.

In spite of all advantages given, 300 export companies went, reportedly, to bankrupt only in 1982.

The profits of the big firms which strengthened their domination in the market by the disappearance of the small ones have reached to astronomical numbers in three years. In 1981, profit rates were reported 6,607 pc for the Sümerbank Kayseri Pamuklu Sanayii, 4,202 pc for the Cam Elyaf Sanayii, 3,932 pc for the Izocam and 3,851 pc for the Konya Cimento Fabrikası.

Another statement reported that the private enterprises obtained averagely a 628,362 TL profit per worker in 1982, while it was 183,632 TL in 1979. This should be the outcome of the freeze of wages.

#### RECESSION

Although the monopolies have grown, the Turkish economy suffers from a recession period because of the decline of real wages which resulted in the fall of purchasing power of the workers.

The Junta is most proud of the increase of export incomes and the decrease of the difficulties in the balance of payments. Indeed, Turkey's export income rose from \$2,261 millions in 1979 to \$5,746 millions at the end of 1982. However, importations also rose from \$5,079 millions to \$8,734 in the same period. The amount of the foreign currencies transferred by Turkish workers abroad did not change much and rose from \$1,695 millions in 1979 to \$2,171 millions in 1982.

In fact, those are the loans given by the World Bank, the IMF and the OECD as recompense for the concessions made by Turkey which make the Junta restful in the matter of the balance of payment. However in the near future, Turkey will be obliged to pay her debts of about 20 billion dollars relying on and exerting her own resources.

Although the total amount of foreign investments increased from \$228 millions to \$601.5 millions in 1982 thanks to the encouraging measures and the repression on the social opposition, the foreign capital flow has not reached to the expected level and even a slow down is reported for the first month of 1983.

According to a research of the Industry Chamber of Istanbul, "Manufacture Industry" published in early 1982:

1. 2/3 of the factories have failed to increase their production,
2. the average capacity usage ratio in industry is 59 per cent,
3. In the first semester of 1982, respectively to the same period in 1981, production decreased from 51 pc to 45 pc in construction, from 52 pc to 41 pc in enduring consumer goods industry. Textile industry is in a heavy crisis after the EEC embargo. Eleven state economic enterprises have stopped their production.

The stagnation in the foreign trade has affected the transportation sector. Half of the second European fleet of TIR of 8,000 trucks rests in parkings.

#### SOCIAL GAP WIDENED

The natural outcome of the recession in Turkey where the birth rate is very high would be the growing unemployment. Thus, the active population increased from 16,905,000 in 1979 to 18,081,000 in 1982 while the number of unemployed was rising from 2,366,000 to 3,324,000 in the same period. In other words, the unemployment rose from 14 pc to 18.19 pc.

The share of workers and employees in the national income fell from 32.5 pc in 1972 to 16.2 pc in 1982.

As results of the application of the January 24 decisions:

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#### GENERAL EVREN TO THE USA AND THE FRG

*The daily Hürriyet reported that the head of the Turkish Junta, General Evren would visit Bonn in May. Talks are continuing between the Turkish and German Foreign Secretaries for the schedule of Evren's visit. This will be the first visit of the head of the junta in Western Europe.*

*General Evren who has visited five socialist countries and some countries in South-East Asia in 1982 will reportedly visit Washington as the "President of the Republic" on the invitation of the President Reagan most probably in October 1983.*

*But one question comes to mind: How can it be possible that those two "champions of the western democracy", the USA and the FRG, welcome a determined enemy of the democratic principles who has already institutionalized his dictatorship?*

- The share of workers in the national income fell from 19.5 pc in 1975 to 10.9 pc in 1981,
- the share of peasants from 30.8 pc to 22.9 pc,
- the share of employees from 11.2 pc to 5.3 pc.

On the contrary, the share of the minority who controls the sectors of goods and services rose from 38.5 pc in 1975 to 60.9 pc in 1981.

The outcome of the January 24 decisions which have been applied by force of bayonets for three years is not a "miracle" as a part of the European press are

trying to reflect but a collapse that Turkey cannot overcome unless a radical transformation is made.

The widening gap between social classes, the decline in the purchasing power and the growing of the unemployment as an avalanche are preparing the objective conditions of the radical progressive change.

Whatever will be restrictions imposed on the future "parliamentary system" by the Junta, Turkey will be the scene of great social and political events in the years to come.

#### MILITARY SWALLOWS SAVINGS

While the people of Turkey has suffered from drastic economic measures, the military junta attributes enormous sums to buying armament and developing war industry.

The bargainings continue on the purchase of about 160 American fighters over a 10-year period at a cost of about \$5,000 millions. In the coming days the Turkish Government will make its choice between General Dynamics' F-16, McDonnell-Douglas' F/18-A Hornet and Northrop's F-10 Tigershark aircrafts.

Turkey is expected also to receive 35 American made F-4 fighters from Egyptian Air Forces by November 1983. The price tag is the central issue in the current discussions with Egyptian side. Egypt wants 227.5 million dollars for 35 fighters, while Turkey has offered to pay somewhere around 122.5 million dollars.

Turkey already received on January 9, the first batch of 125 F-104 Gs from Belgium and the Netherlands. Actually, Turkey has 98 operation F-104 G fighters.

Besides, Turkey received 4 Leopard IA3 tanks from the FGR on January 19, as the first group of a

77 Leopard tank fleet sold by the latter. The cost of the deal is 600 million DM. Actually Turkey has 500 M-47 and 3,000 M-48 tanks.

On the other hand, Westinghouse, the giant US based multinational, offered sales of long range radar and co-production of air traffic control radar to Turkey. The offer covers sale of the TPS 70 long range three dimensional radars and co-production of the TPS 63 short range two dimensional radar. The cost of the long range radar will be between 6 to 7 million dollars while the short range radars cost \$3.5 to \$5 millions per unit.

#### ARMY'S CAR PRODUCTION UP

The production at the OYAK-Renault factory, owned by the Mutual Aid Foundation of the Army (OYAK), increased by 300 pc in January 1983 compared to the corresponding period in 1982. The factory officials said in January 1982 only 331 vehicles were produced at the plant and this figure increased to 1,325 in January 1983. In sales a 55 pc increase was realized.

#### THREE MAYORS IN TURKEY

Just before the municipal elections in France, the French League for Human Rights announced that more than 1,600 democratically elected mayors were removed by the Generals in Turkey and 300 of them were arrested. Turkish municipalities are actually administered by army officers. The League presented the exemplary cases of the three mayors who are actually imprisoned in Turkey:

**AHMET ISVAN:** 56 years old, engineer, Mayor of Istanbul from 1975 till 1979. People's Republican Party (social-democrat, the party of the ex-Prime Minister Ecevit). Incarcerated since September 1980. He is tried in two trials at the same time: as founder and Executive Committee member of the Turkish Peace Association (punishment required: 30 years) and as mayor sympathized with and support of the trade union confederation DISK (capital punishment).

**MEHDI ZANA:** Ex-worker, Mayor of Diyarbakır, the chief town of the South-East Anatolia ("the capital" of the "Turkish Kurdistan"). Zana is the first Kurdish Mayor of a Kurdish town asserting his national identity. But, in addition he is the first socialist mayor of an important city of the country. Until 1976, Zana had been one of the leaders of the Workers' Party of Turkey and he was elected Mayor of Diyarbakır as the independent candidate of the entirety of the left-wing organizations and Kurdish movements. A few years ago, 20 busses were granted to Diyarbakır by the left-wing municipalities of France. On the arrival of the military, he was arrested with the charge of "separatism". He has been tortured and the death penalty is demanded.

**FIKRI SONMEZ:** Ex-tailor, elected independent Mayor of Fatsa, a town of 15,000 inhabitants on the Black Sea coast (dependent on the province of Ordu) in 1979. Sönmez had started an original experience in the municipal administration. Through a net-work of district committees he elaborated a form of local self-government. His success in solving, in a very short period of time, the problems of roads, cleanness and salubrity and his success in the matter of transportation had brought on him the sympathy of all local organizations and political parties even that of the right-wing ones (except for, naturally, that of the Nationalist Action Party of the ex-colonel Türkes). In a national context where, like in many developing countries, the problems of living remain unsolved these performances made aroused a lively interest and found an echo in national scale. It seems that just because of this, the military does not pardon him. He is actually in prison and the capital punishment is demanded for him and 734 other defendants from the same town.

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 STATE TERROR
 

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## DATA ON 4-YEAR REPRESSION

According to a statement made by the General Staff of the Turkish Armed Forces, since the proclamation of the martial law at the beginning of 1979 till January 30, 1983, i.e. in a 4-years period:

- 60,065 files of case have reached military prosecutors;
- 40,573 of them have been transferred to military courts;
- Military courts have pronounced condemnation for 14,065 files and rendered acquittal for 10,104 others;
- At present, proceedings are being carried on over 9,210 files by military courts and 5,691 by military prosecutors;
- Martial law courts have condemned 30,000 defendants;
- 110 persons have been condemned to the capital punishment, 23 executed;
- 75 of those who have been condemned to the death penalty are leftist, 30 rightist, 1 Kurdish and, 4 others from undetermined political trends;
- Military courts have condemned 107 defendants to life sentences; 404 to prison terms more than twenty; 991 from ten to twenty; 2,175 from five to ten and, 26,213 up to five years;
- 14,778 out of 30,000 condemned persons are leftist, 4,717 rightist, 1,150 Kurdish, 9,355 from undetermined political trends;
- Although a part of convicts completed their terms and were released, there are still 7,435 condemned in jails. 3,991 of them are leftist, 1,365 rightist and, 3,754 Kurdish;
- The number of the detainees who have not been condemned yet is 14,801: 8,483 leftists, 1,375 rightists, 3,754 Kurds.

However, owing to an amendment on the martial law, Martial Law Commanders have kept many suspects under detention without a warrant of arrest for 90 days. The number of the detainees who were set at liberty after three months' confinement is not indicated in the official statement. This number is estimated about 150,000.

The inventory of the condemnations, new suits, executions and arrestations which took place after this statement, in February, is given below:

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 KURDISH INSTITUTE OPENED IN PARIS
 

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A Kurdish Institute has been founded in Paris on the initiative of Kurdish writers, historians, artists and intellectuals, with the purpose of protecting and developing the Kurdish culture. The Honorary Committee of the Institute is formed of Cegerxwin, Ordihanê Cellil, Yılmaz Güney, Hejar, Kendal, Qanat & Kurdo Remzi, Osman Sebri, Ismet Serif Vanlı, Tewflq Wehbi and Nureddin Zaza. On this occasion an "Appeal to the patriots of Kurdistan" was issued:

"Each Kurd should consider as his patriotic duty to learn, to speak, to read and to write the Kurdish language and to use his proper language; to give Kurdish names to his children; to teach them the Kurdish language, songs and histories.

"One should never forget that reading, diffusion and support of books, newspapers and reviews in Kurdish is one of the pillars of the patriotic struggle.

"Each Kurdish group, association and party should consider the development, teaching and education of the Kurdish language, history and culture as the fundamental aspects of its activities, and should take as principal objective the protection of the Kurdish culture."

The Kurdish language is officially banned in Turkey where live about 10 million Kurds, and this interdiction exists since the proclamation of the Turkish Republic. Recently, this interdiction has been "constitutional" with the adoption of the new "constitution" of the military junta.

According to estimations, about 300.000 Kurds live in Europe either as immigrants or as political refugee.

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## MSP LEADERS CONDEMNED

The leaders of the MSP (National Salvation Party) which was dissolved on September 12, 1980, were condemned to divers prison sentences by the Martial Law Court of Ankara on February 23. They were charged of founding organization to change the social, economic, political and judicial structures of the State according to fundamentalistic principles. The MSP had a parliamentary group before the coup d'Etat. The military court sentenced the MSP leader Mr. Necmettin Erbakan to four years' and, 22 other party leader to 2-3 years' imprisonment. Mr. Erbakan who had been imprisoned previously will be put in jail again for 14 months when the judgement will be definitive.

## KOY-KOOP LEADERS CONDEMNED

The Martial Law Court of Ankara sentenced eight leaders of Köy-Koop, the biggest agricultural cooperative of the country, to the imprisonment from 5 to 8 years for "leading clandestine political activities", on February 16. The President, Mr Nedim Tarhan who is also deputy of the CHP (People's Republican Party), was sentenced to 8 years' imprisonment. Besides, Mr Tarhan is still tried in the Peace Lovers' trial in the Martial Law Tribunal of Istanbul.

## JUDGEMENT ON TOB-DER RATIFIED

The Military Court of Cassation ratified the condemnation of 21 Töb-Der (Teachers' Association of Turkey) leaders and remanded 38 others for further proceedings. The association leaders had been sentenced to divers prison terms by the Military Court of Ankara and appealed to the Supreme Court.

## OTHER CONDEMNATIONS

14.2: The Headquarters of the Martial Law of Istanbul announced that in this department 18 persons were sentenced to divers prison terms between January 10 and February 10.

19.2: Four Palestinians, authors of the armed occupation of the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara in 1978 were anew condemned to the capital punishment by the Martial Law Court of Ankara. The Palestinian mi-  
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## THE JUNTA DOES NOT ALLOW TO VISIT PRISONS

A delegation of the International Federation of Human Rights made up of the lawyer Peter Aerbersold, the doctor Jean-Alain Dobois and the interpreter Helmut Oberdiek have visited Turkey to make investigations about the jail conditions between November 18-27, 1982. We are publishing below some extracts of the delegation's report which was made public in January 1983:

*"At the French Embassy we were informed that the relations between France and Turkey were strained enough (probably because of the Armenian question) and for this reason the French Ambassador could not do anything for us.*

*"At the Swiss Embassy we were received by the Ambassador Mr Dieter Chenuaux-Repond. He immediately came into contact with the Foreign Office. The Foreign Office and the Ministry of Justice were not ready to receive us and still less to let us enter in prisons.*

*"After being ploughed before the civilian authorities, we looked for a possibility before the military. General Recep Ergün, the head of the Military Justice of Ankara told us that it was legally impossible to visit a military prison.*

*"A few days later, we could only see from the outside the Military Prison of Mamak which is located in an enormous and entirely closed military area. We could hear prisoners drilling to march and to sing.*

*"The Foreign Office, by whom we were received shortly after, let us know very directly that the civilian authorities did not want any mission of inquiry neither from the Red Cross, from the Council*

*of Europe, from Amnesty International, from the IFHR nor from any other organization. Such delegations should always come with prejudices that they could easily see confirmed during their journey in the country. Turkey, as an independent country, should be answerable to nobody. Each time that we demanded the permission to visit military prisons, the objection has been raised that those were closed even for the Turkish lawyers, doctors, scientists, politicians or reporters.*

*"It was difficult to get information from concerned persons (ex-prisoners, relatives of prisoners or defendants at liberty). Most of them refused to express their opinions on their trials or on jail conditions because they were afraid of reprisals... Indeed, we have some reliable information about the civilian prisons and penitentiaries while we have to found upon the testimonies that we can not verify concerning the military ones. The serious blames against the military prisons will not be denied as long as the Turkish authorities will not be interested in informing in an objective manner and especially in accepting neutral observers. In any case, we cannot lessen none of the blames raised."*

tants had been condemned to the death penalty by the same court but the Supreme Court had quashed the judgement and remanded them for further inquiry.

24.2: A person charged of murder in Adana and 4 defendants in Erzurum were condemned to the capital punishment.

26.2: In Ankara, military courts condemned 3 persons charged with political assassination and 2 members of the THKP/C to life-prison and sentenced 14 persons to the imprisonment from 5 to 15 years.

28.2: Military courts condemned 3 rightists to life-sentences and a member of the Liberation to 30 years' imprisonment in Ankara and, 9 members of the TDKP to the imprisonment up to 18 years in Adana.

### SIX NEW EXECUTIONS

6 persons whose death penalties were ratified by the NSC were executed in February.

On February 1st, rightist activist Ahmet Kerse in Adana; on February 5, three brothers condemned of simple offence, Süleyman, Cavit and Rıdvan Karaköse in Akşehir; on February 24, two persons condemned of simple offence, Fatih Laçingil in Kesan and Faik Güngörmez in Kilis were executed by hanging.

### CAPITAL PUNISHMENT DEMANDS: 5,525

Military prosecutors have demanded death penalty for 50 defendants in the political suits prosecuted last month. So, the total number of the defendants for whom the capital punishment demanded under the military rose to 5,525.

The death penalty is demanded for 4 defendants in the suit brought against 8 rightists in Istanbul on 17/2; for 21 defendants out of 85 in TKP/ML trial which started on 25/2; for 25 defendants in the trial of 29 rightists which began on 26/2. Military prosecutors require divers prison sentences for others.

### OTHER NEW SUITS

Proceedings were instituted against 10 members of the "Emancipation of the Proletariat" in Istanbul on February 3rd; against 18 persons charged with leading a campaign of "no to the constitution" in Istanbul on February 12; against 35 members of the KIP (Workers Party of Kurdistan) in Diyarbakır on February 18; against 18 members of the TKP/ML in Istanbul; against 53 members of the TKEP (Communist Labour Party of Turkey) in Adana; against a member of TKP in Ankara on February 22; against 34 members of the TIP (Workers' Party of Turkey) in Istanbul on February 28.

### 500 UNIONIST PROSECUTED

According to the daily Cumhuriyet of February 21, the number of the trade unionists prosecuted since the coup d'Etat of September 12, 1980 rose to 500.

Beside 74 DISK leaders and officials tried with the demand for the capital punishment, proceedings have been taken in divers military courts against the leaders of 19 trade unions of which 12 affiliated to DISK and 7 independent. Contrarily there have been no charges against the leaders of the MISK (Confederation of Nationalist Trade Unions) and of affiliated unions although their relations with the neo-fascist MHP (Nationalist Action Party) of the ex-colonel Türkes were proved by documents.

Military prosecutors demand prison sentences from 1 to 30 years for 452 leaders and members of the 19 unions which have been subject to prosecution.

The names of the unions prosecuted which are affiliated to DISK and the number of the leaders charged are indicated below:

Press Workers' Union (Basin-Is, 27), Textile Workers' Union (Tekstil, 28), Bank Clerks' Union (Bank-sen, 68), Ceramic Workers' Union (Keramik-Is, 27),

Les procureurs militaires ont demandé des peines de prison variant d'un à 30 ans pour les dirigeants de ces 19 syndicats.

Les noms des syndicats affiliés à la DISK et le nombre des dirigeants syndicaux contre lesquels ont été intentés des procès sont indiqués ci-dessous:

Le Syndicat des Travailleurs de Presse (Basin-Is, 27), le Syndicat des Travailleurs de Textile, 28, le Syndicat des Employés de Banques (Banksen, 68), le Syndicat des Travailleurs de Céramique (Keramik-Is, 27), Le Syndicat des Travailleurs d'Alimentation (Gida-Is, 50), le Syndicat des Travailleurs de Pneumatique (Lastik-Is, 16), le Syndicat des Travailleurs d'Hôtellerie et de Tourisme (Oleyis, 41), le Syndicat des Employés du Secteur Public (Genel-Is, 22), le Syndicat des Employés (Sosyal-Is, 18), le Syndicat des Transporteurs (Nakliyat-Is, 14), le Syndicat des Travailleurs de Chantiers de Construction Navale Militaire (Aster-Is, 12), le Syndicat Progressiste des Travailleurs de Santé Publique (Devrimci Saglik-Is, 20).

Les syndicats indépendants: le Syndicat des Ecrivains de Turquie (TYS, 15), le Syndicat des Travailleurs d'Hôpitaux (Tüm Has-Is, 15), le Syndicat Progressiste des Travailleurs d'Industrie Chimique (Devrimci Kimya-Is, 29), le Syndicat des Travailleurs de Métallurgie (Tüm Metal-Is, 20), le Syndicat Unifié des Travailleurs d'Alimentation (Bagimsiz Birlesik Gida-Is, 11).

Selon le quotidien Cumhuriyet, les enquêtes judiciaires se poursuivent pour 588 membres de ces syndicats en dehors de ceux qui sont jugés actuellement devant les tribunaux militaires.

Les enquêtes sont en cours pour 17 syndicats affiliés à la DISK dont la Maden-Is (Syndicat des Travailleurs de Métallurgie), un des plus grand syndicats de la confédération.

Les présidents de cinq syndicats contre lesquels ont été exercées des poursuites à savoir: MİM Abdullah Bastürk (Genel-Is), Nusret Aydın (Oleyis), Demirkan Tuncay (Gida-Is), Rıdvan Budak (Tekstil), Özcan Keskeç (Sosyal-Is) sont actuellement jugés dans le procès de la DISK avec des demandes de peine de mort.

Deux procès qui avaient été intentés contre deux syndicats indépendants en dehors de ceux qui ont été mentionnés ci-dessus se sont terminés. 22 dirigeants de la Bank-Is ont été condamnés à des peines de prison allant jusqu'à 15 ans alors que 43 dirigeants de la Pak-Sat Is ont été acquittés à la fin de ces procès.

D'autre part, le député au Parlement Européen et syndicaliste allemand M. Heinz Oskar Wetter en visite en Turquie a assisté à l'audience du 26 février du procès des dirigeants de la DISK.

## ARRESTATIONS MASSIVES

Les commandements de la loi martiale ont annoncé l'arrestation de 68 membres de la Gauche Révolutionnaire (Dev-Sol) le 11 février, à Istanbul; 16 personnes de la Liberation Révolutionnaire à Manisa et 44 militants de gauche à la région de Kars-Artvin, le 16 février; 67 militants de la Voie Révolutionnaire (Dev-Yol) et de l'Union Révolutionnaire du Peuple, le 20 février, à Ankara. Parmi les personnes arrêtées à Ankara se trouvent aussi 33 employés et trois instituteurs.

## LIQUIDATION AUX UNIVERSITES

"L'opération de liquidation aux universités" qui s'était intensifiée par l'arrivée du nouvel an s'est poursuivie au cours du mois de février. Le 16 février, Mr Selçuk Erez, professeur à la Faculté de Médecine de Cerrahpasa de l'Université d'Istanbul a été licencié, par le doyen.

Quatre enseignants de la faculté des Sciences Politiques de l'Université d'Ankara, Prof. Rona Aybay, et les chargés de cours; Cem Eroglu, Alparslan Isıklı, Yılmaz Akyüz ont été licenciés le 27 février suivant les ordres du commandement de la loi martiale.

D'autre part, au début du mois de mars, les professeurs et chargés de cours dont les noms sont indiqués ci-dessous ont été licenciés sous les directives des commandements de la loi martiale:

Prof. Yakup Kepenek et chargé de cours Cemal Koç de l'Université Technique de Moyen-orient;

Profs: Erol Mavi, Türkan Süren, Dündar Berkan, Altan Kayan et chargé de cours Sükrü Bozkurt de l'Université d'Egée;

Prof. Gültekin Boransay et chargé de cours Ismail Uskut de l'Université du 9 Septembre.

Les démissions dans les universités se poursuivent pour protester ces licenciements. Les enseignants dont les noms sont énumérés ci-dessous ont démissionné en déclarant "qu'ils ne pourraient plus continuer à exercer leurs fonctions dans ces circonstances":

Alaaddin Senel, Unal Oskay, İhsan Garan, Halil Berktaş, Sevket Pamuk, Cahit Talas, Metin Kazancı de l'Université d'Ankara;

Erdal Yavuz, Gürel Tüzün, Oktay Varlıer, Emin Cesmebaş, Orhan Kurmus, Güntaş Ozlen, Galip Yalman de l'Université Technique de Moyen-orient;

Yılmaz Öztürk de l'Université d'Istanbul.

En outre, Münir Aktepe, Muharrem Miraboglu et Tarık Zafer Tunaya de l'Université d'Istanbul ont demandé leurs retraites.

Les professeurs Talas et Tunaya sont des autorités incontestables dans leurs domaines à savoir, respectivement la politique sociale et le droit constitutionnel.

## PROCES DE PRESSE

Un procès a été intenté contre le rédacteur en chef et l'éditeur responsable du quotidien Cumhuriyet qui, après une interruption de trois semaines en raison de la suspension du journal par les autorités de la loi martiale, a repris sa publication. Les journalistes sont inculpés "d'avoir incité le peuple à la révolte". Le procureur militaire demande des peines de prison jusqu'à cinq ans pour Nadir Nadi pour son article qui avait abouti à la suspension du journal et jusqu'à six ans pour Gönensin. Nadir Nadi est actuellement le doyen des rédacteurs en chef de Turquie.

Le chargé de cours Yalçın Küçük qui avait été récemment licencié de son poste à l'Université Gazi d'Ankara a été condamné à huit ans de prison pour son livre intitulé "Pour une nouvelle république". Küçük a été arrêté tout de suite après la condamnation et mise en prison militaire.

Isik Yenersu, l'actrice du théâtre d'Etat qui avait été appelée par un ordre du Premier Ministre à rentrer en Turquie parcequ'elle avait présenté des poèmes de Nazım Hikmet lors d'une soirée organisée à Paris en hommage au poète a été inculpée "d'avoir insulté à la République à l'étranger." Le procureur militaire demande l'emprisonnement de Yenersu jusqu'à six ans.

Le 14 février, trois personnes ont été condamnées à divers peines de prison par divers tribunaux militaires d'Istanbul pour "la propagande de communisme": Nuran Saygılı à 7,5 ans; Necdet Atay à 6 ans et 8 mois et Mahmut Temizgülzel à un an et demi.

## REPRESSION SUR LE CORPS ENSEIGNANTS

Les instituteurs et enseignants qui avaient participé aux grèves organisées en 1968 par le Syndicat des Instituteurs de Turquie (TOS) contre la liquidation d'instituteurs effectuée par le gouvernement de l'épo-

## CONTROL ON FILM SHOOTING

A new Council of Ministers decree makes it necessary for foreign individuals or companies wishing to make films in Turkey to get authorization from the Turkish State through the Turkish embassies abroad. Turkish nationals representing foreign individuals or companies are also subject to the same measure. The new regulations apply to any persons or companies wishing to make scientific research, to take films in Turkey on land, at sea, in the air or on rivers and lakes especially those interested in archeologic, historic, geologic, sociologic studies or in natural history and similar works.

## ACTOR BANNED TO TRAVEL ABROAD

"A Season in Hakkari", a Turkish film, shot at the remote south eastern province of Hakkari, in Kurdistan of Turkey, has collected the top awards at the Berlin International Film Festival, including the "Silver Bear".

The film of Erden Kıral pictures the situation of a young school teacher sent at the beginning of winter to a remote village, in a valley surrounded by 3,600 meters mountains. Everything is primitive, with no electricity in the crude houses built picturesquely on terraces, and while the inhabitants are friendly, the teacher has difficulty in communication because of the fact that the population is of Kurdish origin.

The Turkish Board of Censors banned the public performance of the film in Turkey on the grounds that it shows Turkey in pitiful conditions.

Although the producers wanted to withdraw the film immediately, after hearing the decisions of the Censors, the festival committee refused their application. And so, another Turkish film disapproved by the Turkish authorities won international prizes after the success of Yılmaz Güney's "Yol" in Cannes.

But the revenge of the junta came later. The principal actor of the film, Genco Erkal, who was invited from the United States was refused to get a passport for travelling abroad.

## TESTIMONY OF TORTURE

Amnesty International issued on February 17 a press release reporting an interview with Kurdish lawyer Hüseyin Yıldırım who was imprisoned in Diyarbakır Military Prison from November 1981 until July 1982 and is now living in Sweden.

In his interviews, Yıldırım described in detail his own torture and that of other prisoners in Diyarbakır Military Prison, most of whom are, like him, ethnic Kurds.

Amnesty International arranged for him to receive a medical examination after his arrival in Sweden. The medical report of November 2, 1982 stated that he "shows signs of external violent injury by a blunt weapon to the head, both upper extremities, the trunk and both lower extremities, and that injuries may well have occurred as a result of the torture described by him".

In the same press release, it was announced that Mazlum Dogan, another detainee in the same prison, died in custody on March 21, 1982. According to the Turkish authorities, he committed suicide by hanging himself with his tie. Hüseyin Yıldırım says that Dogan was tortured badly for 15 days from March 6, 1982.

Kemal Pir and Mehmet Hayri Durmus were reported to have died in custody in September 1982, after having been on hunger-strike together with other members of PKK, in protest against torture and inadequate defence facilities.

Amnesty International wrote to the Turkish authorities on September 17, 1982 asking for information concerning these and other alleged deaths, but had received no response by February 1983.

## OTHER TORTURE CASES

At the trial of DISK, on February 22, defendant Cetin Uygur, President of Miners' Union, stated that he had been kept in solitary confinement for 52 days and subjected very often to torture. He said that he was given electro-shock and his deposition was taken when he was crucified.

## RESISTANCE OF DETAINEES

At the trial of the case of Dev-Yol/Fatsa held at the martial law tribunal of Amasya, the defendants refuse to answer to the questions of the judge and to take their place in the docks, protesting against the procedure.

Following the reading of the act of accusation, the military tribunal had decided to question the accused as small groups instead of permitting them to be present ensemble in the court. Actually 759 persons are being tried for this case and 268 of them risk capital punishment.

The defendants stated that they will continue to resist to this decision of the tribunal which aims at destroying their unity.

## REPRESSION ABROAD

- The Interior Ministry announced that 12 persons more would be stripped of Turkish nationality if they do not return back to Turkey and surrender to the authorities until March 6, 1983. Among them accused of "fleeing Turkey after having led activities against the internal and external security of the State" is also Mrs Beria Onger, chairwoman of the Progressive Women's Association of Turkey (IKD). (7.2)

- The German Interior Ministry has decided to close down all locals of the Dev-Sol (Revolutionary Left) and the Halk-Der (which is in the same political tendency) in the FRG. These two Turkish organisations had been active since a certain time in this country. The German police seized also all documents and belongings of these organizations and detained some of their members.

- The spokesman of the German Government, Mr Kinkel, in response to a motion of a social-democrat deputy, declared that prize-winner film director Yılmaz Güney would be extradited to Turkey if he enters in the German territory. (25.2)

- The Criminal Court of Istanbul has started to proceed a law-suit against German journalist Jürgen Roth and his two Turkish colleagues, for "having led activities abroad against the interests of Turkish State". The tribunal has demanded a German court in Frankfurt/Main to take depositions of Mr Roth and the two other accused, Kamil Taylan and Sakıp Torpilli.

## ILO DISCUSSED TURKEY

The Executive Committee of the International Labour Organization examined the report of the Freedom of Association Committee on Turkey at its meeting held on March 1st-4th. At the end of the meeting, the Committee requested the release of all trade-unionists, the prosecution of the torture cases and, the punishment of the responsables laying stress on the fact that the trade union rights could not be suspended on pretext of terrorism.

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 FOREIGN RELATIONS
 

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## EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT ON TURKEY

Following the European Council, a severe debate on Turkey took place in the session of the European Parliament on March 8, 1983.

*Gérard Israel* (Fr, Pr Dem) opened the debate on the political situation in Turkey by referring to the 15 people who have been tortured and the imprisonment of trade unionists. He called for an immediate ban on the death penalty and questioned whether the new constitution would provide adequate safeguards on human rights.

*Georges Frischmann* (French, Com) pointed to deficiencies in the constitution as people under 21 will be banned from joining a political party, the right to strike is severely curtailed and the freedom of trade unionists and professors is limited. He trusted that the fourth financial protocol would remain suspended.

*Ernest Glinne* (Bel, Soc) said it was not enough for new elections to take place on time, political prisoners should be released, the sacking of teachers and professors must stop and intimidation brought to an end. He was concerned about the new agreement between Turkey and West Germany.

Replying for the Council, *Hans-Dietrich Genscher* said Council had decided to review the situation in Turkey in May or June. He thought some progress had been made towards restoring democracy but only time will tell whether a sham or real parliament is to be elected and this will affect Council's attitude towards the financial protocol.

As to the question of Turkey's membership of the Community, this would not be decided on until an application had been received and so far one had not. At present contact between Turkey and the Community is at Ambassador and not Minister level.

He did not accept the view that errors by previous governments justified any violation of human rights.

Opinion in the debate was divided between speakers such as *Kai Uwe von Hassel* (Ger, PP) and *James Spicer* (Wessex, Dem) who considered that the generals had adhered to the timetable for a return to democracy and did not want to see a return to the pre-1980 violence, and *Vassilios Ephremidis* (Gr, Com), *Jaak Vandemeulebroucke* (Bel, Cord), *Spyridon Plaskovitis* (Gr, Soc) and others who were worried about present restrictions of democratic rights.

Mr Ephremidis thought all EC aid should be cut off pointing out that 18 death sentences have been carried out with a further 87 people awaiting execution.

*Luc Beyer de Ryke* (Bel, Lib), on the other hand, agreed that state terrorism does exist but was not in favour of a complete break since Turkey formed a bridge between East and West.

Mr Vandemeulebroucke was concerned about the 6 million Kurds who are denied basic democratic rights.

*Marco Panella* (It, Cord) and *Ioannis Pesmazoglu* (Gr, Ind) compared the present situation with that of

Greece under the Colonels and thought all aid should be suspended.

*Winnie Ewing* (Highlands and Islands, Pr Dem) spoke in support of the President of the Turkish Peace Association who faces the threat of further detention even though he has just been released from prison.

*Leonidas Kyrkos* (Gr, Com) did not think that Mr Genscher was looking after the Community's interests. "He should be defending democracy in Turkey", he said.

Both Ernest Glinne in the name of the socialist group and Von Hassel in the name of the German Social-Christians had brought motions on Turkey before the meeting.

In the socialist group's motion it was stated that "only an inclusive appreciation of the democratic validity of the elections in the course of the fall 1983 and parallel improvements made in the direction of the re-establishment of the freedom of the press and trade union activities as also of the total respect to the human rights would allow us to judge whether Turkey became a democratic country again or not".

Von Hassel's motion was, however, in the favour of the Turkish regime and suggested the immediate normalization of the European-Turkish relations.

According to the Greek daily *Eleftherotypia*, "there have been intense discussions in the lobbies, which resulted in the withdrawal of Von Hassel's bill by the *Turkish Lobby* and so that the socialists did not propose their motion. The result: there will be no decision of the European Parliament on Turkey until the summer sessions which will take place after the meeting of the Council of Ministers in May or June".

## TURKEY AT THE UNITED NATIONS

The Human Rights Committee of the UN decided to continue the investigation of the Turkish regime at its meeting in Geneva on March 11.

The reports and communications of divers human right organizations and trade unions on the violation of the human rights in Turkey were made public in the course of the meeting.

The French delegate stated that the public opinion could get information about 542 torture cases up to now of which only 119 were transmitted to the judiciary and only 16 were subject to proceedings.

The Pakistanian delegate moved a proposal for the removal of the investigation arguing that "there was no violation of the human rights in Turkey and, the order was restored".

The motion of Pakistan was rejected by 14 votes against 10. 16 countries abstained.

Two socialist countries, Cuba and Nicaragua voted against while the People's Republic of China voted in favour of the motion. As for the USSR and Bulgaria, they abstained.

The Committee will re-examine the situation in Turkey at its 40th meeting which will be held in August and September 1983.