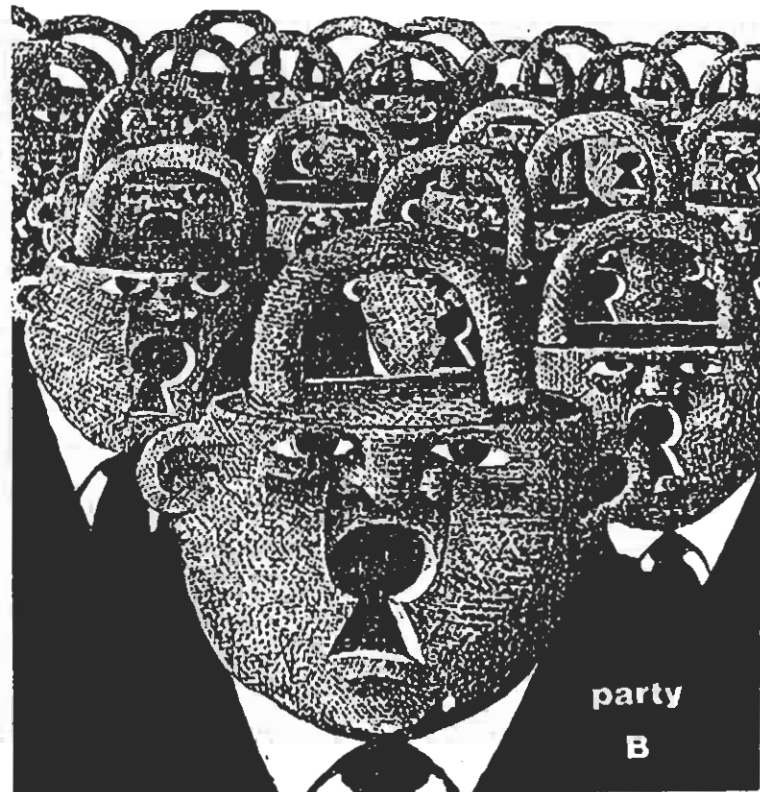
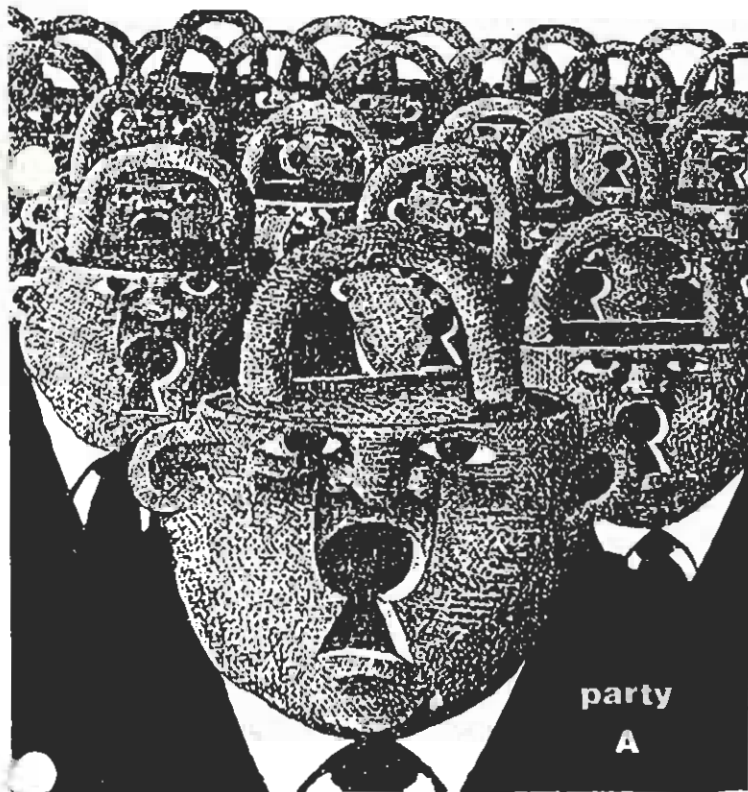




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## “POLITICAL PARTIES” OF THE JUNTA

On april 24, 1983, the military junta, in power since the coup d'état of September 12, 1980, decided after the approval of the “constitution” of the parliamentary fascism, to allow “a gradual and controlled recovery” of the political activities. The National Security Council equally announced the law governing the formation of the political parties which has been approved by the puppet Consultative Assembly in March.

According to the decree issued by the junta, the new political parties which will replace the old ones dissolved in October 1981 are permitted to make known themselves on and after May 16, 1983.

This alleged “return to the democracy” portrays only a caricature of the political life because the junta has decided a good many interdictions which permit nobody to talk about the opening.

- The members of the old dissolved parties may not make any susceptible statement, in the eyes of the military, to “revive the tension which was ruling before September 12, 1980”. In a like manner, the new formations including their leaders should refrain from pronouncing any judgement on the dissolved parties.

- The decisions of the junta and the speeches which have been or will be made by the “President of the Republic” in the course of his tours in the countryside and the measures taken by the Martial Law Commanders should not be subjected to any debate or criticism.

- The old leaders banned from political activity for the next ten years may not express their opinions “neither orally nor written” on the former or actual political and jurisdictional situation in Turkey. The ban is extended to the presidents, general secretaries, and the members of the national or regional offices of the old parties in power or in the opposition until the date of the coup of September 12th.

## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION ON THE REPRESSION IN TURKEY

*Mr. Ernest Glinne president of the Socialist Group of the European Parliament tabled on March 17, 1983 the motion for a resolution below on the repression in Turkey.*

"The European Parliament,  
"A. taking note of the new Constitution which has been voted in Turkey and of the military junta's declarations to the effect that it is speeding up the 'return to democracy'.

"B. noting further

- that several members of the DISK trade union are still in prison,

- that on 5 January the martial law military prosecutor of Istanbul brought 18 prominent Turkish writers before the military tribunal,

- that those writers include Mr Aziz Nesin, author of a number of works which have been translated and published in over 20 countries, and Mr Ataul Behramoglu who was recently awarded the Lotus Prize by the Afro-Asian Writers' Union,

- that they are accused of turning the Writers' Trade Union (TYS) into a revolutionary organization by collaborating with the Turkish Peace Committee and the DISK and by organizing an evening of tribute to the famous Turkish poet, Nazım Hikmet,

"C. having learned that the Turkish Government announced on 14 December 1982 that two journalists working for Info-Türk in Brussels, Mr Dogan Ozguden and Hirs Inci Tugsavul, accused of activities detrimental to the Turkish state abroad, had to return to Turkey by 31 December 1982 and give themselves up to the military authorities,

"1. Considers that the facts belie the statements by the Turkish authorities claiming that the 'return to democracy' was being speeded up;

"2. Is concerned about the fate of the DISK trade union members who are still in prison and of the 18 writers brought before the military tribunal on 5 January 1983;

"3. Appeals to the Turkish authorities for the release of all political prisoners without delay;

"4. Invites the Council of Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation to explore all means of bringing diplomatic pressure to bear on the Turkish authorities so that they genuinely set in motion the process of restoring democracy, which must include the freeing of political prisoners and respect for freedom of expression;

"5. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Turkish authorities and to the Council."

- The law bans equally all old parliamentaries from asking for or complying with a request for any responsibility in the new formations for the next five years.

- The junta headed by General Evren reserves in this connection the "right to examine" the lists of the founders of the new formations and to decide eventual replacements of those who would "deemed unacceptable". The founders (whose number should be at least thirty to be able to found a party) may propose different names to replace those who would be removed by the junta.

- The parties which preach the communist, fascist, national socialist, religious or separatist ideologies are banned. The parties are equally banned from having any tie with associations and trade unions and from receiving funds from these organisations.

- Those who were sentenced for simple or "ideological" crimes may not be members of the new parties.

- The law determines the limites of the re-election of the party chiefs. The president of a party elected for two years can only be re-eligible for five times in succession that is to say for twelve years in total.

The law passed by the junta is nothing but a detailed second edition of the Constitutions' provisions on political parties. According to both of the texts "political parties cannot preach a doctrine other than Atatürk's. That is to say, the foundation of political parties on an ideological basis other than that of the junta will be banned." In other words, there will not be a real pluralisme in Turkey.

In addition, "the judges and prosecutors, members of courts, teaching staff members of the higher educational institutions, state civil servants and those of public institutions and establishments except for those who are regarded as workers, students and members of the armed forces cannot join political parties".

As for the workers, they are deprived of the right to found their proper class party and obliged to act within the parties which preach the doctrine of Atatürk: "Neither the working class nor the Kurdish

people, only a Turkish nation without classes and without ethnical and linguistic differences..."

Besides, trade union organisations will not be able to take part in political life since they have already been deprived of the right to establish ties with political parties or to support any political party or to have elected any of their officials to a political or parliamentary post.

According to the military in power, the new law on political parties considered as the second step towards a "return to the democracy" which had been announced by General Evren for the end of this year. The third and final one should be the promulgation of the "electoral law" which is been actually elaborated at the Consultative Assembly. The Assembly conforming to the wishes of the military try to ensure a "stable power" if possible with the alternation of two principal parties with an identical tendency: Atatürkism.

Those who intend to found a political party are bound to accomplish a lot of formalities to be able to participate to the legislative elections which will be reportedly held on October 16, 1983.

First, people wait for the list of those who are banned from political activities. According to the junta's decree, this list should be published until April 30, 1983.

Those who will escape of the ban can present the manifesto of their party to the Ministry of Interior on May 16, 1983. The Ministry will transmit all documents concerning the new party to the National Security Council in 24 hours. The five generals of the junta will examine these documents and will inform the Ministry of Interior and as well as the Prosecutor of the Republic about their opinions in 20 days. If some of the founders are deemed "unacceptable" by the junta, the party should replace them by others in five days, otherwise the Prosecutor of the Republic will institute proceedings for the dissolution of the party.

The new law provides equally imprisonment up to five years for the old leaders banned from political activities who would offence the forbiddings. In ad-

dition, the military junta will reserve the authority to remove from the political life anybody whose statements or acts will be deemed as "detrimental" by the military until such time as the High Electoral Council ratifies the results of the first legislative elections.

After having fulfilled all these formalities, there is no more than four months for the preparation to the elections that is to say to organize at least in 34 provinces, to determine the candidates and to finance the electoral campaign. Since the National Security Council has refused to grant the governmental subsidies and banned them from receiving funds from the trade unions and associations, the founders of the new formations will be bound to collect donations of private persons for which the extreme limit is fixed as one million Turkish Liras (about 5,000 \$) per year. It is obvious that only the businessmen can afford such high donations in a country where the per capita GNP does not exceed 1,000\$. Consequently, the new parties will be dominated by ruling circles. Indeed, approving such a law, the generals aim to create a new political staff which will represent only the interests of the ruling classes.

On the eve of the approval of the new law on political parties, General Evren has started a personal campaign, as he did in fall to defend the draft constitution, with the purpose of indicating the masses, even directly, that only the "new" politicians and political movements will enjoy the confidence of the junta.

"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"

As the "President of the Republic", General Evren has underlined that "Turkish army's solid structure" guaranteed, in spite of the interventions in the political life from time to time that the democracy took the "right road". "But, he said, it cannot always happen in such a way. It is possible that the next time people who do not believe in democracy as much as we do can intervene".

This was a clear and obvious menace.

Under this threat, in the labyrinths of the new legislation, the "acceptable" people try to form new "Atatürkist" political parties whose mission will be to applicate anti-democratic and anti-popular measures determined by the military junta. And this masquerade is called as the "return to the democracy".

Than a question comes into mind: what will be the reaction of the European Institutions against this glaring violation of the European Convention on Human Rights which warrants the rights to expression and to the associations?

Can they still consider Turkey as a European parliamentary democracy and keep it in the bosom of the Council of Europe without loosing all their credibilities?

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## SOCIAL LIFE

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### ICFTU CRITICIZES LABOUR LAWS

The General Secretary of the ICFTU Mr John Vanderveken informed by telegram a good many affiliated organisations of his sharp criticism of the new Turkish legislation on trade union:

"The new legislation on trade unions and collective bargaining set up by the Turkish military authorities makes literally impossible the exercise of trade unionism. Thus, the unacceptable aspects include the acts of interference in the internal affairs of unions, in the election of the leaders and in the composition of the responsible organs, the inspection and the use of finances; the outlawry of all activities considered

as political and, the ban on all ties with political parties and other organisations of the society that would lead the unions to a total isolation and, to an artificial reduction in their numbers since they will join together on labour sector basis but they could only trade on the enterprise level. The strikes are virtually impossible and will be replaced in most cases by a compulsory arbitration under the conduct of the High Council of Arbitration which has already revealed itself hostile to workers' interests. The vocational unions cannot affiliate internationally while confederations must ask permission to do it. These new restrictions are only just added to the ones already inscribed on the new Constitution, the cumulative effect aims at

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## RISING OF RACISM

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Encouraged by the chauvinist orientation of the military regime, the theorists of the Turkish racism have started to appear in the pages of high circulation newspapers.

One of them, Reha Oguz Türkkan (Türkkan means Turkish blood in Turkish), put forward the following theses in his article appeared in the daily Hürriyet of January 9, 1983:

"Some Western historians claim that the present people of Anatolia (Asian part of Turkey) is a mixture of different races; the Ottoman Turks, after having arrived from the Western Asia, were mixed with the peoples who were present in Anatolia at that time.

"By the order of Atatürk, the Ministry of Health carried out a country-wide survey by taking measures of the skulls, noses, eyes and hairs of about 40,000 persons in Anatolia. This survey proved that the characteristics of the human-being of Anatolia are identical with those of the type of Central Asian man. The Turks who arrived in Anatolia in the year of 1071 brought not only their wives and children but also their language, religion, music and even their dogs and herds. They swept off the Greek language.

"Furthermore, Swiss anthropologist Prof. Pittard pointed out that the Hittites, contrary to general belief, were not of the origin of Indo-Germanic... The oldest Anatolian people, the Proto-Hittites were the near kin of the Proto-Turks."

This racist writer announced in the same article that the majority of the participants of the 1st National Culture Conference, held recently in Ankara, adopted a resolution based on the same thesis.



making the unions submissive and at transforming them into instruments of the Government and the employers. The Turkish trade unions have already asserted their opposition to the new legislation and, Türk-İs is getting ready for submitting her criticism officially before the National Security Council. The safeguard of the trade union rights in Turkey depends on a swift and firm reaction of especially the countries which are adherents to the agreements that Turkey is equally a part, and, for this reason we appeal to everybody in order that the steps are taken and the protesting acts are risen against the present drafts. The ICFTU asks the ILO to push ahead with preventive measures and naturally to undertake more direct actions... We are already asking you to take part in the campaign for the safeguard of the trade union rights in Turkey exercising a pressure on your governments in order that they express their deep concerns by the way of available means".

#### EMPLOYERS SATISFIED

In the course of the press conference that he held on February 22, the chairman of the TISK (National Confederation of the Employers' Unions) Mr Halit Narin expressed his satisfaction with the new draft bills on labour. "We have wept for twenty years while the trade unions were laughing and, the incidents which resulted in the coup of September 12 took place in the circumstances where the equilibrium was broken. The right to strike must be limited when it goes beyond the economical and national boundaries," he said.

#### MINE DISASTER DEATH TOLL OVER 100

More than a hundred coal miners died in Turkey's worst mining disaster on March 8, 1983 in the Black Sea coastal province of Zonguldak. The disaster happened when the roof of a coal mine collapsed following methane gas explosions, officials reported.

Worker representatives accused the authorities of not having taken necessary precautions for preventing the mining accidents.

Turkey ranks in first position in the mining accident deaths according to ILO studies. Between 1977-1981, 600 daily labor accidents have been recorded in Turkey. This means an average of 55 accidents per working hour.

Another study shows that during the period between 1977-1979 the work days lost due to accidents at work is two and a half times more than the work days lost through strikes. But the military junta, claiming that the Turkish economy had deteriorated due to the work days lost through strikes, modifies labor legislation with the aim of rendering practically impossible to go on strike.

#### WORKERS REGISTERED

By the orders of the National Security Council, the Ministry of Labour started to work to register data on the lives of the workers on card-indexes. Informations about the private lives of the workers; the dates of their beginnings to work and dismissals and their motives, the trade unions to which they are affiliated will be registered on computers from now on.

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## STATE TERROR

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#### OVERPOPULATION IN JAILS

Such is the overpopulation problem in jails that the Minister of Justice Mr Rifat Beyazıt announced the opening of 48 new prisons in 1983 which will raise the number of the civilian houses of detention to 509. 78,250 persons are actually detained in civilian prisons: 30,660 are on trial or waiting for judgement and 47,581 serving their sentences after being condemned. No precise detail has been given about the number of prisoners sentenced by military courts for "ideological offences" and removed from military prisons to civilian ones after sentence.

#### DEMONSTRATION BECOMES IMPOSSIBLE

The Government tabled a draft bill on meetings and demonstrations to the Consultative Assembly. According to the draft bill, those who would organize meetings or demonstrations will be bound to inform the local authorities 72 hours before. Prefets and sub-prefets would suspend for three months all meeting or demonstration that they deem "unsuitable". The draft bill also bans trade unions and associations from holding meetings and demonstrations on matters which are out of their sphere of activities. Offenders of the forbiddings on meetings will be sentenced to eight years' imprisonment.

On the other hand, the Home Office is carrying out studies to amend the law on associations. The first draft provides amendments increasing the State's supervision on association.

#### COMPUTERS ON BORDERS

Computers are to be set on borders to check the dissents' trips systematically and more efficiently. An official has told the reporter of the daily Milliyet that "from now on, they would be informed about the first names of the parents, the birth-place and the date of birth of a person; what he or she did and when he or she did, merely by pushing a botton."

#### SSC LAW ADOPTED

The Consultative Assembly passed the bill providing the establishment of the State Security Courts in eight important centers of Turkey. These courts which should take up their duties after the lifting of the martial law will be interested in "the crimes committed against the Republic and the ones concerning the internal and external security of the State". These crimes include all acts that the Turkish Penal Code defines as "offences against the State", and the acts considered as crime in the laws on collective bargaining, strikes and lock-out and on meetings and demonstrations. In the case of a further declaration of the martial law, these courts will be transformed in military courts.

#### CONDAMNATIONS

3.3: Five persons condemned up to 2-year prison term in Ankara for having painted slogans on the wall  
5.3: In Istanbul, seven persons condemned up to

15 years for having participated in the acts of Dev-Yol, and another person, presumed member of the Socialist Fatherland Party, to 30 years. In Gölcük, four members of the "Liberation" condemned to capital punishment.

6.3: A military court of Istanbul condemned 9 persons up to 36 years for affiliation to Dev-Genç. In Ankara, the trial of Dev-Sol resulted in the condemnation of 8 persons up to 10-year prison.

7.3: Two members of the "Emergency" Group condemned to life prison in Ankara, and 6 others up to 15 years.

10.3: In Izmir, two members of the TKP/ML condemned to life prison, five others up to 5 years.

13.3: A military court of Gölcük condemned three members of the Progressive Youth Association (IGD) up to 20 years. In Ankara, four members of the "Liberation" condemned up to 4 years and 2 months. One person was condemned to 6 years and 8 months in Istanbul.

17.3: Three members of the Revolutionary Communists' Union of Turkey (TİKB) condemned to life prison in Istanbul and five others up to 20 years. In Ankara, two rightist activists condemned to 23-year prison term; and one of the trials of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Turkey (TDKP) ended with the condemnation of 21 persons up to 5 years.

18.3: Two political activists condemned to life prison in Samsun. In Elazığ, the trial of the Kurdish organization KAWA ended with one capital punishment; four of the defendants condemned to life prison and 38 others to prison terms up to 24 years. Six members of the Dev-Yol condemned to 8-year prison each in Ankara.

20.3: Armenian priest Hayko Manuel Aldemir was condemned by a military court in Istanbul to 14-year heavy imprisonment on the charge of "having made propaganda abroad against Turkey". Again in Istanbul, five army sergeants condemned to 7,5-year prison term each for affiliation to the "Liberation".

24.3: In Erzincan, 14 supporters of the TDKP condemned up to 10 years. 16 supporters of the same party also condemned in Izmir up to 10 years. In Ankara, five members of the TKP/ML condemned to 6-year prison each.

25.3: In Ankara, 3 members of the TDKP condemned to 9-year prison terms, 6 members of the "Liberation" to 10-year prison terms and 14 members of the "Liberation of Labour" up to 55 years. Same day, 2 members of the Dev-Yol condemned in Izmir to 6 years 8 months each.

27.3: In Eskisehir, 2 members of the THKP/C condemned to 21 years 8 months each for having committed acts of violence. Same day, the military tribunals of Istanbul condemned a rightist activist to life prison, two members of the Dev-Sol to 7,5 years each and four officials of an association to 6 months each.

28.3: In Ankara, 7 defendants of two different trials were condemned to 10-year prison each.

30.3: Two rightist activists condemned to capital punishment in Izmir.

31.3: In Istanbul, 28 persons condemned to prison terms up to 17 years for having participated in the acts of a progressive youth movement. Same day, six persons were condemned to 12 years each in Adana.

## TWO EXECUTIONS

The death sentences of two persons condemned of simple offence, Mustafa Basaran and Hüseyin Uye, were executed by hanging on March 30, 1983, respectively in the prisons of Edirne and Nazilli.

So, the total number of the executions during the period of military power has reached to 31 at the end of March 1983.

## TRADE UNION TRIALS

In the course of March 1983, new trials have started against trade union officials at the military tribunals of Istanbul Martial Law Command.

Military prosecutors requested prison terms up to 20 years for 14 officials of the Free Glass Workers' Union, 32 officials of the Transport Workers' Union, 41 officials of the Hotel Trade Workers' Union, 12 officials of the Maritime Arsenal Workers' Union and 11 officials of the Food Workers' Union. All these unions are affiliated to the DISK.

Besides, 25 officials of the Crystal Workers' Union, affiliated to the pro-governemental confederation Türk-İs, were also brought before a military court in Istanbul.

According to a press report of March 19, in the province of Samsun, 9,100 officials of 1,300 associations in the region have been indicted since the military coup d'Etat for "irregularities" in their registers.

## OTHER NEW CASES

15.3: A military tribunal of Istanbul started to judge 23 members of the Kurdish organization Rızgari. 30-year prison term requested for each.

Same day, the trial of 16 rightist activists opened in Istanbul, and the prosecutor requested capital punishment for 5 defendants.

18.3: A new case against the Unit of Marxist-Leninist Armed Propaganda (MLSPB) in Istanbul. Four of the 17 defendants risk capital punishment.

19.3: 15 members of the THKP/C were brought before military tribunal in Istanbul. Death sentences requested for ten of them.

Same day in Ankara, the total number of the defendants of the principal trial of Dev-Yol rose to 599 with the indictment of 17 other persons.

24.3: In Istanbul, six rightists were brought before military tribunal. The military prosecutor requested 4 death sentences. Same day, a new trial was opened against 36 presumed members of the TKP in Adana.

25.3: Nine state employees were brought before military tribunal in Ankara on the charge of adhering to the TKP/ML. Same day, 29 members of the Socialist Workers' Party of Turkey (TSİP) were indicted by the prosecutor; 30-year prison requested for each.

26.3: A new case against 9 members of the TD-KP. The prosecutor requested capital punishment for 7 of them.

29.3: With the new indictments, the total number of the defendants of the TKP Trial in Ankara rose to 288.

At the trials opened in March, military prosecutors have asked for 30 death sentences in total and so, the total number of the defendants for whom the capital punishment was demanded under the military reached to 5,555.

## ARRESTATIONS

2.3: In Izmir, 17 persons arrested on the charge having performed a religious rite.

3.3: Again in Izmir, it is reported that the defence lawyer of the Dev-Yol Trial, Mr. Semih Ozay was detained on February 25, 1983.

13.3: Two defendants of the Turkish Peace Committee's trial, Mr. Aykut Göker and Mr. Ahmet Balamir were detained in Istanbul. They are respectively

chairmen of the Association of All Technical Elements (TUTED) and the Association of All University Assistant Professors (TUMAS).

20.3: 20 persons were taken into custody in Ankara on the charge of having worked for the Dev-Yol.

23.3: 47 peasants were arrested in the district of Kesan for having resisted against the security forces; 20 of the detainees are women.

25.3: In Adana, 23 presumed members of the THKP/C were arrested.

26.3: The security forces launched a bloody discipline operation against a group of the militants of the Revolutionary Communists' Union of Turkey (TI-KB) in Istanbul. At the end of the armed clash, 2 militants and 3 policemen lost their lives.

31.3: 30 left militants were detained in the province of Elazığ.

#### NEW PRESS CODE

The new draft bill on the press, currently being prepared by the Ministry of Justice, aims to introduce harsher and more extensive restrictions and penalties against journalists.

According to the draft bill, those who are sentenced with a penalty by the State Security Courts, those who are restricted or prohibited to serve in governmental offices, those who had been sentenced of more than five years, those who have secured financial gains and personal advantages by threats made through publication, those sentenced on highly moral issues will not be allowed to work as journalist. The owners of newspapers allowing such people to work in their establishments will face a prison sentence of between 3-12 months and will be required to pay a fine of not less than 50,000 TL (\$250).

The same bill prescribes that anyone sentenced by State Security Courts will not be allowed to become a responsible editor of any Turkish newspaper. And those editors who fail to reveal to the Public Prosecutor's Office the identity of a writer who uses a false name in his article, which breaches the regulations set in the current press law, will also face imprisonment of not less than one year and a fine between 5-20,000 TL (25-100 dollars).

The draft bill also specifies that newspapers and periodicals breaching articles 142 (on communist propaganda) and 163 (on religious propaganda) of the Turkish Penal Code will be suspended from publication for at least three months.

#### STRICT CONTROL ON FILMS

The new project of modification on the law defining the responsibilities and duties of the police aims to establish a more strict control on movie films and video bands.

According to this project, anybody who wishes to introduce in Turkey a film shot abroad or to take abroad a film made in Turkey will be obliged to have a precious premission from the police authorities. The same rules will be applied also for the video bands.

#### NEW CONDEMNATION TO GÜNEY

The prize-winner Turkish film director, Yılmaz Güney was condemned on March 19 to 7,5-year prison term by a military court in Istanbul for having made propaganda of communism in an article which he had written for the review of Güney before the military takeover. The responsible editor of the same review, Erol Gözmen, was also condemned to 9-year prison and 273,000 TL fine.

Güney had already been condemned twice for his other articles. So, total condemnation given for Güney has reached 22,5 years.

The more the Turkish Government increases its attacks on Güney, the more the latter's works gain reputation abroad. Recently, a novel of Yılmaz Güney, *Boynu Bükük Oldüler*, was published in french by J. C. Lattes in Paris, with the title of "Les Champs de Yuregir".

#### AZİZ NESİN INDICTED FOR HIS NOVEL PUBLISHED 20 YEARS AGO

The Chairman of the Turkish Writers' Union (TYS) Aziz Nesin, who is being tried together with other members of the union before a military court, was recently indicted for a novel which he had written 27 years ago. This humoristic work entitled "Az Gittik, Uz Gittik" has been reprinted six times since 1956 and never been subjected to legal proceedings.

The military prosecutor has ordered to confiscate all copies of the book in libraries and asked the criminal court of Ankara to condemn the world famous humorist to imprisonment up to ten years.

#### OTHER PRESS CASES

On March 2, the editor in chief of the daily *Demokrat*, banned after the proclamation of martial law, Mr Aslan Baser Kafaoglu was brought before a military tribunal of Istanbul with the demand of 3-year prison term. Same day, responsible editor of the daily *Tercüman*, Mr Aydogdu Ilter was condemned to 3-month prison in Istanbul.

On March 3, in Izmir, Mr Ferhat Akdag, responsible editor of the *Demokrat Birlik*, banned after the coup d'Etat, was condemned to 8-year and 6-month prison term.

On March 11, Mr Tamer Kayas, responsible editor of the daily *Politika*, banned after the proclamation of martial law, was arrested in Istanbul.

On March 13, Mr Yileri Atamer, Chief of the Programme Planning Section of the Turkish Radio-TV, was dismissed from this post.

On March 17, the responsible editor of the daily *Milli Gazete*, Mr Hasan Karakaya was indicted by the press prosecutor.

On March 23, the responsible editors of the newspaper *Rotary*, Mr Murat Faruk Ozbay and Mr Nazım Ozbay, the director of an advertisement agency, Mr Şahin Tekgündüz, and the director of German Airways in Turkey, Mr Franz Reissig were brought before a military tribunal in Istanbul. They are accused of separatism for having published a map of Turkey indicating some eastern areas as "Kurdistan" and "Greek Pontus".

#### UNIVERSITY DISMEMBERED

194 French members of University and searchers addressed a petition to the Turkish Government asking it to put an end to the repression which strikes the members of the universities of this country for several months. Among the signatures figure in particular Mr François Jacob (Nobel Prize in Medecin 1965), Mr Alexandre Minkowski, Mr Pierre Vidal-Naquet and Mr Maxime Rodinson.

In spite of the international protestation, the liquidation operation at the Turkish Universities has continued in the course of March.

On March 18, Prof. İsmail Hakkı Duru was dismissed from the University of Dicle (which is located in Diyarbakır, the biggest city of Eastern Anatolia).

The university professors whose names are indicated below have resigned to protest against the dismissals:

Orhan Süren, Bülent Himmetoğlu, Ercan Kızılay from the Aegean University;

İlber Ortaylı, Hasan Ersel, Fazıl Sağlam and Nuri Yıldırım from the University of Ankara;

Kemali Saybasılı from the Middle East Technical University.

Besides, the professors Oya Tuncer and Süleyman Cetinezoğlu demanded their retirement.

## REPRESSION ABROAD

The Turkish Government issued a new decree ordering nine Turkish citizens abroad to return to Turkey and to surrender to security authorities. According to the decree, if they do not return until April 18, they will be stripped of Turkish nationality and all their properties will be seized by the State. Among them are also two famous Turkish artists, Melike Demirag and Sanar Yurdatapan.

On the other hand, ten persons were stripped of Turkish nationality on March 2 because of not having returned to Turkey despite the governmental order. Among them are also two leading political activists, Pasa Güven and Sarp Kuray.

In addition to these politically motivated practice, the Turkish Government has started also to threaten those who refuse to perform military service in the Turkish Army. On March 15, a 41-person list was issued by the government, asking them to surrender to

the army headquarters within three months. 34 of the menaced persons are the Turkish citizens of Jewish origin.

## EXTRADITIONS FROM THE FRG

It was reported on 1st March that 40 Turkish citizens who were extradited from Federal Republic of Germany on the refusal of their demands for political asylum were arrested at their arrival to Istanbul airport.

On March 29, the State Tribunal of Hessen refused a demand of political asylum on the ground that "the claims that the Turkish Army exercises pressure on political opponents are not reliable. The Turkish Army constitutes a part of the NATO's armed forces, and any army of the NATO does never exercise pressure on individuals."

The appeals against the decisions of lower courts are systematically rejected by the higher court.

The Federal Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe studied on March 19 an appeal by Turkish citizen Cemal Altun whose extradition was decided by the State Tribunal of Berlin. Despite the intervention of human rights organizations, the higher court refused the demand of overruling the said decision.

According to a press report of March 3, in the course of last year, the Federal Republic of Germany extradited 30 Turkish citizens accused by the Turkish authorities.

One of them, Levent Beken, was condemned to 36-year prison term on March 25 by a military tribunal in the city of Canakkale.

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## IMMIGRATION

- A fall is reported in volume of the foreign currencies transferred in Turkey by the Turkish migrant workers abroad. While the per capita foreign currency transferred by Turkish migrants were about 2,580\$ in the first eleven months of 1981, this amount diminished to 1,900\$ in 1982. According to the data provided by the ILO, the per capita foreign currency transferred by Greek migrants in their country rises to 7,039\$. (29.3)

- In FRG, the police of Olpe decided to expel Mrs Cevriye Eryılmaz and her two children on the grounds that "they could not deliver the certificate of registration to those who do not work and live on social aids". The husband of Mrs Eryılmaz had been killed by a German soldier two years ago. (9.3)

- The militants of the National Front of the German People (DVF) distributed at the Station of Recklinghausen papers calling the Germans to arm against Turks. (18.3)

- In Köln (FRG), a Turkish worker, unemployed for four years committed suicide by hanging himself following a depression. (24.3)

- In Velbert (FRG), a Turkish worker started to hunger-strike to protest against the refusal to his demand for the prolongation of his permission to reside, under the pretext that he had divorced his German wife. (26.3)

## THE BELGIAN-MIGRANT DEMONSTRATION ON MAY 8

The National Demonstration for the Defence of the Migrant Rights scheduled on March 26 was postponed to May 8, 1983 because of the "evident ill-will" of some municipal administrations. Nevertheless, thousands of Belgians and migrants attended "the meeting for support to the migrant rights" held in Madeleine Hall in Brussels on March 26. "On May 8, a new demonstration will be held on the Place of Rogier in which Belgian and migrant workers will be side by side". That was one of the concrete resolutions issued in this meeting organized by two big trade union organisations, FGTB and CSC as well as by a number of migrant organizations. The demonstration on May 8 has also gained the support of different political parties (PS, PSC, FDF, PC, VU, Ecolo, Wallon Popular Movement).

- On March 2, the Vice-Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice Mr Jean Gol confirmed his intentions in the matter of immigration: the re-establishment of the visa for the citizens of the countries out of the European Community, measures against aliens who commit crimes of certain importance, the possibility of restriction on the presence of the migrants from the countries out of the EC in some municipalities, drawing up the possibilities of family unifications regarding the legislations of the neighbour countries, limitation of the possibilities for aliens to recourse to the Public Centers for the Social Aid. (2.3)

- The Conference of the Mayors of the Brussels Agglomeration formed a work-group to elaborate advises on the judicial level of the problems concerning the immigration. The Mayor of Etterbeek Mr Léon Defosset delivered a notice to the conference and adopted a definite position against the refusal of the registration.

## ECONOMY

- In an effort to attract foreign companies to explore and drill for crude oil in Turkey, the Turkish military junta approved and put into effect a new petroleum law which would allow any foreign company engaged in crude oil production in Turkey to export 35 percent of its output. The companies can deduct rental costs from taxes.

- Turkey is reported to be bound to discharge a good deal of her debts of 7.2 billion \$ between 1983 and 1985. 3.45 billion \$ of these debts to pay are the interests and, 3.75 billion \$ are the capital instalments. Turkey has received credits from divers international financial institutions for three years. In order to be able to discharge these amounts, Turkey has to get short-term credits of 377 million \$ in 1983, 476 million \$ in 1984 and 417 million 4 in 1985.

## MILITARY

- It was reported on March 19 that OYAK-Renault Automobile Company, owned by the Mutual Aid Foundation of Army Officers, has manufactured 65,065 automobiles during the last four-year period and exported 13,558 to foreign countries. The company officials claim that OYAK-Renault has gained 107 percent of its import spendings by the exports realized between 1979-1982, totalling 50,950,300 dollars.

- The Pentagon announced that it is planning to sell equipment and know-how to six NATO member countries including Turkey, to produce 75,000 portable "Stinger" missiles.

- Four new destroyers purchased from FRG and the USA were added to the Turkish Naval Forces on March 28 and 29.

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 SOLIDARITY
 

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We have announced in the previous issue of our Bulletin that the military authorities did not allow a delegation of the International Federation of Human Rights to visit the civilian and military prison to make investigations about jail conditions.

The Swedish lawyer Mr Tomas Rotpfeffer who has betaken himself to Turkey to observe the trial of the Union of the Public Works on the account of the ICFTU was denied admittance in the court-room on March 17. The reason given for this refusal should be that he did not presented himself as lawyer acting personally but as the representative of two international trade union organisations. The ICFTU sent immediately the Martial Law Commander of Istanbul a sternuous protest.

On the other hand, the lie of the junta which has rejected the requests of the foreign observers to visit the military prisons arguing that "those were closed even for the Turkish lawyers, doctors, scientists, politicians or reporters" was revealed on March 29.

A reporter of the right-wing daily Tercüman could report on jail conditions in the military prison of Metris in Istanbul where the political prisoners are jailed.

In the introduction of the report the journalist declared that they could enter into the military prison of Metris "thanks to the particular permissions obtained from the General Staff and the Martial Law of Istanbul to unmask the propaganda and activities aiming to weaken and to overthrow the State of the Republic in order to establish a communist regime instead".

Besides, the reporter also argues that "the jail conditions are extremely well".

- The Secretary General of the OXFAM-Belgium, Mr Pierre Galand has recently visited Turkey and made investigations in a number of small villages with Kurdish majority to search the possibilities of combining for a mutual aid act in the favour of this people who faces the establishment of a military regime. According to his observations, the families whose heads were arrested and transported are often deprived of the economical support because, the system of subsistence based on the solidarity among the village people has been also dismantled. The co-operatives are strictly prohibited because, they are considered as communist organisations. The village people are in fear of informers. (DR-2.3)