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CLAMPDOWN ON THE NEW POLITICAL PARTIES...

The inner meaning of the process of "the return to the parliamentary democracy" has clearly come out only one month after its initiation when Evren's junta banned a newly-founded political party and took 16 former politicians including the former prime minister Demirel into custody and finally when it forbade anew hundreds of thousands of people to take part in politics.

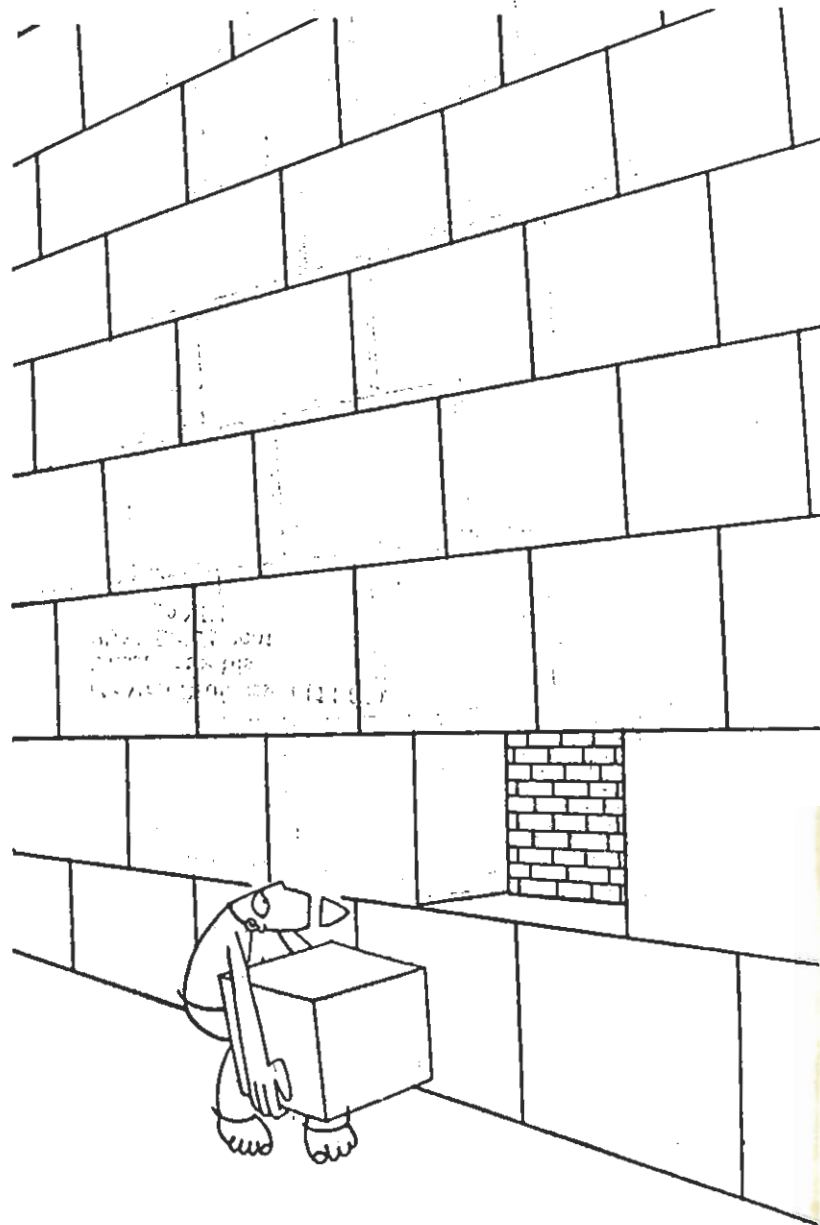
In the previous issue of our Bulletin, we said: "Mr Demirel's decision to sponsor the Great Turkey Party (BTP) may prove the coup de grâce to the General Evren's scheme".

Evren's answer to that has been the ban on the Great Turkey Party by a decision of the NSC on May 31, 1983. According to the same decision, two founders of the concerned party as well as Demirel and 13 other former politicians have been taken into custody to be put later on into compulsory residence in Canakkale until the formation of the new parliament and the election of its presidency.

The NSC decision also extended the ban on the former politicians to the province and district officials of the dissolved political parties. So, only those of them who can get a special authorization from the NSC will be allowed to be founders and officials of new parties.

Evren took a further step in a speech he delivered in Corum following this decision. Addressing a rally he openly threatened the new parties stating that they would ban the new parties if they act implying that they were the continuation or heirs of the former ones. Also "the NSC is determined to take all necessary precautions to maintain people's security and quiet. The elections may be postponed if need be," he said.

On June 13, the military junta also approved a new electoral law including a good many new restrictions and interdictions in order to avoid the new parties and others to be established to go in any way beyond its control. According to the new law:



Ban on political activities has been lifted in Turkey!

LAST MINUTE: On 24th of June 1983, the military junta has vetoed the chairman, Prof. Erdal İnönü, and 20 other founders of the social-democrat party (SODEP) which had been formed three weeks ago.

**INFO-TURK'S EXHIBITION OF CARTOONS ON THE IMMIGRATION
OPENED IN THE PRESENCE OF THE SPEAKER OF EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT**

An exhibition of cartoons entitled "Those who work abroad...", organized by Info-Türk, was inaugurated on June 16, 1983 in the presence of Mr Piet Dankert, Speaker of European Parliament, at International Press Center (IPC) in Brussels.

The exhibition which is to be open until June 23, 1983, is composed of the works of 5 Spanish, 9 Greek, 11 Italian, 20 Yugoslavian and 30 Turkish cartoonists.

Mr Ernest Glinne, chairman of the Socialist Group of European Parliament, Mr David Blackman, Secretary of the same group, Mrs Raymonde Dury, member of EP, Mr Jean Kulakowski, Secretary General of the World Confederation of Labour, and other Belgian and foreign personalities also participated in the inauguration.

The cartoonists of the countries which export their man-work to Europe express in their works, the reasons of the migration, the illusions that the migrants have when they leave their countries, the realities they meet in the European countries and the difficulties of integration.

The cartoons which take part in the exhibition were chosen among 250 works which had participated in an international cartoon competition organized in 1982 by Exile-Kulturzentrum in the Federal Republic of Germany.

For Brussels, the exhibition has been enriched with the works of Belgian cartoonists on the immigration question in Belgium.

- NSC can veto not only founders and officials of new parties but also candidates until the first meeting of the National Assembly and the election of its presidency. Thus not only party candidates can be removed when they appear on lists before the elections but also the elected ones can be dismissed from the parliament, if the five generals dislike, in spite of the popular vote.

- The government officials, teachers, lecturers, professors, engineers etc, who have been dismissed or would be dismissed by the martial law commanders from September 12, 1980 till the date of the national elections cannot stand for Parliament.

- Besides, those who have not a school diploma, those who have been banned from public services, those who have made public State secrets, and those who have been condemned for political or ideological offences cannot stand for Parliament.

According to a research carried out by the *Demokrat Türkiye*, a Turkish newspaper published in the FRG, the number of the Turkish citizens banned from politics is about half a million.

- In order to avoid the possibility of abstentions protesting against these restrictions, the new law brings fines of 2,500 TL for those who would refuse to vote. Heavy sanctions are to be applied to those who would make propaganda to boycott the elections and to those who would vote even if they did not have the right to vote.

Besides, according to the new law, all new parties will be subject to a strict State control in financial, administrative and political matters by means of registers.

The new electoral law brings forth an electoral system allowing only two center parties to survive. According to law, a *double barrage system* is to be applied in the elections. This means that if a party cannot get 10 per cent of the votes of the country's all registered electors cannot win any seat at the parliament from a given province whatever the proportion it gets there would be. Thus, the regional party representation in parliament is to be hindered from the beginning.

On the other hand, even if a party gets 10 pc of the votes all over the country, in order to win a seat it will be bound to have a proportion more than the number coming out from the division of the total votes of a given province by the number of deputies attributed to this province. So, in a two-deputy pro-

vince if a party gets 50.5 pc of the votes and the other 49.5 pc, the first one will win both of the seats.

The junta actually wants to apply an indirect majority system in Turkey by the *double barrage system*.

One can easily say that, with such a system, only the two most powerful parties will be represented at the parliament at the end of elections announced for November 6. So, other parties will be eliminated from the political arena.

As we noted in our previous editions, the foundation or the participation in elections of any working class party or any party to defend the Kurdish people's interests have been actually made impossible by the constitution and the laws and by-laws passed since the military take-over.

As for other parties, they are bound to organize themselves in 34 provinces out of 67 until August 24, to be able to participate in the elections on November 6.

Until the time that we prepare our Bulletin to edition, three right-wing parties have been established and one of them banned by the NSC. The two parties carrying on their effort to organize are the Nationalist Democracy Party (MDP) under the leadership of the retired General Yurgut Sunalp which is reported as Evren's favorite and the Motherland Party (Ana-P) founded by the former deputy-prime minister T. Ozal.

On June 7, Retired Colonel Baha Vefa Haratay founded an "Atatürkist" party named *Supreme Task Party* (YGP), however observers give it no chance to succeed.

After the Great Turkey Party banned, many efforts were made to found a right-wing party which would gain the confidence of the traditional voters of the defunct Justice Party, nevertheless these were a complete failure because the junta refused to OK.

To all appearances right-wing votes are to be shared by the MDP and the Ana-P at the election on November 6. However, especially business circles are making pressures to transform both parties to a single party to get all right-wing votes by joining together. General Evren too, in a speech he delivered on June 19 gave his "advice" for the junction of parties sharing identical political views. For the presidency of an eventual unified right-wing party the name of the Prime Minister Eümler Ulusu is being often pronounced. If such a party can be established, all right-wing votes are to be expected to shift to this party at the elections on November 6.

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THE PARLIAMENTARY LEFT

Following the establishment of the *Populist Party* (HP) which seems to be a collusion party, a second left-wing party, the *Social-Democrat Party* (SODEP) was founded under the leadership of Prof. Erdal İnönü on June 6.

Although several efforts have been made by the divers trends of the old Republican People's Party to form a new social-democrat party, they could not succeed since the new interdictions and the restrictions imposed by the junta made impossible to them to found a new party.

Hence, the son of the ex-president and the former CHP leader İsmet İnönü came into scene with the mission of regrouping all "social-democrat" votes in a single party.

Although its name is "Social-Democrat", the SODEP is far from being the continuation of the banned CHP regarding both its founders and officials and its recently announced programme. Even a journalist who has supported the junta by his editorials in the country's most circulated newspaper since the military take-over could take place among the founders.

In a statement he made before the foundation of the party İnönü said: "The attachment and the respect to the constitution and laws will be the basic principles of our activities". So, he has been engaged to work in the framework imposed by the junta.

The programme of the SODEP says:

- We believe in the necessity of the continuation of our role in NATO for our national security.

- We will regulate labour relations basing on the social peace.

- We consider our future membership of the European Economic Community as a requisite of our position in Europe.

- The property and inheritance rights must be protected conforming with the constitution.

- The market mechanism shall be open to the competition as far as possible.

These points of view are completely contradictory to the ideas defended for 20 years by the Left and are very far from responding to the demands and the wishes of the overwhelming majority of the voters of the banned CHP.

With such a structure and such points of view the SODEP has no major difference with the center-left Popular Party qualified as a collusion party.

It will not be amazing to see both parties unified and going to the elections as one party after Evren's advice calling "the parties defending identical views to unify".

The bipartite parliament to be formed somewhat in this fashion will function in the framework of the "authoritarian regime" structured by the junta for three years and it will be the executor of the junta's programme in economic, political, social, ideological matters, in other words, the programme imposed by the USA and the monopoly capital which had brought the military into power.

The business circles are so satisfied from this development that the right-wing Istanbul daily *Tercüman* had as headline "We are like a tight fist against abroad" stating the common points of the programmes of the MDP, the Ana-P, the HP and the SODEP after the last one's programme was made public.

THE OUTLAWED LEFT

Whatever will be the representation of the center-left at the parliament, this will not mean in any way the representation of the Turkish left. Thus, the strug-

gle for the defence of the interests of the working class and all other social classes and strata in conflict with the actual regime and for the establishment of a real democracy will be carried on out of the parliament and most probably in clandestinity.

The interdictions and the restrictions imposed by the junta will force not only socialists and Kurds to choose the underground activity but also an important part of the defunct parties' members who are banned from politics to appropriate extraparlimentary struggle methods.

However, even if the latter ones have later on the possibility to enter in the parliamentary works, socialist and Kurdish militants seem to be bound to lead underground activity for at least seven years, if any important conjunctural change does not occur in the next years.

What is the actual situation of the socialist movement after the 3-year bloody terror?

As one can easily realize by the lecture of the news about the state terror published continuously in our Bulletin, that the country's all socialist organizations and Kurdish ones have been without any exception prosecuted, their leaders and militants have been jailed, undergone torture and condemned to death or heavy prison terms since before the coup in 1980.

Some of these organizations have been weakened seriously because of the stroke and some others liquidated. However some of the powerful organizations of before September 12, despite all repression, are being able to carry on resistance acts including armed struggle.

Some organizations enjoying no more mass support in Turkey give the impression as they could stand, thanks to the possibilities that their self-exiled leaders found abroad to continue to the publication activity in Europe.

At present, it is impossible to know exactly about the degree of the loss of strength of any organization or of their readiness for coming struggles. An important majority of the militants are in a waiting-period.

Although, until now the socialist or Kurdish organizations have not been able to form a single front against the junta, some of them could set up partial unions:

1) *The United Resistance Front against Fascism* (FKBDC): It consists of the Revolutionary Way (Dev-Yol), the Worker's Party of Kurdistan (PKK), the Labour Party of Turkey (TEP), the Communist Labour Party of Turkey (TKLP), the Emergency Fraction, the Revolutionary War and the Worker's Voice, opposition fraction of the Communist Party of Turkey. Its aim is defined as "to overthrow the fascist dictatorship (and further forms that it can adopt) in Turkey and to establish instead a Revolutionary Democratic Popular Power relied on the free will of the Turkish and Kurdish peoples and which will guarantee the national self-determination right of the Kurdish people and the political and social emancipation of the working class and all other labourers." The FKBDC leads its activities directed to the Turkish and Kurdish workers in Europe and to the world public opinion through a committee named BIRKOM.

2) *The Communist Party of Turkey and its Allies*: The officials of the two legal socialist parties banned after September 12, the Worker's Party of Turkey (TIP) and the Socialist Worker's Party (TSIP) and the Communist Party of Turkey (TKP), outlawed for about 60 years, came together in Europe in early 1982 and decided "to maintain henceforth regular relations and, to co-ordinate as far as possible the political campaigns that they will lead against the junta, imperialism and monopolies, in the framework of a programme".

Nevertheless, the mentioned trilateral union among the three pro-Soviet parties has not been possible since then. However, the TIP officials abroad formed a de facto bilateral union with the TKP by giving a good many concessions in ideological, political and organizational matters to reconcile with the direction of the latter. Although it keeps its name, the TIP is actually functioning as the subordinate-organization of the TKP, charged with peace concerns.

3) *Other Organizations:* The names of the left-wing organizations which lead their activities independently but form from time to time unity of action with some others are given below: the Revolutionary Communist Party of Turkey (TDKP), the Communist Party of Turkey-Marxist/Leninist (TKP/ML), the Communist Party of Turkey/Union (TKP/Ş), the Liberation, Dev-Sol. The Kurdish organizations: the Socialist Party of the Turkish Kurdistan (TKSP), the Worker's Party of Kurdistan (KIP), the Kawa, National Liberators of Kurdistan (KUK) and the Rızgarî.

The future orientation of all these organizations forced to underground activity also depend on the limits of the "legal activity" which will be clearer after the elections. A part of the members of these organizations will try to use limited struggle possibilities existing in legal "center-left" parties, trade unions and associations. But, this will remain as a subordinate activity.

The main and determining struggle will be carried out in clandestinity by developing new methods of organization and struggle suitable to new conditions. Such a period will force the above mentioned socialist and Kurdish organizations to form new unions, the weaker ones will be either liquidated or join the stronger ones.

The degree of success of the struggle against the parliamentary faced repressive regime will be determined by the level of development of the process of unification among the socialist and Kurdish organizations and of the popularity that they gain within masses.

STATE TERROR

COMPULSORY RESIDENCE

Persons whose activities are considered harmful to the public order will be forced into a form of exile by being confined to a certain locality, according to an amendment approved by the NSC on June 4, 1983. The concerning article of the legislation on martial law regime gives authority to the administration to change the residences of such people within martial law regions and to forbid them from entering or settling in certain areas and to send them out of certain areas. The new residences of such persons will be established, when necessary, by the Interior Ministry, at the request of the Martial Law commanders. The movements of such persons from their allowed area of residence will be subject to permission from the martial law authorities.

LAWYERS COMPLAIN

In the course of the General Assembly of the Union of Bar Associations of Turkey, the Union Chairman Atilla Sav said that lawyers come up against a lot of restrictions and hinderings while fulfilling their defence duties and, he asked that this situation ceases.

At the same meeting, the Chairman of the İzmir Bar Association Güney Dinç asked a general amnesty in order to strengthen social peace and solidarity. Reminding the fact that the new constitution bans all amnesty for people convicted for their political opinions and activities according to the articles 125-171 of the Turkish Penal Code, Mr Dinç said that the constitution should be amended to eliminate this injustice, before the national elections.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY

A man condemned for simple offence, Abdülaziz Kılıç, was hanged on May, 27. Thus, the number of people executed under the military regime rose to 35.

On the other hand, a petition signed by three thousand persons asking the abolition of the death penalty was presented to the National Security Council and the Consultative Assembly which function as legislative bodies.

MASS TRIALS

In May, prosecutors continued to take proceedings against unions and democratic organizations.

The trial of the 21 officials of the Agricultural and Irrigation Workers' Union (TİS, affiliated to DİSK), started in Istanbul on May 24. The prosecutor asked their imprisonment up to 20 years.

In the course of the DİSK trial lasting in an Istanbul Martial Law court, the lawyer Ercüment Tahiroğlu was arrested and sentenced to one day's imprisonment for "insulting" the military prosecutor.

During the assessment of proofs, the military prosecutor put forward as evidences a message of the Secretary General of the TKP addressed to a DİSK meeting and the fact that communist party banners were raised at May Day demonstrations. The DİSK officials refuted the accusation and said that they had rejected to receive the mentioned message and that the TKP banners had been raised by persons who did not have any relation with DİSK.

Other Trials:

3.5: 36 persons started to stand trial in Adana on the claim that they were members of the TKP.

10.5: The trial of 123 persons indicted as members of the Communist Labour Party of Turkey (TK-EP), started in Adana.

12.5: The five members of the Board of Control of the Istanbul Bar Association, charged with not banning from exercising the profession the Association's Chairman Orhan Apaydın who had been arrested previously, started to stand trial in a Criminal Court. The prosecutor asked three years imprisonment for them.

13.5: At the Dev-Yol/Fatsa trial of 770 accused in Amasya, the mayor of Fatsa, Fikri Sönmez refused to give his detailed deposition because all of the accused were not present in the court-room. Sönmez reminded that he was the first mayor in Turkey charged with membership to an illegal organization and stated that all of the accused should be present at the sitting of such a political trial.

14.5: The trial of 33 persons charged with leading activities incompatible with the principle of secular State and making propaganda against the new constitution, started in Izmir.

18.5: 22 members of the Progressive Woman Association (İKD) and the Progressive Youth Association (İGD) started to stand trial in Istanbul. All of the defendants are charged with "working under the directives of the TKP".

19.5: 68 accused of the PKK trial which totally includes 620 accused, were brought before the tribunal in Adana.

27.5: 13 persons charged with membership of the THKP/C started to stand trial in Izmir. The death penalty was asked for one of the accused.

28.5: In Istanbul, the military prosecutor asked imprisonment up to 10 years for 8 persons on the grounds that they were members of the TKP/ML.

CONDEMNATIONS

In May, beside the condemnations of the Kurdish militants to the death penalty, hundreds of political party or democratic organization members were sentenced to long terms including life prison.

An Ankara martial law court sentenced the 28 leaders of one of the legal political parties of the pre-coup period, Worker-Peasant's Party of Turkey (TKP), to imprisonment up to 12 years, on May 5. The party chairman Perinçek and his 9 comrades who had been released at the previous sessions of the trial and so, were expecting their acquittal, were arrested and put in military prison after the verdict.

Other Condemnations:

3.5: The martial law tribunal of Diyarbakır condemned 7 Kurdish militants to death and 20 others to terms up to 20 years for taking part in the activities of the PKK.

4.5: In Adana, two rightists were condemned to 27-year imprisonment and two leftists to life-terms.

7.5: An Ankara martial law court condemned one member of the TDKP to life-sentence and another to 20 years.

11.5: In Adana, two Dev-Yol members were condemned to death and 34 others to terms up to 10 years. Another Adana martial law tribunal sentenced 50 persons to terms up to 16 years for being members of the TKP.

13.5: 63 accused men who had torn to pieces their clothes in the court-room to raise a protest against the prisoner uniforms that they have been obliged to wear, were sentenced to 15-day imprisonment. On the same day, in Ankara, martial law courts sentenced two "Liberation" members to 5 years and 6 rightists to imprisonment between one and 31 years.

14.5: In Izmir, 13 persons were sentenced to 8-year imprisonment for taking part in the activities of Dev-Yol and the TDKP.

18.5: In Ankara, three men were sentenced to 8 years and 9 months' imprisonment for smuggling. On the same day, in Adana, martial law courts sentenced 22 members of Dev-Yol, the TDKP and the TKP/3 to terms between 3 and 10 years.

19.5: In Ankara, two rightists were condemned to death and two others to life-sentences.

23.5: At the arms smugglers trial in Diyarbakır, 8 persons were sentenced to terms up to 18 years. On the same day, at the THKP/C-Revolutionary Liberation trial in Adana, two persons were condemned to death and another one to 10 years' imprisonment.

24.5: In Adana, 31 persons were sentenced to prison terms between 2 and 13 years for being member of Dev-Yol.

25.5: In Diyarbakır, 12 persons were condemned to death and 8 others to life-sentences for taking part in the activities of PKK. On the same day, at the TKP /Worker's Voice trial, 16 persons were sentenced to imprisonment between 6 months and 25 years.

26.5: In Istanbul, 9 persons out of the 96 accused of the THKP/C- People's Revolutionary Vanguard trial were condemned to death, 8 of them to life-sentences and 41 others to prison terms up to 24 years.

27.5: In Ankara, a Dev-Yol member was sentenced to 5-year imprisonment. On the same day, in Gölcük, 13 rightists were sentenced to prison terms between 1 and 36 years. Besides, a PKK trial in Diyarbakır ended with 35 death penalties.

28.5: In Konya, 17 persons charged with taking part in the activities of Dev-Yol, the TDKP and the TKP/ML, were sentenced to imprisonment up to 10 years and 8 months.

MAN-HUNTINGS

In May, security forces carried on their bloody operations against resistants. Beside the military operation in Kurdistan, the shelter of six members of the "Revolutionary War" was raided in Izmir and a militant, Bahtiyar Bökükbasi, was shot dead and five others were arrested.

Other Arrestations:

3.5: On the eve of the Congress of the Tradesmen and Craftsman's Union in Giresun, 36 union members were arrested for communist propaganda. The arrested tradesmen have been likely victims of a plot of the Union direction that they opposed, in order to prevent them to attend the congress. Among the tradesmen released after the congress, there were, reportedly, also some rightists.

4.5: 11 district responsables of the defunct Republican People's Party (CHP) were taken into custody in Izmir for holding a meeting without permission.

7.5: 22 members of the TKP/ML in Istanbul and 8 others in Izmir were arrested, the authorities announced.

13.5: In the district of Bozdoğan, a lawyer, Aslan Keçeli, was arrested for "insulting" the head of the junta Evren.

14.5: 12 Iranians were arrested in Ankara for acting in the name of the Tudeh Party and being in relation with Turkish clandestine organizations.

15.5: 15 persons were reportedly arrested in Adana on the grounds that they were members of Dev-Yol.

18.5: 5 members of the Idealist Youth Association (UGD) were arrested in Adana.

26.5: 8 persons were taken into custody in Burdur for throwing paints on Atatürk's busts.

28.5: The former Youth and Sport Minister, Yüksel Cakmur, and his four friends were put under surveillance for holding a meeting without authorization.

29.5: 11 militants of the "Liberation" were arrested in Istanbul, the authorities announced.

MURDER IN JAIL

The Istanbul daily Cumhuriyet reported on May 16, the "natural" death of Abdullah Gülbudak, the auditor general of the Teachers' Union of Turkey (Töb-Der) in the Prison of Ankara. However, his comrades informed later that Gülbudak had been beaten and killed by jailers and rightist prisoners who attacked Töb-Der leaders. Töb-Der's attorney Halit Celenk had recourse to see the corpse in order to establish the reason of death but his recourses were rejected. The DISK Liaison Office in Brussels informed the Executive Board of the ICFTU on the meeting in Brussels, about this incident of death.

PRESS PROSECUTIONS

12.5: A literature teacher, Özgen Seçkin, was arrested for "propaganda of communism" in a poetry book he wrote.

19.5: A book titled "Nazım Hikmet by Drawing" written by a famous actor, Müjdat Gezen in 1978 was confiscated by the martial law headquarters. Besides, Gezen and the designer of the book, Savas Dinçer were sent to the martial law headquarters of Diyarbakır but, then they were brought back to Istanbul and put in the Prison of Sağmalcılar.

20.5: World famous Turkish humour writer and the chairman of the Writers' Union of Turkey, Aziz N Nesin, was deprived of a passport to travel abroad, the daily Hürriyet reported.

25.5: The publisher of the Komal Books, Recep Maraslı, was sentenced to three years imprisonment by an Izmir martial law tribunal for "propaganda of separatism" in two books that he had published before the coup d'Etat.

26.5: An Istanbul martial law court sentenced the two directors of the Yar Publishing House, Yüksel Erdoğan and Osman Yesil, to 7,5 years' imprisonment each for making "communist propaganda by publication".

27.5: An Istanbul martial law tribunal condemned the journalist Cezmi Kırımlı to 1 year and 4 months' imprisonment and the editor Veyis Sözer to a fine of 48,500 TL for "publication against secularity".

28.5: The publication and distribution in Turkey of the daily Isparta, printed in Isparta, was banned by the martial law headquarters.

LIQUIDATION AT UNIVERSITIES

The liquidation operation carried out by the martial law headquarters continued in May. The martial law commanders dismissed:

6.5: Assoc.Prof. Tahir Hatipoğlu from the Gazi University of Ankara,

11.5: Assoc.Profs. Nazif Tepedelenlioğlu, Güney Gönenç and Jale Akyurtlu from the Middle East Technical University,

14.5: Prof. Oya Köymen from the University of Bosphorus and Prof. Metin Özek from the Istanbul University,

19.5: Prof. Gençay Gürsoy from the Istanbul University,

20.5: Profs. Ustün Korugan, İdris Küçükömer and Sencer Divitçioğlu from the Istanbul University.

TERROR ABROAD

The Turkish Ministry of Justice announced that 36 of the Turkish citizens asked for extradition on the grounds that they had committed "political offences" have been extradited since the military takeover. FRG extradited 27 persons at the request of the Turkish authorities, Holland 2, Canada 1, Jugoslavlja 1, France 1, Sweden 1, Switzerland 1, Tunis 1 and Iraq 1.

On the other hand, Turkish Foreign Minister İler Türkmen, in a statement to Turkish newspapers on May 24, accused the French Government of protecting the filmmaker Yılmaz Güney and "it is a sad contradiction for France to protect, support and praise a murderer like Güney", he said. Türkmen also argued that the last film of Güney the "Wall" which participated in the Cannes Film Festival was financed by the French Ministry of Culture. Claiming that the French Minister of Research and Industry stated on the TV, on May 15 "the situation in Turkey is much worse than that the film reflects", Türkmen argued that "the French Government is in no position to give lessons to others on human rights".

As it is known, Güney has succeeded in escaping from Turkey in 1981 after serving a part of his prison term that he had been sentenced as a result of a scheme organized against him. The film "Yol" of which he

had written the scenario when he was in jail, was awarded the Golden Palm at the Cannes Film Festival in 1982. The Turkish Government has asked all European governments for the extradition of Güney as a condemned of "simple offence" but the French and Greek Governments have shown hospitality to Güney as a Turkish artist and democrat. On the other hand, the British and German Governments declared that they would extradite Güney if he entered in their countries.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL ON TURKEY

Amnesty International issued on April 6, 1983 a detailed report on the violation of human rights in Turkey:

"Since the coup Amnesty International's concerns in Turkey have been large numbers of prisoners of conscience, widespread and systematic torture and ill-treatment of political prisoners and the imposition and execution of the death penalty. In April 1981 Amnesty International sent a mission to Turkey to discuss these concerns with the authorities. In January and August 1982 and April 1983 further Amnesty International missions visited Turkey to observe trials."

"All political offences are tried by martial law courts, except for some press offences which are tried in civilian courts. Since the coup AI has received complaints from lawyers acting in cases heard by Martial Law courts of the difficulties they face in preparing the defence case; in particular of the lack of sufficient access to their clients and the conditions under which consultation with clients takes place. AI remains concerned about the restriction of the right to appeal to sentences of over six months and the continuation of the 45-day detention period during which detainees are not usually given access to lawyers or families. Most allegations of torture relate to the detention period."

"The most recent case of a death in custody reported to AI is that of Mustafa Hayrullahoğlu who was detained in Istanbul in October/November 1982. It is doubtful if all allegations of tortures reported to the authorities are subjected to investigation. A Dutch lawyer who attended hearings in three mass trials in Turkey in January 1983, reported that in each trial defendants stated that the statements being used as evidence had been obtained by torture."

ICFTU RESTORES TURK-IS MEMBERSHIP

Lively discussions on the restoration of the Turkish union confederation Türk-İs' affiliation took place at the Executive Board meeting of the ICFTU, held between May 18 and 20, in Brussels. The main reason of the suspension of the Turkish union's affiliation was its general secretary Sadık Side's participation in the military government.

Türk-İs president Sevkettin Yılmaz attended the meeting and declared that Side will never regain the general secretary position as long as he remains Chairman and he also promised that he will support all efforts for the release of the jailed trade unionists.

ICFTU Executive Board declared that it will continue to denounce the ban imposed on the other trade union organizations in Turkey and it will require that the trials of the DİSK officials be brought to an end. The humanitarian aid to the families of the jailed men will continue to be provided in collaboration with the ETUC. The violation of trade union rights in Turkey will be one of the points to be discussed at the 13rd World Congress of the ICFTU between 23-30 June in Oslo.

 SOCIAL LIFE

- According to the figures released by the Social Security Institution (SSK), average real daily wages have receded by a substantial 34 pc over the past ten years eroded by the galloping inflation especially in the late 70's and early 80's. During 1972-82, in spite of a 15-fold increase from TL 43.9 to TL 691 in daily gross wages, real wages have fallen to TL 29 from 43.8 under the impact of a 24-fold increase in prices.

- The NSC adopted a new law allowing abortion. According to the new law of May 26, abortions are allowed till the eleventh week of the pregnancy. Married women shall have their husbands' authorization and minors their parents'. The law also grants the sterilization of those who would ask for it. Doctors assess that about ten thousand women have been dying or suffering mutilations every year in the course of illegal curettages practised by unskilled people.

ECONOMY

The latest figures released by the State Institute of Statistics unveil that the rise in imports continues outgrowing that of exports. Turkey exported to the value of 1.35 billion dollar for the first quarter of the year against 1.30 billion in the equivalent term in 1982. So the foreign trade deficit for the first quarter of the year totalled \$946,277, compared to \$656,887 in 1982.

THE MILITARY

Turkish Army needs ten billion dollar for a complete modernization, reported the American weekly the *Middle East Times*. The weekly stated a secret NATO report as source of information. According to the report, the modernization of the Turkish Army will be carried out in four steps. In the "most urgent basic modernization" step, Turkish Army's 1000 M-48 tanks will be dressed by diesel engines and 105 mm guns. Besides, Leopard tanks and Milan rockets are to be bought from FRG. In the further steps, out of date arms and aircrafts will be replaced by modern ones.

Turkish and American negotiators have not yet reached an agreement on the type of the aircraft to be produced by Turkey. Turkey has to make a choice between the General Dynamics' F-16, the McDonnell Douglas' F-18 and the Northrop's F-20. Surveys and bargainings are reportedly going on. The Turkish Air Forces Commander and Junta member General Tahsin Saıncıkaya said in an interview in the Istanbul daily *Tercüman* of May 22 that from 1985 onwards, the emerging Turkish aircraft industry would not only produce fighters but also helicopters and training crafts and they were also planning to produce missiles.

TURKISH JUNTA'S EXPANSIONIST POLICY

The Junta which has abolished all of the democratic institutions and laid the foundations of a fascist "parliamentarian" regime within the national boundaries of the Republic of Turkey for about three years, also took the first concrete step for the realization of its "expansionist" ambitions by exporting State terror beyond the national borders.

A well-planned raking operation against the Kurds in Iraq was launched on May 26 with the entrance in Iraqi territory of two brigades of the special forces of the Turkish Gendarmery and parachutist forces. The troops were reinforced by two border-guard brigades

and got a "reduced" support of the Turkish Air Forces and some helicopters, according to Iraqi diplomatic sources.

The seven-day operation ended on June 2, "after being led successfully," the Turkish Foreign Office announced in a press release. The Turkish authorities asserted that "talks have taken place on this action with the government of friend and neighbour Iraq."

This "right to pursue" is provided in the framework of a "co-operation" which was developed four years ago after an agreement between the Iraqi President Saddam Huseyn and General Evren, as the Chief of the General Staff of that time.

Both of the countries had decided to "co-ordinate their plans in order to control Kurdish minorities in both countries".

The Iraqi Ambassador in Turkey, Mr Taha Mahmud Al-Kaysi said that the operation by the Turkish forces has "likely resulted in the arrest of about 1500-2000 separatist adventurers".

According to an alarm-cry of the Democratic Party of Kurdistan in London, the Turkish Army encircled between 20,000 and 30,000 civilian Kurds with a majority of women, children and old people who have taken refuge in DPK camps.

Diplomatic sources in Ankara also confirmed the size of the operation which has obviously passed beyond a "simple chase" of a few Kurdish separatists. According these sources quoted by the AFP, 15,000 Turkish soldiers reinforced by Iraqi troops penetrated 40 km inside the Iraqi border. Antipersonal bombs were reportedly dropped on the region.

The only "balance sheet" made public by the Turkish military sources notes the 6 military men killed and do not breathe a word neither about the victims of the operation nor about the prisoners estimated between 1500-2000.

The Turkish newspapers reported the operation by victory cries. The daily *Tercüman*: "Execrable Nests Broken", *Hürriyet*: "Traitors Crushed", *Milliyet*: "Our Army Cleaned up Armed Groups Based in Iraq". On the other hand, they did not by any means mention how many people have been killed in the course of this "cleaning up" and "crushing" operation.

Many observers in Turkey think that by initiating this "police action", the Turkish military regime has taken the first step for the realization of an old dream that it cherishes discreetly: to recover the north of Iraq, the "Vilayat of Mosul" inhabited by Kurdish people.

At the end of the First World War, the Kemalist regime was forced by Britain to give up this province and so a British mandated state, Iraq was created. Many of the Turkish military take for granted this region with rich petroleum reserves to fall to them by full right especially because of an important Turkish speaking minority living among Kurds.

According to *The Times* of May 28, 1983, "last year an article in the *New Statesman*, alleging the existence of a Turco-American plot to seize northern Iraq, aroused great interest and anxiety in the Arab World. Such a notion seems extremely farfetched, given the amicable cooperation existing between the Turkish and Iraqi governments and it is most unlikely that what happened has anything to do with such a plan. But it does remind us that some hitherto unthinkable things might become thinkable in the event of a complete collapse of central government in Iraq."

EUROPEAN REACTIONS

Before the raking operation carried out by the Turkish Army in the Iraqi Kurdistan, Turkish martial law courts had condemned 54 Kurdish militants to death. In Diyarbakır, the capital of the Turkish Kurdistan, military courts condemned to capital punishment 12 members of the PKK on April 25, seven militants on May 3, and 35 others on April 27.

This dual oppression on the Kurdish people arouse reactions getting harder in the world public opinion.

In Brussels, the Kurdish Workers and Students' Association (Tekoser), the Democratic People's Party of Kurdistan, and the Union of Kurdish Students in Europe (KSSE), in a common declaration that they published, "denounced violently this bloody persecution" and call on the world public opinion "to break the silence over this secular oppression". This call was supported by many democratic organizations among them also Info-Türk. The three Kurdish organizations also organized a protest demonstration in front of the Turkish Embassy in Brussels, on June 4.

Besides, the Speaker of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, Mr Kurt Ahrens, had recourse before General Evren concerning the condemnation of the Kurdish militants, on June 6.

TURKEY TO COLONIZE NORTHERN CYPRUS

After denouncing the United Nations' General Assembly resolution of May 13 asking the withdrawal of all foreign occupation forces from Cyprus, the Turkish military regime accelerated the colonization of the occupied territory on the island. On May 19, the Evren junta consented to the adoption of the Turkish Lira in the Turkish "Federal State" (sector occupied by the Turkish Army since 1974) and prompted Rauf Denktas, an old collaborator of the British colonialism and the actual Chief of the so-called "Federal State", to declare that the independence of this "State" will be soon proclaimed unilaterally.

The UN had passed by 103 votes against 5 and 20 abstention the aforesaid resolution calling for the resumption of the negotiations between the Turkish and Greek communities.

The President of the Republic of Cyprus Mr Kyprianou and the Foreign Minister Mr Rolandis said in Brussels "these acts show, if need be, Ankara's will to strenghten its colonization increasing accomplished facts. Beside the 30,000 men of the Turkish expeditionary forces in Cyprus, there are actually about 40,000 Turks who have come from Turkey to settle.

TURKEY - USA/NATO

While the Turkish Army was conducting a military operation to "clean up Kurdish guerrillas" in the

Iraqi Kurdistan, NATO's one-month "Adventure Express-83" manoeuvres began in an eastern province of Anatolia about fifty miles from the Soviet Union border. The manoeuvres in which the ACE Mobile Force of NATO consisting of US, British, Belgian and West German army units and air forces and, Turkish units take part are being conducted by the Turkish 9th Army Corps Commander Lt.-General Irfan Yay.

The NATO forces participation in the manoeuvres arouse criticism in the European Community. The European Parliament Socialist Group President Mr Ernest Glinne, in a question addressed to the member countries' foreign ministers, asked whether this military co-operation with Turkey where democrats are still oppressed was compatible with "the ideas of freedom and the attachment to democracy declared by the European Community" or not.

On the other hand, in recent months, US Congress circles have started to raise criticisms upon the Reagan Administration's military and economic support to the Turkish military regime.

On April 14, the Congress Sub-Committee held a meeting on the violation of the human rights in Turkey. The German socialist deputy Mr Fellermaier took the floor in that meeting in the name of the European Parliament and exposed the European institutions' observations on the anti-democratic practices of the actual Turkish regime.

In April, the Reagan Administration had proposed for Turkey a 100 million dollars additional aid for the financial year of 1983 and a 755 million dollars military aid for 1984, considering that she became a "sure and reliable" ally.

In order to assure the approval of this aid, General Evren warned the Congressmen visiting Turkey in April and said "how are we going to make war? With bricks and scoops or with modern tanks? This depends on the aid that we will get".

But, in spite of all the lobby works, the Congress Foreign Affairs Commission did not only rejected the additional aid for 1983, but also reduced 40 million the aid proposed for 1984.

However, the Reagan Administration is carrying on its efforts to develop the military co-operation with Turkey. NATO South-East Europe Ally Forces Commander Admiral Crowe visited Turkey on May 18. This was followed by the visit of the US General Staff Commander Gen. John W. Wesley Jr. on May 27. General Wesley said that the Reagan Administration would do its best to increase the military aid to Turkey.

As for Turkey, she recompensed the Reagan Administration's efforts by voting, in the recent NATO defence and foreign affairs ministers meetings, for the American proposals to deploy new medium-range missiles in Europe and to make the American Rapid Deployment Force use bases in Turkey in the case of an operation out of the NATO responsibility area.

----- IMMIGRATION -----

5.5: Unidentified people set fire to a building inhabited by four Turkish and two Yugoslavian families in Ebersbach/Wils (FRG). On the same day, a young Turkish man, Kaya Blidin, 19, was found killed in Germersheim.

7.5: At the Fair of Ahlen in FRG, a group of Neo-Nazi agressed young Turks. Neo-Nazis also bombed a Turkish Cafe.

8.5: The Foreign Police of Hamburg sent a 1.5 year old Turkish child, Sibel Aksu, back alone to Turkey. Sibel's mother had been also expelled on pretext that she did not have the necessary conditions for residence. So, Sir Aksu was left alone in Germany.

8.5: The demonstration organized on the national level by the two Belgian trade union confederations, FGTB and CSC, and Belgian and migrant democratic organizations to raise a protest against the measures taken against migrant workers was held in Brussels.

14.5: In Wiesbaden (FRG), a young Turkish boy, Yusuf Bastürk, 17, was beaten dead at the Police Station. Besides, in Odenburg a Turkish boy, Nafiz Yılmaz, 14, committed suicide on May 11, by hanging himself in the cell where he was confined.

20.5: A Turkish girl, Yedigöz Bozkurt, who had been beaten by her German classmates, committed suicide by hanging herself.

21.5: In Münster (FRG), two Neo-Nazis set fire to a building inhabited by 14 Turkish families. Besides, a young German fired a volley at a Turkish family's house.

26.5: In Hamburg, a Turkish girl, Hamide Yıldırım, 15, attempted to commit suicide on her unemployed father's decision to send the family back to Turkey. The young girl was rescued by the police.

27.5: In Dinslaken (FRG), a Turkish worker, father of four children, Süleyman Yılmaz, who had been condemned for smuggling and served three years of his term, was released after his innocence was discovered.