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## NATIONALIST FRONT'S DAILY PRACTICE IN TURKEY: TORTURE

ANKARA (ITA) - The Republic of Turkey, though signed all universal declarations on human rights, carries on the practice of torture systematically against the opponents of the Nationalist Front Government.

As remembered, Amnesty International, world-wide human right movement, in a AI Briefing on Turkey issued in March 1977, stated:

"In the years following the military intervention of March 1971, Amnesty International received hundreds of allegations of torture from Turkey... The most common techniques of torture said to have been employed at this time were falanga (beating the soles of the feet) and electric shocks. Sexual torture, such as the insertion of truncheons and electric prods into victim's anus or vagina, was alleged to have been inflicted... Amnesty International continued (today) to receive allegations that political prisoners in Turkey are tortured."

Since then, the practice of torture did not stop, on the contrary, after the reformation of Nationalist Front Government it has turned into a daily practice of the police.

In order to show the gravity of torture practice in Turkey it is sufficient to say that in the course of seven years, 11 detainees or prisoners have been killed either while being tortured or later as a consequence of torture.

Association of Solidarity with Detainees and Prisoners (Tümad-Der) stated that only within the year of 1975, 270 detainees were tortured in police centers and prisons.

Union of Turkish Lawyers Bars demanded that, with the purpose of preventing the detainees from being subjected to torture, attorneys should be present at the police interrogations.

Mr. Erdal Atabek, Chairman of Turkish Physicians Union, stated that a medical group would be formed with the purpose of studying the torture cases.

Info-Türk Agency made a research on the torture cases in Turkey and put forward a list of main allegations appeared in the Turkish press. It should be reminded that many of torture cases have been kept veiled by the victims who are threatened by the police or the "Gray Wolves" commando units. ./.

The List of Victims Died Under Torture

- 28 February 1970: Trade Union leader Hıdır Altınay is tortured to death in the Police Headquarters of Ankara.
- 28 June 1972: Student Vedat Gevrek is fatally tortured in the Police Headquarters of Istanbul.
- 6 February 1973: Student Ali Kayahan is tortured dead at the Counter-Guerilla Center of the Martial Law Headquarters of Istanbul.
- May 1973: Resistance element İbrahim Kaypakkaya disappears in May, his body bearing the traces of torture is found later in Diyarbakır. It unveiled at National Assembly by opposition deputies that he was brutally tortured by the gendarmes.
- 30 January 1975: Cahit Senyüz, student of the Law Faculty of Istanbul University is beaten to death by a police superintendent at Istanbul Police HQ.
- 27 November 1976: Trade Union leader İsmail Gökhan Edge is tortured to death by police agents in Diyarbakır.
- 5 February 1977: Zeki Erginbay, Editor of the Review of Engineers, is found dead after having been subjected to torture in Istanbul.
- 21 January 1977: 23 prisoners of the City Jail of Izmir allege that a detainee named Siddık Bedo committed suicide because of tortures applied to him. While it was possible to save him, they allege also that, despite their warnings, the guards of the jail did not intervene and let him to die. In the same allegation it is unveiled that earlier two other prisoners, Maraşlı Voysel and Hüsnü Sarılar were tortured to death in the jail.
- 15 September 1977: In Elazığ, Student Pir Ahmet Solmaz is detained for possessing leftist publications and fatally tortured at the police center.

The List of Torture Cases Appeared in the Press in 1977

- 6 January 1977: Paşa Güven, President of Advanced Schools Students (İYOD), is tortured at Istanbul Police Headquarters and taken two days after to Beyoğlu First Aid Hospital, suffering from trauma.
- 24 January 1977: Journalist Cemil Karaca is tortured on the order of the Governor of Eskişehir province, at the police center of Emirdağ district.
- 25 January 1977: İdris Köylü, Chairman of the Advanced Training School Students (Gazi-Der) and 8 other students are subjected to falanga and electroshock at the police headquarters of Ankara.
- 25 January 1977: Student Muzaffer Çevik is tortured at the Political Police Center of Ankara.
- 25 January 1977: The prisoners at the City Jail of Adana allege that three prisoners, Nurettin Çivici, Sordar Durukan and Seyfi Taylak were placed in solitary confinement and tortured.
- 29 January 1977: Association of All-Teachers (TÖB-DER) alleges that 6 youths, Kadir Kılıç, Mahir Yegin, Baki Demir, İlhan Uslu, Mustafa Albayrak and Mustafa Öncü, were detained while putting posters on walls and subjected to falanga in the police center of Bursa.
- 24 February 1977: Ömer Yıldırım, student of Academy of Economic Sciences, alleges that he was tortured by the "Gray Wolves" commandos at the basement of the student dormitory in Eskişehir.
- 7 March 1977: Three policemen are condemned to 6-month prison each for having fatally tortured Ahmet Lale at Eğretpaşa police center in Izmir.
- 5 April 1977: Secretary General of the Progressive Youth Organization (Dev-Genç) alleges that the detained students are being subjected to torture at police centers.
- 9 April 1977: Five persons who were detained for having put posters on walls are subjected to torture at Political Police Center of Istanbul.
- 16 April 1977: Ahmet Yıldız, Chairman of Popular Clubs (Halkevleri) states that detainees are being tortured at police centers of Ankara.
- 9 May 1977: Police agent Mehmet Peksen is released after having stayed 20 months in prison. He was condemned for having unveiled the tortures applied at police centers during the Martial Law period.

- 30 May 1977: It is alleged that 124 persons who were detained while putting posters on walls are tortured at the Political Police Center in Istanbul.
- 1 July 1977: Three police agents are condemned to 3-month imprisonment each at Sakigehir for having tortured student Levent Demirok.
- 12 September 1977: All the people who were detained for having clashed with the police forces at Umraniye slums area are subjected to torture at the Criminal Police Center of Istanbul.
- 17 September 1977: Three Republican People's Party deputies asked the Minister of Interior to give explanation on the allegation that 26 party members were brutally tortured at gendarmerie centers of Akçay and Elmali in Antalya.
- 30 September 1977: During a trial, five torture victims, Orhan Benli, Ali Naki Ozkan, Seyfi Cansu, Hasan Aksu and Mehmet Sümer present the court their nails which were made fallen down during tortures.

(For further information about torture technics practiced in Turkey, readers can ask us to mail the following sources counter reimbursement: Democratic Resistance of Turkey, Turkey On Torture, 1973, 174 p. 100 FB. Jane Cousins, Turkey: Torture and Political Prosecution, 1973, Pluto Press, London, 100 FB. + postale charge.)

#### NEW REPRESSIVE MEASURES ON THE WAY IN TURKEY

ANKARA (ITA) - The Second Nationalist Front Government prepares new repressive measures with the purpose of suppressing the popular resistance against the antidemocratic rule of three rightist parties and their economic policy.

The Ministry of Interior will bring soon a package of these measures before National Assembly. According to the new projects, the police will be authorized to search houses without obliging to obtain any court's decision. In the university campuses and workers' quarters "special guard teams" will be charged with the task of establishing law and order. Considering the composition and the practice of the Nationalist Front Government, it is evident that the "Gray Wolves" commandos of the Nationalist Action Party (NAP) and the "Warriors" of the National Salvation Party (NSP) will be officially placed in these new "special guard teams".

Another project concerns the reformation of the extraordinary state security courts to try all opponents of the regime. These courts composed of three civilian and two military judges had been firstly established by the military regime in 1973, but later the Court of Constitution ruled them unconstitutional. Despite the supreme court's decision, the First Nationalist Front Government tried last year to reestablish these extraordinary security courts, but failed to pass the project due to the resistance of democratic mass organizations.

However, Prime Minister Demirel stated that the new government is determined to reestablish these extraordinary courts very soon.

#### Acts of Violence and Political Assassinations of September 1977

In the course of the last month, 16 more political assassinations were committed and the total number of political murders since the formation of first NF Government, that is to say within 29 months, has reached 350.

- SEPT 1: Unveiled that Student Aydın Koçak who was allegedly involved in a hold-up, was shot dead on August 8 in a clash with police forces.
- SEPT 1: During the celebration of Peace Day, the police arrest more than 200 workers and students who are sticking posters on walls.
- SEPT 4: "Gray Wolves" raid several places and volley on everywhere in Manisa. Worker Hüseyin Pirat is gravely wounded.  
The Youth Section of the CHP is destroyed with explosion in Izmir.

- SEPT 11: An explosion in a mosque provokes bloody incidents in Divrigi district of the province of Sivas. Student Hayrettin Ulubay is stabbed dead and six persons wounded. Later, many houses and shops belonging to progressive people are raided and destroyed by religious fanatics.
- SEPT 11: Erdem Arabacı, member of the MHP, is shot dead during waiting for a bus in Ankara.
- SEPT 11: In Adana, the Turkish-American Friendship Association is bombed by unidentified persons.
- SEPT 11: Local correspondent of daily Milliyet is given a serious beating in Erzurum.
- SEPT 13: 22 years old student Ozan Dadaloglu is shot dead by "Gray Wolves" during a raid in Ankara.
- SEPT 13: Student Pir Ahmet Solmaz is tortured at the police center of Elazığ province and dies in the city hospital.
- SEPT 13: In Ankara, during the funeral of Erdem Arabacı, "Gray Wolves" destroy again the tombs of the resistance fighters who were executed or assassinated during the military repressive regime, in 1972.
- SEPT 12: At the Faculty of Sciences, Istanbul University, armed groups clash, later the police forces are involved in it.
- SEPT 14: "Warriors" claiming that it is a sin to play football raid a sport-club in Istanbul and destroy it.
- SEPT 14: The soiree of Solidarity With Chilean People organized by several democratic organizations in Manisa is forbidden by the decision of the Governor of the province.
- SEPT 14: Theater actor Ercan Kont is wounded by "Gray Wolves" in Adana.
- SEPT 14: The Savastepe Section of All-Teachers Union (Töb-Der) is closed down by the decision of the governor of Balıkesir province.
- SEPT 15: Primary School teacher Mesut Akkalem is kidnapped and shot dead in Uşak by unidentified persons.
- SEPT 15: In Bergama District of the province of Izmir a house is destroyed with explosion. During the explosion high-school student Levent Ertüme is killed and two others wounded.
- SEPT 18: In Sivasslı district of the province of Uşak, a rightist driver shouting "Death to Communists" drives his truck on a progressive group. That incident provokes armed clashes between "Gray Wolves" and the progressives. 30 persons are wounded.
- SEPT 18: The rightist detainees in Sagsalçılar Prison attack on progressive ones in Istanbul. During the clash, the sides use fire-arms. 102 political detainees are transferred to other prisons.
- SEPT 20: Progressive teacher Cihat Emci is killed during a "Gray Wolves" raid, 2 other persons are wounded.
- SEPT 20: Kadirli Section of the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP) is raided by the police forces in Adana.
- SEPT 20: 43 students of the Advanced School of Engineering are detained by the police in Istanbul.
- SEPT 20: Vasif Çınar Primary School is destroyed with bomb explosion in Izmir.
- SEPT 23: Two buildings of the Istanbul Technical University are subjected to bomb assaults.
- SEPT 24: 25 years old state employee Ergun Atmaca is shot dead by "Gray Wolves" in Ankara. Four others are wounded.
- SEPT 24: Center of the Popular Union of Çankaya is raided by "Gray Wolves"
- SEPT 24: The private car of Ziya Özden, Director of City High School, is set on fire by unidentified persons in Antalya.
- SEPT 25: In Balıkesir, a "Gray Wolf", Hasan Tezer is shot dead by his political opponents.
- SEPT 25: Antalya section of National Salvation Party (MSP) is destroyed with explosion.
- SEPT 25: Residence of Recai İlhan, a high school teacher, is destroyed with explosion in Samsun.
- SEPT 25: Gültöpe section of Metal Workers' Union in Istanbul is attacked on by the "Gray Wolves".
- SEPT 25: Mutuality Association of Dikmen is destroyed with explosion in Ankara.

- SEPT 27: The Public Prosecutor of Yüksekova district of the province of Hakkari, İsmail Ernaz, is volleyed to death by unidentified persons.
- SEPT 27: The "Gray Wolves" volley on a group of students who are reading a progressive newspaper and also attack on a hawkker who is selling progressive publications, in Istanbul.
- SEPT 27: In Diyarbakır, residence of Çetin Sargı, judge of Bismil district, is volleyed on by "Gray Wolves".
- SEPT 27: 18 months old Levent Berkman is shot dead in his mother's arms while "Gray Wolves" are volleying on everywhere.
- SEPT 27: Cultural Association of Beylerbeyi is destroyed with explosion in Ist.
- SEPT 27: High School student Faruk Ağin who was wounded a week earlier by "Gray Wolves" dies in the city hospital of Bergama district in Izmir province.
- SEPT 27: Residence of Professor Dr. Erdem Aksoy, Rector of the Black Sea Technical University, is volleyed on by unidentified persons.
- SEPT 27: Center of the Doormen's Union is destroyed with explosion.
- SEPT 27: Worker Bedri Süvari is volleyed to death by unidentified persons in Adana.
- SEPT 28: During an armed assault of "Gray Wolves", Hayri Ercan is shot dead in Istanbul.
- SEPT 30: "Warriors" shoot dead student Şahin Acar and wound three other students in Ankara.
- SEPT 30: 29 students of Istanbul Technical University are detained.
- SEPT 30: Sığıl Section of the MHP is destroyed with explosion in Istanbul.

(C-V-M-DG-1/10)

BOOK-HUNTING RESTARTED IN TURKEY

ANKARA (ITA) - Parallel to the new repressive measures, Ministry of Interior has organized "book-huntings" all over Turkey. More than 300 title political books are being confiscated by the police forces wherever they see them. The "book-hunting" operation is based on a court's decision taken in 1972, during the military repressive regime.

In addition to this, in Diyarbakır, police forces confiscated 4300 volumes of a book in Kurdish language.

Besides, the Governor of Ankara province has forbidden the publication of a bilingual newspaper, Roja-Welat, which has been published in Kurdish and Turkish languages.

(C-DG-27/9)

AN EDITOR CONDEMNED TO 7.5 YEARS IMPRISONMENT

ANKARA (ITA) - Mr. Gani Bozarslan, Editor of Bora Publishing House, is condemned to 7,5 years imprisonment on the charge of "propagating communism" for having published Lenin's articles on organizational work. Despite the objection of the condemned, the Court of Cassation approved the lower court's decision. Mr. Bozarslan is expected to be imprisoned in a few weeks.

On the other hand, Mr. Turhan Dilligil, editor in chief of daily Adalet is tried before a military tribunal on the charge of "insulting the Turkish Armed Forces". The military prosecutor demanded him to be imprisoned for 1,5 years.

The military prosecutor has also initiated a law-suit against Mr. Halil Tunç, Chairman of Confederation of Turkish Trade-Unions (TÜRK-İŞ) on a similar accusation. Since Mr. Tunç is a member of the Senate of the Republic, the military prosecutor has obliged to demand the Speaker of Parliament to deprive him of legislative immunity in order to be able to bring him before a military tribunal.

On the reformation of Nationalist Front Government, Mr. Tunç had said that all democratic forces, including the patriotic officers of Turkish Armed Forces, would not permit this government to stay in power.

(DN-C-DG-18/9)

SENSOR ON FILMS AGGRAVATED

ANKARA (ITA) - A new repressive measure initiated by the NF Government fell on the moving pictures. The Council of Ministers issued a new decree precisising the cases in which the films to be censored.

According to the decree, the Board of Censor is authorized to forbid and to confiscate all films produced in Turkey or abroad,

- that instigate class struggles,
- that can be considered contrary to morality,
- that defame the Turkish Armed Forces or the state security forces,
- that can be considered contrary to the supreme interests of the state and to the national security,
- that may harm the good relations of Turkey with allied states. (C-DG-21/9)

HEAD OF TURKISH TEACHERS PREVENTED FROM TRAVELLING ABROAD

ANKARA (ITA) - Mr. Gültekin Gazioglu, President of the Association of All-Teachers (Töb-Der) has been prevented from travelling abroad. Notwithstanding he has a legal passport, the police agents stopped him at the Istanbul Airport saying that he did not have right to travel abroad since he had already been once abroad in 1977 and that it was not possible to travel twice abroad in the same year.

Earlier Mr. Gazioglu had participated in an international conference of teachers held in Moscow. This time he was invited to Bucarest by the Teachers' Union of Rumania. (C-M-DG-28/9)

DIRECTORY GENERAL OF RADIO-TV DISMISSED

ANKARA (ITA) - One of the first actions of the second NF Government has been to dismiss Mr. Cengiz Taser, Directory General of the Turkish Radio-TV Broadcasting Corporation (TRT).

Mr. Taser had been appointed to that post by the care-taker government of Mr. Ecevit. The new government accused him of leading an anti-governmental policy in the radio and television programmes.

Despite the temporary administration of Mr. Taser, the TRT has always been under the terror of the "Gray Wolves" who had been appointed as employees by the first NF Government. (M-C-DG-30/9)

NEO-FASCIST PARTY (MHP): MENACE ALSO TO ITS OWN RIGHTIST PARTNERS

ANKARA (ITA) - The Nationalist Action Party (MHP) which managed to obtain 16 seats in National Assembly and 6 seats in the government has turned into one of the most controversial subjects of political struggle in Turkey.

Since the June 5 polls, in almost every statement Mr. Alparslan Türkeş, leader of the neo-fascist party made a call for peace, unity, togetherness and particularly invited the Republican People's Party (CHP) to believe that his calls are sincere. Despite a tendency within CHP to welcome the calls of Türkeş, Mr. Ecevit, Chairman of CHP, has not indicated that he confides in his calls.

Since the "Gray Wolves", the side organization of the MHP is still carrying on political assassinations, the peace calls of Ex-colonel Türkeş, also Vice-premier of the 3-party NF Government, is very far from to be convincing. (See: List of the acts of violence and political assassinations).

On the other hand, the double-faced attitude of Türkeş has provoked uneasiness also within the coalition itself. After having obtained six seats in the Council of Ministers, "Gray Wolves" are being placed in administrative posts of these ministries. /.

For example, a 26-year old "Gray Wolf", Faik İçmeli, who is still tried for having borne fire-arms was appointed chief advisory of the Ministry of Monopolies and Customs held by a MHP-member minister.

Furthermore, since "Gray Wolves" are appointed instead of dismissed Justice Party men, the rank-and-file of the principal partner of the 3-party coalition, have started to manifest their reaction against the growing influence and authority of the MHP. The Justice Party (AP) deputies and local leaders accuse Prime Minister Demirel of having given many concessions to the neo-fascist party. Even some important figures of the party have proposed to withdraw from the 3-party coalition and to attempt to form a new coalition with the Republican People's Party (CHP). (C-V-M-DN-DG-30/9)

#### PRICE HIKES AND DEVALUATION HIT LOWER INCOME GROUPS

ANKARA (ITA) - The NF Government put into force new rises in prices of fuel, cement, iron and steel, papers and newspapers and electric power in a range varying from 26 to 114 per cent. The Turkish Lira was also devalued at a ratio %10.

CHP Chairman Mr. Ecevit said the people, the lower income groups, workers and peasants will bear the brunt of the price hikes imposed by Demirel Government, which will boost up prices of industrial products, will cut down Turkish industry's chances of world-wide competition, will cause a slowdown in investments thus lowering the development rate.

The economic measures which already pushed the inflation and costs of living do not stop at that point. Prime Minister Demirel declared that the government is preparing a package of new economic precautions.

In fact, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) from which the Turkish Government asks to release credit with the purpose of overcoming the economic difficulties and to close a portion of deficit of payments is not satisfied with the disclosed measures.

The IMF forces Turkish Government to decrease the number of investments and to devalue the Turkish Lira again at a ratio 9,9%. The IMF credit of 300-400 million dollars and good economic record can only be released if the demands of the IMF would be realized. The IMF asks the Turkish Government also to continue the operation of devaluation in one percent steps until the Fund finds it sufficient.

Since the Turkish Government has no other choice but to accept the conditions of the IMF, the new economic steps package heralded by the Prime Minister will certainly include the measures imposed by the IMF.

On the other hand, the Union of Turkish Employers asked the government to apply a general wages policy which will impose a limit of wage increases in all sectors, that is to say to freeze the salaries. (H-C-DN-DG-28/9)

#### TURKISH GOVERNMENT HIDES CHOLERA EPIDEMIC FROM THE PUBLIC

ANKARA (ITA) - Despite the fact that the cholera epidemic has already caused the death of more than 500 persons in the course of last five months, the NF Government still tries to hide it from the public and even accuses whoever implies cholera of being traitor.

Ankara Mayor Vedat Dalokay said: "The capital is face to face with contagious disease. The cholera epidemic has killed at least 100 persons each month since May 1977. Only at the quarters of Altindag, more than 150 babies died in the month of august. Fortunately this number fell to 64 in september. Authorities responsible for the health of the city, the government and the governor of Ankara are insistingly hiding it from the public. No information is being given to our municipality. The epidemic has increased due to the energy out-offs." ./.

On the other hand, the epidemic has created another burning question for the Government. Turkey's Supreme Health Council recommended to the government that this year's Moslem pilgrimage to Mecca by Turkish citizens be forbidden in the face of the cholera epidemic which has swept Middle East countries.

But the National Salvation Party (MSP), partner of the coalition and champion of Islamic causes, opposes to banning pilgrimage. Under the considerations of electoral chance on the side of religious masses, the two other coalition partners too hesitate to ban the pilgrimage. (C-M-DG-30/9)

#### THE UNITED STATES' NEW MANOEUVRES ON TURKEY

ANKARA (ITA) - Just after the reformation of the Nationalist Front government, certain US personalities started to get in touch with different circles in order to verify the new dynamics of the Turkish political life. In the meantime, 6,000 US marines staged a landing in Turkey within the frame of the NATO Operation "Display Determination 77".

Since the American arms embargo, the US press has expressed doubt about the strength of southern flank of NATO. The US military chiefs said that the operation would show the versatility and punch of the corps on the southern flank.

The NATO Operation provoked the reaction of Turkish democratic forces and 37 organizations placed a black wreath at the gate of US Consulate in Istanbul. Some other organizations burnt the US flag in Taksim Square of Istanbul.

On the other hand a group of Chairmen of NATO military committee visited Turkey for contacts and studies.

Another issue that provoked reaction has been unexpected visits of some US personalities. An American Embassy official, Mr. Donald A. Roberts visited two deputies of Kurdish origin at National Assembly. Besides, US columnist Sulzberger paid visits to the eastern areas of Turkey where Kurdish population live. Sulzberger was recently alleged to serve the CIA by the US newspapers. CHP senators Niyazi Ünsal and Hasan Fehmi Güneş said at a joint press conference that Sulzberger visited Turkey with the purpose of collecting "evidence and witnesses for the American-Kurdish causes."

These visits are interpreted by political circles as a US attempt to show that if the Turkish government does not accept the US proposal on controversial issues, the US government can deal with the Kurdish leaders of Turkey and provoke a new internal trouble. (DN-C-M-DG-28/9)

#### HEAD OF TURKISH COMMUNITY IN CYPRUS CARRIES ON PROVOCATIONS

ANKARA (ITA) - Despite the world-wide reaction against the Turkish military occupation on the northern part of Cyprus and against the creation of an independent Turkish state in the island, just before the UN debates on Cyprus problem and the International Conference on Cyprus to be held in Brussels, Mr. Rauf Denktaş, President of the so-called "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus", carries on provocations.

During a visit to Ankara, Mr. Denktaş said: "Turkey is obliged to perform the duty of guarding the borders (of the TFSC -ed.). This obligation may continue at least for a few generations. Turkey has to accept the proclamation of the independence of the TFSC, even if it causes the danger of being expelled from EEC, NATO and even from the UN."

Because of the internal competition between the partners of coalition, especially for assuring the support of the chauvinist and reactionary circles, none of the three parties in the government dare to make pressure on Denktaş, so he can carry on his provocations in order to keep his privileges he obtained by serving to UK and US interests, by intimidating the Turkish people of Cyprus.

(C-M-DN-DG-27/9)