

ITA

BÜLTEN BULLETIN

**INFO-TÜRK AJANSI
INFO-TÜRK AGENCY
AGENTSCHAP INFO-TÜRK
AGENCE INFO TÜRK
INFO-TÜRK AGENTUR**

COLLECTIF TURC D'EDITION ET DE DIFFUSION
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ACCOUNT: BBL 310-0148714-02 BRUXELLES

Monthly periodical
Year IV - April 1980
English 42
Price 20 BF
Annual Subscription
Benelux 200 BF
Abroad 250 BF

Reprints of our articles
authorized with
the mention of Info-Türk



TURKISH FOREIGN POLICY MAKERS ON A TIGHT-ROPE

ANKARA (ITA) - When the US administration asked Turkey to cooperate with US allies in curtailing trade and other relations with the regime of the Iranian leader Khomeiny, the Turkish foreign policy makers found themselves on a tight-rope. It was really very difficult to carry on efforts not to antagonize Iran and at the same time improving ties with the United States. Then, the Turkish Foreign Ministry said the US request was being considered in the light of "Turkey's special relationship" with Iran.

Turkey and Iran already started to work out a new economic package deal with heavy emphasis on Turkish demand for Iranian crude oil. Iran has decided to step up its imports from Turkey in view of the US economic sanctions. There have been reports that there is a serious increase in the volume of TIR transportation between Turkey and Iran.

In fact, Prime Minister Demirel himself was obliged to admit that an atmosphere of great anxiety was developing around Turkey due to the US-Iran dispute over the "hostages" issue, and the Iran-Iraq border skirmishes were gradually spreading to larger areas. /.

Notwithstanding the government seems to remain neutral on these issues, especially after the signature of the new military accord between the United States and Turkey, Pentagon and its allies in the Middle East started to talk more daringly on their projects concerning Turkey.

Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizmann said on March 23, 1980 to the Turkish weekly Yankı: "Turkey is the greatest power against Soviet expansion in the Middle East, but US should have a part in this." Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin said on March 30, 1980, in an interview with the same weekly: "Israel and Turkey serve today as an efficient and reliable buffer against Soviet expansion in the area".

The Turkish daily Hürriyet had already disclosed on December 27, 1979 that the US worked out to build up a new pro-western military alliance in the Middle East with the participation of Turkey, Israel, Egypt and the Saudi Arabia.

Another news appeared in the daily Cumhuriyet of March 17, 1980 made public that the US asked the Turkish Government to accord an air-passage over Turkey to be used for any US military intervention to the Persian Gulf. According to the same newspaper, the US diplomats visit very often the provinces bordering the Middle East countries.

On April 6, 1980, a 5-member US Senate delegation came to Turkey and got in touch with main political figures of Turkey. They said that before coming to Turkey they visited the USS Coral Sea patrolling in the Indian Ocean and added: "Our pilots in the ship were very impatient to bomb the selected targets in Iran."

A very expensive credit for Turkey

Following the US senators, an eight-man IMF team of experts arrived at Ankara on April 10, 1980 and reviewed economic developments since January 25, 1980. The IMF team reinforced by the World Bank experts imposed to Turkish officials some new austerity measures: A stricter ceiling implementation on Central Bank credits to the public sector; limitation of short-term advances to the Treasury; Restriction of the utilization of Budget funds by public institutions and specially state economic enterprises; new price increases for the products and services of these enterprises; slowing-down of wage rises; devaluating the Turkish Lira more often.

Earlier, the top economic aide of Prime Minister, Turgut Ozal had already handed over to Chairman of the World Bank McNamara a letter on February 8, 1980 which promised to render the control of the Turkish economy to this international finance organization. Thereupon, 66 Republican deputies, accusing the Government of rendering the sovereignty to foreigners, asked a parliamentary investigation.

Following the Turkish Government's concessions, the major industrialized members of the OECD put together, at the pledging session held on April 16, 1980 in Paris, a 1,160 million dollar aid package "to restore Turkey's ailing economy". The shares of the rich countries in this package as follows: USA 295 million, FRG 295 million, Italy 115 million, Japan 100 million, France 100 million, EEC 100 million, Switzerland 37.5 million, Gt. Britain 33 million, Holland 22 million, Austria 15 million, Canada 10.5 million, Belgium 10 million, Sweden 10 million, Norway 10 million, Denmark 5 million, Finland 3.5 million, Luxembourg 1 million \$.

However, the 1.160 million dollar OECD assistance is not likely to improve Turkey's economic situation in the short-term. Because, with the addition of these new OECD credits, the total external debt of Turkey has reached 18.200 million dollars. Of the new credit only a 650 million dollar part can be used freely and it is not enough even for paying a 3-month oil importation of Turkey.

"Now it's how to find money for oil!" These were the words of Mr. Ozal upon the OECD pledge. The very same day, in the Turkish capital, Prime Minister Demirel was engaged in secret talks with Adnan Kashoggi, renowned for his deals "behind close doors" on oil funds and armement trades. Main opposition leader Ecevit accused Demirel of dealing with a "dark personality" and said: "If a country cannot overcome her economic and energy problems on her own, then such dark personalities come into the scene".

General offensive against the working class

One of the main targets of the general offensive of the IMF was the wages and salaries. Encouraged by the IMF, the Secretary General of the Turkish Confederation of Employers Unions, Rafet Ibrahimoglu, said that a country-wide wage policy should be established.

Under this two-sided pressure, Minister of Labour Cavit Erdemir said that the bill regarding trade unions were nearing completion and the collective bargaining would be reorganized "in keeping with the requirements of the country". Minister Erdemir stated also that "the general strike, boycott and occupation were all illegal acts and the loopholes in the laws which encouraged illegal protests by workers will be filled."

Even before the adoption of these new measures, the Council of Ministers has suspended many strikes in metal, energy and food sectors. According to a research appeared in the daily Cumhuriyet, since 17 years, governments have forbidden or suspended 160 strikes by using Article 21 of the law concerning collective bargainings, strikes and lock-outs. This article was borrowed from the Taft-Hartley Act of the USA.

On the other hand, within a 4-month period of Demirel Government, 100,000 workers of the state-owned enterprises have been fired for political reasons.

But despite all these anti-democratic measures, mass strikes launched by the trade unions affiliated to the Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions of Turkey (DISK) continue by gaining greater dimensions. The economic austerity measures imposed by the IMF too oblige the trade unions to take a harsher stand. Just after the accord with the IMF delegation, the Turkish Government devaluated the Turkish Lira 5.3% on April 13, 1980. According to the Turkish press, new readjustments are expected in a very short time.

The figures issued by the State Statistical Organization show that the working people is being crushed under hyper inflation now raising at an annual rate of 140%. This rate is also the highest in the 57-year history of the Turkish Republic. The shortages, from cooking oil to light bulbs, lead to black marketing and prices even higher than reflected in the official figures.

In order to manifest the reaction of the working masses, the DISK has decided also to celebrate the 1st May this year in six provinces of Turkey: Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir, Trabzon, Bitlis and Mersin.

A new opportunity for gaining time: Presidential election

Under these circumstances, the political parties represented in Parliament try to gain time with rounds of the Presidential election. The Sixth President of the Turkish Republic Fahri Korutürk completed his 7-year period in office on April 6, 1980 and Senate Speaker Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil became Acting President according to the Constitution.

Any candidate for the President of the Republic should get 315 out of 635 votes in the Grand National Assembly, composed of the upper and lower houses of the Parliament. None of the two main parties, the Justice Party (government) and the Republican People's Party (opposition) which have respectively 264 and 266 votes is able to have elected its own candidate. Ecevit's RPP named the former Air Forces Commander General Muhsin Batur, but he managed to get 263 votes, 72 short of the necessary votes to be elected. As to the candidate of the Justice Party, Saadetdin Bilgic, he managed to get 185 votes, 150 short of the majority.

In fact, it is contradictory for Ecevit's party to name as candidate a general who was one of the four authors of the 12th March 1971 military intervention which resulted in an unprecedented repression. Therefore, other parties accuse Ecevit of acting hypocritically.

Being aware of the fact that the National Salvation Party, islam fundamentalist, is already planning to bring the government question on the agenda at the moment the new president is elected, the Justice Party of Demirel prefers to prolonge the presidential election as long as possible. ./. .

Terror escalated by the government

Being unable to find long-run solutions to crucial economic and social problems of the country, Demirel Government searches short-run credits from obscure personalities on the one hand, and on the other, resorts to repressive measures for cracking down on the progressive opposition.

The "Grey Wolves" tolerated and even supported by the Government have recently intensified their bloody attacks and the monthly rate of political assassinations approached to 300. Among the terror victims of the last month are also Umit Kaftancıoğlu, writer and a producer of the Turkish R-TV (Ankara, 11/4/1980), public prosecutors Nurhan Aksu (Turgutlu, 15/3/1980) and Nihat Çerçek (Niksar, 9/4/1980), a rightist journalist, İsmail Gerçeksoz (Istanbul, 4/4/1980), an army captain (Mardin, 29/3/1980), a progressive lawyer, Aytakin Olcay (Konya, 23/3/1980), an army lieutenant (Diyarbakır, 20/3/1980) and an agent of the National Intelligence Organization (Istanbul, 29/3/1980).

POLITICAL ++++++
ASSASSINATIONS
FROM 14/3/1980
TO 15/4/1980

ISTANBUL	64
URFA	43
ANKARA	24
MARDİN	19
ADANA	16
GAZİANTEP	11
SİRT	10
DIYARBAKIR	9
SAMSUN	9
ESKİŞEHİR	7
AGRI	6
MERSİN	6
KAYSERİ	5
MALATYA	5
MANİSA	5
GİRESUN	4
HATAY	4
KARS	4
KONYA	4
TRABZON	4
İZMİR	3
ORDU	3
TOKAT	3
AMASYA	2
ÇORUM	2
ELAZIG	2
ERZURUM	2
TUNCELİ	2
UŞAK	2
ANTALYA	1
ARTVİN	1
AYDIN	1
BALIKESİR	1
BURSA	1
KAHR.MARAŞ	1
KOCAELİ	1
MUŞ	1
NEVŞEHİR	1
RİZE	1
SİNOP	1

TOTAL 291
5-MONTH
OF DEMİREL 1164
TOTAL OF
4-YEAR AND
3 MONTH 3374

On April 4, 1980, the "Grey Wolves" attacked on a pacific demonstration of progressive associations in Eskişehir and shot dead 7 persons by firing with machine-guns.

Using as pretext this terror, the Government extended martial law for two months in 19 provinces and imposed this emergency regime also in eastern border province of Agri.

On April 13, 1980, the cadets of the War College were also involved in the political terror. Hundreds of them raided the Park of Youth in Ankara by crying anti-communist slogans and beat the members of a folklore group working there. The Martial Law Command of Ankara, issuing a communiqué, justified this attack of the cadets.

New repressive law projects

Not satisfied of the application of martial law, the ruling circles force the government to prepare new law projects aiming to impose new repressive measures:

- A draft bill which allows martial law courts to function and complete court cases even after martial law is lifted was already approved by the Justice Commission of the Parliament.

- A new law project is being prepared by the government for proclaiming an emergency regime in the cases of war or crisis. If this is adopted, the security forces can be authorized to massacre groups of opposition considered "internal enemy".

- Another bill prepared by the government stipulates to authorize private enterprises to recruit special security forces with uniform.

- The Interior Ministry authorized the security forces to shoot dead at sight any person who was put in the "wanted list".

- The same ministry started to deliver licences for carrying fire-arms to the officials of the Nationalist Action Party (MHP), neo-fascist organization of "Grey Wolves".

- Finally, the National Security Council asked the government and Parliament to reconstitute extraordinary "state security courts" which had been once annulled by the decision of the Court of Constitution.

Unity of progressive forces reinforced

Before the escalation of repression, progressive forces of Turkey have intensified their efforts to reinforce their unity. The 2nd Congress of the Turkish Peace Committee, held on April 3-5, 1980 in Istanbul, was a further step in this direction. First time, all progressive parties and groups are represented in the new administrative board of the TPC.

4TH CONGRESS OF THE "FIDEF" HELD

FRANKFURT AM MAIN (ITA) - The 4th Congress of the Federation of Turkish Workers Associations in the German Federal Republic (FIDEF) was held on April 4-6, 1980, in Frankfurt am Main.

The Report of the Executive Committee claimed that "the FIDEF opens its doors to all workers except those who are engaged in fascist, maoist, adventurist (leftist) currents. It carries on its efforts for the unity and common struggle of all Turkish workers on their concrete problems. It is not a side organization of any political party and is always meticulous to keep the character of a democratic mass organization in the line of class."

However, the analyses in the report and the resolutions adopted by the Congress have been very far from this claim.

Besides, some incidents taking place in the Congress proved that the FIDEF was not the democratic mass organization of all workers, but just an organization dominated by a certain political group.

Despite the fact that all socialists and progressives of Turkey are under the menace of assassination, detention, torture and imprisonment, the report of the FIDEF mentioned only the cases concerning the adherents of a certain political group which acts in Turkey under the name of "The Group of Unity and Solidarity" and among the Turkish workers abroad as the "Communist Party of Turkey".

While about fifty publications have been forbidden and their editors detained by martial law authorities, the report talks only about the case of the daily newspaper of this group and manifests solidarity with the detained editors of this paper. Whereas, while this congress was held, the President of the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP), Mrs. Behice Boran was being tried before a military tribunal for her electoral speeches and many international organizations were manifesting their solidarity with this 70-year old socialist leader. In the report of the FIDEF, there was not any word about this case.

In another chapter of the report, the FIDEF claims defending the liberties and fundamental rights of the Kurdish people of Turkey. As known very well by the European public, a distinguished Turkish sociologist, Dr. Ismail Beşikçi is still in prison for a 7,5-year term because of having defended the liberties and rights of the Kurdish people. But in the report of the FIDEF, this case too was totally ignored.

As to the trade union movement, the report talks only about the strikes of the Metal Workers Union, of which the administration is dominated by the said political group. But there is not any word about the mass strikes launched by the Textile Workers Union which is also affiliated to the Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions (DISK). Moreover, the report defends the divisionist attitude of the said political group during the 1st May celebration of 1979, despite the fact that this attempt was condemned by the DISK administration.

Exaggerations harming the democratic movement of Turkey

The one-sided exaggerations of the FIDEF reached its utmost in the Resolution entitled "Freedom to the Communist Party of Turkey". It claims that "Until today more than 14,000 members of the Communist Party of Turkey lost their lives under torture, in prisons."

It is a fact that all progressive^s of Turkey have been subjected to inhuman pressures and these practices still go on. Obviously, there are also the adherents of the said political group among the victims, but their number is not more than the number of the fallen comrades of any other political party or group.

As to the deaths under torture or in prison, it is evident that torture has been used as a method of interrogation or intimidation in Turkey and many cases have been made public by the press. But claiming that 14.000 members of a certain political group lost their lives under torture or in prison cannot be compatible with seriousness. The said group, moreover, claims to be the vanguard

of the working class of Turkey, notwithstanding there are other political formations such as the Workers' Party of Turkey and the Socialist Workers' Party of Turkey which give an ardent struggle within the working class of Turkey and on the scientific socialist line. Any political group claiming to be the vanguard of the working class should give the proofs of the allegation about the death of its 14.000 members. Such falsifications or exaggerations harm not only the prestige of their authors, but also the whole democratic struggle of the progressive forces of Turkey.

Today in Turkey, all progressive parties and groups are subjected to same repression, even some of them gave victims more than those of the group propagated by the FIDEF. For example, seven comrades of the Workers' Party of Turkey were assassinated all together in one night in 1978.

Until today, three revolutionaries were executed in Turkey for resorting to marxist-leninist organization and struggle, but none of them was adherent to the said group.

Such a falsification is an insult to the memory of all fallen comrades of other socialist and democratic organizations.

If it is an attempt of creating the image of "most sacrificing group" and of gaining an unjustful prestige before the revolutionary movements of other countries, it is a disrespect for the latter which always manifest their solidarity with the democratic forces of Turkey, because sooner or later they will acknowledge the truth.

(F-AZ-DG-6/4)

A REPORT ON THE VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN TURKEY

BRUSSELS (ITA) - The representatives of two international democratic organization visited Turkey between March 31 and April 4, 1980 and prepared a report on the violation of human rights in this country.

Mr. Pierre Vandernoot and Mr. Jean-Claude Wartel held a press conference at the International Press Center in Brussels in the name, respectively, of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Notwithstanding it is early to talk of an open fascist regime in Turkey, they said, the country lives through a period similar to the eve of Hitler's coming to power in 1930s.

The report reads:

"The witnesses which the mission picked up from the circles of trade unions, journalists, physicians, writers, lawyers and different personalities led the mission to raise a real alarm in the international public opinion.

"The mission witnessed the danger of destroying the democracy in a city under martial law - Istanbul. Already actually the freedoms are restricted.

"Since November 1979, 46,000 persons have been arrested and detained, and an important part of them tortured. The military authorities have taken repressive measures against professional organizations (arrest of their leaders, closing their seats, searching their premises). The public functionaries are dismissed for political motives. Political and trade union leaders are arrested and accused, many political trials go on, the lawyers exercise their mission in prohibitory conditions. Even, some of the lawyers were arrested and accused. Newspapers are forbidden, journalists and writers are prosecuted for their works, etc.

"Many concrete examples of the actual situation can be given. It is sufficient to mention the prosecution of Mrs. Behice Boran, President of the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP), 70-year old, who is respected in largest democratic circles for her courage to defend democracy, Mr. Radvan Budak, President of the Textile Workers Trade Union, Mr. Gültekin Gazioglu, President of the All Teachers Association. The daily Politika, organ of the Metal Workers' Union is closed by the Martial Law Command of Istanbul for an undeter-

mined duration. A writer is in prison for having translated 'What is to be done?' of Lenin.

"The terrorism, of which certain branches seem having the supports within the state apparatus, constitute a supplementary menace for the democracy, already shaken in Turkey.

" The Turkish Parliament actually studies several law projects aiming to restrict the liberties, especially those of association, meeting and rallies.

"The common findings of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and the World Federation of Trade Unions show that it is the time for international public opinion and democratic organizations to manifest their solidarity with the people of Turkey." (FSM-ALJD-DG-16/4)

INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN FOR BEHICE BORAN

BRUSSELS (ITA) - The President of the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP), Behice Boran, was tried again on April 22, 1980 before the Military Tribunal of the Martial Law Command of Ankara province for "having propagated communism in her electoral speeches during the 14th October 1979 elections."

According to Article 142 of the Turkish Penal Code, the military prosecutor demanded imprisonment up to 39 years for the 70-year old socialist leader.

During the trial, the lawyers of Mrs. Boran asked the military tribunal to transfer the file to the Court of Constitution with the demand of annulling Article 142 borrowed from the code penal of Mussolini in 1936.

Messages of protest

The case of Boran has provoked a world-wide reaction and many international organizations, sending telegrams to Prime Minister of Turkey, protested against the prosecution.

Below are the some examples of the protests:

GORDON McLENNAN, Secretary General of the Communist Party of Gt. Britain:

"It seems to me surprising that in the year 1980, an internationally known political figure should be tried in Turkey under such a charge. For any country claiming to be a democracy to maintain such a practice seems to me to be untenable position. The fact that Mrs. Boran is apparently to be tried on the basis of article 142 of the TPC only exposes this Act to still sharper criticism, since it is well known that this article of the Turkish Penal Code was borrowed in 1936 from the Penal Code of Mussolini. No doubt there are many people in your country who consider that, in the interests of Turkish democracy, it would be better if Article 142 were entirely removed from the TPC."

EZEKIAS PAPAIOANNOU, Secretary General of AKEL (Cyprus):

"AKEL Central Committee strongly protests against prosecution of the President of the Workers' Party of Turkey, Mrs. Behice Boran and demands her immediate acquittal, the annulment of fascist laws and the liberation of all political prisoners."

The Secretariat of the Italian Communist Party:

"Very anxious of the news informing that Mrs. Behice Boran, President of the Workers' Party of Turkey, is tried before a military tribunal, we ask you to intervene in order to prevent the imprisonment once more of Mrs. Boran for having propagated her thoughts."

Belgian Association of Democratic Lawyers:

"The BADL is astonished that the outdated practices still exist in Turkey and constitute a blow to the public freedoms and the liberty of expression. The prosecutions initiated by the military jurisdiction according to Article 142 of the Turkish Penal Code is as scandalous as the fact that

nothing is made against the neo-fascist para-military commandos who spread the terror in the country and multiply political assassination without being punished. The BADL reaffirms its whole support to Mr. Behice Boran and to all democratic and pacific forces of Turkey."

Mme. A.DELCOURT, National President of the "Vie Feminine" Movement:

"We are more than 100.000 Belgian women united within a permanent education association and we unite our forces for developing the human rights. All the women of the world who pursue this aim are our sisters, and we are touched of having acknowledged that Mrs. Boran is liable to imprisonment. We ask you to take into consideration the fact that she dedicates her life to the defence of human rights. We shall follow with attention in the press the evolution of her situation and the fate reserved to her."

On the other hand, Le Drapeau Rouge, daily newspaper of the Belgian Communist Party, and La Cité, daily newspaper of the Christian Workers' Movement of Belgium, published detailed articles on the case of Boran.

All members of the administrative board of the TSIP before tribunal

The military jurisdiction has handled another case against all members of the administrative board of a socialist party, The president of the Socialist Workers' Party of Turkey (TSIP) and his comrades were tried on March 26, 1980, before the military tribunal No.1 of the Martial Law Command of Istanbul province. President Ahmet Kaçmaz and other members of the administrative board are accused of propagating communism in their message delivered to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Soviet Union on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution.

Following the proclamation of martial law, the file was transferred to the military tribunal. (G-Y-ÇB-DG-23/4)

REPRESSIVE OPERATIONS IN THE KURDISH AREAS OF TURKEY

ANKARA (ITA) - An eastern province of Turkey, Mardin has been scene of bloody incidents in April 1980. During an intimidation operation exerted by the military forces in this province, an army captain, a non-commissioned officer and an army sergeant were shot dead by the resisting people.

Mardin is one of the provinces inhabited dominantly by the Kurdish population.

On this bloody clash, former Interior Minister Hasan Fehmi Gunes criticized the methods used by the actual government and said: "These kind of operations aiming at intimidation of the masses may lead to very dangerous consequences by provoking the population of the area into a general insurrection".

According to Mr. Gunes, the number of the armed Kurdish organization in the area has rapidly increased as a result of the intimidation campaign. (C-15/4)

CAMPAIGN OF SOLIDARITY FOR SOCIOLOGIST BEŞİKÇİ

BRUSSELS (ITA) - World-wide campaign for the liberation of Turkish sociologist İsmail Beşikçi, who is in prison for having defended freedoms and fundamental rights of the Kurdish people in Turkey, gains greater dimensions.

Recently, Mme Mousse Boulanger, President of the Writers' Society of Switzerland, and Mr. Jan Gehlin, President of the Swedish Union of Writers sent telegrams to the President of Republic and the Prime Minister of Turkey and asked them to intervene for freeing the celebrated sociologist.

(For the detail of the case: BULLETIN, Oct. 1979). (MB-DG-15/4)

OPPRESSION OF THE TEACHERS IN TURKEY

ANKARA (ITA) - Following the interdiction of the Association of All Teachers of Turkey (TÖB-DER) and the arrest of its leaders, the Demirel Government has resorted to another anti-democratic measure concerning teachers. According to a new decree, 3200 Turkish teachers charged with the education of Turkish children in European countries will be withdrawn and replaced by those who are considered ideologically and politically closer to the rightist parties.

These pressures provoke a world-wide reaction.

The International Federation of Teachers Unions (FISE) sent a solidarity message to the TÖB-DER and protested against the repressive measures. A similar protest was issued by the Public Services Employees Trade Union (CGSP) of Belgium. (G-HC-DG-25/4)

EDITORS CONVICTED, INTELLECTUALS PROSECUTED

ISTANBUL (ITA) - The Military Tribunal of the Martial Law Command of Istanbul province sentenced the editor in chief of the daily Politika, Aydın Engin, and the responsible editor of the same paper, Tamer Kayaş, to 10-month imprisonment and 30 thousand Turkish Liras penalty respectively, on charges of insulting and mocking the Turkish Armed Forces through the news media.

The military prosecutor has initiated a new proceeding against the editorialist of the daily newspaper Demokrat, Emil Galip Sandalçı, and the responsible editor of the same paper, Işık Yurtçu. They are accused of having made public a confidential correspondence of the National Security Council.

The Turkish edition of a work of English author Maurice Cornforth, "Communism and the Values of the humanity" was confiscated by the decision of a court of first instance in Ankara. The translator of the book, Şiar Yalcin is prosecuted by the military prosecutor on the charge of "having propagated communism".

Two famous Turkish musicians, Cem Karaca and Sarper Özsan, are being tried by the Military Tribunal of the Martial Law Command of Istanbul province for having produced a long-play record entitled "1st May". They are also accused of propagating communism through the songs in this record.

According to an article published in Le Monde of April 10, 1980, the military units raided the prison in an island of the Marmara Sea, where the famous Turkish film-maker, Yılmaz Güney is imprisoned. The soldiers seized all books of Güney and burnt them at the courtyard of the prison. Yılmaz Güney was condemned to 18-year imprisonment for a presumed murder. As he remains in prison, his films such as "Enemy", "Herd", "Friend" and "Hope" gain many prizes at international film festivals.

In Ankara, the daily newspaper Yeni Halkçı was closed down by the Martial Law Command of Ankara province

In Istanbul, the editor of the weekly Kitle, Yusuf Hasançebi, was condemned to 10-month prison term by a civil court for having criticized the National Intelligence Organization (MIT). (C-M-Y-GD-IM-24/4)

REPRESSION IN THE TURKISH SIDE OF CYPRUS

NICOSIA (ITA) - Parallel to Turkey, the government of the so-called "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" exerts pressure on the progressive intellectuals. On April 8, 1980, the Chairman of the "Yarın" Publishing House, Ergin Birinci, was summoned to the military tribunal in Nicosia. He is accused of deteriorating the relations between Turkey and the "TFSC" by publishing a newspaper entitled "The Socialist Cyprus". Mr. Birinci is also the member of the executive board of the Socialist Liberation Party, main opposition formation in the Turkish section of the island. (C-DG-15/4)