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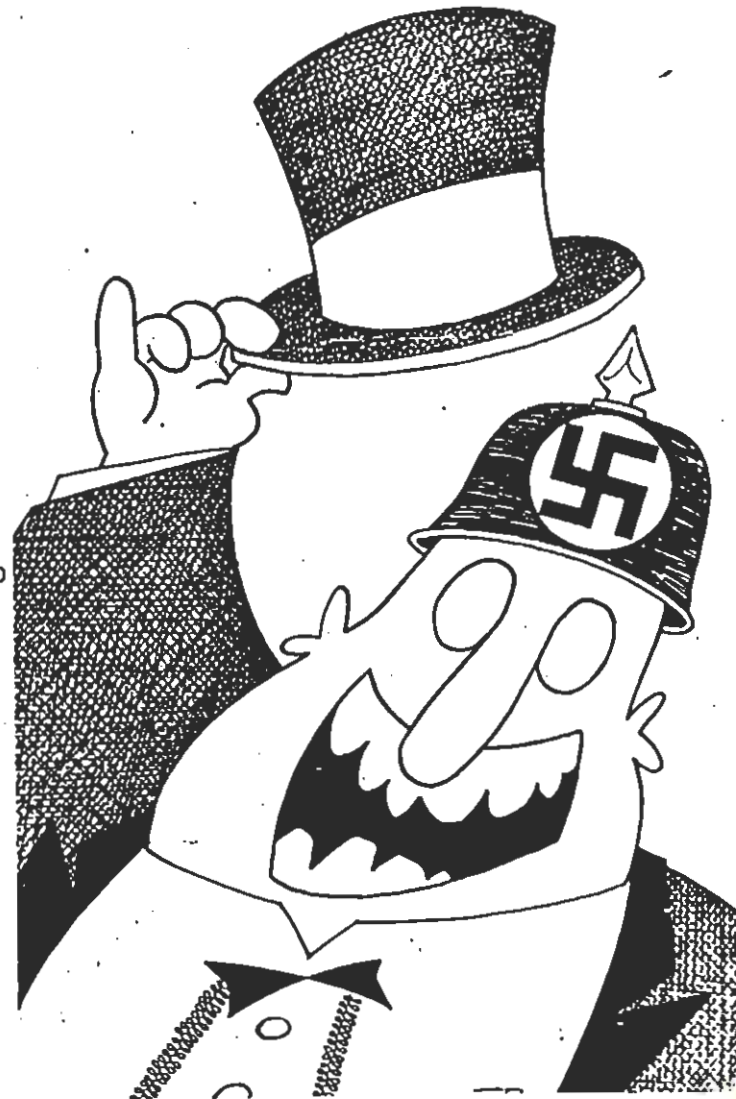
Two more steps for the institutionalization
of fascist dictatorship in Turkey

RUBBER-STAMP ASSEMBLY INAUGURATED, ALL POLITICAL PARTIES DISSOLVED

ANKARA (ITA) - The second year of the military regime in Turkey has started with the nomination of 160 members of the so-called "Consultative Assembly" and the dissolution of all political parties. So two more steps have been taken for the institutionalization of fascist dictatorship in Turkey.

As known, the creation of a "consultative assembly" had been a propaganda material of the 5-man junta which mobilizes all means in order to convince the European public opinion that the military is decided to restore "democracy" after having got rid of "political terror and economic disaster" in the country.

But the way of the nomination of the 160 members of the "consultative assembly" has already proved that it will not be a democratically elected and freely working legislative body, but just a rubber-stamp assembly of the military junta.



In fact, despite the inauguration of the "Consultative Assembly", General Evren still rests as the real master of the country, as he already made it clear in his speech of the 1st anniversary of the military coup d'état of September 12, 1980. (See the following pages).

General Evren repeated this fact when he gave the directives to the 160 members of the Consultative Assembly at the inauguration ceremony on October 23, 1981.

In this address, General Evren stressed that one of the main duties of the Assembly will be to write the new Constitution. He said the Constitution should help to preserve the strength of the State and mentioned a list of the characteristics expected from a new constitution:

"I would like to emphasize that you should always bear in mind that while trying to enhance and protect human rights and liberties, also the State itself has certain rights and obligations as far as its continuity and future is concerned.

"We do not have the right to put the State into a powerless and inactive position and the State cannot be turned into a helpless institution to be governed by associations.

"The presidency of the State cannot be left as a protoölar authority entitled solely to sign the decrees. The State cannot be left for six months without a President.

"The Parliament could not be left in a position where it can no more fulfill its legislative and supervisory function for months. Neither the judiciary nor the executive can be in a position to mutually hinder each other.

"You should consider that in our country parties based upon communist and religious principles cannot be founded. It is therefore not possible to organize demonstrations and rallies like in those regimes by abusing certain dates and holidays.

"In short, the rights and freedoms of individuals cannot be unlimited.

"We have witnessed that previous law on political parties resulted in the dictatorship of the party leaders; whereby, one a person got hold of the party and became its leader, it was almost impossible to topple him from this post.

"We all together lived and witnessed how the small parties created problems in coalition governments and concessions given to them just for staying in power. The nation is expecting from you the establishment of an electoral system that will prevent the sad experience of the past and form the nucleus of a system which will eliminate party inflation being conscious that the citizen is not a robot."

In fact, the military junta, before this declaration condemning the political parties, had already dissolved all political parties in a surprise move on October 16, 1981, a day after the administration disclosed the names of the "Consultative Assembly" members.

The law enacted by the National Security Council also confiscates properties of the political parties and dissolves organizations affiliated to them.

The activities of all political parties had been suspended the day the military took over power. However the decision to dissolve them came 14 months later.

Kemal Atatürk, founder of the Republic of Turkey, also was the founder of the Republican People's Party (CHP). He had left a large sum of his wealth to the CHP including land and shares in Turkey's leading commercial bank, İş Bankası. The law announced the CHP assets will now be handed over to the Secretariat General of the "Head of State".

The diplomatic community in Ankara reacted to the law "as a bomb-shell" according to the Associated Press news agency.

In the introduction section of the law the Junta claimed some party administrators and former politicians continued their activities despite the bans announced on September 12.

The Junta Chief General Evren announced in a radio speech that the "Consultative Assembly" would prepare laws on political parties within the frame of the new Constitution. But he stressed that the new parties can be constituted only on the principles of "Atatürkism".

In his inauguration speech, General Evren went further and made it clear that "parties based upon communist and religious principles cannot be founded."

Even a right-wing columnist, Cüneyt Arcayürek, asked in his article published by the daily Hürriyet of October 26, 1981: "What about the parties based upon fascist principles?"

In fact, the principle of "Atatürkism" is a Turkish version of fascism put into practice by the military junta.

And the speeches of Evren hinted that only parties based on this principle will be free after the adoption of the new constitution.

It is the same constitution that will give the "president of the Republic" extraordinary powers. There is no doubt that the first president in the new era will not be anybody other than General Evren.

FIRST REACTIONS AGAINST NEW ANTI-DEMOCRATIC MEASURES

ANKARA (ITA) - The first reactions against the anti-democratic measures taken by the Military Junta came in Turkey from former Prime Minister Bülent Ecevit and in Europe from the European Economic Community and the European Parliament.

Declaring that he does not approve the actual regime of the military, Ecevit has expressed also his opposition to the regime prescribed by the NSC for the future of Turkey.

This declaration has not appeared in the Turkish press, but the foreign newspapers and radios echoed it in Europe.

According to the Guardian of October 23, 1981, the EEC Commission has decided to freeze 600 million ECU of financial aid to Turkey, and to delay the introduction of new financial agreement, because of dissatisfaction with progress in the restoration of democracy.

At the same time, Ankara Martial Law prosecutor, Colonel Nurettin Soyer announced that he was starting proceedings against the leader of the Republican People's Party (CHP), Mr. Bülent Ecevit, on charges of violating military regulations banning all political statements by the country's former leaders. Colonel Soyer said he would be demanding a gaol sentence of between three months and a year for Mr. Ecevit.

On the other hand, members of the Budget Committee of the European Parliament have decided to freeze 110 million ECU of aid which should have come into force in the New Year.

An EEC official said: "We have been a little shocked at the ban on all the constitutional political parties." The director of the Commission's foreign relations department, Mr. Pierre Duchateau, told the European Parliament that the Commission wanted "guarantees and conditions for a return to democracy" before unblocking the new financial agreement.

A right-wing daily also suspended

The ban on political parties has provoked also the reaction of the conservative and right-wing circles. One of the principal editorialists of the daily Tercüman, Mrs. Nazlı Ilıcak criticized this measure in her article of October 26, 1981 and she complained also about the self-censorship applied by the press. On this article, the newspaper was indefinitely suspended by martial law authorities.

...from September, 12 to September, 30 1981...

GENERAL KEMAL EVREN ON THE 1st ANNIVERSARY OF THE MILITARY TAKE-OVER

The Chief of the National Security Council and head of the State General Kemal Evren highlighted the occasion of the 1st anniversary of the military takeover of September 12th, 1980 with a televised address in which he made an account of the year under military rule.

In his 77-minute-long address, Evren refrained from detailing a further timetable for the return to democracy.

"Certain people and quarters in the country and abroad, who doubt our good-will and our resolution to serve the best interests of the nation, have been clamouring in chorus for a timetable", he said, recalling that the National Security Council had only committed itself to a broad outline of the steps towards the restoration of the democracy. The first of which will be, according to Evren, the inauguration of a "Constituent Assembly" on October 23 - where the NSC will be the dominant chamber.

He noted that it would be not possible to make predictions as to the duration of next steps toward the "full restoration of the democracy", as they would hinge on the time required by the Constituent Assembly to complete its assigned tasks - namely the drafting of a new constitution to be submitted to a referendum and legislating new political parties and elections laws among other routine legislation.

Defending the monopoly of the NSC in nominating the 160 members of the would-be Assembly - from over more than 11,000 applications - and the exclusion of former politicians as the dictates of an extraordinary situation the country is undergoing, "in any case the Constituent Assembly should not be considered as a full restoration of democracy but, rather as a first step of a systematic approach towards that aim" he admonished.

Repeating at length the chaotic political, social and economic conditions of the country which he said had dictated the intervention of the armed forces, he particularly emphasized the political terrorism "which had brought the country to the verge of civil war and dissolution" for which he blamed the carelessness, irresponsibility and partisanship of former politicians.

765,450 pieces of small arms, seized or turned in since the army takeover, not counting heavier arms, which together "were enough to equip a force larger than the whole of the Turkish Armed Forces" displayed the dimensions of the "danger the country was faced with", Evren noted.

Since the market value of these weapons exceed 240 million dollars whereas the haul of the terrorists from bank robberies in the last two years had been recorded at 4.1 million dollars, "it is clear beyond any doubt that the terrorists were supplied by direct material and financial aid by certain foreign countries" he said. But he did not identify these certain countries which he divided into two categories, the first being "the countries who aim to dismember our country for the fulfillment of their ideological and historic interests and ambitions whose role are known and whose motives can be understood."

"What is incomprehensible is that the second category of countries with which we are allied or on friendly terms, should give refuge to escaped Turkish terrorists, tolerate their activities against Turkey and fail to grasp the dangers posed by international terrorism" he lamented.

Evren noted that terrorist organisations abroad were publishing 30 periodicals some of which were smuggled into the country, and 22 radio stations were beaming propaganda broadcasts against Turkey.

He said one million pamphlets and 15,000 newspapers were produced annually from 60 centres abroad.

"Despite the propaganda spread by these centres of treason, which hold that the number of detained or arrested in Turkey run up to hundreds

of thousands", Evren gave the number of people currently detained as 3,731 and those under arrest as 24,300. The number of those convicted of terrorist activities since the coup, he said was 898. He said 10 death sentences had been carried out since then, and four more, whose sentences were confirmed were at large.

"We do not intend to put an end to executions for political reasons" he vowed.

The Chief of the NSC noted that the all-out combat against political terrorism since the coup had resulted in a ninety per cent decline in the number of terrorism-related murders from 2812 within one year preceding the coup, to 282 in the year after. He said the injuries had also declined by the same percentage.

He said thanks to measures introduced to oil the judiciary mechanisms, the trials were proceeding rapidly and until now 73 mass trials were opened against extreme leftist, rightist and "secessionist" illegal organisations.

In foreign policy, Evren reaffirmed Turkey's allegiance to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation and its resolution to become an eventual full member of the European Community, while at the same time noting Turkey's ever-improving relations with the Arab and Islamic countries.

"As the recent developments has displayed once again the importance of Turkey for the peace and the stability of the region" he pointed out that "Turkey must not be left alone in its efforts to meet the needs of its armed forces and secure its economic development".

"We believe the countries in our region, along with our friends and allies will show due understanding to Turkey's position" he said.

Defending the economic austerity programme and the related restraints on wages, Evren said these were necessary sacrifices to counter the economic crises, which had already started to yield "very encouraging results."

Other political developments in brief

- It was announced that the General Secretariat of the National Security Council, the brain of the military junta, comprises 11 departments formed by more than 70 army officers and civilian employees engaged according to the varying needs of the NSC. These departments have concluded within one-year period 341 studies on different subjects. The NSC has adopted 214 laws between September 12, 1980 and August 25, 1981. Within the same period the NSC handled about 95.000 petitions sent by the citizens.
(Milliyet, 16.9.1981)

- A new built primary school in the district of Osmaniye in Adana province was named after Kenan Evren, Chief of the NSC.
(Hürriyet, 18.9.1981)

- Chiefs of staff of the NATO met in Istanbul. General Evren who welcomed the military chiefs said: "Had we not carried out the Sept 12, 1980 takeover, you could not be here today..."
(Cumhuriyet, 21.9.1981)

- A retired air force general, Sabri Tavazar was named as the President of the State Control Council. This new state organ constituted after the military takeover has started to work from Sept 14, 1981 on with the control of the Ereğli Steel Mill. Being directly under the order of the "chief of state", this new organ will control all state departments, state economic enterprises, trade unions and associations.
(Milliyet, 21.9.1981)

- The vacant post of the General Director of the Post, Telegrams and Telephone Administration was filled by a retired major-general, Servet Bilgi.
(Tercüman, 28.9.1981)

- The military exercises code-named "Army Nation-81" has started. Thousands of reserve officers and soldiers have been ordered to take part in the exercises.
(Hürriyet, 22.9.1981)

- A Turkish Air Force F-5 aircraft slammed, during the military exercises into a bivouac area killing its pilot and 36 soldiers on ground, wounding 72 others.

(Tercüman, 23.9.1981)

- A second Turkish Air Force aircraft, F-4, crashed during the exercises. Two pilots were killed and a private wounded on the ground. The death toll in Tuesday's air disaster reached 40.

(Hürriyet, 24.9.1981)

NEW REPRESSIVE LAWS

The preparations of the draft of the Emergency Cases Law are at last stage. According to the project before the Supreme Council of Legal Reforms, the governors of provinces will be able to confiscate all necessary materials and goods in the case of natural disasters, general strikes or economic crises and to apply the obligation of excessive work.

(Milliyet, 16.9.1981)

The Riot Police will be transformed into a "Rapid Security Force" by constituting 10-man-sharp-shooter teams.

(Cumhuriyet, 27.9.1981)

DEATH PENALTIES

The 2nd Martial Law Tribunal of Adana Region started to try 42 militants of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Turkey (TDKP). The military prosecutor demanded death sentences for 8 defendants.

(Tercüman, 16.9.1981)

Following the adoption by the French National Assembly of the abolition of death sentence, Turkey remains as the only European country to apply this penalty.

(Le Monde, 18.9.1981)

75 members of the Revolutionary Left (Dev-Sol) movement were brought before the Military Court of Aegean Martial Law Command. 22 of them are tried under the menace of death sentence. The average age of the defendants is 21. They are accused of having raided police stations.

(Cumhuriyet, 18.9.1981)

9 activists of the Revolutionary Communist Party (TDKP) were tried by the 1st Military Court of Istanbul MLC. The military prosecutor asked death penalty for 4 defendants.

(Hürriyet, 19.9.1981)

The Military Court of Ankara MLC started to try 24 activists of the "Revolutionary Front" Group of the People's Liberation Party/Front of Turkey (THKP/C). Death penalty demanded for 6 of them.

(Hürriyet, 20.9.1981)

32 activists of the Workers-Peasants' Army of Turkey (TIKKO) and 9 of the Workers' Party of Kurdistan (PKK) were tried at the 2nd Military Tribunal of Erzurum MLC under the demand of death sentence.

(Tercüman, 21.9.1981)

The Court of Cassation approved death sentences of Seyit Konuk, Ibrahim Ethem Coşkun and Necati Vardar of the Communist Labour Party of Turkey (TKGP) who are accused of having killed two persons. The court turned down the death sentence of leftist militant Ali Çakır of the People's Liberation group who allegedly killed the Hatay Police Chief in 1980.

(The Turkish Daily News, 23.9.1981)

The military prosecutor brought a law-suit against 7 activists of the Uşak section of the Revolutionary Path (Dev-Yol) at the Military Court of Aegean MLC. One defendant under the menace of death penalty.

The number of the Dev-Yol activists who are tried before the Military Tribunal of Eskişehir MLC rose to 84. The number of those who are tried for death sentence is 24.

(Milliyet, 24.9.1981)

Five rightist militants who had killed the local chairman of the Republican People's Party (CHP) in the district of Kilis were condemned to death by the 1st Military Court of Adana MLC.

(Tercüman, 25.9.1981)

25 members of the "People's Union" group of the Communist Party of Turkey/Marxist-Leninist (TKP/ML) were tried at the 2nd Military Tribunal of Kahramanmaraş MLC. The prosecutor demanded death penalty for 7 defendants.

(Cumhuriyet, 25.9.1981)

31 activists of TIKKO were brought before the Military Court of Diyarbakır MLC. Capital punishment was asked for 7 of them.

(Cumhuriyet, 26.9.1981)

12 persons were tried before the 3rd Military Tribunal of Ankara MLC on the charge of having acted for the group of "People's Liberation" (Halkın Kurtuluşu). Death penalty asked for six of them.

(Cumhuriyet, 26.9.1981)

HAN-SHIPPINGS

One of the leaders of the "Revolutionary Liberation", a section of the People's Liberation Party/Front of Turkey (THKP/C), İbrahim Tamer Cirit was found dead in Adana.

(Tercüman, 17.9.1981)

Nine armed persons are caught after a clash with security forces in Tarsus. One of them is killed.

(Hürriyet, 18.9.1981)

Two leftist militants clashed with security forces in the eastern province of Bingöl, one of them killed, the other caught.

(Milliyet, 19.9.1981)

The 3rd Army Martial Law Command announced the killing of a rightist activist code-named "Tilki Kemal" (Kemal Boztepe) in a series of operations. He had reportedly killed eight persons.

The same Command also announced the capture of 36 left-wing activists of the Communist Party of Turkey (TKP), the Revolutionary Path (Dev-Yol) and the Revolutionary Communist Party of Turkey (TDKP).

(The Turkish Daily News, 23.9.1981)

Security forces killed left-wing activist Reçeo Sarıaslan and two other comrades after a clash in the mountains of Malatya. One soldier also killed in the clash. Sarıaslan had been sentenced to death in absentee for having killed former senator Hilmi Soydan.

(Milliyet, 26.9.1981)

TORTURE ALLEGATIONS

At the trial of the soldiers who are accused of having killed under torture the left-wing publisher İlhan Erdost in the military prison of Hamak, a witness declared that the torture was a daily practice in this prison.

(Hürriyet, 17.9.1981)

Deputy police super-intendant Mustafa Haskırıs, accused of having tortured dead Seynel Abidin Ceylan was released at his trial at the 1st Military Tribunal of Ankara MLC.

(Tercüman, 23.9.1981)

At the trial of the 52 activists of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Turkey (TDKP) before the 3rd Military Court of Ankara MLC, defendant Özden Hızrak said: "During my interrogation, the torturers exercised pres-

sure over my mother, daughter and wife, even they molested them. In the course of my 30-day detention from November 8, 1980 on, they put off a cigarette on my right ankle." He showed to the judges the trace of burning. Another defendant, Heral Bekar too made similar revelations about the practice of torture.

(Cumhuriyet, 24.9.1981)

Revelations on the bad conditions in the military prisons. At the trial of the 82 defendants of the "Emergency Group" of the People's Liberation Party/Front of Turkey (THKP/C) by the 3rd Military Tribunal of Ankara MLC, defendant Kazım Karaçiçek declared that they had already warned the competent authorities on the mal-treatment in the military prison of Hamak. "When they took no heed of our warnings, we started hunger-strike. Even after having finished the hunger-strike, they have deprived us of water, newspapers and visits of our parents", he said.

(Cumhuriyet, 24.9.1981)

The Interior Minister Salahattin Çetiner stated that since the military takeover of Sept 12, 1980, 12 cases of torture have been handled by the authorities and 54 police officers subjected to investigation for having practiced torture, 11 of them were still under arrest.

(The Turkish Daily News, 25.9.1981)

25 activists of the TKP/NL declared at their trial before the 2nd Military Tribunal of Kahramanmaraş MLC that they had been tortured during their interrogations.

(Cumhuriyet, 25.9.1981)

The defendants of the Case of the "Association of Teachers of Turkey" (TÖB-DEK) said at the trial that they had been tortured at the police inquiry. The 3rd Military Court of Ankara MLC decided to ask an investigation about the claims of torture and to release 3 more defendants.

(Cumhuriyet, 26.9.1981)

At the trial of the "Revolutionary Popular Union", a section of the TKP/NL, at the Military Court of Adana MLC the defendants claimed that they had been tortured during their interrogations. Five of the accused were released by the Court.

(Cumhuriyet, 26.9.1981)

At the trial of 12 activists of the People's Liberation (Halkın Kurtuluşu) before the 3rd Military Court of Ankara MLC, the Attorneys of the defendants claimed that the depositions had been signed under torture.

(Cumhuriyet, 26.9.1981)

At the trial of the "Emergency Group" of the People's Liberation Party/Front of Turkey (THKP/C) before the 3rd Military Court of Ankara MLC, five defendants, Erdal Özer, Haydar Yılmaz, Ali Cengiz Baysoy, Süleyman Uğur and Halil Güven claimed that they had been tortured during enquiries at police. Süleyman Uğur identified a first Lieutenant in the courtyard as one of the torturers. On this revelation, the Lieutenant named Hafız disappeared and the confrontation could not be made.

(Cumhuriyet, 27.9.1981)

At two separate military courts, two separate persons are being tried for having killed the same person. Cemal Akin, member of the Revolutionary Path (Dev-Yol), and Ali Rıza Yolveren, member of the Kurtuluşu (Liberation), are accused of having assassinated a butcher in Ankara and tried respectively at the 1st Military Court and the 2nd Military Court of Ankara MLC. Within the files of each case there are the written depositions of each accused declaring that he committed murder himself. So, it became clear that the depositions were made signed under torture.

(Cumhuriyet, 28.9.1981)

VIOLATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

Ataman Girgöl was condemned to a 6,5-year prison term at the military tribunal of Gölcük for "having insulted the head of State". In Zonguldak, Ahmet Hamza was condemned to one-year prison for "propaganda of communism". (Milliyet, 18.9.1981)

Some propaganda material on christianism printed abroad are forbidden in Turkey by the decision of the Council of Ministers. (Milliyet, 20.9.1981)

Poet Ataul Behramoglu was acquitted at the 1st Military Tribunal of Istanbul MIC. He was accused of having violated the articles 312, 159 and 311 of the Turkish Penal Code in his poems entitled "Neither Rains, nor Poems" and "For Yılmaz Güney". Güney is one of the world known Turkish film-makers who is still in a prison, since 1974, as a result of a plot. (Hürriyet, 24.9.1981)

Nurettin Baydar and Unviye Kayserilioğlu were condemned to 6-year prison each for having made propaganda for communism. The sentence was given by the 3rd Military Court of Ankara MIC. (Tercüman, 25.9.1981)

Editor of the weekly "Yankı", Mr. Yılmaz Ates was questioned by the military prosecutor of Ankara MIC for an interview accorded by the son of the British Ambassador in Turkey and appeared in the review. (Cumhuriyet, 26.9.1981)

The trial of the responsables of the EMAS Printing House, owned by the Public Service Workers' Union (Genel-İş), suspended from activity following the military takeover, will be started on November 4, 1981. President of the Genel-İş Abdullah Bastürk, Director of the Printing House, İlhami Soysal who is also a well-known editorialist, and 9 other responsables are liable to 15-year prison term each. Bastürk is under arrest since Sept 12, 1980 and Soysal since December 26, 1980. (Cumhuriyet, 27.9.1981)

Editors of the daily newspaper Dünya, Orhan Birgit and Abdullah Gelgeç were tried at the Press Court for an article on the Education Reform and acquitted. (Hürriyet, 29.9.1981)

The responsible editor of the weekly "Arayış", Mr. O. Nahit Duru was condemned to 70-day prison term by the 2nd Military Court of Ankara MIC for an article entitled "Political Show" criticizing the attitude of the defendants at the trial of the Nationalist Action Party (MHP). Also the editor of the review Bakış, Mehmet Kazım Kara was condemned to 2,5-month prison for an article. Both journalists are accused of having violated the Communiqué No. 52 of the National Security Council. (The Turkish Daily News, 30.9.1981)