

# INFO TÜRK INFO-TÜRK INFO-TÜRK

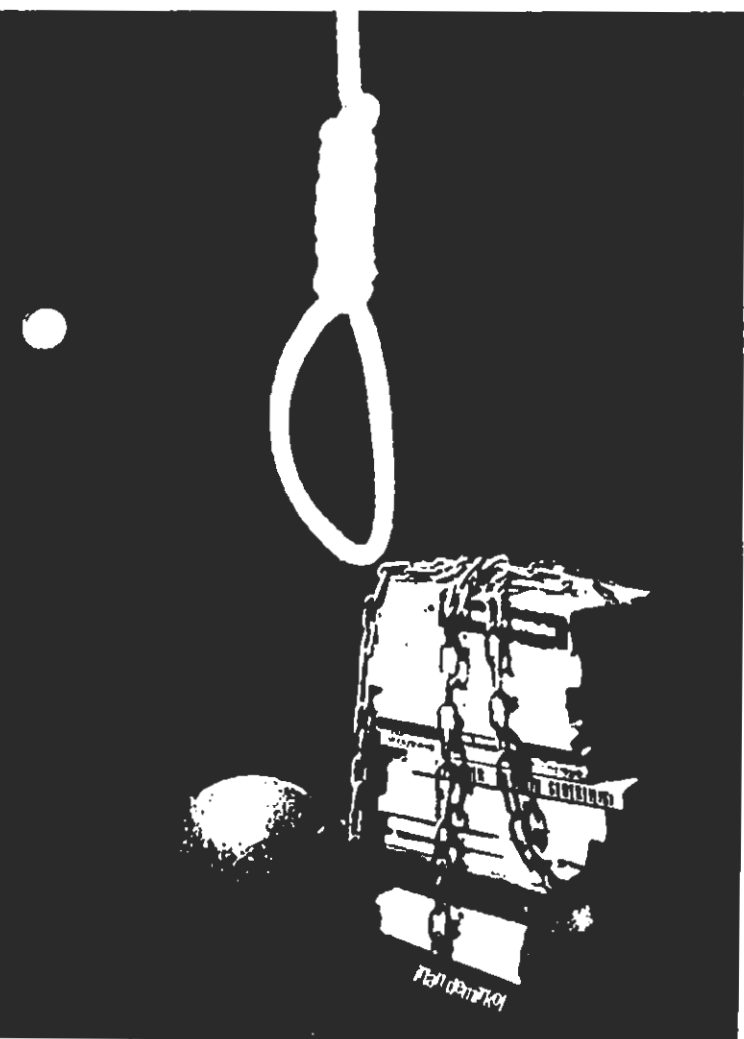


bulletin mensuel ◦ monthly bulletin ◦ maandelijks bulletin

61

6TH YEAR ◦ PRICE: 50 BF ◦ ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION: 500 BF ◦ ACC: 310-0148714-02  
INFO-TÜRK - 13/2, SQUARE CH.M.WISER - 1040 BRUSSELS ◦ TEL: (32-2) 230 34 72  
PUBLISHER: COLLECTIF TURC D'EDITION ET DE DIFFUSION ◦ DEPOT LEGAL No. 2198

**6** YEAR  
ANNEE  
JAAR  
JAHR



INFO-TÜRK, with this issue, enters on the sixth publication year. Edited by the collective of the democrats of Turkey abroad, INFO-TÜRK has informed since five years the world opinion of political, economic, social and cultural developments in Turkey and reflected all efforts aiming to establish a real democratic regime in the south-eastern flank of Europe. Especially after the military coup d'état of September 12, 1980, INFO-TÜRK has concentrated its efforts upon unveiling the violation of human rights in Turkey such as mass arrests, tortures, death sentences, censorship on the press, suspension of political and trade-union activities and national repression on the Kurdish people.

INFO-TÜRK appears regularly in English, French, Dutch and occasionally in German and is distributed all over the world. The only source of this non-lucrative publication is the contribution of the democrats of Turkey and the subscription fees of its readers. Since the military coup d'état, financial contributions from Turkey have become impossible. Due to this fact, the collective has been obliged, in order to be able to carry on this publication, to increase the annual subscription fee from 400 to 500 Belgian Francs.

RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE ON TURKEY

STRASBOURG (ITA) - Following the debate on the situation in Turkey, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe adopted on 5 October 1981, the following Resolution, No.757:

"The Assembly,

"Having regard to its previous pronouncements on the situation in Turkey, particularly its Recommendation 904 (1980) and its Orders Nos. 395 and 397 (1981);

"Re-emphasising the incompatibility of the present situation in Turkey with the provisions of the Council of Europe's Statute;

"Intending to take up a position on the question of Turkey's membership of the Council of Europe at the third part of its 33rd Session, in the light of developments in that country, particularly with regard to actual progress made towards the re-establishment of democratic institutions and the observance of the provisions of the European Convention on Human Rights;

"Taking note of Act No. 2485, providing for the setting up of a Constituent Assembly in line with the assurances given by the head of the Turkish State, while suspending its judgement until this new institution has started its work;

"Concerned at the continuing allegations of torture and ill-treatment, while welcoming the reduction in the duration of provisional detention,

"Reiterates to the Turkish Government its urgent appeal:

" - to make every effort to ensure that the process of re-establishing democratic institutions is completed as soon as possible, fully respecting the people's freely expressed will;

" - to put a stop to all torture or ill-treatment;

" - to take practical steps to ensure the progressive restoration of rights or freedoms curtailed or suspended under Article 15 of the European Convention on Human Rights;

" - not to exclude persons who were members or representatives of political parties prior to 11 September 1980 from being candidates in future parliamentary elections."

Notes from the Explanatory Memorandum of Mr. Ludwig Steiner on which the Resolution of the Council of Europe is based:

" - One of the most important developments in Turkey since the Political Affairs Committee's last meeting has undoubtedly been the passing of Act No.2485 on the establishment of the Constituent Assembly. In my view, the first of the negative points concerns the membership of the Consultative Assembly. One can only regret the fact that the Act makes membership of the Consultative Assembly conditional on non-membership of any political party prior to 11 September 1980. In other words, all the political forces in the country are excluded from playing a part in the drafting of the new Constitution. The actual selection of candidates is a complicated process, involving the provincial governments (ie bodies directly answerable to the executive) and ultimately the all-powerful National Security Council.

" - With regard to problems connected with freedom of expression, it is to be regretted that the general ban on political activity and comment still applies to all the citizens of Turkey.

" - With regard to rights and freedoms from which no derogation is permissible, within the meaning of Article 15 of the European Convention on Human Rights, there have been further complaints of torture and ill-treatment. In particular, 500 prisoners have gone on hunger strike at the Mamak military prison in Ankara. The condition of six of these prisoners is said to be 'extremely grave'. One of the foremost aims of this hunger strike is to secure a cessation of maltreatment. Moreover, the International Secretariat of Amnesty International has transmitted to the Office of the Clerk a list of 62 cases in which it is alleged that torture led to death."

-----

POLITICAL SITUATION

- The Daily Telegraph announced that a presidential system would be set up in Turkey and that the first president of the Republic would be Kenan Evren. (M-1/10/81)

- Cüneyt Arcayürek, journalist close to the NSC made the following statement about the "semi-presidential system":

1. The General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic would be enlarged by consultative committees.

2. A National Security Council, chaired by the President of the Republic and composed of the commanders of Forces and of Armies, would be assigned to give the government "strategical instructions and orders".

3. The Senate would be abolished and replaced by a "Republic Council" of 50 to 100 "Sages" and which would be given the authority of controlling the National Assembly.

4. A State Control Council, directly dependent on the President of the Republic would control directly all public institutions, state economic enterprises, associations and trade-unions.

5. The President of the Republic would ensure the coordination between the Constitutional Court, the Council of State and the government, he would give them instructions and ensure an indirect control.

6. The number of the members of the National Assembly would be brought down below the preceding 450. The President of the Republic would be able to declare "emergency" and this in spite of a conflicting opinion from the Assembly. He could dissolve this assembly. (H-8.10.81)

- During Evren's visit to the Faculty of Agronomy in Ankara, extraordinary security measures were taken. During his speech, he stated: "I have been very aggrieved at seeing all that protection arsenal. I have been a bit ashamed too. But, what can you expect? The situation all around the world and in Turkey is obvious... But these measures have not been taken because of the importance attached to my life, but to that of the protection of the State." (DN-13.10.81)

- A 160-member Consultative Assembly was appointed by the NSC. (M-16.10)

- Political parties were dissolved. (T-17.10.81)

- 300 out of the 1623 mayors of Turkey are, at present, detained by the military, the others are civilians without label. (H-21.10.81)

- During the ceremony of the Atatürk Dam's foundation in the south-east of Turkey, a boy symbolizing the Euphrates and a 10 years old girl symbolizing the Harran Plains have been engaged to each other by Evren. He has declared that these two children would be married when the dam would be finished. Besides, he offered a watch to the child who had been able to say who was Evren. (C, M-23.10.81)

- The Consultative Assembly has been opened by Evren's speech on the 23 October 1981. (For more details, see: Info-Türk, Oct.81)

- Professor Şadi Irmak was elected Speaker of the Consultative Assembly with the votes of 67 members, minority out of 160. (H-28.10.81)

- During talks he had with the headmen (muhtars) of 67 villages, Evren declared that it would be fairer if they would be appointed rather than being elected as before. (M-29.10.81)

- The Consultative Assembly's Speaker, Prof. Irmak stated that "it would be desirable to pass to a "soft presidential system" with increased powers for the Chief of the State and that the Senate should be suppressed. (H-31.10.81)

STATE TERROR

## Death sentences .

The number of death-sentence requests in one month period reaches 266:

- The Military Courts of Adana: 2 members of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Turkey (TDKP), 17 members of the Revolutionary Path (Dev-Yol), and Liberation, 12 members of the People's Liberation Party/Front of Turkey (THKP/C), 21 members of the Communist Party of Turkey/M-L (TKP-ML),

the People's Liberation (HK) and the Revolutionary Path (Dev-Yol), Total:52

- The Military Court of Aegean MLC: 6 members of the Workers'-Peasants' Liberation Army of Turkey (TİKKO), 4 rightists, 5 members of the THKP-C/MLSPB, 20 members of the THKP-C/Revolutionary Vanguard, 1 of Dev-Yol, Total: 36

- The Military Court of Istanbul: 7 members of the Revolutionary Communists' Union, 7 of the TİKKO, 8 sympathizers of Çayan, 20 of the THKP-C, Total: 42,

- The Military Court of Diyarbakır: 20 members of the Workers' Party of Kurdistan (PKK).

- The Military Court of Ankara MLC: 6 members of Dev-Yol, 7 of the "Light for the Emancipation of Labour", 7 of KAWA, 6 of the People's Liberation Army of Turkey (THKO), 30 of the THKP-C, 1 rightist and 30 islamic militants: Total: 70.

- The Military Court of Konya: 26 rightists.

Besides, 3 members of the Communist Labour Party of Turkey (TKEP) at the Military Court of Aegean MLC and 1 member of the Association of Progressive Youth (IGD) at Istanbul's Military Court have been sentenced to death and their files have been sent to the Military Court of Cassation.

### Tortures

- Şener Yıldırım and Aslan Tayfun Özkök, charged in the trial of Revolutionary Left (Dev-Sol) stated at the 2nd Military Court of Istanbul MLC that they had been tortured during their interrogation at the police. (C-3.10.1981)

- The trial of three policemen and an assistant superintendent, accused of having killed under torture the prisoner Metin Aksoy, has started at Erzurum's 2nd Military Court. Aksoy who had been arrested on September 22, 1980 was killed on September 25, 1980. (C-4.10.81)

- Amnesty International's report presented to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe reveals that 62 prisoners have been killed under torture and died because of the bad treatments in the prisons of Turkey. (C-4.10.81)

- During the trial about the murder under torture of the editor İlhan Erdost, the witness İsmet Yalçinkaya, a teacher also under arrest, has declared that he had been tortured with Erdost in Prison. (H-14.10.81)

- The State Minister Tuncay Mataracı, during his trial at the Supreme Court on October 13, 1981, stated that the prisoner Mehmet Yıldız had died on September 13, 1981 and the prisoner Bayram Kocabaş on August 21, 1981, both because of the bad conditions they undergone. (C-17.10.81)

- The 2nd Military Court of Ankara MLC sentenced the assistant superintendent Enver Gökürk and 2 policemen to 1-year imprisonment and a six-month deprivation of civil rights because they killed the prisoner Hasan Asker uzmen under torture. (C-17.10.81)

- During the trial of the TKP-ML at the 2nd Military Court of Istanbul MLC, it was disclosed that Süleyman Cihan, member of the organization could have been killed after being arrested. The military prosecutor asserts that Cihan had been killed while he was being apprehended. All the persons charged in that trial have moreover stated that they had been tortured during their interrogation. The court decided to send them for a medical control. (C-25.10.81)

- During the trial of the Revolutionary Youth Association at the 1st Military Court of Istanbul MLC, it was stated that the president of the association Ahmet Necdet Ögütçü had been tortured during the interrogation and that traces of torture had been recorded and proved in the report delivered by the Military Hospital of Gümüşsuyu. The court has decided to urge the Martial Law Command to investigate the case. (C-25.10.)

- Two defendants of the case of the Revolutionary Left (Dev-Sol), Baki Altın and Ahmet Fazıl Ercüment have stated at their trial before the 2nd Military Court of Istanbul MLC that they had been tortured. (C-26.10.81)

- The military prosecutor of Ankara has charged an assistant superintendent and a policeman for having tortured a left prisoner, Haluk Mehmet Savaş. (C-26.10.81)
- Gündüz Aydın, charged in the trial of Partizan at 3rd Military Court of Ankara MLC has stated that his mother and father disappeared. (T-29.10.)
- During 3 different trials in Ankara, 7 political prisoners are tried separately for having killed a rightist grocer. As all the accused have "confessed" crime during their interrogation, it is easy understand that these "confessions" have been obtained from them under force. (C-28.10.81)

### Trials

- The deputy of the Republican People's Party (CHP) Şükrü Bütün was taken into custody in Çorum. (C-1.10.81)
- Erzurum: 3 left-wing militants have been sentenced to 19 year imprisonment in total for communist and separatist propaganda. (T.3.10.81)
- Ankara: 73 members of the Public Workers Union (Genel-İs), affiliated to the DISK, have been charged for making an illegal strike on 2nd May 1980. (C-1.10.81)
- The lawyer Gülden Dönmez has been charged by the 1st Military Court for having incited the prisoners to start a hunger-strike. (C-1.10.81)
- Izmir: 517 teachers, students or employees of the Aegean University have been charged for having been involved in anarchic actions. (T.8.10.81)
- The Chairman of the National Salvation Party (MSP), Mr. Necmettin Erbakan was detained again on the order of the Martial Law Command of Ankara. He is accused of "having made propaganda for an islamic state" by the means of cassette bands. (T.8.10.81)
- Erzurum: The military court condemned 22 persons to 77 years and 4 months imprisonment in total. The military court of Diyarbakır too has condemned 8 persons charged of separatism. (C-15.10.81)
- A new trial was started against Bülent Ecevit, for having insulted the former government. The public prosecutor asked imprisonment for Ecevit up to 24 years. (H-15.10.81)
- Erzurum: 18 prisoners have been condemned to prison terms of 2 to 9 years by the military court. (H-16.10.81)
- Elbistan: 18 members of the People's Revolutionary Union have been sentenced to 69 years 11 months 20 days imprisonment in total. (M.16.10.81)
- Erbakan was released by the decision of a martial law court. (M.18.10.)
- Istanbul: The 3rd Military Court of Istanbul MLC sentenced 18 of 23 defendants of Dev-Yol and Dev-Sol. (C-18.10.81)
- Ankara: 9 militants of the "Liberation" are tried with the request of prison terms from 5 to 15 years. (C-23.10.81)
- The President of the Turkish Teachers Association (TÖB-DER), Mr. Gültekin Gazioglu and his three comrades were condemned to 1,5-year imprisonment each for "having made propaganda of communism". (H-22.10.81)
- Izmir: The 1st Military Court of Aegean MLC requests 15-year prison term for each of the 22 defendants of the People's Voice (İşçinin Sesi) for communist propaganda. (C-24.10.81)
- Istanbul: 46 members of Genç-Öncü (Revolutionary Vanguard) and of the People's Liberation (HK) are tried at the 1st Military Court. (H-24.10)
- The President of the Union of Architects, Mr. Teoman Öztürk and nine other administrators were condemned to 2-month prison term each for having violated the martial law orders. (M-25.10.81)
- Gölcük: Ataman Kırğöz has been sentenced to 6 years 9 months prison term for insulting the Chief of the State and the National Security Council. Yakub Oguz condemned to 17-year imprisonment. (M-25.10.81)
- Ankara: The trials of the Communist Party of Turkey and the Revolutionary Path (Dev-Yol) will start in December. The former deputies of the Republican People's Party (CHP), Ertugrul Günay and Temel Ates too are charged to be involved in Dev-Yol activities. (C-28.10.81)

- Erzurum: 96 members of the PKK, Dev-Yol and HK are tried at the Military Court of Martial Law Command.

Izmir: The 1st Military Court sentenced 14 members of Dev-Yol to 121 years prison term in total. (C-31.10.81)

According to an official statement of October 3, 1981:

There has been 5,792 terrorist actions in one year time: 3,411 from the Left, 106 from the right. 2,340 could not be defined.

The military courts are judging 73 trials of political organizations from which 55 belong to the left (75.4%), 13 are separatist (17.8%) and 5 from the right (6.8%).

In one year time, 533 died and 719 wounded.

There is at present 3,731 persons under custody, 24,300 persons under arrest. 1,898 are already sentenced.

The daily Milliyet of October 22, 1981 informed that a political activist, Alaattin Demir was shot dead during his arrest in Artvin.

Miscellaneous:

Eyren stated to the Economist that at present 14.800 persons were looked for and that some of them had taken refuge in Europe. The Economist notes that the Turkish generals wish the foundation of a mighty Kemalist centrist party. (T-4.10.81)

4,000 policemen have been given the sack in one year time. 10,000 policemen will be employed next year. 7,500 persons have taken part in the police admission exams. (H-19.10.81)

All the citizens of Turkey will be put on file by computer. Each family will be given a code-number. (M-5.10.81)

New mass arrests:

Ankara: 12 members of the Revolutionary Left (Dev-Sol), 1.10.81

Nigde: 5 members of the Partizan, 3.10.81

Elazığ: 10 militants of a left organization, 2.10.81

Istanbul: 26 members of the Workers-Peasant's Liberation Army of Turkey (TİKKO), 4.10.81

Ankara: 86 members of the Revolutionary Path (Dev-Yol), 4.10.81

Tunceli: 19 militants of a left organisation, 15.10.81

Iskenderun: 45 militants of a left organization, 19.10.81

Uşak-Izmir-Afyon: 48 members of the Dev-Yol, 21.10.81

Eastern Anatolia: 17 members of the Dev-Yol, 22.10.81

Kerbala: 16 militants of different left organisations, 27.10.81.

Violation of the Freedom of Press

- The editor of the weekly Arayış, Mr. O. Nahit Duru, and the editor of another weekly, Bakış, Mr. Mehmet Kazım Kara were condemned to 50-day imprisonment each for having published articles against the interdictions imposed by the Communiqué No.52 of the NSC. (M-1.10.81)

- Mr. Sadık Albayrak, editorialist of the daily Milli Gazete was condemned to 16-month prison term and 5-month compulsory residence for his article, by the 3rd Military Court of Istanbul. (M-3.10.81)

- The director of the Çagdaş Sahne Cultural Center in Ankara was taken into custody. Mr. Aydın Gürpınar is accused of having some forbidden publications at his office. (T-5.10.81)

- Famous writer and retired teacher Mehmet Basaran was prevented from flying to Sweden at the Istanbul Airport. Despite the fact that he was obliged to visit his daughter, seriously ill in Sweden, the authorities stated that his right to travel had already been suspended in 1971 and they could not allow him to fly. (C-7.10.81)

- Mr. Erhan Tuzgun, editor of the "Gençlik Dünyası", a review for the youth, was condemned to 8-year and 9-month prison term by the 3rd Military Court of Istanbul MLC, for having made propaganda of communism. (M-15.10.)

- Editor of the weekly Bakış, Muharrem Şimşek was detained for having violated the Communiqué No.52 of the NSC. (C-18.10.81)
- Famous Turkish sociologist İsmail Beşikçi, who had already condemned and imprisoned many times for his studies on the Kurdish Question, was detained again and tried before a military tribunal in Gölcük under the menace of imprisonment up to 25 years. He is accused of having informed the European opinion of the conditions of the Turkish prisons when he was prisoner in Sakarya. (C-22.10.81)
- The daily Tercüman, a right-wing newspaper, was banned by the Istanbul Martial Law Command for "having violated martial law orders" (H-28.10.81)
- Teenager Nazan Aycan was condemned to 4-year and 2-month prison by a military court in Konya for "having propagated communism". Another person named Seha Tosun too was condemned to 3-year prison on the same accusation. (C-28.10.81)
- Editor of the review Sürekli Devrim, Mr. Uğur Tekin was condemned to 7.5-year prison and 2.5-year compulsory residence by the 3rd military court of Istanbul for "propaganda of communism". (C-28.10.81)

#### Repression abroad

- The Turkish Government has given the Federal Republic of Germany a list of 15 political activists by the intermediary of Interpol and has asked for their extradition in Turkey. But the German Government has refused the demand because the activists were threatened with capital punishment in the case they returned to Turkey. (M-3.10.81)
- Saffet Kay has been summoned by the Turkish authorities to come back and to give him up in a one-month time limit for having led activities abroad against the interests of the Turkish state. (M-4.10.81)

#### LABOUR

- The Council of Ministers approves the bill concerning the new law on the collective bargainings, strikes and lock-outs, and presents it to the National Security Council for ratification. (C-2.10.81)
- The Ankara Martial Law Command initiates an investigation about 12 employers who have reportedly dismissed their employees despite the ban imposed by the NSC. (C-2.10.81)
- The martial law authorities bring 73 municipal workers before a military tribunal for having made a wild strike on May 2, 1980. (H-6.10.)
- It is announced that the Congress of the Confederation of Turkish Trade Unions (Türk-İş) will be held in April 1982. The Türk-İş is the only national confederation which was kept open by the military for its support to the Junta. But this collaborationist position of its leaders has provoked a big reaction among the affiliated unions. (C-6.10.81)
- The 2nd Military Tribunal of Istanbul MLC rejects for the second time the appeal for the liberation of the arrested leaders of the Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions (DISK) of which the activities were suspended by the military. On the other hand, the president of DISK, Mr. Abdullah Baştürk and his 6 comrades are tried before the 2nd Military Tribunal of Ankara MLC, for having insulted the government in a declaration on February 19, 1980. (C-6.10.81)
- The President of the Bank Employees Association (Bank-Der), Mr. Mehmet Şethi Uygur is detained in Istanbul. (C-8.10.81)
- The number of the state employees in Turkey is estimated 1,504,000. A state employee at lowest level can receive a monthly salary of 11,088 Turkish Liras (100 Dollars), while the rent of a 2-room house in slum areas costs minimum 50 dollars. (G-8.10.81)
- Railway Workers' Union, Highway Workers' Union, Cooperative Workers' Union and Dockers' Union appeal to the National Security Council for overruling the decisions of the Supreme Arbitration Council. According to the

trade-unions, instead of increasing the salaries, this council make workers indebted about 30-35,000 Turkish Liras to employers for a one-year period. (T-10.10.81)

- Upon slow-down in the rate of inflation and in price increases, the Supreme Arbitration Council decides to lower the rate of salary increases from 80 to 75 percent and to make the necessary reviews in the collective agreements accordingly. (DN-10.10.81)

- President of the DISK Baştürk and his comrades are tried before the 2nd Military Tribunal of Istanbul MLC for their May Day actions in 1980. (H-14.10.81)

- Five workers are detained at Beyteş Tomato Sauce Factory in Karacabey, for having put iron bar between wheels to stop the production. (M-16.10.81)

- It is announced that in the year of 1982, the collective agreements of about 420,000 workers will be renewed. Within this year, the Supreme Arbitration Council has already renewed the collective agreements of more than 530,000 workers. The rate of wage increase for 1982 will be decided in November 1981. (H-21.10.81)

- Legal advisor of the DISK, Mrs. Okşan Yardımcı carries on a hunger strike since September 15, 1981 for protesting against the mal treatment and torture practices in military prisons. She has been under arrest since January 5, 1981 in the Women's Prison of Metris in Istanbul. (CMT-15.10.81)

- More than 650,000 workers are employed clandestinely in Turkey and they cannot benefit from social security. The actual number of the workers benefiting from social security is 2,205,000 while it was 1,405,000 in 1971. (G-23.10.81)

- New US ambassador Strauss-Hupe visits the office of the Turk-İş President İbrahim Denizci and praised the confederation's efforts "for re-establishment of democracy in Turkey". (C-29.10.81)

- The Administrative Board of the Turk-İş issues a press release at the end of its 3-day meeting and declares that the inauguration of the "Consultative Assembly" is a further step in the way of re-establishment of democracy in Turkey. (T-30.10.81)

- 13,000 workers of the Ankara Municipality Administration protest against the attitude of the Supreme Arbitration Council which obliges them to work with the salaries of March 1979, despite the rate of inflation went beyond 200% since then. (C-31.10.81)

## SOCIAL

- As the average annual national income per capita in Turkey is estimated about 1000 US dollars, in the agricultural areas of the province of Adana, a peasant family of 7 persons can get only 400 US dollars, that is to say, 59 US dollars for one person. (M-3.10.81)

- The Turkish Civil Code Committee decides that the sermon the judge gives to the bride and groom will no longer bear the phrase "the husband is the chief of the family". (T-3.10.81)

- According to the census of 1980, 19,645,000 out of the Turkish population of 44,736,957 live in urban areas. (H-4.10.81)

- Turkey is declared world champion in the field of traffic accidents. In 1980, 51,114 traffic accidents happened in the country. 6,781 were killed and 37,195 wounded due to these accidents. The material damage is estimated about 1,500 millions Turkish Liras (about 12 million \$). (H-12.10.81)

- The number of those who are employed or work independently has reached 15,310,000. Only 4,940,000 out of this active population can benefit from the social security, while 10,370,000 are deprived of it. (G-13.10.81)

The rate of urbanization among European countries is highest in Turkey with 10%. She is followed by Albania, Yugoslavia and Greece. According to the projection made by the State Planning Organization, in the year of 2000, 91,6% of the Turkish population will live in urban areas. (T-14.10.81)



- Turkey suffers from the lack of physicians. In 1981, in all private and public hospitals of Turkey 27,575 doctors are employed. In general, each doctor is obliged to take care of 1710 persons. But this rate rises to 1/9,120 in the underdeveloped Mus-Bitlis-Hakkari area in Kurdistan of Turkey, while it is only 1/590 in the developed areas. (H-27.10.81)

- The active female population in Turkey, between 12-65 ages, amounts to 13,185,000. Out of this population, about 7 million work at households, while 5,400,000 as farm workers, 530,000 in offices and 235,000 as industrial workers. (G-28.10.81)

#### ECONOMIC SITUATION:

- The secret reports of the IMF and the World Bank stipulate the limitation of investment projects, the maintenance of a low rate of growth and handing over public economic enterprises to the private sector in Turkey. (M-3.10.81)

- The private banker Kastelli stated that he would heighten the interest rate of 1-year term accounts to 64% instead of preceding 62%. In an interview broadcasted on the ZDF, he stated that he would in this way revitalize the middle-class which collapses in Turkey. (T-3.10.81)

- According to the statistics of the first 8 months in 1981 (from January to August) the industrial materials exports exceeds for the first time agricultural exports.

(IN DOLLARS)	1980	1981	Difference
Industrial materials export	601 million	1,247 million	%107,5
Agricultural materials export	923 million	1,233 million	% 33,6
Mineral exports	122 million	129 million	% 5,7
TOTAL EXPORT	1,646 million	2,609 million	% 58,5
TOTAL IMPORT	4,206 million	5,811 million	% 38,1
DEFICIT	2,560 million	3,202 million	% 25,-

2,040 million Dollars of the importation go to the oil and oil products. The whole exportation covers only 89% of the oil and chemical fertilizers importation. (C-3.10.81)

- The public investments will be lowered in 1982. There is actually 7,000 projects to be applied, instead of the 8,000 that had been initially planned. The public investment projects should fall to about 5,000 in 1983 according to the advices of the IMF and of the World Bank. (M-6.10.81)

- The Turkish Lira has lost its value again because of the European monetary adjustment. Actually 1 DM is worth 55,2 Turkish Liras. (T-7.10.81)

- Though the economic programme imposed by the IMF which has been in force since January 24, 1980, give the locomotive role to the private sector, the private firms could not obtain success as regards the cost of production, the quality of products and the competition with European industry. (G-8.10.81)

- The Ministry of Industry stated that the industrial production couldn't increase because of the inadequacy of the electric energy and of the high interest rates applied by banks. Though the annual production of electric energy has passed from 2,000 million KW to 27,000 kilowatts in a 20-year period and though a production of 35,000 million KW is expected in 1983, the energy will not be sufficient to cover the needs of the industry. (T-11.10.81)

- The City Bank has increased its capital in Turkey of 10 million US dollars. (M-22.10.81)

- Between January and July 1981, 198,430,000 YS Dollars have been invested in Turkey as new foreign capital. Nevertheless, 171,720,000 US \$ from that sum have been invested not in foreign currency, but in Turkish Lira as the reimbursement of unguaranteed foreign debts. (C-12.10.81)

- The annual deficit of housing in Turkey is said to be of 340,000. In a 10-year time, the total deficit will be of 3 millions. To fill it, 300,000 new houses per year should be built. The new law on housing, decreed to that end, can not be applied for lack of funds. (T-14.10.81)

- Whereas in 1980, 2,808 firms had closed in Istanbul, this number has raised to 3,962 in the 7 first months of 1981. As in the first 7 months of 1980 6,800 million TL worth bonds could not be paid, this year, for the same period, the unpaid bonds' value rose to 62,200 million TL.

(C-23.10.81)

- Because of the devaluation of the Turkish Lira, the National Bank has decided to print new banknote of 5,000 TL. The value of the Turkish Lira has fallen down in a 35-year period as follows: 1 Dollar was 1,32 TL in 1946, 9,05 TL in 1960, 15,15 TL in 1970, 87,85 TL in 1980. Now in 1981, 1 Dollar is sold for 125 TL in Turkey and for 200 TL in Europe.

(T-28.10.81)

### IMMIGRATION

- The Federal Republic of Germany expressed its opposition to the application of the free circulation of Turkish workers in the EEC countries after 1986. The Bonn Government gets in touch with other member countries in order to convince them to manifest the same opposition. (M-3.10.81)

- The Turkish Government has sent European Countries where live the Turkish migrant workers about 365,000 copies of school books in Turkish language as well as 1,038 educational films and Atatürk's portraits. According to the official figures, actually 996 teachers are charged in Europe with Turkish lessons to be given to Turkish children and 126 more appointments are expected.

(H-6.10.81)

- The Turkish Ambassador in Bonn protests against a film on Turkish immigrant women's problems televised by the ZDF. "It was a sex report rather than a film on Turkish women's questions..." says the daily Hürriyet on October 6, 1981.

- The first anniversary of the visa obligation imposed on Turkish citizens by the FRG. Despite this measure, the number of the Turkish population in this country continues to rise up because of the high rate of birth. The actual number of the Turkish immigrant population in the FRG totals up to 1,462,442, of which 577,820 men, 364,248 women and 520,374 children. In addition to this, the number of the children who stay in Turkey and who can come to Germany whenever their parents wish is estimated about 400,000.

(M-10.10.81)

- The annual average income of a Turkish immigrant worker in the Middle East countries is estimated about 6,000 US dollars and 135,000 Turkish workers annually repatriate 800,000 dollars.

(T-12.10.81)

- On the pressures exercised by the German authorities in last three months, about 6,000 Turkish immigrant workers have returned to Turkey.

(H-21.10.81)

- The German Defence Minister Hans Appel stated that the number of the German Armed Forces will fall from 500,000 to 300,000 in 1990 because of the decrease of births in this country. He said that the FRG should think over the possibility of recruiting the immigrant workers' children. The Chief of General Staff, General Jürgen Brandt too shared the same view.

(H-28.10.81)

- The VDM Metal factory in Hilderheim (FRG), is occupied by its 1,700 workers who are not satisfied with the amount of compensation to be given them for the closing down of the enterprise in 1982. Among them are also 1,000 Turkish immigrant workers. (H-28.10.81)

- At the seaport of Hamburg, the Turkish S.S. Marianne is seized by its 30 Turkish sailors who were not paid since 4 months. (H-31.10.81)