

63

6TH YEAR • PRICE: 50 BF • ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION: 500 BF • CCP: 000-1168701-45
INFO-TURK- 13/2, SQUARE Ch. M. WISER - 1040 BRUSSELS • TEL: (32-2) 230 34 72 •
PUBLISHER: COLLECTIF TURC D'EDITION ET DE DIFFUSION • DEPOT LEGAL: 2198



RESTORATION OF CIVILIAN RULE, BUT WHAT KIND OF A CIVILIAN RULE!

The 16 month-old military power in Turkey announced at the end of 1981 a time-table for the "restoration of civilian rule". The head of the military junta, General Evren said that if the new "constitution", which is being written by "consultative assembly" is ready by the end of the next summer, a referendum could be held in November and elections arranged for the autumn of 1983. If, however, the drafting of the constitution took longer than expected, the general elections would have to be held in the spring of 1984.

He indicated also that the implementation of the time-table depended on international developments as well as the speed with which the constitution was drafted.

The announcement was made just before the visit of the delegation of the Council of Europe which is charged with preparing a detailed report to be the basis of the decision on the fate of Turkey in this European institution.

The Council of Europe, which forced the erstwhile junta in Athens to withdraw Greece's membership, is considering suspending Turkey. The governments of Denmark and Norway recently froze financial aid to the Turkish Junta, and the EEC has suspended an aid package of \$600 million.

The New Year statement of General Evren aiming to dispel the anti-Junta mood in Western Europe arrived at editorial boards of European press at the same time with a press conference held by two European lawyers who had just come back from Istanbul where 52 trade union leaders are tried under the menace of death sentence. This was a unlucky coincidence for the Turkish military. The impressions of Belgian lawyer François Vandroogenbroeck and French lawyer Frédéric Weyl who had assisted the trial of DISK leaders confirmed other reports on the violation of human rights in Turkey.

One of the foreign observers, the International Secretary of the Swedish Social Democratic Party, Mr. Pierre Schori, who led a party delegation during the last week in November put forward the following opinion on the Turkish Junta in an American newspaper:

./.

TURKEY'S GENERALS DON'T LOOK LIKE DEMOCRATS

"At a time when the United States is offering a large package of military aid to Turkey and calling for increased defense cooperation, there is growing concern in Europe over the apparent reluctance of the military junta to take concrete steps toward restoration of democracy, which it promised at the start of its rule on September 12, 1980.

"The U.S. attitude seems to be going in a quite different direction. On Feb. 21, the supreme commander of NATO forces, Gen. Bernard W. Rogers, urged \$5 billion to \$6 billion in aid to modernize Turkey's armed forces. In fiscal 1980 U.S. aid to Turkey totaled \$450 million; in 1981 it was \$547 million, and for fiscal 1982 President Reagan has asked Congress for \$703 million, of which \$403 million in military assistance. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's recent praise of the junta did more for an Orwellian "1984" than for democracy.

"America seeks restored stability in Turkey, but there can be neither stability nor security when stagnation and oppression are the main characteristics of a regime. The demise of the Greek junta was evidence of this.

"Today, 15 months after the coup in Turkey, democracy is not being consolidated, only dictatorship and arbitrary military law, leaving all power in the hands of the National Security Council. Furthermore, we can discern the foundations of a coming totalitarian society in which the military may formally withdraw to the barracks but retain power through a number of institutions and bodies that it controls. Thus, university autonomy has been crushed; a State Supervisory Council with sweeping powers to monitor the functioning of all state institutions and organizations has been established; an oppressive labor law is in the making; military control over education and justice has been imposed; parties and independent trade unions have been abolished, and the press has been muffled.

"The handpicked Constituent Assembly has no power. "Terrorism in the streets has been stopped, it is true, but it was replaced by state terrorism," I was told in Turkey recently. The main idea behind Turkey's alignment with Europe was to modernize the society through West European influence. The irony is that Turkey is influencing Europe by the generals' introduction of methods borrowed from Latin America. Systematic torture is rampant against political and trade union dissidents.

"The people of Turkey do not want to be treated as a second-class nation. They want the same democratic criteria applied to them as to West Europeans and Americans. They want those who insist on supporting the junta for strategic reasons to say so openly instead of playing along with the military's sham democracy.

"Turkish journalists who had recently visited the United States told me in Turkey that the Pentagon would like to place the Rapid Deployment Force in their country. They also heard the following argument: "In Europe, your religion is democracy. Ours is stability." Not a very comforting view for a Turkish democrat to hear - nor for a democrat in Greece, Portugal or Spain."

(International Herald Tribune, 16 Dec. 1981)

POLITICAL LIFE

"DRAFTING NEW CONSTITUTION"

The Supreme Military Council, composed of the commanders of Land, Air, Naval, Gendarmerie forces and armies, held an exceptional meeting under the presidency of General Kenan Evren. The council reviewed international and internal situation as well as some military problems. (M-2.12)

General Evren received the Chairman of the Committee for Drafting Constitution designed by the Consultative Assembly. No detail was given on the talk between General Evren and Prof. Orhan Aldıkaçtı. (M-5.12)

The social composition of the Consultative Assembly members appointed by the National Security Council:

Categories	Number (%)
Worker	---
Peasant	---
Trade-unionist	2 (1,25)
Journalist	1 (0,63)
Journalist	1 (0,63)
Artist	1 (0,63)
Liberal profession	15 (9,37)
Retired army general and officer	22 (13,75)
Businessman or manager	17 (10,62)
High bureaucrat or university member	102 (63,75)
TOTAL	160 (100)

The professional composition of the 15-member Committee for Drafting Constitution:

Chairman Orhan Aldıkaçtı (professor of Law, draft-maker of the Constitution of the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus"),

Tevfik Fikret Alparslan (Retired Army general, operation commander during the Turkish military intervention in Cyprus),

Ihsan Göknel (Retired army general. He had served at the headquarters of NATO and CENTO), Feritun Ergin (Professor of Economy. He had served as governor at IMF),

Rafet İbrahimoglu (Businessman, Secretary of the Confederation of Turkish Employers).

Among the members of the Committee are also 4 professors of law, 1 professor of medicine, 1 professor of economy, 1 professor of engineering, 1 high bureaucrat and 2 high judges. (H-8.12)

Chairman of the Consultative Assembly, Prof. Sadi İrmak addressed to a symposium organized in Bonn on "Kemalism" and said: "Our new regime will have two principal elements: It will be democratic and it will be based on Kemalist ideology." (H-15.12)

Some proposals made before the Committee by the Consultative Assembly members:

Mehmet Aydar: "The Turkish nation is not a nation which can adopt marxism. We should draft a constitution compatible with the principles of Atatürk." (T-16.12)

Kemal Karhan: "The laws ratified by the National Security Council should be taken as the starting points of the new constitution." (M-17.12)

Muhsin Zekai Bayar: "We should adopt a 2-party system." (T-21.12)

Fuat Azgür: "The Chief of State should be elected directly by the people. A Republican Council should be established under the presidency of the Chief of State and it should be free from juridical control." (M-24.12)

GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLED

Turkey's military-backed government was reshuffled when four ministers resigned and new appointments were made. The four ministers were in charge of customs and monopolies, health, industry and energy and natural resources. Although the announcement by the premier minister said the head of state, Gen. Kenan Evren, "had accepted the resignations of the four ministers," the ministers themselves said that they were surprised by this decision. (IHT-23.12)

MILITARIZATION OF MUNICIPALITIES

The mayor of the city of Gönen resigned and was replaced by a retired lieutenant-colonel, Necmettin Bağcı. (H-9.12)

The National Security Council ratified a new law on the centralization of municipalities. According to the new law, all small municipalities surrounding the cities whose populations are more than 300,000, will be attached to central municipalities. (H-9.12)

LIBERATION OF FASCIST POLITICIANS

The Vice-president of the Nationalist Action Party (MHP), Mr. Agah Oktay Güner was released by the military tribunal of Ankara Martial Law Command after his interrogation was completed. During his interrogation, the leader No. 2 of the MHP, accused of having organized right-wing political terror in Turkey prior to the military takeover, said: "The seven principal economic decisions taken by the new power were in reality formulated by us. While our ideas are in power, we are kept in prison." On this statement, the tribunal decided to free him. (T-2.12)

During the trial of the MHP, one of its principal leaders, Mr. Somuncuoglu said: "We are accused of advocating the idea of measuring the skulls of citizens in order to determine their races. But it is a fact that Atatürk too measured skulls. At Anitkabir (mausoleum of Atatürk), among the personal belongings of Atatürk there is also a compass used for measuring skulls." (C-2.12) Mr. Somuncuoglu claimed that the emblem of Grey Wolf was used by

National Union of Turkish Students on the directive of Atatürk. (T-26.12)

Following Mr. Güner, some other leaders of the MHP were also released by the military tribunal: Ahmet Er, Nevzat Köseoglu, Omer Cakiroglu, Tahsin Unal, Avni Carsancaklı, Tahir Akyol and Cengiz Gökçek. (Turkish press of Dec. 2,10,12,16, 1981)

MYTH OF PERSONALITY

Speaking at Kırıkkale, at the opening ceremony for the Atatürk statue, General Evren said some persons —those who want Atatürk to be forgotten— are criticizing the fact that so many Atatürk statues are being erected "instead of using the money for better purposes." Evren said the idea to wait until all of Turkey's development problems come to an end before spending money on Atatürk statues would mean never to erect to any such statues and "We have to keep developing on one side and keep Atatürk's memory alive on the other side." (DN-29.12)

A SHORT NEWS!

The municipality of Istanbul decided to change the name of the Hürriyet Meydani (Liberty Place) and renamed it Beyazıt Meydani. The place was named as Liberty Place after the resistance of university students against the Menderes's repressive regime in 1960. (M-27.12)

STATE TERROR

TRIAL OF THE DISK

— On the eve of worldwilde celebrations for peace and brotherhood, 52 trade unionists of DISK in Turkey will go on trial for their lives even though no act of violence is alleged against them. Curiously enough 205 members of the Communist Party —always forbidden in Turkey— only heard stiff prison sentences demanded against them; whereas DISK is accused merely of communist sympathies. The trade unionists are being judged under clauses in the Penal Code which are vague, ambiguous and which open the door to gross injustice. Once democracy is truly restored, one of the first acts must surely be to scrap these infamous clauses. The International Confederation of Free Trade-Unionists demands a halt to the trials and the release of all trade unionists against whom no violent acts are charged. (International Trade Union News, 17,12)

— The trial of the responsables of the DISK will start on Dec 24, 1981 in Istanbul. It is clear that the choice of this date was made deliberately for that the Christmas and the New Year mask, especially in the West, the importance of this trial. The World Confederation of Labour has asked all its organizations to

./..

NATIONAL REPRESSION

— The military prosecutor opened proceedings against 136 members of the Kurdish organization PKK and asked death sentence for 38. (H-5.12)

— Dr. Tarik Ziya Ekinci, a former member of Parliament, was condemned by the 3rd military court of Ankara to 6-month prison on the accusation of "separatist propaganda". (C-12.12)

— The representatives of the Kurdish militants who carry on a hunger-strike in Frankfurt/Main, talked at the German Television WDR. They revealed the pressure applied on the Kurdish people in Turkey and explained the objectives of the hunger-strike. (T-12.12)

— A new court action against 44 militants of the Kurdish organization KAWA. They are tried at the 2nd military court of the 9th Army Corps in Erzurum with the demand of 24-year prison term for each. (M-19.12)

form the public opinion and the labourers of their countries just before the Christmas, of this trial against trade unionists. (Flash, Dec. 15, 1981)

- The World Confederation of Labour has asked the International Labour Office to send immediately to Turkey its mission of investigation constituted by its decision of November 1981. Besides, the executive committee of the Christian Workers' Movement (MOC) has asked the Belgian Government to urge the Turkish authorities for a fair trial of trade-unionists and appealed to European institutions and NATO for asking the United States to abandon its support to the dictatorial Turkish regime. (La Cité, 24, 12)

- The trial of President of the Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions of Turkey (DISK) and his 51 comrades started on December 24, in Istanbul. All of the defendants are charged with plotting to topple the constitutional order through revolutionary means. They all face capital punishment.

The 2nd military court of Istanbul Martial Law Command decided that "war conditions" would be applied at the trial which means sentences below 15 years are not subject to appeal. The court also limited each defendant to have one lawyer. On this decision, 70 lawyers of defence left the Atatürk Sport Hall where takes place the trial, for protesting against limitation of the right to defend. (Turkish press, 25, 12)

- The Democratic French Labour Confederation (CFDT) asked the French government to take necessary steps against the Turkish Government at European Commission for Human Rights. (Le Drapeau Rouge, 26, 12)

- 30 out of 52 officials of DISK, tried in Istanbul, lodged complaints about torture, but these documents were not put in the minutes of the military tribunal. Mr. Bastürk, president of the DISK, declared that he had been beaten many times on the head during his interrogation. (The Sunday Times, Dec. 27, 1981)

- **MONSTROUS TRIAL IN ISTANBUL** (Le Drapeau Rouge, 28, 12)

- **AN OUTLAW TRIAL: TO SAVE THE LIFE OF 52 MILITANTS. AN APPEAL OF THE CGT** (L'Humanité, 28, 12)

- **TURKISH TRIAL: COMPLAINTS ON TORTURE DISAPPEARED** (Le Matin, 28, 12)

- **A MOCKERY OF A TRIAL IN ISTANBUL** (Le Drapeau Rouge, 29, 12)

- Three lawyers' K. N. Dahl (Norway), F. Poulsen (Denmark) and Mrs. A. Lagostena Bassi (Italy), acting as observers on behalf of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) and the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC), have just attended the opening and first sittings of the trial in Istanbul of the 52 leaders of DISK. The trade union lawyers witnessed grave incidents which marked the opening of the trial and expressed their indignation against the restriction of the rights of the defence. The two trade union organisations will continue to be represented at the main sitting of the trial, which is likely to last several weeks or even months. (Press Release, Dec 29, 12)

- France expressed, on Dec 29, its "very great worry" because of the trial of 52 Turkish trade-unionists. The Counsellor of the Turkish Embassy was invited to Quai d'Orsay for this reason. (Le Monde, 31, 12)

- **AN ALARMING REPORT ON THE TRIAL OF TRADE-UNIONISTS IN TURKEY:** Two lawyers, M. Weyl, representative of the International

Association of Democratic Lawyers, and Mr. Van Droogenbroeck, charged by the World Confederation of Labour have given explanation, yesterday, in Brussels, about their mission in Turkey where they attended the trial of the DISK leaders. (La Cité, Dec. 31, 1981)

- **A FACADE TRIAL:** The trial of the DISK leaders will be, according to Mr. Weyl, followed by another trial against the members and militants of the DISK, of which about 2,000 would have been arrested. (Le Soir, 31, 12)

- A voluminous book of 850 pages with a tight typography and black and golden binding. No, it is not a new edition of the Bible, but the first volume of the indictment at the trial of the leaders of DISK. Reporters could see it yesterday in Brussels in the hands of Mr. Van Droogenbroeck who had just returned from Istanbul.

"The Turkish authorities have the tendency of giving the image of an open trial by accepting the families of the accused, journalists and foreign observers to the sessions. In addition to this, even a relative resounding of this dimensional trial in the international opinion will serve to keep away the attention of a serie of other trials which pass off in a more discreet manner." Both of the lawyers underlined the numerous violation of the rights of the defence that they observed in the course of this trial. "The Bar of Istanbul is the last democratic institution of the country, but the lawyers who plead at the trial of the DISK are also threatened with persecution."

"The fate of the 52 leaders of the DISK, but also the destiny of the thousands of democrats actually detained or persecuted before the Turkish military courts will directly depend on the interest that the international public opinion will manifest," concluded the lawyers. (Le Drapeau Rouge-31.12)

TRIALS WITH REQUEST OF DEATH SENTENCE

- In Erzurum, the Military Tribunal of 9th Army Corps Martial Law Command started to try 800 defendants of the case of Revolutionary Path (Dev-Yol). The military prosecutor requested capital punishment for 120 defendants. The tribunal decided to apply exceptional rules of trial foreseen for war periods. Among defendants are also former Republican deputy Ismet Atalay, the former mayor of the city of Erzurum, the local chairman of the Republican People's Party as well as a 65-year old peasant woman with 20 children. (H-2 .12)

- A new mass trial against 169 defendants accused of being member of the Kurdish organization KAWA started at the 2nd Military Court of Diyarbakir. 16 defendants under the menace of death sentence. (H-3.12)

- In Adana, 30 persons brought before the 1st Military Court under the charge of being affiliated to the Popular Union (HB) and Liberation (Kurtulus), Death sentence asked for 4 defendants. (T-9.12)

- 154 persons affiliated to rightist organizations were brought before the military tribunal of 2nd Army in Konya. 24 demands of capital punishment. (H-10.12)

- In Ankara, 41 defendants are tried for being

- In Ankara, 41 defendants are tried for being member of the Liberation at the 3rd Military Tribunal. 3 demands of death sentence. (C-17.12)

- The military prosecutor asked death sentence for 3 out of 20 defendants of the Communist Party of Turkey / ML (TKP/ML) tried at 2nd Military Tribunal of Ankara. (M-19.12)

- The military prosecutor of Izmir MLC opened a new case against 18 militants of Dev-Yol. 9 demands of death sentence. (M-20.12)

- 136 militants of the Kurdish organization PKK are tried before the 2nd Military Tribunal of 9th Army Corps in Erzurum. 34 demands of death sentence. (H-24.12)

- The military prosecutor of Aegean MLC asked capital punishment for 2 rightist militants.

- A new trial at the 2nd military tribunal of 9th Army Corps in Erzurum against 96 militants of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Turkey (TDKP), PKK and Dev-Yol. One demand of capital punishment. (C-24.12)

- The case of Bafra Incidents was opened at the military tribunal of Ankara. Death sentence was asked for 12 out of 21 defendants. (T-23.12)

- In Erzindan, the military prosecutor asked death sentences for 11 out of 57 defendants of Dev-Yol Case tried before 3rd Military Tribunal. (M-30.12)

At the end of 1981, the totality of demands of death sentence reached 3026: The distribution of the demands to different cases as follows: DISK 52, Dev-Yol 759, Dev-Sol 221, PKK 448, THKP/C 492, TDKP 130, TKP/ML 173, TIKB 24, Kurtulus 44, KAWA 72, SGB 2, İşçinin Sesi 18, Rizgari and Ala Rizgari 13, Tekosin 11, TKP 5, THKO 5, rightists 546.

The military tribunals have given since the military takeover 70 death sentences, of which 25 approved by the Military Court of Cassation. 14 sentences were ratified by the NSC. 10 sentences were executed, 4 condemned are still at large. The Military Court of Cassation has overruled 18 death sentences and is still studying 27 files. (C-22.12)

OTHER MASS TRIALS

- At the Military Court of Gölcük, 14 militants of the Revolutionary Left (Dev-Sol) were condemned to imprisonments totalling up to 100 years. (C-2.12)

- At the 1st Military Court of Izmir, 5 militants of the TKP-ML were condemned to life sentence and 2 others to 5,5-year prison each. (C-2.12)

- A new case against 36 members of the TDKP. Demand of imprisonment up to 15 years for each. (C-3.12)

- 25 militants of the Dev-Yol before the 2nd Military Court of Izmir with the demand of imprisonment up to 15 years. (C-10.12)

- The military prosecutor brought a case against 205 defendants accused of being affiliated to the Communist Party of Turkey (TKP). They will be tried at the 2nd military court of Ankara. (T-10.12)

- The trial of 230 persons accused of being member of the TKP started at the military tribunal of Gölcük. The defendants refused to answer the questions about their identities for protesting against the prevention of seeing their lawyers before the trial. (M-16.12)

- In Ankara, the military prosecutor opened a

case against 11 militants of the Dev-Sol with the demand of prison terms up to 15 years. (M-19.12)

- The 2nd military court of Ankara condemned 8 persons to 46-year prison term in total for having been member of clandestine organizations. (C-22.12)

- The trial of 64 members of the Teachers' Association of Turkey (TOB-DER) concluded at the 3rd Military Court of Ankara. 50 defendants were condemned to prison terms up to 9 years, 14 acquitted. They are accused of having worked for the hegemony of one class on the others. (H-26.12)

CASES AGAINST PUBLIC FIGURES

- Former Turkish premier Ecevit began to serve a four-month prison term in the city prison of Ankara. He was condemned for having criticized General Evren's speech accusing former party leaders. (C-4.12)

- The 3rd Department of the Military Court of Cassation decided to reduce 4-month prison term of Ecevit down to 3 months. According to this change, Ecevit will be released on 1st February 1982. (M-26.12)

- Three former deputies of the Republican People's Party (CHP), Ertugrul Günay, Celal Dogan and İmadettin Elmas will be tried at the 2nd military tribunal in Konya. They are accused of having used fire-arms for defending Ecevit against the attacks of rightist militants during the funeral of local party chairman in Nevşehir, in 1980. (C-15.12)

- The procurator of the Turkish Constitutional Court called for a prison sentence of between 38 and 97 years for M. Tuncay Mataracı, the former minister of customs and monopolies (in Mr. Ecevit's last government). He is accused of several acts of corruption and the embezzlement of public funds. (AFP-9.12)

MASS ARRESTS AND MAN-HUNTINGS

- 48 persons were detained in Istanbul at the end of armed resistance. Cebrail Dinç was shot dead by the security forces. They are accused of being members of the Marxist-Leninist Armed Propaganda Unit (MLSPB). Among them are 11 workers, 5 teachers, 1 lawyer, 1 journalist, and 11 are women. (H-5.12)

- In Ankara, 87 persons were arrested for being members of the Communist Party of Turkey-Union (TKP-B) and Communist Party of Turkey-Leninist. In Izmir 29 militants of Dev-Sol and in Konya 90 militants of TKP-ML were detained. (T-6.12)

- In Sivas, 5 militants of Dev-Sol were detained after an armed clash. (T-7.12)

- In the district of Ovacık of Tunceli province, 5 militants of the TKP-ML fell into an ambush. Veysel Uyar and Erdogan Tekin were shot dead. The security forces too lost a warrant officer and a private soldier. (M-8.12)

- The region of Kusbibi of Tunceli, the security forces shot dead a militant named Murat Yüksel. (C-11.12)

- In Kayseri, 51 militants of the "Emergency" Group of the THKP/C were apprehended. (C-11.12)

- In Ankara, 102 militants of Dev-Sol, TDKP and Kurtulus were apprehended. (C-14.12)

- In Istanbul, 5 militants of Dev-Yol detained. (T-16.12)
- In Elazığ, 12 militants of Dev-Yol apprehended. (M-20.12)
- In Adana, 11 members of the TKP-B were detained. (C-25.12)
- 25 members of the Young Communists' Ligue of Turkey (TGKB) were apprehended in Istanbul. (M-30.12)
- In Kayseri, 67 militants of Dev-Yol and 51 militants of "Emergency" were detained. (M-30.12)
- In Kahramanmaraş, 109 militants of the Revolutionary Group of the THKP/C were apprehended. (H-31.12)
- In Eskişehir, 9 members of the TKP-ML were detained. (H-31.12)

TORTURES

- At the trial of D
- At the trial of Dev-Yol in Erzurum, some defendants refused to answer the questions concerning their identities for protesting against tortures they were subjected during their detentions. (C-2.12)
- 216 political detainees in the military prison of Elazığ revolted on November 1, 1981 against the torture and ill-treatment. (C-12.10)
- Two officials of a local cooperative society who are being tried for making propaganda of communism by transforming the letters c and s in their tracts into sicile stated before the 2nd military court of Ankara that they were subjected to torture during preliminary interrogation. (C-9.12)
- The Military Court of Cassation overruled a 36-year imprisonment given by the 3rd military court of Istanbul on the ground that the defendants' statements had been obtained under pressure. (C-30.12)
- Revelations on torture made by the monthly periodical Devrimci İşçi of January 1982:
 - o In Izmir, Metin Sertbulut, member of Dev-Yol lost his life under torture in Sept. 1981.
 - o In Istanbul, Ataman Ince was killed under torture and his family was informed of the case on November 10, 1981.
 - o In Istanbul, a militant of Devrimci Kurtuluş, named Nurettin, was tortured to death at the Political Section of Istanbul Police Department.
 - o A young woman, Ayşe Filiz Özdeğer was brought to hospital on November 8, 1981 by a police team. The medical report established that she is paralyzed because of the torture applied to her at the police center.
- Hüseyin Yıldırım, Kurdish lawyer, has been arrested in Diyarbakır 12 weeks ago and his relatives are anxious about his health. He was the only defence lawyer of the 2000 members of the Kurdish Organization PKK of which 447 are still tried at the military court of Diyarbakır. Many of the defendants stated that they had been tortured. (Amnesty International's press release - 15.12)

REPRESSION ABROAD

- At the Internal Affairs Committee of Federal Parliament in Germany, some deputies asked to close down "extremist" Turkish organizations in this country. (M-5.12)
- According to a new agreement between Turkish and German authorities, the German Govern-

ment will send back Turkish militants who are wanted for "terrorist" acts and have asked political asylum. Only those for whom capital punishment is asked in Turkey will be kept in Germany and tried by German tribunals. Their number is estimated about 20. (M-8.12)

- The Council of Ministers has decided to expel 71 persons from Turkish nationality. (T-10.12)
- The Grey Wolves attacked on the Kurdish militants in the cities of Mainz and Peine in Germany. They killed Nezir Seker, member of the Kurdish organization KKDK, and wounded two other members of the same organization on November 16-17. (The press release of the Union for Democracy in Turkey and the Kurdish Organization TEKOŞER, 10.12)
- Four persons passed the Turkish-Greek border by swimming through the River Meriç and asked political asylum. Another person about 25 years old has frozen to death in the river. (M-13.12)
- The city administration of Berlin has decided to limit social assistance to those who ask political asylum. About 15.000 candidates of political refugee will get 50 DM per month from 10 January on, instead of 270 DM. (M-19.12)
- A militant of Dev-Sol, Muharrem Mirasçıoğlu, who was in the prison of Beograd in Yugoslavia, has reportedly attempted to commit suicide by cutting his wrists. (M-19.12)
- The National Security Council has established a new intelligence net for obtaining permanent information about the anti-regime activities abroad. (T-22.12)

PRESS / CULTURAL LIFE

- The situation of journalists in Turkey has been made the subject of a new protestation by the International Federation of Journalists. In a message sent to General Evren, the IFJ says: "It is very difficult for us to understand the reasons for which numerous (about 100) journalists of the Turkish Radio-TV have been transferred to the posts which are not compatible with the profession of journalism." (FIJ, En ligne directe - Dec 1981)
- Famous movie actor and film-maker Yılmaz Güney was condemned by the 6th Criminal Court of Istanbul to a 7,5-year prison term for his book entitled "On the fascism" written in 1979. (T-3.12)
- Prosecution against Hüseyin Acuntas, editor of the review "Evrensel Dostluk", for having violated the Communiqué 52 of the NSC. He is tried at the military tribunal of Ankara. (C-1.12)
- New prosecution against Mrs. Nazlı Ilıcak and Mr. Aydoğdu İler of the daily Tercüman with the demand of 6-month prison. Another case for Mr. İler with the demand of 2-year prison. They are tried at the military court of Istanbul. (T-4.12)
- Mehmet Özdemir was condemned at the military court of Gölcük for communist activities to a 5-year prison term. (C-4.12)
- Movie actor Tarık Akan was tried at the 3rd military court of Istanbul for his speech given in Germany in which he had criticized the censorship on cinema. The military prosecutor asked a prison term up to 6 years and 8 months. (C-10.12)

– Novelist Mrs. Adalet Agaoglu was tried at 3rd Criminal Court of Istanbul for her novel entitled "The Fine Rose of My Mind".

– Mr. Isık Yurtçu, editor of the banned daily Demokrat, was condemned by the Press Court of Istanbul to 16-month prison for articles on the workers' resistance in 1980. (C-10.12)

– Motin Culhaoglu and İlhan Akalın, responsables of the monthly review Sosyalist İktidar, were condemned to 7,5 year prison each for publishing marxist articles before the coup. (İHT-16.12)

– A condemnation to 9-month prison for Mrs. Nazlı Ilıcak, editorialist of the daily Tercüman, was ratified by the Court of Cassation. She had been condemned by the Press Court of Istanbul for having criticized a decision of the Council of State. (T-17.12)

– Film-maker Yılmaz Güney was tried in default by the 3rd Criminal Court of Istanbul for having made propaganda of communism in an interview which he had accorded to the weekly Yeni Güney. (M-20.12)

– The Court of Cassation approved a condemnation of 2 years given for Mr. Ali Bahadır, editor of the newspaper Uyanış. As he was already in prison for an article he published in his newspaper, he was accused by a criminal detainee of having written clandestine texts insulting the Turkish Armed Forces. The military court of Gölcük condemned him in one sitting. (C-24.12)

– The Press Court of Ankara condemned Ahmet Kabaklı and Unal Sakman of the daily Tercüman to 3,5-month prison each for having insulted a former minister. (C-27.12)

– Mr. Ali Habib Özgentürk, film-maker, has been in detention house of Selimiye since 1st December 1981. He was detained during the work of montage of his last film, "Horse". Özgentürk has obtained many prizes for his film "Hızal" in international film festivals. (C.29.12)

REPRESSION ON UNIVERSITIES

The text of the Law on the Higher Education was publicly announced. In brief the law stipulates:

– The formation of a Higher Education Council (YOK) consisting of 25 members; 8 of them appointed by the Chief of the State, 6 by the Council of Ministers, 8 by the universities, 2 by the Ministry of National Education and furthermore one by the Chief of General Staff. This council will have all administrative and executive powers over all the universities. General Evren appointed Prof. İhsan Doğramacı as the President of the YOK.

– The boards of faculties and of universities will no longer be the representatives of the university bodies, since only some of the professors will have the right to sit there. In addition to this, these boards will have only a consultative and symbolical status. All power will belong to the YOK.

– The university rectors will be appointed by the Chief of the State among the four candidates nominated by the YOK. The rectors may be elected from out of university. The deans will be named by

the YOK among three candidates proposed by the rector. Their power will be limited with the administrative functions laid down by the YOK which holds the administrative, financial and political direction of the universities.

– The university members and students will no longer have the right to be members of political parties (in the case of the return to a civilian rule).

This anti-democratic law had already caused violent criticisms in university circles (See: Info-Türk of Dec. 1981). These criticisms has gradually multiplied in December 1981. Below are the recent developments in this field:

– 400 members of the Aegean University protested against the YOK (C-4.12)

– 1447 members of the universities in Istanbul protested against the YOK, among them 170 professors and 272 associate-professors take place. (C-5.12)

– Pro-junta university professor İhsan Doğramacı organized an international symposium on "university autonomy in Turkey and in the World". This meeting financed by the said professor was assisted by 34 university rectors coming from different countries. The rectors of the universities of Ankara and Black Sea refused to participate in and 250 members of university signed a protesting text addressed to the participants. (H-8.12)

– According to the new law on higher education, medicine students will pay each year a charge of 100,000 Turkish Lira. In Turkey the average annual salary is about 180,000 T.L. (M-13.12)

SOCIAL LIFE

– The General Staff Headquarters issued a new communiqué urging all state departments and martial law commands to apply all restrictions concerning trade union activities. Only the conventions of the seminaries aiming to increase the productivity are permitted for the trade unions which are not suspended. (C-9.12)

– The Labour Ministry drafted a new law aiming to deprive more than 150,000 workers of their status of worker and to transform them into state-employees. (G-16.12)

– The Ministry of Social Security drafted a new bill aiming to exclude the representatives of retired workers from the administrative board of the Social Security Organization. (H-23.12)

– The new tax system adopted by the National Security Council works against the interests of workers. While the state levies a tax of 389,260 Turkish Lira on an annual salary of 1,000,000 TL, the same sum of a profit on capital is subjected to a tax of 125,000 Turkish Lira. (H-25.12)

– The Supreme Arbitration Council decided to accord a raise of 15% for 1981 and 25% for 1982 to worker salaries. For 1981, in addition to 15% raise, a supplement of 4,000 Turkish Lira will be paid for all level of salaries. Since the rate of inflation was at least 40% in 1981, the representatives of the Turks in the council withdrew for protesting against the decision. (H-25.12)

SUICIDE OF AN IMMIGRANT WORKER

- As the government took measures last month to try to restore some order to the financial market, panic spread. Some of the smaller "brokers" —effectively one-man banks who took deposits and made loans— have not been able to cope with the situation and have fled or declared bankruptcy.

33 "pirate brokers" from Istanbul and Ankara are on the run, at least 10 are under arrest and four under police investigation. There are about a thousand brokers in Turkey, but only 80 to 100 are considered trustworthy by Finance Ministry.

Worker Ismail Mertoglu committed suicide when the "broker" with whom he had invested about 1,000,000 TL (8,000\$) failed to pay back either his capital or interest last month. The worker with three children had worked hard as an immigrant worker for eight years in West Germany and Libya, then invested all his savings with a local broker. (H-29.12)

FOREIGN RELATIONS

TURKEY-EUROPE

- The European Commission strongly regrets the imprisonment of Ecevit. It confirms the serious concern expressed on November 4, 1981 to the Turkish Ambassador to the EEC and reiterated by President Thorn in his talks in Strasbourg with Turkish Foreign Minister İter Türkmen. The Commission does not intend to recommend conclusion of the fourth EEC-Turkey financial protocol to the Council of ministers for the time being. (Europc, 5.12)

- The Belgian Committee for Defending Human Rights in Turkey and the Belgian Ligue for Defending Human Rights held a common press conference in Brussels and made public new examples of the violation of human rights in Turkey. The press conference was attended also by the representatives of Amnesty International, Socialist International, international trade union centers, Belgian political parties and democratic organizations and declared their solidarity with the democratic forces of Turkey. (Belgian press - 4.12)

- At their meeting in Brussels, the foreign ministers of the Ten considered the situation in Turkey. At their previous meeting, in November, they had announced that the EEC would suspend its economic aid to Ankara unless democracy was restored and former leaders such as Ecevit were released. Indeed, the EEC had "frozen" the 4th Financial Protocol, due to take effect in November. On December 8, the ministers decided to "grant a stay of execution" concerning their decision on aid to Ankara. (AFP - 8. 12)

- The Turkish prime minister, Mr. Bülent Ulusu, announced on 7 December that his government would break off all relations with the European countries if they withdrew their support from Turkey... "Nobody wants to work with someone who will not cooperate... If Turkey is threatened with exclusion from the Council of Europe, the Turkish

Government will move first and withdraw," he said. (UP-7.12)

- The Speaker of the Consultative Assembly, Prof. Sadı İrmak has returned from the Federal Republic of Germany and said: "When I was abroad, I heard some cracking voices about Turkey. It should not be forgotten that the real architect of Europe is Turks. Those who created the Renaissance are Turks. It is the Turks who emancipated the philosophy from the obscurity of the Middle Ages. You, the Europeans, whom you exclude from the European community?" (M-12.12)

- The Committees of Legal Affairs and Political Affairs have decided to send a mission to Turkey on January 7, 1982. (C-22.12)

-Norwegian and Danish governments declared that they had stopped their financial aids to Turkey. (T-6.12)

- The OECD council working party on Turkey took a close look at the country's short and medium-term economic prospects in Paris on 7 December. It is emphasized that no specific negotiations took place. Talks on new credit assistance for 1982, which are not within the working party's terms of reference, but come under the Turkey consortium, will not get under way until the late spring. (The Neue Zürcher Zeitung - 8.12)

TURKEY - THE USA

- The AWACS aircrafts will start to fly from the air base of Konya in central Turkey from 1985 on. (M-2.12)

- The nuclear strike forces in Turkey comprise of 18 Honest John missiles (40 Km range), 70 F-4 aircrafts (1120 Km range) and numerous M-109 and M-110 guns (18-20 Km range). (H-5.12)

- US Defence Minister Caspar Weinberger visited Turkey and told the Turkish military government of the Reagan Government's "admiration" and promised further military aid to Turkey. Weinberger added: "The Turkish military government had fulfilled our highest expectations since assuming power. We particularly admire the way in which law and order have been restored in Turkey." (Frankfurter Rundschau - 7. 12)

- The US and Turkish authorities agreed to establish a "Common Defence Council" charged with defining the common military needs and finding solutions. This council will decide also the US contribution to the creation of Turkish war industry. (M-5.12)

- If it is considered compatible with the Turkish interests, the Turkish authorities will not object to give base to the US intelligence planes in Turkey.

- The US House of Representatives approved a 300 million dollars economic aid and 400 million dollars military aid to Turkey. (M-14.12)

- Turkey and the USA will sign in 1982 a memorandum of understanding in order to modernize the Turkish military airfields and other installations. At least 15 Turkish air fields will be turned into "co-located operating bases" which will provide the possibility of taking off for the "US Rapid Deployment Force" to strike the Gulf areas.

- The US Sonato has also approved the aid programme for Turkey. (T-18.12)

- According to The Economist, in the case of adhering to NATO, the Spanish Land Forces will be trained in the Eastern Turkey. (T-19.12)