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WRATH OF GENERALS

When the leaders of the European Economic Community urged the Turkish military authorities to stick to their timetable for restoration of democracy and insisted that a return to democracy *"presupposes in particular the release of those arrested for their views or for trade union activities, and the ending of martial law"*, The Guardian commented that *"the Turkish Junta is likely to be angered by the communiqué's insistence"* on this subject.

This comment was justified by the sensational speech given by General Evren on April 4, 1982 in Bursa.

Turkey's military head of state accused *"European friends"* of being manipulated by the *"certain people"* who he said, were trying to have the Europeans to wield the economic aid as a weapon. He declared that *"Turkey's sovereignty could not be sold for money under no circumstances"* and that *"if Europe is going to allow itself be swayed by 51 votes at the 434-seat European Parliament, let it do so and expel Turkey. Europe will bear the responsibility for such a move's consequences."*

Is this wrath against European circles the expression of a sincere reaction to *"outside interference in Turkey's affairs"*? Can it be considered as the sign of being fond of national pride?

Considering the concessions given by the same military junta to the United States within a 18-month period, it is not possible to give a positive answer to these questions. As explained in another study (Info-Türk, *U.S. Interests in Turkey*, March 1982), it is the same military junta that ratified the accord for re-opening the US military bases in Turkey in return of US economic and military aid and again it is the same military junta that permitted to fly US flags in Turkish territories. These concessions do not offend the *"nationalist"* feelings of General Evren, because Washington has supported all anti-democratic measures taken by the junta and has never asked establishment of democracy in Turkey. As to European countries, they have always declared that, if the Turkish rulers desire to rest within the European family, they should respect democratic rights and liberties defined in European Convention of Human Rights. Furthermore, General Evren thinks that the military junta is no more in need of the 600 million dollar EEC credit, since the United States increased its military and economic *"aid"* to Turkey, and neighbour socialist countries and oil-producing Middle-East countries offered her increasing economic and commercial relations. Especially after having visited Iran, Irak, Kuwait, Syria and Pakistan, the rulers of Turkey started to think that they can play a leading role in this area and easily exploit the financial possibilities of oil-producing countries. Then, they decided that it was the time to defy Europe.

In order to show that he was not against a democratic rule, General Evren claimed: *"We want to remain in Europe and know that a prime condition for that is democratic rule. We do not deny that the current rule is not democracy. But it is one of the most democratic and soft military rules seen anywhere. However, it is still a military rule, and let no one doubt that it will continue to be so until the democracy is restored in accord with the timetable announced."*

But when it is restored, what kind of a democracy it will be?

The answer is again in General Evren's speech:

"The new constitution will ban communism, fascism and religious theocracy. Turkey does not need a communist party!"

Not only communist party, but the chief of the military junta indicated that they plan to bar further political activities to the leader of the Turkish social democrat movement.

He openly attacked Mr. Bülent Ecevit, chairman of the defunct Republican People's Party (CHP):



"If certain people think they will become heroes by going into prison, we shall not hesitate to have their wishes fulfilled. We prefer them to be heroes in jail than becoming one outside. Those former politicians who, having seemingly forgotten that their parties were closed (last October), were harbouring illusions that they will be running their same parties with but different names. They are pleasant dreams, and it is nice to live with dreams. But I warn them for the last time to abandon such fantasies. This nation has been able to free its lapels from their grip and does not intend to give them back. I declare here that if they do not heed our warnings, we shall not hesitate for a moment to adopt sternest possible measures against them. If they count on the support of certain people or institutions in Europe with whom they have developed personal friendships, they will eventually see their hopes dashed."

Even before this verbal attack of General Evren, the military junta had already launched a campaign of terror and intimidation against the social democrat leaders and parliamentarians.

The arrest warrants issued against the leading members of the Turkish Peace Committee, the closure of the social democrat weekly *Arayış*, once edited by Süleyman Ecevit, the questioning of Ecevit over his defiant statements after his release from prison and the investigation against 132 other deputies of Ecevit's party over their alleged support to the banned trade-union confederation DISK...

The immediate effect of these new measures appeared as more fuel to speculations as to the existence of differences within the ruling "National Security Council" and that the "hawks" such as General Nurettin Erkin, member of the NSC and commander of the Land Forces, had got the upper hand.

But General Evren denied these speculations at his Bursa speech. He underlined that the five members of the NSC were united for achieving their missions and that they shared the same ideas.

He did not stay there and went so far to defend some former army commanders such as General Faik Türün who had gained reputation for his fascist tendencies and repressive practices during the earlier period of military rule between 1971-1973.

And while General Evren was intensifying attacks on democrat politicians and intellectuals, the big majority of the leaders of the fascist party, MHP, were already released, and remained in the prison only Colonel Türkeş and his 5 companions. But the demand of release for them was also on the agenda of the military court. It will not be a surprise if they are freed one day, because Colonel Türkeş and his companions declared at military tribunal that it was unjust to keep them in prison while their views are in power.

It is not an appreciation of only the Turkish fascist colonel, but also the one of a Spanish fascist colonel. At his trial on March 17, 1982, Lt. Col. Antonio Tejero Molina who stormed the Spanish Parliament with Civil Guards a year ago said that their attempt was modeled after "Turkish Coup" and they planned to set up a military government similar to the one established in Turkey.

The Bursa speech of General Evren justified both Colonel Türkeş and Colonel Antonio Tejero Molina...

POLITICAL LIFE

WILL THE CONSTITUTION BE READY IN 1982

A survey conducted by the Turkish daily *Güneş* among the members of the Consultative Assembly revealed that half of them believe the new constitution will meet the deadline for its completion while others think the constitution will not be ready in November 1982. The reasons for the likely failure meet the deadline are listed as follows:

- The delay of the drafting the Constitution by the Constitutional Commission,
- The holiday of the Assembly between July 15 and September 1,
- Changes in the agenda due to the start of the budget discussions in October 1982.

Recently, the Court of Cassation, the Supreme Military Administration Court and the Constitutional Court transmitted their views on the new Constitution to the Consultative Assembly. All these supreme courts, under the pressure of the military junta, declared that the new constitution should recognize further authorities to the Chief of State, should ban founding communist or religious parties and establish a strict control on the activities of political parties.

On the other hand, none of the former members of Parliament transmitted view on Constitution to the Assembly, although the National Security Council had permitted them to do so, except the party leaders and high-level administrators.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE APPARATUS

The process of centralization of the state apparatus, one of the characteristics of a repressive regime, has been accelerated with the new decrees of the govern-

ment which reduced the number of director generals from 200 to 64 and renamed them as department chiefs.

According to the daily *Cumhuriyet* of March 9, 1982, the state apparatus is being reshaped as follows:

- Chief of the State had already been given many extraordinary authorities (See: *Bulletin*, Feb. 1982)
- The number of the ministries are being reduced and the remaining ones will be charged with further state functions.
- The number of the state personnel will be reduced and the remaining ones will be granted higher living conditions, so the bureaucracy will be transformed into a privileged layer of the population.

Another change: Minister of Transportation Necmi Özgür was replaced by Consultative Assembly member Mustafa Aysan. The latter is considered a favorite civilian of the military junta.

STATE TERROR

NEW INDICTMENTS AGAINST ECEVIT

Ecevit has been one of the main targets of the military junta in March 1982. After having been released from the prison, he was brought before a civilian court with a demand of 30-month prison term. He is accused of having insulted state officials during the funeral procession of the assassinated party representative in the city of Nevşehir in 1980.

Chairman of the defunct CHP was questioned by the military prosecutor on March 12, in connection with his statements to *Der Spiegel* and the Dutch Television following his release from jail.

Same day, the military government has banned Ecevit from leaving the country because of investigations into his party and its members. He was invited for giving conferences by the Wakeforest University in North Carolina (USA), but the martial law command turned down his demand for passport.

133 DEPUTIES UNDER INVESTIGATION

On March 15, the military prosecutor of Istanbul Martial Law Command started a new investigation to determine the "ideological links" between the Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions (DISK) and the CHP. The investigation was expanded to include Mr. Ecevit and 132 former members of Parliament on the ground that they tolerated and supported the alleged "subversive" activities of the DISK.

This investigation follows another one started in Ankara about the members of the women's and youth branches of Mr. Ecevit's party. They are accused of having taken part in alleged "extremist" activities.

Meanwhile, the annex indictment making former Istanbul Mayor Ahmet İsvan the 53rd defendant at the DISK trial was announced in Istanbul. İsvan, member of the CHP, is accused by the notorious military prosecutor Takkeci of using the means of the Istanbul Municipality for DISK's activities.

"WE WISH TO FINISH WITH DISK!"

As to the DISK's trial itself, reading of the indictment about 52 defendants who are tried under the menace of capital punishment ended on March 3 and sittings were postponed until April 14 for giving time to the accused for preparing their answers to the charges.

Military prosecutor Takkeci declared on March 8 to the Agence France Presse: "We wish to finish with DISK which, under the cover of trade-unionism, had aimed to destroy the State with the purpose of founding a marxist-leninist regime in Turkey."

As known, it is the same prosecutor who arrested the chief defense attorney of the DISK's Trial, Orhan Apaydin, who is also the president of the Istanbul Bar and the member of the Turkish Peace Committee. In order to prevent his presence at the DISK's trial, the prosecutor arrested him along with other members of the Peace Committee in February.

On the other hand, a military court turned down on March 24, a demand of release for 112 other members of the DISK under arrest for a further trial.

CONDEMNATIONS OF TRADE-UNIONISTS

The Military Court No.1 of Istanbul Martial Law Command condemned 22 officials of the Bank Employees Trade Union (Bank-İş) to imprisonment up to 15 years, on March 10.

On March 6, the military prosecutor opened a new case against 13 officials of the All Metal Workers' Trade Union (Tüm Maden-İş). They will be tried with the demand of prison terms up to 30 years under the charge of "having tried to establish a communist regime".

ARREST OF THE PEACE LOVERS

On the military court's warrant, 23 out of 44 members of the Turkish Peace Committee were arrested in Istanbul, among them are also four former deputies. Other 21 members have not yet surrendered to the authorities. Some newspapers claimed that they fled the country and are actually in Europe.

The defence lawyers have appealed against arrestation, but the appeal was turned down.

It is the first time that the executive board of the Union of Turkish Bars decided to take part directly in a trial and charged its president, Attila Sav, with lodging an appeal against the arrest of Orhan Apaydin, president of the Istanbul Bar. This demand was also rejected.

On the other hand, the 17 defence lawyers of another political trial at the Military Tribunal No.2 of Istanbul were indicted by the military prosecutor. At a preceding session, they had quitted the tribunal for protesting against the limitation of the right to defence. They are accused of having done so without permission of the judge.

A FORMER MINISTER CONDEMNED

Mr. Tuncay Mataracı, former minister of Ecevit's Government, was convicted on March 17, by the Supreme Court to a 36-year prison term for having taken 150 million Turkish Liras (\$ 1 million) in bribes and aiding arms smugglers. The court also fined him 787 million TL (\$ 5 million).

The National Security Council decided to order a new case against former ministers Serafettin Elçi and Selahattin Kılıç for misuse of office. They will be tried at the Supreme Court with the demand of prison terms up to 40 years.

According to the daily Hürriyet of March 18, since the military takeover, more than 15,000 files on bribes and misuse of office were transmitted to prosecutors, but only 2,117 of them have been treated until today. Among them are also the files concerning the ITT and the Lockheed.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT REMAINS

Mr. Ertugrul Alatlı, a member of the Consultative Assembly and a school mate of General Nurettin Ersin, NSC member, failed to collect 10 signatures from other members of Assembly for putting on the agenda his bill for repealing the death penalty in Turkey. Another member of the Consultative Assembly, retired General İhsan Göksel vehemently opposed the proposal claiming that it would weaken the government in its combat against terrorism. The bill was signed only by three other members of the Assembly.

4 EXECUTIONS IN ONE MONTH

Three founders of the Communist Labour Party of Turkey (TKEP), Seyit Konuk, İbrahim Etem Coskun and Necati Vardar were hanged on March 13 in the Buca Prison of Izmir. They were accused of having murdered a rightist politician.

On March 26, a rightist activist, Fikri Arıkan was hanged in Ankara City Prison. He was condemned to death for having murdered a leftist youth before the military coup.

So, the total number of those who have been executed since September 12, 1980 rose to 14.

DEMANDS OF DEATH SENTENCE: 4,289

The military prosecutors have opened many new trials in March against progressive organizations and asked death sentences for many of the accused. In the following list of new cases, number of the demands of death sentence are mentioned in paratheses just after the number of the accused:

- Revolutionary Path (Dev-Yol): 14/3 in Istanbul: 159 (30), 30/3 in Izmir: 33 (11)
- Revolutionary Left (Dev-Sol): 16/3 in Istanbul: 428 (146)
- Workers' Party of Kurdistan (PKK): 3/3 in Ada-

- na: 24 (3), 16/3 in Adıyaman: 125 (29), 31/3 in Izmir: 13
- Communist Party of Turkey/marxist-leninist (TKP-ML): 4/3 in Erzurum: 38 (22), 14/3 in Istanbul: 178 (40)
 - People's Liberation Party of Turkey (THKP): 9/3 in Erzurum 17 (14)
 - Kurdish Organization KAWA: 12/3 in Erzurum 81 (8)
 - Communist Labour Party of Turkey (TKEP): 12/3 in Istanbul: 18 (4), 18/3 in Gaziantep: 83
 - Liberation (Kurtuluş): 18/3 in Erzincan: 91 (17), 26/3 in Ankara: 3 (3)
 - Communist Party of Turkey (TKP): 7/3 in Antalya: 16
 - Communist Party of Turkey/Union (TKP-B): 21/3 in Ankara: 77
 - Revolutionary Communist Party of Turkey (TDKP): 5/3 in Erzurum: 96, 30/3 in Iskenderun: 63
 - Organization of Revolutionary Liberation (DKO): 17/3 in Izmir: 23
 - Rightist activists: 9/3 in Erzurum: 5 (5), 12/3 in Ankara: 16 (10)

So, the total number of the capital punishment demands has reached 4,289 at the end of March 1982.

On the other hand, in the last month, one rightist activist in Izmir, another rightist in Konya and 5 members of the Dev-Sol in Izmir were condemned to death.

TWO JURIDICAL SCANDALS!

A juridical error which proves the injustice of capital punishment was prevented at the last moment in Turkey. Leftist activist Ahmet Erhan was condemned by a military court under the charge of having killed a rightist activist in 1979. The death sentence based on the witness of only one person was approved by the Juridical Committee of the Consultative Assembly on March 25, in spite of the fact that the only witness informed the Assembly that he had lied at the tribunal. On a press campaign about this injustice, the Military Court of Cassation has been obliged to withdraw the file from the Assembly.

On the other hand, four leftist militants are being tried at the same time for the same accusation with the demand of capital punishment by a civil court in Balıkesir and with the demand of imprisonment by a military court in Ankara.

MAN HUNTINGS

Three militants of Dev-Yol were ambushed on March 5 in Istanbul by the police. Kemal Sahin was shot to death and the two others managed to get away.

Within one month, 13 militants of the Revolutionary Communists' Union of Turkey (TIKB) were arrested in Ankara, 196 militants of the Eastern Association for Revolutionary Culture (DDKD), Birikim, Union of the Socialist Youth (SGB), Dev-Yol, Liberation and the Union of Revolutionary Coordination in Ankara, Lawyer Ihsan Dogan, alleged leader of Union of Actions in Ankara, four leftist militants in Malatya, 24 members of Dev-Yol in Usak, 64 leftist militants in Kahramanmaraş, 119 leftist militants in Adana.

Besides, it was reported that about 300 army officers have been detained for being involved in the acts of different leftist organizations.

NEW REPRESSIVE MEASURES

The military government has decided to change all identity cards with the new ones indicating more detailed information about the holder. Each citizen

will have a code number and all information about him will be registered by computers.

Prime Minister Uluşu issued a new circular letter to all state departments asking them to take necessary measures to control private life and political opinions of each worker to be sent to oil-producing countries. He ordered also that if any worker carries out political activities among his comrades, he should be sent back to Turkey.

The law on the procedure of the execution of sentences was modified by the NSC. From now on all long-term condemned prisoners will be obliged to carry out compulsory work in prisons or in public enterprises.

MILITARY ADMITS 15 DIED BY TORTURE

Government spokesman İlhan Öztrak said on March 16 that among the list of 62 persons submitted to Turkish authorities, 15 had died under torture. He claimed another 15 out of 62 died from natural causes, 3 were shot to death when they opened fire on security forces, 3 were shot to death during skirmishes between rival political groups, 4 were still under arrest but alive, one is free and alive, 8 have never been detained and investigation about 11 cases is still being carried on by authorities. He sternly criticized Amnesty International for using the documents "it collects from several sources" without prior examination.

Welcoming the steps to investigate these cases, Amnesty International stressed in its Newsletter of March 1982, however, that torture—described by prisoners as widespread and systematic—was still being reported regularly.

In the last month, 43 lawyers of the TKP Trial in Ankara declared that the interrogations of their clients had been made under torture by the police.

On March 12, the daily Hürriyet reported that 55 years old Ali Kamış was killed under torture on February 26, 1982, by the gendarmes in Konya while he was detained for robbery.

Women prisoners who are tried for revolting against prison administration in Ankara declared at tribunal that the Director of Mamak Prison, Raci Tetik, had insulted them by saying "whores!" and ordered the soldiers to beat them.

RESISTANCE IN PRISONS

At the first day of the trial of 428 militants of Dev-Sol in Istanbul, on March 15, 1982, defendants refused to declare their identities before the judge unless an investigation is started about the tortures and ill-treatments applied in prison. They revealed that two of their comrades, Ahmet Karlangaç and Mehmet Selim Yücel had died under torture.

The defendants have refused to leave the prison for coming to the following sittings of trial in order to protest the refusal of the judge to order investigation on torture allegations.

In Erzurum, 325 out of 800 defendants of the Dev-Yol trial started a hunger-strike on February 22 against cruel detention conditions in the military prison.

TORTURE TEAM: "DAL" GROUP

Turkey Solidarity Campaign's "Turkey Information Bulletin" gave in its March issue the following information about torture centers in Ankara:

"In Ankara, there are two torture centers for political prisoners. One is the Ankara Police Headquarters, 6th Floor; the other is the next door building, the 'Yusuf Kahraman Police School', known as the DAL
/..

Group. This particular building is in the grounds of the Police Headquarters and is joined to it by a corridor.

"The DAL Group is a number of interrogators made up of members from the Ankara Police Headquarters and the MIT (National Intelligence Organization). They are directly answerable to the Political Police Branch and to the MIT. The DAL Group chief is Kemal Yazicioglu, nicknamed 'the Doctor'.

"Each interrogation team consists of 7 people, including its head, and each has special responsibilities. The most important team is the 1st Interrogation Team which has two policemen and two MIT members. Bekir Pullu is in charge of this team. They apply various methods of torture such as electro-shock, cold water and snow baths, hanging, crucifixion, falaka (beating on the soles)..."

CULTURAL LIFE

TRIALS OF INTELLECTUALS

The Chairman and members of the Administrative Board of the Writers' Union of Turkey (TYS) were brought before tribunal on March 2, for having concluded a bilateral cultural accord with the Bulgarian Writers' Union before the military takeover. Prosecutor asks prison terms up to 6 months for distinguished humorist Aziz Nesin and other members.

Chief of the International News Service of the Turkish Radio-TV Corporation, Mr. Cafer Demirel was tried on March 2 in Ankara by a civilian tribunal for misusing his position.

Ahmet Kabaklı and Aydogdu Ilter of the daily Tercüman were condemned on March 11 in Istanbul to 2,5-month prison each for publication against the military's decrees.

A primary school teacher, Mr. Rasit Gül was arrested on March 10 in Sındırgı on the charge of insulting General Evren.

Responsible Editor of the youth review "İlerici Yurtsever Gençlik", Mr. Erhan Tuksan was condemned on March 11 to a 7,5-year prison term by a military tribunal in Istanbul.

Responsible editor of the review Birlik Yolu, Mr. Ali Rebus was convicted to 8 years and 8 months prison term on March 17 in Istanbul by a military court. He is accused of making communist propaganda.

Same day, responsible editor of the review Kitle, Mr. Feyzullah Ozer was also condemned to a 18-month prison term for having praised the October Revolution.

On March 18, Mr. Aydın Engin, editor of the banned daily Politika, was condemned by a military court of Istanbul to a 7,5-year prison for an article appeared in 1980.

Mrs. Nazlı Ilıcak, editorialist of the daily Tercüman, was condemned on March 24 to a 3-month prison term by a military court of Istanbul.

BEŞİKÇİ CONDEMNED TO 10 YEARS

Famous Turkish sociologist Dr. İsmail Beşikçi was condemned to 10-year prison term on March 25, by the military court of Gölcük Navy Command. He was accused of having defamed the Turkish State by sending a letter to the Swiss Writers' Union. In that letter he was criticizing the 12th September coup. Beşikçi had been condemned and imprisoned many times for his courageous articles and studies on the democ-

atic rights of the Kurdish population of Turkey. (See: *Bulletin*, February 1982, October 1979)

ARRESTED FOR A MAP

Mr. Nurettin Bolluk was arrested on March 30 in Ankara by martial law authorities for a map he put in a reference book entitled "Guide for Construction in Turkey". The map borrowed from the Turkish-American Association indicates the areas known as Kurdistan and Armenia. He is accused of separatist propaganda.

BAN ON PUBLICATIONS

A work of Erol Toy, "Our Intellectuals, Human-Beings and State", was put on the list of forbidden publications on 1st March by martial law authorities.

Ankara Martial Law Command banned, on March 2, the publication and distribution of the weekly magazine "Arayış". It was launched a year ago by Ecevit but later on martial law authorities barred him from writing articles in Turkey's this only remaining social democrat publication. It had a circulation of about 20,000.

Martial Law authorities of Istanbul banned selling of 29 children books to readers younger than 18 years old. They were published in the years of 1979, 1980 and 1981 by prestigious publication houses such as Arkadas, Oda and Gözlem.

Three days later, on March 25, same authorities ordered to confiscate two children books published as a "cultural service" by the Sport-Toto Administration. The books entitled "Roses of Dove" and "Tales for Children" were written by Aydın Karasüleymanoglu, Director of Sport-Toto administration and were telling social injustices in the society.

SCHOOL CHILDREN IN THE DOCK

50 school children between 11 and 15 years old were tried by a criminal court of Istanbul on March 5 and fined to 2,100 Turkish Liras each for having sent in envelope 80 TL (1 DM) to a Pen-friends Club in Finlandia.

Another schoolboy, 17 years old Ozlem Körükçü was condemned on March 17 to 7-month prison term and 17,000 TL fine for the same "offence"!

REPRESSION ABROAD

GOVERNMENT'S NEW MEASURES

The new circular letter of the Prime Minister Ulu-su aiming to apply a strict control on Turkish migrants abroad (See page 4, "New Repressive Measures") has been accompanied with other measures:

— With the purpose of preventing the opponents of the regime from travelling abroad, all passports will be issued by a central office while they were actually delivered by local authorities.

— The Turkish Government applied to the German Government for dismissing Turkish teachers in German schools appointed by German authorities and replacing them with those to be sent by the Turkish Ministry of Education.

— According to a new bill modifying the Law on the organization of Religious Affairs Administration, if the religious officials appointed by the Turkish Go-

government to Turkish immigrant groups in other countries, local immigrant organizations can engage religious men on the condition of securing their means of living. So, a direct cooperation between the Turkish authorities and Turkish religious associations mostly under the control of "Grey Wolves" will be put into practice. Already first experience has started in Belgium with a campaign launched by the Turkish diplomatic missions for creating federations of rightist Turkish associations in Flanders and Wallonia.

DISTRESS OF POLITICAL REFUGIEES

Turkish Justice Ministry declared that "75 Turkish suspects were caught abroad and 15 have been returned to Turkey. Talks for the extradition of the rest are still carried on between Turkish and European governments.

Recently, a militant of the Dev-Yol, Necmettin U-sentur was sent back to Turkey by Syrian authorities.

According to a communiqué of the German Federal Administration Court (BVG), in 1981, none of 8,500 demands of political asylum was accepted by German authorities. The Government of Baden Württemberg announced that it would not accept demand of political asylum from 1st April 1982.

In Greece, 48 candidates of political refugee issuing from Turkey went on a hunger-strike for protesting against ill-treatment in the Lavrion Refugee's Camp.

SLANDERS AGAINST DEMIRAG-YURDATAPAN

Turkish progressive artists, Melike Demirag and Sanar Yurdatapan took part for a second time in a cultural programme of the Greek Television which could be followed also by the Aegean coasts of Turkey.

On this programme criticizing repressive regime in Turkey and promoting Turkish-Greek friendship, the sensational press such as *Hürriyet* restarted slandering campaign against Demirag and Yurdatapan and even gave false news claiming that Melike Demirag changed her name and took a greek name.

On the other hand, the Turkish Embassy in Holland and the daily *Hürriyet* have launched a campaign for provoking Turkish workers against the Turkish Programme of the Dutch Television, "Passpoort", for giving the revelations of Amnesty International about repression in Turkey.

SOCIAL LIFE

UNEMPLOYMENT AGGRAVATED

The Executive Committee of the pro-governmental trade-union confederation Türk-İş declared unemployment remains to be the top problem of Turkey. The declaration of March 1 said: "The restrictive monetary and financial policies are constantly increasing unemployment on all levels." The confederation also expressed the view that the minimum wages determined 9 months ago are no longer acceptable.

According to the data given by the State Planning Organization, 344,200 new-comers will join the jobless people in 1982, and total number of unemployment will reach 3,284,500 (18.2 pc). In order to create possibility of working for each person, at least a \$ 80,000 investment should be made.

One of the top capitalists of Turkey, Mr. Sakıp

Sabancı stated that, considering the eventual application of automation in the Turkish industry, the number of unemployed people should be estimated between 6 million and 10 million in a near future, and he suggest to encourage foreign investments in Turkey for solving the problem.

ARRESTED WORKER LOSES HIS WORK

The Supreme Arbitrage Council, charged with determining workers and working conditions, has recently decided that any worker who stays under arrest more than 30 days can be dismissed by the employer. Besides, the council has authorized employers not to engage anybody condemned for political offenses.

CONSUMPTION OF PROTEIN FALLS

Due to the rapid rise of meat, milk and egg prices, the consumption of protein in Turkey decreased down to an alarming degree. While the minimum daily ratio of meat per person should be 40 grams, in Turkey it fell down to 19 grams in average. It should be noted that in the under-developed interior, eastern and south-eastern regions of Turkey, majority of the people practically never eat meat, or once a month. Compensating for the loss of protein, the annual consumption of bread rose from 1,170,000 tons in 1973 up to 5,600,000 tons in 1981.

An important factor causing the fall of meat consumption is the fact that Turkey's meat exports became one of the four major export items in 1981 with a net foreign earning of \$ 313 million.

25 THOUSAND PERSONS LIVE IN CAVES

According to a survey of the daily *Tercüman*, March 23, in the biggest city of Turkey, Istanbul, about 25,000 persons live in cavities, hollow-trees or tents.

PARALYSIS IN HEALTH SERVICES

Because of the dismissals of many medical doctors, the health services in the Social Security Organization's hospitals have been paralyzed. One doctor happened to check at least 100-150 patients a day. For a surgical operation one is obliged to wait at least for 4 months and for a radiography 3 months.

Since the high demand of health personnel from the oil-producing countries, many of the medical doctors go there with monthly salaries about 7-8,000 DM, while their colleagues in Turkey can get only 500 DM.

ECONOMIC SITUATION

MONOPOLIZATION ACCELERATED

According to a survey published by the daily *Cumhuriyet*, March 8-10, 1982, the process of monopolization in the Turkish economy has been accelerated since the military takeover.

Out of 126 economic sectors, 18 sectors are dominated by 1 firm, 27 sectors by 2 firms, 14 sectors by 3 firms, 15 sectors by 4 firms, 9 sectors by 5 firms, 16 sectors by 6 firms, 4 sectors by 7 firms, 5 sectors by 8 firms... 15 sectors are still free from oligopolist control.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Turkish monopolists have been engaged also in a race for taking under control main private banks and credit institutions of Turkey.

The daily *Günaydın* of March 22, 1982 published the table below showing the partition of banks by holdings:

Sabancı Holding: Akbank,
 Koç Holding: Garanti Bank, Kocaeli Bank,
 Cukurova Holding: Pamukbank, Yapı-Kredi Bank,
 International Industrial Development Bank,
 Cavuşoglu-Kozanoğlu Holding: Hisarbank
 Zeytinoglu Family: Eskisehirbank
 Cingillioglu Family: Demirbank
 Dogus Yatırım: İmar Bank
 Ozakat Holding: Egebank
 Has Holding: İstanbul Bank
 Acarer Holding: Middle East Economy Bank
 Hema Holding: Workers Credit Bank
 Mimaroglu Group: Teachers Bank
 Ercan Holding: Türk Ticaret Bank
 Yasar Holding: Tütünbank
 Tariş: Milli Aydın Bank

The Chairman of the İş Bank, biggest private bank of Turkey, Mr. İsmail Rüstü Aksal said on March 29 that the year 1981 had been the year in which the laws, regulations and reorganization measures of the 12th September regime had produced positive results. The fiscal year report of the İş Bank showed a 92.1 percent increase in the total amount of deposits and a 85 pc increase in the total of the assets.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF FOREIGN CAPITAL

A draft law was submitted to the Consultative Assembly by the government to facilitate private and foreign oil exploration and to provide a new set of incentives. It allows exports of a given part of the investors' output by themselves - 35 percent of the oil extracted on land and 45 pc of the extraction off-shore.

Another law promoting foreign capital investment in tourism was ratified by the National Security Council. In accordance with this new law, the Turkish State will supply investors with 60-85 pc of the total investment.

MERCEDES' CONDITIONS ACCEPTED

An agreement on principle has been reached for Daimler-Benz's prospective participation in Tümosan engine factory. The manufacturers of Mercedes will hold 31-33 pc of the shares of 1,000 million Turkish Lira, capital of the new company to be set up. The new company will manufacture in the engine factory in Aksaray bus engines and parts for Univok military vehicles.

PRICES INCREASED 10 PERCENT IN 2 MONTHS

Despite the claims of the government to master inflation, consumer prices have increased 10 pc in the months of January and February 1982.

In March, the government raised the prices of newsprint 10 pc, iron 20 pc, telegrams 50 pc, coals 12-18 pc, long-distance calls 100-650 pc, soft drinks 30 pc, electricity and tires 8-9 pc.

Because of the price hikes, the buying power of agricultural producers fell 57 pc within last two years, according to the *Cumhuriyet* of March 8th.

Since the economic measures imposed by the IMF on January 24, 1980, the Turkish Lira has lost its value about 100 pc against foreign currencies. \$ 1 became 149 TL now, while it was 70 TL in 1980.

OPENING TO THE MIDDLE-EAST

The stars of the Turkish military regime have criss-crossed the Middle-East countries in March in search of lucrative commercial deals. General Evren visited Kuwait, Premier Minister Ulusu traveled to Saudi Arabia and Iraq, Deputy Premier Turgut Ozal went to Iran and Syria and the Trade Minister to Jordan.

Wherever Ozal goes, hordes of Turkish businessmen follow. 500 representatives of Turkey's private sector descended upon Teheran when Ozal visited this eastern neighbour. The result was agreements for 600 million dollars worth of exports, possibly to be followed in the future with \$ 400 million more until March 1983. As to Iraq, \$ 800 million exports is foreseen in 1982.

Last year Turkey increased its exports to Iran to \$ 233 million from previous 84 million, to Libya from \$ 60 to \$ 441 million, to Iraq from 134 million to 559 million, to Saudi Arabia from 43.5 million to 187 million, to Egypt from 60 million to 200 million dollars. It is the first time in the Turkish Republic's history that the export to the Middle-East came to the fore by leaving the exports to the EEC in the second level.

Dozens of Turkish companies are engaged in construction work in the Middle-East countries, with contracts totalling at present \$ 11,000 million. Some 200,000 Turkish immigrant workers are employed in the Middle-East, with the largest concentration in Libya.

President of Turkish Industrialists and Businessmen Association, Mr. Koçman expects the export boom to continue, with the new investment being channelled into export-oriented fields such as food processing and transportation.

After Evren's visit to Kuwait, the Turkish press published articles dreaming installation of a 2-way pipe-line between the two countries: as drinking water is running to Kuwait through one, oil is pumped to Turkey through the other.

It is out of question that the Turkish junta, benefiting from the economic possibilities offered by the Middle-East countries, faces new political and diplomatic questions.

Just before Ozal's visit to Iran foreign press reports that there were anti-Khomeiny paramilitary Iranian forces in eastern Turkey plotting to overthrow the Teheran regime.

While Premier Ulusu was leaving for Saudi Arabia on March 2 to attend a meeting of the Islamic Goodwill Commission trying to mediate an end to the 18-month old war between Iraq and Iran, 15 Arab and Islamic envoys in Ankara presented Turkish Foreign Ministry a memorandum requesting Turkey cut all diplomatic ties with Israel.

It is not possible to say that the Turkish regime could satisfy Arab countries while reinforcing her ties with the United States and still flirting discreetly with Israel.

US SUPPORT TO THE JUNTA

US Secretary of State, Haig, testifying before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives said "the military leadership in Turkey is com-

mitted to the electoral process and deserves the patience and understanding of American critics."

On March 9, Admiral William Crowe, Commander of the NATO Southern Europe Allied Forces, came to Turkey and held talks with military circles.

During the visit of the Turkish Defence Minister Bayülken to Washington for the meeting of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group, Pentagon announced that the USA would sell radars and support equipment to Turkey worth 57 million dollars.

Meantime, General Kingstone, Commander of the US Rapid Deployment Forces, declared that the most urgent question for the western defence was to obtain bases in the Middle-East region and the United States would spend about \$ 4,000 million for military operations in the South-West Asia.

In this framework, the visit of General Ziya Ul Haq, military dictator of Pakistan, gained a particular importance. Although he declared that he came to Ankara personally in order to convey his condolences to General Evren on the death of Mrs. Evren, during their personal talks, the former expressed to the latter his wish "to act as a single state in international relations". As known, the US plans to create a new military alliance in the region with the participation of Turkey, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Kuwait.

The relations between Turkey and Pakistan have progressed later on with the official visit of General Nurottin Ersin, Commander of the Turkish Land Forces and member of the NSC, to Pakistan.

General Ersin took away as a gift to General Ul Haq, the junta's decision to receive 4,500 Afghans of Turkish origin who sought refuge in Pakistan.

SOLIDARITY

- Turkish Trade Union Support was constituted in San Francisco (USA) and launched a campaign for reinstating democratic and trade-union rights in Turkey.

- International Labour Organization sent an appeal to the Turkish military justice not to condemn the DISK leaders and asked restoration of rights to strike and collective bargainings.

- International Journalists Federation (FIJ) sent a telegramme to General Evren, protesting against arrests of intellectuals and journalists in Turkey.

- Belgian Union for Development and Peace (UBDP) protested against the arrest of the Turkish Peace Committee members.

- In Spain, the Spanish Communist Party's Central Committee adopted a resolution condemning the Turkish regime and communist deputies submitted to Spanish Parliament motions on the same subject. Besides, Mundo Obrero, organ of the Spanish Communist Party published a series of reportages about Turkey.

- European Parliament discussed on March 10 the Turkish Question and parliamentarians interrogated Leo Tindemans, chairman of the Council of Ministers, about relations between Turkey and the Europe.

- The French Government informed the Turkish Embassy on March 9 that it was stricken with the arrest of Mr. Apaydin, President of the Istanbul Bar Association. Same day, councils of the Bars of Paris and Lyon manifested their solidarity with Apaydin.

- On March 11-12, Danish and Swedish trade unions held a solidarity meeting in Kopenhagen with the participation of the DISK representative, Y. Top.

- Responsible for Mediterranean Region of the European Commission, Mr. Duchateau gave a note to the Turkish representative to the EEC. The latter turned down it, considering it as an interference in internal affairs of Turkey.

- On March 13, in Stockholm, a solidarity meeting was held with the participation of Yücel Top as well as Olof Palme, Italian and French socialists.

- On March 13, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe asked the Ministerial Committee of the Council to act immediately for the liberation of the people arrested in Turkey.

- March 13, The Union of Attorneys of France (SAF) protested against the "grave and repeated violations of human and defence rights in Turkey".

- March 16, the Belgian Committee for Defending Human Rights in Turkey transmitted a memorandum to Mr. Leo Tindemans and asked him to visit also Mr. Apaydin, arrested chairman of the Bar of Istanbul.

- Mr. Tindemans arrived in Ankara on March 19 for a 22-hour visit and held talks with Turkish authorities. In his oral report to the Ministerial Council of the European Community he suggested not to take steps to anger Turkish generals. The council decided to forward the question to the European Summit.

- Turkey turned down the Council of Europe's demand for an investigation in the country.

- The Turkish Ambassador sent a letter to the Bourgmester of the city of Courcelles in Belgium, asking him to annul a meeting about Turkey organized on March 25 in the municipal house. The Municipal Council decided to turn down this letter by informing the Ambassador that it was an interference in the internal affairs of the city. The meeting was held as announced with the participation of Mr. Ernest Glinne, chairman of the Socialist Group of the European Parliament, lawyer F. Van Droogenbroeck, representatives of Info-Türk and Amnesty International.

- The Kurdish New Year (Newroz) was celebrated in Brussels on March 27 with a soirée organized by Tekoser. At the meeting, representatives of Kurdish, Turkish, Armenian, Assyrian and Belgian groups gave an example of international solidarity.

- The Turkish press reported on March 30 that the Danish Prime Minister, Mr. Joergenson declared his intention to visit Mr. Ecevit in Ankara next month.

IMMIGRATION

- In the town of Witten, Bochum, a German group attacked Turkish quarters, stoned at shops and poured acid on cars. (H-7.3)

- An organization called "Aktionsgruppe Schlagetr" menace German enterprises employing foreign workers in Stuttgart. (T-8.3)

- In Mainz, a German youngster attacked a Turkish club by crying "Alle ausländier raus!" and wounded the owner with the strike of sword. (T-16.3)

- Eight state governments of Germany submitted a common law project on immigration to the Bundesrat. The governments formed by the CDU asked to give 21,622 DM to each Turkish worker who accepts to return to his country. (T-18.3)

- Kollektivtheaters of a Turkish group in Berlin was attacked by a neo-Nazi group (M-19.3)

- A group calling itself "Citizens Initiative to stop the foreigners" in Germany urged a statewide referendum on separate education for the children of foreigners. (DN-19.3)

- A new political party was formed in Hamburg under the title of "Hamburg List for Limiting Foreigners (HLA)". (H-20.3)

- At the town of Bocholt between Holland and Germany, a Turkish TIR vehicle was set on fire.

- In Nürnberg, NPD organized a rally against foreign workers. (C-28.3)

- A neo-nazi group attacked a Turkish shop at Landsberger street in München. (H-31.3)

- 35 migrant workers of which 10 Turks went on hunger strike in the quarters of Schaarboek in Brussels for protesting against the Bourgmester Nols' insistence not to register foreigners despite the Royal Decree in opposite sens. (H-31.2)