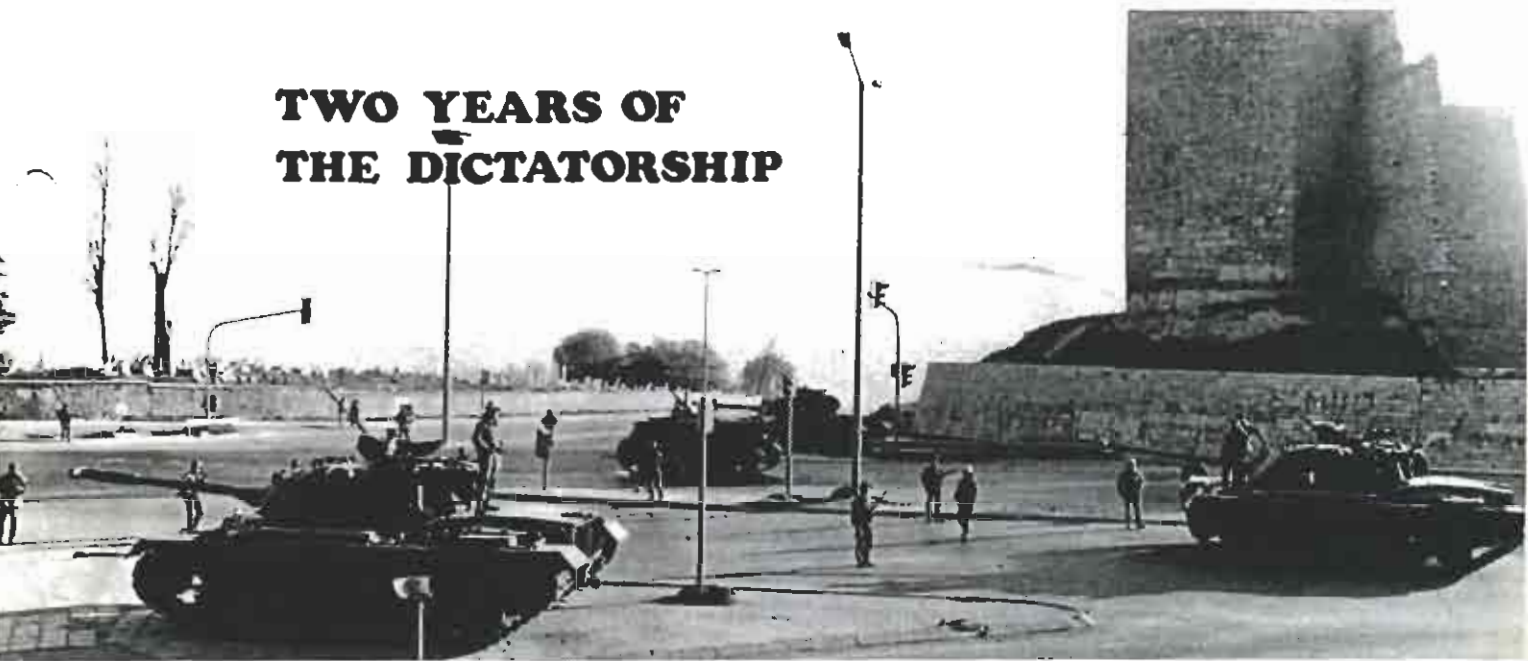




71

6TH YEAR • PRICE: 50 BF • ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION: 500 BF • CCP: 000-1168701-45
INFO-TURK - 13/2, SQUARE CH. M. WISER - 13/2, BRUSSELS • TEL: (32-2) 230 34 72 •
PUBLISHER: COLLECTIF TURC D'EDITION ET DE DIFFUSION • ISSN 0770 - 9013

TWO YEARS OF THE DICTATORSHIP



The process of institutionalizing a fascist regime in Turkey which began on September 12th, 1980 and developed with the suspension of the Constitution of 1961, ban on political parties, progressive trade unions and democratic organizations and accumulation of legislative, executive and judicial powers in the hands of a 5-man military junta nears its final stage. With the adoption of the new constitution drawn up by the "Consultative Assembly" and election of General Kenan Evren the President of the Republic at the beginning of November 1982, Turkey will enter in the period of so-called "civil regime" inheriting all anti-democratic characteristics of the actual military regime.

A comprehensive analysis of the draft constitution was made in the preceding Bulletin. After having adopted as a whole the draft, the rubber-stamp assembly has voted one by one its all anti-democratic provisions under the pressure of the military junta.

Defying the western critics of the draft constitution, General Evren said on August 29, 1982 in Afyon: "We have an obligation to prepare a constitution taking into consideration our own structure, characteristics, conditions and the strategic position of our country. We have no obligation to comply with the constitutions of the West. We have never said the new constitution would bring more freedoms than the 1961 Constitution. In the West, they set free their daughters after 18 years old. But this is not compatible with our traditions. We cannot set free, after 18 years old, not only our daughters but also our sons. Accordingly, we cannot copy western constitutions. The 1961 Constitution was too loose for us. We reached September 12th by moving too freely in this constitution."

With the purpose of intimidating those who criticize the draft constitution, General Evren claim that whosoever criticizes the draft are the collaborators of clandestine communist party.

"As the time of transition to normal democratic order is nearing, those who are in longing of the former system, the slaves of communism, the uncaught anarchists and terrorists, the traitors, and the enemies of the nation and the motherland among us are operating sometimes openly, and sometimes covertly to slander this administration. The collaborators of foreign powers tried very hard to ensure severance of foreign assistance to Turkey, and when they understood that they could not succeed, they have started a campaign to prevent the new constitution from being approved. The collaborators of anti-Turkish activities have coordinated their efforts inside the country in parallel with a communist radio station."

Using the phraseology of all dictators, General Evren tries to justify his 2-year repressive rule in the past and a 7-year civil dictatorship under his presidency in the future.

MILITARIZATION OF THE STATE

In addition to the accumulation of all powers in the hands of 5-man junta, within the 2-year period, all key posts of the state apparatus have been occupied by the military.

Majority of civil governors have been replaced by high-ranking officers. 1623 mayors elected by the people were dismissed and army officers were placed at the head of municipal administrations. Besides, 300 of ousted civil mayors were placed under arrest.

Following the designation of a 160-man "Consultative Assembly", the military went further by dissolving all political parties. Hundreds of the leaders and deputies of the legal political parties have been prosecuted, former prime minister Ecevit and some former ministers were condemned to prison. They have also been banned to make political declarations and even to express their views on the draft constitution.

For carrying out administrative works, the junta appointed a government under the premiership of a retired admiral.

Acting as legislative organ, the National Security Council (military junta) has adopted within 2-year period 378 laws. According to a decree issued by the NSC, all laws adopted by the NSC are considered as a constitutional provision.

By forming a Supreme Supervision Council of which the members were named by the junta chief, the military took under its own control all state departments, public economic enterprises, trade unions and associations.

A Supreme Council of Judges and Prosecutors was designated by the junta chief and the autonomy of the judicial arm of the state has been totally suppressed. Protesting against this interference, more than 2,000 judges or prosecutors have resigned from their posts.

In the course of the same period, 18 thousand state employees have been dismissed. Besides, 1227 policemen have been ousted from the security forces for "being involved in ideological activities".

In order to put all educational institutions under the control of the political power, the military junta set up a Higher Education Council (YOK) and all members of this council were appointed by the Junta Chief. Furthermore, the rectors of 27 universities have been replaced by those who are considered reliable by the military. Recently, all deans of faculties were also changed by the YOK. The Higher Education Council is authorized also to oust from academic post any professor without announcing a concrete reason.

Protesting against this violation of academic autonomy of the universities, 33 professors have resigned from their posts within one year. According to a survey made by a daily newspaper, 78 percent of university professors have declared that they were against the new regulation.

In the primary and secondary education, more than 6 thousand teachers have been dismissed or prosecuted by the military. All leaders of the Teachers' Association of Turkey (TOB-DEK) have been condemned to heavy prison terms.

Unsatisfied of these changes and liquidations, the military junta has charged the government to reorganize the state apparatus as soon as possible. So, the new civil regime will be based on a bureaucracy which is being reshaped by the military.

The new constitution authorizes the President of the Republic to appoint about 100 top bureaucrats such as the members of the Supreme Arbitration Council, the State Council on Economic and Social Affairs, the State Academy of Language and the chief of General Staff.

There are also rumors that, after his election as the President of the Republic, General Evren would appoint four other members of the military junta as vice-presidents of the Republic and that the 5-man junta would continue to govern the country at least for a 7-year period.

Besides, keeping the title of the Supreme Commander of the Turkish Armed Forces, the President of the Republic will keep the military under his authority. A NSC composed of ministers and army commanders and chaired by the President of the Republic will have the force to dictate decrees on every matter to the government.

In brief, the president of the Republic will be a civil dictator above the parliament, the government, the judicial organs. As to the parliament to be elected, it will be composed of only centrist or right-wing parties attached to the kemalist principles. If an opposition against these principles develops in the National Assembly, the President of the Republic will be able to dissolve the Parliament and to call a new election. The President of the Republic will have also the force of dismissing prime minister or any minister, ordering the Army to use arms, proclaiming state of emergency.

Considering all these powers given to the President of the Republic, one can easily say that, in the coming civil regime, the National Assembly will not have any real power and act as a rubber-stamp council.

STATE TERROR

The period of the military rule started with an unprecedented man-huntings. According to a communiqué issued by the International League of Human Rights, within a 17-month period, 170,958 persons were taken into custody. More than 100,000 of them were released after 3-month detention. Among them are also 102 members of parliament, 79 journalists or writers, 93 judges or prosecutors, 35 district-governors, 300 mayors, 6,191 teachers and 6,758 state employees.

The martial law authorities announced on August 27, 1982 that since the military takeover of September 12, 1980 the military tribunals have already condemned 25,473 persons for their political opinions or activities. 18,657 persons are still being tried by military tribunals.

Within two years the military tribunals condemned 103 political activists to death, 26 of these condemnations were ratified by the military junta and 21 persons were already executed.

During the man-huntings carried out by the army units and police forces more than 500 persons were shot dead in the street and still 7,662 persons are wanted by the military.

The military junta launched a denunciation campaign against the wanted people and within two years the NSC has received 128,000 letters from informers.

Besides, a Data Collection Center was established at the Ministry of Interior and more than 3 million citizens were registered within a 21-month period. It was announced that the security forces apprehended 36,771 political activists thanks to this computer system.

The military has banned travelling abroad of about 100,000 persons of which 133 parliamentarians of the defunct Republican People's Party (CHP).

As the maximum capacity of the prisons was of 55,000, the Ministry of Justice recently announced that there were more than 85,000 prisoners. Many military barracks have been transformed into prisons and the Ministry of Justice decided to build 67 new prisons in future.

The military junta has attributed a sum of 99 billion TL to the reorganization of police forces. The

number of security personnel will be raised from 50 thousand to 121,000 and rapid deployment forces will be established in each city. The police forces will be equipped with modern arms, armoured vehicles and helicopters.

By changing eight times the legislation on the martial law regime, the martial law commanders have been authorized to order shooting any suspect in the street, confiscating and banning publications, searching individuals and their residences without any court warrant. According to a new modification in the said legislation, it will be obligatory to have the permission of local martial law commander for publishing a new newspaper or review.

After lifting martial law, all these authorities will be transferred to governors and extraordinary state security courts will replace military tribunals.

With the modification of the Turkish Penal Code, the prison terms have been increased for the "crime" of forming working class parties or making propaganda for communism. Articles 141 and 142 concerning these "crimes" which had been borrowed from Mussolini's Penal Code in 1936 are being included in the new constitution.

POLITICAL PROCESSES

One of the most striking aspects of the 2-year military rule has been the mass trials and the abundance of the demands of capital punishment. In addition to 103 death sentences already given by military tribunals, the military prosecutors have demanded 5,143 death sentences until the end of August 1982. The distribution of the demands of death sentences to political or trade union organizations is as follows:

Revolutionary Path (Dev-Yol): 1,919
 Workers' Party of Kurdistan (PKK): 695
 People's Liberation Party/Front of Turkey (THKP/C): 554
 Revolutionary Left (Dev-Sol): 382
 Communist Party of Turkey/Marxist-Leninist (TKP/ML): 216
 Kurdish Organization KAWA: 154
 Revolutionary Communist Party of Turkey (TDKP): 130
 Liberation (Kurtulus): 117
 Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions (DISK): 52
 Union of Marxist-Leninist Armed Propaganda (MLSPB): 48
 National Liberation of Kurdistan (KUK): 18
 Worker's Voice (İşçinin Sesi): 18
 Revolutionary Communists' Union of Turkey (TIKB): 31
 Kurdish organizations Rızgari and Ala Rızgari: 13
 Kurdish organization Tekoşin: 11
 Communist Labour Party of Turkey (TKEP): 11
 Revolutionary Vanguard of the People (HDO): 10
 People's Liberation Army of Turkey (THKO): 6
 Communist Party of Turkey/Union (TKP-B): 2
 Union of Socialist Youth (SGB): 2
 Association for Fighting Unemployment (PİM): 1
 Nucleus of Revolutionary Red Army of Turkey (TIKOC): 1

Besides, at a common trial concerning the Socialist Party of Turkish Kurdistan (TKSP) and PKK, the prosecutor demanded 37 death sentences.

As 4,454 persons are being tried under the menace of death sentences at the trial against left organizations, the number of the demands of death sentence for rightist activists is only 651.

Although the military, with the purpose of creat-

ing the image of an impartial image, has opened several processes against the leaders and activists of the neo-fascist Nationalist Action Party (MHP), at the end of 2-year period all leaders of this party, except Alparşlan Türkes and his 2 aides, have been released by the military tribunals.

In addition to the left organizations mentioned above, thousands of progressive persons are being tried at military tribunals on the accusation of being affiliated to the Communist Party of Turkey (TKP), the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP), the Socialist Workers' Party of Turkey (TSIP), the Union of the Labour (EB), the Revolutionary Liberation Organization (DKO), the Path of the Partisan (PY), Progressive Youth Association (IGD), Young Vanguard (GO).

Mr. Bülent Ecevit, chairman of the defunct CHP and former Prime Minister, is in prison for having expressed his views to foreign press. All former deputies of the CHP are prosecuted for their solidarity to the DISK. Also the leaders of the fundamentalist National Salvation Party (MSP) are tried at a military tribunal.

Besides, many democratic organizations such as the Association of Teachers (TOB-DER), the Union of Architects and Engineers (TMMOB), the Union of Peasant Cooperatives (Köy-Coop), the Turkish Peace Committee, the Bar Association of Istanbul, the Union of Turkish Writers (TYS), the Association of State Employees (Tüm-Der), the People's Clubs, all trade unions affiliated to DISK and some unions of the other trade union confederation Türk-İş, the Turkish Language Foundation and the Turkish History Foundation are also subjected to prosecution.

In the Armed Forces more than 300 young officers or cadets were arrested on the charge of taking part in extreme left organisations and some of them were expelled from the army.

TORTURES

In the course of 2-year period, torturing the political detainees has been a systematic practice and according to a report of Amnesty International, more than 70 persons were killed under torture.

The International League of Human Rights, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, international trade union confederations have announced on the observations of their missions that many political prisoners had been tortured by the military.

Among those who were tortured are also the chairman of DISK, Abdullah Baştürk and his comrades, the mayor of Istanbul, Ahmet İsvan and the mayor of Diyarbakır, Mehdi Zana.

Although the military government refuses the claim of systematic torture practice in Turkey, its spokesman has been obliged to admit that 15 persons died as a result of torture and ill-treatment.

At each political trial, the defendants reveal the tortures applied to themselves, but the Turkish press under censorship cannot publish these allegations.

The living conditions in military prisons are unbearable. Protesting against the torture and ill-treatment, thousands of prisoners went on hunger-strike in the military prisons of Metris, Mamak, Elazığ, Erzurum, Gölcük and Diyarbakır.

INTELLECTUAL LIFE

The press was taken under censorship at the very beginning of the military rule. In addition to the news papers and reviews already forbidden by the martial law authorities prior to the military coup d'état, three daily newspapers, Demokrat, Aydınlık and Hergün were permanently closed down on September 12, 1980.

Besides, the publication of three influential daily newspapers, Cumhuriyet, Hürriyet and Günes were temporarily forbidden. A weekly review, Arayis, published by former prime minister Ecevit is also among the banned publications.

The military junta, after having cracked down on political and trade union organizations, launched a terror campaign against intellectuals.

Progressive editor İlhan Erdost was murdered under torture at the military prison of Mamak.

The journalists and writers whose names are given below have been either arrested or condemned by the military within last two years:

İlhami Soysal, Salim Bayar, Erol Türegün, Ergün Unal, Süheyla Taşçier, Bülent Erandaç, Seçkin Türsay, Emil Galip Sandalcı, Yaşar Miraç, Necmi Onur, Lütfi Oflaz, Salih Aydoğan, Tamer Kayas, Ahmet Taştan, Yusuf Hasan Cebi, Muzaffer Erdost, Yalçın Küçük, Hikmet Cetinkaya, Rıfat Ilgaz, Tekin Sönmez, Sadı Ozansu, Aydın Engin, Mehmet Cetik, Saban Bilgin, Enis Rıza Sakızlı, Erhan Tuksan, Candemir Özden, Hasan Bakı Kurtoglu, Haluk Berberoglu, Ertugrul Okuyan, İhsan Fatih Yıldız, Yaşar Rıza Zelyut, Adalet Agaoglu, Talip Apaydın, Seydali Gönen, Abdullah Gelgeç, Fettah Ayhan Erkan, Necati Sağ, Esref Tutak, Omer Faruk Oba, Oktay Akbal, Okay Gönensin, Orsan Oymen, Y. Dinçberk, Metin Münir, Nahit Duru, Mehmet Kazım Kara, Sadık Albayrak, Mehmet Simsek, Ugur Tekin, Hüseyin Altıntaş, Metin Culhaoglu, İlhan Akalın, Ali Bahadır, Ahmet Kabaklı, Unal Sakman, Leyla Yurdakul, Rauf Tamer, Demirtaş Ceyhan, Isık Yurtçu, Nihat Behram, Aydogdu İter, Ali Rebus, Feyzullah Ozer, Nazlı Hırcak, Erol Toy, Recep Maraslı, Asım Bezirci, A. Kadir, Burhan Apaydın, Mustafa Sayım, Serdar Altıparmak, Necip Fazıl Kısakürek, Ramazan Durmus, Aydın Dogan, Hüseyin Bas, Niyazi Dalyancı.

The Turkish Radio-TV Corporation (TRT) has been put under the control of army generals and more than one hundred program makers have been transferred to the posts incompatible with their profession.

The administrative and academic autonomy of universities was lifted and these institutions were made depended on a Higher Education Council (YOK) of which all members were designated by the junta chief.

Progressive university professors were also subjected to repressive measures. Many of them were ousted from their posts or detained for their opinions. Professors Sadun Aren, Alparslan Isıklı, Osman Nuri Koçtürk, Mükrimin Altıntaş, İsmail Besikçi, Veli Lök, Cumhuriyet Ertekin, A. Kayhan, Metin Özek, Haluk Tosun, Gencay Saylan, Melih Tümer, Ercan Eyüboğlu, Bilgen Arif Bilgin have been arrested and many of them are being tried by military tribunals.

Artists, actors, singers and film-makers are not immune from the repression. Melike Demirag, Sanar Yurdatapan, Genco Erkal, Tarık Akan, Solda Bağcan, Cem Karaca, Aydın Gürpınar, Ali Habib Özgentürk, Atıf Yılmaz are among the prosecuted artists.

The famous film-maker Yılmaz Güney has been condemned to a 22,5 years prison term in total for three articles he wrote.

All left-wing books disappeared from the shelves immediately after the coup d'état, and are unlikely to return even when the martial law is lifted.

Recently, the martial law authorities launched the campaign of book-hunting and confiscated all publications edited by left-wing publishing houses.

Besides, the military government issued very often the lists of the publications printed abroad of which the introduction to Turkey is forbidden.

NATIONAL REPRESSION

The national repression on the Kurdish population of Turkey which existed since the proclamation of the Republic, has gained gigantic dimensions after the coup d'état. The two third of the effective forces of the Turkish Army were dispatched to the Turkish Kurdistan. Using aircrafts, helicopters and armoured vehicles, the commando units raid upon Kurdish villages on the pretext of "searching arms" and, after having beaten and insulted all population, take into custody those who had taken place in any political or democratic movement claiming respect to fundamental rights and liberties of Kurds.

According to the International League of Human Rights, since the military takeover, 81,634 Kurds have been arrested, many of them subjected to torture at the interrogation centers.

The walls of the wards in prison where the Kurds are detained, are covered with the mottos saying "One Turkish is worth all the world" or "How lucky for those who say I am Turk!"

Not only Kurds but also Turkish intellectuals such as university professor İsmail Besikçi who defend the rights of the Kurdish people are being condemned to prison terms up to 10 years.

Besides, for accelerating the process of assimilating Kurds, the military officially banned to use Kurdish language and decided to create "attraction centers" in the Turkish Kurdistan and to intensify the education of Turkish language.

OPPRESSION OF THE WORKING CLASS

The working class has been the principal target of the state terror since the very first day of the military regime.

The progressive trade union confederation DISK was closed down and its 52 leaders are still tried at military tribunal under the menace of death sentence. In addition to this, more than 2,000 trade union officials and militants have been arrested and subjected to legal proceedings.

The arrested trade unionists were tortured during their preliminary interrogations.

The other trade union confederation Türk-İs was not closed down as an award for its collaboration with the military regime. The Secretary General of this confederation accepted to take part within the military government and shared the responsibility of all decrees against the interests of the working class. For these reason, the affiliation of Türk-İs to the İCFTU has been suspended by the latter.

Since the right to collective bargaining and strike is suspended, the level of the wages increases are determined by the Supreme Arbitration Council. Acting in accordance with the suggestion of the IMF to freeze wages, this council has accorded ridiculous wage increases while the prices are rising more than 100 percent within two years. So, the buying power of the workers fell down 44 percent within the same period.

The minimum monthly wages are still 7,000 TL (100 DM), while the rent of a house in the slums is more than 10,000 TL and a 4-person family needs minimum 26,170 TL only for its alimentation.

Although the military junta had forbidden the dismissal of workers without permission of martial law authorities, only the public sector has dismissed 18,500 workers in 1981. The number of the unemployed reached 3,2 million (18,2 percent).

./.

With the adoption of the new constitution, the fundamental rights of workers will be permanently suspended and the wage rises will depend on the mercy of the Supreme Arbitration Council and the government.

Even the pro-governmental confederation Türk-İs had to admit that, after the adoption of this constitution, trade unions would be obliged to lock their doors.

ECONOMIC DEPRESSION

As the workers are condemned to unemployment and poverty, a handful monopoly firms have enjoyed their golden years at the expense of liquidation of small enterprises.

At the end of 1981, 73 out of 123 economic sectors fell under the absolute control of a few monopolies. 27 sectors are dominated by two firms, 14 other sectors by three firms.

In the same year, the number of the bankruptcies and liquidations of middle or small enterprises increased 106,6 percent.

The production in the industries of textile, construction materials, automotive, durable house-goods and investment materials fell down due to the decrease of buying power.

As a result of the tight monetary policy, the banks have increased the rate of interest up to 70 p.c. and registered a 400 pc annual profit at the end of 1981. The monopoly firms too obtained profits at the same rate.

In 1981, benefitting from the new encouraging measures, 111 foreign companies made investment in Turkey.

The foreign debts of Turkey reached 20 billion dollars and the World Bank estimates that it will rise up to 28 billion dollars in the course of coming five years.

Despite the drastic measures to cure inflation, Turkey still keeps first place as regards price hikes among 25 OECD countries with an annual inflation rate of 50 percent.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

In the international arena, the military junta has pursued a policy in favour of the US interests in the Middle-East. One month later than the military takeover, the Defence Cooperation Agreement with the USA was ratified by the National Security Council.

The US and Turkish authorities agreed in December 1981 to establish a "Common Defense Council" charged with defining the common military needs and finding solutions and also with deciding the US contribution to the creation of Turkish war industry. The talks are being carried on for producing in Turkey military aircrafts F-16 and F-18 in collaboration with US war industry.

The military junta also indicated that the flights of U-2 spy planes and of AWACS would be permitted from airbases of Turkey.

It is also expected that Turkey and the USA sign a memorandum of understanding in order to modernize the Turkish military airfields and other installations. At least 15 Turkish airfields 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.

In return for all these facilities, the United States increased military and economic "aid" to Turkey up to \$ 547 million in 1981, and \$ 703 million in 1982.

Besides, as European institutions such as European Parliament, the Council of Europe and national parliaments were condemning the repressive practices of the military regime, the United States have always been the main protector of the Turkish regime.

PANORAMA OF AUGUST

STATE TERROR

◊ **Bülent Ecevit**, former prime minister and chairman of the defunct Republican People's Party was imprisoned on August 20, 1982 for serving his 88-day prison term given for his declaration to foreign press.

◊ **Condemnations:** 7 militants of the Liberation Movement (Kurtulus), 30 militants of the Communist Party of Turkey/Marxist-Leninist (TKP-ML), 3 militants of the Communist Party of Turkey (TKP), 6 militants of the Revolutionary Path (Dev-Yol) and the People's Liberation (HK) were condemned to prison terms.

◊ **New Cases:** The military prosecutor opened a new case in Istanbul against 94 militants of the Liberation Movement and asked death sentences for 14 defendants. Besides, in Ankara 10 persons, in Erzurum 14 persons and in Istanbul 98 persons were respectively indicted on the charge of being involved in the activities of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Turkey (TDKP), the Revolutionary Vanguard of the People (HDO) and the Communist Party of Turkey (TKP).

The military prosecutor brought a law-suit against seven lawyers in Istanbul and accused them of defaming Turkish regime during their oral interventions at the military courts.

◊ **Executions:** Three death sentences were executed in August: Ali Bülent Orkan in Ankara, Veli Acar in Isparta and Esref Ozcan in Kayseri.

INTELLECTUAL LIFE

- On August 1st, 1982, the publication of the daily "Gemlik Körfezi" was banned by martial law authorities in Gölçük.

- The Ministerial Council banned on August 3, the introduction to Turkey of 24 publications printed abroad.

- With the purpose of reinforcing the state control on universities, the military junta set up the Higher Education Supervision Council.

- On August 10, a distinguished university professor, Sadun Aren, was arrested in Ankara for his textbook entitled "Macro Economy"

- The Martial Law Command of Istanbul banned the publication of the daily newspaper Günes, on August 10, 1982.

- 27 new appointed university professors were received by General Evren on August 13 and expressed their loyalty to the regime.

- The military prosecutor indicted two editors of the newspaper Flash in Ankara on August 16, 1982.

Ramazan Durmus and Aydın Dogan are accused of defaming the security forces.

- A retired army general, Nihat Ozer, was appointed to the Higher Education Council (YOK)

- On the order of the Martial Law Command of Izmir, all copies of 210 books are confiscated by security forces. Among them are also books of drama, fiction, essays and poetry.

- The disciplinary regulations concerning universities was made public on August 21. University professors are banned to give interviews and to adhere to any political party or association.

- The military prosecutor indicted poet Arif Damar for having possessed books banned by the military.

- According to the new modification of the law on Martial Law Regime, the publication of a new newspaper or review will be subjected to the permission of martial law commander.

- The Ministry of National Education banned on August 28, reading of 272 books in schools.

- Five persons accused of having made propaganda for communism were acquitted on August 28 by the 3rd military court of Istanbul after a 22-month detention.

----- IMMIGRATION -----

- *A Turkish worker, Hüseyin Sahin and his pregnant wife went on a hunger-strike in Rheingau for protesting against German authorities who did not permit him to work. (H-1.8)*

- *In Antwerp, Belgium, Turkish mosque "Süleymaniye" was set on fire by unidentified persons. This is the fourth attack against Turkish mosques in the region. (T-2.8)*

- *Author of The Roots, Mr. Alex Haley said in an interview to the German review Hörzu, "I've have blacks, but you have the Turks."*

- *A 40-year old Turkish worker was killed by beating on the head in Bochum. He was father of 8 children. (T-3.8)*

- *In Köln, a Turkish worker, Osman Tokay was prevented by German families from settling down in a house which he rented. (T-2.8)*

- *A neo-nazi youngster, after having seen a TV programme on Hitler, shot at passers-by and later on committed suicide. (M-5.8)*

- *In Dortmund, a 61 year old Turkish worker, Mehmet İçin was found killed at his home. (T-8.8)*

- *The owner of a Turkish restaurant in Munich was threatened by neo-nazis with bombing the building. (T-8.8)*

- *Within a 8-month period in 1982, about 4,000 Turkish migrant workers definitively returned to Turkey.*

- *A Turkish woman, Lünever Schnackenburg was forced to move out by her neighbours in Munich on the pretext that she could not adapt herself to neighbourhood. (M-17.8)*

- *In Stockholm, a Turkish club was attacked by the Swedish racists throwing molotov cocktails. (C-17.8)*

- *Rockers beat a Turkish youth at an underground station of Frankfurt. (M-18.8)*

- *About 30 racist Swedish youths attacked a Turkish buffet in Stockholm and left a burning cross when they went away. (H-19.8)*

- *A Turkish worker, father of four children, committed suicide in Nürnberg for being teased by his mates. (T-19.8)*

- *In Köln, the family of the Turkish worker Osman Tokal was not permitted to move in to the apartment which they rented, on the pretext that Mrs. Tokal covers her head with a kerchief. (T-21.8)*

- *A Turkish worker, Osman Y. was shot dead in the town of Witten (Germany), while he was going to his work. (M-21.8)*

- *According to a report issued by the German Ministry of Interior, the number of the offenses committed against foreigners in this country increased 150 percent in 1980-81. (M-21.8)*

- *In Berlin, a house inhabited by Turkish families was set on fire by a racist group. (T-22.8)*

- *According to the latest statistical data, the number of the Turkish citizens in Belgium reached 63.587 of which 15,820 in Brussels, 30,691 in Flanders and 17.076 in Wallonia (DR-13.8). As for the second generation, the number of the children between 0-6 years is 12,478 and of 7-18 years old is 17.780. (H-22.8)*

- *At a quarter of Kreuzberg in Berlin, a group of Rockers attacked a Turkish food shop. (H-23.8)*

- *In the province of Nord Rhein Westfalen, within a one-year period, about 1,200 German women married Turkish men. (H-23.8)*

- *At primary schools of Munich, German children manufacture puppets of Turkish types and hang them to gallows. (H-24.8)*

- *During a debate at the Bavarian TV, one of the participants proposed to ban sportive activities of foreigners in Germany (C-25.8)*

- *In the city of Hamm (Germany), a Turkish boutique and a Turkish food shop were set on fire by a racist group. (H-25.8)*

- *In the town of Handen, Sweden, the local of a Turkish cultural association was attacked by a racist group.*

- *In Ulm, Germany, a 40-year old Turkish worker was beaten dead by a German at an underground station.*

- *Two new formed racist groups, "Born to be Wild" and "German National Socialist Liberation Front" threaten Turkish families by sending letters. (M-25.8)*

- *During a popular festival in the Swedish town of Kumla, racist groups attacked Turkish participants and left burning cross on their cars. (H-26.8)*

- *18 primary school teachers addressed to German authorities in Munich and asked for measures to stop rising racism among German youngsters. (T-26.8)*

- *In Berlin, a cultural club was set on fire by a racist group. Theater activities were being made at the club by Turkish and German youths. (M-26.8)*

- *Mr. Olof Palme said that the Swedish people should be ashamed of racist acts in their country. (M-26.8)*

- *According to the review Profil, ultra-rightist groups launched a campaign of xenophobia in Austria. (M-27.8)*

- *The police of Munich hold an inquiry about the racist activities of the "Commandos for Annihilating Foreigners". (M-28.8)*

- *A 20-year old Turkish worker, Lokman Deligöz, committed suicide in Karlsruhe during a fit of depression provoked by his long-term unemployment. (M-29.8)*

- *In Copenhagen, Denmark, about 30 rockers raided and destroyed a Turkish music hall. (M-31.8)*

- On August 29, security forces confiscated about 150,000 books of the Bilim ve Sosyalizm Publishing house which are worth 50 million Turkish Lira.

- In Erzurum, publication of two newspapers, A-ziziye Postasi and Hürsöz, was banned on August 28, by martial law authorities.

REPRESSION ABROAD

- On the demand of refuge of a Turkish citizen, the German Foreign Ministry gave notice that "minorities in Turkey were not subjected to repression".

- According to the new legislation on the status adopted by the German Parliament, all those whose demand of refuge is refused will be expelled from Germany. For accelerating the processes concerning candidates of political refugee, 13 new offices were established in this country.

- The Turkish Government announced on August 2, 1982 that 70 persons were deprived of Turkish nationality.

- The Swiss authorities refused the demand of refuge of Murat Cerçinli, a militant of the DISK.

- It was announced that within one-year period about 250 Turkish citizens fleeing the country asked asylum in Greece.

- The Turkish government requested the extradition of 118 persons known to be in European countries: 7 in Switzerland, 2 in Sweden, 76 in Germany, 4 in France, 8 in Syria, 2 in Saudi Arabia, 2 in Iran, 1 in the USA, 2 in the Netherlands, 1 in Italy, 4 in Denmark, 1 in Belgium, 3 in Cyprus, 1 in Lebanon and 2 in Austria.

- According to a press report, the Turkish citizens are obliged to get visa in order to enter in 127 countries. Only England, Spain, Austria, Rumania, Portugal, Yugoslavia, Ireland and Italy accept Turkish nationals without visa.

- The military authorities announced that, since the military coup d'état, 2,937 protest actions have been made abroad against the regime in Turkey.

TORTURES

- At the trial of DISK in Istanbul, Secretary General Fehmi Isıklar and vice-president Rıza Güven revealed that during the preliminary interrogation they were subjected ill-treatment and torture.

- At the trial of former minister Serafettin Elçi, a witness named Yavuz Koçoğlu stated that he was subjected to torture for confirming the charges formulated against the former.

- The Military Court of Cassation overruled the acquittal of one superintendent and 11 policemen who are accused of torturing a political detainee.

- An investigation was started about a police chief and three policemen in Ankara for having beaten lawyer Arif Cakır in the military prison of Mamak.

SOCIAL LIFE

- Protesting against the partial attitude of the Supreme Council of Arbitration, the representatives of the labour confederation Türk-İs withdrew from this council.

- In Adana, 93 textile workers were taken into custody for having held a meeting in coffee-house.

- The Supreme Council of Arbitration decided that the employment contract of a worker will be no longer valid, if he is condemned to a prison term higher than 6 months.

- A pensioner named Mehmet Yakakaya committed suicide by burning himself in front of the Ministry

of Interior for protesting against deteriorating living conditions.

- According to the data given by the State Institute of Statistics, 65.81 pc of the Turkish population is younger than 30 years.

ECONOMIC LIFE

- The new Minister of Finance, Adnan Baser Kafaoglu held his first meeting with biggest industrialists and businessmen of Turkey such as Vehbi Koç, Sakip Sabancı, Halit Narin, Nejat Eczacıbaşı, Ali Koçman and Selçuk Yasaroglu who control powerful monopolies in different sector. This meeting was not welcome by other businessmen who suffer from the tight money policy causing the slow down of production. A spokesman of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce in Bursa said: "Kafaoglu held his first meeting with those who are not in need of any credit. For this reason we are concerned that he may have had misleading information. After this meeting he may think that everything is all right. Whereas our problems are numerous and pressing. Meetings of this sort should first hear small industries,

- For assuring international finance institutions of that the economic policy adopted by the junta will be carried on, the new minister of Finance Kafaoglu sent a letter of intent to the IMF. On this letter, the Board of the IMF ratified on August 24, 1982, the Turkish economic policy performance and cleared the way for a 100-million dollar slice of the 3-billion dollar stand-by credit. A message reflecting the IMF views on the management of the Turkish economy was also drafted at the meeting with the following main points: a) Emphasis should be given to employment policy, b) State economic enterprises should be saved from being a burden on the state's budget, c) The flexible currency exchange rates should be maintained, d) Caution is required in the assessment of the distribution of resources and the steady increase of exports till the end of the 1980's. The Board also underlined that the Turkish Government had to be "very careful" in view of the inflationary tendencies recently observed.

- The United States, Italy, Great Britain and Belgium have become the first three countries to pledge shares in the 1983 Emergency Economic Aid for Turkey program of the OECD. Among the four donors, the United States pledged \$350 million, Italy \$100 million, Great Britain \$28 million and Belgium \$6.3 million. This is the fourth year of the aid effort. The pledges of the four countries total about \$486 million compared to the overall figure of approximately \$900 million of 1981. It is still not certain whether or not the Federal Republic of Germany, which is the first three years of the emergency aid effort served as a coordinator, will provide any economic aid this year. No pledges are expected from the five countries, namely France, Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, because they filed a complaint against the Turkish military regime to the European Human Rights Commission.

- The European Commission announced that it had reached an agreement with Ankara to establish an annual quota of 75,500 tons for Turkish cotton yarn exports to the Community area and the drop a 12 per cent anti-dumping duty on Turkish cotton. Thereupon Turkey informed the EEC that it will lift a 15 pc duty on EEC steel imports that it imposed last April. This agreement was commented by the Turkish press as revitalizing the relations between Turkey and the EEC, stagnant for about two years. As reported in the preceding BULLETIN, the European Parliament adopted on July 8, 1982 a resolution in favour of the military junta.

MILITARY

- The competition between the F-16 of General Dynamics and the F-18L of Northrop jet fighter manufacturers for the type of aircraft to be built in Turkey by the Turkish Aviation Industry (TUSAS) is shaping into a dogfight. The foreign currency requirement of the manufacturing 291 planes for a span of 7 to 10 years is between 5 to 6 billion dollars. Northrop officials have stated their intention to market almost all Turkish export goods, primarily textiles, wine and coal, through their worldwide brokerage network. They also contended the company can provide new jobs for Turkish manpower, especially in Saudi Arabia. General Dynamics has also come up with a similar proposal for a barter deal, the details of which have yet to be studied.

- The first copy of the 77 Leopard tanks being manufactured for the Turkish Army at the Federal Republic of Germany will roll out of the production line by the end of September. The longstanding negotiations for the delivery of Leopard tanks between Turkey and Germany were finalized on November 17, 1980 with the completion of the 600-million DM Special Military Assistance Agreement. The agreement envisages the supply of other types of weapons including Milan missiles in addition to the tanks.

- Turkey has signed the letter of intent, clearing the way for detailed negotiations for acquiring four MEKO 200 light frigates developed by two firms in the Federal Republic of Germany. Two of the four battleships will be built by German firms, Blohm-Voss and HDW, and the remaining two will be constructed in Turkey. The United States will provide a loan of about 180 million dollars and Germany about 600 million DM for financing the four battleships.

TURKEY-MIDDLE EAST

- Turkey and Sudan signed cultural, economic and technical cooperation agreements in Ankara on August 2, 1982, while the Sudanese President Gaafar Muhammad Nimeiri completed his state visit to Turkey. It is reported that the economic and technical cooperation agreement would give Turkey the chance to meet Sudan's demand for foodstuff, industrial products and assistance in realization of some projects.

- Exports to Iraq during the January-June period of 1982 took the first row, with 299.6 million dollars. According to officials, Iraq is followed by

Federal Republic of Germany with 218.3 million dollars, Libya with 102.1 million dollars and the United States with \$99.6 million. An increase was marked in the exports to East and North African countries in comparison to 1981. The exports to Iraq increased by 95.2 percent against last year, constituting 17.6 percent of the total exports.

- Turco-Saudi Arabia ties are about to plunge into a new phase following the recent visits of Prince Tallal bin-Abdelaziz and international businessman Adnan Qashoggi who is also a partner of the Prince in petroleum production and marketing. Qashoggi has reportedly told Turkish officials that certain areas in southeastern Anatolia have abundant oil reserves according to satellite data and he is interested in the extraction of this "heavy crude" which will need expensive superior technology. There was also talk about cooperation in the defense industry in the context of obtaining licences for production of some defense systems and financing such projects.

TURKEY-USSR

The relations between Turkey and the USSR were tensed over the death of two Turkish soldiers on the Soviet border. According to Ankara, when two Turkish border guards who trespassed the frontier at Cildir outpost in the Turkish province of Kars were shot dead by the Soviet guards. Soviet news agency TASS reported that two armed people crossed into Soviet territory from Turkey and, without provocation opened fire at a Soviet frontier guard detachment before being killed in a firefight. On this incident, the visit of Turkish cultural and commercial delegations to Moscow were postponed by the Turkish Foreign Ministry.

TURKEY-USA

- The United States Senate rejected the Reagan Administration's request for a 82-million dollars supplemental military aid for Turkey and instead voted for a 50-million dollars.

- Two officials from the US Congress visited Ankara for making observations on torture claims in Turkey and the position of the Armenian minority in the country. According to the Turkish press, the influence of Amnesty International is constantly increasing in the US Congress and this influence is being reflected in Turkish domestic policies.

PUBLICATIONS OF INFO-TURK

o 5-year collection of BULLETIN INFO-TURK	2000 BF
o US Interests in Turkey (1982)	80 BF
o On the Mission of the Council of Europe (1982)	60 BF
o La Liberté de Pensée à la Militaire (1982)	60 BF
o One Year of the Fascist Military Dictatorship in Turkey (1981)	.500 BF
o Two Years of the Fascist Military Dictatorship in Turkey (1982)	.500 BF
o Seul Pays Européen sous la Dictature Fasciste Militaire (1981)	.300 BF
o Massacre in Ankara, Why (1978)	60 BF
o Album of Resistance Posters (1974)	.200 BF
o Chansons et Poèmes (français/turc) (1976)	60 BF
o Turkey on Torture - Democratic Resistance of Turkey (1973)	.200 BF
o File on Turkey - Democratic Resistance of Turkey (1972)	1000 BF

NAME:

ADDRESS:

.....

o I wish to receive the publications marked above and I transferBF total to the post account:
INFO-TURK, CCP 000-1168701-45 Brussels - Belgium