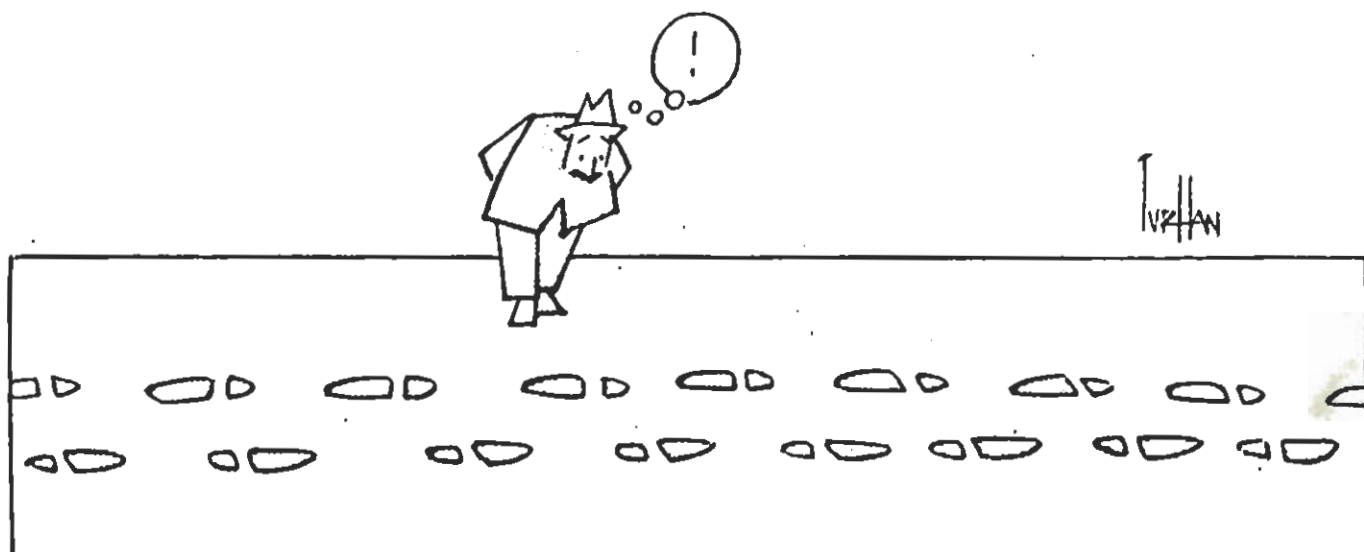




bulletin mensuel • monthly bulletin • maandelijks bulletin

# 79

7TH 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



## PARTIES RUN BY "PASHA"S...

"Take a four-star general (retired), a bespectacled and shy professor of theoretical physics, a veteran civil servant, and a list of names of little-known politicians and would-be politicians long enough to fill the telephone directory of a small town, and you have something like Turkey's reviving political scene". (*The Guardian*, May 9, 1983)

From May 16, the date of the beginning of the period for registration of political parties, up to the end of May, four new parties were officially formed in Turkey, in accordance with the above-quoted description of the British newspaper.

The formation of Turkey's first new party was announced on May 16, by a group of retired officers, former bureaucrats and cabinet members, lawyers and businessmen. The leader of the new party is Turgut Sunalp, 68, a retired four-star general whose last post was as Turkey's Ambassador to Canada. It is no secret that General Sunalp is a good friend of the Junta's Chief Evren.

General Evren, "president of the Republic" for seven years under the new constitution, has the power to appoint the government after the legislative elections to be held on November 6, 1983, but without enjoying the confidence of an elected parliament, such an appointment will spoil the image of "parliamentary system" in the eyes of the world opinion.

Considering this fact, General Evren has stated many times that the new parliamentary system works smoothly only if there is a strong majority party seeing eye to eye with the "president of the Republic" on the main lines of policy. The chief of the Junta wanted it to be a "center" party led by his former fellow-general, Mr. Sunalp. He was first off the mark, registering his Nationalist Democracy Party (MDP) at the Interior Ministry after a well-publicized meeting with General Evren.

But even before that party was officially announced, things were going on unofficially which moved the "President" to express his displeasure in strong terms. Caucuses of former leaders and members of the old parties were being held to discuss tactics and to decide behind which, if any, of the new parties they would throw their weight.

The times of May 21 said "If the former parties and their leaders were as thoroughly discredited with the people as the regime's rhetoric implies, such goings on would be of little significance. Why then was the president so incensed that he threatened to postpone the elections if this sort of thing went on? Presumably because he knows or suspects that the old politicians are still influential enough to swing votes one way or the other."

## DESPITE EVREN

In fact, despite a well-programmed propaganda in the favour of Sunalp's party, it has been the *Great Turkey Party* (BTP) which was welcomed in a big enthusiasm by the rank-and-file of the defunct Justice Party.

Although the Justice Party was not named when the BTP applied for registration, the expression "*Great Turkey*" was a Demirel watchword, and no one can have been in any doubt about what he intended the party to be. The leader of the new party, retired four-star general Ali Fethi Esener was Demirel's choice to be armed forces' chief of staff in 1977 instead of General Evrol. General Esener has apparently turned a deaf ear to pleas from his former comrades in arms to support the RDP being led former general Sunalp.

Alongside General Esener was Hüsamettin Cindoruk, a lawyer, once headed the Justice Party's local organisation in Istanbul. Among the founders of the BTP were some less popular figures. One was Colonel Baki Tug, a former military prosecutor who hit the headlines in Turkey in 1971 when he managed to get hundreds of Turkish progressive intellectuals sentenced to long prison terms.

But beyond a handful founders of the party, the real support of the BTP came later with the affiliation of hundreds of former parliamentarians of the Justice Party. There was a scarcely concealed air of jubilation at the headquarters of the BTP in Ankara. After lying low under military rule for almost three years, the Justice Party which had a majority in Parliament for most of the preceding two decades, now feels the time is right to show its strength in public.

Compared to the BTP, the other horses in the race seem plodders. One of them is the *Homeland Party* (Ana-P) of the former deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, author and executant of the notorious 24th January drastic economic measures, who leads a group of young economists, engineers, businessmen and several prominent bankers.

In fact, all of the three right-wing political parties share the same ideologic, economic and political views.

The right-wing daily *Tercüman* of May 28 commented that each one of the three political formations address to the same public and defends the principles of nationalism and free market economy and claim to be determined to fight against communism, totally conform to the letter and the spirit of the Constitution of the Junta.

The differences appear on the choice of leading cadres. It is generally assumed, for instance, that without the whispered support of Demirel, the *National Democracy Party* of General Sunalp will stand little chance for gaining popular support. So Mr. Demirel's decision (common knowledge, even though officially unmentionable) to sponsor the rival *Great Turkey Party* may prove the *coup de grâce* to the General Evren's scheme. Indeed, there is even a possibility that his attempt to impose a preconceived party system will actually produce a more fragmented political spectrum than would otherwise be the case.

## DISARRAY AT THE CENTER-LEFT

As to the left, it is out of question to speak of the formation of a socialist party on the working-class basis, under the new constitution.

Nevertheless, the popular masses who had always voted for the defunct Republican People's Party (CKP) or other legal socialist parties, are looking for a new legal political formation through which they can express their dissatisfaction of the actual regime and formulate their urgent demands.

But at the opening of the period for registration of political parties, the rank-and-file of the defunct Republican People's Party of former premier Eüilent Ecevit founded itself in disarray. Contrary to the determined position of Demirel, Ecevit once more showed his feebleness.

Instead of orienting the former members of his party to a concrete target, he preferred to play the role of the propagandist of the new US "project for democracy". Addressing to the Socialist International Congress, held on April 9 in Portugal, Ecevit criticized European social-democrats for carrying out an international campaign against the military regime, saying that "this might create reaction among the population; and such reaction, in turn, could be exploited by authoritarian or totalitarian administrations to set nationalism against democracy or independence against freedom". Instead, he suggested that such a campaign should confine itself to propagating the merits of democracy, and launched the following proposal: "The American Secretary of State George Schultz has expressed his determination to initiate and pursue a so-called 'project for democracy' to support and spread, mostly through educational and training programmes, the development of democracy around the world. (...) The very commendable American 'project for democracy' ought to be supplemented and supported with the initiatives and active contributions of democratic countries and organizations outside the United States. I am confident that the Socialist International can play an invaluable role of leadership and coordination in this respect."

According to the press reports, this US project foresees an annual aid of 65 million dollars for training political, trade-union, academic and business leaders in underdeveloped countries such as Turkey.

These efforts of Ecevit highly pleased the United States and the US Ambassador Strauss-Hupe paid a visit to the former social democrat leader of Turkey on May 13 in Ankara, but disappointed the popular masses who are waiting for a determined leadership.

Since Ecevit lost all his prestige in the left-minded public and failed to show a way-out, the rank-and-file of the defunct CHP took different initiatives with the purpose of creating a new center-left party.

Benefitting from this disarray, Necdet Calp - a veteran civil servant who had been in the service of the actual military regime until last days - set up a puppet center-left party, to be called the *Populist Party* (HP). But the press is referring to this party as a "test-tube baby" which cannot be expected to last long.

Calp's chances of succeeding were lessened at the end of May when it became clear that the center-left of regrouping, despite its divisions, around Professor Erdal İnönü, the son of Kemal Atatürk's comrade-in-arms İsmet İnönü, second president of the Republic.

More detailed information on the efforts of founding a center-left party and on the general situation of the left of Turkey will be given in the coming issue of the Bulletin.

## NEW LABOUR LEGISLATION

The new labour legislation has been adopted by the National Security Council and came into force. The NSC did not bring any major amendments to the draft which was previously published by the government. Consequently, the Council did not take into consideration the criticism coming from the inside as well as the outside of the country. In fact, it is even possible to say that some formal amendments brought by the Council have been, on the contrary, of a kind to heighten the anti-democratic nature of the new legislation.

The new law on trade unions and the one on collective bargaining, strike and lockout provide radical changes of course with respect to the old legislation.

### THE LAW ON TRADE UNIONS

According to the first article, trade unions are no longer considered as professional organizations which protect economic, social and cultural interests, but organizations protecting economic and social interests *in the bounds of the labour relations*. This term added to the text, "in the bounds of the labour relations" specifies that unions will lead their activities exclusively in this sphere. Hence, from the first article, the interlocutors of the unions are limited by their partners in the labour relations (workers and employers) and unions are deprived of their particularity of being social class organizations in general and professional organizations of colleagues in particular.

The article 3/4 of the law states precisely the "unions can no longer be founded only on the workshop level." In this case, workers of a given enterprise who wish to bargain a collective agreement with their employer will be bound either to join one of the existing unions or to found a new union which should be organized on the industry level and gather 10 per cent of the workers of the industry.

Unions will only be founded on the industry level and industries will be defined by the government. This implies that some unions would be supported by the government while others annihilated, for it will be sufficient to the government to do away with an industry in which unions would become "too restless".

According to the article 5, only those who have worked for three years in a given industry can found an union. The convention of the new union should be held in the following six months and, to be eligible to the obligatory executive branches one should have the worker status for at least ten years. The re-election to these offices will no longer be possible more than four conventions in succession.

The law lays down the obligatory executive branches as following: the Executive Board, the Board of Supervision and the Board of Discipline. These boards with a more or less number of member are set up separately with contradictory powers. In such a way that, between two conventions, the EB will no longer be responsible to the union convention but to the Board of Supervision. Thus, by its tripartite nature the union administration will be in a total confusion and powerlessness with the decentralization of the power.

The article 28 subdues a union's affiliation to an international organization to the exclusive authorization of the government. This is the system which was in force before 1960 and, no union could obtain this authorization in that period.

The article 30 provides that: "The employer can annul the contract of the union representative providing that he or she points out the reason clearly." It means that, on the contrary to what is said, the secur-

ity of the union representative is reduced to nothing, for the recourse to courts is nothing but the discussion on an accomplished fact.

The articles 37, 38 and 39 bring drastic curbs on trade union activities: "Trade unions can no longer foster political objectives, cannot be in relation or collaboration with the activities of political parties, cannot in any case or on any matter act together, cannot support or be supported by any political party, cannot receive or give aids or donations from or to political parties, cannot act together with associations, foundations and public vocational institutions for political motives."

The commission of a union leader automatically come to an end with his or her election to a political leader office as also with his or her condemnation for infraction of the articles 125, 141, 142, 144, 155, 163, 168, 171, 177, 313 or 499 of the Turkish Penal Code. (These articles, in their majority, are related to opinion offences).

"Confederations, unions or sections cannot organize meetings or demonstrations out of their own subject matters or objectives." Let us remind you that these "objectives" are limited by the conclusion of the collective agreement...

"Trade unions cannot receive aids or donations from the international organizations other than those to which they are affiliated or of which the Republic of Turkey is a member, except for in the case of governmental authorization."

According to the law, union dues will be determined by the union convention and, cannot go beyond the gross wages for 8 hours.

On the other hand, unions will have the right to help their members to found funds for unemployment, marriage or confinement and co-operatives. Unions can also invest in industry.

According to the article 47: "The state has the power of administrative and financial control on unions and confederations." Unions and confederations shall submit to a control of the Ministries of Labour and Finance once a year. Unions whose incomes originate from sources other than those provided by law will be suspended from 3 to 6 months. Besides, the election of delegates to union conventions and of the members of the obligatory executive branches will take place under the state judicial supervision.

The provisional articles 2 and 3 of the law provide that: "Any union which have not adopted their statutes and functioning according to the law in 8 months will be considered automatically dissolved".

This obviously takes aim in the first place at the Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions of Turkey (DISK) since its activities are "suspended" and it cannot modify its statute in good time and, consequently it runs the risk of being considered dissolved by these provisional articles.

According to the provisional article 5, the suspended unions whose leaders were indicted for trespass to the person of state can only resume their activities with the acquittal of their leaders. These unions cannot collect dues and, their members will have the right to resigne. At present, among the suspended unions only DISK and the affiliated unions are in such situation. As for the other suspended confederations; DAK-İS (fundamentalist) was already authorized and FİSK (fascist) can henceforth take up its activities again since any legal proceedings has not been instituted against its executive bodies till present. Obviously, this provisional article aims only at the total liquidation of DISK.

## COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AND STRIKE

The new law brings a set of restrictions on the use of the right to strike

The article 25 gives a definition of "the illegal strike": "The strike carried out without fulfilling the necessary conditions for the legal strike is an illegal one. Political strike, general strike, sympathy strike, occupation of the place of work, slow down strike, fall in productivity and other acts of resistance are outlaw strikes.

"No strike can be carried out running counter to the indivisibility of the integrity of State with its territory and nation and the National Sovereignty."

The article 47 provides that:

"The rights to strike and lockout shall not be exercised in any way which contradicts principles of probity, which harms the society, or which destroys the National Patrimony."

According to the law, from now on, strikes are banned in banks, coal-mining, petroleum, gas-works, coal-gas, roads, fire-brigades, carriage (land, maritime, air and railway), urban transportation. The number of concerned workers is more than 300.000.

Besides, the law provides a set of formalities to get over concerning procedures of strike and decision of strike. Henceforth, the government will have the right to postpone any strike for 60 days.

The law equally provides prison terms and fines for infringers of the prohibitions and restrictions on strike and lockout.

Unions shall be established on the industry level but, collective agreements can only be concluded on the enterprise or workshop level. Thus, unions will not have the right of industry wide bargaining.

In order to carry out a collective agreement a union must fulfill the following conditions:

- to gather at least 10 per cent of the workers of the industry;
- to gather more than a half of the workers of the concerned enterprise;
- to prove that it fulfils these two conditions and to obtain an authorization certificate.

The article 9 provides that non-union workers can profit by the conditions of a collective agreement concluded by the existing union in their enterprise providing that they pay the union a "solidarity due".

On the other hand, according to the article 11, a collective agreement concluded by an union gathering at least 10 per cent of the workers of an industry can be imposed to the whole industry by the government after it carries out "necessary modifications". Once the government "modified" a collective agreement as it pleased and generalized it to the whole industry, it will be impossible to start a new collective bargaining in this industry until the term of the imposed agreement, that is to say, for two years.

Moreover, the collective agreements drawn up by the High Council of Arbitration will remain in force until their term and the Council will continue its functions until the elections which should take place in November 1983.

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## STATE TERROR

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### OFFICIAL FIGURES ON REPRESSION

Turkey's military administration took legal action against 203 former parliamentarians following the September 12, 1980 coup d'état, the General Staff Headquarters announced in a report, on April 11.

The report said of these only two were Justice Party (AP) parliamentarians, 154 were Republican People's Party (CHP) members and 15, 30 and 2 from the Nationalist Action Party (MHP), the National Salvation Party (MSP) and Independent, respectively.

The military power meanwhile legally prosecuted and detained a total of 80 lawyers of which 6 were detained, 15 were arrested and 59 were set free.

A total of 46 press members were legally prosecuted. Of these one detained, five were arrested and forty freed. (The report did not take into account the journalists who were detained or arrested for having worked in left-wing periodicals - I.T.)

Union members prosecuted were all 3,067; 2,583 of them being members of the Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions (DISK). 246 of these were arrested. All the arrested union members of unions attached to the DISK.

There were 15,685 association members legally prosecuted. Of these 3,754 are still under arrest. The report listed these as Töb-Der (Association of Teachers' Union) with a total of 596 prosecuted members; left-wing "separatist" association members, totalling 13,536, right-wing association members totalling 1,426; and others totalling 127.

The number of people from Töb-Der who are under arrest or convicted is 236. There are 3,199 people under arrest and convicted, from "separatist" left

wing associations; and 703 people convicted or under arrest from right wing organizations.

Since the proclamation of the martial law, 60,446 files of case have reached military prosecutors and, 41,207 have been transferred to military courts. Military courts have pronounced condemnation for 14,290 files and rendered acquittal for 10,360 others.

Since the setting up of the martial law, military courts have condemned 26,208 defendants to prison terms up to five years; 995 to the imprisonment between 10 and 20 years; 407 to more than 20 years; 108 to life-sentences and 114 to the capital punishment. 23 death penalty out of 114 have been executed till February 28, 1983. 77 of those who have been condemned to the death penalty are leftists, 32 rightists and 1 Kurdish.

According to the same report; 7,390 persons are actually wanted for "anarchy and terror offences" and, 1,157 others run the risk of being stripped of Turkish nationality.

### NATIONAL SECURITY CARDS

The Ministerial Council decided to replace the national identity cards by national security cards from 1984. The finger-prints of a person as well as the usual informations on his or her identity and a photograph will take place on the new cards. The decision of the government seeks to make the identity checks more efficient. On the other hand, works have been carried out since not long ago to register the private life of citizens on computers and they will be completed in 1984.

## PRESSURE ON DETAINEES

On April 9, 1,116 detainees of the military prison of Metris were deprived of their right to receive visitors for two weeks on pretext of breach of discipline, by a decision of the 3rd martial law court of Istanbul.

In Erzurum, the military prosecutor instituted proceedings against 14 woman prisoners tried in the Dev-Yol trial for having resisted for two days against the torture exercised on their comrades. The prosecution demanded the imprisonment between two and seven days for them.

On the other hand, the Police Department asked prison administrations to take strict measures against the activities of political prisoners in jails. According to the Department; political prisoners continue their activities in jails and they correspond among them by messages in Morse.

## TIP MEMBERS RELEASED

The 6 remaining detainees among the 141 TIP (Worker's Party of Turkey) members tried in the 2nd martial law court of Istanbul were released at the end of the hearing of their trial on April 12. So, no prisoner remained in the TIP trial anymore. The Central Committee members of TIP, among the defendants, had declared that they were neither marxist nor leninist and, they had required their releasing.

## TWO FORMER DEPUTIES CONDEMNED

On April 16, the former deputy of Yozgat (CHP) Zeren was sentenced to 16 months' imprisonment for humiliating the person of the justice in the telegram he had wired to the chairman of his party, Mr Ecevit when he was jailed. On the other hand, Serafettin Elçi, former minister was sentenced to 2 years and four months imprisonment for "corruption" by the High Court on April 12.

## 7 LAWYERS TRIED

The trial of the seven lawyers from the Istanbul Bar Association; A. Rıza Dizdar, Ayhan Coysal, Sabri Unlü, Nebi Sarlas, Oktay Kök, Mehmet Feyyat and Nusrin Dursun started at the military tribunal of Istanbul. The lawyers are charged with signing a report published in FRG.

## CONDEMNATIONS

Military courts condemned:

2.4: In Istanbul, 3 members of THKP/C to the imprisonment for 241 years in total; a defendant to 18 months for insulting Evren;

3.4: In Gölcük, 11 rightist activists to prison terms up to 21 years;

7.4: In Manisa, 6 rightist activists to the imprisonment between 5 and 13 years; in Adana, a leftist activist to 25 years and, a Kurdish militant to 5 years;

8.4: In Ankara, a rightist activist to life-sentence, another one to 6 years;

9.4: In Izmir, 19 members of the organization of the Way of the Revolution in Turkey to prison terms up to 10 years; in Ankara, 20 members of the TDKP to prison terms up to 17 years;

21.4: In Gölcük, in the Dev-Yol trial, two defendants to the capital punishment, a defendant to life-sentence and, 27 others to prison terms up to 27 years;

23.4: In Ankara, in the "Liberation" trial, a defendant to 6 years and 8 months' imprisonment; in

the "People's Liberation" trial, a defendant to life-sentence, 7 others to prison terms up to 16 years,

In Diyarbakır 9 and, in Ankara 22 defendants to prison terms up to 20 years for the arms trade;

27.4: In Istanbul, 7 members of Dev-Yol to prison terms up to 8 years;

29.4: In Adana, 16 members of Dev-Yol to prison terms up to 10 years; in Izmir, in the TKP trial, 21 defendants to prison terms up to 6 years; in Istanbul, in the Dev-Sol trial, 8 defendants to prison terms up to 30 years;

30.4: In Adana, in the "Emergency Group" trial a defendant to life-sentence, 10 others to the imprisonment between 4 and 16 years; in Istanbul, in the THKP/C trial, 5 defendants to 5 years' imprisonment.

## NEW TRADE UNION CASES

In the course of April, military prosecutors have brought new suits against unionists and members of the political and democratic organizations.

Three new defendants were added to the DISK trial pursuing in the military tribunal of Istanbul. The prosecution demanded the death penalty for them. Aykut Göker, chairman of the Technicians' Association (Tütöd); Ahmet Balamir, chairman of the University Assistants' Association (Tümas); Fikri Sen, vice-chairman of the High Technical Agents' Association (Tüyted) who had been already arrested were took to the hearing of the trial. They are charged with collaborating with DISK. So, the number of defendants in the DISK trial rose to 78 while the number of demands for death penalty was reaching 68.

On the other hand, prosecutors have brought two new suits against 48 officials of the Union of the workers of the Petro-Chemical Industry (Petkim-Is) and 27 officials of the Union of Workers of Gas, Electricity and Water (Tek-Gesi-Is). Both of the unions are affiliated to DISK and, prosecutors demanded prison terms up to 20 years for their officials.

Five new defendants to the Ceramic Workers' Union Trial and, 19 others to the Hotel Trade Workers' Union trial have been added with demands of imprisonment up to 20 years.

## OTHER NEW CASES

1.4: In Istanbul, the military prosecutor took proceedings against 15 members of the "Union of the Revolutionary Supporters of THKP/C" and demanded the death penalty for 10 defendants.

2.4: In Istanbul, in the "People's Revolutionary Pioneers" (HDO) trial, the prosecution demanded the capital punishment for 21 defendants out of 96.

Still in Istanbul, the prosecutor instituted proceedings against 33 members of the organization of the young fundamentalists and demanded prison terms up to 10 years;

3.4: In Ankara, the number of defendants in the Dev-Yol trial rose to 611 and the number of demands for capital punishment to 188 with new indictments.

6.4: In Izmir, a case started against 72 leftist defendants with demands of imprisonment between 5 and 15 years.

7.4: The trial of eight teachers charged with participating to the demonstrations to protest against the massacre in Kahramanmaraş in 1978 started in Ankara.

8.4: The military prosecutor took proceedings against four rightist activists and demanded 52 years' imprisonment for each.

9.4: The prosecutor charged nine persons claiming that they were members of TDKP and demanded the death penalty for five of them.

10.4: In Istanbul, capital punishment was demanded for nine defendants in the trial of 16 rightist activists.

13.4: A part of PLK (Workers' Party of Kurdistan) trial started in Gaziantep with 162 defendants. The other 458 defendants will be tried in groups in Adana, Mersin and Antakya.

14.4: In Istanbul, military prosecutors charged 21 rightist activists and 5 other people claiming that they were members of the Union of the Revolutionary Communists of Turkey.

23.4: The trial of 9 members of the People's Revolutionary Union started in Istanbul.

28.4: In Istanbul, the military prosecutor charged 7 people claiming that they were members of THKP/C and demanded the capital punishment for 6 of them.

29.4: In Istanbul, the trial of 177 persons charged of being members of the Revolutionary Liberation started. 4 defendants run the risk of the death penalty.

30.4: The trial of 23 persons charged of being members of the Kurdish organization "Rizgari" started in Istanbul. The prosecution demanded their imprisonment between 8 and 36 years.

#### EUROPEAN COUNCIL AND EXECUTIONS

Military prosecutors have demanded 42 death penalties in the trials mentioned above. So, the total number of the defendants for whom the capital punishment has been demanded under the military regime reached 5,597.

Two convicts have been executed in the course of April and so, the number of the condemned executed till the end of April reached 33. Two people condemned of simple offence, Sener Yigit and Cafer Altintas were executed by hanging respectively in Isparta and Ordu.

While the executions are going on in Turkey and, the number of defendants for whom the capital punishment is demanded is increasing, the European Council of which Turkey is still member ratified convention providing the abolishment of the death penalty.

On April 28, 1983, the additional convention to the European Convention on Human Rights on the abolishment of the death penalty in the democratic states of Europe were opened to the signature of the 21 member states, on the occasion of the meeting of the Foreign Secretaries of the European Council to which the Turkish Foreign Secretary Mr Ilter Türkmen also participated. The additional convention has been signed by Austrian, Belgian, Danish, French, German, Luxembourgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Portuguese, Spanish, Swedish and Swiss Foreign Secretaries.

Among the European countries, the capital punishment is still in force only in Turkey.

#### ARRESTS IN APRIL

In spite of the state terror applied for three years, the resistance against the regime of dictatorship is being carried on throughout Turkey. According to an official declaration of April 8, in Bakırköy (Istanbul), two militants of resistance fell into an ambush of the security forces. At the end of an armed clash, one militant was shot dead and another one, a young woman was apprehended.

2.4: In Ankara, 13 persons were arrested on pretext of being members of the Kurdish organization Rizgari.

8.4: In Diyarbakır, four activists were arrested. They are charged with being members of the Kurdish organization İKSP.

13.4: Military authorities announced the arrest of 16 political militants in Izmir, in the first half of April.

16.4: In Hatay, 32 persons charged of being members of the "Emergency Group" and 21 others charged with being members of Dev-Sol were arrested.

17.4: Military authorities announced the arrest of 21 militants of divers left-wing organizations in Izmir and 15 militants of Dev-Yol in Usak.

#### PEASANT ARRESTED

On April 1st, a peasant from the region of Oltu, Mehmet Karabacak (30) was arrested for walking in the street with a "lecek" (a covering, part of the traditional clothes of the region) on his head. The prosecutor demanded the imprisonment of the peasant for six months for infraction of the law on clothing.

#### FASCISTS RELEASED

In the course of the last months, while the repression and arrests were intensifying against progressive people, leaders of the fascist İİEP and torturer policemen were released following each other.

On April 13, in the hearing of the MHP (Nationalist Action Party) and parallel organizations trial in the 1st military tribunal of Ankara, the court decided the releasing of 8 other leaders and militants of this party which was the responsible and the main instrument of the fascist terror rising in Turkey before September 12, 1980. Two of the released run the risk of the death penalty. So, in this "famous giant" MHP trial, only Alparslan Türkeş, chairman of the party and 4 members of the Executive Board remained prisoner.

In the hearing of the trial on April 15, the ex-colonel Türkeş declared that the policies of the government were not in conflict with the program and the opinions of the party and, he requested the removal of the judge which had rejected the demand for his release.

Beside, the police superintendent Eekir Pullu who has been tried with the charge of torturing the Dev-Yol leader Nasuh İftap was acquitted.

#### JOURNALIST NADI CONDEMNED

On May 9, Nadir Nadi, 75, the chief editor of the daily *Cumhuriyet* was sentenced to two months and twenty days' imprisonment by the military court of I Istanbul for reprinting an editorial written 22 years ago. Mr Nadi was charged with "openly inciting the people to commit a crime" in his article in defense of two independent cultural institutes. Mr Nadi did not assist the hearing of the trial because he was in hospital following a stomach ulcer operation that he had undergone at the end of April. The court also sentenced Okay Gönensin, the responsible editor, to the same prison term but, his sentence was commuted to a fine of 12,000 Turkish liras.

#### OTHER PRESS CASES

1.4: Mr Teoman Orberk, responsible editor of the daily *Günes* was indicted by the military prosecutor for having violated the bans imposed by the NSC.

2.4: Mr Mehmet Ali Kutlu, responsible editor of the periodical "Sosyalist Gençlik Gazetesi, banned after the military coup, was condemned to 7,5-year prison term by a military court of Istanbul. Same day, Mr Dogan Yurdakul, editorialist of the banned daily *Aydınlık*, was condemned to 18-month prison term by a military court of Istanbul on the grounds of having made separatist propaganda.

7.4: Journalist-translator Siar Yalçın, a former public prosecutor, was brought before a military tribunal in Istanbul for having translated a book on war in 1975.

10.4: A person named İlhan Cetin was condemned to 3-year prison by a military court in Ankara for having criticized the President of the Republic.

13.4: The Council of Ministers banned the introduction into Turkey of 35 periodicals in Turkish, published abroad.

15.4: Mr Tamer Kayas, responsible editor of the daily Politika, banned by martial law authorities, was condemned to 7,5-year prison term by a military tribunal in Istanbul on the charge of having made communist propaganda in the newspaper.

16.4: Martial law authorities have banned the introduction, distribution and projection of the films of Yılmaz Güney, prize-winner film director, in Turkey. The decree announced that all works of those who have been stripped of the Turkish nationality are banned in Turkey.

20.4: The producers of the film "The man who never fails", Mr Hasan Baykara and Tahsin Deniz Kalkavan and the director of the film, Mr Remzi Aydın were indicted by the military prosecutor on the claim that they made communist propaganda in the film.

25.4: The text-book entitled "History of the Civilizations" is banned in the Turkish universities by the order of the NSC. The author of the book, Prof. Server Tanilli, was shot and paralyzed in 1978 by the extreme-rightist activists and he is at the Strasbourg University as guest professor.

26.4: Isık Yurtçu, the journalist is being tried by an Istanbul martial law court as one of the responsible of the Press Workers' Union (Basın-Is).

29.4: The trial of two publishers of the banned

Jaily Aydınlik, Mehmet Atabek and Aydoğan Büyükoğuzden started in an Ankara martial law court.

30.4: Ergun Göze and İter Aydoğdu, the journalists of the right-wing daily Tercüman are being tried in an Istanbul martial law court for going beyond the prohibitions of the Martial Law Headquarters.

According to the Martial Law Headquarters of Istanbul, 11 defendants were sentenced to the imprisonment up to 7 years for communist propaganda by press between March 20 and April 20, 1983.

#### THE ARMY TO SET UP UNIVERSITIES

According to a press report of May 7, 1983, the Ministerial Council presented the Consultative Assembly a new law project foreseeing to authorize the Armed Forces to establish their own universities and higher education institutions.

#### LIQUIDATION IN UNIVERSITIES

2.4: Four academics of the Hacettepe University (Ankara), Abdülkadir Ates, Ugur Celasun, Oruç Aruoba and Zeynep Aruoba, have resigned on the grounds that there was no possibility left in universities to continue with their scientific works.

7.4: Professor Rauf Nasuhoglu of the Ankara Sciences Faculty has resigned on the same grounds.

9.4: Professor Kurthian Fisek and Dr. Unal Nalbantoglu were fired by the martial law authorities. Fisek was at the Faculty of Political Sciences and Nalbantoglu at the Middle East Technical University. Prof. Suha Arın resigned from his academic post at the Mass Communication Faculty of the Ankara University.

22.4: Two professors of the Middle East Technical University in Ankara, Zülküf Aydın and Dogan A-

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#### -----IMMIGRATION-----

1.4: In Karlsruhe (FRG), a young Turkish migrant, Enver Kutevin was shot and killed by the German police when he was in a stolen car with his German friends.

2.4: In Düsseldorf, H. Ali Özdemir was aggressed and injured by three German at midnight.

3.4: In Stockholm (Sweden), bills on which it was written: "You can make water here; anyhow Turks clean!" were stuck on the doors of the Turkish families' houses.

4.4: In Copenhagen (Denmark), a Turkish club "Lokal Istanbul" was attacked and destroyed by unidentified people.

9.4: The German Insurance Companies' Association had recourse to the Minister of Finance to obtain an authorization providing a rise of 50 pc in the insurance premium paid by foreigners.

13.4: In Austria, the "Auslander Halt" party (Stop to Foreigners) was authorized to participate in elections.

14.4: In Rotterdam, a Turkish migrant, S. Demir, 39, was killed by stabs in his house at midnight.

14.4: The Flemish High Council of Migrants formed last year on the initiative of the Flemish Community of Belgium, held a press conference to make known its point of view on the problems of the immigration. The Council considers that the necessary integration of aliens to the community in which they live asks for the residence security. It relatedly worries about the menaces aiming at the guarantees offered by the law of December 15 on this matter.

16.4: In Brussels, a Turkish worker who had been the victim of an accident while he was working in the underground construction was reportedly discharged and furthermore the union remained indifferent face to this situation.

18.4: In Darmstadt (FRG), a Turkish migrant, Mehmet Bülbül, 52, died of starvation, in the street. Mr Bülbül, resident in FRG for 10 years, was unemployed since three years and never received help over that time.

20.4: In last October, Vanderstock brothers (Dirk and Marc) had shot and injured seriously the Turkish citizen Veli Karaman, 22, in his back. Karaman was paralysed in both legs. The Attorney General of Gand charged Vanderstock brothers with attempt to murder before the criminal court. The inquiry showed that two men had chosen the victim at random, because their girl friend had been bothered by a foreigner. They had wanted to have her revenge on a migrant.

20.4: In Händen, a town in north of Stockholm, the local of a Turkish association was set on fire by unidentified people. A year ago the same building had been bombed and a cross had been placed in its garden.

22.4: In FRG, the Aliens' Spouses Association accused the Interior Minister Zimmerman of applying the South-African model in the country.

nakök resigned from their academic posts on the same ground.

So, the number of the university members who were dismissed on the order of martial law commanders reached 42, of these 18 from the universities of Ankara, 11 from Istanbul, 10 from Izmir, 2 from Black Sea University and one from the Diyarbakır University.

Protesting against this practice, 36 university professors or assistant professors either resigned from their posts or demanded their retirements; of these 29 from Ankara, 4 from Istanbul and 3 from Izmir.

#### AWFUL SITUATION OF REFUGEES

In FRG, Turkish refugees searching for UN protection are interned in concentration camps. They are banned of work for two years. However, they can be forced to carry out all kinds of jobs for an hourly wage of 1.5 DM. Moreover, almost all requests for shelter are rejected. On the contrary, extradition requests made by the Turkish authorities are easily granted.

All these were announced by the European Committee for the Defense of Refugees and Migrants in a press conference in Brussels on April 14, 1983. According to the Swiss lawyer Christian Pillwein who was a member of this committee, the FRG uses all means to frighten and discourage those who ask for shelter. About 70,000 Turkish citizens have asked for shelter since the proclamation of the martial law. Ac-

ording to the ECDRM, competent courts have accepted only 450 that about 150 definite status since over two years because, the Ministry of Interior Affairs gave notice of appeal for 300 other cases. German authorities denying obvious facts refuse to recognize the fact that, in Turkey, torture is, even among military, quite usual and that people is prosecuted only for their political opinions. Still according to the ECDRM, on the contrary, the FRG exhibits amazingly understanding in accepting the demands for extradition.

Three days before this press conference, 39 other Turkish citizens were extradited from the FRG by plane. 20 of them were refused refuge. The daily Terciman reported that 36 of them were arrested and taken to interrogation by Turkish police after the landing of the plane.

On the other hand, the Turkish Government announced that it had asked the Interpol for 246 Turkish citizens residing in Europe and Middle East on the grounds that they had "escaped from Turkey after taking a hand in terrorist activities".

#### FOLK-SINGER THREATENED

11 persons were called on to return to Turkey and to give themselves up to justice, otherwise they would be stripped of Turkish nationality. Among them are also the woman folk-singer Sahturna and Yusuf Küpeli, the former chairman of Dev-Genç (Revolutionary Youth Federation).

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### FOREIGN RELATIONS

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#### AT THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

- The five European countries, France, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden that applied to the European Human Rights Commission with charges against Turkey presented their view on Turkey's answer on April 15, 1983. The Commission will decide to start or not an investigation on the charges in coming days.

- During the discussion of the communication on the activities of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, on April 27, 1983, C. Dejardin, socialist deputy of Belgium tabled a question on Turkey.

"Considering that each new piece of news that has come from Turkey since the adoption of the new Constitution worried an ever increasing number of democrats and reduces to nothing the last remaining hopes of those who gave the 'benefit of the doubt' to the military authorities; considering that the restrictions embodied in the law on political parties, the prohibition of criticism of and amendments to the decisions made by the NSC since the putsch of 12 September 1980, the imprisonment of nearly 50,000 people for the opinions that hold (a figure confirmed by the plan to build a further 48 prisons), the sentencing of a well-known writer for writings published before 1956, the 'purges' and prosecution to which university students and lecturers are subjected, the law on trade unions, etc., all run counter to the Statute of the Council of Europe and the European Convention on Human Rights," Mr. Dejardin asked the Chairman of the Committee of Ministers, "How the Committee assesses developments in the situation in Turkey and the maintenance of martial law in the greater part of that country, even though terrorism has fortunately been eradicated."

Mr. Tindemans, chairman of the Committee, replied that the foreign Minister of Turkey would the

next day make a speech on the reinstatement of democracy in Turkey and the present dialogue in the Committee of Ministers allowed all delegations to put forward their own point of view.

On September 28, 1983, Mr Türkmen, Turkish Foreign Minister claimed that new legislation would guarantee the 'return to democracy' in Turkey and said the Turkish government would not accept any interference of the Council of Europe in the internal problems of Turkey.

#### AT THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

The European Parliament had a human rights day on April 21, 1983. Indeed, the political commission of the Parliament has invited four non-governmental organizations in charge of the defense of the human rights to bear witness to their experiences in this matter.

In the basic document drawn up in the name of the political commission, the reporter Antonio Cariglia declared that "the systematic violation of the human rights in Turkey by the military government, in spite of the approval of a new constitution which guarantees the fundamental human rights in November 1983 and notwithstanding Turkey's adherence to the European Convention on Human Rights, thousands of adverbs - particularly many union leaders - are actually in jail."

Responsibles of Amnesty International, Over-Frontier Doctors, International League for Human Rights and the German organization Gesellschaft für Menschenrechten bore testimony to the violations of the human rights in Turkey that they had recorded.

After these testimonies, Mr Cariglia said that the action of the European Parliament should continue before the Council and the international public opinion as well to expose all development in conflict with the announced democratization process.