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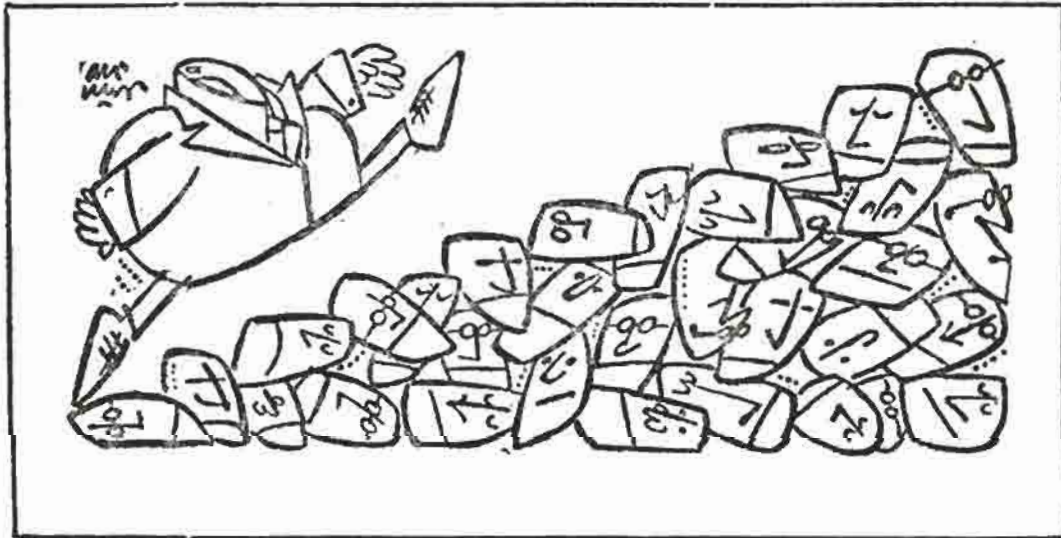
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ANOTHER MAY DAY UNDER THE THREAT OF ARMY TANKS IN TURKEY

ISTANBUL (ITA) - As the workers of all countries were celebrating the May Day with rallies and shouting the slogans of unity, solidarity and struggle, Turkey's largest city, Istanbul, looked like a ghost town. Helicopters buzzed overhead and tanks patrolled key intersections in this city with a population of over four million. Security forces reinforced with extra troops from nearby garrisons searched all vehicles and pedestrians entering the city. Similar precautions were enforced in 30 other provinces of Turkey including the capital Ankara, and Izmir, third largest Turkish city.

"For years, on May Day, the Taksim Square (of Istanbul) had been decorated by red flags... The slogans that were chanted and the posters stuck on walls at the square made one think of the Red Square in Moscow... On this May Day the military command in Istanbul staged a grand ceremony at Taksim Square displaying authority and for a change we had the Crescent and Star dominating the

scene. What a comfort that was. One should thank the military for this." (The Turkish Daily News, May 3, 1980). These lines were expressing the satisfaction of the dominating circles of Turkey and the commentaries of all right-wing newspapers were identical.

According to these circles, 1st May is not officially recognized as the "Labor Day" in Turkey, it is simply a national holiday to mark the "Spring Day". This year they enjoyed the "Spring Day" by listening to the military marches played by an army band at the Taksim Square.

As they were enjoying themselves, all leaders of the Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions of Turkey (DISK) and about 400 trade-union militants were under arrest for defying the ban on the celebration of "Labor Day".

The mass detention started with raids upon the seats of progressive trade-unions and confiscation of all May Day posters and tracts. Thereupon, the workers affiliated to the DISK staged wildcat strikes and slow-downs throughout Turkey on April 29. Tensions ran high after a five-hour gun battle between attacking security forces and resisting high-school students in the capital city of Ankara. More than 1,500 persons, including teachers and school administrators, were taken into custody.

In order to avoid more bloody incidents, the Executive Committee of the DISK decided to celebrate the May Day only in Mersin, a mediterranean city out of martial law areas. Despite this precautionary decision, the martial law authorities arrested one by one all leaders of the DISK, including the President Abdullah Baştürk and the Secretary General Fahri Işıklar. One of the executive committee members, Esmâ Güven was detained just after having addressed the May Day Rally in Mersin.

Although the military authorities applied an unprecedented terror on May Day, the progressive organizations and socialist parties did not fail to stage demonstrations even in the cities under martial law and proved the determination of the working class of Turkey to celebrate the Labour Day.

Ban on May Day: A traditional pressure on the working class of Turkey

The Turkish rulers have always banned the celebration of the May Day in Turkey since the proclamation of the Republic. It is 1976 that the DISK had put an end to the ban on May Day celebrations by mass demonstrations. May Day was celebrated also in 1977 and 1978 with the participation of about 300,000 labourers each year. During the 1977 May Day celebrations, as a result of the bloody massacre undertaken by open and secret fascist organizations 36 people were murdered and in spite of this, the May Day celebrations were not prevented.

In 1979, under the rule of social-democrat premier Ecevit, the celebration of the May Day in Istanbul was banned again by the martial law authorities. The DISK Headquarters was surrounded by armed forces and the building was searched for hours and all publications and posters concerning May Days of 1976, 1977, 1978 and 1979 were confiscated. All members of the Executive Committee of the DISK were arrested prior to the 1st May. On the May Day, the leaders and militants of the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP) defied the ban and staged a march in front of the Headquarters of the DISK. All of them were arrested and treated in a inhuman way. They were gathered in the city stadium of Istanbul and later on transferred to army barracks.

This practice was repeated this year in a more organized and repressive manner. Some of the detainees were tortured at police centers or army barracks. Benefitting from this open repression, the Government of Demirel suspended many workers' strikes and even started to talk daringly of limiting all liberties and fundamental rights by modifying the Constitution. As explained in the April issue of the BULLETIN, the government exploits also the deadlock at the presidential elections for convincing the public opinion that the constitution be changed in order to increase the powers of the government and the military. In this frame, a professor, Aydın Yalçın, and an economist, Adnan Başer Kafaoglu, both known as the servants of the capitalist circles, made public a project of constitution which foresees the abolishing of the Senate of the Republic, the direct election by the people of the President of the Republic and larger authorities to the latter. /.

Ecevit: "Authorities provoke terror"

As the repressive measures were gaining greater dimensions, the political terror took in one month 280 more lives and the total number of the victims of 6-month period of Demirel Government reached 1444.

POLITICAL ++++++
ASSASSINATIONS
FROM 16/4/1980
TO 15/5/1980

ISTANBUL	45
URFA	32
ANKARA	30
KARS	14
ADANA	13
MARDİN	12
TRABZON	11
GAZİANTEP	11
MERSİN	10
KAYSERİ	10
SAMSUN	9
DIYARBAKIR	9
ORDU	5
KONYA	5
ESKİŞEHİR	4
AYDIN	4
ANTALYA	4
TUNCELİ	3
SİİRT	3
SAKARYA	3
MALATYA	3
KOCAELİ	3
İZMİR	3
EDİRNE	3
ZONGULDAK	2
UŞAK	2
HATAY	2
ELAZIG	2
DENİZLİ	2
BURSA	2
ARTVİN	2
AMASYA	2
AGRI	2
ADIYAMAN	2
YOZGAT	1
VAN	1
TOKAT	1
SİNOP	1
NEVŞEHİR	1
MERZİFON	1
KAHRAMANMARAŞ	1
GİRESUN	1
ÇORUM	1
ÇANAKKALE	1
GERMANYA	1
TOTAL	280
6-MONTH OF	
DEMİREL	1444
TOTAL OF	
4-YEAR AND	
4-MONTH	3654

The "Grey Wolves" have started to take as target also the officials of the Republican People's Party (CHP) of the former premier Bülent Ecevit.

Last month, two provincial presidents of this party fell dead with the bullets of the Grey Wolves: Lawyer Ahmet Albay, president of the Adana Section on May 3 and lawyer Mustafa Kullukoglu, president of the Kayseri Section on May 8. Thereupon, CHP President Ecevit accused the government of adopting a policy to provoke terror. At the party parliamentary meeting Ecevit said: "More than ten people were killed each day by terrorists, and the people responsible for running the country instigate acts of violence as had been seen in the Kayseri and Adana incidents. The governor of Kayseri played a partial role in the escalation of the terror in this province and the government insisted in keeping that governor there until the incidents which ended with the death of the party provincial president Kullukoglu."

The answer given to Ecevit by the Interior Minister is another proof of the instigating attitude of the Government. The Interior Minister Orhan Eren said: "The members of the CHP are being murdered, it is true. But those who were murdered cannot be considered normal members of the CHP."

This distinction between the members of the main opposition party shows that the government tolerates the assassination of left-wing members or officials of this party. If the members of a center-left party are pointed out as the target of the political terror by the government, it is not astonishing to see hundreds of members of socialist parties or other progressive organizations be massacred throughout Turkey. Because, the "Grey Wolves" have the permission of the government to shoot them dead.

International solidarity with the detained DISK leaders

The arrest of the DISK leaders and militants for defying the ban on the May Day has provoked a world wide reaction and a campaign of solidarity with them.

The World Federation of Trade Unions, the World Confederation of Labour and their affiliated trade unions have protested against the arrestation by sending messages to the Turkish authorities.

Furthermore, the World Federation of Labour appealed to the International Labour Organization and asked that the Turkish Government be tried for suspending the trade-union rights.

The same confederation appealed also to the international organization such as OECD, Council of Europe, EEC and European Parliament on the violation of human rights in Turkey. The WCL drew their attention also to the fact that the financial aids accorded to Turkey might be used in order to reinforce the repressive practices in this country.

Besides, the Migrant Workers' Commission of the Belgian Trade Union FGTEB called on all democratic forces of the world to manifest their solidarity with the arrested leaders and militants of the DISK.

On these international protestations, the martial law authorities were obliged to release the arrested trade-unionists on May 7, 1980.

A SOCIALIST PARTY WAS CLOSED DOWN IN TURKEY

ANKARA(ITA) - While the neo-fascist party MHP is carrying out its criminal acts throughout Turkey and the tens of accusations against its leaders are not being handled by the Chief Prosecutor of the Republic, a socialist party was closed down for a sentence in its programme.

The Labour Party of Turkey (TEP) stated in the programme that if it comes to power, it would recognize the right of the Kurdish people in Turkey to have an education in their mother language.

After a series of sessions the Constitutional Court decided on May 8, 1980 that this part of the party programme was against the article 57/1 of the Turkish Constitution .

Here is what the article 57/1 of the Constitution says:

"The status, programmes and activities of political parties shall conform to the principles of a democratic and secular republic, based on human rights and liberties, and to the fundamental principle of the State's territorial and national integrity. Parties failing to conform to these provisions shall be permanently dissolved."

The TEP was a small political party founded under the leadership of the veteran socialist Mihri Belli in 1975. After the verdict, Belli told reporters "the decision is regretful."

Other socialist parties, the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP) and the Socialist Workers' Party of Turkey (TSIP) have criticized the verdict and stated that if there were any political party to be banned in Turkey, it would be the Nationalist Action Party (MHP) of Colonel Türkeş.

Seat of the Workers' Party of Turkey raided by the security forces

The pressures on the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP) has gained greater dimensions prior to the 1st May. As the trial of the party president Behice Boran is being carried on at the military tribunal of Ankara Martial Law Command, on April 29, 1980, the security forces raided the seat of the party in Istanbul and searched all offices in the building.

Despite these pressures, the Workers' Party of Turkey held a mass ceremony at the Sport and Exhibition Palace of Istanbul for celebrating the May Day as well as the 5th anniversary of the foundation of the party and the 70th birthday of President Behice Boran.

(C-M-PB-DG-10/5)

TORTURE: DAILY PRACTICE OF INTERROGATION IN TURKEY

ANKARA (ITA) - The Bar of Lawyers of Istanbul made public on May 7, 1980 the practice of torture in Turkey and handed over to the press the lists of the tortured people. Some victims of torture too attended the press conference and told the methods of torture applied on themselves.

Mr. Orhan Apaydin, President of the Bar said:

"Thousands of people are in prisons as political detainees. Nobody knows how many persons were brought before the tribunal, how many were released. Whereabouts of the detainees are not communicated to their relatives.

"We have a lot of allegations which show that the interrogations of political detainees are carried out under torture. According to the witnesses, the detainees are undressed and laid down on the bare floor. Then the torturers pour cold water on them. When they are still wet, the torturers applied electrodes to their genital organs, chins or ear lobes. Cigarettes are put off on the bodies of the victims. Even, the torturers insert club in the anus of the victim. The falanga (beating on the sole with a club) is the most innocent of the torture methods. These inhuman practices on a detainee continue until they obtain the signature under a fabricated deposition. If they do not accept to sign it, the torturers threaten them with shooting dead or throwing out ./.

through the window. Sometimes, these threats are carried out and detainees are found dead on the ground of the yard. The police claims that the detainees had committed suicide."

At the press conference, the eye-witnesses stated that the detainee Recep Estik was killed as explained above at the detention house of Kucukkoy.

On these revelations, the Martial Law Command of Istanbul was obliged to declare that the allegations on torture would be the subject of investigation and if they are true, the responsables would be punished.

Allegations on torture

"The police raided the trade-unions of Metal Workers and Textile Workers, and tortured the members of these unions first at the offices of the unions and later at a special place called "Home"(Yuva). The workers affiliated to Textile Union, Ramazan Yilmazor; Hikmet Aldırmaz, Fahrettin Dclibaş, Ali Karataş, Yılmaz İspekter, Süleyman Gümüş, Hüsoyin Kılıç and Ali Gülalkan stated that they were not given food and water for a 60-hour period, furthermore they were beaten by policemen with the butts of rifle, iron bars and sticks. One of the workers said: 'They were attacking on me by howling. They gathered also some little children and they were ordering them to howl.'" (Daily Cumhuriyet, March 21, 1980).

"At the coal mines of Askale (in the province of Erzurum), 127 miners who had participated in a workers' resistance were attacked by the security forces, and under detention they were brutally tortured. Many of these miners are still under the control of physician because of the wounds they got during the torture. The police station of Askale is called as the center of torture. The police agents used falanga and electricity as the means of torture" (Cumhuriyet, 28-29 march 1980)

"Dr. Dursun Karbaş, assistant at the Bakırköy Hospital in Istanbul and a member of the Physicians Chamber of Turkey, was arrested on March 28, 1980 at 5.30 a.m. About 550 books of the physician were confiscated. Later on he was transferred to the Political Police Center at the quarter of Gayrettepe and tortured there during 15 days. 'They undressed me. One of them bruised my toes with his heels. Another one kicked my knoccaps. Later on, they applied electricity to my body,' said Dr. Karbaş." (Cumhuriyet, April 21, 1980)

"It was claimed that Yasar Gündogdu, representative of the Association of Energy Workers (Enerji-Der) was killed under torture at the night of April 18-19, 1980. An autopsy report established at the hospital says that he died because of a cerebral bleeding happened during his interrogation at the Political Police Center of Ankara." (Cumhuriyet, April 28, 1980)

"The press attaché of the Progressive Trade Unions Confederation (DISK), Tevfik Bilgin was allegedly tortured in detention house. The lawyers of the DISK applied to the Martial Law Command of Istanbul and to the Office of the Prosecutor of the Republic for investigation on this claim." (Cumhuriyet, May 4, 1980).

Inhuman conditions of prisons

At the press conference of the Bar of Istanbul, the inhuman conditions of the prisons were revealed by the attorney Ibrahim Mavioglu who had recently visited the military detention house of Davutpaşa.

The detainees are obliged to sleep on the ground without bed and insulted and beaten by the soldiers. Even, between April 28 and May 2, 1980, the guards opened fire on the detainees and wounded nine of them. Thereupon, 380 political detainees started a hunger-strike.

According to a news appeared on March 18, 1980 (daily Cumhuriyet), the detainees at the city prison of Edirne appealed to the Governor for preventing the torture practice in this prison.

(C-M-D-DG-15/5)

PRESSURE ON THE KURDISH PEOPLE OF TURKEY

STOCKHOLM (ITA) - The Kurdish periodical "Rizgariya Kurdistan" has recently appealed to the world opinion for protesting against the anti-democratic measures applied against the press in Turkish Kurdistan and Turkey in general.

Reminding the latest developments in Turkey, the appeal says:

"At the time that the shah regime in Iran was falling and that the Kurdish people were starting to formulate their national demands the Turkish government declared martial law (December 26, 1978), in 11 Kurdish provinces and the three Turkish cities with a substantial working class. Martial law, originally declared for two months only, has been renewed ever since and also gradually extended in scope. At present 16 Kurdish provinces are under martial law. The repression brought by martial law, in the name of 'fight against terrorism' defies description. Immediately after martial law was declared the decision was taken that a number of weekly and monthly periodicals and newspapers could no longer be published in the provinces under martial law. Those Kurdish periodicals that had, in spite of innumerable difficulties, managed to appear were forced to suspend publication: Rizgari ("Liberation", monthly), Roja Welat ("The sun of the fatherland", bi-weekly), Ozgürlük Yolu ("the Road towards freedom", monthly), Devrimci Demokratik Gençlik ("Revolutionary democratic youth", monthly) and Kawa (monthly).

"The measures against the Kurdish press did not stop with the suppression of the publications themselves. The authorities have started prosecuting their editors and owners and sending them to jail. More than 10 different trials have been opened against the editors of "Rizgari"; its owner was arrested and jailed without warrant. He is now in the military prison in Ankara. Several trials have also been started against the editors of "Özgürlük Yolu", "Roja Welat" and "Devrimci Demokratik Gençlik". The editors of "Roja Welat" have been arrested. The editor of "Kawa" is prosecuted, its owner has been arrested and is in prison. The journal "Ala Rizgari" ("Flag of liberation"), which published its first issue in June 1979, immediately met with severe repression. The editor was prosecuted; distributors were apprehended and tortured. The owner of the journal was arrested and is now in the military prison of Diyarbakır.

"Another case to which we wish to draw your attention is that of the sociologist Ismail Beşikçi, one of the most talented scholars of Turkey. He was imprisoned because of his latest book, "Türk Tarih Tezi: Güneş Dil Teorisi" ("The Turkish Thesis on History: The Theory of the Sun Language"). The book is a critique of the official (i.e. the State's) view on world history, according to which all great civilizations have been fertilized by Turks from Central Asia and were therefore ultimately Turkish. His refutation of this absurd theory led to this absurd punishment. Moreover, the responsible persons of the publishing house that has published his book have been arrested."

As known, a world wide campaign is being led for the immediate liberation of sociologist Ismail Beşikçi. (See: BULLETIN INFO-TÜRK, Oct. 1979-Apr.1980).

WORLD KNOWN NOVELIST YASHAR KEMAL CHOSE SELF-EXILE IN SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM (ITA) - Turkish novelist Yashar Kemal, known in Europe for his works such as "Memed, My Hawk" and "The Iron Earth and the Copper Sky", said in an interview to the New York Times of April 27, 1980 that he would not return to Turkey unless the Turkish Government guarantee him security of life.

The Turkish novelist whose name appears nearly every year as a candidate for Nobel Prize for literature said that all progressive intellectuals of the country are under the menace of imprisonment or assassination and his name appeared in a black list dressed by the fascist terror organization.

Yashar Kemal has been in Sweden since 1978.

As remembered, the world known Turkish poet Nazim Hikmet too had chosen self-exile and died abroad in 1963.

(C-NYT-DG-8/5)

MARTIAL LAW SUSPENDED THE PUBLICATION OF 15 PERIODICALS

ISTANBUL (ITA) - The Martial Law Command of the province of Istanbul declared in its communiqué No.43 on April 29, 1980 that 15 more newspapers and periodicals are forbidden to be printed or distributed within the martial law areas.

Earlier, the same command had suspended with its communiqué No. 9, 10, 12, 13 and 15 the publication and distribution of more than 30 periodicals or newspapers.

In Ankara, the martial law command of the region forbade a concert of the famous Turkish popular singer Ruhi Su to be given on April 28-29, 1980 at the Cultural Center of the Middle East Technical University.

The same military authority censored also all periodicals laid out prior to the 1st May 1980. Because of this measure, the weekly review YURUYUS'S issue of April 29, 1980 appeared very late and with blank columns. (C-M-DG-15/5)

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN TURKEY

ANKARA (ITA) - Under the pressure of the international finance organizations such as the IMF, the World Bank and the OECD, Turkey is preparing new measures designed to gain the confidence of foreign investors.

First of all, the companies with foreign capital shares will be allowed again to transfer abroad their profits. Furthermore the Government is contemplating alterations in the repayment plan for the unguaranteed commercial debts with a view to advance the repayment schedules of those concerning the companies and institutions with foreign capital shares.

The profits transferred abroad by the companies with foreign capital shares have dropped to US \$ 47 million in 1978 and to US \$ 42.2 million in 1979 after such comparatively high figures of US \$ 83 million in 1976 and US \$ 116 million in 1977.

Foreign capital investments encouraged by new measures tend to concentrate in three sub-sectors of the manufacturing industry and in tourism.

Foreign investments in chemicals, automotive, metallic goods and tourism industries constitute 60 per cent of the entire foreign investment volume in Turkey. In 1977, the ratio was 55.8 per cent.

In terms of number of companies in Turkey, Federal Germany ranks first accounting for 22 out of total 95 foreign firms in 1977. Federal German shares in those 22 companies with a total TL 848 million capital is TL 366.7 million.

Breakdown of foreign investments by countries of origin puts the United States in the first place with TL 543 million. The amount stands for a 14.2 per cent share in 17 companies with a total capital of TL 3,824 million.

The total capital of 95 investments with foreign shares in Turkey has reached above TL 9,000 million by the beginning of 1980. Accordingly, the foreign shares stand at 31.75 per cent equivalent to approximately TL 3,000 million. The ratio was 40 per cent in 1976 and 39 per cent in 1977.

Of the said 95 firms operating under Law 6224, 81 are active in manufacturing industry. In monetary terms, TL 2,392 million, or 82.5 per cent of total TL 2,899 million foreign capital in Turkey is in manufacturing industry. The amount of foreign investments in services sector is TL 485.3 million, in mining TL 20 million and in agriculture TL 1 million.

In manufacturing industry, foreign investments are channelled mainly to the chemical industry. Total capital of 20 firms operating in chemicals industry is TL 450 million. Metallic goods and electrical appliances industries follow with 13 companies each.

Foreign investment is concentrated most in motor vehicles industry with TL 489 million. As regards the foreign share ratio to total capital, machinery manufacturing industry ranks first. Of the total TL 120 million of four companies TL 96 million or 80.42 per cent belongs to foreign shareholders. ./.

COMPANIES WITH FOREIGN SHARES (By Sectors)

	NUMBER OF COMPANIES	FOREIGN INVESTMENT (TL)	% OF FOREIGN SHARE IN THE TOTAL CAPITAL	% OF THE SECTOR IN TOTAL FOREIGN INVESTMENTS
I. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	81	2,392,406,503	34.70	82.53
A. Food-Beverages-Tobacco	9	148,294,281	57.82	5.12
B. Textile-Clothing	2	16,011,000	76.07	0.55
C. Paper	1	48,717,223	58.05	1.68
D. Tire	3	192,510,000	54.85	6.64
E. Plastic Processing	1	3,841,277	38.93	0.13
F. Chemicals	20	449,993,212	47.64	15.52
G. Glass	2	105,544,000	30.15	3.64
H. Motor Vehicles	7	488,624,500	32.96	16.86
I. Metallic Goods	13	416,526,373	19.27	14.37
J. Machinery Manufacturing	4	96,313,455	80.42	3.32
K. Agricultural Tools	4	115,120,000	33.66	3.97
L. Electrical Appliances	13	286,303,182	50.53	9.88
M. Cement	2	24,600,000	22.36	0.85
II. AGRICULTURE	1	1,020,000	51.00	0.04
III. MINING	1	20,000,000	100.00	0.69
IV. SERVICES	12	485,284,800	40.32	16.74
A. Tourism	7	324,370,000	56.59	13.26
B. Banking	2	94,664,800	6.27	3.27
C. Engineering-Consulting	2	4,000,000	40.00	0.14
D. Communications	1	2,250,000	50.00	0.18
GRAND TOTAL	95	2,898,711,300	31.75	100.00

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN TURKEY BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	NUMBER OF COMPANIES	FOREIGN INVESTMENT (TL)	% OF FOREIGN SHARE IN THE TOTAL CAPITAL	% OF THE COUNTRY IN FOREIGN INVEST
Federal Germany	22	366,689,247	43.25	12.65
U.S.A.	17	243,023,000	14.20	18.73
Austria	4	25,028,500	77.40	0.86
Belgium	3	54,670,000	15.04	1.89
Denmark	5	88,627,223	35.74	3.06
France	5	424,840,814	44.87	14.66
Holland	6	122,507,368	66.31	4.23
England	5	75,740,500	41.32	3.29
Italy	6	288,381,000	42.60	9.95
Sweden	2	5,500,000	13.75	0.19
Switzerland	12	417,253,342	63.04	14.39
Japan	2	95,000,000	38.00	3.28
Canada	1	51,000,000	51.00	1.76
Kuwait	1	240,000,000	40.68	8.28
Joint	4	20,800,000	60.65	2.79
TOTAL	95	2,898,711,300	31.75	100.00

Recently, the French car manufacturing group Peugeot-Citroen has made an official application to the Prime Ministry Foreign Capital Promotion Department for producing 100,000 military vehicles and saloon cars per year, with a guarantee to export at least 60 percent of these to Middle Eastern and African markets.

The OYAK-Renault factories which is one of the three car producing establishments of Turkey too decided to expand its capacity to produce 80 thousand cars per year. This firm is dominantly owned by the finance-holding of the Army Officers (OYAK).

(ANKA-DN-C-DG-15/5)