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MILITARY JUNTA'S FASCIST DICTATORSHIP "CONSTITUTIONALIZED"...

ANKARA (ITA) - The fascist military junta which seized the legislative and executive powers on September 12, 1980 carries on its "stability programme" imposed by the NATO and the IMF under the shadow of gallows with man-huntings, arrests and tortures.

In the same time, the generals resort to every means in order to convince the world opinion that the democratic procedure is still respected and still works in Turkey.

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As explained in the BULLETIN of September 1980, the 5-man "parliament" of General Evren already formed a so-called "civil" government under the premiership of a retired admiral and even gave it "vote of confidence" in the colossal building of the dissolved Grand National Assembly.

But the junta did not stop there and took a new step in the road of a sui-generis "democracy". The five military commanders acting under the name of "National Security Council" adopted on October 27, 1980 a new law which "constitutionalizes" the fascist military dictatorship.

According to the new law, the Constitution of 1961 still remains in power, but its some articles are suspended for an indefinite duration. For example, the legislative and executive powers will not belong any more to the elected parliament and its government, but to the "National Security Council" and its puppet government. So, a de facto situation has been "constitutionalized".

But behind this new enactment, there is another sinister trick of the military junta. Although it had already dissolved Parliament and overthrown the parliamentary government, the constitutional control organs such as the Constitutional Court and the Council of State remained intact. If the constitution was still being respected, all the laws and decrees issued by the 5-man "parliament" should have been checked by these supreme organs and, if not compatible with the spirit of the constitution, should have been annulled.

In order to eliminate these last remnants of democratic procedure, the military junta adopted the said law and suspended all constitutional functions of the two supreme courts. So, the five generals have turned into the absolute rulers of Turkey who accumulate legislative, executive and juridical powers in their bloody hands.

New steps for the stabilization of the region

The developments of the last month clearly showed that the military coup d'Etat of 12th september has been a further step of the military escalation, particularly in Turkey and generally in the Middle East.

The NATO manoeuvres, codenamed Anvil Express 80, were accomplished on 1st October 1980 without any trouble and the military junta proved that all anti-USA forces in Turkey were oppressed at least for a certain time.

Benefitting from this stability, General Rogers, Commander of the NATO Forces in Europe, visited two times Turkey on October 7 and October 18 and had talks with General Evren. At the same time, Deputy Premier Turgut Özal visited Washington and got in touch with the high officials of the IMF, the World Bank as well as with Zbigniew Brzezinski, chief adviser of President Carter.

The immediate result of these contacts has been the Greece's return to the military organization of the NATO.

After having assured the stability in Turkey, the United States started to find solutions to the burning questions between Turkey and Greece such as Cyprus problem and conflicts on the Aegean air and sea spaces. The solutions were naturally formulated within the frame of the NATO plans. Since they were brought by the NATO Supreme Commander, these solutions are baptized as the "Rogers Plan".

The Greek return, despite the protests by the opposition in Greece, was approved by the pro-American majority of the Greek Parliament. As for the Turkish side, puppet foreign minister stated: "By the return of Greece to the military structure of NATO, solidarity within NATO's defense structure will be strengthened and the vacuum in the southern flank would be eliminated. Under prevailing world circumstances, the present development is in conformity with Turkey's interests."

Another consequence of the "stabilization" in Turkey has been the high level talks within the framework of the complementary agreement connected with the Turkish-US Defence Cooperation Accord (See: BULLETIN, September 1980). The communiqué issued after the meeting of October 17 concluded: "The talks which were held in a friendly atmosphere gave a clear indication of the concrete prospects for the advancement of Turkish defense industry through mutual efforts and that the progress to be made in this area would contribute to enhancing cooperation on bilateral as well as multilateral levels, particularly within the framework of the NATO Alliance."

The principal benefit-maker of the "advancement of Turkish defense industry through mutual efforts" will be, without any doubt, the army officers themselves and their collaborators. As explained earlier (See: BULLETIN, September 1980 and July/August 1978), they already created a mammoth finance-holding (the Armed Forces Mutual Aid Fund - OYAK) and three foundations for strengthening Air Forces, Land Forces and the Navy.

In an article appeared in the daily Cumhuriyet after the military coup d'Etat (September 17, 1980), it is informed that "after the military take-over, the efforts for creating a military-industrial complex with the participation of public and private sectors have been intensified. This complex aims to produce military apparatuses and also to export high quality steel, integrated circuits and castings".

MONOPOLY CAPITAL SATISFIED WITH THE MILITARY FASCIST REGIME

While the chief economic adviser of the military junta and the deputy prime minister, Turgut Özal was visiting Washington and Paris and briefing the IMF and OECD officials on the economic policy of the new regime, Turkish businessmen expressed their satisfaction with the economic decisions of the National Security Council.

Since the military junta has promised to pursue the economic stabilization decisions taken on January 24, 1980 by the overthrown premier minister Demirel and kept the "reliable man" of the international finance institutions in Turkey, Turgut Özal in the key position, both international and local business circles cannot do in another way.

Just after the military coup d'état, the Financial Times of 13th September 1980 published the following note of its Washington correspondent: "Both the IMF and the World Bank negotiations had been conducted very closely with a small number of former Prime Minister Demirel's advisers, in particular Mr. Turgut Özal, the Under Secretary in the Prime Minister's Office. Mr. Özal's fate will be a pointer to whether IMF and Bank relations will continue smoothly with Turkey."

Mr. Turgut Özal stayed at key position and a few weeks later, on October 5, 1980, was welcome by the IMF and World Bank officials in Washington.

As for the local capitalists, their satisfaction was at utmost when Chief of Junta, General Evren ordered to increase production and forbade the strikes. Mehmet Yazar, Chairman of the Union of Commerce and Industry Chambers, termed the decision to suspend strikes "most appropriate" and said that the collective agreement system should be revised. Özal's maintaining his post with more powers than before was also welcome by the private sector. ./.

CAPITALISTS OF TURKEY HAD ASKED THAT.....

- 18/04/79: Top capitalist Vehbi Koc made an appeal for the formation of a new powerful government.
- 5/06/79: Capitalist Sabanci: "The situation is going from bad to worse. We have to install powerful governments."
- 22/07/79: Capitalist Rahmi Koc stated that the country was longing for a new powerful leadership.
- 20/09/79: Turkish Industrialists and Businessmen's Association accused trade-unions of having gained an enormous economic and political power in Turkey.
- 7/10/79: Capitalist Selcuk Yasar asked all social laws be changed.
- 11/11/79: The Council of Free Enterprise asked political stability.
- 14/12/80: The Union of Commerce and Industry Chambers asked that wages be put under a strict control.
- 7/01/80: Vehbi Koc, top capitalist of Turkey, asked that wages and prices be frozen without delay.
- 17/02/80: The Council of Free Enterprise claimed that a handful of traitors asked to establish dictatorship in Turkey.
- 8/04/80: President of the Employers' Union asked to put an end to uncontrolled wage rises by legislative changes.
- 11/09/80: President of the Employers' Union asked re-establishment of extraordinary state security courts

Because, thanks to the economic measures taken by successive governments of Ecevit and Demirel under the pressure of the IMF, the overall profits of the 300 largest Turkish firms had risen as high as 101,58 per cent in 1979. According to the data published by the Istanbul Chamber of Industry, the total sum of the profits of the 300 largest firms reached 47,000 million in 1979 while it was 23,000 million Liras in 1978. Among the most profitable private sector establishments, Turkish Glass Industries Inc., whose former director Sahap Kocatopcu is the Industry Minister now, is rated as the most successful.

After the military coup d'Etat, within only one month, the production increased about 90 percent and it will not be an exaggeration to estimate that the year of 1980 will be a year more profitable than 1979. Furthermore, Mr. Ozal predicts a 5-year period for the reinforcement of Turkish industry. It means that the extraordinary measures will be in force at least for five years in order to satisfy the private sector and their foreign collaborators. In order to accelerate the process of foreign participation in the Turkish economic life, the representatives of the Turkish private sector founded on October 16, 1980 an association which is called "Association of Coordination of Foreign Capital". This association aims to make propaganda for the profitable natural and man-power sources of Turkey.

On the other hand, while the trade union leaders and representatives were still in military prisons, the puppet government prepared new law-projects to restrict all social and economic rights of the Working class.

When the chief of the military junta ordered to increase the production, the President of Istanbul Chamber of Industry said: "We have a great confidence in General Evren."

On September 22, 1980, at the meeting of the Union of Metallurgy Employers (MESS), it is said that "The workers are now under the influence of the factor of fear. We should orientate them to the moderate trade-unions." On September 26, 1980, Martial Law Command of Istanbul announced that the slow-down of the work constituted a crime. Later on, the National Security Council adopted a new law restricting the seniority compensation rights of workers and started to work on other projects to limit the liberty of trade union and the right to strike and collective bargaining. There are rumours also that the weekly working duration will be extended to 56 hours while it was 48 hours now. In a panel programme on the Turkish TV, Deputy

ASSOCIATED PRESS PRESENTS

DEPUTY PREMIER OZAL

Turgut Ozal, the economic brain behind toppled Prime Minister Demirel's austerity government and sole political survivor of the military take-over, still holds the reins of Turkey's struggling economy. His ability to stay afloat is a credit, observers say, both to his economic wizardry and his political savvy. Ozal is an electrical engineer who did post graduate work in the United States and served 2,5 years with the World Bank in Washington, DC. He became associated with Demirel Governments first in 1965. He said: "I told them (generals) very clearly that I ought to work with you. I have no other choice. This is the last chance for Turkey. I know only one thing: The present foundation is not strong. The whole system had disintegrated. If this movement does not succeed, then Turkey is in a great danger. Maybe we will lose Turkey. Maybe a different regime will be established in Turkey."

Premier Ozal said Turkey had to tighten belts a little more to achieve prosperity in the long run. In the same panel programme, business tycoon Sakıp Sabancı said: "We must stop being afraid of foreign capital and thinking of it as a power that will come, exploit and go." While all obstacles were being eliminated for the private sector and foreign capital, real wages show a permanent decrease. With reference to Social Security Institution (SSK) data, wages increased by 31% to TL 198 in May 1980 from TL 151 one year earlier. The price increase rate of the same term was 114.5%. That is, price increases have totally eroded the increase in average wages, and rises in wages have lagged way beyond price increases. Rate of price increases during the one-year term in question applied to the increase in wages, average real wage comes out at TL 92 down from TL 151. The total fall of real wages within a 10-year period (from 1970 to 1979) is of 39%, and considering the recent fall, this proportion will be greater. The ban on strikes and collective bargainings will accelerate this process. /.

oooooooooooo ESCALATION OF A LEADER!

- SEPT 10, 1980: The daily Hürriyet: "The country longs for a leader!"
- SEPT 12, 1980: General Evren seized the power. The 5-man junta proclaimed him Chief of the State.
- SEPT 17, 1980: All mayors were replaced by army officers.
- SEPT 18, 1980: General Evren, assuming the power of law-making, was installed in the office of the Speaker of the Parliament.
- SEPT 24, 1980: General Evren was installed in the Presidential Palace.
- OCT 1, 1980: The 5-man "parliament" gave vote of confidence to the puppet government of Retired Admiral Bulent Ulusu.
- OCT 2, 1980: The new "government" ordered all state employecs to trim themselves up and forbade long hairs for men and make-up, mini-skirt or pair of pantaloons for women in state offices.
- OCT 15, 1980: General Evren said: "We shall not leave this duty without having completely cleaned the country."
- OCT 16, 1980: In addition to the titles of "Chief of the National Security Council", "Chief of the General Staff", "Chief of the State", General Evren was authorized also to bear the title of the "Chief of Supreme Military Council".
- OCT 27, 1980: The 5-man "parliament" of General Evren, adopting a law, "constitutionalized" the extraordinary powers of the multi-titled general and his comrades-in-arms.

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A FEW REMARKS FOR EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS ON THE VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN TURKEY

BRUSSELS (ITA) - Just after the military coup d'Etat in Turkey, on the vigorous protestations of democratic forces against the fascist military junta, European institutions such as the European Assembly and the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe have started to discuss the subject.

On September 18, 1980, the European Assembly in Strasbourg adopted a resolution which demands re-establishment of liberties in Turkey and refused another proposal for condemning the fascist military junta.

In the adopted resolution, the European Assembly called on the Foreign Ministers of the European Communities meeting in political cooperation to report to the competent committees of the European Parliament at the earliest possible opportunity on the situation in Turkey, its implication for the association agreement and the steps being taken to re-establish democracy and called for a full debate on the matter to take place not later than November 1980.

Within the framework of this decision, the Turco-EEC Joint Parliamentary Commission meeting scheduled October 22 in Izmir was postponed indefinitely since the membership status of former Turkish parliamentarians fell after the abolishment of Parliament by the new military administration.

But the Council of Ministers of the EEC declared that "it is rejoiced at the guarantees given by the military junta and the EEC will maintain its cooperation with Turkey."

Furthermore, the full debate on Turkey to take place not later than November 1980 was postponed to a further date. It means that the EEC organs have started to act in tolerance in regard to the fascist military regime in Turkey.

Whereas, none of the steps foreseen in the European Parliament's Resolution has been taken by the military junta, on the contrary, each day new anti-democratic decisions and practices are reflected in the press.

The Resolution of the European Parliament reads: "The European Parliament urgently requests that steps be taken immediately towards guaranteeing for the Turkish people the enjoyment of political and trade union freedoms, within a democratic institutional framework; stresses the importance of ensuring in the medium term the physical safety of those persons who have been detained, who include the Turkish Members of the EEC-Turkey Joint Committee, operating within the framework of Turkey's Association with the Community; considers that the prolongation of non-

democratic measures would place Turkey in flagrant violation of several explicit undertakings which it has entered into in treaties (Council of Europe and European Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms; Association with the EEC under the Ankara Agreement; reaffirms that the respect for internationally recognized human rights, as laid down in the European Convention, is an essential condition for dialogue with a European state associated with the EEC."

Starting from this last point, let's examine the actual situation in Turkey, associate member of the EEC:

1. NOT A TRANSITORY REGIME, BUT A FASCIST MILITARY DICTATORSHIP:

As mentioned above, the 5-man junta has openly violated all norms of a democratic regime: Parliament is dissolved, party leaders and deputies arrested; trade unions and democratic organizations are closed or at least their activities have been suspended for an indefinite duration; political parties have no more their democratic functions. The Constitutional Court and the Council of State are deprived of their authorities to control legislative and executive decisions. One man bearing the titles of "Chief of the State", "Chief of the General Staff", "Chief of the National Security Council", "Chief of the Supreme Military Council" has established his personal authority. And this absolute power has been "constitutionalized" from October 27 on.

The arrest of Alparslan Türkeş, chief of the extreme-rightist Nationalist Action Party (MHP) does not mean that the junta has an anti-fascist character. As explained in the preceding issues of the BULLETIN, Türkeş and his "Grey Wolves" had been used in order to climb political violence and so to create the climate for a military intervention. After having accomplished their mission, Türkeş and his fellows were drawn back. Even if they are liquidated, one should remember the fate of the SA's of Hitler!

The long-run project of the junta is to install an authoritarian regime with a president acting with extraordinary powers at the head of the state and with two centrist political parties which will compose a rubber-stamp Parliament. All socialist formations will be left out.

But even in order to arrive at this point, the fascist military junta needs at least five years, as stated by chief adviser Ozal.

2. RIGHT TO LIFE: Article 2 of the European Convention on Human Rights reads: "Everyone's right to life shall be protected by law. No one shall be deprived of his life intentionally..."

All Turkey is still under the emergency regime of martial law. Security forces have been authorized by the military junta to shoot dead everyone and anyone who is suspected as "terrorist". Within only one month, more than 500 persons have been shot dead in different regions of the country. For example, within only one day, on September 28, 1980, 8 persons were shot dead in Ordu and Mardin by the military forces.

The execution of death sentences have been revived by the military junta. Now only 5 generals decide whether the capital punishment of any person is to be executed or not. On October 8, 1980, two convicted youths, leftist Necdet Adalı and rightist Mustafa Pehlivanoglu were hanged before dawn in Ankara. They were followed by the execution of another leftist youth, Serdar Soyergin on October 26, 1980. There are still more than 50 death sentences to be ratified by the 5-man parliament of General Evren.

The right to life is being violated also by the torturers of the military junta in the police centers or dungeons. The political detainees are brutally tortured and killed. (For further information on the subject, see the other article on Tortures).

3. RIGHT TO LIBERTY: Article 5 of the Convention reads: "No one shall be deprived of his liberty save in accordance with a procedure prescribed by law."

Martial law commanders have been ordered by the military junta to take in custody anyone and everyone up to one month without court warrant. They apply this

authority by issuing black lists and organizing man-huntings. The General Secretary of the National Security Council, General Haydar Saltık has disclosed that since the military coup d'Etat, 10,800 persons have been detained and 746 out of them condemned. On the other hand, the Coordination Department of Martial Law announced that in the same period, 1588 left-wing activists have been detained while the number of the right-wing activists who have been detained was only 437.

But, the exact number of the detainees is estimated over 50,000. In addition to the military detention houses which existed before the military coup d'Etat, the barracks of Selimiye, Davutpasa, Maltepe, Alomdar, Samandıra, Hasdal and Metris have been turned into military prisons, in Istanbul. Moreover, there is no communication with the Eastern areas of Turkey where live the Kurdish population and the number of arrests there is estimated higher than those in the western parts.

In addition to those who have been officially detained, there are also the people who have been taken in under the pretext of "keeping them under the security of the Army". In fact, this is also another version of the limitation of liberty.

All detainees are obliged to have their hairs completely cut off and to wear prison uniforms just as it was in the concentration camps of Nazi Germany.

For the woman detainees, the military has established special detention houses. They are insulted by the guards. The majority of the woman detainees are industrial workers who represent their trade unions in their working places.

4. FREEDOM OF FAIR TRIAL: Articles 6 and 7 of the Convention read: "Everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial tribunal established by law."

All Turkish citizens who are accused for their political opinions or deeds are summoned before tribunals of martial law which are under the military authority of the junta. According to a new amendment to the Law on Martial Law, even the leaders of political parties can be tried before military tribunal while the Constitution of 1961 which stipulates that they can be tried only by the Constitutional Court is still in force! The junta plans also to re-establish extraordinary state security courts which had been declared unconstitutional by the Court of Constitution on the reaction of democratic forces four years ago. Besides, the military commanders detain anyone and everyone without any court warrant.

5. RIGHT TO RESPECT FOR PRIVATE AND FAMILY LIFE, HOME AND CORRESPONDENCE: Article 8 of the Convention reads: "There shall be no interference by a public authority with the exercise of this right..."

The communiqués of the junta have authorized martial law commanders to search anywhere and everywhere, day or night, to control all correspondence, mail, telephone calls and telex communications. Special services have been established in order to carry out this censorship.

6. FREEDOM OF THOUGHT, CONSCIENCE AND BELIEF: Article 9 of the Convention reads: "Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion."

Tens of thousands have been detained for their political thoughts or for their beliefs. Even parliamentarians and trade union leaders have been put in dungeons. For example, the leaders and the deputies of the National Salvation Party (MSP) are still under arrest and tried for expressing their religious beliefs.

7. FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION: Article 10 of the Convention reads: "This right shall include freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authority..."

Press, radio and television have been put under a strict censorship by the military junta. More than fifty progressive newspapers, reviews and publications had already been forbidden even before the military coup d'Etat by martial law authorities. After 12th September, three daily newspapers more were closed down.

8. FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION AND TRADE-UNION: Article 11 of the Convention reads: "Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and to freedom of association with others, including the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests."

- Parliament is dissolved.

- All political parties' activities are suspended. Leaders and deputies of these parties are persecuted by the military. As seen at the communiqué of the Europe Committee of the Unity for Democracy in Turkey (p.12), President of the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP), Mr. Behice Boran, 70-year old, is under the surveillance of the military despite the fact that she suffers from heart-disease. Military prosecutors are preparing files against all progressive parties and democratic organizations which have also been closed down by the Junta.

- The Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions (DISK) was closed down on the first day of the military regime and its leaders, including President Abdullah Bastürk, have been detained and still kept at military dungeons. In addition to the detention of trade-union leaders, the military took into custody more than 5,000 trade union representatives. The right to strike and collective bargaining was suspended and tens of thousands workers were forced to work under the menace of bayonets.

- The 5-man junta is preparing projects in order to amend the laws on Political Parties, Organizations and Trade Unions.

- With a new law enacted by the Junta, all political parties, trade unions and organizations which have been forbidden by the military were put under the administrative authority of caretakers.

- In an interview which he accorded to the Associated Press, the Secretary General of the National Security Council, General Haydar Saltık declared that, even in the case of return to parliamentary regime, Bülent Ecevit and Süleyman Demirel, respectively presidents of the Republican People's Party (CHP) and the Justice Party (AP), might be deprived of the right to take part in political activities.

9. AND TORTURE...

Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights reads: "No one shall be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment".

The torture allegations had been so actual during the military repression period between 1971-73 that even the Council of Europe had put on its agenda the proposal for the exclusion of Turkey from this European institution for the torture practices. But after the return to civilian rule in 1974, the allegations on torture practice totally diminished.

However, four years later, following the proclamation of martial law in 13 provinces of Turkey, the torture allegations started to reappear in the daily press.

The representatives of two international democratic organizations, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and the World Federation of Trade Unions, who visited Turkey between March 31 and April 4, 1980 and reported:

"The witnesses which the mission picked up from the circles of trade unions, journalists, physicians, writers, lawyers and different personalities led the mission to raise a real alarm in the international public opinion. The mission witnessed the danger of destroying the democracy in a city under martial law - Istanbul. Since November 1979, 46,000 persons have been arrested and detained, and a important part of them tortured..."

Later on the practice of torture was witnessed by hundreds of people and the daily newspapers gave details on their allegations. However, the international human rights institutions always remained disinterested.

Now, after the military coup d'Etat of 12th September, the practice of torture has gained greater dimensions and many people lost their lives under inhuman conditions and torture.

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 SUICIDE OR TORTURE... SUICIDE OR TORTURE... SUICIDE OR TORTURE...

SEPTEMBER 24, 1980 (Daily Hürriyet): "A young detainee whose name has not been disclosed allegedly committed suicide in Bursa by throwing himself out of the fifth floor of the Police Headquarters during his interrogation.

OCTOBER 3, 1980 (Daily Cumhuriyet): Attorney Ahmet Veziroglu, juridical counsellor of the Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions (DISK) has allegedly committed suicide by throwing himself out of the fifth floor of the Police Headquarters of Bursa during his interrogation.

OCTOBER 8, 1980 (Daily Milliyet): A political detainee, Zeynel Abidin Ceylan, was killed during his interrogation at the Political Section of the Police Headquarters of Ankara on September 26. A medical report established that he was brutally beaten and subjected to electric shocks. A police superintendent, Davut Haskiriş is accused of having murdered the detainee.

OCTOBER 18, 1980 (Daily Cumhuriyet): Political detainee Hasan Asker Ozmen too died in hospital on October 6, 1980, because of the tortures which he was subjected to at the Political Section of the Police Headquarters of Ankara. A police superintendent, Enver Göktürk is accused of this murder.

OCTOBER 19, 1980 (Daily Hürriyet): Ahmet Karlangaç, one of the suspects of the assassination of former Prime Minister Nihat Erim allegedly committed suicide at the police headquarters of Istanbul. The police claimed that the death happened when the detainee hit his head against walls.

 ...AND A FEW FACTS FROM THE REPORT OF AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL...

When these news appeared in the newspapers, an Amnesty International Report on "Torture in Turkey" based on the findings of an AI Mission who visited Turkey a few months earlier than the military coup d'Etat was issued in London. Among many torture cases, the AI mission draws attention also to the following facts:

1. During 1977 and 1978 only a few allegations of torture were received by Amnesty International, but in the second half of 1979 the incidence of torture allegations increased and by May 1980 they had become so frequent that it was decided to send a research mission to Turkey. That is to say, the torture allegations increased after the proclamation of martial law in about 20 provinces of Turkey. It confirms the fact that the systematical torture practice was first started during the military repression period between 1971 and 1973. (See: Democratic Resistance of Turkey, Turkey on Torture, Two Years of the Military Rule, May 1973).
2. The methods of torture most commonly used are the beating of the soles of the feet, electric shocks, burning with cigarettes, violent assaults on all parts of the body and the insertion of police truncheons into the anus and vagina.
3. The torture has been applied not only at police headquarters but also at the military barracks and prisons.
4. Many political detainees have been murdered by torturers during their interrogations. Amnesty International's report gives many examples of these kind of killings and makes it evident that the so-called "suicide" cases appeared in the censored Turkish press should be read in the light of these facts: Killing the political detainees in police centers has turned into a method of liquidation!

DEATHS OCCURRED AS A RESULT OF TORTURE DURING THE MARTIAL LAW PERIOD

Amnesty International Report draws attention to ten deaths alleged to have occurred as a result of torture at the first half of 1980:

1. On January 9, in the town of Kars, Oruc Korkmaz, his wife and parents were taken from their house by police because it was alleged that he had a gun. They were all beaten and Oruc Korkmaz subsequently died of a cerebral haemorrhage, caused by having been struck on the head with a hard instrument.

2. Hüseyin Karakas, a 21-year-old worker at Hacettepe University Hospital in Ankara, was detained by police on 24 December 1979 while distributing political leaflets. He was taken to Anafartalar Police Headquarters and then to the Second Department of the Headquarters where he was found that blood was coming out of his mouth. On the same day he was transferred to Ankara Numune Hospital, where four hours before his death he said to a friend: "The police will kill me. For God's sake inform my relatives." He died on 25 December as a result of respiratory and circulatory failure. (...) The Judicial Medical Commission reported on 21 January 1980 that the cause of death was cerebral haemorrhage, due to a blow on the head which did not leave any external traces.

3. Demokrat (daily newspaper) reported on 2 March 1980 the death of Remzi Yalvac, the former President of the Post Office Workers' Association, in the course of interrogation by the Diyarbakır Police Department. His mother applied for help to the Diyarbakır Bar Association, claiming that her son's body had been returned to her in an unrecognizable state. The Diyarbakır Bar applied to the Military Prosecutor that the grave of Remzi Yalvac be opened and that his body be examined by doctors.

4. On 21 March 1980 Demokrat reported another death, this time in Adana. Recai Ünal, a 20-year-old student, was detained by police and was found a few days later badly wounded in the garden in front of his house. He had been hit on the head with a heavy instrument and was taken unconscious to hospital, where he subsequently died.

5. On 30 April 1980 Demokrat reported that five people in Urfa had been detained by the police on suspicion of being members of the group Apocu. One of these, Aslan Badem, died at police headquarters, but the cause of death was not known. The police claimed that he died of a heart attack, but his relatives say that he died as a result of torture.

6. In a document dated 14 April 1980 and addressed to the Public Prosecutor, Mesut Estik, father of political detainee Recep Estik said: "During a search by Martial Law authorities one gun was found on my son, Recep Estik... He was first taken to the Martial Law Command and subjected to heavy torture and beaten there. Afterwards he was handed over to the Kucukkoy Police Station where he was beaten again. Later his body was given back to with the pretence that he had committed suicide."

7. Yasar Gündođdu, representative of the Energy Workers' Association in the Turkish Electric Company, was taken from his place of work in Ankara by three police officers on April 18, 1980. On April 19 at 2.30 pm he was taken to Numune Hospital by two policemen and died shortly afterwards. The doctors who performed the autopsy concluded that: "The death of Yasar Gündođdu was the result of intracranial haemorrhage of the brain membrane. Two subcutaneous haematomas that were present on the head are connected with the intra-cranial haemorrhage."

8. Osman Mehmet Onsoy, a graduate of the Faculty of Economics, University of Istanbul, was detained on May 5, 1980. A week later the father of the detainee was taken to the police station, supposedly to see his son, but he was asked to persuade his son to admit that he had been involved in a gun affair. The father refused to do it. On May 17, Osman Mehmet Onsoy was taken to aydarpasa Military Hospital, where he died on May 22. His father was not informed of his son's death until May 26 and the corpse was not delivered to the family until May 28. In a ./.

report made by surgeon Cetin Ozeralp of Haydarpasa Hospital it is stated that when Osman Mehmet Mehmet Onsoy arrived at the hospital there were wounds about a week old on his body, which were probably caused by sharp instruments."

9. On June 6 Mehmet Kılıçgavur gave himself up at Karaman Security Headquarters after being told that he was wanted for an alleged crime. After being beaten by police he was taken to hospital where he died. The hospital cited "nervous breakdown" as the cause of death.

10. Mehmet Ali Karasoy was detained by police in Malatya on June 14. The next morning the police came again to the house and took his brother to the morgue, where he was asked to identify him. The brother was threatened by the police and forced to sign a statement saying that his brother had been ill. The family applied to the Martial Law Command on June 15, who initiated an inquiry.

And a few more affidavits which hint the fact behind the "suicide" cases:

BEKTAS KISA (Prisoner in Davutpasa Military Prison - May 20, 1980): "...They used to talk between themselves, one of them saying: 'Let's throw him out of the window,' and another saying: 'Let's shoot him, and say we shot him while he was trying to escape,'"

UNAL KIZILKAYA: "...They tried to scare me by pointing a gun at me and saying that they would shoot me and throw me out of the fifth floor window."

HIKMET OZER: "...They took me to the place where the police car had been attacked and told me to try to escape. I knew that they intended to shoot me so I refused and because of the noise I was making they changed their minds."

For further information:

Amnesty International, "Torture in Turkey", London, 1 Pound
Democratic Resistance of Turkey, "Turkey on Torture, 1971-73", 174 p., 100 BF
Info-Türk Agency, BULLETIN, May 1980, October 1977
(The first publication can be ordered to Amnesty International - 8, Southampton Street, London WC2E 7HF; the other to the INFO-TÜRK AGENCY)

TO-MORROW WILL BE TOO LATE!

If international organizations and especially European institutions continue to keep their silence on what is going on in Turkey, the fascist military dictatorship, benefitting from this tolerance, will be succeed to install a bloody apparatus of repression in this south-eastern member of Europe.

Step by step, the generals eliminate all remnants of constitutional control, liquidate all progressive, patriot, democrat persons and prepare the base of a "parliamentary fascist regime" with a military fascist dictator as the president of the Republic at the head of the state. The junta will permit only two centrist political parties to play the "game of democracy". As General Saltık declared, even social-democrat Ecevit and rightist Demirel too will not be permitted to take place in political activities.

Being aware of this danger, Ecevit himself has been obliged to put an end to his silence which he kept since the military coup d'Etat and resigned from the presidency of the Republican People's Party (CHP) on the ground that there would be no more the possibility of exercising the right to **political activities**.

As for President of the Workers' Party of Turkey, Behice Boran, she is still under surveillance in spite of her deteriorated health situation. Mr. Abdullah Bastürk, President of the Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions (DISK) and his comrades are still in military prisons.

The Turkish and Kurdish peoples in this country are imprisoned, tortured, executed, deprived of all their fundamental rights.

Now it is the inevitable task of all human rights organizations and European institution to intervene immediately in the aggravated situation in Turkey.

If these anti-democratic practices continue; the regime of fascist generals should be immediately expelled from the Council of Europe and the European Parliament should decide to suspend the relations between the EEC and Turkey.

Otherwise, to-morrow will be very late!

FREEDOM TO BEHICE BORAN!

As all other similar interventions, the fascist coup d'Etat of September 12, 1980 too has been carried out against the political and trade-union organizations of the working class and their leaders.

The principal target is, as was on March 12, 1971, the Workers' Party of Turkey and its leader, Mrs Behice Boran.

In the morning of the coup d'Etat, the "forces of order" raided the seat of the Party and its all branch offices throughout Turkey, dismantled their sign-boards, while another squad put Behice Boran under surveillance in her home. So, Boran who has dedicated her life of 70 years to the struggle of the working class of Turkey was deprived of all contacts with exterior despite the fact that she suffers from a heart disease. Under these hard conditions, the health of Boran deteriorated because of the lack of medical care and the fascist junta was obliged to accept to admit her to hospital. However, Mrs. Boran is being still kept under surveillance even in the hospital.

While the principal responsible of the actual situation in Turkey, former prime minister Demirel is freed, the courageous leader of the struggle for independence, democracy and socialism, Behice Boran is deprived of her freedom and her life is in danger; This fact too shows clearly the fascist character of the junta.

Those who expelled her from professorship in 1946...

Those who imprisoned Boran as the leader of the peace forces of Turkey in 1951, and made her only child see the day from behind the iron bars...

Those who imprisoned Boran again by condemning her to 15-year prison in 1971; And those who try Boran at the military tribunals under the menace of imprisonment up to 39 years...

are the same obscure enemies of the people and the peace.

But neither the oppression nor the tyranny can halt the struggle of Behice Boran and her Party.

Because the Workers' Party of Turkey lives. Because the Workers' Party of Turkey struggles!

The Europe Committee of the Unity for Democracy in Turkey calls on all democratic forces of the world to manifest their solidarity with the Workers' Party of Turkey and Behice Boran!

LET'S DEMAND THE FREEDOM FOR BEHICE BORAN!

Let's cry all together everywhere:

FREEDOM TO BEHICE BORAN!

Oct 11, 1980

EUROPE COMMITTEE OF
THE UNITY FOR THE DEMOCRACY
IN TURKEY

A NEW ANTI-FASCIST NEWSPAPER: TEK CEPHE (SINGLE FRONT)

BRUSSELS (ITA) - As the fascist military junta is forbidding the publication of all socialist and anti-fascist newspapers and periodicals in Turkey, the Europe Committee of the Unity for Democracy in Turkey (DIB-AK) has started to publish a newspaper in Turkish language with the purpose of raising the voice of the working classe and all democratic forces against the fascist military dictatorship.

The newspaper is entitled "Emperyalizme, faşizme, tekelciliğe ve şovenizme karşı TEK CEPHE" (SINGLE FRONT Against Imperialism, Fascism, Monopolies and Chauvinism). The first issue dated October 1980 of the TEK CEPHE contains the following articles:

- The Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP) lives and struggles: We shall defeat the fascism!
- Freedom to Behice Boran!
- Here the political stability: Executions, prisons, tortures!
- This is but a fascist military coup d'Etat!
- The economic foundations of the 12th September were laid on 24th January!
- A coup d'Etat of the NATO.
- The capitalists had asked that...
- The reply of the youth to the Junta: No!
- Behice Boran and her struggle.
- Why were we defeated? How can we defeat?
- The fascist coup d'Etat attacked first the trade union movement.
- How is called a regime which obliges the strikers to restart the work under the menace of bayonets?
- Europe is also turned into a prison for the Turkish citizens due to the obligation of visa imposed by European governments.
- Democratic forces accuse the junta.
- The junta has an air of satisfaction of being law-maker!
- Turkes (fascist leader) in prison, but his "grey wolves" carry on a new mission: "Honorable denouncers"!

Correspondance address of the TEK CEPHE: BP 1344 - 1000 Brussels - Belgium

Subscription for 24 issues: 20 DM

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