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SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLE OF TURKEY · NEWS AND VIEWS

OZAL'S VISIT TO UK

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Ozal's visit to London sparks political row

By Michael Simmons

A SERIOUS political row with implications for the rest of Europe and Nato is brewing on the eve of an official visit to London later this month by the Turkish Prime Minister, Mr Turgut Ozal. He is scheduled to arrive on February 17 at the invitation of the British Government for three days of economic and political talks.

Turkish officials say that the visit will concentrate on Turkey's long-standing bid to be considered a suitable candidate for membership of the Common Market. This bid has been blocked in recent years because military rule in Turkey has not been to the EEC's liking and because of Turkey's persistently poor human rights record.

The most controversial issue for discussion, which seems certain to involve Mrs Thatcher and other senior British ministers, is Turkey's

decision to go all out to build up its own defence industry, at a estimated cost of \$20 billion during the next few years. If these plans get off the ground, Turkey, which now has one of the least well-equipped armies in Nato, would become one of Europe's biggest armaments producers.

Mr Ozal, who has increased his powers in Turkish economic and political policy-making since the military coup of September, 1980, will be seeking confirmation of British political backing for the project as well as the commitment of several of Britain's biggest companies to take part, with manufacturing facilities in Turkey.

It will be Mr Ozal's first official visit to a Western country, although there have been unofficial contacts in France, West Germany and the US.

Opposition spokesman in Ankara and London say that

the new initiatives for a defence industry, which will involve a restructuring of whole sectors of the country's economy, are directly linked to a pledge given by Turkey to the European Human Rights Commission last December. In this pledge, an assurance was given that torture would be stopped in Turkish prisons and that martial law would be lifted.

In response to this pledge, the governments of Denmark, France, Holland, Norway and Sweden, agreed to drop their case against Turkey.

But an estimated 20,000 political prisoners are still being held in Turkish prisons. Amnesty International says that torture is still being used systematically, and that the flow of complaints reaching Amnesty's head office continues. An official said last night: "Nothing at all has changed since the European Commission

decision."

Among those being held are the leaders of the Turkish Peace Association, including Dr Mahmut Dikerdem, a 70-year-old former ambassador. They were arrested in 1982, but the trial against them has been cancelled on technical grounds and a fresh trial ordered. Government sources say that the association has received Soviet support.

Questions relating to the continued detention of the TPA leaders, and human rights in Turkey generally, to the coming visit of the Prime Minister are to be raised in the House of Commons and could well be raised in the European Parliament. The European Commission of Human Rights will also be pressed for evidence that the Turks have honoured the December pledge.

Turkish opposition leaders now expect that there will

be a limited amnesty for political prisoners, possibly including the TPA, to be announced a few days before Mr Ozal's trip. They also expect the demand for the death penalty for several hundred former trade union activists, who have been on trial in Turkey for several months already, will be reduced to a call for 20 years imprisonment instead.

Allegations that these trade unionists, members of the now banned Disk organisation, tried to "change the Turkish Constitution by force" have also been softened to a charge that they had established "a secret organisation." Their plight is to be raised in letters to Mrs Thatcher and to the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, and in protests being organised by writers.

Among the British companies that will figure in Mr Ozal's talks will be GEC and British Aerospace.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

An unwelcome visitor

Sir, — You have reported (January 11) that the prime minister of Turkey Turgut Ozal, will pay an official visit to the UK on Monday. This will be the first visit of its kind to a major Western democracy since the military regime was established in Turkey in September 1980.

In the meantime democratic rights and freedoms have either been abrogated altogether or are under constant threat in the name of combatting "terrorism." Freedom of thought, of the press and of association have been repressed. Educational institutions, including the universities have been turned into barracks.

Intellectuals face loss of their jobs, imprisonment, and even torture for their thoughts, or what they are alleged to be thinking. Arts and sciences are trammelled by arbitrary and brutal measures.

Under these conditions, it is impossible to speak of a democratic regime in Turkey, all claims of a "return to democracy" notwithstanding. We would therefore like to take this opportunity to

declare our full support for writers, artists, jurists, and scientists in Turkey who are being prosecuted for "crimes" that, had we been in Turkey, we would probably have committed ourselves.

We cannot avoid expressing our regret that the visit is going to be used to bolster the public image of the Turkish regime abroad, and thus continue to frustrate the opposition inside the country.

For this reason, we refuse to be part of the conspiracy of silence surrounding the brutal repression of our colleagues in Turkey which has made this visit possible. We call for an end to all cases of prosecution for "crimes" of thought and of the press, the release of all those held under arrest on such charges, and for the curbs on the freedom of thought, the press and association to be lifted.—Yours sincerely,
Glenys Kinnock, Norman Buchan, MP, Ken Loach, Pete Townsend, Susannah York, Dora Russell, Ben Kingsley, (Prof) J. M. Marks.
London W5.

UPDATE

INTERNATIONAL

● **Next Monday Turkey's Prime Minister, Turgut Ozal, begins a three-day visit to Britain.** **LYSANDROS PITHARAS reports on British supporters and the flak flying within the European Economic Community, and journalistic circles about the country.**

In 1983 Turgut Ozal led the Motherland Party to power in Turkey's elections, supervised by the army generals who, three years earlier had seized power.

It was an election where 90% of the political parties who had previously held seats were banned as 'unconstitutional'. It took place while the majority of Turkey's trade union leaders, civil rights and peace activists and thousands of others were in jail.

Following the election both he and the general who had led the 1980 coup, Kenan Evren, claimed the result signalled that the country had returned to democracy. Three years on, although international pressure has led to some relaxation of the authoritarian grip, the wall of silence around the political prisoners in the country remains.

Not that the Turkish regime is without friends in western Europe, and Britain. One body backing Mr Ozal's government is the Anglo-Turkish Parliamentary Group. Prominent within it are Conservative MPs Sir Frederic Bennet and Jim Spicer.

According to Sir Frederic the 1980 military coup was triggered by a 'civil war

inspired and fueled by the Soviet Union.' He has been arguing along these lines for three years in the Council of Europe.

And next year the Council is holding an assembly in the Turkish capital, Ankara. It will meet without the European socialist parties who, says Sir Frederic, are 'behaving abominably', and boycotting the gathering.

Jim Spicer, secretary of the Anglo-Turkish Parliamentary Group has also been active. At such venues as the London Chamber of Commerce he has been discussing the Turkish problem with luminaries like the right-wing academic and *Times* columnist Roger Scruton and representatives of the Turkish embassy. He is worried that Mr Ozal may be 'misunderstood'.

Their discussions probably won't centre on Amnesty International's briefing paper on the country which came out this week. It charges that thousands of political prisoners are still languishing in jail, and many are still being tortured.

Anglo-Turkish trade increased by 30% last year. Much of the money went towards purchases of British military hardware.

Investigations into Turkish abuses of human rights have run into problems. Gwyn Morgan, a European Economic Community representative in Ankara recently completed taking evidence for the human rights committee of the European Parliament.

He forwarded the report to John Taylor, an EEC officer working closely with Richard Balfe, London Labour MEP,



Turgut Ozal

on the committee. The document inadvertently ended up on the desk of John D Taylor, an Ulster Unionist MEP, and member of the Anglo-Turkish Parliamentary Committee.

John D Taylor forwarded the report to the Turkish embassy in Brussels, and accused its author of 'gross interference in the internal affairs of Turkey'.

Back in Ankara Britain's then ambassador Mark Russell was reported in a conservative Turkish newspaper as saying that despite EEC criticisms he regarded Turkey 'as 98% democratic'.

Press coverage of Turkey has also been closely monitored by the Turkish government, and has led to disagreements between the *Guardian* and David Blanchard, a freelance journalist who covered the country for the paper. Blanchard has now switched to the

Financial Times.

Blanchard wrote some 40 articles on the country. The Turkish embassy in London approached the *Guardian's* foreign editor Martin Woolacott. 'I went to lunch with Turkish embassy officials,' he explains, 'and they brought up the subject. But I didn't respond. I didn't ask David to tone down his work.'

'On the contrary, we did have debates but they were purely journalistic debates, about the length of stories, that sort of thing. After David left we went through a very difficult period when it came to news from Turkey. It's such an isolated part of the world, and you need someone who is a good journalist and is above all brave. That is why we don't run so much on Turkey.'

Blanchard interprets the discussions differently. 'I was summoned by Martin Woolacott after he'd been to a lunch with some officials from the Turkish embassy,' he says. 'He told me how they'd given him copies of all 40 articles I had written—all unfavourable to the regime. I must stress this—Martin didn't say they had complained the articles were untrue, just unfavourable.'

'And then he asked me to change the emphasis of what I did, to give it in his words more "balance".'

'He said instead of writing "76 year old editor to face six year jail sentence for 20 year old article" why not write an article on press freedom in Turkey with a bit more ... Hmmm ... balance.'

'I told him that I could not respect a paper that gave in so easily to such pressure ...'

FEBRUARY

17

OZAL'S VISIT RAISES UK HOPES FOR LION'S SHARE OF ARMS SALES

The Prime Minister of Turkey will be visiting the UK in February to hold talks on a huge arms deal of which Margaret Thatcher is determined to have the lion's share, particularly after the disappointing failure of British firms in their bid to secure contracts for the building of the second Bosphorus bridge. Former Northern Ireland Secretary James Prior, who now chairs GEC-Marconi, confirmed to the press in his recent visit to Turkey at the beginning of December that "Prime Minister Thatcher has learnt her lesson and is now prepared to relax ECGD credits to Turkey" so that this time British arms manufacturers will not be outmanoeuvred by their international competitors.

The visit, the first official one to a major western country, aims also to help boost the image of the present dictatorial regime of Evren-Ozal in collusion with the plans of the Reagan Administration. (In two other similar visits recently to Germany and France, Ozal was not received by Kohl and Fabius).

A \$10bn. Worth Market

Britain's trade with Turkey has already seen a steep rise since the generals' coup of September 1980 (see. Dayanışma No.) there has been unprecedented enthusiasm at the London Chambers of Commerce and Industry over the last few years to organise conferences on and trips to Turkey to encourage British companies to take share from benevolent hand-outs from the government of extreme monetarist Ozal whose policies has turned Turkey into a heaven of investment for multinational companies.

However, what makes this coming visit to London particularly significant is that it coincides with the opening of a new era in the further militarization of Turkey through the establishment of a local military-industrial complex. In conforming with the original aims of the coup. The project which by now has had the seal of approval of the western governments and financial circles is said to be worth \$10bn. to be spent over the coming 10 years. Besides, that there will be additional purchases of sophisticated military hardware.

The multinational arms manufacturers which are attracted to such a bonanza, which is said ostensibly to modernize the Turkish army and establish a national defense industry, also set their eyes to other potential customers in the trouble ridden region of the Middle-East. Cheap labour is being offered to these companies by Prime Minister Ozal as un-incentive to set up their "metal-bushing" activities in Turkey for an easy entry to the Middle-East market.

Completion of the Process of Militarization

Turkey, has always been considered an unpredictable partner in the western alliance (as recently as last month the former social-democrat Prime Minister Ecevit claimed that his government was toppled for not allowing us spy planes to take-off from the bases in Turkey), has always been top on the agenda of NATO to secure firmly its role as the out-post for military actions at the nearest point to the USSR. Militarization of the country through successive coups during the last two decades and subsequent increases in the dominance of the armed forces in political life has been used to facilitate the achievement of this goal.

In parallel to this development the army has been turned into a big business venture under the umbrella of OYAK (Army Mutual Assistance Fund) with huge resources involving in activities ranging from tourism to arms manufacture. Besides, forced donations from the citizens over the years have been flowing into coffers of foundations set up by the three forces.

In conjunction with the decision to establish a military-industrial complex, a new law was passed by the parliament to set up a support fund for the Defense Industry which will bring these foundations under a joint management to be controlled by the army. Additional resources to this fund are created by new taxes (on consumer goods, petrol, income) and from revenues from state lottery and fees to be paid in return for a shortened national service. There will also be allocations from the state budget.

Government estimates that about TL. 400 bn. (£500 m.) will be raised every year this way. This amount will be on top of the T.L. 330 bn. (22% of the budget) to be allocated to the army in the 1986 budget.

It is this huge sum together with the business security of dealing with the army that appeals to the multinational arms manufacturers.

Who are Chasing after the Contracts

At the forefront in the race to have a foothold in Turkey's "military-industrial complex" is General Dynamics and General Electric of the U.S. By outbidding Northrop, thanks to \$1.5 bn. bribe distributed among high ranking officers and civil servants, they signed a contract for assembling 160 F-16 fighter planes for the Air Force estimated to cost \$5 bn. (see, Dayanışma).

The familiar Polypeck of Asil Nadir, on the other hand, has signed a technical cooperation agreement with Westinghouse of US to manufacture radar systems for these F-16s. Vestel, established by Asil Nadir and Thorn-EMI ostensibly for manufacturing colour TV tubes in Turkey, has turned out to be an advanced preparation for outmanoeuvring their rivals in the armament business.

Asil Nadir has also signed know-how agreements with British Aerospace and Plessey and is expecting the manufacture Rapier Missiles and Vickers tanks. It is said that these (arms-daya.) will also be marketed in the Middle-East.

According to Aviation Daily, Turkey has already bought 72 Rapier missiles costing \$400m., 36 of which were paid by the US and installed for the protection of the US bases in Turkey. Very recently British Aerospace sold considerable but undeclared number of "Sea Skua" missiles to the Turkish Navy.

"UK and US, being conscious of the importance of Turkey and of their responsibilities, are trying to speedily modernize the hardware of the Turkish Army.

Alec Sansom, Marketing Director, British Aerospace

In his visit to Turkey James Prior held discussions with Turkish authorities about the sale of Tiger Fish torpedoes to the Navy. Confident that his company will secure the signing of this contract against the fierce competition by the Germans, he stated that: "GEC might consider their production in Turkey". The rivals of Tigerfish are American made M-48 and AEG's Sut torpedoes. Prior's partner in Turkey is the second biggest holding company of Sabanci. In a press statement he made in London recently, Sabanci said that they are hoping to manufacture electronic systems for the Turkish army and eventually to enter into the Middle-East market, thus "preparing Turkey for the Star Wars Project".

"While entering into the armament industry, Turkey is gaining importance not only as Turkey but due to its position in the region".

Robert Lutz,
Chairman of Ford-Europe

"Turkey is the most loyal ally of the US"

Richard Perle,
Assistant Secretary of Defense

"From the point of view of NATO Turkey is primarily an out post".

Chancellor Kohl
of West Germany

"Workers in Turkey are low paid. US arms manufacturers ought to set up armament industry jointly with big private holdings in Turkey. We can sell some arms to the friendly countries nearby from here".

Turkish Prime Minister Ozal

Breakdown of the State Budget

	1981	1986
Defense	% 19	% 22
Foreign' Domestic		
Debt	% 4.2	% 22
Public Investment	% 24 (1982)	% 16
Education	% 11 (1982)	% 8
Health	% 4 (1982)	% 2

Arms Manufacturers Interested in Turkey

Manufacturer	Equipment
Marta (French)	Not known
Thomson (French)	Not known
General Dynamics (US)	F-16
General Electric (US)	Radars for F-16, ground radars micro-wave radio-link systems.
Westinghouse (US)	Radars for F-16, ground radars micro-wave radio-link systems.
MBB (FRG)	Fighter helicopters, missiles, rockets.
Royal Ordnance Factories (GB)	Chieftain tanks.
Tucano (Brazil)	T-27 transport plane.
Thyssen-Henschel (FRG)	Marder armoured Vehicle chassis.
Kraus Maffei (FRG)	Leopard 1 tanks.
Saubhey (GB)	Armoured Vehicle.
Panhard (France)	Armoured Vehicles.
INI (Spain)	Not known
Alwis (GB)	Armoured vehicles.
GKN (GB)	Armoured vehicles.
Westland (GB)	Fighter helicopters.
GEC (GB)	Missiles, electronic systems.
Dormier (FRG)	Missiles.
Fiat (Italy)	Armoured Vehicles, military transport equipment.
Cadillac Gage (USA)	Armoured vehicles.
Ford (US)	Missiles, transport vehicles.
MAN (FRG)	Transport vehicles
Mercedes (FRG)	Transport vehicles
Air Italia (Italy)	Military transport planes
Cosa (Spain)	Military transport planes.
De Havilland, (Granada)	Military transport planes.

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VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN TURKEY

1 Introduction

Although martial law has now been lifted from all but nine of Turkey's 67 provinces, Amnesty International continues to be concerned about the imprisonment of large numbers of prisoners of conscience, widespread and systematic torture and ill-treatment of prisoners and the imposition and execution of the death penalty. A state of emergency, under which the governor of the province has extraordinary powers, has replaced martial law in 16 provinces, including Ankara, Istanbul and Izmir.

Political offences continue to be tried by military courts, even in those provinces no longer under martial law, although some new cases are dealt with by State Security Courts, established to try political offences committed after 1 May 1984. Amnesty International believes that the fairness of political trials may be affected by the difficulties which lawyers experience in seeing their imprisoned clients and by the acceptance of statements as evidence which are alleged to have been induced by torture. These and other deficiencies raise questions as to whether the trials conform to internationally accepted standards.

2 Prisoners of Conscience

The exact number of prisoners of conscience in Turkey at the present time is not known. According to official statistics published in Cumhuriyet newspaper of 1 January 1986, on 1 November 1985 there were 15,569 political prisoners, of whom Amnesty International believes at least some hundreds to be prisoners of conscience. Among prisoners of conscience are members of political parties and groups, trade unionists, writers, journalists, publishers, academics, members of the Kurdish ethnic minority and members of religious groups. People imprisoned under Article 141 of the Turkish Penal Code, which prohibits "membership of illegal organizations", include those charged with membership of the illegal Turkish Communist Party and members of other left-wing parties which had been legal until they were banned after the September 1980 military coup. Among them are members of the Turkish Peace Association (TPA), the Turkish Workers' Party (TIP), the Turkish Workers' and Peasants' Party (TIKP), the Turkish Socialist Workers' Party (TSIP), the Teachers' Association (TÖB-DER) and the Progressive Youth Association (IGD).



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P R E S S R E L E A S E

VISIT OF TURKISH PRIME MINISTER: PROTEST AT ARMS SALES TO TURKEY

Representatives of the Campaign Against Arms Trade will be going to 10 Downing Street at 12.30 on Tuesday 18th February to hand in a letter for Mrs Thatcher, on the occasion of the Turkish Prime Minister's official visit to the United Kingdom

The letter makes clear CAAT's opposition to arms exports, particularly to a country with such a highly militarised regime and appalling human rights record. It urges the British government not to grant licences for the export of British armaments to Turkey and points out that the co-production deals which Turkey is seeking would not create jobs for British workers, as the armaments would be built under licence in Turkey.

CAAT Co-ordinator Stephen Chappell says:

"Turkey is re-equipping its armed forces and building up its own military industry. It seems likely that Mr Ozal will use his visit to make further links with British arms companies. We are appalled that Britain could contemplate further arming such a regime, and send yet more weaponry to the troubled Middle East".

ENDS

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(Joint Co-ordinators).

Sponsors: Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, Christian Movement for Peace, Dawn, Fellowship of Reconciliation, London Greenpeace, Methodist Division of Social Responsibility, National League of Young Liberals, National Peace Council, Pax Christi, Peace Pledge Union, Quaker Peace and Service, Third World First, United Nations Association of Great Britain and Ireland, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Affiliated to: Committee on Poverty and the Arms Trade, Human Rights Network.

HOWE STAYS SILENT ON TORTURE

Turgut Ozal's invitation here next week shows how defence and commercial considerations take priority over human rights abuses, reports KEVIN WATKINS

AT A GOVERNMENT reception in Ankara last February, Sir Geoffrey Howe eulogised the Turkish military and his host, Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, for their success in moving Turkey towards parliamentary democracy and economic stability.

True, as he conceded after his return, freedoms of expression and political association remained restricted by Western European standards. True, even, that much of the country remained under martial law. But if Turkey were to avoid a return to the traumatic events which preceded the September 1980 coup, when political terrorism was claiming some 20 lives every day, the process of liberalisation would have to be slow and tightly controlled.

Sir Geoffrey's supine response to the violation of human rights in a 'friendly country' was hardly a new departure. But, since he was referring to a state with some 20,000 political prisoners, where 1,477 trade unionists were on trial (78 of them facing the death penalty) for their membership of an independent federation, where 23 peace activists were facing prison sentences of between 5 and 10 years, and where there was overwhelming evidence, compiled by Amnesty and other human rights bodies, of widespread and systematic torture, his remarks might have been expected to arouse some mildly critical comment in the British media. Instead, and in sharp contrast to the coverage of his visit to Czechoslovakia some days earlier, there was the familiar veil of silence which has surrounded Turkish affairs for the past five-and-a-half-years.

An important factor has been the success of Turkey's principal allies within NATO — the British, West German and US governments — in persuading western public opinion that (pace the European Convention on Human Rights) normal democratic standards cannot be applied in Turkey. This argument has been enthusiastically endorsed by the regime in Ankara and backed up by a massive public relations campaign conducted through Turkish embassies and sympathetic parliamentarians in Europe, such as the Anglo-Turkish Parliamentary Group, chaired by Conservative MP Jim Spicer.

In effect, the British media have swallowed the public relations case wholesale and regurgitated a contemporary variant of



Prime Minister Ozal: business on offer

Orientalist mythology — what one Turkish journalist has aptly described as the concept of a *democracy à la turque*.

There is the oft-repeated contention that the elections of 1983 which brought the Prime Minister's hastily constructed Motherland Party to power and the municipal elections of March 1984 restored Turkey to the path of civilian democracy. This was the position adopted, despite the investigations of its own Legal and Political Affairs Committees, by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe when it re-admitted the Turkish delegation in May 1984.

Last December, the five European countries (Denmark, France, Sweden, Holland and Norway) which brought a case against Turkey in 1982 for its contravention of seven articles of the European Convention on Human Rights reached a similar conclusion. Having received assurances from Ankara that there would be continued improvements in the human rights situation, the plaintiff states concluded a 'friendly settlement' and conditionally dropped charges.

According to Amnesty there has been no marked reduction in the practice of torture or other human rights violations such as imprisonment without trial. Political prisoners continue to be brought before military tribunals to face retrospective charges, which have effectively criminalised all forms of political opposition. Although the defendants in the DISK trade union trials have been released on bail and the capital offence charges dropped, 62 of the defendants face prison sentences of between 10 and 20 years, while the union remains banned and its assets confiscated.

Last December, the martial law authorities in Istanbul announced that the outrageous four-year-old case against the original Turkish Peace Association defendants would go to a retrial. Meanwhile, charges were brought against another 48 TPA founding members (including most of the defence lawyers from the first trial) and investigations ordered into the affairs of 153 rank-and-file TPA supporters after Ozal's election.

While it is true that there has been some liberalisation of political activity since November 1983 it has taken place within very tightly controlled limits. The constitution imposed by the junta in 1982 has given the military high command sweeping powers over the political and cultural life of the country which it shows no sign of relinquishing.

The second element in the public relations case for Ozal has emphasised the need to weigh continued human rights violations against the stability of what one prominent Reaganite has described as 'the anchor of NATO's vulnerable south-eastern flank.' When you ask how Jim Spicer and the Anglo-Turkish Parliamentary Group justified support for a NATO member state with Turkey's lamentable human rights record, you are bluntly informed that the British public had to be made to realise that 'political stability in an area of vital concern to the NATO alliance is more important than a few Turks being kneed in the balls in prison.' Shorn of diplomatic niceties, this has been the British and American position throughout.

THE SEPTEMBER 1980 coup that brought Ozal to power was warmly welcomed in Washington. As Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger announced during a visit to Turkey in December 1981: 'The Turkish military government has fulfilled our highest expectations since assuming power. We particularly admire the way in which law and order have been restored.'

Perhaps the most important development since the coup, however, has been the rapid development of NATO's nuclear warfare capability on Turkish soil. According to a report published in 1983 by the Headquarters of US forces in Europe, the US nuclear weapons mission in Turkey was put into 'an aggressive growth stage' after the coup. Currently some 500 nuclear warheads are stored at four separate sites in Turkey, 300 of them bombs for aircraft. Since 1980, the number of US combat aircraft in Turkey has doubled, from 18 to 36.

Under Article IV of the 1980 Defence Co-operation Agreement with the US, the Americans undertook to facilitate the rapid development of a weapons industry and modernisation of Turkey's armed forces through joint investment projects. In December 1981, in the course of a Weinberger visit, a high level Joint Defence Council was established to co-ordinate the activities of private Turkish and US corporations in projects determined jointly by the Turkish military and NATO and supported by the \$750m US aid budget.

The most spectacular of these joint investment ventures to date, the production of 150 F16 fighter jets and G100 engines by the Turkish Aircraft Corporation under licence from General Dynamics and General Electric, was concluded shortly before Ozal's election in 1983. One spin-off effect of the massive \$4.2 billion investment in the F16 project — the largest single investment in Turkish industrial history — has been the development of a weapons-related electronics industry through a company owned jointly by the Turkish Air Force Foundation (THKGV) and the American company Aydin.

New Statesman 14 February 1986

British firms have been queuing up to take advantage of this rapidly expanding market for military equipment. Among the most significant meetings that Ozal is expected to hold during his visit are those with British Aerospace, Plessey and GEC-Marconi, whose chair, former Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, Jim Prior, has already visited Turkey. Apart from the prospect of more sales of Aerospace's Rapier missiles (73 of which have already been sold since 1983), talks are expected to advance on a contract for 40 Tornado aircraft and Alarm and Sea Eagle air-to-air missile systems.

For his part, Ozal is anxious to promote British private investment in Turkey and to persuade the British government to step up its efforts to have the \$600 million EEC aid embargo rescinded. Last October, despite the opposition of conservative MEPs, the European Parliament confirmed its decision to 'freeze' the Association Agreement with Turkey until there was concrete evidence that the human rights situation had improved. □

TRIBUNE

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TURKEY

BY JAMIE DETTMER

Ozal to ask Thatcher to back EEC membership

THE three-day official visit to Britain by the Turkish Prime Minister, Turgut Ozal, next week will mark a significant point in the Turkish Government's efforts to fulfil its long-standing aim of gaining admittance to the European Community.

Mr Ozal has made it clear that the issue of EEC membership will be at the heart of his talks with Tory Ministers, who he hopes will help Turkey to overcome wide European re-

sistance to Turkish membership because of the country's abuse of human rights.

The visit, the first by Mr Ozal to a Western European country, will also include talks about possible British involvement in the Turkish Government's plan to build up its own defence industry at a cost of 20,000 million dollars. The fulfilment of such a plan would result in Turkey becoming one of the biggest arms producers in Europe.

The British Government is known to be keen for British companies to take advantage

of the investment opportunities in the Turkish defence industry, and British investors will also be encouraged by Mr Ozal to buy up shares in the forthcoming flotations of a large number of state-owned industries. GEC and British Aerospace officials are scheduled to have talks with the Turkish delegation.

The planned visit has angered a variety of groups and organisations, including the exiled Committee for Defence of Democratic Rights in Turkey, which is organising a demonstration on Tuesday, February 18, the second day of the visit, outside the Turkish

embassy in London, and the Socialist Group in the European Parliament.

Labour Euro-MP for Inner London South, Richard Balfe, who wrote a condemnatory report on the human rights record of the Ozal Government for the European Parliament, has criticised Margaret Thatcher directly for "putting trade before a commitment to human rights".

Amnesty International estimates that there are 20,000 political prisoners still being held in Turkish prisons. The Turkish Government gave a pledge last December to the European Human Rights Commission that all torture in its prisons would end, but Amnesty maintains that torture is still used on a systematic basis.

Much international controversy has centred on the arrest and prosecution of the leaders of the independent Turkish Peace Association, including Dr Mahmut Dikerdem, a 70-year-old former ambassador. Six of the 18 leaders prosecuted are appealing against their sentences of between five and ten years.

International concern has also been expressed about the prosecution of hundreds of members of the banned trade union, DISK, who are being charged with attempting to subvert the constitution.

NEWS BACKGROUND

On February 17 the Turkish Prime Minister arrived in Britain at the invitation of the British Government, for three days of economic and political talks. The issues discussed between Mrs Thatcher and Mr Ozal were Turkey's entry to membership of the EEC (Turkey is also part of NATO), the building up of its defence industry at a cost of £420 billion, and the tainted state of human rights in Turkey which is worrying the the European Community. Was there any discussion between the two prime ministers on the fate of the women, including members of the Turkish Peace Association, who are political prisoners in Turkey?

In just four years, from 1975 to 1979, women in Turkey found a political voice in a national organisation.

İlerici Kadınlar Dernegi (IKD), the Progressive Women's Organisation, was founded on June 3rd, 1975, International Women's Year. At that time it had only thirty members and its headquarters was a single room in a poor district of Istanbul. In its short legal life the organisation grew to include 15,000 members, mostly working women. They took part in the developing trades unions, demanding equal pay for equal work, longer maternity leave, social security rights for daily helpers, childcare facilities at every workplace, and an end to child labour.

In 1979 the activities of the IKD were suspended and the IKD was completely banned. In the following year, a military coup seized power, and many of those women have since been brutally silenced, others are still making themselves heard.

Early feminist voices against centuries of oppression were heard during the relatively liberal and brief period of the 1908 revolution. Though very few in numbers, these women from bourgeois backgrounds and living in big towns like Istanbul and Salonika wrote articles and formed women's

TURKEY: prisoners of conscience

groups demanding equality. It was almost three-quarters of a century later that the women in Turkey were able to organise, for the first time, in a mass women's organisation, IKD. This was an important step in the history of the women's movement in Turkey breaking away from the previous tradition of 'the women's revolution from above' dominating the scene.

Women, who have been called out to work and take up waged employment during the wars preceding the collapse of the Ottoman Empire, and who have participated in public life and joined in the war effort during the National Liberation War, returned home to breed and to feed a growing number of children to make up for a population depleted during the war.

In the meantime, a 'women's revolution from above' was taking place. The adoption of the civil code in 1926, the banning of the veil and the charsaf, equal rights in education and the granting of equal suffrage in 1934 meant significant changes in women's status. Yet they were all made by the state without consultation with women. In fact, mass activity or participation of women in reforms was discouraged. Despite these important change in women's status, the reality was such that there were very few women who actually benefited from these reforms.

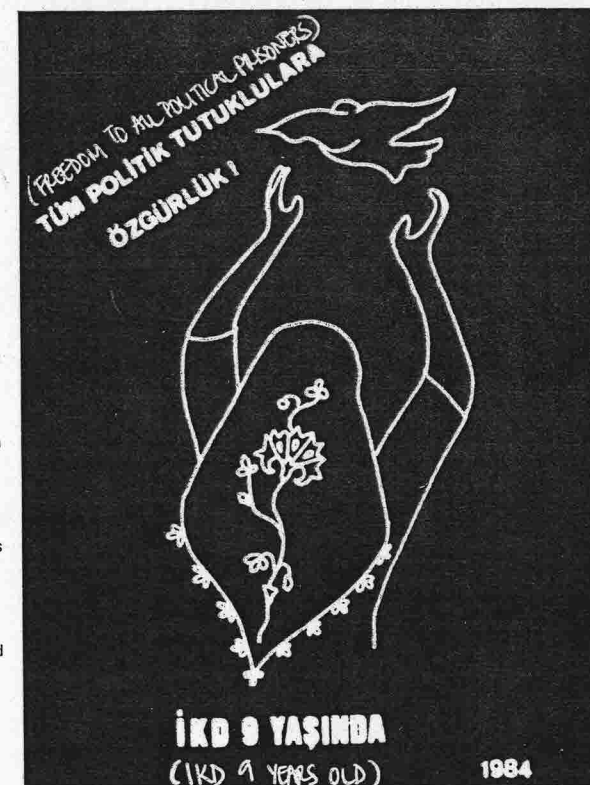
Many members of IKD found themselves hunted by the military police for their involvement in more than one outlawed organisation. The slogan 'Kindergartens not arms' demonstrated the Turkish women's movement's commitment to the peace movement. When the leaders of the Turkish Peace Association were brought to trial in 1982, in the first NATO country to criminalise its peace movement, founder members of the IKD were among them. Today Reha İsvan remains in Metris military prison serving a sentence for eight years' hard labour. She said in her statement to the military court: 'As a woman I have given birth to life, as a teacher I have nurtured new generations of human beings, and as an agriculturalist, I love nature and want to enrich it. I do not want my life's work to be destroyed in war... this is why I take my place on the side of peace...'

As they wait women are learning that they are not alone in their pain. Güler Demirel, whose son is awaiting the death sentence, recorded how she felt: 'I met Kadir's mother in front of Selimiye barracks. Her son had just been sentenced to death and was now in solitary confinement. She asked me: "Is your son also in the cell?" I then replied: "No". I kept thinking to myself: "How can she go on living?". Now I am in the same position myself. Now my own son has been sentenced to death. Now my own son is in the cell. A few days later I read in the paper: "Kadir Tandoğan has been executed". I felt the whole world collapse on me. The son of that thin old woman I had seen in front of the Selimiye barracks who had asked me: "Is your son also in the cell?" had been executed. Then our conversation reeled through my mind. On that day I had told her: "No", but then my son was sentenced to death and was now in the cell.'

Mothers of individual prisoners are now joining increasingly in the demand for a general amnesty. In 1981 two hundred women walked together in protest to the military prison in Diyarbakir. Others have entered the parliament buildings in Ankara. These women were detained and became themselves victims of imprisonment and torture. More recently the mothers' protests have grown to such a scale that they cannot be pushed out of sight and are reported in the Turkish press. The mothers' protests are a sign of the government's failure to control the population by dispersing and isolating individuals.

Another method of state control is to encourage members of society to conform to standards which pose no threat. Since 1980 the government has tolerated an Islamic revival despite the secular tradition upon which the modern Turkish republic was founded. Religious education is now an important part of the national primary school curriculum, Koran courses are mushrooming unchecked, and Islamic teaching is integrated with adult and children radio and television programmes. This winter 3,500 women gathered to listen to a sermon given by a Naksibendi sheikh. They were wearing the all-enveloping 'charsaf' — a sight familiar in Iran, but not in Turkey.

This gathering was a very different spectacle from the IKD rallies which had encouraged women to show public solidarity with each other. In 1980 women were faced with repression for which there was no constitutional legitimacy. Before handing over power to a civilian government the military constructed a new political and constitutional system legalising their emergency powers. The elections of 1983 were presented as a return to democracy, however the government elected was empowered to restrict fundamental rights and freedoms, both of individuals and associations. Trades unions are now outlawed, so are strikes. Suspicion of any political grouping forbids parties to organise abroad, or form women's or youth



sections. The state has made itself strong at the price of deterring the majority of society from participating in the political process. Women who, through IKD, had only just begun to assert their right to be heard, have now been forced out of earshot.

The Turkish women's movement called for 'Kindergartens not Arms'. They can be contacted at the Solidarity Committee for Women's Rights in Turkey, 32, Ickburgh Rd, London E5 8AD.



Ozal arrives to polish Turkey's image

By Michael Simmons

IN his attempt to bring wealth to Turkey, Mr Turgut Ozal, the Prime Minister leads from the front. His wife is believed to have jewel-encrusted spectacle frames, and he likes to be photographed eating heartily or lounging in one of his several homes, wearing a custom-cut Japanese kimono.

He arrives in Britain today for a three-day official visit, already convinced that Turkey's prestige is at its highest ever level. President

Reagan assured him last year of his commitment to continue US military aid and Mrs Thatcher and senior ministers will doubtless do the same this week.

Mr Ozal's aim is to give an image of respectability to his country—regardless of the fact that martial law persists over large areas, that his government is beset by arguments between Islamic fundamentalists and diehard nationalists, and that for all his efforts, Turkey still has one of the worst human rights records in Europe.

It remains illegal for a publisher or editor "to threaten national security or offend public morality" and books, newspapers, and magazines are regularly seized or destroyed on this pretext. Nevertheless, though he does not like being caricatured or ridiculed, he seeks to present himself as extraordinarily tolerant.

Despite the lingering constraints of the generals, the criticism to which he is subjected is a mark of creeping democracy in Turkey. Only three parties were authorised by the generals to fight the 1983 elections, which resulted in victory for Mr Ozal's newly formed Motherland Party, but others are now emerging, with old familiar faces wearing new hats.

Mr Suleyman Demirel and Mr Bulent Ecevit, both now over 60, both former prime ministers, and leaders respec-

tively of the Justice Party and the Republican People's Party for around 20 years, have both surfaced to try again after being suppressed during martial law. The Justice Party is now absorbed into one uncannily similar called the True Path Party, while the old Republican People's has become — under the auspices of Mrs Rahsan Ecevit while her husband was barred — the Democratic Left Party.

Both these men are once again entering the political arena, but Mr Ecevit, a poet in his spare time, treads more gingerly than the heavyweight Mr Demirel. Where Mr Ecevit has tended to write articles on relatively consensus aspects of the Cyprus question, Mr Demirel has been taking up space in a rather esoteric culture journal to discuss the rationale for the 1980 coup (which deprived him of the premiership) as well as current government policies.

He has asked, as many Turks are asking, to what extent the generals are still running the country and whether they do still control the levers of political and economic activity.

Before martial law, these two politicians spent well over a decade tearing at each other's political throats. Now they are said to have sunk their differences in a joint pledge to rewrite the country's constitution, some-

thing which will be submitted for approval to a referendum if either gains power in the elections due in 1988.

But if either even approaches office once again, it will be a sign that Mr Ozal's attempts to "depoliticise politics" in the national interest have not succeeded. In a country where every cafe and coffee bar is a hotbed of political debate, such attempts are seen as ridiculous anyway.

Turkey's adherence to Nato and its determination one day to join the EEC despite violent objections that are regularly coming from Greece, were not in dispute in Washington and will be heard courteously in London. The Cyprus question will also be discussed.

His critics say that if adherence to Nato is the same as lip-service to the US and the International Monetary Fund, then it is not in doubt, but that EEC membership has to be seen as, at best, a long-term prospect. Mr Ozal has also developed diplomatic and commercial links with Islamic countries.

Trade relations with Britain are currently buoyant and if the talks with British defence equipment manufacturers are fruitful could become even more so. Exchanges were worth about £1,000 million last year.

Turkey—hiding fascism behind a facade of democracy

BY EXTENDING an official invitation to Turkish Premier Turgut Ozal, the British Tory government has put itself in a unique position of support for the fascist dictatorship.

Although in a bid to gain Western credibility Mr. Ozal has already visited West Germany and France, both Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Prime Minister Laurent Fabius, the heads of the respective governments, refused to receive the Turkish military-backed leader.

Not so Mrs. Thatcher—she is welcoming Mr. Ozal with open arms. As a result she has become the only Western European leader to bestow formal blessing on the regime.

For the British government, which has conveniently ignored the abrogation of human rights in Turkey, the visit presents an opportunity for more arms sales and increased access to Turkey's cheap labour market.

Not for the "iron lady" is there any concern that Turkey continues to occupy illegally over a third of the sovereign Commonwealth state of Cyprus.

Denial of rights

Labour's shadow cabinet defence spokesman Donald Anderson says that this backing for the Turkish regime means "the British government is known as one which supports regimes that do not match up to European values."

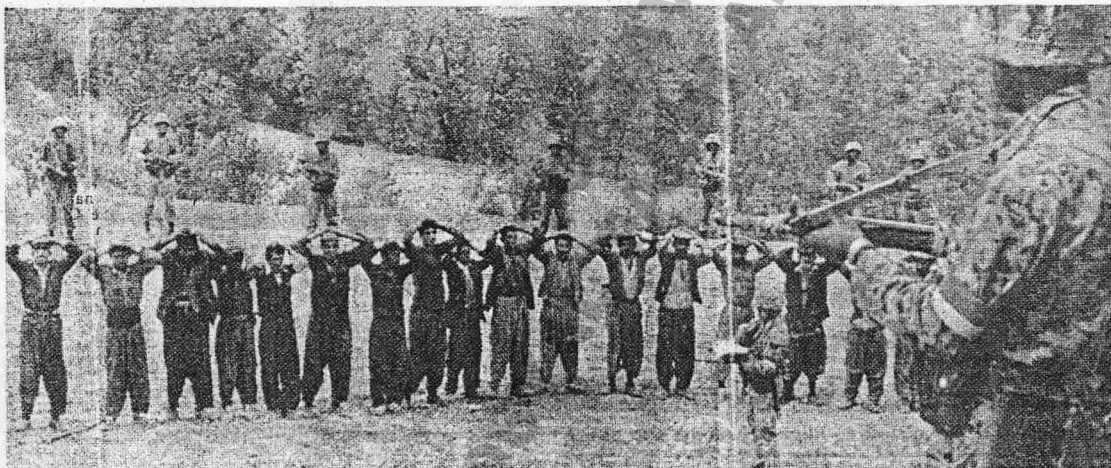
Only last week Mrs. Thatcher received a copy of an Amnesty International report which detailed "the widespread and flagrant denial of human rights" in Turkey.

Indeed while human rights in Turkey have been trampled on more and more since the fascist military coup of September 12 1980, so British trade with Turkey has increased several fold.

For the Tories, this week's invitation marks the climax of a campaign in support of the Turkish government which has earned them the reputation of being the regime's biggest backers in the European Parliament and the Council of Europe.

Although the military regime has tried to hide behind a facade

Foreign editor ROGER TRASK talks to representatives of the Turkish magazine Dayanisma about what lies behind this week's visit to Britain of Turkey's Prime Minister Turgut Ozal.



International arms dealers raking in the profits are only too eager to aid Ankara's vicious war against democratic forces in Kurdistan.

of democracy since a hand-picked puppet assembly was elected in 1983, the military fascist leaders of the coup remain in control.

The generals who ruled the country in the first three years may have taken off their uniforms, but they are still present as members of the country's Presidential Council claiming to defend the constitutional rights of the people.

Martial law has been replaced by an equally repressive state of emergency. As a result, 1,500 trade unionists from the Turkish trade union federation DISK

remain on trial. So do the leaders of the Turkish Peace Association.

Thousands of political prisoners remain behind bars, over 100 people are known to have been tortured to death since the coup and 84 patriots currently face death unless the sentences imposed on them by a military court are not endorsed by the assembly.

In fact the new constitution adopted in 1982 has been a mask behind which hundreds of repressive laws have been enacted and rubber stamped by the assembly.

However, it has been enough to fool five EEC member states (France, Norway, Denmark, Sweden and the Netherlands) who withdrew their case against Turkey before the European Court of Human Rights after the regime had promised to end "systematic torture."

Rather than move toward democracy the fascist government is increasing its repression.

Mr. Ozal himself is on record as saying that his party was a product of the September 12 coup illustrating the hypocrisy of the claims he has made of lead-

ing the country down the road to democracy.

The recent softening of attitudes toward intellectuals and peace campaigners who have been on trial is not due to any democratic intentions by the government, say Turkish solidarity activists in Britain.

They point to "exemplary international solidarity by democratic forces in Europe" as the decisive factor in pressuring the regime led by President Kenan Evren, the architect of the 1980 coup.

British trade unionists, peace activists and intellectuals hold a

particularly honourable place in building this solidarity.

Imprisoned peace campaigners in Turkey are receiving 200 letters every day from their friends in Britain, say the activists.

A special tribute is paid to the 31 British trade union general secretaries whose solidarity action resulted in the state prosecutor in the DISK trial dropping his demand for the death penalty.

Earlier this month, 59 Turkish intellectuals were acquitted after a two-year-long trial on charges of signing a petition, after some 3,200 prominent intellectuals, many of them British, had called for their release.

Torture

That the human rights abuses reported by Amnesty International continue, that political and trade union life is savagely restricted, and that torture and other repressive methods are commonplace appears to be of little regard to the Tory government.

The Tories see in Turkey an opportunity for vast profits where, as a result of IMF inspired extreme monetarist policies, real wages have dropped 50 per cent since the coup.

The president of the American Express bank has called the country "a heaven for multinational companies."

Mr. Ozal said several times before his visit that he would be in London "to sell Turkey" to British capital, particularly to the arms manufacturers.

After completing the militarisation of political life the regime is now on course to militarise the Turkish economy.

The Turkish border with the Soviet Union is the longest of any NATO country, and the domestic infrastructure is now being restructured for the purpose of creating a powerful and aggressive military force to be

used to defend the NATO's interests in the region.

The project, valued at a colossal 10 billion dollars, has the seal of approval of Western governments and financial circles.

The multinational arms manufacturers are attracted to the scheme like flies to excrement.

Ostensibly the purpose is to modernise the Turkish army and establish a national defence industry — but for the multinationals it also means another route to potential customers in the trouble-torn Middle East.

On top of that there is the vicious war Ankara is waging with Iraq against democratic popular forces in Kurdistan to fuel arms profits—to say nothing of the occupation of Northern Cyprus.

The British government and the arms companies are looking for a big share of this bonanza, with the profits and face-saving jobs it would create for the likes of GEC, British Aerospace, British Ordnance factories, Vickers and even Westland.

Former British minister James Prior MP, who is now chairman of GEC-Marconi, is one of those leading the way.

He reflected on a visit to Ankara in December that British firms had been disappointed over their failure to win the contract for the building of the second Bosphorus bridge.

But he confirmed that "Prime Minister Thatcher has learnt her lesson and is now prepared to relax ECGD (Export Credit Guarantee Department) credits to Turkey."

Now British arms manufacturers will not be out-manoeuvred by their international competitors, he suggested.

Such brazen disregard by the Tory government and its friends for the fate of the Turkish people calls for a massive protest against this week's four-day visit.

Mass solidarity action can start to call a halt to this horrendous arms trafficking, strike a blow for all Turkish democrats and leave Mr. Ozal with the clear view that his government is not welcome in Britain.

● Dayanisma is the Turkish paper supported by solidarity committees for trade union rights and democracy, peace, intellectuals and women.

Turkish dictatorship bans Benn's lecture on peace

By MIKE AMBROSE

TURKEY'S military dictatorship yesterday banned Labour MP Tony Benn from giving a lecture on peace and democracy at Istanbul University — less than 24 hours before the Turkish premier's official visit to Britain.

The Turkish dictatorship banned all public meetings in Istanbul today in their move to stop Mr. Benn speaking at the meeting tonight, which had been organised by EKin, a broad organisation supported by former senators and a wide range of Turkish intellectuals.

The ban will increase Labour anger at the government's decision to entertain Turkish Prime

Minister Turgut Ozal in London for three days.

Mr. Benn was disappointed but not surprised yesterday afternoon when told that the Turkish authorities had cancelled the meeting.

"They are very worried about the growing demands for freedom," he said. "The ban vividly underlines the lecture's theme of the need for peace and democracy, and the lessons will not be lost on the public here or in Turkey."

The Labour MP for Chesterfield condemned the trials being held in Turkey of peace activists and fighters for democracy, and questioned whether Britain should be connected in NATO with a government which was a

military dictatorship and had banned many forms of democratic activities.

The Thatcher government appears to have no scruples about dealing with the dictatorship. It appears intent on using the visit to push the sale of British military equipment, some of which could be used against the Turkish people.

The GKN group is seeking to sell armoured personnel carriers to the dictatorship, while a number of British arms manufacturers want to set up joint ventures in Turkey.

Turkish Defence Minister Zeki Yavuzturk is expected to hold talks about buying Rapier ground-to-air missiles, as well as buying 40 Tornado combat planes.

In ANKARA, British ambassador Sir Mark Russell said Mrs. Thatcher was likely to back the Turkish government's bid for closer ties with the Common Market, but would not encourage an early membership application.

Labour MP Roland Boyes, chairman of the Turkish Peace Association, last night said they would be making a protest that something which "is little more than a terrorist dictatorship" refused to allow a British MP to speak.

He said that when Labour leader Neil Kinnock meets Mr. Ozal on Wednesday "he will make very clear to him our serious reservations about the absence of freedom and democracy in Turkey."

Morning Star

INCORPORATING THE DAILY WORKER—FOR PEACE AND SOCIALISM

TUESDAY FEBRUARY 18 1986

Tribune slams Ozal

By MIKE AMBROSE

The Tribune group of Labour MPs last night condemned as "disgraceful" Britain's decision to be the first Western European country to invite Turkish dictator Turgut Ozal.

Labour MPs urge Turkish torture probe

By MIKE AMBROSE

NEARLY 100 Labour MPs have signed a motion urging the government to raise the question of torture in Turkey with Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, who arrives in Britain today.

They express concern at the persecution of trade union and peace activists in Turkey, and note that torture is still continuing in the regime's prisons and police stations.

TUC general secretary Norman Willis has pointed out that leaders and members of the banned Turkish trade union centre DISK have been imprisoned for "normal trade union activities which should be fully accepted in any decent civilised country."

A military court in Istanbul ordered the release of six of 12 leaders of the Turkish Peace Association when their retrial began yesterday on a charge of seeking to overthrow the state.

The 12 were among 23 members of the Peace Association sentenced to between five and eight years in 1983 but now retried on the ground that the case had not been sufficiently investigated.



TÜRKİYE
TÜRKLERİNDİR

Dönüş, 18.2.1986
Nr. 41/08
Jahr: 38 No: 13665

GONLOK MOSTAKIL SIYASI GAZETE
Kurucusu: SEDAT SIMAVI (1896 - 1953)

18 Şubat 1986 Salı

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Hürriyet

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Özal'ın, Londra programını ele geçiren yasadışı örgütler, "protesto taarruzu" hazırladı

GÜVENLİK FİYASKOSU

• Başbakan Özal'ın dün başlayan İngiltere ziyaretinin gizli tutulması, gereken programın, yasadışı sol örgütlerin eline geçmesiyle, alınan tüm güvenlik önlemleri sifira indi.

• Özal'ın Londra'ya ayak basışından itibaren yapacağı tüm temasları ayrıntılarıyla bildiği anlaşılan yasadışı 6 sol kuruluşun oluşturduğu "Sol Birlik", Özal'ın her adım atışında protesto gösterileri hazırlıyor.

Güvenlik fiyaskosu

Faruk ZABCI

LONDRA, (Hürriyet)-Başbakan Turgut Özal'ın Londra ziyaretinin gizli tutulan programı, Londra'da faaliyet gösteren yasadışı sol örgütlerin eline geçince, alınan tüm güvenlik önlemleri sifira indi. Bu durumda İngiliz polisi güvenlik önlemlerini artırırken başta İstanbul Emniyet Müdürü Ünal Erkan olmak üzere 16 kişilik bir güvenlik ekibinin Londra'daki Türkiye Büyükelçiliği konutu yakınındaki bir otelde yerleşmesi ve Ankara Emniyet Müdürü Ali Akan'ın Londra'da bulunması dikkat çekti.

Başbakan Turgut Özal'ın Londra'ya ayak bastığı andan itibaren kaldığı otelden, yapacağı temaslara kadar tüm programını ayrıntılarıyla bildiği anlaşılan altı sol kuruluşun oluşturduğu Sol Birlik'in, Özal'ın İngiltere'den ayrılmadan önce yapacağı basın konferansıyla aynı saatte bir karşıt basın toplantısı düzenlemesi, güvenlik skandalını ortaya çıkardı. Basın toplantısı haberini alan Hürriyet muhabiri, Turgut Özal'ın temasta bulunacağı yerlerde örgütlerin gösteriler hazırladıklarını, başta Margaret Thatcher olmak üzere görüşme yapılacak ilgililere dilekçeler vereceklerini saptadı.

Türkiye İşçi Partisi, Türkiye Sosyalist İşçi Partisi, Türkiye Komünist Partisi, Türkiye Kürdistan Sosyalist Partisi, Türkiye Kürdistan Öncü İşçi İşçi Partisi ve Türkiye Komünist Emek Partisi'nden oluşan yasadışı Sol Birlik, Özal'a karşı başlatılan kampanya çerçevesinde bildiriler basarken, İngiliz dayanışma örgütlerinin de protesto gösterilerine katılacakları öğrenildi. Kralliyet Uluslararası İlişkiler Enstitüsü önünde çarşamba günü Özal'ın konuşmasını yapacağı 12.00 ile 14.00 saatleri arasında Avrupa Nükleer Silahsızlanma Örgütleri, bir gösteride bulunacak. Nükleer Silahsızlanma Genel Sekreteri Meg Beresford'un da göstericiler arasında olacağı bildirildi.

Uluslararası Af Örgütü de Başbakan Margaret Thatcher'a bir Türkiye dosyası vererek, Türkiye'de insan haklarının çiğnendiğini, cezaevlerindeki durumu ve fikir özgürlüğü konusundaki şikâyetlerini bildirdi.

Başbakan Turgut Özal'ın, Margaret Thatcher'ı ziyaretinden önce saat 11.30'da İngiliz sendikacıların, İngiliz Başbakan'a Türkiye'deki sendikal haklarla ilgili bir protesto mektubu verecekleri öğrenildi. İngiliz İşçi Sendikaları Konfederasyonu (TUC) Yönetim Kurulu Üyesi Alex Kitson ve Türkiye'de Kadın Hakları ve Demokrasiyle Dayanışma Komitesi Başkanı Barbara Switzer'in de mektup verecekler arasında bulunduğu haber alındı. Bu arada TUC Genel Sekreteri Norman Willis'in de Dışişleri Bakanı Sir Geoffrey Howe'a bir mektup yazdığı ileri sürüldü.

Aralarında Türkiye'de Sendikal Haklar ve Demokrasiyle Dayanışma Komitesi'nin de bulunduğu çeşitli dayanışma örgütlerinin yayınladığı ortak

bildiride ise 12 Eylül'den bu yana ilk kez bir Türk Başbakanı'nın bir Avrupa ülkesinden kabul gördüğüne dikkat çekilerek, şu görüşlere yer veriliyor: "Muhafazakâr Parti Hükümeti, bu kabulle Türkiye'deki rejimi aklamak niyetindedir. Türkiye'de rejimin genel karakterlerinden değişen nedir? İşkence sistematik bir biçimde sürmektedir. 113 kişinin işkence sonucu öldüğü Meclis'te bile açıklanmıştır. 84 kişinin idama mahkûm olduğu, 5 bin kişinin idam tehdidi ile karşı karşıya kaldığı ülkede, genel politik bir af çıkarmamakta direnen Özal Hükümeti baştaadır."

Başbakan Özal'a, İngiltere ziyareti sırasında Milli Savunma Bakanı Zeki Yavuztürk ve üst düzeyde yöneticiler eşlik ediyor. Başbakan Özal'ın dört günlük Londra gezisine çok sayıda Türk işadamları ve gazeteciler de katılıyor.

Başbakan Thatcher bugün Başbakan Özal ve eşi onuruna bir aşkâm yemeği verecek.

Özal başta Thatcher olmak üzere Dışişleri Bakan Vekili Baronness Young, Ticaret ve Sanayi Bakanı Paul Channon, Maliye Bakanı Nigel Laxson, Savunma Bakanı George Younger ile görüşecek.

BBC Radyo ve Televizyonu için iki ayrı mülakat verecek olan Özal, İngiliz gazete editörleri ile de 19 Şubat sabahı bir araya gelecek.

Kralliyet Uluslararası İlişkiler Enstitüsü Başkanı Tugen Hard ve İngiltere Bankası Yönetim Kurulu Başkanı da Özal onuruna yemek verecekler. Özal, İngiliz muhalefet partileri başkanları ile de görüşecek.

Londra'daki ikili resmi görüşmeler sırasında Türkiye-AET ilişkilerinin normalleştirilmesi ve Türkiye-İngiltere ikili ekonomik işbirliğinin geliştirilmesi konuları ele alınacak.

Türk tarafı İngiltere'nin bazı Türk ihracat ürünleri ve özellikle de tekstile koyduğu kotalardan duyduğu hoşnutsuzluğu görüşmelerde gündeme getirecek.

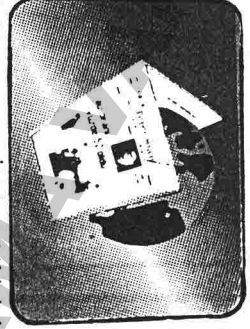
Başbakan Özal ve beraberindekiler 20 Şubat'ta yurda dönecek.

ŞUBAT 1986

18

Salı

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HER SABAH DÜNYA YENİDEN KURULUR. HER SABAH TAZE BİR BAŞLANGIÇTIR.

Tercüman

D6703A

Özal, Londra'da temaslarına başladı

İSTENMEYEN ZİYARETÇİ

- Özal'ın ziyareti öncesi aralarında muhalefet lideri Kinnock'un eşinin de bulunduğu bir grup milletvekili bir bildiri yayınlatarak, Özal'ı "istenmeyen ziyaretçi" ilan ettiler
- İtalyan savcı "Ancak mantıkî tesbitlerde suçlama için yeterli" dedi

33 YIL SONRA

- 1953 yılından bu yana İngiltere'yi ziyaret eden ilk Türk Başbakanı Özal'ın yanında Zeki Yavuztürk Pakdemirli ve Yusuf Özal'da var

CİDDÎ İMTİHAN

- Yanında 40 işadami, 20'si basın mensubu 90 kişilik bir heyetle İngiltere'de bulunan Başbakan'ı ciddi bir imtihan bekliyor

33 YIL SONRA

- 1953 yılından bu yana İngiltere'yi ziyaret eden ilk Türk Başbakan'ı Özal'ın yanında Zeki Yavuztürk Pakdemirli ve Yusuf Özal'da var



The Turkish prime minister, Mr Turgut Ozal, being greeted by Lord Whitelaw at Heathrow airport yesterday when he arrived for three days of talks with ministers. Picture by Frank Martin

THE GUARDIAN

Wednesday February 19 1986

Thatcher backs Ozal's overture to EEC

By Michael Simmons

MR Turgut Ozal, the Turkish Prime Minister, continued his controversial official visit to Britain yesterday undeterred by protests and petitions against his country's human rights record. He made two calls at Downing Street, where Mrs Thatcher gave qualified support for latest Turkish moves to get closer to the Common Market.

Although EEC foreign

ministers are now making encouraging noises about reviving Turkey's association agreements, Greece's strong reservations would clearly be expressed.

But the Government's chief concern during the visit is to foster closer bilateral relations with a country seen as an important Nato ally. To this end, the second call at Downing Street was rounded off with a dinner party given by Mrs Thatcher,

attended by senior Cabinet ministers and top industrialists.

Mr Ozal, buoyed by the EEC moves in his favour, has been sounding out sectors of British industry which might be willing to participate in developing new defence industries in Turkey, and it is believed that last night's guest list was heavily weighted in this direction. Earlier, he had talks with the Chancellor of the Exche-

quer, Mr Nigel Lawson.

Security for Mr Ozal's visit has been extraordinarily tight, with details of his schedule shrouded in secrecy.

Police reinforcements were sent to handle a demonstration yesterday outside the Turkish embassy, addressed by members of the Labour Party who have been strongly opposed to the visit, largely because of human rights.

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE

FOR TRADE UNION RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY IN TURKEY



Chairperson: Alex Kitson

32 Ickburgh Road
London E5 3AD

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, MP
Prime minister
10 Downing street
London SW1

18th February 1986

Dear Mrs Thatcher,

I would like to express to you our deep regret for inviting Mr Ozal, the Prime Minister of the fascist regime in Turkey enabling him to pay his first visit to a Western country.

We firmly believe that the prime purpose of the visit is to boost the image of the fascist regime, to gain credit and legitimacy for it.

However, any support for the present regime can only serve the continuation of suffering of the peoples of Turkey.

The facts clearly show that the so-called steps towards democracy have not changed the essence of the regime. In Turkey today, a seminar organised by a well-known publishing company, to be attended also by a prominent member of the British Parliament, could be banned at a stroke by civilian authorities in Istanbul where Martial Law had been lifted a while ago. Only yesterday, a military court on the continuation of the imprisonment of 6 prominent intellectuals for their involvement in the Turkish Peace Association while conveniently enabling Mr Ozal to argue that 6 other defendants were released.

The Amnesty International Report dated 6th February 1986 gives the latest account of the human rights violations with examples of systematic torture in Turkey.

Regarding the trade unions, the notorious DISK trial at a military court involving 1477 trade unionists continues to be a serious threat and a source of deep concern for the labour movement despite dropping the demands for capital punishment in 78 cases. The present trade union legislation, far from complying with minimal international standards, was prepared in total disregard of the criticisms of ILO. The restoration of basic trade union rights has become the primary concern of the trade union movement.

Apart from the tragic state of human rights and democratic freedoms in Turkey, the representative capacity of Mr Ozal, his Government and the present Turkish Parliament is questionable. The general elections held in November 1983 was described by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe as not reflecting the free will of the people due to severe restrictions and bans imposed by the generals.

We believe that the majority of the British people would not approve the political and economic support given to such a regime and the sale of arms to it some of which might well be used against the peoples of Turkey.

Yours faithfully,

Alex Kitson
Chair



~~3, CALLESTON ROAD, HUNTS CROSS, LONDON N1 9BX~~
(01 278 1976)

Campaign Against Arms Trade
11 Goodwin Street,
London N.4. 3HQ
01-281 0297

18th February 1986

Margaret Thatcher MP
Prime Minister
10 Downing Street
London SW1

Dear Mrs Thatcher

We are writing to express our concern at the official visit of Mr Turgut Ozal, the Turkish Prime Minister. According to press reports, a major purpose of Mr Ozal's visit is to discuss purchases of military equipment from Britain. The Campaign Against Arms Trade works against all arms sales but we are particularly concerned when sales are made to countries, such as Turkey, with bad records on human rights.

Amnesty International has said the Turkish government shows "a consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights". Even if none of the purchases Mr Ozal is discussing can directly be used against the people of Turkey, and many items from tanks to computer equipment could be, any arms deal must act as a stamp of approval for the Turkish government. Such deals do not help those in Turkey who are struggling for democracy.

It is disappointing that British firms encourage arms purchases by Turkey by such means as the visits of Sir James Lygo of British Aerospace and James Prior MP of GEC. If the latter firm does sell their Tigerfish missiles it will not even help the employment situation in Britain as it is reported that the missiles would be made under licence in Turkey.

We are indeed concerned by reports that Turkey is looking to expand its own military industry. As you know, many people in Turkey are very poor. Health care is often basic while women in particular live hard lives without the amenities taken for granted in Britain. The Brandt Commission said "more arms don't make the world safer, only poorer", so it is sad that the Turkish government is choosing to use its resources to build up its armaments industry instead of seeking to meet its pressing development needs. And yet more arms to the troubled Middle East can do nothing to make the world a safer place, for those living in that region or elsewhere.

We hope you will take the opportunity of Mr Ozal's visit to make clear Britain's disapproval of the current Turkish government's policies. In particular we urge you not to grant licences for the export of military equipment to them.

Yours sincerely

Simon Barrow

Simon Barrow

Steering Committee Members

Derek Jackson

Derek Jackson

Lilian Studdert

Lilian Studdert

Heather Swailes

H.M. Swailes

Stephen Chappell

Stephen Chappell

Ann Feltham

Ann Feltham

Joint Campaign Co-ordinators

Sponsors: Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, Christian Movement for Peace, Dawn, Fellowship of Reconciliation, London Greenpeace, Methodist Division of Social Responsibility, National League of Young Liberals, National Peace Council, Pax Christi, Peace Pledge Union, Quaker Peace and Service, Third World First, United Nations Association of Great Britain and Ireland, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Affiliated to: Committee on Poverty and the Arms Trade, Human Rights Network.

Women's
International League
for Peace
and Freedom

INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
1 Rue de Varembe, CP28,
1211 Geneva 20,
Switzerland

BRITISH SECTION
17 Victoria Park Square,
London E2 9PB
Tel: 01-980 1030

Founded at the Hague in 1915

Consultative Status B with United Nations, ECOSOC, UNESCO, & UNCTAD, Special Consultative Relations with FAO, ILO & UNICEF

The Rt Hon Margaret Thatcher, MP
Prime Minister
10 Downing Street
London SW1

18 February 1986

Dear Mrs Thatcher,

We are writing to you to express our grave concern that the British Government, by welcoming the Prime Minister of Turkey, Turgut Ozal, on an official visit to the United Kingdom, and by being the first European government to honour Mr Ozal in this way, may appear to condone the continuing violations of basic human rights in Turkey and to bestow upon the Turkish Government a respectability which it does not deserve.

The long trial of members of the Turkish Peace Association continues, with twelve members still in prison, including Mrs Reha Isvan, who is being kept in a military prison, and whose "crimes" consist of having promoted peace and the rights of women. The trial of members of the Progressive Women's Organisation which started in 1983 still continues.

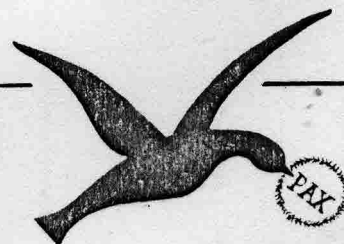
Amnesty International continues, as it has for several years, to receive reports of the imprisonment of large numbers of prisoners of conscience; the widespread and systematic torture and ill-treatment of political prisoners; and the imposition and use of the death penalty. A Turkish MP, Cuneyt Canver, recently listed in the Turkish Parliament the names of 113 people who had died under torture while in detention or prison under the present Government.

Richard Balfe, MEP, in his report for the European Parliament on human rights in Turkey, based on an extensive visit in May 1985, concluded that systematic torture was being practiced, that trials were not conducted fairly, and that Turkey still fell far short of "complying with the most elementary standards". The European Parliament on the basis of the evidence presented voted on October 23rd against resuming relations with Turkey until the 1988 general elections.

Is the British Government really prepared to sweep aside all the evidence against the Turkish Government, and to assist Turkey in establishing a national "defence" industry and to promote the Turkish cause with the rest of Britain's European partners? We find it deplorable that such a course of action should apparently be contemplated.

We fervently hope that you will impress upon Mr Ozal the necessity as far as the British Government is concerned for the Turkish Government to fulfill now its promise to France, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands, when they withdrew the complaints they had filed with the European Commission on Human Rights of violations of Articles 3, 5, 6, 9, 10 and 11 of the European Convention of Human Rights, to declare a general amnesty; to end the trials of members of the Turkish Peace Association, the Progressive Women's Organisation and others; and to make

Please Reply to:—



Mrs Margaret Thatcher

-2-

18 February 1986

a start towards the establishment of genuine democracy in Turkey.

Yours sincerely,

Ann Clwyd, MP

Jenny Edwards, prospective Parliamentary candidate

Gloria Frankel, Women's International League for Peace & Freedom

Jan Martin, National Peace Council

Margot Miller, Women's Peace Alliance

Oonagh McDonald, MP

Barbara Switzer, AFUW/TASS

Carole Tongue, MEP

Fiona Weir, European Nuclear Disarmament

TÜRKİYE SOSYAL TARİH ARAŞTIRMA VAKFI
TÜSTAV



EUROPEAN NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

11 Goodwin Street, London N4 3HQ Tel: 01-272 9092

The Rt. Hon Margaret Thatcher, MP
Prime Minister
10 Downing Street
London SW1.

19th February 1986

Dear Prime Minister,

On behalf of European Nuclear Disarmament we wish to call your attention to the plight of our friends in the Turkish Peace Association and to request that you relay to the Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal our protests.

Your government is the first in Europe to welcome the Turkish Prime Minister on an official visit. The Turkish government is seeking approval for its so-called 'return to democracy' and acceptability as a member of Nato. However, the situation in Turkey today, in relation to human rights, is still unacceptable in a Nato ally and member of the Council of Europe. Martial law is in force in many areas of the country. The Turkish government's own figures of Nov. 1985 show that there are 15,000 political prisoners in and the abuse of human rights is widespread. In December 1985 Denmark, France, Holland, Norway and Sweden dropped the case that they had brought against Turkey at the European Commission on Human Rights in exchange for assurances that the human rights situation would improve, but it has not.

The case of the Turkish Peace Association illustrates quite clearly the abuse of human rights that continues in Turkey. Four years after arrest, six members of the TPA Executive are still in prison. Eighteen members of the TPA have been given sentences of from five to ten years. The military prosecutor has been unable to produce any evidence at all against the TPA and yet the so-called trial grinds on and on. British barristers who have observed the trial have reported that the proceedings make a complete mockery of all standards of justice. The celebrated American writer, Arthur Miller, after returning from Turkey last spring said: 'There isn't a Western lawyer who could come to this country and see what is happening in these military courts who would not groan with despair.'

We ask you therefore, to take up with Prime Minister Ozal the issue of the treatment of members of the Turkish Peace Association and the abuse of their human rights, and to inform him that in the name of the civil liberties to which Turkey is committed as a member of the Council of Europe and Nato the Turkish government must:-

1. Release from prison all members of the Turkish Peace Association
2. Drop all charges against members of the TPA.

Yours faithfully,

E. P. Thompson
Co-ordinating
Committee Member

Peter Crampton
Chairperson
of END

John Mepharm
Chair END F & GP

Moirra Weaver
END Office Admin.

FINANCIAL TIMES

BRACKEN HOUSE, CANNON STREET, LONDON EC4P 4BY

Telegrams: Finantimo, London PS4. Telex: 8954871

Telephone: 01-248 8000

Monday February 17 1986

Ozal to seek UK help on reactor deal

By David Barchard in Ankara

THE TURKISH Prime Minister, Mr Turgut Ozal, arrives in Britain today on his first official visit to a Western European country, hoping for industrial co-operation between Turkey and the UK in projects ranging from nuclear energy to highway construction, and defence.

In an interview on the eve of his departure for London, Mr Ozal referred to the British stake in a nuclear power plant project at Akkuyu on the Mediterranean to be built by AECL of Canada in a consortium with NEI-Parsons of the UK which is to make electrical generating equipment for the planned 635 Mw power station.

The Canadian Government is believed to be close to turning down the project which would be constructed as a joint venture under the "build operate-hand over" model which Mr Ozal is trying to get Western suppliers and bankers to adopt.

European financing, organised by Standard Chartered for NEI-Parsons is thought to be in place, but the Canadian Government has requested sovereign guarantees on C\$900m (£475m). Mr Ozal may ask the British Government to use its influence with the Canadians not to turn down the project. But he warned that he would not consider sovereign guarantees for power stations built on the joint venture model.

Mr Ozal said Britain had a major head start in landing Turkish defence contracts.

British business might be interested in a series of motorway contracts stretching from the Bulgarian border at Edirne through to Ankara, he said. A consortium led by Arup and Enet of Turkey was recently awarded a supervision contract by the Turkish state highways. Balfour Beatty of the UK is negotiating a contract to build a stretch of highway from Izmir to Salihli. Foreign consortiums have been told that they must find the financing necessary for each stage of the motorway.

The total cost of the motorway projects at present being discussed is thought to be around \$1.3bn (£928m).

Mr Ozal said he had set up a study group to resume the schedule of tariff cuts under Turkey's nearly defunct association agreement with the EEC. "There have been no cuts since 1975 but we have the intention to make cuts this year."

He said he thought Turkish industry was better able to withstand competition inside the European Community than was generally realised outside the country. "I am thinking of a 10-year period for transition once Turkey joins the Community, but the timing of our application for full membership has not been decided yet."

"I cannot make an application without consulting the different member countries and if I don't see any support from them, why should I do it? Turkey is more of an asset than a liability to the EEC," he said.

Europe refuses Ankara request

From Derek Brown in Luxembourg

EEC foreign ministers yesterday turned down a request from Ankara for early ministerial talks to discuss the revival of the Association Agreement linking Turkey with the Community.

But a formal association council of ministers will probably be convened in October, after detailed preparations by the EEC commission. The present Dutch presidency of the Community, supported by West Germany, pressed unsuccessfully for the council to be held next month, according to Turkish sources here. Britain also wanted an early meeting.

The Turkey-EEC Association Agreement has been effectively frozen since 1978, after a series of trade disputes and European criticism of human rights abuses by the former military regime in Ankara.

Among the parts of the agreement unaffected by the freeze, is free movement for Turkish workers within the EEC from the start of 1987. This provision has alarmed Germany, which is already home to a large community of Turkish "guest workers."

But the main opponent of closer links with Turkey is the Greek Government, which has clearly signalled that it would veto any movement towards the Turks' ultimate ambition: full EEC membership.

Our Foreign Staff adds: "The Turkish Prime Minister, Mr Turgut Ozal, yesterday arrived in London for three days of talks with British ministers. Details of his stay are not being released for security reasons, but he is expected to meet Mrs Thatcher."

In Istanbul, meanwhile, official displeasure with a newly-formed leftwing cultural group led to the cancellation of an appearance last night by the Labour MP, Mr Tony Benn.

The Istanbul governor's office, however, may not have known that Mr Benn was to speak at the meeting, titled "peace songs," when it used emergency regulations to refuse permission for the gathering.

A Turkish military court yesterday ordered the release of six of the 12 leaders of the pro-disarmament Peace Association when their retrial began on a charge of seeking to overthrow the state.



Members of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and the Solidarity Committee for Trade Union Rights and Democracy in Turkey preparing to hand in letters of protest to 10 Downing Street yesterday about Turkish military dictator Turgut Ozal's visit to Britain.

Holding the letters are Alex Kitson, retiring deputy general secretary of the TGWU, and

Barbara Switzer, deputy general secretary of manufacturing union TASS.

Below: Members of the Campaign against the Arms Trade, (left to right) Derek Jackson Stephen Chappell, Heather Swailes and Lilian Studdert, also delivered a letter of opposition to British arms exports to Turkey.

Fury as PM greets Turkish torturer

By JANEY HULME

PROTESTS against the Turkish military dictator and torturer Turgut Ozal, currently welcomed to Britain by Mrs. Thatcher, took place yesterday at Parliament and Downing Street.

Marching from Parliament, members from the Solidarity Committee for Trade Union Rights and Democracy in Turkey, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and Campaign Against the Arms Trade handed in letters of protest to Number 10 Downing Street.

"Deep regret" at the Turkish prime minister's visit was expressed by members of the Solidarity Committee who said in their letter that:

"We firmly believe that the prime purpose of the visit is to boost the image of the fascist regime, to gain credit and legitimacy for it."

The Women's International League expressed "grave concern" in their letter that the British government appears to be "condoning the continuing vio-



lations of basic human rights in Turkey."

Stephen Chappell, CAAT coordinator, said yesterday: "Turkey is re-equipping its armed forces and building up its own military industry. It seems likely that Mr. Ozal will use his visit to make further links with British arms companies. We are appalled that Britain could contemplate further arming such a regime."

Since the September, 1980, Turkish military coup, about 20,000 political prisoners are still being held, 84 prisoners await hanging, and some 5,000 death sentences have been called for in the mass martial law trials.

The main obstacle to democracy in Turkey is the military imposed 1982 Constitution which condemns "pluralist luxuries"

such as trade union rights, free speech, press freedoms and free associations.

Turkish opposition MP Guneyt Canver has named 113 people killed during torture in jails and police stations.

Common methods of torture used include electric shocks, hanging victims by limbs from ceilings and by their shoulders from wooden hooks.

When Mr. Ozal visited West Germany and France, Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Prime Minister Laurent Fabius both refused to meet with him.

But not so Premier Thatcher — she will be taking tea with torturer Ozal to discuss Turkish contract chasers such as GEC, Vickers and others eager to set up co-production deals and establish factories in Turkey.

The English Centre of
INTERNATIONAL P.E.N

A WORLD ASSOCIATION OF WRITERS

7 Dilke Street, Chelsea
London SW3 4JE
Telephone: 01-352 6303
(Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday)

Founded in 1921 by C. A. Dawson-Scott
First Presidents: John Galsworthy OM, H. G. Wells

PRESS RELEASE.

VISIT OF THE TURKISH PRIME MINISTER.

Distinguished members of the English Centre of P.E.N., the Writers' association, will be protesting at the imprisonment of Turkish writers outside the Turkish Embassy, 43 Belgrave Square, on Wednesday 19th February from 11am to 12 noon.

A deputation consisting of Francis King (President International P.E.N.)
Michael Holroyd (President English P.E.N.)
Lady Antonia Fraser
Harold Pinter
Marina Warner
Arnold Wesker

will endeavour to deliver a letter of protest addressed to the Prime Minister Mr Turgut Ozal.

At the same time a group of Doctors will protest about their Turkish colleagues in prison.

Membership of the Turkish Peace Association or writing on the 'Kurdish Question' are the crimes for which many writers are serving long prison sentences.

More information will be available from P.E.N. on Tuesday.

Photocall on Wednesday approximately 11.30.

Josephine Pullein-Thompson

Gen. Sec.

President: Michael Holroyd *General Secretary:* Josephine Pullein-Thompson MBE
Honorary Treasurer: Antony Horner *Administrative Secretary:* Elizabeth Paterson

Vice-Presidents: Sybille Bedford OBE, Sir Isaiah Berlin OM, CBE, PBA, Lettice Cooper OBE, Peter Elstob, William Golding CBE, Storm Jameson, Rosamond Lehmann CBE, Malcolm Muggeridge, Iris Murdoch CBE, Kathleen Nott, Harold Pinter CBE, Sir Victor Pritchett CBE, Sir Stephen Spender CBE, Tom Stoppard CBE, Noel Streatfeild, Marjorie Watts, Dame Veronica Wedgwood DBE, OM, Sir Angus Wilson CBE.

THE STORY OF ALI TAYGUN.

Ali Taygun is 43 and has been elected an Honorary member of English P.E.N.

In 1969 he graduated from the Yale School of Drama, and staged Gogol's The Government Inspector as director-in-residence at the Yale Repertory Theatre.

Between his return to Turkey and the military coup in September 1980 Ali became one of Turkey's foremost theatre directors. He was a resident director of the Istanbul Municipal Theatre between 1974 and 1980. He secured his reputation as a visiting director with the Turkish State Theatre in 1979. In 1980 with the Turkish State Opera he directed Don Giovanni to great acclaim.

He also served for two years as an officer in the army.

As well as directing some 40 plays he embarked on the translation of the complete works of Shakespeare, which he's able to continue to do in prison.

In prison, as one of the Turkish Peace Association members, the verdicts have been made and then unmade disturbingly. From our latest information his original sentence, in his own words: "has been nullified. Therefore we are de juris not guilty. However as we remain in prison for an indefinite duration, we are to serve out our sentence de facto!"

In other words, although his sentence has been quashed he remains in prison indefinitely, awaiting the authorities' decision to re-convene the military court.

TURKEY

Sinister investigations, arrests, detentions, torture and imprisonment is the picture that emerges in Turkey after the National Security Council's five years in power.

- * 11 November 1980: Ilhan Erdost, publisher, beaten to death in police custody.
- * July 1981 : Information released by the Chief of Staff. 422 dead, 653 wounded "in the events which have taken place since 12 September 1980". There is no distinction between army and police actions "while chasing a suspect" or "during the exchange of fire".
- * 24 May 1982 : "Turkish Peace Association" trial opened with a declared object of warning the widest possible public.
- * 24 May 1984 : 1,256 signatories of the "Intellectuals' Petition" summoned by the military prosecutor.
- * 20 January 1985 : 1,500 books ordered to be banned.
- * 27 June 1985 : 133,607 books destroyed.
- * 9 September 1985: The news bulletin Turkei Infodienst declared that since the declaration of Martial Law in 1978, 549 death sentences were passed, 6,255 death sentences requested, and 27 death sentences carried out.

P.E.N.'s latest information is that there are 41 writers in prison in Turkey serving sentences of up to 31 years, and others are under investigation.

TURKEY

Ilhan Akalin	7 yrs, 6 months
Ferhat Akday	8 yrs, 6 months, 15 days
Aytunc Altindal	7 yrs 6 months
Ibrahim Arik	15 years
Guzel Aslander	31 years
Zeki Atas	7 yrs, 6 months
Huseyin Hacibasoglu (Bas)	8 years + 32 months IE
Nurettin Baydar (J)	6 years
Ismail Besikci	13 yrs 4 months + 5 yrs IE
Saban Bilgin	8 yrs 6 months
Mehmet Cerit	18 years 11 months
Metin Culhaoglu (J)	7 yrs 6 months + 3 yrs 3 months IE
Yilmaz Dincberk (J)	7 yrs 6 months
Yuksel Erdogan	7 yrs 6 months
Fettah Erkan	11 yrs 8 months + 3 yrs 6 months IE
Tamer Kayas (J)	7 yrs + 6 months.
Unviye Kayserilioglu (J)	6 yrs
Recep Marasli	29 yrs, 1 yr IE
Riza Olgun	7 yrs 6 months
Mehmet Ozdemir (J)	5 years
Sadi Ozansu	6 years + 7 months
Metin Ozek	8 years + 2 yrs 8 months IE
Mehmet Ozgen (J)	16 years 3 months + 8 yrs 6 months
Candemir Ozer	14 years 10 months
Feyzullah Ozer (J)	18 years 6 months
Ozcan Ozgur (J)	15 months
Abdurrahman Pala	1 year
Gencay Saylan	8 years + 2 yrs 8 months IE
Mrs Emine Senlikoglu	6 yrs + 3 months + 2 yrs 1 month IE
Orhan Senyuz	7 yrs 6 months
Necdet Sevinc	1 year
Ali Sirmen	8 yrs + 2 yrs 8 months IE
Orhan Tagi	7 yrs 6 months
Orhan Taylan	8 yrs + 2 yrs 8 months IE
Ali Erol Taygun	8 years + 2 yrs 8 months IE
Ugur Tekin	7 yrs 6 months + 2 yrs 5 months IE
Saffet Rustu Tekin	7 years 6 months
Erhan Tuzgan	8 years 9 months
Ali Riza Tura	7 yrs 6 months + 2 yrs 6 months IE
Fatih Yildiz	4 years 2 months /5 yrs
I. Yurdakul	4 yrs 2 months + 1 yrs 4 months IE

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19th February, 1986

Dear Prime Minister,

My co-signatories of the English P.E.N. Centre and I wish to make a heartfelt appeal to you to release the many writers now serving prison sentences, often in inhuman circumstances, in your country. It seems to us particularly unfortunate that such a situation should exist in a country which is an admired and valued member of NATO, since it at once gives an argument to the countries of the Soviet Bloc when we attempt to criticise their imprisonment of writers.

When I attended the CSE Cultural Forum in Budapest last November, I drew attention to the plight of writers in both the Soviet Union and in Turkey. I was then told privately by one of the Turkish delegates that an amnesty was most probable in the New Year. As you will know, this amnesty has never taken place.

We are particularly concerned about Ali Taygun, who is an honorary member of the English P.E.N. Centre and who appears still to be in detention despite his acquittal by a court of law. We urge you to show compassion both to him and to others being persecuted for no crime other than their views.

Yours sincerely,

Francis King
President International P.E.N.

Michael Holroyd
President English P.E.N.

Antonia Fraser

Harold Pinter

Marina Warner

Arnold Wesker

His Excellency Turgut Ozal,
43 Belgrave Square,
LONDON SW1

President: Michael Holroyd

General Secretary: Josephine Pulein-Thompson MBE

Honorary Treasurer: Antony Horner *Administrative Secretary:* Elizabeth Paterson

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AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON GROUP

TURKEY is a member of the Council of Europe and has signed the European Convention of Human Rights. Yet many thousands of people in Turkey, who have neither used nor advocated the use of violence, are in prison solely because of their political or religious beliefs or their ethnic origins.

MEHMET ECE is such a prisoner. He was a student at a teacher training college until arrested in 1980. After a trial which lasted until 1984 he was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment for his non-violent political activities. He is now in Diyarbakir Military Prison. Conditions at this prison are known to be very harsh; Amnesty International has received frequent reports of torture of inmates at Diyarbakir.

Amnesty has adopted Mehmet Ece as a Prisoner of Conscience and has given our group the task of working for his release.

Will you help us? Will you write to the Turkish Embassy at 43 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8PA, to appeal for his immediate release?

Warwick & Leamington Group, c/o 32 Warwick New Rd, Leamington Spa
Tel: 0926 - 29826

TURKEY IS A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY with magnificent, breathtaking scenery: she is a member of NATO and the Council of Europe. But not all in the garden is rosy. On September 12, 1980 armed forces took power and imposed martial law. Thousands were detained; tens of thousands taken into custody since the coup. All political and trade union activity was banned; peace activists were jailed — and still are. Thousands were imprisoned, not only for political sympathies but for their religion and beliefs: they include the Teachers Union, the Turkish Peace Association, the Turkish Workers Party, journalists, publishers, writers and academics. There are still around 1,400 on trial, for 78 of whom the death penalty is being demanded.

A sociologist, not himself a Kurd, has been imprisoned (with a ten-year sentence) because he wrote a letter to the president of an overseas writers' association in which he referred to the Kurds as a separate ethnic group. His crime? Undermining Turkish reputation abroad! Graver still, torture in Turkey is widespread, systematic and routine. The methods of torture are simply too barbaric to list.

TURKEY IS A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY suffering from a terrible malaise. Join us in appealing to the visiting Prime Minister to order the abandonment of practices so terrible they do not belong to a civilized world.

Join us in appealing to Mrs. Thatcher to reason with the Turkish Prime Minister to abandon the practice of torture upon his return. It must be stopped.

To mark the occasion of the Turkish Prime Minister's visit, various concerned individuals and groups will maintain vigils outside the TURKISH EMBASSY (43 Belgrave Square SW1) on TUESDAY 18th February from 11am to 2.30pm CHATHAM HOUSE (10 St. James's Square) on WEDNESDAY 19th February from 12.15 to 2.30pm

Leaflet produced by the Lambeth Group of AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL. Details of Amnesty's work on 01 251 8371 or 01 833 1771.

human rights violations in TURKEY

There are hundreds of prisoners of conscience languishing in Turkish jails today. Torture is still widespread and systematic.

Among the prisoners of conscience are writers, politicians, academics, lawyers, trade unionists, members of religious groups and ethnic Kurds. Many have been charged with "membership of an illegal organisation" or "making communist propaganda". Others, especially journalists and publishers, have been charged with "insulting the authorities". Several mass trials, involving hundreds of defendants, have been dragging on for years. Often we receive reports of inadequate access to lawyers and pressure put on lawyers to drop cases.

Torture of political detainees was already a major concern of Amnesty International before the 1980 military coup and the number of torture allegations and reports of deaths in custody increased after the coup. Methods of torture have included electrical shocks, beating of the soles of the feet, burning with cigarettes, hanging from the ceiling by hands or feet for prolonged periods and assaults on all parts of the body, including the sexual organs. STILL THE ALLEGATIONS OF WIDESPREAD AND SYSTEMATIC TORTURE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS CONTINUE TO BE RECEIVED.



Pasa Uzun, founder member of a Kurdish cultural and youth association, has been detained since 1979, charged with 624 others in connection with alleged Kurdish separatist activities. He is reported to have been tortured on several occasions in Diyarbakir Military Prison.

pasa uzun

diyarbakir
prison

In 1981, Mehmet Aydan Bulutgil, an economist, was charged with membership of the Turkish Communist Party. We are told that he was severely tortured during interrogation. He was sentenced to over 16 years' imprisonment in March, 1985.

There are many cases like these in Turkey today. Help us to help them. JOIN AMNESTY. Complete this form and send it to the Membership Department at the address given below.

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About Amnesty

Amnesty International is a world-wide human rights movement which is independent of any government, political faction or religious creed. It works for the release of 'prisoners of conscience' — men and women imprisoned for their beliefs, colour, ethnic origin or religion, provided they have never used or advocated violence.

Amnesty opposes torture and execution in all cases and without reservation. Amnesty is financed by its members throughout the world, by subscription and by donations.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

News from the **TUC**

General Secretary: Norman Willis

Head of Press and Information: Brendan Barber

Congress House
Great Russell Street
London WC1B 3LS
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FOR IMMEDIATE USE

February 19, 1986

TUC OBSERVER AT DISK TRIAL

The TUC is to send an observer to witness the trial of a leading Turkish trade unionist.

An official in the TUC International Department will be in Turkey next week to observe the opening of the defence case in the trial of Mr Abdulla Basturk, the President of the Turkish trade union confederation DISK, who is one of 783 DISK representatives facing charges which carry sentences of up to 20 years.

This decision comes in response to a specific request from Mr Basturk. Announcing the TUC decision at a meeting in Support of the Restoration of Trade Union Freedoms in Turkey, held at Congress House today, TUC General Secretary, Mr Norman Willis said: "I pay tribute to the leaders and members of DISK, established almost 19 years ago, who have borne the brunt of the ruthless attacks of the Turkish authorities since the military coup in September 1980".

Mr Willis deplored the British Government's invitation to Turkish Prime Minister Mr Ozal, who is currently visiting Britain, and Mrs Thatcher's decision to meet him. He said: "To use Mrs Thatcher's language, the invitation sent entirely the wrong signals to the regime. The pressure is on Turkey because of its cruel violations of basic rights and should remain on."

He also condemned moves to allow Turkey into the European Community. Mr Willis said: "I hope Mr Ozal gets the message before he returns to Turkey that his Government does not satisfy the conditions of membership of any of these international organisations. The regime is determined to crush DISK and it has resisted all appeals to drop the baseless charges against Mr Basturk and his colleagues."

Morning Star

THURSDAY FEBRUARY 20 1986

INCORPORATING THE DAILY WORKER—FOR PEACE AND SOCIALISM

TUC backs struggle in Turkey

By Our FOREIGN STAFF

THE TUC yesterday deplored the British government's invitation to Turkish Prime Minister Ozal.

General Secretary Norman Willis said: "The pressure is on Turkey because of its cruel violations of basic human rights and should remain on."

And he announced that the British trade union movement will be represented in Turkey next week at the trial of Abdulla Basturk, president of the Turkish trade union confederation DISK.

He is one of the 783 DISK representatives facing charges which carry sentences of up to 20 years.

Kemal Daysal, executive member of DISK, addressed yesterday's meeting at TUC headquarters on the 19th anniversary of DISK's foundation.

"In a short span of time," he said, "DISK won a great and unwavering trust from workers, as a result of its class-based trade union policy."

Despite effective martial law and the persecution of trade unions in his country, Mr. Daysal believed that "the forces in favour of democracy" were now coming together to combat the Evren-Ozal dictatorship.

Yucel Top, DISK's European representative described Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal's establishment of working conditions designed to attract foreign capital.

Tax free areas, no strike areas in which even minimal democratic rights are denied: "This means hell for the workers" Mr. Top said, "but heaven for the multinationals."

● Sheltered from mass demonstrations in protest against his London visit Mr. Ozal yesterday claimed to a heavily-guarded meeting that "systematic torture" was not part of his country's policy.

Describing Turkey as "a free and competitive environment," Mr. Ozal told the Royal Institute of International Affairs that "our compliance with human rights is unqualified."

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Londra'da insan hakları tartışması

Özal'a zor sorular

Özal'a Kraliyet Uluslararası İlişkiler Enstitüsü'nde, işkence, davalar, Ekin-Bılar hakkında sorular soruldu. Başbakan, "Türkiye, dünyanın en demokratik ülkelerinden biridir" dedi. Özal bu akşam dönüyor.

Başbakan Özal'ın temasları sırasında dün, PEN Kulüp üyeleri, ayrılıkçı Türkler ve Kıbrıslı Rumların katıldığı iki gösteri yapıldı. Ayrılıkçıların gösterisinde iki karşıt grup arasında çıkan çatışmada 4 kişi yaralandı.

**SEDAT ERGİN
RAGİP DURAN**

LONDRA — Başbakan Turgut Özal, Avrupa'ya davetli olarak yaptığı ilk resmi ziyaretin dünkü bölümünü büyük ölçüde demokrasi, insan hakları ve işkence konularında açıklamalarda bulunarak ve aynı konularda sorulara hedef olarak geçirdi. Başbakan Özal, dün İngiltere'nin

ünlü Kraliyet Uluslararası İlişkiler Enstitüsü'ndeki konuşmasından sonra, bu konulardaki soruları yanıtlamak durumunda kaldı ve işkence olayları konusunda dönemsel bir ayırım yaparak, "Olmuşsa 1982'den önce olmuştur. Bizim dönemimizde işkence yok" dedi. Özal, enstitüde kalabalık bir izleyici kitlesine hitaben yaptığı konuşmada, "Türkiye'nin dünyanın en demokratik ülkelerinden

biri olduğunu" da söyledi.

Önceki gün İngiltere Başbakanı Margaret Thatcher'dan AET'ye tam üyelik başvurusu için acele edilmesi mesajını alan Özal, dünkü açıklamaları sırasında Türkiye'nin topluluğa tam üyeliğinin 2000 yılına kadar gerçekleşeceğini söyledi. Özal, enstitüde yaptığı ve Türkiye'nin öntümüzdeki yüzyıla dönük hedeflerini de açıkladığı konuşmasında, "2000 yılında AET'ye tam üye bir Türkiye" anlattı.

Özal, ziyaretinin üçüncü gününde Avam Kamarası'na giderek Türk-İngiliz parlamento grubunun toplantısına katıldı, bunu Özal'ın Kraliyet Uluslararası İlişkiler Enstitüsü'ndeki konuşması izledi. Başbakan Özal, resmi programından boş kalan zamanında da İngiliz iş ve bankacılık çevreleriyle görüştü. Özal'ın kabul ettiği firmalar arasında, Tornado uçakları için teklif veren British Aerospace yöneticileri de yer aldı.

(Arkası Sa. 10, Sü. 4'de)

Torture denied by Ozal

By Nicholas Ashford
Diplomatic Correspondent

Mr Turgut Ozal, the Turkish Prime Minister, defended his country's human rights record yesterday and said allegations of torture and ill-treatment in Turkish prisons were spread by groups trying to block Turkey's eventual membership of the EEC.

In an address to the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London, he said: "Our compliance with human rights is unqualified." Public prosecutors were authorized to investigate allegations of maltreatment and anyone found guilty was punished.

In an earlier speech to a group of MPs Mr Ozal pointed out that martial law, under which torture was said to have become widespread, had been lifted in all but nine of Turkey's 67 provinces.

Although his assurances have been well received by his British hosts — the question of human rights was not even raised with Mrs Thatcher — they have been greeted with disbelief by opposition and human rights groups protesting against his visit.

Ozal defends Turkish record

By Michael Simmons

Turkey, by the year 2000, will be a fully industrialised state with an annual growth rate of 7 per cent and a fully integrated member of the Common Market, its Prime Minister, Mr Turgut Ozal, said in London yesterday. "A truly pluralistic society" had been created and the incidence of torture in Turkish prisons amounted "maybe to some exceptional cases," he said.

Mr Ozal returns to Ankara today after a four-day visit at the invitation of Mrs Thatcher. At almost every move he has been met with protests, usually about Turkey's human rights record, has only been able to travel round London with a strong police escort.

Representatives of the Kurdish minority, left wing trade unionists, and Amnesty International were among a crowd which greeted Mr Ozal on his arrival to address the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

In his address, Mr Ozal declared that since the imposition of martial law in 1980 "we have entirely changed the landscape of our political culture . . . but despite important progress, certain circles keep on criticising democracy in Turkey." They were reacting, he suggested, as if the "soft landing" of democracy had disappointed them.

Referring fleetingly but not — as questions afterwards indicated — comprehensively to the use of torture, he said: "In such a democratically free and competitive environment, existence of systematic torture is out of the question. We seriously investigate individual complaints, pursue and punish those responsible, but let me tell you frankly that the concept of human rights for us is not an intellectual and abstract concern. Clearly, it is a matter of love for our 'kith and kin' in the most tangible sense."

● At a meeting with British MPs yesterday, Mr Ozal said that if he had his way he would declare an amnesty for members of the Turkish Peace Association. A number of the association's executive were sentenced under martial law to long terms of imprisonment, but a retrial is now being organised because the previous investigation was "inadequate."

THE TIMES THURSDAY FEBRUARY 20 1986

THE GUARDIAN

Attack on Turkey

By James Naughtie

Neil Kinnock, the Labour Party leader, yesterday protested strongly to Mr Turgut Ozal, the Turkish Prime Minister, about reported human rights abuses under his government.

He asked for full civil rights to be established in Turkey, for an end to torture and "appalling prison conditions," academic and press freedom, and full implementation of Turkish commitments under the European Convention of Human Rights.

Mr Kinnock also referred to the ban placed this week on Mr Tony Benn, who was to deliver a lecture in Turkey. Mr Ozal, who has been visiting Britain, told him it was a personal exclusion and that the organisation which invited Mr Benn was a commercial concern and therefore prohibited from political activity. According to Mr Kinnock's office, Mr Ozal said Mr Benn was welcome at any time to speak on politics.

He denied that there was systematic torture in Turkey and claimed that most of the allegations made by Amnesty International were unfounded.

Friday February 21, 1986

A military menu of shame

Sir, — You report (February 19) that the visit of Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal was "shrouded in secrecy" and "surrounded by extraordinary security." Small wonder, as Mr Ozal represents a highly militarised regime with an appalling human rights record, including the use of "systematic torture" according to Amnesty International.

Perhaps most disturbing, are your comments that Mrs Thatcher's guest list at the official dinner held for Mr Ozal at No 10 was "heavily weighted" to include members of British military industry. Turkey is reconstructing its military industry and wants the help of British military expertise to do so (incidentally this would not provide jobs for British arms workers as Turkey is interested in building

weapons itself under licence).

It is a matter of shame that the British Government have used an official function to make it easier — at taxpayers' expense — for Turkey to reinforce its military capacity even further.

The Campaign Against Arms Trade has written to Mrs Thatcher urging the Government not to grant licences for the export of yet more military equipment to Turkey. It is gravely disturbing that Britain can contemplate further arming a regime with such a bad human rights record, and send yet more weaponry to the troubled Middle East. — Stephen Chappell.

(Joint Co-ordinator)
Campaign Against Arms Trade,
11 Goodwin Street,
London N4.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Başbakan, İngiltere ziyaretini değerlendirdi

Özal: Avrupa ile ilişkiler düzeliyor

Partilerle görüşme

Özal'a 5 konuda istek

İŞÇİ PARTİSİ:

İnsan haklarının tam anlamıyla uygulanabilmesi için anayasa ve ceza yasası değiştirilsin.

Avrupa İnsan Hakları Sözleşmesi'nin bütün maddeleri Türkiye tarafından uygulanısın.

İşkenceye son verilsin ve cezaevi koşulları düzelsin.

Üniversitelerde akademik özgürlük ve basın özgürlüğü hayata geçsin.

Türkiye Barış Derneği, DİSK ve diğer gruplara yönelik suçlamalar, geri alınsın ve bu davalar nedeniyle tutuklu bütün sanıklar salıverilsin.

10. Sayfada

Özal, ziyaretinin son gününde düzenlediği basın toplantısında "Bizim İslamcı akımdan endişelenecek durumumuz yok. Türkiye laik ülkedir" dedi.

Yunanlı gazetecilere yanıt veren Başbakan Özal, "İstanbul Rumlarını Türkiye'ye çağırıyoruz. Gelsinler, güvenlik içinde olacaklar" ifadesini kullandı. Özal akşam Türkiye'ye döndü.

SEDAT ERGİN

LONDRA/ANKARA — Başbakan Turgut Özal, İngiltere ziyaretini dün düzenlediği renkli bir basın toplantısıyla kapatarak gece saat 22.05'te Ankara'ya döndü. Londra'daki basın toplantısında İngiltere ziyaretinin başarılı bir şekilde sonuçlandığını anlatan Özal, Davos'ta Yunan Başbakanı Andreas Papandreu ile görüşmesinden sonra, Türk - Yunan ilişkilerinde hafif bir umut ışığı beleceğini umduğunu bildirdi.

Özal, basın toplantısında Yunanistan'da yaşayan İstanbul Rumlarını da Türkiye'ye çağırdı. Başbakan, bir soru üzerine de AET'ye tam üyelik başvurusu konusunda acele etmeyeceklerini bildirdi. Özal'ın basın toplantısındaki ilginç açıklamalarından

biri de, "1983 seçimlerinden önce askerlerin kendisinden hoşlanmadıklarını" söylemesi oldu.

Turgut Özal'ın dün öğle saatlerinde Londra'da kaldığı Dorchester Oteli'nde düzenlediği basın toplantısını 100'e yakın bir gazeteci topluluğu izledi. Özal'ın Milli Savunma Bakanı Zeki Yavuztürk, Londra Büyükelçisi Rahmi Gümrükçüoğlu, Başbakanlık Müsteşarı Hasan Celal Güzel ve Dışişleri Müsteşar Vekili Büyükelçi Ecmel Barutçu ile birlikte oturduğu masanın arkasına bir Türk bayrağı asılmıştı.

Basın toplantısında oldukça rahat gözükten Özal, Yunanlı gazeteciler tarafından soru yağmuruna tutulmasına karşılık, yanıtlarında oldukça atak davrandı ve "Yunanistan, Kıbrıs Barış Harekâtı sayesinde demokrasiye

kavuştu" dedi. Kendisine özgü İngilizce telaffuzuyla dikkat çeken ve sık sık "Look" (Bakın) ve "Let me tell you" (Size söyleyeyim) türünde girişler yapan Özal, bir ara İngilizce hatası yaparak Türk halkının cumhurbaşkanını sevdiğini söylemek isterken yanlışlıkla "hoşlanmadığını" kaydetti. Kendisine soru soran bir bayan gazeteciyi Side'den hatırlayan Özal, Türkiye'ye gelişi yasaklanan İngiliz İşçi Partisi Milletvekili Tony Benn için "ismi neydi, Tony mi?" diye konuştu.

Özal, basın toplantısını kısa bir girişle açtı ve İngiltere Başbakanı Margaret Thatcher ile "çok yararlı" görüşmeler yaptığını belirtti. Sonra Türkiye'nin AET'ye tam üyelik hedefini vurguladı. Sorulara geçildiğinde ise başbakana yöneltilen sorulardan biri "Bayan Thatcher, sizi AET'ye tam üyelik başvurusunda acele etmememiz için ikna etmeye çalışt mı?" oldu. Özal, bu soruya yanıtında "Bu konuda zaten çok acele etmiyoruz" dedi ve başvurunun "en uygun" ve "gerçekçi" bir zamanlamada yapılacağını bildirdi.

Yunanlı gazetecilerin birbiri ardına yönelttikleri sorular nede- (Arkası Sa. 10, Sü. 1'de)

Thursday February 20, 1986

Turkey needs freedom

Mr Turgut Ozal is Turkey's first civilian Prime Minister since the soldiers began their slow march back to the barracks. He is also the last unreconstructed worshipper at the twin altars of Reaganomics and of Thatcherism. He is pressing urgently for closer ties with the Common Market and an opening of Turkey's traditionally protected economy to the bracing winds of Western private investment. Above all, his large and strategically placed nation is dedicated to Nato defence policies. No wonder Mr Ozal was given the full official visit treatment — first-class with gold-plated knobs on — during his three days in London. No wonder that the colleagues round the Downing Street dinner table on Tuesday night were liberally interlaced with captains of industry — particularly captains

of defence industry. Britain is determined to grasp its share of the Turkish cake. No more nonsenses like last year's failure to gain the juicy contract for a second Bosphorus Bridge because Japanese trade policies are a sight more generous, sophisticated and trusting than ours.

That is the upside. The downside has been the unprecedented secrecy and security surrounding the visit as a result of the chorus of protests from senior Labour figures, from Amnesty International and from a mass of moderate-minded civil libertarians. Even Mrs Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe made passing reference to Turkey's quite appalling record of torture, mass detention of political prisoners (20,000 on some counts), and the swingeing charges still outstanding against leaders of the trade union movement, DISK, and of the CND style Turkish Peace Movement.

The standard answers to such complaints from those accompanying Mr Ozal have been pretty thin stuff. Turkey has always had a tradition of repressive and brutal treatment of prisoners — political or otherwise. So don't blame the generals, and still less Mr Ozal. Which may well be true. But it is hardly encouraging. Next, it is said, things have got better since the election of 1983 which brought Mr Ozal to power. Well, yes, at the margin. But torture is still widespread and systematic. Ask the political affairs committee of the European Parliament. Ask the Danish Government which has led the protest at the European Court. Ask Amnesty International.

Finally, the Turks argue that western democratic standards simply cannot be applied automatically in their still backward nation, lacking a stable democratic past and riven by nationalistic, religious fundamentalist and Marxist pressures. It is a forceful argument — albeit an appallingly patronising one if made openly by first world nations. But it sounds merely paradoxical and opportunistic coming from a nation bent upon displaying, post-Ataturk, its essential Europeanness and its commitment to Western values. As Franco's Spain, Salazar's Portugal and the Junta's Greece all discovered, membership of the Euroclub is not automatic. Western democratic values, with all their shortcomings, are not some fancy optional extra. They are meant to be the reason the club exists. Mr. Ozal sees a Turkey on the move. A fundamental part of that movement must put human rights at the centre of the new Turkey, not tucked at its dingy peripheries.

MORNING STAR Friday February 21 1986

Pickets send off Turkish premier

By BARBARA McDERMOTT
TURKISH Prime Minister Turgut Ozal left Britain yesterday without having pulled the wool over anyone's eyes about his government's appalling record on human rights.

At a meeting with Labour leader Neil Kinnock yesterday morning, Mr. Ozal continued to deny Amnesty International's reports of up to 15,000 political prisoners being held in Turkey.

But Mr. Kinnock made it clear that the Labour Party would not support Turkey's entry into the

Common Market while it continued to abuse democratic rights.

Later, Mr. Ozal was faced by a picket of over 70 demonstrators protesting against the Turkish regime, before giving a final press conference where he again denied charges of human rights violations.

He announced that he had invited Mr. Kinnock to "see with his own eyes" Turkey's performance on human rights.

"He can bring Tony Benn with him," he added. Mr. Benn was

banned from delivering a lecture in Turkey on peace and democracy earlier this week.

Mr. Ozal has also extended an official invitation to Mrs. Thatcher to visit Turkey.

He reported that he had established "excellent" relations with her, and looked forward to fruitful economic ties with Britain.

Mr. Ozal's visit was punctuated by protests and demonstrations throughout, and despite an expensive public relations exercise devised by a Birmingham-based PR company, his reception was noticeably cool.

MORNING STAR Saturday February 22 1986

WE SAY

No democracy in Turkey

TURKEY'S prime minister, Turgut Ozal, was repeatedly told during his visit to Britain this week that few are fooled by his public relations claims about new democratic rights in his country.

Exiled Communists and Socialists from Turkey and Kurdistan as well as Cypriots and British peace campaigners, intellectuals and progressives combined to repeatedly tell Ozal his regime is unacceptable.

The trip was of key importance to Ozal and the generals who back him. Carefully publicised by a public relations company, the four-day official visit at Thatcher's invitation was meant to restore Turkey's credit and boost Ozal's respectability.

Thatcher is the only West European leader to bestow formal blessing on the regime. French and West German leaders refused to receive the military-backed dictator.

The Tories want to boost the British arms trade with Turkey in particular, attracted by a massive 10 billion dollar plan to build a Turkish mili-

tary machine under NATO control.

The British government as well as corporations like GEC, British Aerospace, Vickers and the ordnance factories are hoping for a big share of the bonanza. There is no doubt the government would back any deals with easier credit for Turkey.

But still Ozal cannot hide the truth about like in Turkey.

There are now some 15,000 political prisoners in Turkey's prisons. Ozal claimed 98 per cent are terrorists.

★

In fact, they are trade unionists, democrats, peace activists, Socialists and communists. Torture is systematic.

Newspapers and magazines are regularly seized and destroyed by the authorities.

Trade union rights and the trade union confederation DISK have been banned. Five years after leading DISK activists were put on trial, many of them facing the death sentence, the facade is still continuing with a military prosecutor demanding sentences up

to 20 years for the 1,500 accused trade unionists.

An appeal by 31 British trade union general secretaries forced the dropping of the death sentences.

But 84 other patriots still face death sentences at the hands of military courts.

The truth is there is no democracy in Turkey. Ozal is a puppet of the generals who still run the country. Martial law has been replaced by an equally brutal state of emergency.

The regime is propped up by US military aid and is key to NATO with its long border with the Soviet Union. Turkey is one more US nuclear base in the encirclement of the Socialist countries of Eastern Europe.

But within Turkey the people are resisting the fascist regime. Ozal and the generals are on the defensive.

This week British solidarity with that struggle punctured Ozal's shallow image, preventing him winning the sham respectability he so desires. It also exposed Thatcher yet again as a friend to the world's dictators.