

Türkiye Kürdistanında
İnsan Haklarının Sifrenin Ustası İğnesine
Rapor.

Temmuz - 1986 TKSŞP.

- Rapor 1-7 sayfaları.
- Açımsızlık İstisnası yolda'nın 6 subot 86 tarihli yazısı. 8-9.
- Türkiye'de İnsan Haklarının Durumunun
İzlenim Kararı. (Av. Parlamentosunun Kararı. Info-Tab
teşvikiye yayınlaması) 9-10 s.
- 23 Ekim 86'te Türkiye'yi ziyaret eden
bir parlamento grubunun yazısı. 11.

Report on the Violation
of Human Rights
in Turkish-Kurdistan

July 1986

Published by

SOCIALIST PARTY OF TURKISH KURDISTAN

Report on the Violation of Human Rights in Turkish-Kurdistan

The Turkish Republic is a member country of the United Nations and a signatory to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and has thereby pledged to observe the guideline laid down therein. Turkey is also a member of the Council of Europe and a signatory to the Rome Convention, the Helsinki Final Act as well as other similar international agreements, and has taken upon itself the commitments ensuing therefrom with respect to human rights.

Nevertheless, as far as Turkey is concerned, these commitments exist only on paper. In this country human rights have been and are still being constantly blatantly violated. Particularly since the Military Putsch of September 12th, 1980, human rights have been almost totally ignored in Turkey. The situation of the Kurdish people living inside the borders of the Turkish state is even worse in this respect.

The world public knows well that the Kurdish Nation, and the country in which it lives (Kurdistan), have been divided, first of all between two large empires (the Osman and the Persian Empires) and then, after the First World War, between the four states in the region (Turkey, Iran, Irak, Syria). The Kurdish population today amounts to a total of about 25 million people.

Since the second division, the largest part of Kurdistan falls within the borders of Turkey. It accounts for one third of the total area of Turkey. More than 90% of the population of Turkish-Kurdistan, which is today 12 million, is Kurdish. Together with those who are spread across other regions of Turkey, the total number of Kurds living within the borders of this state exceeds 14 millions.

As we can see, the Kurds are no minority, but rather a large nation. In their (own) country they constitute the vast majority of the population. The Kurds have a rich culture, and an ancient history reaching back over thousands of years. The Kurdish language is completely different from the Turkish or Semitic (Arabic) language groups; it is an Indo-Germanic language, which is also independent from Persian. Kurdish literature can be traced back over 10 centuries.

Report on the Violation of Human Rights in Turkish-Kurdistan 2

For a long time now our nation has been robbed of its rights and its freedom, our country divided, our people subjugated. It has not even been granted the rights of a small minority.

The wealth of Kurdistan is being plundered now for centuries. Although our country belongs to the richest countries on earth, particularly in respect to mineral oil, other mineral deposits, rivers, and fertile land for crops and grazing, our people lives in poverty.

Our people is not granted the possibility of gaining education in its own language. Kurdish schools are prohibited. Publications in the Kurdish language are prohibited. The Kurdish language and culture are subjected to severe repression.

Our country has been transformed into a classic colony. The yearning of our people for freedom has been answered time and again by terror, bloodshed, shooting.

In our Report we will give a number of examples from the past few years concerning the continuous, severe violation of human rights in Turkish-Kurdistan.

The Right to Free Speech and the Freedom of Ideas; The Right to Publish and Print; The Right to Language, Culture and Education.

These rights and liberties, which in Turkey are generally subject to severe repression, are denied the Kurdish people altogether. It is prohibited for the Kurdish people to make public its severe suppression and exploitation, let alone demand its rights and liberties. Even the use of the Terms "Kurd" or "Kurdistan" is considered to be a crime. It is viewed as "weakening the national spirit" and as an "attempt to divide the country", and leads to prison sentences of up to 15 years.

For the general Population Census carried out in 1985, a handbook entitled "Guide for Census Officials" was prepared by the Government Statistics Office, in which citizens were asked whether they could speak Kurdish or not. Legal proceedings were taken out against 11 public servants who had prepared this brochure. They were arrested, and heavy sentences were applied for.

Every time someone dares to publish a Kurdish magazine, newspaper or a Kurdish book in Turkey, they are immediately arrested. In 1977, Mustafa Aydin, who had applied in Ankara for the publication of a Turkish-Kurdish newspaper, Roja Welat, was informed in writing by the Governor that the publication of a Kurdish newspaper was prohibited.

This newspaper was published at a later date. But its owner and the Editor-in-Chief were immediately arrested. Mustafa Aydin was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment.

The Turkish social scientist, Ismail Besikci, has been arrested a

number of times in the past 20 years because of his sociological research on the Kurdish people, and he has been sentenced to a total of 27 years imprisonment. He has been heavily tortured, and is still in prison today.

In the new Constitution of 1982, Articles 26 and 28 laid down that "publications are not allowed in languages that are prohibited by law". It is the Kurdish language which is meant here. New laws have been passed accordingly.

The Commanding Officers of Martial Law have spread the order to ban the speaking of Kurdish. Kurdish programmes on radio and television are banned. There is even the attempt to ban singing in Kurdish at private festivities and celebrations by issuing orders and decrees.

It is prohibited for Kurds to give their children Kurdish names. For the children born to workers living abroad in Western European countries, special names lists have been prepared which exclude Kurdish names. Only the names listed are officially recognized, and Kurdish names which have already been given to children are changed by threat of force or by court order.

The names of thousands of Kurdish villages and towns, of geographic and historical sites are being changed.

Education in the language of our people is prohibited. Not even one single primary school exists which teaches in Kurdish. The Kurdish school reader which was published years ago by a Kurdish professional, M. Emin Bozarslan, was confiscated immediately, and legal proceedings were taken out against the author.

The Turkish administration applies every possible means of suppression and spreads every possible kind of propaganda in order to estrange the Kurdish people from its own language and to destroy its culture.

The Right to Life; The Dignity of Man; Torture

The life of our people in Kurdistan is characterized by state-terrorism. Here not even the laws of the Turkish state apply. The actions of the local authorities, the police and the military police are totally arbitrary. The cruelty practised in Kurdistan is so permanent, wide-spread, degrading, and has reached such an insufferable degree that even a number of Turkish Members of Parliament have raised their voices against this state of affairs

According to the press, approximately 730,000 people have been imprisoned on remand in Turkey and Turkish-Kurdistan since the Putsch of September 12th, 1980.

For some time the period of imprisonment on remand was 90 days, later it was reduced to 45 days. The period of systematic torture is accordingly as long. Among the prisoners on remand there are only very few who have been lucky enough to escape being tortured.

Because torture is no exception in Turkey, but rather the rule; it is practised systematically. It is planned, assisted and supported at the highest levels of state. Special torture-teams were already trained years ago for the purposes of practising systematic torture. In the past six years hundreds of people have been tortured to death. The bodies were secretly buried or thrown onto a field. There are still 800 people missing

For years now the villages and towns in Kurdistan are being systematically combed by the police and specially-trained commando units. Under the pretext of looking for weapons and suspect persons the houses are searched. The women and men, children and old people are driven together onto the village square. They are all beaten, held for hours in cold water, women and men are undressed in front of the community and forced into degrading acts. Sometimes women and girls are raped by police and soldiers.

As a result of such torture and degradation many people have died, have become crippled, have lost their minds or committed suicide. Those who could no longer endure this repression and therefore took up arms have been branded as "bandits", "terrorists", "separatists", and declared to be "traitors to their own country".

The torture is so wide-spread and so cruel that not even state suppression and censorship have been able to conceal it from the eyes of the public. After the lifting of martial law in larger towns (in 5 provinces in Kurdistan martial law continues, and in the remaining towns the state of emergency still applies) several reports on torture appeared in the press,(

Amnesty International has published several documents of this kind

Deportation and the Establishment of Concentration Camps

Both before and since the founding of the Republic, the Turkish Administration has carried out a number of massacres and mass-deportations of the Kurdish people. And today this policy is being continued.

Under the pretext of security, the government has depopulated a number of villages along the borders with Irak, Iran and Syria (the borders which divide Kurdistan), and deported the inhabitants to the western provinces. These measures are also being taken inside Kurdistan. In some parts the villages are being completely flattened by bulldozers

Apart from this, people who have committed no crime but whose relatives are wanted by the police, or those who are suspected to be patriots, are deported, alone or with their families, to the western province
in these cases, these people remain
on the road, suffering hunger and need.

Village and district administrations who have been elected by the people are arbitrarily removed from their posts by decision of the Gover-

nor, and the posts are left over to collaborators and agents of the government

And finally, the Turkish Administration is preparing to uproot Kurdish villagers from the soil on which they live, and from their means of survival, by forcing them into "resettlement camps". This practise was begun in the Siirt and Tunceli Regions, but the authorities have declared that it is to become common practise in the future

For these Kurdish villagers, the separation from their fields and summer pastures means hunger, unemployment and renewed exile. Fencing-in these "resettlement camps" with barbed wire and police barracks under the slogan of "security measures" would be nothing unusual. It would simply make more plain the true nature of these "strategic hamlets".

The Right to Citizenship and Passports

The dictatorship which seized power on September 12th, 1980, expatriated hundreds of political refugees who had fled the torture and terror and found political asylum in other countries. Among them are the General Secretary of our party, Kemal Burkay, who is also a lawyer and writer, the President of the Workers Party of Turkey, Behice Boran, the President of the Teachers Union of Turkey, TOBDER, Gültekin Gazioglu, the actress and singer Melike Demirag and the musician Sanar Yurdapan, as well as other politicians, artists, writers and trade unionists.

Approximately a further 1 million citizens cannot obtain a passport because they are not permitted to leave the country. Among them is the President of the Writers Union of Turkey, Aziz Nesin. The famous singer and songwriter, Ruhi Su, could not obtain a passport in spite of his illness and his intention of receiving treatment abroad. He could not leave the country and died early.

The Right to Political Freedoms; The Right to Organize, Hold Meetings and Demonstrations

Since the adoption of the new constitution in 1982 and the general elections of November 6th, 1983, the government in Turkey and its supporting circles abroad talk daily of the "return to democracy". This has nothing to do with reality.

The constitution of 1982 is no body of law which guarantees basic rights and liberties; it is instead a constitution which removes and prohibits these rights, and as such it is indistinguishable from a mili-

Only three political parties participated in the general elections of November 6th, 1983, and these were all founded and registered by the Junta. Today there are two or three more parties. But they, too, are only permitted to work in such a way as to not upset the Junta. Thus

Bülent Ecevit, former Prime Minister and President of the Republican People's Party, was promptly taken to court because of the speech he held at a meeting of the Democratic Left Party (DSP).

Real left-wing parties are totally banned away. Their leaders and activists are either abroad or in prison. The Kurdish people is not even allowed to found a party, an organisation, nor even a cultural organisation of a national character. This was prohibited in the past, and it is still prohibited today. The Kurds solely have the right to organize illegally! The systematic torture and terror are continued relentlessly.

Is this political freedom, is this democracy? Which dictator in the world would feel constrained by such a democracy?

The masses today still do not have the right and the liberty to hold meetings or demonstrations. Only by permission of the police and the Governor are they possible. But to date they have only permitted TURK-İS, the trade union organisation which cooperates with the Junta, to hold meetings on 2 occasions. The police themselves laid down the kind of meeting permitted, its content and its slogans. These meetings were obviously not held in Kurdistan, but in the west.

The Right of the Kurdish People to Share in Development, Contemporary Science and Technology

All the riches of Kurdistan are being exploited. Mineral oil, chromium, copper and coal are being extracted and transported away. Instead of factories being built in our country, police stations, army camps, prisons and military bases are being constructed. The electricity which is produced by the power stations on our rivers flows to the industrial centres in the west, while our people suffers poverty and darkness.

Our culture is systematically being destroyed. The doors of education are closed to our people.

How can Kurdistan secure economic, social and cultural development under such conditions? How can our people benefit from the gains of contemporary science and technology?

The Crimes and Atrocities in Kurdistan are No Secret

We have given a brief summary of the situation in Kurdistan. But the situation of our people and our country is no secret to anyone. The limited number of documents in the Appendix is sufficient in order to comprehend the atrocities enacted by the dictator regime in Turkey against the Kurdish people, as well as to understand how severely human rights are being violated.

These injustices perpetrated against our people are gaining the increasing, though still insufficient, attention of the world public.

In recent years the situation has been debated in the Council of Europe and the European Parliament. The European Parliament passed

a resolution condemning the subjugation of the Kurdish people

The Kurdish Question was also a topic of debate in the parliaments of such countries as Sweden, Norway, and the Federal Republic of Germany.

A delegation of selected jurists, including the former President of the German Federal Constitutional Court, Martin Hirsch, travelled to Turkish-Kurdistan and compiled a report on the subjugation of the Kurdish people. This report was also confirmed by the City Parliament of Bremen

Reports have also been compiled by Amnesty International and the Helsinki Watch Committee which support the findings of the report mentioned above.

Conclusion

With all its measures of suppression of the Kurdish people, the Turkish leadership is most severely violating the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The colonialist, chauvinist Regime of Turkey believes that by means of terror it can hold up the just struggle of the Kurdish people, and turn our people into slaves. But it is inexorably mistaken. Despite all the difficult conditions, our people is offering resistance. For centuries now it has not given in to repressions, to the subjugation under foreign powers, and it will not do so now. Our people is fighting to live freely in its own country, and as an equal member of the family of nations. This struggle will be continued until victory.

What we therefore expect from the United Nations, and from all institutions and people who are involved in the struggle for peace, democracy and human rights, is not to remain silent in face of all these atrocities and injustices which are being perpetrated against a large nation in the final quarter of the twentieth century.

Does it not imply complicity to sit together in the same institutions with the oppressors, who are violating human rights in the most cruel fashion, and then to maintain silence?

Yours Respectfully,

Socialist Party of Turkish Kurdistan, (SPTK)

July 1986

Amnesty International
International Secretariat
1 Easton Street
LONDON WC1X 8DJ
United Kingdom

Date: 6 February 1986

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).

RESOLUTION ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN TURKEY

The European Parliament.

- having regard to the following motions for resolutions:

- motion for a resolution tabled by Mrs Van Hemeldonck on the imprisonment of Süleyman Yasar (Doc. 2-556/84)

- motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Kuijpers and Mr Vandemeulebroucke on the trial of 56 intellectuals in Turkey (Doc. 2-565/84)

- motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Stacs on the fourth anniversary of the coming to power of the military regime in Turkey and events there condoned or instigated by the Turkish Government (Doc. 2-595/84)

- motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Simpson on torture and death sentences in Turkey (Doc. 2-1492/84)

- motion for a resolution tabled by Mrs Lizin on the imprisonment in Turkey of Mr Tamer Kayas (Doc. 2-1521/84)

- motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Vandemeulebroucke and Mr Kuijpers on the fate of the Kurdish minorities in Turkey (Doc. B 2-63/85)

- motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Ulburghs on the alarming situation of Kurdish prisoners in Turkey (Doc. B 2-89/85)

- motion for a resolution tabled by Mr De Gucht on the abolition of the death penalty in Turkey (Doc. B 2-413/85)

- motion for a resolution tabled by Mrs Hoff and Mr Fellermaier on the death of Fikri Sönmez, Mayor of Fatsa, Turkey (Doc. B 2-530/85)

- having regard to the report of its Political Affairs Committee (Doc. A 2-117/85)

A. recalling that no fewer than 11 resolutions expressing concern about the human rights situation in Turkey have been passed by the Parliament since the 'coup d'état' in September 1980, and that more than 20 motions for resolutions to this effect have been tabled during the same period by Members from many different political groups.

E. recalling also the decision of the Parliament of 11 October 1984, sponsored by all the political groups, 'that the Delegation of the European Parliament/Grand National Assembly of Turkey Joint Committee will not be set up until the Association Agreement is implemented once again and until the European Parliament has reconsidered the situation in Turkey' (Sec OJ No. C 300, 12.11.1984, p. 49-50)

C. noting also that allegations of breaches of the provisions of the European Convention on Human Rights by Turkey have been formally tabled, under Article 24 of the Convention, by five countries (Denmark, France, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden), of which three are members of the European Communities; and that these allegations have been referred to the European Commission on Human Rights, which has not yet reached a decision on this matter, but in an interim ruling on 6 December 1983, without in any way prejudging the merits of the case, declared the applications admissible,

D. recalling that a rapporteur appointed by the Political Affairs Committee visited Turkey, under the authority of the Bureau of the Parliament, to prepare a report on the human rights situation, and had full discussions there with leaders of political parties and members of the Grand National Assembly as well as with other leading politicians, and with trade union leaders, lawyers, journalists, international and

national civil servants, members of diplomatic missions, ex-prisoners and relatives of prisoners and with numerous other witnesses,

E. welcoming the rapporteur's finding that some progress has been made towards the restoration of human rights in Turkey and that there appeared to be a widespread recognition of the need for further such reforms,

F. regretting, however, that these improvements did not appear to amount to the return to democracy and respect for human rights called for in the aforementioned resolutions passed by Parliament, and furthermore that safeguards have not even been restored for those human rights consistently regarded by the European Parliament as the most basic and elementary (See Annual Reports of the Parliament on Human Rights for 1983 and 1984 and the resolution adopted following the report by Mr von Hassel on behalf of the Political Affairs Committee in July 1982 - OJ No. C 238, 13.09.1982, p. 51 - and the resolutions adopted by Parliament under urgent procedure on 24 May 1984 - OJ No. C 172, 2.7.1984, p. 128-129, namely the right to life, the right to integrity of the person and the right to a fair trial on charges brought,

G. noting, in particular, that as regards the right to life, while a most welcome reduction in the number of executions has taken place in the past eighteen months, the death penalty is still being imposed and occasionally carried out,

H. noting, further, that as regards the right to integrity of the person, the Parliament's rapporteur was repeatedly informed by distinguished political leaders, lawyers and academics, among others, that torture, particularly in police stations, was still endemic and systematic and that its incidence did not seem to be diminishing significantly, and that furthermore the Prisons Committee of the Turkish Grand National Assembly, while its establishment is clearly a laudable development, did not seem to be having a significant impact in controlling this grave abuse of human rights,

I. noting, further, that as regards the right to a fair trial on charges brought, the unsatisfactory procedures and practices noted in the Parliament's previous resolutions referred to above were continuing, notably infringements of the rights of prisoners to an adequate legal defence and to fair legal procedures,

J. deploring, in this connection, the continuance and the protracted procedures of the mass trials of various bodies such as the Turkish Peace Association and the trade union confederation DISK and its affiliated unions, and of various groups of academics and intellectuals, for offences which seem to amount to no more than the peaceful and non-violent expression of political opinions,

K. recalling, in particular, its resolution of 13 June 1985 (OJ No. C 175, 15.07.1985, p. 222) on the trial of members of the Turkish Peace Association which called on the Foreign Ministers of the European Communities meeting in political cooperation to request the Turkish authorities to bring this trial to an end immediately to abandon future such trials and to free immediately the accused,

L. welcoming signs of relaxation in the strict and repressive censorship of writing and publishing, but concerned that a number of authors and publishers are still being prosecuted for expressions of non-violent opinions and that new legislation gives the police wide powers to seize films and video cassettes of a non-violent and non-pornographic character, to

./..

prohibit or control cultural activities without prior authority and to detain without a warrant persons whose behaviour they believe does not conform to the moral standards of society;

M. regretting also that widespread violation of the human rights of the Kurdish minority is still occurring in Turkey and, even more so, of those who are politically active as Kurds;

N. welcoming, in the field of freedom of association and the right to engage in democratic politics, the holding of local elections in 1984 for the first time since the 'coup d'état', with a wider representation of political parties than had been permitted in the general election of 1983;

O. recognizing, nevertheless, that political democracy cannot yet be considered to exist in Turkey while major political parties, particularly the Social Democratic Party on the left and the True Path Party on the right, remain unrepresented in the country's parliament, while leading political figures such as Mr Demirel and Mr Ecevit remain excluded from active political life, while the Turkish Communist Party remains under a total ban with many of its members in prison, and while other political parties have been harassed and their members prosecuted and imprisoned;

P. recalling, in this connection, Parliament's decisions of 22 January and 8 July 1982 not to renew the mandate of its Members on the Joint Parliament Committee of the EEC-Turkey Association until such time as the Turkish Grand National Assembly has been freely elected, as well as the decision referred to above of 11 October 1984;

Q. regretting that trade union rights continue to be severely restricted, with one major trade union confederation, DISK, a body affiliated to the European Trade Union Confederation and one of those recognized by the European Communities, forbidden to function in Turkey, and with its funds and assets sequestered;

R. noting that martial law still remains in force in some areas of the country, including the largest city, Istanbul, and covers a large section of the population, that this involves severe restrictions on human rights, and that even where martial law has been lifted, it has been replaced by states of emergency in many areas with similar severe controls;

S. noting, further, with concern that there are some developments, notably in the recently acquired power of the police to remove, without the legal authority previously required, prisoners from prisons to police stations for further interrogation, and in new legislation giving the police substantially more extensive powers in the field particularly of censorship, powers of arrest and search without prior authority, incommunicado detention and the use of firearms by the police, the use of which may result in a worsening rather than an improvement in the human rights situation.

T. noting that the Turkish authorities violate the rights of ethnic minorities even when they are protected by international treaties;

1. Expresses deep concern at the continuing seriousness of the situation with regard to human rights observance in Turkey and strongly condemns all forms of violence against the person practised in that country;

2. Calls on the Turkish Government to move rapidly towards a restoration of human rights in the country particularly as regards:

a) the right to life, including the abolition of the death penalty and an amnesty for prisoners of conscience;

b) the right to integrity of the person, including the prosecution of those responsible for torture, the compensation of victims of torture and an end to all forms of inhuman and degrading treatment of prisoners;

c) the right to a fair trial, including the removal of restrictions on the conduct of the defence of prisoners and court procedures which are in conformity with accepted practices of fairness to the accused;

d) the discontinuance of the mass trials of the Turkish Peace Association, of the trade union confederation DISK and its affiliated unions, and of various groups of academics and intellectuals, and the immediate release of those still detained in connection with these trials;

e) the granting of the right of individual appeal to the European Commission of Human Rights under Article 25 of the European Human Rights Convention (now accorded by 17 out of the 21 signatories of the Convention);

f) the removal of the restrictions on freedom of political activity, trade union rights and expression of opinion;

g) the rights of minorities, notably as regards religion, language and history and their right to take part in cultural and social activities;

3. While fully recognizing the difficult political and economic circumstances faced by Turkey, is of the opinion that the human rights situation does not justify a reversal of the previous decision referred to in recital B of this resolution, and that the appointment of the European Parliament delegation to the EEC-Turkey Joint Committee should remain in abeyance;

4. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission and the Council, the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation, the governments of the Member States, the Council of Europe, the Turkish Government and the Turkish Grand National Assembly.

Notification from the Senat given on October 23rd, 1984.

Report by the delegation on the visit to Turkey.

The Senat delivers the following report of a visit to Turkey by an independent delegation of experts to the Bürgerschaft (Landtag-state parliament).

On the situation of the minorities in Turkey

The situation in the Kurdish areas is characterized by the still existing martial law and massive military-and police-presence everywhere, which, according to the statements from our correspondents, relentlessly pursue all movements of the people, which can be classified as declaration of Kurdish identity. The Kurdish areas of settlement in East-Turkey still evoke the impression of annexed areas which are controlled by Turkish occupation. The whole officialdom and military-apparatus are occupied exclusively by Turks of West-Turkey. Not one policeman, teacher, doctor etc. is a Kurd, rather they are Turks sent from the West to the East on a rotation-basis. The policy of the military which by means of martial law has unlimited power at its disposal in the Kurdish areas, divided itself into two stages: in the early years after the putsch it revolved around the smashing of Kurdish organisations which had experienced a rapid upward movement in the 1970s, either illegally or under false title. In the current phase the military success is being consolidated with the aim to prevent any future Kurdish political movements. The most important instrument is a tightly proven network of police-stations in the countryside which are permitted to control even the remote villages without exceptions. No one can move within the Kurdish areas without the permission of military. This network of police-stations established in the meantime, has made the gendarm raids which were a permanent feature of the early years after the putsch largely unnecessary. If the need really exists then a troop of Gendarm (military-police) is on the spot within a short time. A far-reaching spy-and denunciation-system achieves the same effect in the towns. A total insecurity among the Kurdish population is the result.