

Fr. Sos. Part.

Esteemed comrades,

First of all will you please accept our thanks and great appreciation for your initiative and contribution for the organisation of the Initiative of the Friends of Turkey and for its First Congress which made a great contribution to our struggle in Turkey.

As you know, the general secretaries of the Worker's Party of Turkey and of the Communist Party of Turkey, Nihat Sargin and Haydar Kutlu returned to Turkey on November 16, 1987 from European countries where they had been living as political refugees, in order to launch the legal activity of the United Communist Party of Turkey, a party to be formed by merging of the WPT and the CPT. Two political leaders stated that by taking this step, they wanted to make contribution to the course of democratization in Turkey by achieving the legality of the communist movement.

However, as soon as two general secretaries arrived at Ankara airport they were detained by the police. They were interrogated at the Directorate of Security in Ankara for a period of 19 days in which all their outside contacts were cut and they were not even allowed to meet their lawyers. As it was stated by the lawyers, detention of two general secretaries and the period of their detention which well exceeded the limit of 48 hours given by law are unlawful practices. These acts comply neither with any international law nor with international agreements signed by Turkey. All efforts made by the lawyers and by various international organisations were remained unfruitful. During all this time however, prosecutor of the State Security Court and governmental circles kept making statements that two political leaders were being interrogated in good conditions.

The State Security Court made a decision of arrest of H.Kutlu and N.Sargin on December 5, 1987. Considering that two general secretaries returned to Turkey on their will and they themselves made public their return, obviously they should have no intention

of escaping or removing evidences. Therefore there can not be any legal foundation for their arrest.

When N.Sargin and H.Kutlu were being taken from the State Security Court to the prison, they announced to the crowd of journalists and the lawyers waiting outside the court they were subjected to torture during their detention and for this reason they were harassed by the police. On December 7, 1987 for the first time they met their lawyers and gave them a copy of the statement that they presented to the prosecutor covering all details of severe tortures. Two political leaders state that they were subjected to such torturing methods as application of "pressurised water", "butcher style hanging", "electric shock", "keeping naked and laid on the floor for lengthy hours", "making drugged water to drink". Despite all opposite official statements, commitment of such a crime as torturing before the world public creates a deep concern about the security of life and health conditions of N.Sargin and H.Kutlu.

Their right of defence, as it was during their detention continues to be restricted extensively by the prosecutor of the State Security Court. Despite the clear provisions of the penal procedural law, the lawyers are prohibited from reading the testimonies of their clients. Moreover, the lawyers Rasim Öz and Atilla Coşkun who were among the lawyers who made the first contact with N.Sargin and H.Kutlu in prison on December 7, were detained after the meeting. Following a two days of detention period, a case was opened against two lawyers as to prevent their participation in the defence. This situation exhibits the intentions of taking away the security of defence of Nihat Sargin and Haydar Kutlu in such a way that contradicts with all judiciary order.

The developments indicate the intentions of handling the arrest of the general secretaries of the WPT and the CPT as a criminal case so as to slanderously cover up their democratic aims and to turn the judiciary proceeding into a political plot. Just before and after the return of N.Sargin and H.Kutlu to Turkey, President K.Evren and Prime Minister T.Özal made statements in a way of exerting influence upon interrogations and the judiciary. Through the distorted and false information given to the press, they try to present the arrest operation launched on November 29

among the trade union leaders, teachers and workers, as if were connected with the testimonies of two general secretaries. By this way they are trying to shadow over the arising public respect for two political leaders.

In these conditions, for the protection of their security, health, human dignity, the right of defence and freedom of expression, N.Sargin and H.Kutlu should be released immediately.

Dear comrades, being sure that your solidarity will continue in future, we would like you to support our struggle by making necessary efforts in the limits of your possibilities for freedom of our party leaders. We wish you successes in your work.

With greetings,

Worker's party of Turkey
Central Committee

Osman Sakalsız

Communist Party of Turkey
Central Committee

Mehmet Karaca

Applications to:

Prime Minister Özal
Bakanlıklar, Ankara
TURKEY

Prosecutor of the State Security Court
Nusret Demiral
Farabi Sokak, Ankara
TURKEY

Note: We would be appreciated very much if you make contribution to increasingly high expenses for the campaign of release of H.Kutlu and N.Sargin.

Our number of account is: F.Gürgöz und O.Sakalsız, Solidarität mit TİP und TKP, Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Konto Nr.1560206000, BLZ 300 101 11, D-8000 Düsseldorf

Brüksel, 29 Ekim 1987

Sayın

Geçtiğimiz 28 Ekim günü basına TKP'nin ve TİP'in Merkez Komitelerinin aldığı bir kararı açıkladık. Bu kararda, her iki parti, bizleri parti genel sekreterleri olarak Türkiye'ye dönmek ve orada her iki partinin birleşmesiyle oluşacak TBKP'nin (Türkiye Birleşik Komünist Partisi) legal kuruluş çalışmalarını başlatmak için görevlendirdiler.

Bilindiği gibi Türkiye'de komünist partisinin kurulması Türk Ceza Kanununun 141 ve 142. maddelerine göre yasak edilmiştir. Böylece Türkiye Avrupa'da komünist partisinin yasak olduğu tek ülkedir.

Bununla birlikte şimdi ülkemizde, hükümet çevreleri Avrupa Topluluğu'na girme eşiğinde, gerek Batı Avrupa kamuoyunun ve gerekse Türkiye'deki ilerici güçlerin ısrarlı demokratikleşme taleplerini görmemezlikten gelemez hale gelmiştir. Öte yandan Türkiye 29 Kasım'da erken genel seçimlere gidecektir. Sonuç olarak Türkiye'de demokrasi söylendiği gibi var mı, yok mu netleşecektir.

Bu ortamda her iki partinin genel sekreterlerini Türkiye'ye gönderme kararı özellikle Türk basınında geniş yankılar uyandırdı. Hükümet sözcüleri açıkça komünist partisini yasaklayan kanunları gözden geçirme yönünde açıklama yapmakta, bütün yasal muhalefet partileri komünist partisini kurmayı yasaklayan yasalara karşı çıkmaktadırlar.

Buna karşılık, 12 Eylül 1980 darbesinden sonra kurulan özel mahkemelerin (Devlet Güvenlik Mahkemeleri) savcıları, İçişleri Bakanlığı yetkilileri yurda döndüğümüz takdirde tutuklanacağımızı belirtmektedirler.

Her iki parti bugünkü durumu bütün yönleriyle değerlendirmiş ve bizlerin ülkeye dönüşü konusunda kesin karar almıştır.

Bizi bu yönde adım atmaya zorlayan etken, TKP ve TİP'in birleşmesiyle oluşacak olan TBKP'nin daha ilk günden legal çalışma istemidir. Biz bugünkü koşullarda illegal çalışmaya zorlanmak istemiyoruz. Şimdi TBKP'nin legal mi, yoksa gizli mi çalışacağı sorusu hükümetin tutumuna bağlı kalmaktadır.

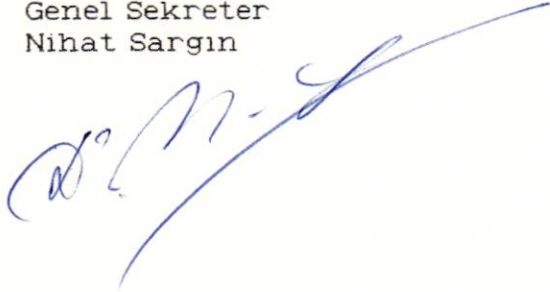
Avrupa devletler ailesinin bir üyesi olan Türkiye'de çağdaş tanımıyla çoğulcu demokrasinin gerçekleşmesi sorunu gündemdedir. Biz ülkeye gidişimizle, demokrasinin gerçekleşmesine katkıda bulunacağımıza inandığımız için var olan riskleri goze alıyoruz.

Türkiye'de demokrasi ve insan haklarının eksiksiz gelişmesi için atılan bu adıma ve TBKP'nin legal çalışma girişimine destek vereceğinizi umuyoruz.

Dostça selâmlarımızla.

Türkiye İşçi Partisi
Merkez Komitesi
Genel Sekreter
Nihat Sargın

Türkiye Komünist Partisi
Merkez Komitesi
Genel Sekreteri
Haydar Kutlu



TÜSTAV
TÜRKİYE SOSYAL TARİH ARAŞTIRMA VAKFI

Brüssel, den 29. Oktober 1987

Sehr geehrte(r)

Am 28. Oktober hatten wir einen Beschluß der Zentralkomitees der Kommunistischen Partei der Türkei (KPdT) und der Arbeiterpartei der Türkei (APdT) bekanntgegeben. Mit diesem Beschluß hatten unsere Parteien uns, in unserer Eigenschaft als Generalsekretäre damit beauftragt, in die Türkei zurückzukehren und dort die notwendigen Schritte für die legale Gründung der Vereinigten Kommunistischen Partei der Türkei (VKPdT), die aus der Vereinigung unserer beider Parteien hervorgeht, einzuleiten.

Bekanntlich ist in der Türkei die Gründung einer kommunistischen Partei aufgrund der Paragraphen 141 und 142 des türkischen Strafgesetzbuches verboten. Damit ist die Türkei das einzige Land in Europa, in dem die kommunistische Partei verboten ist.

Trotzdem können die Regierungskreise heute, an der Schwelle des Beitritts in die Europäische Gemeinschaft, die sowohl von der westeuropäischen Öffentlichkeit als auch von den fortschrittlichen Kräften in der Türkei nachdrücklich vorgetragene Forderung nach einer Demokratisierung nicht mehr ignorieren. In der Türkei werden am 29. November vorgezogene Wahlen stattfinden. Im Ergebnis wird sich klären, ob, wie behauptet, demokratische Verhältnisse herrschen oder nicht.

Unter diesen Umständen hat der Beschluß, die Generalsekretäre der beiden Parteien in die Türkei zu schicken, insbesondere in der türkischen Presse ein starkes Echo hervorgerufen. Regierungsangehörige sprechen offen davon, die Gesetze, wonach die KP verboten ist, zu revidieren. Alle legalen Oppositionsparteien wenden sich gegen die Gesetze, die die Gründung der KP untersagen.

Im Gegensatz hierzu erklären Verantwortliche im Innenministerium sowie die Staatsanwälte der Sondergerichte, die nach dem Staatsstreich von 1980 gegründet worden sind (Staatssicherheitsgerichte), daß wir bei unserer Rückkehr in die Heimat verhaftet werden.

Beide Parteien haben die heutige Situation eingehend analysiert und unsere Rückkehr in die Heimat unwiderruflich beschlossen.

Wir sehen uns zu diesem Schritt gezwungen, da wir die legale Betätigung der Vereinigten Kommunistischen Partei der Türkei (VKPdT), die aus der Vereinigung der KPdT und der APdT hervorgeht, vom ersten Tage ihres Bestehens an anstreben. Unter den heutigen Umständen wollen wir nicht zur illegalen Betätigung gezwungen werden. Ob die VKPdT legal oder geheim arbeiten wird, hängt jetzt von der Haltung der Regierung ab.

Es steht jetzt die Frage auf der Tagesordnung, ob in der Türkei, die ein Mitglied der europäischen Staatenfamilie ist, die pluralistische Demokratie, wie sie dem Geist unserer Zeit entspricht, verwirklicht wird oder nicht. Weil wir glauben, daß wir mit der Rückkehr in unsere Heimat einen Beitrag zur Verwirklichung der Demokratie leisten können, nehmen wir die bestehenden Risiken in kauf.

Wir hoffen, daß Sie diesen Schritt, der für die uneingeschränkte Verwirklichung der Demokratie und der Menschenrechte in der Türkei unternommen wird, und unsere Initiative für die legale Betätigung der VKPdT unterstützen werden.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Generalsekretär
des Zentralkomitees
der Arbeiterpartei
der Türkei

Nihat Sargin

Generalsekretär
des Zentralkomitees
der Kommunistischen Partei
der Türkei

Haydar Kutlu

9.2.1988

Değerli dostlar, değerli yoldaşlar!

Türkiye ve Türkiye Kürdistanında demokrasi mücadelesinin yeni bir aşamaya girdiği şu günlerde düzenlediğiniz dayanışma toplantısını yürekten selamlıyoruz. 1980 yılında yapılan askeri darbeden bu yana sekiz yıldan fazla bir zaman geçmiş olmasına rağmen bugün hala ülkemizde binlerce politik tutuklu vardır. Kesinleşmiş olan yüzlerce idam cezası Meclisin onayını beklemektedir. Hükümet ise son seçimlerde oyların ancak % 36'sını almış olmasına rağmen Meclisteki sandalyelerin çoğunluğunu eline geçirmiş olan bir partinin elindedir. ANAP iktidarının aksi yöndeki bütün iddialarına rağmen işkenceler sürüyor. Türkiye Kürdistanında Kürt Halkına karşı elli yıldır eşi görülmemiş bir baskı ve zulüm kampanyası yürütülüyor.

TİP ve TKP genel sekreterlerinin Türkiyeye dönüşlerinden bu yana üç aya yakın bir zaman geçti. Her ikisi de ağır işkence gördüler ve 16 Kasımdan beri hapisteler. Haklarında açılmış olan davanın Şubat sonunda başlayacağı söyleniyor.

Kutlu ve Sargın yoldaşlar, komünist partisine konan yasağın kaldırılmasını sağlamak ve bu yoldan Türkiye'nin demokratikleşmesine katkıda bulunmak için ülkeye geri döndüler.

Türkiyede ordu üst yönetimi sivil idareye yaptığı her müdahalede, on yılda bir gerçekleştirdiği her hükümet darbesinde bahane olarak "komünizm tehlikesi"ni öne sürmüştür. Komünistlerin politik faaliyetini önlemek için koyulmuş olan yasaklar bütün yurttaşların politik faaliyetini engellemek, parlamentoyu dağıtmak, tüm partileri yasaklamak için kullanılan başlıca ideolojik ve politik dayanak olmuştur. Bu tecrübe, ülkemizde komünizmin yasa dışı ilan edilmesinin rejim için başlıca istikrarsızlık kaynaklarından biri olduğunu gösteriyor. Biz ülkemizde istikrarlı bir demokrasinin kurulabilmesi, askeri darbelerin önlenebilmesi için komünistlere konan yasağın kaldırılmasının şart olduğunu savunuyoruz.

Türkiye Cumhuriyetinin tarihi başka bir gerçeği daha ortaya koyuyor: Komünistlerin yasa dışı ilan edildikleri bir ülkede düşünce ve vicdan özgürlüğü, politik özgürlükler her an tehdit altındadır. Komünistlere konan yasa, komünizmin bir suç ilan edilmesi, her türlü muhalefeti ezmek için bir bahane yaratıyor. Bugün hala devam etmekte olan DiSK ve Barış Derneği davaları, yasaklanan kitap ve gazeteler, yıllarca hapis cezasına mahkum edilen yazarlar bunun canlı kanıtlarıdır. Bütün bunlardan çıkardığımız sonuç şudur: Komünistler yasa altında oldukça insan hakları gerçekleşemez. Bu yüzden biz iki genel sekreterin Türkiyeye dönerek legal çalışma hakkını kazanmak için başlattıkları mücadeleyi ülkemizde insan haklarının gerçekleştirilmesi için sürdürülen mücadelenin bir parçası olarak görüyoruz.

insan hakları tüm insanlığı birleştiren evrensel değerlerdir. Hepimiz, yalnızca kendi ülkemizde değil, dünyanın her yerinde bu hakların gerçekleşmesi için çaba göstermekle yükümlüyüz.

Sosyalist Partinin, İsviçre Emek Partisinin ve İsviçre Sendikalarının Türkiye ve Türkiye Kürdistanındaki demokrasi mücadelesi ile gösterdikleri dayanışmayı biz böyle anlıyor ve büyük bir değer biçiyoruz. Avrupadaki ilericilerin, sosyalistlerin, komünistlerin, insan haklarına saygı duyan herkesin ülkemizdeki demokrasi mücadelesine destek vermesi ülkemizdeki demokrasi ve barış davasına büyük bir katkıdır. Bu katkınızı bundan böyle de sürdürmenizi istiyoruz.

Enternasyonalist selamlarımızla,

Türkiye İşçi Partisi Merkez Komitesi ve
Türkiye Komünist Partisi Merkez Komitesi adına

TÜSTAV
TÜRKİYE SOSYAL TARİH ARAŞTIRMA MERKEZİ

Ekselansları,

Zatîâlinize 8 Haziran 1988 tarihinde Ankara'da başlayacak bir politik dava hakkında kısaca bilgi sunmak amacıyla başvurmak zorunda kaldığım için beni hoşgörünüz.

Bu davada TKP Genel Sekreteri Sayın Haydar Kutlu, TİP Genel Sekreteri Sayın Dr.A.Nihat Sargın ve arkadaşları yargılanacaklar. Bu şahıslar hakkında,davayı açan iddianame/siile Savcı, toplamı yüzyılları aşan ağır hapis cezaları talep etmektedir.

Her iki Genel Sekreter, 12 Eylül 1980 tarihinde Türkiye'de yapılan askeri darbeden beri Avrupa'nın muhtelif ülkelerinde politik mülteci olarak yaşamakta iken, Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Hükümetinin çeşitli uluslararası forumlarda ve devletlerarası görüşmelerde,"Türkiye'de demokrasiye dönüldüğü yolundaki tezine güvenerek 16 Kasım 1987 tarihinde, her iki partinin birleşerek kurmayı planladıkları Türkiye Birleşik Komünist Partisi'ni kurmak amacıyla ve tamamen kendi istekleriyle ülkelerine döndüler. Ancak, daha havaalanında polis tarafından derhal gözaltına alınıp,19 gün Ankara Emniyet Müdürlüğünde işkencelere tabi tutuldular ve daha sonra tutuklandılar.

Yüksek Malûmlarınız olduğu veçhile Türkiye Cumhuriyeti,1948 tarihli Birleşmiş Milletler İnsan Hakları Evrensel Beyannamesi, 1950 tarihli Avrupa İnsan Haklarını ve Temel Özgürlükleri Koruma Sözleşmesi ve 1 Ağustos 1975 tarihli Helsinki Nihai Senedine katılan devletlerden biridir.

Ancak Türkiye'de,bu uluslararası belgelerde yer alan temel hak ve özgürlükleri ve özellikle de düşünce ve bir düşünce etrafında örgütlenme özgürlüğünü tam olarak kullanabilme olanağının bulunmadığı,bu son dava ile bir kez daha Dünya Kamuoyunca ~~görülmüş ve~~ dikkatini celbetmektedir.

İnsan Haklarına ilişkin uluslararası belgelerden ~~insan~~ kaynaklanan temel hak ve özgürlüklerini kullanmak isteyen kişilere karşı böylesi davranışlar, ~~Türkiye Cumhuriyeti~~ ~~insan~~ ~~insan~~ dünya kamuoyu nazarında, Türkiye Cumhuriyeti ~~devletinin~~ devletler hukukunun "pacta sunt servanda" prensibini ihlal ettiği izleniminide yaratmaktadır.

İnsan Haklarına ilişkin ~~insan~~ bu uluslararası belgelerin tamamına (bir kısmına)* taraf olan ülkeniz adına, sözünü ettiğim ⁱⁿ dava dolayısıyla, Zatiâliniz tarafından uygun görülecek girişimlerde bulunulmasını yüksek takdirlerinize arzederim.

En Derin Saygılarımla ^{la}

T. P. m. k.

0. 1.

tep m. k.
m. k.

* ABD, Kanada ve sosyalist ülkelere yazılacak mektuplarda, bu ülkeler BM İnsan Hakları Evrensel Beyannamesini ve Helsinki Nihai Senedini kabul etmekle birlikte Avrupa Sözleşmesine taraf olmadıkları için (bir kısmına) sözcükleri kullanılmalıdır.

6 nolu velhçe

Almanca / İngilizce

Sosyal demokrat partiler

Yeşiller

Liberal partiler

Sendikalar, demokratik örgütler

bu partilerden önerebilirler
(ve partiler)

geçen defa bu bir velhçe
200 kişiye gitti

Ekl. birliğimizle Batı Avrupa
+ AAM, Kanada + Arjantin
Avustralya, Meksika, Hindistan
Japonya, Yollar ve Ortadoğu
Avustralya

WORKERS' PARTY OF TURKEY - COMMUNIST PARTY OF TURKEY

Sayın M.C
Ayazpaşa 55
Gümüşsuyu
İstanbul

January 6th, 1988

Dear Sir,

We are writing to you, encouraged by your commitment to human rights and the close attention you have been paying to the developments in our country.

As you know, the General Secretaries of the Workers' Party of Turkey and the Communist Party of Turkey Nihat Sargin and Haydar Kutlu returned to Turkey on 16th November 1987 in order to legally set up the United Communist Party of Turkey which will be a merger between the two above named parties. The two political leaders declared that their intention was with this move to contribute to the democratization process in the country by securing the legality of the communist movement.

However, the two General Secretaries were taken into police custody as soon as they set foot on Turkish soil at Ankara Airport. They were interrogated incessantly for 19 days at Ankara Security Department without access to their lawyers. As has already been expressed by the lawyers, both the detention of the two political leaders and their remaining in custody for more than 48 hours is in violation of the existing laws of the country.

It is at the same time in contradiction with international laws and agreements to which Turkey is a signatory. However, all initiatives of both the lawyers and the international bodies to change the situation failed to achieve any positive results. During this period, the Prosecutor of the State Security Court as well as the government circles made out in their statements to Turkish and the foreign press that the two leaders were being interrogated under normal and comfortable conditions.

On 5th December 1987 the State Security Court ordered the arrest of Nihat Sargin and Haydar Kutlu. One thing is quite clear: The two General Secretaries returned to Turkey on their free will from the European countries where they were living

as political refugees and publicly declared the purpose of their return. Under these circumstances there should be no fear that they would escape or destroy the evidence, so there is no legal justification of their arrest.

As Nihat Sargin and Haydar Kutlu came out of the court they revealed in front of their lawyers and newsreporters that they had been tortured while in police custody and this revelation was immediately met by police brutality. On 7th December 1987 when they were first allowed to see their lawyers since the beginning of their detention, they handed to them a copy of the petition which they had submitted to the Prosecutor of the State Security Court and which detailed the severe torture that they had been subjected to. In this petition the two leaders revealed that they had been hosed down with pressurized water, hanged upside down from a higher place, had electric shocks, were made to drink "drugged" water and to wait naked on cold concrete for long periods. Despite all declarations by the official authorities to the contrary, these two leaders have been subjected to a brutal crime against humanity in front of the national and international public opinion. This very fact gives us grave concern for future safety and health of Haydar Kutlu and Nihat Sargin.

The right to defence of the two General Secretaries is heavily restricted after their arrest just as it was during their detention. Despite the clear clauses in the relevant laws, the defence lawyers are prevented from seeing the statements made by Kutlu and Sargin at the police. Furthermore, on 7th December 1987 two of the lawyers, Atilla Coşkun and Rasim Öz were themselves detained following their visit to Kutlu and Sargin in prison. They were kept in police custody for two days and a court case might be opened against them in order to prevent them from taking part in the defence of the General Secretaries. All these very clearly indicate that their right to defence is under no guarantee.

The developments show that on one hand, the authorities intend to consider the arrest of the General Secretaries a criminal case in order to discredit their democratic intentions, and on the other, to turn the whole judicial investigation into a political conspiracy. Just before and immediately after the return of Nihat Sargin and Haydar Kutlu, President Evren and Prime Minister Özal made public statements in such a way as to influence the judiciary as well as the public opinion. A wave of detentions started on 29th November 1987, the day of the general elections in Turkey, and many trade union leaders, teachers and workers were arrested. By deliberately leaking false information to the press, the authorities aim to present these arrests as if they were related to the police statements of the two General Secretaries. Their intention is to discredit the heightened respect the two political enjoy among the public.

Given all these developments and under these circumstances, it is quite clearly necessary to secure the release of the General Secretaries Sargin and Kutlu in order to secure their personal safety, human dignity, their health, their right to defence and freedom to express their views.

We believe that you will pay attention to this issue both as a member of the Danish Parliament and as a member of the European Council. Your party has also been informed with a letter.

Yours sincerely,

Osman Sakalsız
on behalf of the
Central Committee of the
Workers' Party of Turkey

Mehmet Karaca
on behalf of the
Central Committee of the
Communist Party of Turkey

For further information please contact:

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TÜRKİYE SOSYAL TARİH ARAŞTIRMA
TÜSTAV

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6818

MAERAL

ARBEITERPARTEI DER TÜRKEI KOMMUNISTISCHE PARTEI DER TÜRKEI

11. Mai 1988

Sehr geehrter Herr

Wir möchten Sie über den Prozeß gegen den Generalsekretär der Arbeiterpartei der Türkei, Nihat Sargin und gegen den Generalsekretär der Kommunistischen Partei der Türkei, Haydar Kutlu, informieren.

Wie Sie wahrscheinlich wissen, kehrten die Generalsekretäre unserer Parteien am 16. November 1987 in die Türkei zurück, um die legale Gründung der Vereinigten Kommunistischen Partei der Türkei, die aus der Vereinigung unserer Parteien hervorgehen soll, in Angriff zu nehmen. Doch wurden sie gleich bei ihrer Ankunft in Ankara festgenommen, 19 Tage lang unter Folter verhört und danach verhaftet. Ende März hat die Staatsanwaltschaft die Anklageschrift vorgelegt, in der extrem lange Gefängnisstrafen gefordert werden. Der Prozeß gegen unsere Generalsekretäre soll am 8. Juni beginnen.

Sie werden sich daran erinnern, daß die Festnahme von Sargin und Kutlu in Ankara sowohl in der Türkei wie auch im Ausland zu Protesten geführt hat. Das Europäische Parlament forderte in einer Entschließung am 19. November 1987 ihre sofortige Freilassung. Amnesty International und zahlreiche bekannte Persönlichkeiten im In- und Ausland haben sich dieser Forderung angeschlossen.

Bis heute haben die Verantwortlichen in der Türkei die Freilassung von Kutlu und Sargin abgelehnt. Man verweist auf die Paragraphen 141 und 142 des türkischen Strafgesetzbuches und stellt sich auf den Standpunkt, daß die kommunistische Partei verboten ist und daß die Gesetze eingehalten werden müssen.

Das scheint eine klare Position zu sein. Doch können hier zwei Einwände geltend gemacht werden.

Zum ersten haben die Verantwortlichen in Ankara selbst die Gesetze verletzt, ja sogar einen Verfassungsbruch in Kauf genommen, als sie Sargin und Kutlu 20 Tage lang verhörten, ohne sie einem Richter vorgeführt zu haben. Artikel 19 der

Verfassung ist die erste der Grundrechte, die jedem Bürger zusteht.

geltenden Verfassung schreibt ausdrücklich vor, daß festgenommene Personen "spätestens innerhalb von achtundvierzig Stunden und bei gemeinschaftlich begangenen Straftaten innerhalb von höchstens fünfzehn Tagen dem Richter vorgeführt" werden müssen.

Zum zweiten kann der Verweis auf geltende Gesetze nicht überzeugen, wenn die betreffenden Gesetze selbst antidemokratisch sind. Für die Paragraphen 141 und 142 ist genau das der Fall. Sie sind im Jahre 1936 von dem Strafgesetzbuch Mussolini Italiens übernommen und später durch zahlreiche Änderungen noch verschärft worden.

Die Unvereinbarkeit dieser Artikel mit den elementaren Menschenrechten ist offensichtlich. Es wird allgemein zugegeben, daß sie die Artikeln 19 und 20 der Allgemeinen Erklärung der Menschenrechte, die Artikel 10 und 11 der Europäischen Menschenrechtskonvention sowie den 7. Paragraphen des ersten Teils der Helsinki Schlußakte verletzen.

Die Türkei ist Mitglied des Europarates. Die türkische Regierung hat sich feierlich verpflichtet, die Menschenrechte zu respektieren. Ministerpräsident Turgut özal hat wiederholt erklärt, daß die Türkei die Vollmitgliedschaft in der Europäischen Gemeinschaft anstrebt. Diese Erlärungen implizieren offensichtlich eine Verpflichtung zur Achtung der Grundsätze der pluralistischen Demokratie. Der Prozeß gegen Kutlu und Sargin widerspricht dieser Verpflichtung.

Die Verantwortlichen in der Türkei behaupten, daß die Regierung sich nicht in das Vorgehen des Staatsanwaltes oder des Staatssicherheitsgerichtes einmischen kann. Diese Erklärungen entsprechen jedoch nicht der tatsächlichen Situation.

Gegenwärtig wird von der Regierung eine umfangreiche Revision des türkischen Strafgesetzbuches vorbereitet. Die größte Oppositionspartei, die sozialdemokratische SHP, hat ihre Entschlossenheit bekräftigt, durch eine Änderung der Paragraphen 141 und 142 das Verbot der kommunistischen Partei aufzuheben.

Herr özal verfügt über eine bequeme Mehrheit im Parlament. Anstatt auf die geltenden antidemokratischen Gesetze hinzuweisen, sollte die türkische Regierung für ihre Änderung mit der Opposition kooperieren. Kutlu und Sargin sollten freigelassen werden.

Der Prozeß gegen Sargin und Kutlu wird in den Auseinandersetzungen um die Demokratisierung der Türkei einen wichtigen Platz einnehmen. Die Rolle der europäischen Öffentlichkeit kann dabei kaum überschätzt werden. Es wäre sehr wichtig, wenn Vertreter der Bundestagsfraktion Ihrer Partei als Prozeßbeobachter in die Türkei fahren könnten.

Wir vertrauen darauf, daß Sie der Sache der Menschenrechte in der Türkei Ihre Unterstützung zuteil werden lassen und grüßen Sie hochachtungsvoll.

Im Namen
des Zentralkomitees der
Arbeiterpartei der Türkei

O. Sakalsiz

Im Namen
des Zentralkomitees der
Kommunistischen Partei
der Türkei

M. Karaca

Für weitere Informationen wenden Sie sich bitte an:

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Moltkestr. 45
4100 Duisburg 1

Tel: 0203/340395
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Tlx: 855367 inmed d

Worker's Party of Turkey

Communist Party of Turkey

May 8th, 1988

SPD Bundesvorstand
(Internationales Sekretariat)
Erich Ollenhauerstr. 1
5300 Bonn 1

Dear comrades,

We would like to inform you about the trial to be started against the General Secretary of the Worker's Party of Turkey, N. Sargin and the General Secretary of the Communist Party of Turkey, H. Kutlu who are both in prison at the moment.

But first of all allow us to express our appreciation and thanks for your concern about violation of human rights and restoration of democracy in Turkey.

As you know, on November 16th, 1987 the general secretaries of our parties returned to Turkey to launch the foundation of the United Communist Party of Turkey (UCPT), which will be formed by merging of the two parties. However as soon as they arrived in Turkey, they were detained, interrogated under torture for 19 days and then were arrested. Recently, the public was informed that the indictment prepared by the public prosecutor has been completed. The trial of our general secretaries with the attorney general demanding several hundred years of imprisonment has been announced to start on the 8th of June.

So far, Turkish authorities refused to release Kutlu and Sargin, asserting that communist organizations are forbidden by the articles 141 and 142 of the Turkish Penal Code and that the law has to be enforced.

This seems to be a clear cut position. But there are two objections to be raised.

Firstly, the Turkish authorities themselves violated the constitution (article 19), ruling that detained persons have to be taken to court within 15 days at most. They, however, detained Sargin and Kutlu for 20 days without any court ruling. Secondly, pointing at the existing law cannot be convincing, if the law concerned is itself antidemocratic. Exactly this is the case with the articles 141 and 142. They have been copied from the Italian Penal Code of Mussolini back in 1936. Moreover, after having been introduced into the Turkish Penal Code, these two articles have been subjected to repeated alterations, each alteration making them more severe.

It is generally accepted, that these articles contradict with the 19th and 20th articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the 9th, 10th and 11th articles of the European Convention of Human Rights as well as the 7th paragraph of the first section of the Helsinki Final Act.

Turkey is a member of the European Council. The Turkish government has solemnly agreed to respect the human rights. Prime minister Turgut özal has declared on several occasions that Turkey intends to become a full member of the European Community. These declarations obviously imply a commitment to respect the principles of pluralistic democracy. The trial of Kutlu and Sargin conflicts with this commitment.

The Turkish authorities maintain that the government cannot interfere with the proceedings of the attorney and the state security courts. And yet, such declarations do not conform with the real situation.

A major revision of the Turkish Penal Code is currently being prepared by the government. The biggest opposition party has declared its intention to revise the articles 141 and 142 and lift the ban on communism. Mr. özal enjoys a comfortable majority in the parliament. Instead of pointing to the existing antidemocratic laws, the Turkish government ought to cooperate with the opposition in order to ensure their revision.

The trial of Sargin and Kutlu should be postponed until this revision has been effected and Kutlu and Sargin should immediately be released.

Dear comrades,

We believe that the release of all political prisoners and freedom for our general secretaries would be an important contribution to the struggle for human rights and democracy in Turkey. In this context we would appreciate it very much if you could send a representative of your party to observe the proceedings of the case against the two general secretaries.

Having confidence that you are concerned about human rights in Turkey, we hope that you keep supporting the efforts to achieve the release of our general secretaries.

We thank you again and wish you success.

Respectfully yours,

Worker's Party of Turkey
Central Committee

Communist Party of Turkey
Central Committee

O. Sakalsiz

M. Karaca

For further information please contact:

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MAERT 1 (teşekkür)

diskette no. 18

[yedeği: diskette no. 8]

Worker's Party of Turkey

Communist Party of Turkey

May 8th, 1988

SPD Bundesvorstand
(Internationales Sekretariat)
Erich Ollenhauerstr. 1
5300 Bonn 1

Dear Sir,

We would like to inform you about the trial to be started against the General Secretary of the Worker's Party of Turkey, N. Sargin and the General Secretary of the Communist Party of Turkey, H. Kutlu who are both in prison at the moment.

But first please allow us to express our appreciation and thanks for your concern about violation of human rights and your efforts for the release of Kutlu and Sargin.

As you know, on November 16th, 1987 the general secretaries of our parties returned to Turkey to launch the foundation of the United Communist Party of Turkey (UCPT), which will be formed by merging of the two parties. However as soon as they arrived in Turkey, they were detained, interrogated under torture for 19 days and then were arrested. Recently, the public was informed that the indictment prepared by the public prosecutor has been completed. The trial of our general secretaries with the attorney general demanding several hundred years of imprisonment has been announced to start on the 8th of June.

You might recall that the detention of Kutlu and Sargin in Ankara has led to protests both in Turkey and abroad. European Parliament has called for their immediate release on November 19th. Amnesty International as well as a great number of well known personalities both in Turkey and abroad have voiced the same demand.

So far, Turkish authorities refused to release Kutlu and Sargin, asserting that communist organizations are forbidden by the articles 141 and 142 of the Turkish Penal Code and that the law has to be enforced.

This seems to be a clear cut position. But there are two objections to be raised.

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Dear Sir,

Having confidence that you are concerned about human rights in Turkey, we hope that you make the trial of our general secretaries a case in your efforts to support the restoration of basic rights and freedoms in our country.

In this context we would like to stress, that the observation of the trial by representatives of the European public would be a very important contribution. .

We thank you again and wish you success.

Respectfully yours,

Worker's Party of Turkey
Central Committee

Communist Party of Turkey
Central Committee

O. Sakalsiz

M. Karaca

For further information please contact:

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MAERT 2 (tezekkuriz)

diskette no 18

[yedi diskette no. 8]

WORKER'S PARTY OF TURKEY

COMMUNIST PARTY OF TURKEY

May 8th, 1988

SPD Bundesvorstand
(Internationales Sekretariat)
Erich Ollenhauerstr. 1
5300 Bonn 1

Dear Sir,

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It is generally accepted, that these articles contradict with the 19th and 20th articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the 9th, 10th and 11th articles of the European Convention of Human Rights as well as the 7th paragraph of the first section of the Helsinki Final Act.

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The Turkish authorities maintain that the government cannot interfere with the proceedings of the attorney and the state security courts. And yet, such declarations do not conform with the real situation.

A major revision of the Turkish Penal Code is currently being prepared by the government. The biggest opposition party has declared its intention to revise the articles 141 and 142 and lift the ban on communism. Mr.  zal enjoys a comfortable majority in the parliament. Instead of pointing to the existing antidemocratic laws, the Turkish government ought to cooperate with the opposition in order to ensure their revision. Kutlu and Sargin should immediately be released.

Dear Sir,

Having confidence that you are concerned about human rights all over the world, we hope that you make the trial of our general secretaries a case in your efforts to achieve the restoration of basic rights and freedoms in Turkey.

In this context we would like to stress, that the observation of the trial by representatives of the European public would be a very important contribution. .

We thank you again and wish you success.

Respectfully yours,

Worker's Party of Turkey
Central Committee

Communist Party of Turkey
Central Committee

O. Sakalsiz

M. Karaca

For further information please contact:

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Moltkestr. 45
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Federal Republic of Germany

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Tlx: 855367 inmed d

14.05.1988

Frau Ursula Eid
Haselnußweg 5
7000 Stuttgart 79

Sehr geehrte Frau Eid,

Wir möchten Sie über den Prozeß gegen den Generalsekretär der Arbeiterpartei der Türkei, Nihat Sargin und gegen den Generalsekretär der Kommunistischen Partei der Türkei, Haydar Kutlu, informieren. Bitte erlauben Sie jedoch vorher, daß wir uns für Ihre bisherige Unterstützung der Bemühungen zur Freilassung von Kutlu und Sargin bedanken.

Wie Sie wissen, kehrten die Generalsekretäre unserer Parteien am 16. November 1987 in die Türkei zurück, um die legale Gründung der Vereinigten Kommunistischen Partei der Türkei, die aus der Vereinigung unserer Parteien hervorgehen soll, in Angriff zu nehmen. Doch wurden sie gleich bei ihrer Landung in Ankara festgenommen, 19 Tage lang unter Folter verhört und danach verhaftet. Ende März hat die Staatsanwaltschaft die Anklageschrift vorgelegt, in der extrem lange Gefängnisstrafen gefordert werden. Der Prozeß gegen unsere Generalsekretäre soll am 8. Juni beginnen.

Sie werden sich daran erinnern, daß die Festnahme von Sargin und Kutlu in Ankara sowohl in der Türkei wie auch im Ausland zu Protesten geführt hat. Das Europäische Parlament forderte in einer Entschließung am 19. November 1987 ihre sofortige Freilassung. Amnesty International und zahlreiche bekannte Persönlichkeiten im In- und Ausland haben sich dieser Forderung angeschlossen.

Bis heute haben die Verantwortlichen in der Türkei die Freilassung von Kutlu und Sargin abgelehnt. Man verweist auf die Paragraphen 141 und 142 des türkischen Strafgesetzbuches und stellt sich auf den Standpunkt, daß die kommunistische Partei verboten ist und die Gesetze eingehalten werden müssen.

Das scheint eine klare Position zu sein. Doch können hier zwei Einwände geltend gemacht werden.

Zum ersten haben die Verantwortlichen in Ankara selbst die Gesetze verletzt, ja sogar einen Verfassungsbruch in Kauf genommen, als sie Sargin und Kutlu 20 Tage lang verhörten, ohne sie einem Richter vorgeführt zu haben. Artikel 19 der

geltenden Verfassung schreibt ausdrücklich vor, daß festgenommene Personen "spätestens innerhalb von achtundvierzig Stunden und bei gemeinschaftlich begangenen Straftaten innerhalb von höchstens fünfzehn Tagen dem Richter vorgeführt" werden müssen.

Zum zweiten kann der Verweis auf geltende Gesetze nicht überzeugen, wenn die betreffenden Gesetze selbst antidemokratisch sind. Für die Paragraphen 141 und 142 ist genau das der Fall. Sie sind im Jahre 1936 von dem Strafgesetzbuch Mussolini Italiens übernommen und später durch zahlreiche Änderungen noch verschärft worden.

Die Unvereinbarkeit dieser Artikel mit den elementaren Menschenrechten ist offensichtlich. Es wird allgemein zugegeben, daß sie die Artikeln 19 und 20 der Allgemeinen Erklärung der Menschenrechte, die Artikel 10 und 11 der Europäischen Menschenrechtskonvention sowie den 7. Paragraphen des ersten Teils der Helsinki Schlußakte verletzen.

Die Türkei ist Mitglied des Europarates. Die türkische Regierung hat sich feierlich verpflichtet, die Menschenrechte zu respektieren. Ministerpräsident Turgut Özal hat wiederholt erklärt, daß die Türkei die Vollmitgliedschaft in der Europäischen Gemeinschaft anstrebt. Diese Erläuterungen implizieren offensichtlich eine Verpflichtung zur Achtung der Grundsätze der pluralistischen Demokratie. Der Prozeß gegen Kutlu und Sargin widerspricht dieser Verpflichtung.

Die Verantwortlichen in der Türkei behaupten, daß die Regierung sich nicht in das Vorgehen des Staatsanwaltes oder des Staatssicherheitsgerichtes einmischen kann. Diese Erklärungen entsprechen jedoch nicht der tatsächlichen Situation.

Gegenwärtig wird von der Regierung eine umfangreiche Revision des türkischen Strafgesetzbuches vorbereitet. Die größte Oppositionspartei, die sozialdemokratische SHP, hat ihre Entschlossenheit bekräftigt, durch eine Änderung der Paragraphen 141 und 142 das Verbot der kommunistischen Partei aufzuheben.

Herr Özal verfügt über eine bequeme Mehrheit im Parlament. Anstatt auf die geltenden antidemokratischen Gesetze hinzuweisen, sollte die türkische Regierung für ihre Änderung mit der Opposition kooperieren. Kutlu und Sargin sollten freigelassen werden.

Der Prozeß gegen Sargin und Kutlu wird in den Auseinandersetzungen um die Demokratisierung der Türkei einen wichtigen Platz einnehmen. Die Rolle der europäischen Öffentlichkeit kann dabei kaum überschätzt werden. Es wäre sehr wichtig, wenn Vertreter der Bundestagsfraktion Ihrer Partei als Prozeßbeobachter in die Türkei fahren könnten.

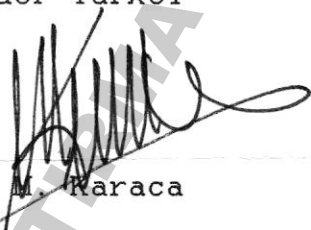
Wir vertrauen darauf, daß Sie weiterhin die Sache der Menschenrechte in der Türkei unterstützen werden und grüßen Sie hochachtungsvoll.

Im Namen
des Zentralkomitees der
Arbeiterpartei der Türkei



O. Sakalsiz

Im Namen
des Zentralkomitees der
Kommunistischen Partei
der Türkei



M. Karaca

Für weitere Informationen wenden Sie sich bitte an:

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Disquette: 18 , file : PAPA

WORKER'S PARTY OF TURKEY

COMMUNIST PARTY OF TURKEY

May 30th, 1988

To the Prime Minister
Excellence A. Papandreou
Megaro Maximou Heredou Atticou
Athens

Your excellency,

The reason why we take your valuable time on the eve of the visit of Mr. Turgut  zal is to inform you about the recent developments in the case of Dr. Nihat Sargin and Haydar Kutlu, the general secretaries of our parties.

But first of all, we want to underline that we consider this visit a most important achievement for the future of our both countries and wish full success to it. As you might know, we have saluted your meetings with Mr.  zal in Davos and in Brussels as a great event from which Turkey and Greece, peace and reason will benefit. We are neighbours and Europe is our common house. Therefore we consider it as our common task to live in peace, to develop cooperation and friendship among our countries and peoples.

We are writing to you as one of the leading personalities of the peace movement of the six countries, as one of the politicians who worked for the succesful realisation of the Balkan Conference and also as a democrat who had to leave his country in the dark days of the Junta dictatorship.

We are also aware of the fact, that in the second half of 1988 your country will preside the Council of Ministers of the European Community.

Our general secretaries returned to Turkey on November 16th, 1987 to launch the foundation of the United Communist Party of Turkey, a party with a new identity and which is going to be formed by merging of the Worker's Party of Turkey and the Communist Party of Turkey. We believe that the fate of these two

democrats who have always defended peace and friendship between Greece and Turkey is familiar to you. On the 8th of June, the trial against them shall start at the "State Security Court" of Ankara with the prosecutor demanding several hundred years of imprisonment for each.

The European Parliament has demanded on November 19th, 1987 the immediate release of Kutlu and Sargin and called for "guarantees that in future they will enjoy freedom of political activity in Turkey with a view to contributing to the establishment of democracy in that country". The Parliament has also called on the Foreign Ministers and on its President to make urgent representations to the Turkish Government.

Despite widespread protests both in Turkey and abroad, the Turkish authorities refused until now to release Kutlu and Sargin, maintaining that Communist organisations are forbidden by the articles 141 and 142 of the Turkish Penal Code and that the law has to be enforced. But referring to the existing laws is not sufficient to prove legitimacy if the laws concerned are contrary to the human rights. Exactly this is the case with the articles 141 and 142 which have been copied from the Italian Penal Code of Mussolini back in 1936. Moreover, after having been introduced into the Turkish Penal Code, these two articles have been subjected to repeated alterations, each alteration making them more severe.

It is generally accepted, that these articles which serve to suppress political convictions contradict with the 19th and 20th articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the 9th, 10th and 11th articles of the European Convention of Human Rights as well as the 7th paragraph of the first section of the Helsinki Final Act.

This view is fully confirmed by the indictment against Kutlu and Sargin. The prosecutor admits that there is not a single act of violence with which Kutlu and Sargin could be accused. He declares explicitly, that the two general secretaries shall be imprisoned because of their communist thoughts and because of their defending the rights of the Kurdish people in Turkey.

Turkey is a member of the European Council. The Turkish government has solemnly agreed to respect the human rights. Prime minister Turgut  zal has declared

on several occasions that Turkey intends to become a full member of the European Community. These declarations obviously imply a commitment to respect the principles of pluralistic democracy. The trial of Kutlu and Sargin conflicts with this commitment.

The Turkish authorities maintain that the government cannot interfere with the proceedings of the prosecutor and the state security courts. But this argument is not correct.

A major revision of the Turkish Penal Code is currently being prepared by the government. The largest opposition party has declared its intention to revise the articles 141 and 142 and lift the ban on communist movement. Mr. Özal enjoys a comfortable majority in the parliament. Instead of pointing to the existing out-dated and anti-democratic laws, the Turkish government can cooperate with the opposition in order to ensure their revision. In this case Kutlu and Sargin could immediately be released.

If the prime minister sincerely wishes to remove the ugly inheritance of the military dictatorship from the political life of our country, he has the power to do so. In order to be able to put an end to the notorious tradition of military takeovers, it is necessary to accept the principles of pluralistic democracy and to lift the anticommunist bans.

We, the communists of Turkey, have always felt the solidarity of the democratic public opinion of Greece at our side. We appreciate highly the initiatives of the famous Greek composer Mikis Teodorakis for peace and friendship among our countries and for the release of our general secretaries.

It is certainly not by chance that those who stand for the ban of the communist movement and for the prosecution of citizens because of their convictions are the same who try to profit from the tensions and poisoned atmosphere between our countries. This is so because we have always tried to reconcile the legitimate rights of our country with the legitimate rights of our neighbours.

Your Excellency,

We believe that the release of Kutlu and Sargin would be an important contribution to the release of all political prisoners and to the struggle for human

rights and democracy in Turkey. We also believe that each achievement for democracy in our countries will contribute to the improvement of the relations between Greece and Turkey. We would therefore appreciate highly any initiative from your side in the case of Sargin and Kutlu.

We wish you good health, personal well-being and great success in your responsible duty.

Respectfully,

Worker's Party of Turkey
Central Committee

Communist Party of Turkey
Central Committee

O. Sakalsiz

M. Karaca

In case you find it necessary, we are at your disposal for further information. In this case please contact:

Dr. Ali Söylemezoglu
Moltkestr. 45
D-4100 Duisburg 1

Tel: 0203/34 03 95
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Tlx: 855367 inmed d

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Komunist Partiler için

WORKER'S PARTY OF TURKEY

COMMUNIST PARTY OF TURKEY

April 27th, 1988

Esteemed comrades,

We would like to inform you about the trial to be started against the General Secretary of the Worker's Party of Turkey, N. Sargin and the General Secretary of the Communist Party of Turkey, H. Kutlu who are both in prison at the moment. But first of all, on behalf of all our party members, we would like to extend our wholehearted appreciation and thanks for your solidarity during the step we have taken in our struggle for democracy. Your support has been a great source of strength for us.

As you know, on November 16th, 1987 the general secretaries of our parties returned to Turkey to launch the foundation of the United Communist Party of Turkey (UCPT), which will be formed by merging of the two parties. However as soon as they arrived in Turkey, they were detained, interrogated under torture for 19 days and then were arrested. Recently, the public was informed that the indictment prepared by the public prosecutor has been completed. The trial of our general secretaries with the demand of several hundred years of imprisonment will begin soon.

You might recall that the detention of Kutlu and Sargin in Ankara has led to protests both in Turkey and abroad. European Parliament has called for their immediate release on November 19th. Amnesty International as well as a great number of well known personalities both in Turkey and abroad have voiced the same demand.

So far, Turkish authorities refused to release Kutlu and Sargin, asserting that communist organizations are forbidden by the articles 141 and 142 of the Turkish Penal Code and that the law must be enforced.

This seems to be a clear cut position. But there are two objections to be raised.

Firstly, the Turkish authorities themselves violated the constitution (article 19), ruling that detained persons have to be taken to court within 15 days at most. They, however, detained Sargın and Kutlu for 20 days without any court ruling. Secondly, pointing at the existing law cannot be convincing, if the law concerned is itself antidemocratic. Exactly this is the case with the articles 141 and 142. They have been copied from the Italian Penal Code of Mussolini back in 1936. Moreover, after having been introduced into the Turkish Penal Code, these two articles have been subjected to repeated alterations, each alteration making them more severe.

The incompatibility of the articles with the fundamental human rights manifests itself easily. It is generally accepted, that these articles contradict with the 19th and 20th articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the 9th, 10th and 11th articles of the European Convention of Human Rights as well as the 7th paragraph of the first section of the Helsinki Final Act.

Turkey is a member of the European Council. The Turkish government has solemnly agreed to respect the human rights. Prime minister Turgut Ozal has declared on several occasions that Turkey intends to become a full member of the European Community. These declarations obviously imply a commitment to respect the principles of pluralistic democracy. The trial of Kutlu and Sargın conflicts with this commitment.

The Turkish authorities maintain that the government cannot interfere with the proceedings of the attorney and the state security courts. And yet, such declarations do not conform with the real situation.

A major revision of the Turkish Penal Code is currently being prepared by the government. The biggest opposition party has declared its intention to revise the articles 141 and 142 and lift the ban on communism. Mr. Ozal enjoys a comfortable majority in the parliament. Instead of pointing to the existing antidemocratic laws, the Turkish government ought to cooperate with the opposition to ensure their revision. Sargın and Kutlu should immediately be released.

Esteemed comrades,

We believe that the release of all political prisoners and freedom for our general secretaries would be a great contribution to the struggle for human rights and democracy

in Turkey. We also believe that the trial of Kutlu and Sargin will be another arena of this struggle. In this context we would appreciate it very much if you could send a representative of your party to observe the proceedings of the case against the two general secretaries.

We thank you again and wish you success.

Worker's Party of Turkey
Central Committee

Communist Party of Turkey
Central Committee

O. Sakalsiz

M. Karaca

For further information please contact

Ali Söylemezoglu
Moltkestr. 45
4100 Duisburg
Federal Republic of Germany

Tel: 0203/340395
Tfx: 0203/339229
Tlx: 855367 inmed d

ARBEITER PARTEI DER TÜRKEI * KOMMUNISTISCHE PARTEI DER TÜRKEI

16.Juli 1988

Herrn Reinhart Thiele
Scheitzer Str. 55
6000 Frankfurt/Sachsenhausen

Sehr geehrter Herr Thiele,

Mit diesem Brief möchten wir für Ihre Unterstützung der Bemühungen zur Gewährleistung der Menschenrechte in der Türkei und zur Freilassung von Sargin und Kutlu danken sowie Sie kurz über die letzten Entwicklungen informieren.

Der Vorsitzende des Staatssicherheitsgerichtes von Ankara hat die nächste Sitzung des Gerichts auf den 20.Juli 1988 angesetzt. Am letzten Verhandlungstag, dem 4.7.88 hatte man mit dem Verhör der Angeklagten angefangen. Haydar Kutlu las als erster seine schriftliche Stellungnahme zu der Anklageschrift. Die Gerichtsverhandlung wurde zum 20.Juli 1988 vertagt, ohne daß Kutlu das Vorlesen beendet hatte. Es ist anzunehmen, daß am 20.Juli das Verhör von Kutlu beendet wird. An dem darauf folgenden Verhandlungstag, der vielleicht auf die erste August-Woche angesetzt werden könnte, wird aller Wahrscheinlichkeit nach das Verhör von Dr. Nihat Sargin beginnen.

Wir haben den Eindruck, daß der Vorsitzende die Verhöre von Kutlu und Sargin bewußt Mitten im Sommer stattfinden läßt. In einer Zeit also, in der die meisten Menschen in Europa ihren Urlaub verbringen und die Aufmerksamkeit für das politische Geschehen abnimmt. Man rechnet damit, daß das Interesse der europäischen Öffentlichkeit allmählich nachlassen wird. Deswegen müssen wir uns verstärkt bemühen, die ständige internationale Beobachtung dieses Prozesses zu erreichen.

Der Prozeßbeginn hat zu einem Anwachsen der nationalen und internationalen Anteilnahme geführt. An dem ersten Verhandlungstag (8.6.1988) waren 62 internationale Beobachter aus 11 Ländern in Ankara. Ebenso waren zahlreiche renommierte Vertreter der demokratischen Öffentlichkeit der Türkei nach Ankara gekommen, um an der Verhandlung teilzunehmen. Die meisten von ihnen wurden jedoch unter dem Vorwand, daß die Räumlichkeiten zu klein seien, nicht in den Gerichtssaal hineingelassen. Ebenso erging es den meisten Vertretern der Massenmedien.

Das zeigt unseres Erachtens, daß die Staatsanwaltschaft sich scheut, die unhaltbaren Anschuldigungen und die antidemokratischen Anschauungen, die sie in der Anklageschrift zum Ausdruck bringt, vor der Öffentlichkeit zu vertreten.

Auch die Berichterstattung und die Kommentare der türkischen Medien, die in ihrer überwiegenden Mehrheit diesen Prozeß verurteilen, bestätigt diese Einschätzung. Leider müssen wir feststellen, daß die Massenmedien in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland den Prozeß gegen Kutlu und Sargin bis heute wenig beachtet haben.

Die Vertreter der türkischen und der ausländischen Öffentlichkeit, die das Verfahren gegen Sargin und Kutlu verfolgen, sind sich einig, daß dieser Prozeß zu einer Schlüsselfrage der Demokratisierung der Türkei geworden ist. Der Ausgang dieses Prozesses wird ausschlaggebend dafür sein, ob es in der Türkei Meinungsfreiheit und pluralistische Demokratie geben wird oder nicht.

Am 9. Juni 1988 hat das Parlament in Portugal mit einer Entscheidung die sofortige Freilassung von Sargin und Kutlu und die Beendigung des Verfahrens gegen sie gefordert.

Inzwischen haben über 130 Abgeordnete des Europaparlaments eine Erklärung unterschrieben, in der die sofortige Freilassung von Kutlu und Sargin sowie eine "Änderung des türkischen Strafgesetzbuches" gefordert wird, "damit die Meinungsfreiheit und die Freiheit der politischen Betätigung auch in der Türkei gewährleistet wird." Die gleiche Erklärung ist auch von zahlreichen Abgeordneten der nationalen Parlamente in vielen europäischen Ländern, darunter auch von mehr als 60 Mitgliedern des Bundestages unterschrieben worden.

Das Attentat gegen den Ministerpräsidenten Turgut Özal hat erneut gezeigt, daß diejenigen Kräfte, die unser Land destabilisieren und in den Chaos stürzen wollen, weiterhin am Werk sind. Diese Pläne können nur durchkreuzt werden, wenn die Demokratie zum unumstrittenen Grundsatz des öffentlichen Lebens wird. Offene Diskussion, gegenseitige Toleranz, Anerkennung des demokratisch gewählten Parlaments als höchste Instanz und Respektierung der Menschenrechte. Nur auf dieser Basis können die Probleme der Türkei gelöst werden.

Ihre Solidarität mit Sargin und Kutlu, mit den politischen Gefangenen in der Türkei, ist ein wichtiger Faktor in den Bemühungen für die Verwirklichung der Demokratie in unserem Lande. Wir sind uns bewußt, daß dies zugleich eine Verpflichtung für uns bedeutet, konsequent für die Respektierung der Menschenrechte zu arbeiten.

Wir vertrauen darauf, daß Sie weiterhin die Sache der Menschenrechte in der Türkei unterstützen werden und grüßen Sie hochachtungsvoll.

Im Namen
des Zentralkomitees der
Arbeiterpartei der Türkei



O. Sakalsiz

Im Namen
des Zentralkomitees der
Kommunistischen Partei
der Türkei



M. Karaca

Für weitere Informationen wenden Sie sich bitte an:

Ali Söylemezoglu
Moltkestr. 45
4100 Duisburg 1

Tel: 0203/340395
Tfx: 0203/339229
Tlx: 855367 inmed d

Değerli yoldaşlar,

Türkiye İşçi Partisi ile Türkiye Komünist Partisi'nin birleşme süreci kısa bir süre içinde tamamlanacaktır. Bildiğiniz gibi, partilerimiz 7 Ekim 1987'de uluslararası kamuoyuna yaptıkları ortak açıklamada, birleşme kararı aldıklarını, program hazırlık çalışmalarının tamamlandığını, "Barış ve Demokratik Yenilenme Programı"nın her iki partinin üyeleri, Türkiye solu ve tüm öteki politik güçler arasında tartışmaya açıldığını duyurmuşlardı. 16 Kasım 1987'de, bildiğiniz gibi, Türkiye İşçi Partisi Genel Sekreteri Nihat Sargın ile Türkiye Komünist Partisi Genel Sekreteri Haydar Kutlu, "Türkiye Birleşik Komünist Partisi"ni legal olarak Türkiye'de kurma çalışmalarını başlatmak amacıyla politik göçmenlikten Türkiye'ye döndüler. Bundan sonraki gelişmeleri de sizler yakından biliyorsunuz.

Kısa bir süre önce, program tartışmaları tamamlandı. Yakında Türkiye Birleşik Komünist Partisi'nin kuruluş kongresi yapılacaktır. (3) Kongreyi, partilerimiz uygun bir zamanda açıklayacak, açıklama tarihini sizlere özel olarak bildirecektir. (5)

Partilerimiz, Sizlere daha önce ana hatları konusunda bilgi verdiğimiz "Barış ve Demokratik Yenilenme Programı"nda, nükleer ve diğer kitle kırım silahlarının yolaştığı tehlikenin önlenmesini, insanlığın global sorunlarının çözülmesini, dünyamıza barışın kazanılmasını ve Türkiye'nin barışçı bir dış politika izlemesini stratejik bir görev olarak ele alıyor. Türkiye İşçi Partisi ve Türkiye Komünist Partisi Merkez Komiteleri, ülkemizde demokrasinin ancak tüm politik güçlerin ortak katkısı ve mücadelesiyle gerçekleşebileceği, komünist hareketin yasallaşması için mücadelenin Türkiye'de demokrasinin gelişmesinde niteliksel bir sıçrama olacağı görüşündedir. Partilerimiz TBKP'yi Türkiye'de legal olarak kurmak amacıyla Türkiye'ye dönen genel sekreterlerimizin başlattıkları girişimi, ülkemizdeki demokrasi ve insan hakları sorunuyla, düşünme ve örgütlenme özgürlüğünü engelleyen Türk Ceza Kanunu'ndaki 141 ve 142. maddelerin kaldırılması için mücadeleyle sıkı sıkıya bağlamaktadır. Türkiye İşçi Partisi ve Türkiye Komünist Partisi, Sargın ve Kutlu yoldaşların zor koşullar altında bu mücadeleye yaptıkları çok değerli katkıdan haklı bir onur duyuyor.

Sizlere,Türkiye'de demokrasi ve insan hakları için,komünist hareketin legalitesinin kazanılması için,Kutlu ve Sargın yoldaşların özgürlüklerine kavuşabilmeleri ve özgürce politik faaliyette bulunabilmeleri için mücadelemize bugüne kadar gösterdiğiniz sıcak dayanışma nedeniyle yürekten teşekkür ediyoruz.Bu bağlamda,Türkiye Birleşik Komünist Partisi'nin kuruluş kongresine göndereceğiniz bir selamlama mesajı,bizim haklı mücadelemize taze bir güç katacaktır.

Mesajınızı en kısa zamanda göndermenizi rica eder,çalışmalarınızda başarılar dileriz.

Komünist selamlarımızla,

22.8.1988

Türkiye İşçi Partisi adına

Osman Sakalsız

Türkiye Komünist Partisi adına

Mehmet Karaca

8.

TÜSTAV
TÜRKİYE SOSYAL TARİH ARAŞTIRMA MERKEZİ

Ek ve düzeltmeler

- (TBKP)
- 1) "Türkiye Birleşik Komünist Partisi" adı altında
 - 2.) sizler de yakından izlediniz.
 - 3.) kuruluş kongresi ile tamamlanacaktır.
 - 4.) TBKP'nin oluşumunu ve kongreyi partilerimiz
 - 5.) bildirilecektir.
 - 6.) elimize ulaşacak şekilde
 - 7.) Partisi Merkez Komitesi adına
 - 8.) Not: mesajınızı bu mektubu size elden ulaştıran yoldaşımız eliyle gönderebilirsiniz. Veya aşağıdaki bağlantı adresimize postalayabilirsiniz.

- Son -

(last page)

TÜRKİYE BİRLEŞİK KOMÜNİST PARTİSİ
MERKEZ KOMİTESİ
United Communist Party of Turkey
Central Committee

October 1st, 1988

Suomen Kommunistinen puolue
Sturenkatu HA 4. Kerros
SF - 00510 Helsinki Soumi

Dear comrades,

In a previous letter we asked you to send a message to the founding congress of the "United Communist Party of Turkey" which will be formed through the ideological, political and organizational merger of the Workers' Party of Turkey and the Communist Party of Turkey and noted that we shall inform you about the date of the public disclosure of the congress.

On October 7th, 1988, the foundation of the United Communist Party of Turkey shall be made public. From October 7th on the United Communist Party of Turkey takes its place within the family of the fraternal communist and workers' parties.

The founding congress of the United Communist Party of Turkey had the following procedure:

Before the congress, both the Workers' Party of Turkey and the Communist Party of Turkey convened their congresses. At these congresses the decision was taken to unite under the name of the "United Communist Party of Turkey", the discussion on the draft programme and statute was summed up and the delegates to the founding congress were elected. The delegates who were elected at the congresses of the both parties held the founding congress.

The founding congress of the United Communist Party of Turkey drew the final results from the discussion on the programme and the statute of the party and approved the "Programme for Peace and Democratic Renewal" and the "Statute of the UCPT". Adopting a series of resolutions, the congress put the aims "Unity-Legality-Mass Support" before the party. Considering that the process of unification of the communist movement in Turkey is not concluded yet, the Congress decided to start negotiations with the Socialist Workers' Party of Turkey with the aim of unity. The congress elected the members of the Central Committee of the UCPT.

The Plenary Session of the CC of the UCPT, which was held

immediately after the congress elected comrade Nihat Sargin as the Chairman of the UCPT and comrade Haydar Kutlu as the General Secretary of the UCPT. Considering that our two comrades are not released yet, the plenary session elected comrade Mehmet Karaca as the Assistant Chairman and comrade Osman Sakalsiz as the Assistant General Secretary of the party and assigned them till the release of our two comrades with the mandate of executing the activities of the chairman and the general secretary.

Dear comrades,

The Central Committee of the United Communist Party of Turkey shall always appreciate highly the cordial solidarity of your party with the communist movement in Turkey and your comradely support to the historical step of comrades Kutlu and Sargin who have returned to Turkey for the aim of achieving the legality to the communist movement of our country.

We shall regard the publication of an article or of a series articles in your central organ and in the other publications where your party has an influence to make their readers acquainted with the United Communist Party after October 7th, 1988 as a new example of your solidarity. We hope that the enclosed information can help to the comrades and friends who will prepare these articles.

We wish you great success in your work.
With our communist greetings,

Osman Sakalsiz
Assistant General Secretary

Mehmet Karaca
Assistant Chairman

For communications please use the following adress:

M. Güler
Postfach 130 210
D - 4150 Krefeld
Federal Republic of Germany

file KONGRMEK

WORKERS' PARTY OF TURKEY

*

COMMUNIST PARTY OF TURKEY

Dear Comrades,

The process of merger between the Workers' Party of Turkey and the Communist Party of Turkey will be concluded in near future. As you know, our Parties declared, with a joint statement made to international public opinion on 7th October 1987, that they had decided to merge as one party, concluded their preparatory work for a program, and presented the "Program for Peace and Democratic Renewal" for the discussion of the members of the Parties, amongst the left and all other political forces in Turkey. This was followed by the return from political exile of Comrades Nihat Sargin, General Secretary of the WPT and Haydar Kutlu, General Secretary of the CPT on 16 November 1987, with the aim of starting preparations for legally setting up the "United Communist Party of Turkey". We believe that you have followed the developments after this.

The discussions on the draft program have recently been concluded. In near future, the founding congress of the United Communist Party of Turkey will convene. Our Parties will inform you of the formation of the UCPT and its founding congress as well as the date of public declaration at a convenient time.

As we have informed you earlier, our Parties regard as a strategic task, in the "Program Peace and Democratic Renewal" preventing the danger posed by nuclear and other mass destruction weapons, solution of global problems facing humanity, winning a secure peace for the world, and Turkey adopting a peaceful foreign policy. The Central Committees of our Parties believe that democracy in Turkey will be achieved only through the joint struggle and contribution of all political forces, and that the struggle for removing the ban on the legal functioning of the communist movement will mean a qualitative leap forward in the struggle for democracy. Our Parties closely link the initiative of our

general secretaries by returning to form the UCPT legally with the question of democracy and human rights in our country and the struggle for removing Articles 141 and 142 of the Turkish Penal Code, the main legal obstacles before freedom of expression and association. Our Parties have rightly been honoured by Comrades Sargin and Kutlu's invaluable contribution to this struggle under difficult conditions.

We would like to express our heartfelt gratitude for the solidarity you have shown so far for our struggle for democracy and human rights in Turkey, for gaining the right to legal functioning of the communist movement, for the freedoms of Comrades Sargin and Kutlu and their free political activity. In this context, your solidarity message to the founding progress of the United Communist Party of Turkey will be a fresh contribution to our just struggle.

We are looking forward to receiving your message as soon as possible and wish you every success in your struggle.

With communist greetings,

Osman Sakalsiz

Mehmet Karaca

on behalf of the CC of the
Workers' Party of Turkey

on behalf of the CC of the
Communist Party of Turkey

PS: You can send your message either by hand, with the comrade bringing this letter, or to our correspondence address:

Teodorik's'e yollama kılgrif
rehn

Dear Comrade

We are sorry to hear that you have
had trouble with your heart. Be
sure that not only the communists,
but all the peace loving people of
Turkey are anxious to see you healthy
again. With our fraternal greetings

Mehmet Korum
As Vice-Chairman
of the UCPT

Osman Scholmez
Assistant Secretary
General of UCPT

TÜRKİYE BİRLEŞİK KOMÜNİST PARTİSİ
MERKEZ KOMİTESİ
United Communist Party of Turkey
Central Committee

October 1st, 1988

Partito Comunista Portugues
Rua Soeiro Pereira Gomes
P - Lisboa

Dear comrades,

In a previous letter we asked you to send a message to the founding congress of the "United Communist Party of Turkey" which will be formed through the ideological, political and organizational merger of the Workers' Party of Turkey and the Communist Party of Turkey and noted that we shall inform you about the date of the public disclosure of the congress.

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Dear comrades,

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We shall regard the publication of an article or of a series articles in your central organ and in the other publications where your party has an influence to make their readers acquainted with the United Communist Party after October 7th, 1988 as a new example of your solidarity. We hope that the enclosed information can help to the comrades and friends who will prepare these articles.

We wish you great success in your work.
With our communist greetings,

Osman Sakalsiz
Assistant General Secretary

Mehmet Karaca
Assistant Chairman

For communications please use the following adress:

M. Güler
Postfach 130 210
D - 4150 Krefeld
Federal Republic of Germany

TÜRKİYE BİRLEŞİK KOMÜNİST PARTİSİ
MERKEZ KOMİTESİ
United Communist Party of Turkey
Central Committee

An das Sekretariat der Europakommission
für Menschenrechte
Strasbourg
z.H. Herrn Christian Krüger

Unsere Anschrift:
M. Güler
Postfach 130210
D - 4150 Krefeld

3.3.1989

Sehr geehrter Herr Krüger,

Wir wenden uns in einer dringenden Angelegenheit an Sie. Wie wir gestern erfahren haben, wurden am Abend des 1. März 1989 in dem 4. Block des Zentralgefängnisses von Ankara 57 politische Gefangene von Gendarmen mißhandelt. Die Gefangenen, denen man zuvor die Hände auf dem Rücken verbunden hatte, wurden mit Schlagstöcken, Gummiknüppeln, Fäusten und Tritten verprügelt.

Der im Ergebnis dieser Mißhandlungen schwerverletzte Gefangene Cüneyt KAFKAS wurde in ein Krankenhaus gebracht. Vier weitere, von denen drei Abdullah DEMİR, Hüseyin POYRAZ und Hasan Hüseyin KANER heißen werden im Gefängnis behandelt. Einer von ihnen hat Arm- und Rippenbrüche, die anderen haben verschiedene andere Brüche und Platzwunden erlitten.

Nihat SARGIN und Haydar KUTLU, die sich im selben Gefängnis befinden, haben seit dem 2. März einen unbefristeten Hungerstreik begonnen, um gegen diese Übergriffe zu protestieren. Gleichzeitig haben sie in Briefen an den Justizminister Mehmet TOPAC und den Generalstaatsanwalt von Ankara Akin ÖNCÜL erklärt, daß sie den Hungerstreik fortsetzen werden, bis die Verantwortlichen für die Mißhandlungen festgestellt werden.

Auch die politischen Gefangenen im 4. Block haben einen Hungerstreik begonnen. Es wurde gemeldet, daß 20 der Gefangenen in einen Sonderblock gebracht wurden.

Wie Sie wissen, hat die Türkei die kürzlich in Kraft getretene europäische Konvention gegen Folter und inhumane Behandlung ratifiziert. Wir bitten Sie deshalb, angesichts dieses Eklatanten Bruchs der Konvention durch die türkischen Behörden die erforderlichen Schritte zu unternehmen und eine Abordnung zur Feststellung der näheren Umstände nach Ankara zu entsenden.

Hochachtungsvoll,

Mehmet Karaca
stellvertr. Vorsitzender

Osman Sakalsiz
stellvertr. Generalsekretär

16.1.1988

To the Central Committee
of the French Communist Party
2 Place du colonel Fabien
F-75940 Paris

Dear comrades!

We received your letter from the 22nd of December 1988 in which you propose a meeting between the representatives of our parties. We welcome your proposal and suggest the 9th and 10th of February for such a meeting. Our party shall be represented by comrade Mehmet Karaca (assistant chairman) and comrade Zeki Kilic (member of our political bureau). Please inform our comrade in Paris whether the dates we suggest are acceptable to you or not. You can also use the address below for a written answer.

With fraternal greetings,

Mehmed Karaca
Assistant chairman

Osman Sakalsiz
Assistant General Secretary

P.S.: Our comrade Zeki Kilic has to get a visum in order to be able to enter France. He has applied for a visum at the French General Consulate in Düsseldorf. Judging by our experience so far, such applications for visa take several months to produce any results, unless there is an intervention from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Paris.

For communications you can use the following address:

M. Güler
Postfach 130210
D-4151 Krefeld
Federal Republic of Germany

Central Committee of the
Italian Communist Party
Via delle Botteghe Oscure 4
I-00186 Roma

2.3.1989

Dear comrades,

We had previously informed you that our party is going to be represented by our comrade Erdal TALU (member of the political bureau) at your forthcoming congress. Unfortunately, we have to change this, since Erdal Talu is not able to come to Italy. Therefore, instead of him, our comrade Ahmet KARDAM (member of the central committee) is going to attend your congress. He speaks English and, to a lesser degree, also German.

Comrade A. Kardam is going to travel by train (via Köln). He is due to arrive in Roma Termini on the 17th of March, at 17:55.

With fraternal greetings,

Osman Sakalsiz
Assistant Secretary General

Mehmet Karaca
Assistant Chairman

For communications please use the following adress:

M. Güler
Postfach
D-4150 Krefeld

TÜRKİYE BİRLEŞİK KOMÜNİST PARTİSİ
MERKEZ KOMİTESİ
United Communist Party of Turkey
Central Committee

Mr. Beyer de Ryke
19a, avenue du Gui
1180 BRUXELLES

9.3.1989

Dear Sir,

We are writing to you in an urgent matter. We would like to call your attention to the hungerstrike in the central prison of Ankara, which has completed its 9th day. To demonstrate their solidarity with their fellow prisoners Sargin and Kutlu have also joined it. A hungerstrike of nine days without eating anything usually has serious implications for the health of the concerned. We are deeply worried especially for Sargin, because he is the oldest of the participants (over sixty years). As for Kutlu, you might remember that he has problems with his heart.

As we informed you earlier, this hungerstrike is connected with the demand for an official investigation of the incident in the same prison on the 1st of March. On that day 57 political prisoners in the room number 4 of the same prison have been severely beaten up by the security forces. One of the victims (Dr. Cüneyt Kafkas) has been hospitalized with a broken rib and other injuries. Four others with serious head injuries have been treated in the medical room of the prison.

The prisoners have appealed to the attorney in charge of the prison and to the minister of justice demanding that those responsible for the beating up shall be named and legal procedures against them shall be started. So far there has been no response. Such a response from the authorities stating or demonstrating that the incidents on the 1st of March are being investigated and that such beatings shall not be tolerated in future could end the hungerstrike.

We ask your help in this complicated situation. We would be very obliged if you could take an initiative in order to bring about an end of the hungerstrike.

Assistant chairman

Mehmet Karaca

Assistant secretary general

Osman Sakalsiz

24.4.1989

An den Parteivorstand
der Sozialistischen Einheitspartei Westberlins

Liebe Genossen!

Mit Bestürzung haben wir den Tod Eures Vorsitzenden, Genossen Horst Schmitt, erfahren. Wir kannten Genossen Schmitt als einen unerschütterlichen Internationalisten, der unermüdlich für die Sache der arbeitenden Menschen, den Frieden und die Demokratie eintrat. Seinen Beitrag für die Gleichberechtigung unserer Landsleute in Eurer Stadt, für die Entwicklung der Beziehungen zwischen unseren Parteien und für Solidarität mit Sargin und Kutlu schätzen wir hoch ein.

Wir werden ihm ein ehrendes Andenken bewahren.

Mehmet Karaca
Stellvertretender Vorsitzender

Osman Sakalsiz
Stellvertretender Generalsekretär

TÜRKİYE SOSYAL TARİH ARAŞTIRMALARI
TÜSTAV

TÜRKİYE BİRLEŞİK KOMÜNİST PARTİSİ
MERKEZ KOMİTESİ
United Communist Party of Turkey
Central Committee

13.4.1989

Mr. Ludwig Fellermaier
Socialist Group

Dear Mr. Fellermaier!

The European Parliament and the EEC - Turkey joint committee have shown a keen interest in the problems of democratization in Turkey. In this connection the case of Sargin and Kutlu has attracted special attention. As you will remember, the two politicians had returned in November 1987 to Turkey with the intention of setting up a legal communist party. They have been imprisoned ever since. The European Parliament has demanded in several resolutions their immediate release.

The joint committee will have its second session on the 24th of April in Ankara. As it happens, the next date of trial in the case of Sargin and Kutlu is on the 21st of April, also in Ankara. Therefore, we invite you to fly to Ankara a few days earlier and to take part in the trial against Kutlu and Sargin as an observer. This would be an effective way to stress the importance of the freedom of thought and also to get first hand information about political trials in Turkey.

Sincerely yours,

Mehmet Karaca
Assistant Chairman

Osman Sakalsiz
Assistant Secretary General

i. A.

Ar. E. G. G.

Demokrasi Kurultayı
Düzenleme Kurulu
Dedeman Oteli / Ankara

29.4.89

Değerli arkadaşlar,

Ülkemizde "ekmek, hava, su kadar gerekli demokrasi için" böyle bir kurultay düzenleyen düzenleme kurulunu ve kurultaya katılan sizleri kutlamak isteriz.

Emin olunuz ki, bugün demokrasimizin eksikliklerinden dolayı aranızda bulunamayışımıza üzülmemize rağmen, girişiminiz bizler için esinlik, güven ve cesaret kaynağı oluşturuyor.

Müsadenizle kurultayın ele aldığı konulara ilişkin bazı düşüncelerimizi aktarmak isteriz.

Kanımızca demokrasiyi ayakta tutacak temelli toplumsal yapılara dayanan kurumlaşmaların zayıflığı ve çeşitsizliği ülkemizin en önemli eksiklerindenidir. Zannediyoruz ki, 12 Eylül'den sonra bu eksiklik ve zayıflıklarımızı toplum olarak daha net görebildik.

12 Eylül askeri müdahalesinden 9 yıl sonra toplumumuzun çeşitli kesimlerinin temsilcileri ile beraber en büyük partilerin temsilcilerinin, politik fark gözetmeksizin "demokrasimizin eksikliklerinin giderilmesi için" böyle bir kurultayda bir araya gelmiş olmaları sevindirici, gelecek için cesaretlendiricidir.

Biz demokrasinin kazanılması amacıyla toplanan bu kurultaya çağırılı olanların bileşimini tarihsel bir olay olarak değerlendiriyoruz. Dileriz ki bu kurultay kişi hak ve özgürlüklerine, insan haklarına saygı temelinde politik çoğulculuk esasına dayalı bir demokrasi fikrinde mutabakat sağlayabilsin ve böyle bir demokrasiye ulaşmada kararlı adımlar atabilsin.

Tanzimattan bu yana, önce fikirde, sonra fiilde hep demokrasi arar olduk. Cumhuriyet tarihimizde, özellikle 46'lardan sonra, birden fazla partinin var olabilmesini demokrasi kabul ettik. Evet, önemliydi. Ama yeterli miydi? Politik planda çoğulculuk sağlandı mı? Çoğulculuk bir yana, devleti koruma adına vatandaş haklarına konan kısıtlamalarla halk ile devlet arasındaki mesafenin azalması engellendi. Bu mesafeler, vatandaşın düşündüğünü özgürce dile getirememesi, fikirleri ve çıkarları doğrultusunda örgütlenememesi hegemonyacı devlet anlayışının sürmesine yol açtı.

Demokrasi istikrarsızlığın sebebi gibi gösterilmek istendi. Bu gerekçe ile anayasa ve demokratik haklar ortadan kaldırıldı, seçimle iş başına gelmiş parlamento ve hükümetler devrildi.

İstikrarsızlığın asıl kaynağı despotizmdir. Despotizmin panzehiri ise fikir özgürlüğü, çoğulcu demokrasi, karşılıklı hoşgörü ve insan haklarına saygılı bir rejimdir. Eger Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisinin ülkede en yüksek karar mercii olmasını isteyen, parlamentonun üzerinde bir egemenlik organı kabul etmeyen bizler elbirliğiyle hegemonyacı devlet anlayışının yerine çoğulcu demokrasi fikrini, karşılıklı hoşgörüyü koyamazsak, ilerde de benzer oldu bittilerle karşı karşıya kalmamız kaçınılmazdır.

Bugün çağdaş demokratik bir rejime ulaşmak için zorunlu adımlar konusunda geniş bir konsansüs oluşmuştur. Türkiye'nin meselelerinin uygarca tartışılabileceği bir ortam sağlanmalıdır. 12 Eylül koşullarında dayatılan 82 Anayasası değişmelidir. Başta 141, 142 ve 163. maddeler olmak üzere Türk Ceza Kanunundaki anti-demokratik maddeler kaldırılmalıdır. Bu maddeler yüzünden tutuklu veya mahkum bulunan herkes serbest bırakılmalıdır. Baskı ve şiddetle çözümlenemeyeceği belli olan Kürt sorunu demokratik bir anlayışla ele alınmalı, Kürt Halkının varlığı tanınmalıdır.

Bunun ötesinde idam cezaları kaldırılmalı, 12 Eylül döneminin yaralarının sarılması için bir genel af çıkartılmalı, yurt dışındaki politik göçmenlerin ülkeye özgürce dönebilmelerinin koşulları sağlanmalıdır.

Kurultayınızın bu istemleri ele almasını ve başlatmış olduğunuz diyalogun devam etmesini ümid eder, başarılar dileriz.

Saygılarımızla,

Mehmet Karaca
Başkan Yardımcısı

Osman Sakalsız
Genel Sekreter Yardımcısı

15. Juni 1989

TÜRKİYE BİRLEŞİK KOMÜNİST PARTİSİ
MERKEZ KOMİTESİ
United Communist Party of Turkey
Central Committee

AN DAS ZENTRAVKOMİTEE DER
KOMMUNISTISCHEN PARTEI DAENEMARKS

Werte Genossinnen und Genossen,

In tiefer Trauer haben wir die Nachricht über das Ableben des Genossen Ib Nörland, Mitglied des Politbüros der Kommunistischen Partei Daenemarks, erhalten.

Im Namen des Zentralkomitees der Vereinigten Kommunistischen Partei der Türkei übermitteln wir Euch unser aufrichtiges Beileid.

Genosse Ib Nörland kaempfte für Frieden, Demokratie und Sozialismus. Er widmete sein Leben dem Kampf um die Rechte und Interessen des werktätigen Volkes Daenemarks. Er hat stets die Legalität der kommunistischen Bewegung in der Türkei verteidigt.

Wir werden sein Andenken stets in Ehren halten.

Mit kommunistischem Gruss

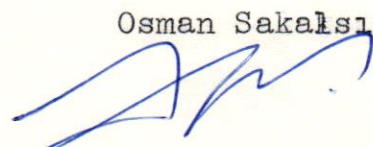
VEREINIGTE KOMMUNISTISCHE PARTEI DER TÜRKIE

Stellvertr. Vorsitzender

Mehmet Karaca

Stellvertr. Generalsekretär

Osman Sakalsız



TÜRKİYE BİRLEŞİK KOMÜNİST PARTİSİ
MERKEZ KOMİTESİ
United Communist Party of Turkey
Central Committee

Comrade Alvaro Cunhal
Partido Comunista Portugues
Rua Soeiro Pereira Gomes
P - Lisboa /Portugal

June 28th, 1988

Dear comrade Cunhal,

Between the 10th and 16th of July there is an international scientific colloquium about "New Political Elites" in Lissabon. Prof. Gencay SEYLAN, a well known marxist scientist in Turkey, is going to participate in this colloquium. He was jailed after the military take-over in 1980 because of his activities within the Peace Association of Turkey. Prof. G. Seylan, who is close to our party, has asked us, whether there would be a possibility to arrange an interview with you on the subject "Marxism and Europe". In case its necessary, he could extend his presence in Lissabon for a few days.

This interview would be published in the Turkish daily "CUMHURİYET", which is the oldest newspaper in Turkey. It has an excellent reputation specially among the intellectuals and the left.

We would appreciate it very much, if you could find the time for such an interview. In case this is not possible, we would ask you to suggest an appropriate comrade from your party in stead. Prof. Gencay Seylan would be speaking English.

We take this chance to express our best wishes to you and your party.

Assistant Chairman
Mehmet Karaca

Assistant General Secretary
Osman Sakalsiz

For communications please use the following adress:

M. Güler
Postfach 13 02 10

An das Politische Büro
des Zentralkomitees
der Chinesischen Kommunistischen Partei

26. Juni 1989

Werte Genossen,

Wir haben durch die Presse erfahren, daß zahlreiche Jugendliche, die im Zusammenhang der letzten Ereignisse verurteilt wurden, hingerichtet worden sind und noch weitere Todesurteile vollstreckt werden sollen.

Es mag sein, daß diese Menschen gegen die Gesetze Eures Landes verstoßen haben. Trotzdem denken wir, daß diese Strafe, die ihnen zugemessen wurde, den Bedingungen unserer Tage und dem Rechtsempfinden widersprechen. Die Fortsetzung der Vollstreckung der Toderurteile könnte die Wunden, die durch die letzten Ereignisse aufgerissen wurden, noch weiter vertiefen und zu schwer zu überwindenden Hindernissen zwischen dem Volk und der Partei führen.

Bitte, werte Genossen, stoppt die Hinrichtung dieser jungen Menschen. Laßt nicht zu, daß sie jahrelang im Gefängnis verbringen müssen. Als eine Partei, die jahrelang in ihrem eigenen Land unter schweren Bedingungen gekämpft hat und im Bewußtsein der Tatsache, daß unzählige unserer Mitglieder gefoltert und jahrelang eingesperrt wurden und für den Kommunismus ihr Leben ließen, bitten wir Euch im Namen des Humanismus und des Sozialismus.

Politische Probleme sollten mit politischen Mitteln gelöst werden. Es kann sein, daß sich, wie Ihr erklärt, unter die Jugendlichen, die in Peking und anderen Städtten tagelang friedlich und demokratisch demonstrierten, antisozialistische und konterrevolutionäre Elemente gemischt hatten. Dennoch glauben wir nicht, daß mit Methoden, die auf Gewalt basieren, Probleme gelöst werden können, die hunderttausende in Bewegung brachten.

Wir, Kommunisten der Türkei, achten die historischen Errungenschaften der chinesischen Kommunistischen Partei und des

chinesischen Volkes und werden die Vertiefung des Reform- und Demokratisierungsprozesses in China unterstützen. Wir wünschen Euch Erfolg.

Mit kommunistischem Gruß,

Stellvertretender Vorsitzender

Stellvertretender Generalsekretär

Mehmet Karaca

Osman Sakalsiz

Beim Schriftverkehr bitte folgende Adresse benutzen:

M. Güler
Postfach 13 02 10
D-4150 Krefeld
Federal Republic of Germany

h.p TBKP 1206

dish 6

12. Haziran 1989

BELGE

Aşağıda kimliği yazılı Mehmet BOZİİK ülkemizin ve partimizin eski kuşak komünistlerindendir. Türkiye komünist hareketinin tarihinde, komünist partisinin yasaklı olması nedeniyle, komünist faaliyetlerinden dolayı bir çok kez tutuklanmış ve geçitli cezalara maruftır. Bunun sonucu uzun yıllar cezaevlerinde kalmıştır.

Ülkemizde 12 Eylül 1980 askeri darbesinden sonra da gizlilik koşullarında yaşayan Mehmet BOZİİK partimizin merkez komitesi üyesidir.

Bu belge Mehmet BOZİİK'in kimliğini ve politik görevlerini belirtmek için tarafımızdan tanzim edilmiştir.

Başkan yardımcısı

Genel Sekreter yardımcısı

Mehmet Karaca

Osman Sakalsız

KİMLİĞİ:

Adı, soyadı : Mehmed BOZİİK
Baba adı : Kara Hüseyin
Doğum tarihi : 21 Eylül 1901 (1317)
Doğum yeri : Kavala

DOKÜMANLARIN VE BİLGİ MERKEZİ

TÜRKİYE BİRLEŞİK KOMÜNİST PARTİSİ
MERKEZ KOMİTESİ
United Communist Party of Turkey
Central Committee

An das Bundesamt zur Anerkennung
ausländischer Flüchtlinge
Zirndorf

1. Juni 1989

Sehr geehrte Damen und Herren,

Ich bestätige hiermit, daß Herr Dogan AZKAN, geboren am 7.5.46, seit 1973 Mitglied der Kommunistischen Partei der Türkei war. Seit der Konstituierung der Vereinigten Kommunistischen Partei der Türkei (VKPT) durch den Zusammenschluß der Arbeiterpartei der Türkei und der Kommunistischen Partei der Türkei ist er Mitglied der VKPT. Ebenso seine Frau Sema AZKAN (geboren am 5.5.55), die seit 1978 Mitglied der Kommunistischen Partei der Türkei war.

Aufgrund der Operationen der politischen Polizei im Zusammenhang mit der Rückkehr unseres Vorsitzenden N. Sargin und unseres Generalsekretärs H. Kutlu in die Türkei muß mit der Verhaftung einiger unserer Mitglieder gerechnet werden. Herr Dogan AZKAN gehört zu dieser Gruppe.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen,

Stellvertretender Vorsitzender

Stellvertr. Generalsekretär

Mehmet Karaca

Osman Sakalsiz

Informations- und Dokumentationszentrum
Dokumentations- und Informationszentrum
Büro für die Dokumentation von Bilgi Merkezi

An das Bundesamt zur Anerkennung
ausländischer Flüchtlinge
Zirndorf

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Sehr geehrte Damen und Herren,

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Mit freundlichen Grüßen,

Stellvertretender Vorsitzender

Stellvertr. Generalsekretär

Mehmet Karaca

Osman Sakalsiz

TÜRKİYE SOSYAL TRAVEL

30.1.1988

To the Central Committee
of the Communist Party of Denmark
Dr. Tvaergade 3
D-1302 Kopenhagen

Dear comrades!

We have been informed by the German Communist Party (DKP), that a meeting of the Communist Parties of the EC countries about the European Community is going to take place in Kopenhagen. We would like to participate at this meeting since we want to inform ourselves about the policies of the other communist parties vis-a-vis the EC. As you know, Turkey is an associated member to the EC and has applied for full membership. Therefore, such information is vital for us.

In case you agree with our proposal, we would like to send comrade Ali Söylemezoglu as our representative to the above meeting. He shall be arriving on the 8th of February in Kopenhagen and shall leave on the 11th. Since the remaining time is too short for a written answer, we shall call you on Monday, February 6th.

With fraternal greetings,

Mehmed Karaca
Assistant chairman

Osman Sakalsiz
Assistant General Secretary

For communications you can use the following adress:

M. Güler
Postfach 130210
D-4151 Krefeld
Federal Republic of Germany

file : TBKP209
disk : 18

disk

*disketiki bismigle
hah zek!*

Dear Sir!

We would like to draw your attention to questions concerning Turkey. We are doing so since we believe that the European Parliament is going to have fundamental decisions with respect to Turkey on its agenda in the forthcoming months. As you know, the application of the Turkish government for full membership in the EC is the most outstanding among these.

This period of important decisions coincides with a critical period in the process of democratization in Turkey. The term of office of president general Evren, who was the leader of the military coup of 1980 is ending in November. A decisive issue for the further political development of our country is the question, whether the next president can be elected according to the constitutional rules and whether the military establishment is going to respect the political will of the parliament.

The situation is further complicated since the composition of the present parliament does not reflect the political balance of forces among the major parties as expressed by the results of the communal elections in last April. The fact that the ruling party of the prime minister Mr. T. Özal, which had received only 21 % of the votes in April still controls almost 60 % of the chairs in the National Assembly has led to widespread demands for early general elections and the election of the new president by a new parliament.

In the last two years there has not been any progress towards democratization. The obstacles to which the European Parliament has pointed in its resolution of 15.9.1988 about the resumption of the EEC-Turkey Association, have not been removed.

The basic human rights of the Kurdish people living in Turkey have not been recognised. Wide spread military operations are presently underway in the Kurdish regions and mass deportations are being prepared. Severe cases of atrocities by the armed forces and the police have been documented.

The trials against DISK and the Turkish Peace Movement are still pending. The trial against Devrimci Yol has ended with severe sentences, including death penalties. The anti-democratic paragraphs of the Penal Code, especially 141 and 142 are still in force.

The trial against Sargin and Kutlu is still going on. Despite wide spread demands for their release the two politicians have spent 22 months in prison now.

Torture by the police and ill-treatment in the prisons remain as one of the most urgent problems. This fact has been highlighted by the recent hungerstrikes of the political prisoners.

Under these circumstances it is no longer possible for us to wait that the government may fulfil its pledges given on so many occasions. The official immobility and the tactics of time marking displayed in the last two years compel us to take concrete steps in order to underline our demand for the democratization of our country.

TÜRKİYE SOSYALİSTİK DEMOKRATİK İŞKURUCU PARTİSİ

*Have
more
than*

*hah
olosh*

in the second half
of September

Therefore we decided that the leading members of our party who are still abroad, shall return to Turkey in the next months. We shall do so in order to be able to take part in and contribute to the process of democratization in our homeland.

We want to inform you about our decision and ask you to keep the question of the democratization in Turkey on the agenda of the European Parliament. The passing of a resolution in the forthcoming session of the Parliament, stressing the urgency of the points mentioned above and demanding the right to return and live in Turkey freely for those political refugees who wish to do so would be of great help.

We wish you success in your work.

Sincerely yours

Mehmet Karaca
Assistant chairman

Osman Sakalsiz
Assistant secretary general

TÜRKİYE SOSYAL TARİH ARAŞTIRMA
TÜSTAV

Partido

Comrade Alvaro Cunhal
~~Partido~~ Comunista Portugues
Rua Soeiro Pereira Gomes
P - Lisboa /Portugal

June 28th, 1988

Dear comrade Cunhal,

Between the 10th and 16th of July there is an international scientific colloquium about "New Political Elites" in Lissabon. Prof. Gencay SEYLAN, a well known marxist scientist in Turkey, is going to participate in this colloquium. He was jailed after the military take-over in 1980 because of his activities within the Peace Association of Turkey. Prof. G. Seylan, who is close to our party, has asked us, whether there would be a possibility to arrange an interview with you on the subject "Marxism and Europe". In case its necessary, he could extend his presence in Lissabon for a few days.

This interview would be published in the Turkish daily "CUMHURİYET", which is the oldest newspaper in Turkey. It has an excellent reputation specially among the intellectuals and the left.

We would appreciate it very much, if you could find the time for such an interview. In case this is not possible, we would ask you to suggest an appropriate comrade from your party in stead. Prof. Gencay Seylan would be speaking English.

We take this chance to express our best wishes to you and your party.

Assistant Chairman
Mehmet Karaca

Assistant General Secretary
Osman Sakalsiz

For communications please use the following adress:

M. Güler
Postfach 13 02 10
D-4150 Krefeld

28.6.89

Portekiz KP'ni uluslararası istihbarat
olara telefon numaraları:

00 3511/ +7 9142

00 3511/ 73 62 72

Birinci numara ile konuşuldu. "International
Department" istendi. Laura isimli
bir bayana mektubun muhtevan
okutuldu. 10.7.89'da tekrar telefonla
istihbarat kurumu üzere mütahh kalandı.
A. Cunkal şu anda Portekiz'de
değilmi, 7.7.89 da dönerek.

AS.

14.7.89 da telefonla konuşuldu. "Bizim
rehtetile bir yolla ile mütahh yapılmalı"
dendi!

O. S. ' a

10-16 Temmuz'da Lizbon'da
Bilimsel bir vakıf "Yeni Siyasal
Seçkinler" konulu bir konferans
düzenliyor. Gençay Saylan bu
konferansa katılacak.

Cumhuriyet gazetesi muhabiri
olarak, gazeteci sıfatıyla
Kunyah'da "Marksizm ve Avrupa"
üzerine söyleşi yapmak istiyor.
Gazetede yayınlayacak.

Kunyah yoksa, 2. derece beşkonu
ola bilir. İngilizce konuşacak.

Selamlar. Ö. K. Bir e bilşi
ve ilere seviniriz. 29.6.1986

Partido Comunista Portugues
Rua Soeiro Pereira Gomes
P - Lisboa / Portugal

September 8th, 1989

Dear comrades,

As you may have observed in the press, new tensions have arisen in recent weeks between our country Turkey and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

More than 300 000 Bulgarian citizens of Turkish origin left their country and moved into Turkey within two months. Last month the Turkish government closed the border, demanding the preparation of an emigration agreement between Turkey and Bulgaria, as many more are expected to follow. Emigration of so many people to a foreign land is a tragic event causing many new problems in both countries and fuelling tensions in their bilateral relations.

What are the causes of this emigration and the tensions in the relations of the two countries?

For centuries more than a million people of Turkish origin have been living in Bulgaria. After the establishment of the People's Republic of Bulgaria the socialist state had recognized this fact officially and had taken a number of steps to preserve the cultural identity of this large national minority.

However, since 1984 this policy has been reversed. The Bulgarian authorities began changing the Turkish names of these citizen into Bulgarian names. To write or even to talk in Turkish has been prohibited. The continuation of the traditional way of life of these people has been severely restricted.

All this was met with a considerable resistance on the side of the Turkish minority and has led to a great deal of unrest. Most of the Bulgarian citizen of Turkish origin see now the emmigration to Turkey as the only way out of this situation.

In a statement on the 6th of last June, we stressed that the attitude of the Bulgarian government towards its citizens of Turkish origin is incompatible with human rights and with the ideals of socialism we defend.

In the same statement, it is also assured that our Party supports the initiatives aiming to stop the intensification of tensions between the two Balkan countries and to start bilateral talks.

We are of the view that the only solution to the problem lies in negotiations and we will continue to support every effort aiming to bring a political solution to the issue.

In our opinion, there are a series of measures that the Bulgarian government should take. Everything should be done for the members of the Turkish minority to feel themselves living in their homeland. Their ethnic identity should be recognised and they should be able to live in their country as citizens having equal rights.

On the other hand, our Party has always endeavoured to prevent the Ankara governments making use of the Turkish minorities in foreign countries for political ends and we are determined to continue our efforts in this respect.

We called the public opinion of our country to assess the situation calmly and condemned repeatedly anti-Bulgarian campaigns and insisted that the only way to find a solution is through dialog between the two countries.

We will also spend every effort, on humanitarian grounds, for the solution of the problems of hundred of thousands of Bulgarian Turks who have arrived in Turkey.

We are writing to you with the belief that, you may want to know our position on this matter.

We wish you every success in your work.

Yours comradely,

Mehmet Karaca
Deputy President

Osman Sakalsiz
Deputy General Secretary

For communications please use the following adress:

M. Güler
Postfach 13 02 10
D - 4150 Krefeld

TÜRKİYE SOSYAL
TÜSTAV
TARİH ARAŞTIRMASI
VAKEFI

TÜRKİYE BİRLEŞİK KOMÜNİST PARTİSİ
MERKEZ KOMİTESİ
United Communist Party of Turkey
Central Committee

12.9.1989

Dear comrades,

We would like to inform you about a new initiative of our party. Our party has decided that our leading members who are still abroad shall return to Turkey between September 1989 and new year. Only comrade Mehmet Karaca, Assistant Chairman, and comrade Osman Sakalsiz, Assistant General Secretary, will remain abroad in order to secure the continuity of the party.

Four members of the Central Committee, comrade Erdal Talu, comrade Ahmet Kardam, comrade Seref Yildiz, and comrade Mehmet Bozisik are returning to Turkey between September 18 and September 25, 1989.

With the return of comrade Nihat Sargin, chairman of our party, and comrade Haydar Kutlu, the General Secretary of our party, on November 16, 1987, the communists were able to put the question of a legal communist movement and freedom of thought onto the agenda of the political life in Turkey. Although Dr. Sargin and Mr. Kutlu were tortured brutally and are still in prison, the legality of the United Communist Party of Turkey and its program have gained broad support within the country. After the beginning of the trial against Kutlu and Sargin at the State Security Court of Ankara, a broad discussion of human rights and fundamental freedoms has started in Turkey. Almost all political, social and juridical institutions, the opposition parties, the intellectuals and personalities of the country spoke in favor of the legal activity of the communists in Turkey and even president Mr. Kenan Evren and prime minister Mr. Turgut Özal accepted this demand. So we can say that the return of Sargin and Kutlu to Turkey was indeed a contribution to the process of democratization of the country and a strong impetus for the formation of a broad public opinion for the reform of the anti-democratic Constitution of 1982 and the abolition of the articles in the Turkish Penal Code which restrict the freedom of thought and ban the legal activity of the communist movement.

In short, the question of legal activity of the communists in Turkey cannot be removed from the political agenda any more, because it has been connected with the problem of establishment of a human, pluralistic, democratic society in Turkey.

However, the ruling circles persist in speaking in a way and practicing in an other and do not live up to the statements they have made. The regime which was established after the military coup d'etat of September 12, 1980 in Turkey, tries to delay the changes towards democratization. Torture and ill-treatment in the prisons remain as one of the most urgent problems. The basic human rights of the Kurdish people living in Turkey have not been recognized. Widespread military operations are presently underway in the Kurdish regions and mass deportations are being prepared. The trials against the Turkish Peace Movement and trade-union confederation DiSK are still pending. The trial against Devrimci Yol has ended with severe sentences, including death penalties. The trial against Kutlu and Sargin is still going on. Despite widespread demands for their release, our comrades have spent 22 months in prison now.

Taking all these facts into consideration, our party decided to initiate further steps in accordance with its policy of contribution to the process of democratization in Turkey. The return of the leading members of our party who are still abroad is one of them.

With this return, we hope to be able to participate more directly and more effectively in the political life of Turkey and prepare the remaining steps of the legality of the communist movement. We hope that this return will also give an answer to the question when the ban on freedom of thought shall be lifted. We shall do everything in our power to win the legality for the communists of Turkey as well as to make our contribution for shaping a democratic Turkey. We are sure that you will also understand and support this step of ours and be in solidarity with this struggle for peace, democracy and social progress.

With our comradely greetings

Mehmet Karaca

Osman Sakalsiz

Assistant Chairman

Assistant General Secretary

For communications please use the following address:

M. Güler
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4150 Krefeld

TÜRKİYE BİRLEŞİK KOMÜNİST PARTİSİ
MERKEZ KOMİTESİ
United Communist Party of Turkey
Central Committee

12.9.1989

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In this letter we want to inform you about a new initiative of our party. Our party has decided that our leading members who are still abroad shall return to Turkey between September 1989 and new year. Only Mr. Mehmet Karaca, Assistant Chairman, and Mr. Osman Sakalsiz, Assistant General Secretary, will remain abroad in order to secure the representation of our party until another decision.

Four members of our Central Committee, Mr.Erdal Talu, Mr.Ahmet Kardam, Mr.Seref Yildiz and Mr.Mehmet Bozisik are returning to Turkey between September 18 and September 25, 1989.

With the return of our chairman, Dr. Nihat Sargin, and our General Secretary, Mr.Haydar Kutlu, on November 16, 1987 to Turkey, we were able to put the question of a legal communist movement onto the agenda of the political life of Turkey. Although Dr.Sargin and Mr.Kutlu were tortured brutally and are still in prison, the legality of the United Communist Party of Turkey and its program have gained broad support within the country. After the beginning of the trial against Kutlu and Sargin at the State Security Court of Ankara, a broad discussion of human rights and fundamental freedoms has started in Turkey. Almost all political, social and juridical institutions, the opposition parties, the intellectuals and personalities of the country spoke in favor of the legal activity of the communists in Turkey and even president Mr.Kenan Evren and prime minister Mr.Turgut Özal accepted this demand. So we can say that the return of Sargin and Kutlu to Turkey was indeed a contribution to the process of democratization of the country and a strong impetus for the formation of a broad public opinion for the reform of the anti-democratic Constitution of 1982 and the abolition of the articles in the Turkish Penal Code which restrict the freedom of thought and ban the legal activity of the communist movement. Now, the question of legal activity of the communists in Turkey cannot be removed from the political agenda any more, because it has been connected with the establishment of a human, pluralistic, democratic society in Turkey.

However, the regime which has formed after the military coup d'etat of September 12, 1980, resists the democratization steps and tries to delay every development in this direction. So the Turkish authorities do not act according to the statements they have made in Turkey and abroad. The basic human rights of the Kurdish people living in Turkey have not been recognized. Widespread military operations are presently underway in the Kurdish regions and mass deportations are being prepared. The trials against the Turkish Peace Committee and the trade-union confederation DISK are still pending. The trial against Dev-Yol has ended with severe sentences, including death penalties. The trial against Dr. Sargin and Kutlu is still going on. Despite widespread demands inside and outside the country for their release, they have spent 22 months in prison now.

Taking all these into consideration, our party has decided to initiate further steps in accordance with its policy of contributing to the process of democratization of Turkey. The returning of the leading members of our party who are still abroad is one of them.

With this return, we intend to be able to participate directly in the political life of Turkey more effectively, contribute more actively to the founding of a democratic, pluralistic and human society in Turkey and prepare the remaining steps to achieve the legality of the communist movement and the lifting of the bans on the freedom of thought. This step also intends to persuade the authorities of Turkey to remove the contradictions between the laws and practices in Turkey and the international obligations of Turkey which are written in various Conventions on human rights as well as in the Final Document of Vienna that Turkey has signed in January of this year.

Unfortunately, torture and ill-treatment during police interrogation is still wide-spread in Turkey. We hope that the authorities take the necessary precautions to exclude such practices. However, in case the returning political refugees encounter ill-treatment or torture, we shall ask for your solidarity.

We are sure that you will also understand and support this step of ours and contribute to our struggle for peace, democracy and progress.

Sincerely yours

Mehmet Karaca
Assistant Chairman

Osman Sakalsiz
Assistant General Secretary

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Türkiye Birleşik Komünist Partisi

Merkez Komitesi

United Communist Party of Turkey

Central Committee

September 8th, 1989

Dear comrades,

As you may have observed in the press, new tensions have arisen in recent weeks between our country Turkey and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

More than 300 000 Bulgarian citizens of Turkish origin left their country and moved into Turkey within two months. Last month the Turkish government closed the border, demanding the preparation of an emigration agreement between Turkey and Bulgaria, as many more are expected to follow. Emigration of so many people to a foreign land is a tragic event causing many new problems in both countries and fuelling tensions in their bilateral relations.

What are the causes of this emigration and the tensions in the relations of the two countries?

For centuries more than a million people of Turkish origin have been living in Bulgaria. After the establishment of the People's Republic of Bulgaria the socialist state had recognized this fact officially and had taken a number of steps to preserve the cultural identity of this large national minority.

However, since 1984 this policy has been reversed. The Bulgarian authorities began changing the Turkish names of these citizen into Bulgarian names. To write or even to talk in Turkish has been prohibited. The continuation of the traditional way of life of these people has been severely restricted.

All this was met with a considerable resistance on the side of the Turkish minority and has led to a great deal of unrest. Most of the Bulgarian citizen of Turkish origin see now the emigration to Turkey as the only way out of this situation.

In a statement on the 6th of last June, we stressed that the attitude of the Bulgarian government towards its citizens of Turkish origin is incompatible with human rights and with the ideals of socialism we defend.

In the same statement, it is also assured that our Party supports the initiatives aiming to stop the intensification of tensions between the two Balkan countries and to start bilateral talks.

We are of the view that the only solution to the problem lies in negotiations and we will continue to support every effort aiming to bring a political solution to the issue.

In our opinion, there are a series of measures that the Bulgarian government should take. Everything should be done for the members of the Turkish minority to feel themselves living in their homeland. Their ethnic identity should be recognized and they should be able to live in their country as citizens having equal rights.

On the other hand, our Party has always endeavored to prevent the Ankara governments making use of the Turkish minorities in foreign countries for political ends and we are determined to continue our efforts in this respect.

We called the public opinion of our country to assess the situation calmly and condemned repeatedly anti-Bulgarian campaigns and insisted that the only way to find a solution is through dialog between the two countries.

We will also spend every effort, on humanitarian grounds, for the solution of the problems of hundred of thousands of Bulgarian Turks who have arrived in Turkey.

We are writing to you with the belief that, you may want to know our position on this matter.

We wish you every success in your work.

Yours comradely,

Mehmet Karaca
Deputy President

Osman Sakalsiz
Deputy General Secretary

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Türkiye Birleşik Komünist Partisi

Merkez Komitesi

United Communist Party of Turkey

Central Committee

23 September 1989

Dear Madam/Sir,

Mr.Turgut Özal, Prime Minister of Turkey, is addressing your prestigious Assembly on Wednesday, 27 September 1989. This will undoubtedly provide you with an opportunity of assessing Turkey's compliance with the provisions contained in the European Convention on Human Rights. As a Party committed to democracy and human rights, we would like to bring to your attention a few important points which you may want to consider raising with Mr.Özal in the course of the discussions.

It has now become clear that one of the most important obstacles for democracy in Turkey is the presence of infamous Articles 141 and 142 of the Turkish Penal Code which were adopted from the Mussolini's Italy in the 1930s. These articles have been extensively used to suppress freedoms of expression and association. The charges against the Turkish Peace Association, the trade union confederation DiSK, several other organisations and individuals have been brought under these articles. They also form the main legal obstacle to the legal functioning of the communist party. Indeed, our imprisoned leaders Dr.Sargın and Mr. Kutlu are on trial charged under the same articles.

Although the possibility of repealing these articles and lifting the ban on the legal functioning of the communist party has been expressed by Mr Özal himself on several occasions no concrete steps have so far been taken. On the contrary, the issue is being dodged by the government. A government bill presented as a major step towards improving the penal code came out to be an arrangement for facilitating the execution of death sentences by removing the requirement for the Parliament's approval. The arrest of eight members of our Party, four being CC members yesterday upon their return from political exile is yet another indication of the government's reluctance on repealing Articles 141,142 and other legal provisions restricting the freedom of expression and association. If Mr Özal is sincere in his statements

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The situation of over ten million Kurdish people in Turkey is another burning issue of democracy and human rights. Almost daily, tragic incidents are taking place where lives are lost. In the latest one, the security forces killed six people in South-Eastern Turkey. Although the Minister of Interior claims that those killed were terrorists, the main opposition party SHP stated, on the basis of the information gathered from the local people, that they were only ordinary people.

At the root of the problem lies the denial of the existence of the Kurdish people together with their inalienable rights such as their right to speak their language and to promote their culture. The issue is officially handled within the context of national security and all movements pursuing the national rights of the Kurdish people are regarded as "separatist", hence brutally suppressed. Is Mr Özal prepared to recognise the rights of the Kurdish people or is he to continue the present policy of brutal repression aiming assimilation?

Another important issue is the presence of hundreds of political prisoners in Turkey's prisons. They are either sentenced to lengthy prison terms or kept under arrest while on trial for their views. The arrest is unlawfully used as a de facto sentence, as most vividly observed in the case of our leaders Dr Sargın and Mr Kutlu who have been under arrest for nearly two years. Is Mr Özal considering a general amnesty for all those sentenced for their views and political activities? Is he considering immediate release of Sargın, Kutlu and all others who are being kept under arrest without legal justification?

We have no doubt that Mr Özal will quite rightly state that his government signed international conventions on the prevention of torture. The period since the signing has shown that unless those conventions are made part and parcel of the internal legislation, the detainees will continue to be left to the mercy of torturers. What urgent steps is Mr Özal taking in this regard?

The practice of the new trade union legislation in the last five years has clearly shown that it drastically curtails the right to free organising, to free collective bargaining, and to strike. Due to implementation of these laws, Turkey has been criticised at every ILO Conference since their imposition. Is Mr Özal considering to amend the trade union laws in such a way to make them compatible with the demands of our trade union movement and the ILO?

We believe that Turkey can progress towards a proper democracy where the provisions of European Convention on Human Rights are observed only if concrete positive steps are taken in the crucial issues of democracy as mentioned above. Such steps will be welcomed and supported by all democratic circles including our Party. There is now a general consensus in the public opinion and amongst the political parties to remove all obstacles before democracy.

The discussion on Wednesday on Turkey with PM Özal at the Assembly may help contribute to this process at the extent that the abovementioned issues are properly addressed and you can play a part in it.

We thank you in advance for your attention.

Yours sincerely,

Mehmet Karaca
Deputy President

Osman Sakalsız
Deputy General Secretary

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TÜRKİYE BİRLEŞİK KOMÜNİST PARTİSİ
MERKEZ KOMİTESİ
United Communist Party of Turkey
Central Committee

Saat 15.30'da
fax ile yollandı!

An das Zentralkomitee
der Dänischen Kommunistischen Partei
Dr. Tvaergade 3
D - 302 Kopenhagen

17. Juni 1989

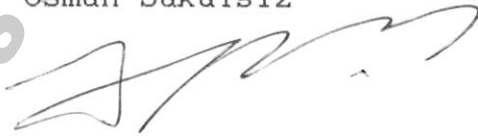
Liebe Genossen,

Wir haben mit dem Tod des Genossen Ib Nørlund mit Bestürzung erfahren und teilen Euren Trauer. Wir kannten Genossen Ib Nørlund als einen konsequenten und standhaften Denker und Kämpfer für die Sache der arbeitenden Menschen, der Demokratie und des Friedens überall auf der Welt.

Wir werden ihm ein ehrendes Andenken bewahren.

Stellvertretender Generalsekretär

Osman Sakalsiz



For communications please use the following address:

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Federal Republic of Germany

United Communist Party of Turkey

12.12.1988

To the
Portuguese Communist Party

Dear comrades,

Unfortunately our comrade who was supposed to come to your congress was unable to do so. We would like to apologize for this.

We enclose the message of our party to your congress in this letter. We wish you success in your struggle for democracy, peace and social progress.

With fraternal greetings,

Ali Söylemezoğlu
Representative for Europe

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the following adress:

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