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DECEMBER

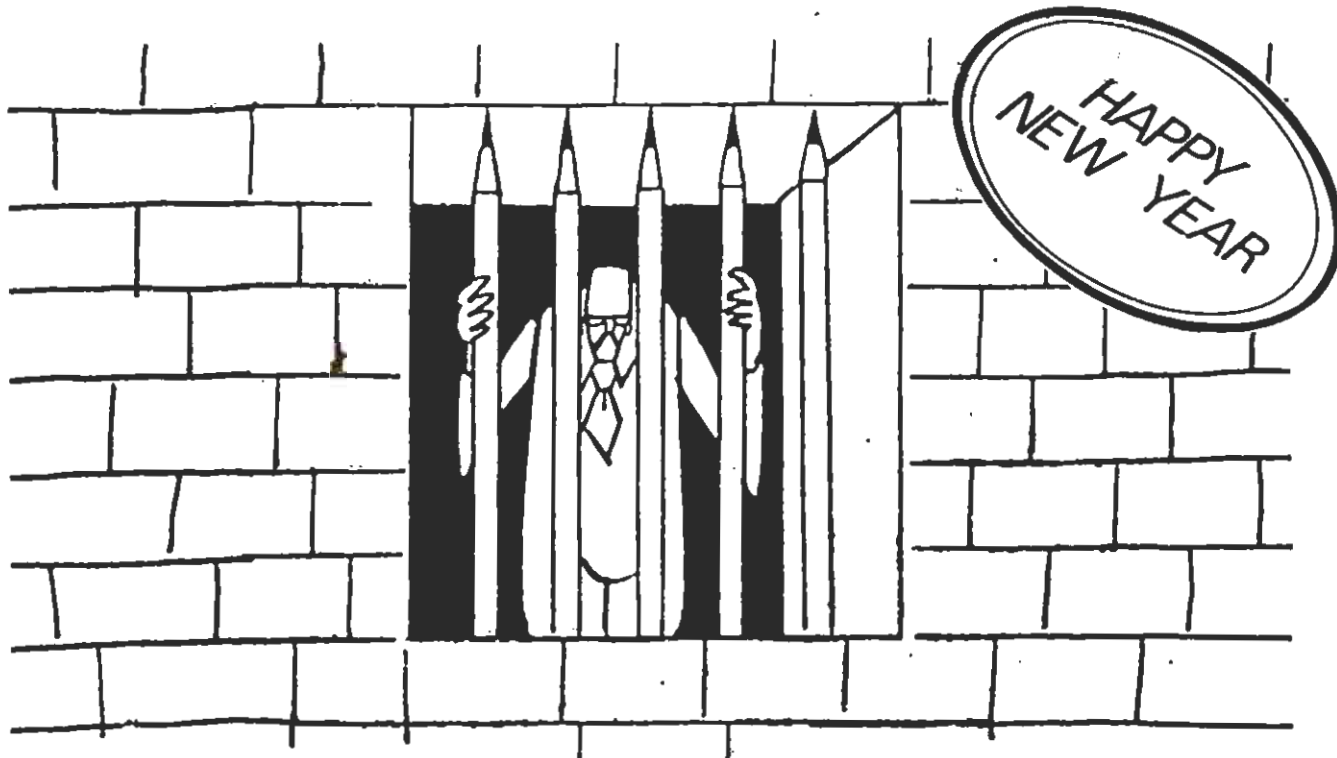
1981



bulletin mensuel ◦ monthly bulletin ◦ maandelijks bulletin

62

6TH YEAR ◦ PRICE: 50 BF ◦ ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION: 500 BF ◦ ACC: 310-0148714-02
INFO-TÜRK - 13/2, SQUARE CH.M.WISER - 1040 BRUSSELS ◦ TEL: (32-2) 230 34 72
PUBLISHER: COLLECTIF TURC D'EDITION ET DE DIFFUSION ◦ DÉPOT LEGAL No. 2198



SECONDARY RESIDENCE OF THE DEMOCRAT JOURNALIST IN TURKEY

TURKEY 1981

SURFACE: 779,452 Km²
POPULATION: 46,505,000
EMIGRANT POPULATION: 2,000,000
REGIME: *Military fascist dictatorship*
LEGISLATIVE POWER: *Junta of five generals*
EXECUTIVE POWER: *A puppet government of a retired admiral*
JURIDICAL POWER: *dominated by military tribunals*
DETENTION: *200,000 in one year*
POLITICAL INDICTMENTS: 24,300
DEMAND OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT: *More than 3,000*
EXECUTED: 10
CONDEMNED TO PRISON: 1,898
SHOT DEAD BY THE STATE FORCES: *More than 500*
DEATH UNDER TORTURE: *More than 60*
POLITICAL PARTIES: *Dissolved*
TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES: *Suspended*
THE PRESS: *Under censorship*
AUTONOMY OF UNIVERSITY: *Abolished*
CULTURAL ACTIVITIES: *Militarized*

**TURKISH JUNTA HARDENS ATTITUDE TO CRITICS:
"GOVERNMENT WILL NOT ACCELERATE THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY"**

Reflecting a hardened stance toward West European critics, Turkey's Premier Uluşu says the ruling military government will neither accelerate its promised restoration of democracy nor disclose a timetable for a new constitution and elections.

Western critics, mainly in Europe but also to some extent in the United States, say the regime is stalling on the restoration of democracy by continuing to ban political and union activities and that torture, while less common now, is still being practiced.

Mr. Uluşu said their attacks on the regime reflected "a systematic campaign being conducted by elements who are extensions of the terrorist organizations that were operating in Turkey," before the coup. He praised the Reagan administration for its "understanding" of the nation's internal situation while bluntly attacking critics in Western Europe.

Turkish officials and Western diplomats interviewed in Ankara noted that the most outspoken critics have included West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, commissioners of the European Economic Community, deputies in the European Parliament, as well as socialist and trade union leaders throughout northern Europe.

Some officials, particularly those within EEC bodies, have recently warned the Turkish leaders that unless restoration of democracy is accelerated, Europe might suspend several hundred million dollars in economic aid to Turkey during 1982.

Mr. Uluşu and other top Turkish officials acknowledged that the country was under pressure and that there was the possibility it would be expelled from the 21-country Council of Europe. (International Herald Tribune -25.11.81)

Foreign Relations in November 1981

- The Chairman of the Socialist International, Mr. Willy Brandt has criticized the National Security Council's decision to dissolve all political parties in Turkey. (Milliyet - 2.11.1981)

- The Greek Government has applied to the European Commission to lift custom facilities accorded to Turkey by the EEC. (Milliyet - 5.11.1981)

- A spokesman of the German Foreign Ministry stated that it has been impossible to maintain normal relations with Turkey and that the Federal Republic of Germany and the EEC should suspend their aid to this country. (Hürriyet -5.11.81)

- Turkey is among the four countries which receive the greatest parts of the US economic and military aid: 1. Israel: 2,185 million dollars, 2. Egypt: 1,740 million dollars, Turkey: 452 million dollars, Greece: 177 million dollars. (Tercüman - 5.11.1981)

- During the first reading of the general budget of the European Communities on November 5, 1981, the European Parliament approved by 218 votes to 53 with 9 abstentions on a roll call vote Amendment No.301 tabled by the Socialist Group, which seeks a temporary freeze on the fourth EEC/Turkey financial protocol. As a result, the planned appropriations for 1982 (3 million ECU in payments and 80 million ECU in commitments) are to be replaced with a token entry until the protocol is signed and the appropriations entered in Chapter 100 of the budget. (Minutes of the sitting of the EP of 5.11.1981)

- Acting on behalf of the Commission, Vice-president Lorenzo Natali summoned the Turkish Ambassador to the European Communities to convey to him the Commission's grave concern over the sentence of four month's imprisonment passed by a military court on the former Turkish Prime Minister, Bülent Ecevit. (Milliyet - 6.11.1981)

- Turkey is leading bargainings with Belgium in order to buy 52 military aircrafts, F-104. Ankara offered 2.4 million Belgian Francs for each, but Brussels found it very low. (Tercüman - 6.11.1981)

- A 4-man IMF delegation has reportedly left Turkey with positive impressions on the economic situation of the country. It is expected that the IMF liberate a 115 million dollars credit of SDR in 1981 and a further 390 million dollar credit in 1982. (Hürriyet - 7.11.1981)

- Comment on the European Parliament's decision:

It was probably large due to the sentence passed on the Socialist leader Ecevit that the Socialists' proposal had secured a majority in the Chamber. (Die Neue Züricher Zeitung - 7.11.1981)

- Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher of the Federal Republic of Germany left Turkey after receiving "first hand information" on the intentions of the administration for Turkey's future political life and reviewing ties between the two NATO allies. (Daily News - 7.11.1981)

- Genscher left Turkey after alerting the military leadership to the rising tide of hostility against it in Europe. A chilly atmosphere prevailed throughout the 23 hour long visit, which emphasised the strains between Turkey and West Germany, its staunch European ally and aid provider. (Financial Times - 7.11.1981)

- Turkey informed her neighbour Syria of that she will never recognize the latter's decision to extend its territorial waters from 12 miles to 35 miles. (Tercüman - 8.11.1981)

- The Turkish Foreign Ministry stated that Turkey supports the Saudi Arabia's Peace Plan for the Middle East. (Daily News - 9.11.1981)

- The latest repressive measures taken against several political and trade union personalities (particularly the arrest of the socialist leader Mr. Ecevit) in Turkey has caused indignation among the socialist members of the European Parliament. Their leader Mr. Clinne affirms that the European Community must be intransigent and should therefore, like the Socialist Group of the European Parliament itself, adopt a firm stand, notably with regard to aid requested by Turkey. (Europe - 11.11.1981)

- In an interview after his return from Ankara, Herr Genscher said that he was in favour of "waiting for further developments before finally deciding" whether the military regime should receive the 460 million DM (in German aid to Turkey) promised for 1982. "It might therefore be appropriate", continued Genscher, "to freeze the matter until the time comes to make a final (Frankfurter Rundschau - 11.11.81)

- The European Commission has decided in Brussels to delay the application of the Fourth Financial Protocol between Turkey and the EEC until the situation is clarified by the Turkish authorities. (Tercüman- 14.11.1981)

- At the Foreign Affairs Committee of the US House of Representatives, the the Secretary of State Alexander Haig insisted on the necessity of maintaining and even increasing economic and military aid to Turkey. (Milliyet - 15.11.1981)

- The Armed Forces' Journal, in Washington, published an article pointing out the possibility of installing the Rapid Deployment Forces of the USA in Turkish territories. (Cumhuriyet - 15.11.1981)

- The Political Affaires and Legal Affairs committees of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg designated the names of the persons with whom the Council delegation wishes to talk during their visit to Turkey planned for December and sent the list to the Turkish Foreign Ministry. (Hürriyet-18.11.1981)

- At the ministerial committee of the Council of Europe, the Turkish Foreign Minister, Mr. Türkmen said that the National Security Council might announce in January 1982, the date of the future legislative elections. (Cumhuriyet - 20.11.1981)

- Out of a 970 million dollar in economic aid decided by the Consortium of OECD countries, only a part of 388,8 million dollar was approved by the following countries: Germany (200 million), France (86 million), England (32.7 million), Belgium (3.1 million), Holland (18 million), Canada (10 million), Spain (5 million), Italy (10 million). Other membre countries have not yet approved their parts. (Milliyet- 20.11.1981)

- In answer to the telegram of the President of the Communist Party Of Belgium Louis Van Geyt, the Foreign Affairs Minister of Belgium, Mr. Nothomb stressed that, following the condemnation of the former prime minister of Turkey, Bülent Ecevit, "deep concern of the Belgian Government has been expressed to the Turkish Government through diplomatic channels." The President of the CPB had asked what kind of measures thinks Belgium which will presides very soon the Council of European Community, in order to suspend association relations with Turkey and membership of this military dictatorship in the Council of Europe as well as in other European and international institutions. (Le Drapeau Rouge -20.11.1981)

- At the meeting of the ministerial committee of the Council of Europe, the Norwegian Foreign Minister said that his government had decided to freeze economic aid to Turkey. (Hürriyet-21.11.1981)

- General Evren starts his official visit, first since the military takeover of September 12, 1980, as the guest of Pakistan's chief of State General Ziya Ül Hak. After having visited the camp of Afghan refugees in Pakistan, General Evren stated that Turkey was ready to do her best in order to aid to Pakistan in the case of any danger and advocated the reanimation of the dead-born Regional Cooperation for Development between Turkey, Pakistan and Iran. (Turkish newspapers - 23-28.11.1981)

- During a talk with the visiting Turkish journalists, the Pakistan's Chief of State Ziya Ül Hak said that the formation of political parties was against the islamic rules. (Cumhuriyet -25.11.1981)

- Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Özal returned from his official visit to Libya and announced that a new agreement was signed for 2.5 million tons oil import from that country. He added that there were 102 Turkish firms and more than 90,000 Turkish migrant workers active in Libya. The Turkish export to Libya had reached 400 million dollars this year as it was only 60 million dollar in 1980. (Hürriyet-26.11.1981)

- The British Government informed the Turkish Ambassador in London that the EEC might freeze the economic aid to Turkey in coming days, because of the political situation in this country. (Cumhuriyet -27.11.1981)

- The Turkish Government asked the Council of Europe to postpone the visit of the Council's delegation to Turkey until a further date. The visit was initially foreseen for December 1981. (Hürriyet-27.11.1981)

- The World Bank suggested Turkey to suspend the application of some development projects worth about 2,700 billion Turkish Liras. (Cumhuriyet-28.11.1981)

- High level representatives of British foreign and defence ministries had talks in Ankara with the Turkish authorities on the possibility of the installation of the US Rapid Deployment Forces in the Middle East areas. (Tercüman-29.11.1981)

- The European Commission has decided to put a 16% tax on the cotton-yarn imported from Turkey. (Milliyet-30.11.1981)

POLITICAL SITUATION

- The Speaker of the Consultative Assembly, Mr. Sadi Irmak stated that the preparations of the new constitution could take a time longer than two years. (Cumhuriyet-4.11.1981)

- The National Security Council has distributed to the members of the Consultative Assembly a 331-page book entitled "Before and After of the 12th September". (Cumhuriyet -6.11.1981)

- 54 laws including those on trade unions, collective bargainings, strikes and lock-outs will be passed by the National Security Council, without being voted on by the Consultative Assembly. The latter can discuss and vote 63 other law projects, but even they will be ratified by the NSC. Death sentences too will be discussed first at the C.A. (Daily News-7.11.1981)

- The National Security Council adopted a new bill setting up a "State Cemetery" for former presidents and Atatürk's closest companions in arms. The bill also decrees that Anıt Kabir, the mausoleum of Atatürk, will only be for the founder of the Republic. Only the grave of former President İsmet İnönü, a close friend and aide of Atatürk, will remain at Anıt Kabir, while the grave of the 4th President Cemal Gürsel who led the 27th May 1960 military coup d'état against the Menderes Government and the graves of persons who died just before the May coup will be transferred. (Daily News - 11.11.1981)

- The Headquarters of the General Staff of the Turkish Armed Forces edits a "Red Book" on the political terror prior to September 12, 1980. The book with the preface of General Evren will appear in January 1982.

(Hürriyet-14.11.1981)

- New statement of the Speaker of the Consultative Assembly:

"There is not a single model of democracy in the world. Even the East Germany claims to be Democratic Germany. As to our democracy, it too will be proper to ourself. The political fan will be within the limits of the frame of Kemalism. There will no longer be left or right extremisms."

(Cumhuriyet-16.11.1981)

- The Ministry of Tourism and Information ordered the realization of a film on Atatürk to a Belgian firm, Cibelco. It will cost to 170,000 dollars.

(Hürriyet-17.11.1981)

- Due to the modification of the legislation on juridical apparatus, many judges have been obliged to resign from their posts. There is pessimism among judges because of the constitution of the Supreme Judges and Prosecutors Council -which is dependent on the Chief of State, E.N.-

(Milliyet-18.11.1981)

- The internal reglementation of the Consultative Assembly was adopted. According to this text, the members of the Assembly cannot forward any question to the Government.

(Cumhuriyet-21.11.1981)

- 15 members of the Committee charged with the preparation of the project of the new constitution were designated by the Consultative Assembly. Among them are two army generals, the secretary of the Confederation of Employers' Unions and right-minded university professors and bureaucrats.

(Turkish Press - 25.11.1981)

- The Chairman of the Committee for the Preparation of the New Constitution, Prof. Orhan Aldıkaçtı held a press conference in his office. But during the conference, a high rank army officer intervened in and reminded that the contact with the pressmen within the Consultative Assembly has been forbidden.

(Hürriyet-27.11.1981)

REPRESSION ON DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATIONS

- The former social-democrat Prime Minister Bülent Ecevit has been condemned to a 4-month prison term for having violated the Decree No.52 of the National Security Council which forbids to make political declarations. He had given the foreign journalists a letter in response to General Evren's accusations against the leaders of political parties. (Tercüman - 4.11.1981)

- 5 out of the 30 members of the Committee Central of the Communist Party of Turkey and 2000 of its members are presently detained by the police.

(Tercüman- 6.11.1981)

- A law project aiming the dissolution of the Union of the Engineers' and Architects' Chambers has been given to the Consultative Assembly.

(Cumhuriyet -13.11.1981)

- 35 members of the Communist Party of Turkey have been arrested in Istanbul.

(Cumhuriyet-15.11.1981)

- 2 former deputies of the Republican People's Party (CHP), Ertugrul Günay and Temel Ates, are tried with a request of 5-year imprisonment for each. They are accused of having supported the Revolutionary Path (DEV-YOL).

(Milliyet-17.11.1981)

- The law concerning the liquidation of the political parties' properties has been published in the Official Gazette. The forbidden books which are found in the party buildings will be seized and burnt. (Cumhuriyet-28.11.81)
- ECEVIT HAS BEEN ARRESTED IN ANKARA IN ORDER TO SERVE HIS SENTENCE TO 4-MONTH IMPRISONMENT. (Tercüman-28.11.1981)

LABOUR AND SOCIAL LIFE

52 death sentences for the DISK leaders

The charge against the Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions (DISK) was officially lodged with the military tribunal by Justice Officer on 26th October 1981. The indictment itself covers some 1,000 pages and the whole dossier would seem to exceed 6,000 pages.

The charge is mainly based on two paragraphs -paras 141 and 146/1- of the Turkish Penal Code that dates back to the time of Mussolini. These two paragraphs state that no social class has the right to dominate any other social class and that it is a punishable offense to attempt to overthrow the social and economic institutions of the country.

The military prosecutor has called for the death penalty for 52 of the accused and also charges have been brought against 2,000 members of DISK.

The Prosecutor has based the charge on three main grounds:

- the nature of DISK meetings,
- the nature of strikes,
- the content of publications.

Nature of meetings:

Legislation covering freedom of association has been in existence since 1961. According to this law, prior notification of intended meetings is required. If the authorities do not respond within 24 hours of receiving this notification, the meeting is considered to be within the law. Although the authorities have never banned any of DISK's activities in the whole 12 years of its existence, the Prosecutor now contests the legality of several of its meetings.

Strikes:

It was perfectly legal to organise strikes in Turkey, providing they are organized during a period of collective bargaining or within the period of validity of collective agreements if these have been violated.

Within two exception, DISK has always complied with these requirements. The exceptions were two general strikes which were called spontaneously by the workers. These strikes led to legal proceedings, but in the present indictment the military prosecutor denies that any legal action was taken.

Publications:

All DISK publications have conformed to legal requirements. The law provides that the Government can intervene within a period of several months of publication. Over a period of 12 years this has never been the case. It would seem that the Prosecutor takes no account of this law in the indictment.

Karl Nandrup Dahl, a distinguished lawyer working for LO-Norway has agreed to attend the DISK trial on behalf of the ICFTU and the ETUC.
(Information/Press of the CES - 23.11.1981)

- The President of the Bank Employees' Union (BANK-IS) Attila Onur and 22 other members of the administrative board are tried before the 1st Military Tribunal of Istanbul MLC. The military prosecutor asked imprisonment up to 30 year for each, under the charge of having worked under the orientation of a political party abroad. (Hürriyet-6.11.1981)

- The President of DISK, Abdullah Bastürk and his 149 comrades were tried by the 2nd Military Tribunal of Istanbul MLC for their resistance against the interdiction of the celebration of May Day in 1980. (Hürriyet-11.11.1981)

- At the Second Turkish Economic Convention, the representatives of the Confederation of Turkish Trade Unions (TURK-IS) expressed their concern about the growing unemployment and the falling salaries:

The number of the unemployed rose to 3,116,000 (17.5%) in 1981. According to a projection, this number will reach 5,600,000 (22.9%) in 2000.

The Supreme Arbitration Council has recognized a rise of 10% plus 3,000 LT for monthly salaries while the rate of inflation has already passed over 40% in 1981. (Tercüman-14.11.1981)

- The Executive Committee of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, during its 79th session on 5-6 november 1981 in Brussel, has adopted a resolution on the situation in Turkey. The committee expresses in it the ICFTU's concern about the evolution of the situation in this country and condemns the violation of human and trade-union rights in which the Turkish authorities indulge.

The resolution protests against the arrest of trade-unionists and political leaders, against the repression on trade unions freely formed in conformity with Turkish laws.

As to the Turkish affiliated member to the ICFTU, the Committee has decided to maintain its suspension, because of the double function of the Secretary General of the TURK-IS who is also minister in the government set up by the military. (International Trade Union News,16.11.1981)

- The new project on the amendment of the laws concerning Trade Unions, Collective Bargainings, Strikes and Lockouts was put on the agenda of the National Security Council. The new project brings many restrictions on trade union and strike rights. (Cumhuriyet-23.11.1981)

- The President of the TURK-IS, Mr. Ibrahim Denizcier had a talk with the President of the AFL-CIO, Mr. Kirkland, during the convention of the latter. The US trade union organization has decided to be affiliated again to the ICFTU. Mr. Denizcier complained to Mr. Kirkland of the negative attitude of the European trade unions which he qualified as "communist" and "christian". He claimed that they have forced the ICFTU to suspend the affiliation of the TURK-IS. Mr. Kirkland promised the Turkish colleague that his organization would make pressure on the ICFTU in order to change its attitude towards Turkey. (Cumhuriyet-27.11.1981)

- Out of the 44-million population of Turkey, only 6,750,000 can live in conditions conforming to contemporary living standards. 13 million people are at the stage of reaching these conditions and 25 million are still very far from enjoying a contemporary living. (Günaydın-25.11.1981)

ECONOMIC SITUATION

The 2nd Turkish Economic Convention was opened in Izmir by General Evren. He said Turkey should no longer try to adopt the principles of socialist or capitalist economies, but should develop an economic model of her own. "The harm of classifying economic models in contradictory camps such as socialism, communism, capitalist, was suffered in the social and economic life of the Turkish nation. We are now experiencing the positive side of the economic functions in a liberal system," said Evren. (Daily News -3.11.1981)

The 2nd Turkish Economy Convention ended. Premier Ulusu in his closing remarks said the Convention has proved the government's economic policies have been approved and added: "Atatürk's policies which we follow do not reflect a desire for a socialist state." He also claimed that at the Convention it was understood once more that there was not any difference and discrimination between worker, tradesman, farmer, industrialist, shopkeeper and handicraftsman and that it was established that Turkey could not find any wayout within ideological discussions and political quarrels. (Hürriyet-9.11.1981)

The declared conclusions of the 2nd Turkish Economy Convention:

- The development of Turkey can be guaranteed only by a policy of industrialization, open to foreign capital, based on free competition, stipulating the collaboration of private sector and public sector, giving importance also to agricultural sector.

- Social peace should be established between the trio of employer-employee-State.

- Turkey should be a country open to exterior, near to the West, but in close collaboration with the Middle East and other islamic countries. (Tercüman-10.11.1981)

- Deputy Premier Özal: "With the grace of God, the Turkish people is able to create a new Japanese miracle!" (Hürriyet-13.11.1981)

- According to the estimations of the World Bank, a rather dark future seems in front of Turkey. Due to the constantly growing foreign trade deficit, the foreign debts of Turkey will reach 28,954,000,000 Dollars in 1985 while it is 18 billion dollars. (Cumhuriyet-30.11.1981)

DEATH SENTENCES

- According to official declarations, there would be at present 65 decisions of capital punishment at the Military Court of Cassation. 16 have already been ratified and 10 executed. (Milliyet-3.11.1981)

- 10 of the 25 defendants of Halkın Devrimci Öncüleri (People's Revolutionary Vanguard) are tried at the 1st military court of Aegean MLC with request of capital punishment. (Hürriyet-6.11.1981)

- The proceedings of the Revolutionary Path (DEV-YOL)'s trial will start on November 30 in Erzurum. 90 death sentences have been requested from 785 defendants. (Cumhuriyet-7.11.1981)

- 2 of the 4 defendants of the THKP-C Case at the 2nd Military Tribunal of Istanbul MLC are tried with death sentence request. (Cumhuriyet-7.11.1981)

- 7 death sentences were announced at the trial of 98 defendants of DEV-YOL at the 2nd military court of Adana MLC.

Death sentences were requested at the 2nd military court of Aegean MLC against two militants of DEV-YOL. (Cumhuriyet-11.11.1981)

- The Military Court of Cassation has ratified the death sentence of Erhan Buldanlı, militant of the THKP/C Devrimci Savas Örgütü. (Hür.-12.11.1981)

- The Military Court of Cassation has refused the appeal of the sentenced to death leftist, Ahmet Erhan. His file has been transmitted to the National Security Council. (Hürriyet - 12.11.1981)

- The military prosecutor of Ankara MLC has requested 2 other death sentences during the trial of the Nationalist Action Party. (Tercüman-14.11.1981)

- 9 death sentences have been demanded among the 33 defendants of the Denizli Section of DEV-YOL, at the military court of Aegean MLC. (H-14.11.1981)

- Necati Kiliç, Yılmaz Kızılateş, Ersoy Ablak have been sentenced to death by the 1st military court of Erzurum. (Tercüman-14.11.1981)

- The military prosecutor of Istanbul has requested 3 death sentences among the 8 defendants of the TKP/C Devrimci Öncü trial. (Tercüman-14.11.1981)

- 7 members of DEV-YOL risk capital punishment in Ankara. One militant of DEVRİMCİ CEPHE too is tried for death sentence. 23 death sentences have been put on the agenda of the Consultative Assembly for ratification. (17.11.1981)

- 6 militants of the Revolutionary Left (DEV-SOL) have been sentenced to death by the 2nd military court of Istanbul MLC. (Cumhuriyet-17.11.1981)

- The military court of Ankara has condemned 8 members of the THKP/C Acilciler to death, 32 to different prison terms. (Cumhuriyet-21.11.81)

- Two brothers have been sentenced to death by the 2nd military court of 7th Army Corps MLC. (Hürriyet-21.11.1981)

- The 1st Department of the Court of Cassation has once more ratified 4 death sentences. (Hürriyet-27.11.1981)

- The military prosecutor of Istanbul MLC has requested again 14 death sentences for the militants of the THKP/C Eylem Birliği. In that way the number of the demand of deaths sentences in this trial has risen to 83. (Hür-27.11.1981)

TORTURES

- Ömer Karagöz, assistant superintendent in Usak, has been condemned to 3-year imprisonment for having thrown the young militant Fadime Canlı down from

the fifth floor of the Police station and this after having given her a shower during her interrogation in provisional police custody. (Milliyet-8.11.1981)

- During the trial about the young editor Ilhan Erdost's murder under torture which occurred last year, the witnesses have confirmed torture. The military prison's director has shifted the responsibility onto an extreme-rightist soldier, by saying that he had wanted to confine him to barracks but failed to do it because of the long formalities. (Cumhuriyet-11.11.1981)

- During the trial at the 1st military court of Erzincan MLC, the defendants have accused 5 policemen of having tortured Seza Çelenoglu and themselves. (Cumhuriyet-11.11.1981)

- Ismail Esen, 20 years old, has been found hanged in his cell at the prison of Bursa. (Cumhuriyet-17.11.1981)

- The close relatives of Hasan Asker Özmen, tortured to death, have protested to the military authorities against the lightness of the murderer's condemnation. (Cumhuriyet-17.11.1981)

REPRESSION ON THE PRESS AND CULTURAL LIFE

- 6000 teachers are prosecuted by the administration. (Cumhuriyet-5.11.81)

- The journalist İlhami Soysal, President of the DISK Abdullah Bastürk and their comrades are tried at the 2nd military court of Ankara MLC, for having printed clandestine publications in the printing house of the trade union GENEL-IS. (Cumhuriyet-5.11.1981)

- Leyla Yurdakul, owner of the daily Aydınlık, has been condemned to 2-year imprisonment for having published a book entitled "The Counter Guerilla and the MHP". (Cumhuriyet-6.11.1981)

- Movie director Atıf Yılmaz has been condemned to 4-month imprisonment for having insulted a judge. He has been arrested and imprisoned in Istanbul. (Milliyet-7.11.1981)

- Rıza Zelyut, the writer condemned to 1,5-year imprisonment for his work "The Unfinished Half Day" has been imprisoned in Istanbul. (C-7.11.1981)

- The new law concerning universities and other higher education institutions has been adopted by the National Security Council. It suppresses the autonomy of universities and authorizes the Chief of State to name the university rectors and deans. (Milliyet-7.11.1981)

- 6 professors of Istanbul University have resigned in order to protest against the new law. (Cumhuriyet-26.11.1981)

- 31 professors and 20 assistants of the Faculty of Law of Ankara University have protested against the new law. (Milliyet-26.11.1981)

- On the Teachers' Day, General Evren has issued a message in which he says literally: "The teachers have big responsibilities in the struggle against traitors. Your task, Kemalist teachers, is to find them out and to denounce them to the authorities." (Milliyet-26.11.1981)

- 901 university teachers have declared in Ankara that they were against the new law on universities. (Cumhuriyet - 28.11.1981)

- It has been decided that the songs which would be chosen to represent Turkey at the Eurovision Show should be in conformity with the Atatürkist norms and ideology. (Tercüman-28.11.1981)

- Asım Tezgel has been sentenced to one-year prison term for having insulted General Evren. The sentence has been decided by the military court of Aegean MLC. (Milliyet-28.11.1981)