



# TURKEY

## THE CASE FOR ISOLATION OF ITS JUNTA

COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENCE OF DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS IN TURKEY  
29 Parkfield Street, N1, London (01-226 3401)

# INTRODUCTION

The object of this document is to acquaint the reader with aspects of the situation in Turkey which the present junta wishes to hide or obscure. As a democratic organisation, this Committee sees its first priority in awakening all democrats to the true nature and current activities of the military junta in Turkey, with a view to exerting the maximum external pressure for real democratic change. Whilst responsibility for the arduous work of actually effecting change rests, of course, with the people of Turkey, we can and must do everything in our power to make their task easier.

1982 opened in Turkey with two significant events. Firstly, the indictments of 52 DİSK trade unionists were still being read in the Istanbul martial law court, which is *operating under war conditions*; the chief military prosecutor having demanded death sentences on 24 December 1981. Secondly, the former Ministry of Tourism and Information was on 1 January split, its information section being combined with the state Anadolu Ajansi and the government press office to form a de facto Ministry of Propaganda directly controlled by the Prime Minister.

After 15 months of torture and repression, the action of Turkey's military junta in staging the DİSK show trial flies in the face of world democratic opinion. As if world reaction to the imprisonment of former Prime Minister Bülent Ecevit on December 1981 was not enough to indicate outside opinion on democratic rights, it continues in using the "Mussolini laws" — Articles 141 and 142 of the Turkish Penal Code — in its persecution of trade unionists. However, very welcome to Turkey's democrats were the EEC decision on suspension of aid to Turkey and similar decisions by various European governments (Denmark, FRG, Norway) at the end of 1981. No doubt these decisions were part of the reasons for the junta's formation of a propaganda ministry under control of Prime Minister Admiral Ulusu.

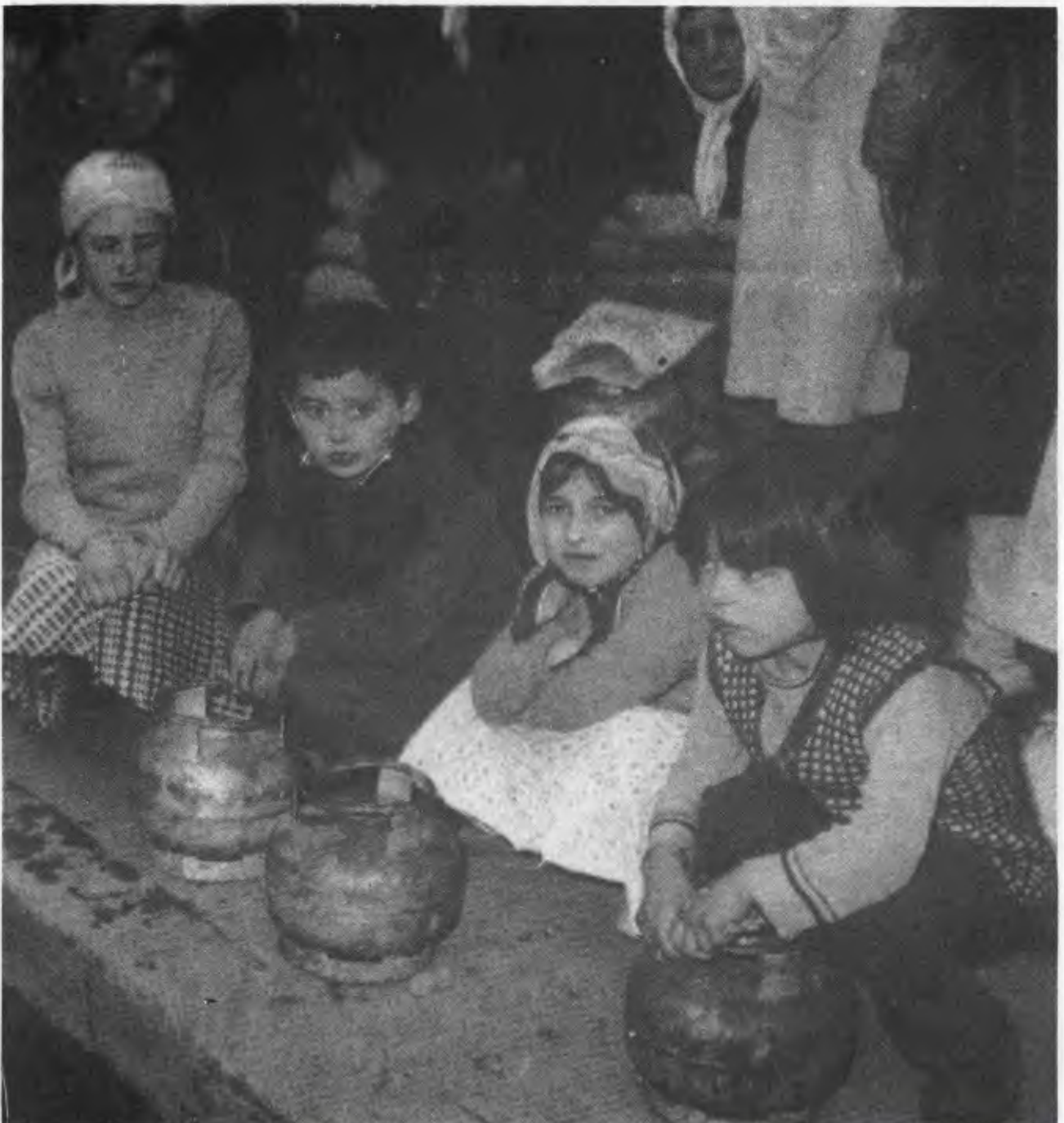
As is made clear later in this document, the economic, social and political causes of Turkey's fall from democracy to fascism have been brewing for some time. This military junta may, of course, make way for civilian fascism, and that was the reason for the establishment of a "consultative assembly" in October 1981. This "assembly" consisting of junta placemen — 40 directly appointed, 120 selected from military governors' lists — is to aim to produce a new constitution. Eventually, the 5-men junta will designate itself a "higher chamber" and form a 165-member "constituent assembly" — in which, however, the new "higher chamber" (the junta) will have a permanent veto in all matters.

It is this system that it trumpeted to the West as a "return to democracy in 1983" (or maybe 1984) with actual elections. However, since all political parties hitherto existing (and whose activities were suspended on 12 September 1980) were permanently *abolished* in October 1981, and all former politicians permanently barred from public life, the way is apparently cleared in the manner so beloved by fascism. Political parties, it is said, will emerge later — presumably by order of the puppet "assembly". It is not hard to envisage the ideology of any party which owes its existence to the fascist junta.

On the labour front, only Türk-İş, the trade union confederation collaborating with the junta, is in existence. The Türk-İş General Secretary, Sadık Şide, has been made Minister for Social Affairs, and the confederation is settling down to its job of maintaining labour discipline. There is no collective bargaining, no right to strike; no trade union activity.

No working class activity is allowed in Turkey. The Kurdish democratic movement is being tackled by military means. Books are banned. Artists, singers, composers are stripped of their citizenship. Over one hundred thousand are in the prisons and detention centres — in the vast majority of cases simply for the suspicion of political activity that would be tolerated and encouraged in any Western democracy. These prisoners and detainees face regular systematic torture to obtain “confessions” and statements incriminating others. Most prominent among junta statistics of terrorism are the numbers accused of *leafletting* and *sticking up posters*. To the junta, all liberal and left political activity is “terrorism”!

Subsequent sections of this document give greater detail and depth to our exposure of the junta. With a greater understanding of the issues involved all who see themselves as democrats will be able to concentrate on combatting the lies and fabrications of the enemies of democracy now ruling Turkey.



# THE JUNTA'S POWER PATH TO POWER

The military fascist junta which took power in Turkey on 12 September 1980 has been claiming that it will return to democracy and that it expresses the true essence of the Turkish army, that it has no interest in politics. If one looks briefly at the history of Turkey it is not difficult to see that contrary to what they claim the army has always been the determining factor in Turkish politics.

## Early days

The Ottoman Empire, as a centralised feudal military state was a colonising state, but from the 18th century it started declining and became a colonising semi-colony. This put its stamp on the bourgeoisie represented first by Young Ottomans and then Young Turks, and led by intellectuals and military officers. Therefore the bourgeois ideology that presented itself as Ottomanism, Pan-Islamism and then Pan-Turkism (uniting Moslems and Turks under Ottoman rule) from the beginning had an expansionist character in regard to regaining the lost colonies and a bias in favour of the status quo in protecting the state.

After the first World War, when the Ottomans had been on the losing side and imperialist countries began occupying the country, the Turkish bourgeoisie was forced to adapt the Turkism of Turkey as a compulsory fourth stop and to retreat to "realistic" borders. Kemalism is the name of this stop.

After defeat in the First World War, the leaders of the young Turk movement such as Enver and Cemal went to the East, to Afghanistan and Central Asia, to unite Turks and Moslems in order to rebuild "the great Turkish Empire". Mustafa Kemal, another figure of the Young Turks, was sent to Anatolia by the Sultan to be in charge of the military units in Anatolia as military inspector. The Kemalist movement led by the army, while fighting against imperialist invaders, at the same time crushed other political forces such as the militia forces organised by the people, which had a more radical programme. The aims of the national war were explained in the aims of the 1921 Constitution as "The TBMM (Turkish Grand National Assembly) has been founded to obtain independence and life within the national borders and to rescue the Sultanate and Caliphate" and in the First Article of the Constitution as "After the success of rescuing the Sultanate and Caliphate, it accepts the respectable and holy position of Sultan and the Caliph of Muslims within the frame of law." Due to events the Sultanate and Caliphate had to be abolished and in 1923 the Republic of Turkey was founded.

## The Republic

After the foundation of the Republic the Republican Peoples' Party (RPP) was founded under the leadership of Mustafa Kemal himself. No fundamental changes were made apart from a few reforms such as changing the Fez for the hat and acceptance of the Latin alphabet, both of which had been in the Young Turks' programme. No democratic rights were given to the people. The massacres of the Kurdish peoples and Armenians are well known.

From 1923 to 1946 the only political party was the RPP, led by the military leaders of the national war, first by Mustafa Kemal and then by İsmet İnönü.

In the first years the Republic of the bourgeoisie was very weak. The state originally pursued a fairly liberal policy with the 1923 İzmir Economic Congress. Nevertheless, the lack of sufficient capital accumulation in the country and the effects of the 1929 crisis compelled the state to participate directly in the economy in order to be able to pursue a policy of direct acceleration of the accumulation of capital while prohibiting any form of organisation of the working class.

### **After World War II.**

In 1945 Turkey became a pluralist democracy with the foundation of the Democratic Party (DP). The DP was founded by people who broke away from the RPP such as Adnan Menderes and Celal Bayar as a representative of big capital. In 1950 the DP came to power. Turkey joined the Marshall Plan in 1948, NATO in 1952. The DP sent Turkish soldiers to Korea, and sided with imperialist countries during the Algerian independence war, the invasion of Lebanon and the Suez Canal crisis. Especially in the second half of the 1950's the DP leaders started acting like dictators. They banned the activities of the RPP, tried to assassinate the opposition leader, banned its papers and set up special commissions to investigate the activities of the RPP. These anti-democratic practices needless to say, of course, included attacks on the working class and its activities. This policy of the DP led to the 1960 military coup.

### **1960 Coup**

The coup was an expression of the dissatisfaction of the more liberal sections of the bourgeoisie, the RPP, intellectuals, students, etc. The working class did not take any active part. A National Union Council (NUC) was formed by three generals and 15 civilians who formed a Constituent Assembly by appointing 295 members. A new Constitution was prepared in 1961 and this permitted formation of various working class organisations. The NUC tried the leaders of the DP and hanged the Prime Minister Adnan Menderes and two other ministers.

In October 1961 elections took place. No party received the majority needed to form a Government; so from October 1961 to 1965 there were coalition governments. In 1965 the Justice Party (JP) came to power.

After the 1960 coup's NUC had gone and with the relatively democratic conditions provided by the 1961 constitution, political activities of various kinds grew. The Left became stronger as the economic and political crises of the system deepened, especially in the second half of the 60's. This was first manifested as a youth movement, and then around 1970, after the working class had also joined the political struggle it started taking political stands, such as the 15-16 June 1970 General Strike. However, the working class struggle was still basically an economic one.

In economic terms the period from the 1940's to the 1960's can be described as the period of the growth of monopoly capital to finance capital. The period however, is characterised by the efforts of finance capital to establish its hegemony. In this period we witness restoration of planning and growing state intervention in general. A large number of mixed enterprises appeared; there was a mixture of state, bank, industry, foreign and "military" capital. The ARMY MUTUAL AID CORPORATION (OYAK) in Turkey is a direct partner in this complex of capital. After the 1961 coup the army became one of the biggest finance groups through OYAK which was founded in 1963. Its foundation plan was prepared by American experts. Its capital was 43.9 million Turkish Liras (TL). This capital was obtained by cutting 10% off the wages of senior and middle-rank military officers and 5% from the junior military officers. Its capital reached 1 billion TL in 1972. Its profit in 1969 was 126 million TL; this went up to 900 million in 1980.

By the early 1970's, OYAK had acquired controlling interests in the Turkish automotive industry, in assembling International Harvester trucks and tractors, an insurance company, a food canning firm and a cement plant. It also held 42% of the shares of Renault's Turkish subsidiary OYAK-Renault, 20% of the Petkim petrol-chemical plant, 8% of the state-owned Turkish petroleum corporation and 7% of the Turkish subsidiary of the Goodyear Tyre Company, among others.

Beside these, OYAK is jointly investing together with international big capital. It holds 1.6

billion TL worth of such investments. This year it won 800 million Krone-worth of contracts from Iraq by defeating a Swiss firm. In the executive council of OYAK the representatives of the private sector, the head of the army and the army commanders sit together.

### **1971 Coup**

In 1971 the military coup took place. The coup was a new step in the striving of finance capital to gain control of the state. Until October 1973 the army ruled the country through so-called “above party” governments. Three youths were hanged. All democratic rights were suspended by the trade unions and the political parties were not banned.

In October 1973 elections took place. None of the parties gained a majority and the RPP set up a coalition government. In 1974 Cyprus was invaded. The period up to 1980 can be described as a period of political and economic crisis. The struggle of the working class grew and became political. Political struggle also changed and took various forms: from May Day demonstrations of half a million to the İzmir and Çorum armed uprisings. The working class of Turkey for the first time in its history came out in the political arena as an independent force and made its claim to power, its alternative to capitalism. Then came the 12th September 1980 military coup.

The present coup is different from the previous coups in its essence. The previous coups came to settle accounts between different sections of the ruling class (as 1960) and for a reorganisation of the state in order to face the struggle of the working class which was just starting to rise. But the coup of 1980 came to power to stop the rising tide of the working class which would have swept away the system of the exploiters.

### **1980 Fascist Coup**

The economic problems which caused the crisis are still there. Unless Turkish finance capital breaks through its shell, that is, unless it gains outside markets the problems will be there. That is the reason behind all the brotherly speeches about Muslim countries helping Iran’s deposed Shah’s generals to organise their army to attack the people of Iran and about worries for Turkey’s “blood brothers” in Mosul and Kerkük (in Iraq).

Since the problems of the fascist junta are too deep and since the solution of the problems lies in new adventures, its presence is not only a threat to the people of Turkey, it is also a threat to peace in the region and in the world in general.

The Turkish army, contrary to claims of the Generals, has always been a major political force ever since the foundation of the Republic; more than one third of the time of the Republic has been passed under martial law, and it has seen three military coups in the last 20 years. What is more important today is that the army is not only a political but also an economic force against the peoples of Turkey. A force that can only be removed by the determined struggle of the working people of Turkey and their true friends abroad.



## The European Convention

Articles 141 and 142 of the Turkish Penal Code flagrantly violate Articles 9, 10 and 11 of the European Convention on Human Rights to which Turkey is a signatory. The articles read as follows:

### Article 9

(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief, in worship, teaching practice and observance.

(2) Freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs shall be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of public safety, for the protection of public order, health or morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

### Article 10

(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of expression. This right shall include freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authority and regardless of frontiers. This Article shall not prevent States from requiring the licensing of broadcasting, television or cinema enterprises.

(2) The exercise of these freedoms, since it carries with it duties and responsibilities, may be subject to such formalities, conditions, restrictions or penalties as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society, in the interests of national security, territorial integrity or public safety, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, for the protection of the reputation or rights of others, for preventing the disclosure of information received in confidence, or for maintaining the authority and impartiality of the judiciary.

### Article 11

(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and to freedom of association with others, including the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

(2) No restrictions shall be placed on the exercise of these rights other than such as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others. This Article shall not prevent the imposition of lawful restrictions on the exercise of these rights by members of the armed forces, of the police or of the administration of the State.



*The DISK defendants listen to the indictment in an Istanbul martial law court room.*

# WORKERS AND TRADE UNIONS

## Living and working conditions of the working class

The Labour Act defines minimum wages as “those wages which are paid to the workers in return for a normal day’s work and which will suffice to meet, to a minimum degree and at current prices, such necessary requirements of the workers as food, housing, clothing, health, transport and culture”. However, real minimum wages were far below even this low standard: in 1972 the gross Minimum Wage was 23.5TL when it should have been 72TL, three times as much. By the end of 1978 this latter ratio reached 7, i.e. Minimum Wages were 110TL instead of the required 800TL! Taking into account the extremely high inflation rate, real wage increases show a similar picture: in 1965 average wages increased by 10.6% relative to 1963 but the real wage increase was only 6.1%. In 1967 average wages increased by 9.7% while real wages *decreased* by 3.8%. In 1971 this decrease was 6.5%. In 1976 real wages increased by 14.8%, the highest increase in 14 years — a year in which working-class activity was also at its peak. However, these gains were soon to be levelled out by 3-figure inflation rates just before the 12th September 1980 coup and by the junta’s subsequent wage-freeze. Also, gains made through collective bargaining agreements were lost by employers taking on child labour (for which almost nothing is paid, let alone the minimum wage — a fact admitted even by the State Planning Department), mass redundancies and the like.

Turkey, according to statistics published by the International Labour Office Year Book 1973, came first in serious accidents in mining, including coal mining, and second after Syria in manufacturing industry. According to the Directorate of Workers Health, 96.7% of workplaces cannot be controlled by health and safety officers. Figures show that for a million insured workers there were two hundred thousand accidents in 1976. These figures only include the insured workers who constitute only about 20% of the total workforce. In 1975 alone, 1083 workers were killed in work accidents. These numbers could only be described as *occupational homicide* of the workforce.

The now-banned Teachers’ Association (TÖB-DER) calculated that in 1974 a 5-member worker’s family would have to spend 78.50TL per day on food alone. In that year, average wages were 50.27TL per day and minimum wages 25TL per day gross. They not only starved but had to live in dwellings classified as uninhabitable, in the shanty-towns which encircle every major city in Turkey. There is also the problem of employment of illegal workers. Although the Labour Act makes it compulsory for employers to declare the number of workers they employ, and insure them, most of them disregarded their legal obligation: in 1971, 57% of workplaces employed illegal workers and in 1976 this figure had risen to 71%. A further factor is unemployment which is rated today at about 20-25%. The fear of unemployment greatly affects wages and working conditions. When one realises that there is no social security or unemployment benefit in Turkey, it is easy to see why.

## Conditions since the Coup

It is not difficult to realise that the intolerable living and working conditions for the working people of Turkey were responsible for the political unrest prior to the coup — and not “imported terrorism”, as the generals and their henchment have been claiming. A military fascist coup



followed on 12 September 1980 to stem the just struggle of the working people and to secure their continued ruthless exploitation.

Since then there have been no longer any genuine trade unions in Turkey. The only trade-union remaining is Türk-İş which has been happy to support and collaborate with the junta from the start: its Secretary General became Minister of Social Security in the junta's government. All strikes have been banned. A State Arbitration Committee decides on all collective bargaining agreements. Some months ago this committee rejected an appeal of the Road, Water and Electricity Workers Union which was protesting that some of its members had to pay back huge amounts to the employers. The employers had given them a 70% wage increase on the orders of the newly-arrived junta, an increase which turned out to be a mere 'advance' on wages at 300TL per day gross, which, even compared with the required minimum wage for 1978, is 2.5 times lower than what it should be. Inflation is *officially* at 30%, having been brought down from over 100%.

Compensation for redundancy has been abolished. The money paid into the Redundancy Fund by workers has been seized. The number of days one has to work before retiring has been raised from 5000 to 7500 days, which means that one has to work for 30 years, when holidays and week-ends are excluded. This is more than the average length of working life in Turkey.

These are only some of the economic measures which show the fascisation of the state. The political oppression of workers' representatives and trade unionists is best shown in the DİSK (Confederation of Revolutionary Trade Unions) trials, which were reconvened on the 24th December, Christmas Eve, to minimise the amount of publicity this would receive in Europe. Over 2000 trade unionists are in jail (with routine torture reported widely in the world press). 52 DİSK leaders, including its Secretary General and President are accused under articles 141 and 142, which bear the death penalty for anyone who works for or propagates "the rule of one social class over another", the very same articles which led to the murder of democrats and trade-unionists in Mussolini's fascist Italy. The death penalty has indeed been demanded by the prosecution in this case for all the defendants.

The working class of Turkey has a history of struggle for its economic and political rights stretching back to the beginnings of this century. It had a high level of organisation and militancy, particularly after the 1960's. Landmarks were the 15/16 June 1970 events, when over a hundred thousand workers took part in defence of their basic right to organize; the massive May Days in 1977 and '78; and the occupation of the Tariş factories of İzmir in January and February 1980, which led to a small-scale civil war between the army and workers. It is also a working-class which has to suffer one of the highest exploitation rates, brutal and often bloody oppression; one that still has to fight for its right to eat and live under human conditions, and for its right to be able to defend itself against even further exploitation and oppression. Solidarity with and active support for its struggle against the fascist junta is not just a matter of sympathy. It is a question of basic human rights and freedoms.



# CONCLUSION

Turkey has been in a profound economic, social and political crisis for over a decade. The main cause of the crisis has been the emergence of finance capital on a medium level developed basis dependent on imperialism. By 1970, unemployment had grown enormously, prices reached intolerable levels, and the crisis greatly intensified. The 12th September 1980 fascist coup was carried out to solve the crisis in a manner to the benefit of imperialism and domestic finance-capital, it was a qualitative turning point in the fascisation of the state.

The continuing downward trend of the economy after the coup showed the depth of the economic crisis on the one hand and the generals' failure on the other. The generals' failure has been most apparent in the automotive industry, a good part of which is owned by OYAK, The Armed Forces Mutual Assistance Fund. In some other industries the situation can only be described as catastrophic. Since the internal market has never lived up to expectations, the generals hopes lay in exports and export of capital. In exports, industrial products, for the time being, have not been able to find a good market. So, hopes for exports depend on agricultural product. But then they cannot make up for the deficit between imports and exports. If we return to export of capital: Turkey is a medium-level developed capitalist country with aspirations and attempts to become an imperialist power. These attempts, proving negative in general, were the underlying reasons for the fascist coup. Although Turkish finance-capital has succeeded in breaking into a number of foreign centres in recent years, it has not been particularly successful in competing with its giant international rivals. But since the junta has resolved the "labour problems" by the closing down of free trade unionism, Turkish companies are now in a stronger position to challenge rivals internationally. The junta has solved "labour problems" by closing down DISK, arresting thousands of its members, banning strikes, collective bargaining etc. Now, the junta is trying to turn the only existing trade union confederation, yellow Türk-İş, into a fascist one.

Since the coup, the fascist generals have made very many changes in the structure of the state. They have been "mending the state machinery" as they themselves put it; their efforts have been directed to creating a monolithic state. Lately a game of "return to democracy" has been played: a "consultative assembly" has been summoned. The "consultative assembly" has 160 members, 40 of whom were directly appointed by the junta. The remaining 120 were selected by the junta from a list of candidates submitted by the 67 provincial governors, who are junta appointees. Such window-dressing is designed to fool the West and calm democratic concern. However, the transparency of the junta's duplicity allows democrats to see what lies behind it: a terroristic state at war with its own people.

## **Friends of the junta or friends of the people**

No matter how many friends the junta may attempt to find in the Islamic world, whether via the Arab League or by its own efforts, clearly such a dangerous "leader" in the region poses a direct threat to neighbouring states and their peoples, and ultimately threatens world peace. A token of the threat it poses was given by the recent treaty between Turkey and Pakistan which set up a joint

armaments industry that will be directed by Turkey.

There remains for all democrats one great question: do we stand idly by wringing our hands over “lapses” from democracy, or do we take action to tear away the grasp of the fascist junta from around the throat of Turkey’s people. If it is the latter, then decisions must be taken towards this aim.

**CDDRT calls for an end to all aid to Turkey’s military fascist junta, both military and economic.**

**We call for the expulsion of Turkey from the Council of Europe and cessation of contacts and aid programmes bilaterally, through the EEC, OECD, IMF or other agencies.**

Cutting out the cancer of fascism by stopping aid will cure the disease by assisting the people of Turkey to remove the growth before it becomes any stronger. “Surgery” now will ensure a recovery all the sooner and a grateful people will not forget those who helped them in their need.

All democrats must assist the struggling people of Turkey in their fight to destroy the junta. The experience of fascism that Europe has had tells us that appeasement makes it grow. Isolate Turkey’s fascist junta now, and take your place in the ranks of supporters of the people of Turkey and the democracy that they will build.



## APPENDIX

**Text of the Statement agreed unanimously at the National Conference on Turkey on Saturday 12 December 1981, in London.**

Arrests and violent deaths of trade unionists and others seen as opponents by Turkey's junta have been marked characteristics of the period since the 12 September 1980 armed forces coup. The arbitrary and repressive regime has pursued a policy of deliberate attack on the democratic freedoms and human rights of working people, the Kurdish nation and democratic opinion in general.

The military junta is posing an increasing threat to peace in the Middle East through its expansionist policies towards neighbouring countries, in particular Greece and Iraq, and the continuing occupation and colonisation of 40% of Cyprus.

Basic trade union rights have been suppressed: the right to strike, collective bargaining and all other trade union activity have been made illegal. Members of DISK trade unions suffer particularly harsh treatment: all DISK trade unions and DISK itself have been closed down and their assets seized. 52 DISK leaders are under threat of death sentence; these and other leaders have been tortured in prison.

As with workplaces so in educational institutions a military discipline based on the ideas of Atatürk has become the rule. New regulations will ensure that only the rich obtain a university education. Teachers, professors and students have their associations closed down and many have been imprisoned and tortured.

Routine torture (with more than twenty having died under torture), detention without trial for 45 days, and death sentences already arrived at for nearly 1000 show a picture of brutal repression by the fascist junta. Its anti-democratic face is further reflected in the abolition of the Constitution, suspension of Parliament and closure of all political parties.

The October 1981 charade of forming a "constituent assembly" composed of junta placemen has already been condemned as a sham by the Labour Party and other organisations: the only democracy Turkey will see will be that created by the struggling working people. This will be achieved all the sooner the greater the degree of solidarity generated beyond Turkey's borders, including in Britain.

The main task of this Conference, therefore, is the further development of such solidarity as has already been manifested, on the basis of a deeper and wider involvement *at all levels* of the British labour and trade union and progressive movements. This Conference appeals for unity in a common campaign by organisations and individuals in order to mobilise *all* prepared to develop and work for solidarity at the local level. In particular, Constituency Labour Parties, trade union branches and student unions need to be more involved in solidarity work at the local level. As an initial move such bodies can assist by helping establish and sustaining more local *Branches* of CDDRT. The General Council of CDDRT actively encourages such moves, as also no doubt will regional and national trade union bodies, and organisations of the Labour Party.

In order to develop work in the localities, the following concrete-steps are proposed:

1. To organise a Week of Solidarity from 6 March to 13 March 1982, concentrating on arranging events in cities outside London, culminating in a meeting in London. CDDRT to attempt to arrange for DISK speakers at these events.
2. Work for an International Conference on Turkey to be held late Spring 1982 in London, with a high degree of local labour movement participation.
3. Support the recently-instituted Solidarity Campaign With the Political Prisoners in Turkey, and its activities around Britain.
4. Oppose the harrassment by the junta of individuals from Turkey, at risk because of their

activities against the dictatorship, in order that they can live in Britain free of the fear of persecution and intimidation.

5. Encourage the practical solidarity of workers in particular trade unions in Britain with brothers and sisters from similar trade unions in Turkey.
6. As part of CDDRT's continuing campaign against torture and executions and the current attack on DISK in Turkey, mobilise for a delegation to attend the forthcoming DISK trial starting on 24 December. Collect donations from within the labour movement, in particular for this purpose.

Affiliation by many more labour and trade union movement and democratic and progressive organisations to CDDRT and a resultant countrywide network of local Branches will form a powerful act of solidarity with the workers and with all working people of Turkey. Such an organisation with its roots deep within the British labour and democratic movements can ensure that the days of Turkey's fascist junta are numbered.

