

**COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENCE OF
DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS IN**

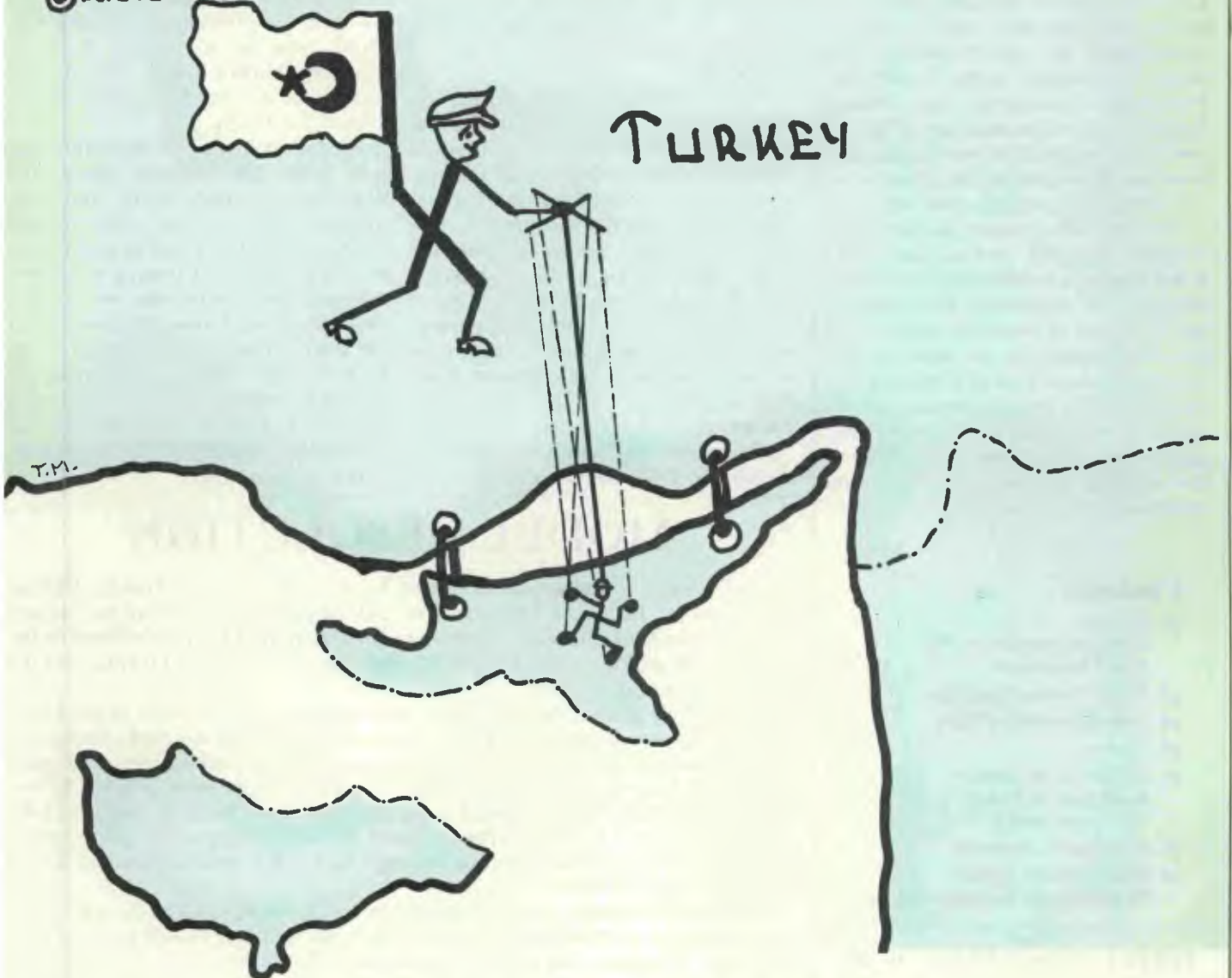
**TURKEY
NEWSLETTER**



Issue No 24

July 1982

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**FASCIST JUNTA
OUT OF CYPRUS!**

**Cyprus Article
Page 5**

W say...

Now that 259 more death sentences have been demanded for Dev-Yol members (over the anti-fascist takeover of Fatsa just before the coup); now that a further 416 are under arrest in Erzincan, Kürdistan with heavy sentences demanded; now that the trial of 44 leaders of the Turkish Peace Council has started with jail terms of up to 30 years being demanded; now, more than ever, is it necessary for anti-fascists outside Turkey to stand up and be counted.

If 2300 political prisoners at İstanbul's Metris top security prison can go on hunger strike, if many individuals in London and other West European cities can go on hunger strike and 5 European governments are agreed that they will bring the fascist junta before the European Commission on Human Rights for its widespread use of torture and other human rights violations, then when are democrats and progressives as yet uninvolved going to join us?

Anyone who abhors fascism, who despises national chauvinism, who wants to advance democracy, who hates tortures and executions and supports the struggles of working peoples can give full expression to these in our struggle against Turkey's military fascist junta. We need everyone who is prepared to put their back into the fight against the vile regime now afflicting the working people of Turkey, and oppressing the peoples of Cyprus.

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LAB UR'S PROGRAMME 1982

The recently published Labour Party document *Labour's Programme 1982* contains the following:

...A future Labour government will press for suspension from NATO of any dictatorship...

...World peace and arms control could be helped by Britain limiting her arms sales abroad and banning the supply of arms to repressive regimes such as South Africa, El Salvador, Chile, Argentina and Turkey. All arms sales should be referred to the relevant minister for decision.

The Kurds

Fifteen million Kurdish people are fighting for national self-determination against the governments of a variety of countries whose territories they inhabit, including Iran, Iraq, Syria and Turkey. They are deprived of the most elementary rights, suffer persecution and the suppression of their culture and language. We support the Kurdish people in their struggle to overcome the divisions imposed upon them and to achieve an authentic political expression of Kurdish identity...

Turkey

Since General Evren seized power in September 1980, the country has been



ruled by a military junta, which has outlawed political parties and trade unions and which shows every sign of remaining in power for some time to come.

While the labour movement in Britain and Europe has shown considerable solidarity with the Turkish people, European governments have been noticeably reluctant to criticise Turkey's appalling human rights record. We deplore the present Tory government's support for Evren.

We will maintain and strengthen our links with our fraternal party, the Republican People's Party, and with representatives of the eight million strong persecuted Kurdish population in Turkey. A future Labour government will not grant economic or military assistance to the Evren dictatorship and will treat sympathetically requests from Turkish and other middle eastern nationals under threat of repression to remain in Britain. The problem of dictatorship within NATO is dealt with in the defence chapter...

MODEL RESOLUTION

We are greatly concerned at the rising level of repression in Turkey. Official admissions of 15 deaths under torture and continuing executions are serious infringements of human rights, quite apart from the routine tortures inflicted on the over 100,000 political prisoners. We demand the cessation of all torture and the release of political prisoners.

We strongly protest the trial under war conditions of 52 leaders of the DISK trade union confederation now facing death sentences, and consider the issuing of arrest warrants for the chief DISK defence lawyer and 43 other leading members of the Turkish Peace Council as an act of gross injustice. Harassment of Bülent Ecevit, former Republican Peoples Party Leader and three times Prime Minister, and the imprisonment of 132 RPP leaders exposed the deepest hypocrisy in the junta's statements about a future "return to democracy". We demand freedom for all democratic organisations.

We sharply condemn genocide against the Kurds, exemplified by the murderous army attack on defenceless prisoners in Diyarbakır Military Prison when 38 were killed and 40 injured. The military operations in Kurdistan constitute a deliberate policy of destruction of the Kurdish nation in Turkey. We demand an end to national oppression of the Kurds and national minorities.

We demand an end to the crime against the peoples of Cyprus and the withdrawal of Turkish occupation forces in the northern 40% of the island. We oppose any military aid to the junta, as well as economic and political support.

We demand the cessation of any co-operation between British police/intelligence agencies and the new counter-propaganda and intelligence-gathering agencies attached to the Embassy and the expulsion of those known to be so engaged. We totally oppose junta harassment of overseas opponents.

We agree to affiliate to the Committee for the Defence of Democratic Rights in Turkey and to encourage associated organisations to do likewise.

Yılmaz Güney Campaign



CDDRT has launched its Yılmaz Güney Campaign to reverse the decision to bar Yılmaz Güney from Britain at the end of the Cannes Film Festival in May. At Cannes, Yılmaz Güney's film *Yol* was joint winner of the Golden Palm prize (with Costa-Gavras' *Missing*), the highest award.

Immediately after the Cannes Film Festival, Yılmaz Güney was to have given the *Guardian Lecture* at the National Film Theatre on the invitation of the British Film Institute, but was barred from entering Britain. The British government's denial of the right to travel to Britain of one of the world's foremost film-makers is an infringement of human rights and a denial of the right to hear his views.

Güney has worked and made films under the most difficult conditions: whilst in prison. Years of attack by the authorities culminated in an accusation that he had killed a fascist prosecutor — and a prison sentence of 18 years followed. He was recently able to escape from custody and out of the grasp of Turkey's fascist junta, and is now in Europe.

David Robinson, Film Critic of the *The Times* wrote (1.6.82): "It is easy to see why the Turkish junta fears this exemplary artist. His whole adult life has been devoted to fighting for freedom of expression..."

For the British government to have reacted so abruptly in preventing Yılmaz Güney from coming to Britain, when formerly they had raised no objection, parallels the junta's dismay over his film's first prize at Cannes. Whilst the junta's diplomacy had no effect on France, Switzerland or Greece, whose governments refused junta demands for his extradition, NATO solidarity was clearly put first by the British government.

The Yılmaz Güney Campaign will aim at ensuring that Yılmaz Güney receives the unfettered right to come to Britain. We intend to ensure that he is able to attend the first showings of *Yol* in Britain in a few months time. Petition forms are ready: individuals and organisations are urged to obtain and fill these.

In addition, protests calling for Yılmaz Güney to be allowed into Britain should go to:

Secretary of State for the Home Department,
Home Office, 50 Queen Anne's Gate,
London SW1.

(Please send a copy of any such protest to Yılmaz Güney Campaign, CDDRT 29 Parkfield St, London N1 OPS. Tel:01-226 2668)

Sponsorship of the Yılmaz Güney Campaign is invited from individuals and organisations; let us know if you wish to be regarded as a Sponsor of Campaign.



Yılmaz & Fatoş Güney at the Cannes Film Festival.

Yılmaz Güney's message to CDDRT Conference

Esteemed friends,

There is only one way to live honourably: to struggle and to be prepared for the inevitable difficulties in order to live honourably. A new world cannot be established unless we are prepared for the battle and its losses. As part of the honourable struggle that the peoples of the world are waging and as an example of democratic solidarity, I warmly salute you and support your struggle.

Fascism threatens everything that belongs to my people of different nationalities — from their daily bread to their very lives. Workers' wages have been frozen. Not even the crumbs of democratic rights and liberties exist. Through its press, radio and TV, its courts, prisons and arms, fascism wreaks blood, death and demogogy. Attempts to assimilate the Kurdish people are increasing. They say they will teach Turkish in Kurdistan "like a foreign language"; as if it wasn't a foreign language to the Kurds.

They try to lessen and hide their helplessness with the sounds of guns, with constructed gallows, with torture chambers, and as in the recent case in Diyarbakır, with mass murder. But they try in vain; the cries which condemn fascism, so vehement and rebellious, cries which they thought they had gagged on the gallows and in the torture chambers, are spreading in their echo throughout my country and all corners of the world. It is precisely this cry which echoes here today: the cry of human dignity that they wanted to quell but are unable to. So today, here, we altogether

chant the same verses:

*"We cannot be counted by the fingers on our hand
We cannot be brought to extinction even by massacre"*

For we are the people... and our hearts beat, not merely for ourselves, but for all the peoples that suffer, that live under oppression and occupation. The enemy of one people should be the enemy of all peoples. Whoever oppresses a people oppresses all peoples.

In Turkey, the hand that holds the gun which oppresses the Kurdish, Turkish and other peoples of different nationalities is the same hand that holds the gun which keeps Cyprus under occupation.

Again, the guns that bring fire and death to the peoples of Palestine and the Lebanon, are of the same creed as those of the fascist junta in Turkey.

And in Latin America... El Salvador, Guatamala, Bolivia and the others.

Wherever oppression, brutality and occupation comes from, it should be resisted and condemned. One cannot resist one occupying force by condoning another. One cannot fight a tyrant while lending hand to another. Whatever the mask, a tyrant is always a tyrant... When fighting tyranny, one must also fight its yes-men and all those who wish to dilute the struggle.

Down with all kinds of imperialism!
Down with the military fascist dictatorship!

Yılmaz Güney

ur First International Conference THE FIGHT FOR DEMOCRACY IN TURKEY

Utter condemnation of Turkey's fascist junta — and an enthusiastic desire to implement the results of the discussions — these were the conclusions of the First International Conference of CDDRT held on 12 June 1982.

Delegates came as individuals or from organisations in Britain and elsewhere in Europe. Once again the labour movement was well represented. From Britain alone delegates had been appointed by NUPE, the Fire Brigades Union, ASTMS, the Greater London Association of Trades Councils, Constituency Labour Parties and the co-operative movement; ISS, KSSE, CARDRI and student union representatives were present, and overseas delegates came from Germany, Norway and Sweden.

A wide spectrum of political opinion was represented, but all were united on the need for effective action to raise solidarity with Turkey's working people. In fact, so extensive had preparations been for the Conference that everyone at all concerned with the issue of Turkey knew of the Conference and had the opportunity to send delegates or attend.

Several organisations were unable to send delegates but contributed messages of support. Prominent amongst such messages were the Scottish Trades Union Congress, the NUM, the Communist Party of Greece-Interior, the Communist Party of Portugal, the Socialist Party of Gibraltar and several Turkish workers organisations in Germany and Greece. Mehmet Ertürk, an ex-General Secretary of Maden-İş, and currently a leading member of the DISK Solidarity Committee Abroad sent a message of greetings and regretted being absent due to his attendance at the ILO International Labour Conference. A message for the Conference sent by Yılmaz Güney, the film director and writer, appears on p.3.

Suggestions made in discussion and formally endorsed by CDDRT's General Council later (as were all the resolutions adopted by the International Conference) included:

1. Sending a telegram to the International Labour Conference in Geneva calling for its support for DISK.
2. Sending a solidarity message to Hunger Strikers in West Germany, where the BIRKOM Hunger Strike (see p.8) is continuing.
3. Sending a solidarity message to those in the prisons.
4. Support for the Solidarity Campaign for Political Prisoners.
5. Adoption of political prisoners in Turkey, including locally, and assisting Amnesty International locally when required.



6. Monitoring the observations of individuals travelling to Turkey.

Two resolutions agreed by Conference, for which there is not space this month, will be held over for a subsequent issue of Turkey Newsletter. These resolutions are on Democratic Movements; Political Parties, and Standard of Living, Health Care and Education.

DISK and the trade union movement

The fascist junta has extended the state's direct concern to worker-employee relations, wages, collective bargaining, social security, seniority benefits etc. Every economic or trade union demand raised by employees therefore comes directly up against the state. For this reason the fascist junta has brutally trampled on basic democratic rights of the working class and working people.

The Conference condemns: 1. The junta's banning of DISK (Revolutionary Trade Union Confederation) and its affiliates, whose membership had reached 600,000.

2. Confiscation of all DISK's property, acquired by members contributions as it was.

3. Depriving unionists of all trade union guarantees and rights.

4. The arrest of the 52 DISK leaders and 2,000 shop stewards and activists. They have been tortured for months and not permitted to see either their families or their lawyers.

The DISK trial now being conducted by a military court under "war conditions" and the Prosecutor's demands for death sentences for all 52 defendants has been condemned by international trade union bodies and the Socialist International, amongst others. The most recent of the junta's restrictions on defence rights confirm yet again that the 52 DISK leaders will not obtain a fair trial.

The junta's aim of creating a single trade union centre with the expectation of isolating advanced workers from the mass of workers must be exposed. The junta's aim of creating a fascist trade union centre around the present Türk-İş confederation must be revealed to workers everywhere so that international trade union pressure can be brought to bear, and working class solidarity find expression.



Participants from Britain, Germany and Norway.

JUNTA OUT OF CYPRUS!

The visit to Cyprus by Admiral Bülent Ulusu in May was the first by any Turkish Prime Minister since the Turkish invasion in 1974. Ulusu's visit outraged world democratic opinion: it was yet another move by Turkish finance-capital to bind Cyprus closer to Turkey. Four days of talks with the puppet regime in the north of Cyprus were spent mainly in considering ways in which the healthier Cypriot economy could benefit the Turkish economy.

Haravghi, paper of AKEL (Communist Party of Cyprus), first broke the news that in April the Soviet Ambassador in Ankara had warned the fascist junta against any escalation of tension connected with Cyprus or the Aegean Sea. The present Soviet proposals to internationalise the question of Cyprus and the Greek government's insistence that all Turkish forces must leave Cyprus are important initiatives.

While the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in July 1974 was declared by the then Turkish government as "bringing peace to the island and protecting the rights of blood brothers," the reality over these last eight years has been the attempt by finance-capital of Turkey to turn northern Cyprus into its colony. Nearly 40% of Cyprus is still occupied by the Turkish Army and 200,000 Greek Cypriot refugees have been driven to the south. Tens of thousands of Turkish Cypriots have also been displaced.

Immediately after the invasion,

holding companies from Turkey took control of the economy; the Turkish Lira became the currency; letters from outside northern Cyprus began to come and go only via the nearest provincial capital in Turkey, Mersin; and air and sea communications, telecommunications, postal services and banking came under the control of the Turkish state authorities.

Turkey's fascist junta has now stated its burning desire "to unite the daughterland Cyprus with the motherland".



The driving force behind the junta's conquering of Cyprus is Turkish finance-capital's need to alleviate its crises by becoming imperialist. This is of course difficult in an already-divided world, and that is why the job has been entrusted to a fascist regime rather than a democratic one. The report that one of Turkey's main finance companies, Banker Kastelli, had collapsed on 22 June was one indication that the crisis in Turkey goes very deep. Banker

Kastelli controlled 100 billion Turkish Lira (£354 million).

However, the world imperialist system sees Turkey as a very important component: 240 Western banks agreed to reschedule Turkey's \$2.9 billion debts at the end of June so that no capital repayments need now be made until 1984, when 5 years will be allowed for final repayment just as Turkey had requested.

Despite this and short-term finance arrangements via the Arab Banking Corporation, the future stabilisation of Turkey's finance-capitalism is in grave doubt. That is, *unless it can expand beyond the borders of Turkey*. The fascist junta intends to hang on to northern Cyprus for (its) dear life.

Whilst workers and other working people in Turkey feel the weight of Turkey's crisis turned in upon them by the imprisonments, tortures and executions of the fascist junta, the very existence of a fascist regime in Turkey means the very real danger of the export of fascism to Cyprus. Possible, too, is further military action by what is a *military* fascist junta. The dangers to Cyprus' peoples are very great today.

All who wish to see an end to the crime against the peoples of Cyprus, Greek and Turkish, and who want to see them free to determine their own destiny have only one choice: **join us in the united struggle to overthrow Turkey's fascist junta, and remove the Turkish Army from Cyprus!**

NO EXPORT OF FASCISM TO CYPRUS

CDDRT's International Conference on 12 June 1982

passed the following resolution on Cyprus.

Because of the need of Turkish finance-capital to expand, its forces invaded Cyprus in July 1974 and occupied 40% of the island. In the last 8 years Turkish finance-capital has tried in every way to make Cyprus an integral part of Turkey. It occupied the northern part of Cyprus with its banking system, currency, postal system and large companies, and is trying to change trade and commerce in a way that will suit its interests best.

The government of northern Cyprus is nothing more than the puppet of Turkish finance-capital. It is the local representative of those who are trying to colonise the island. This process of colonising the island gained extra momentum after the fascist coup. In the early days of the coup both General Evren and Denktaş reaffirmed their commitments and trust towards one another.

Ulusu's visit to northern Cyprus is a continuation of the same policy. This visit has been named the "Visit to the Daughterland". At a press conference in Nicosia Ulusu could not hide the wishes of Turkish finance-capital, when he said that in order for Cyprus not to return to the dark days pre-1974 the existence and future of Turkish Cypriots

had to be secured. The true intentions, however, were carried in words about extension of co-operation, trade and economic relations between the two entities.

The working class and democrats know that in today's world oppressing countries are using their economic power to exploit and colonise other countries. If fascism is in power in an oppressing country this will mean the export of fascism to the oppressed country. Ulusu's visit to Cyprus is one of the steps taken by the junta to export fascism.

The working class, revolutionaries and democrats of Turkey are against the attempts of the junta to export fascism and to colonise Cyprus. Cyprus belongs to Greek and Turkish Cypriots.

Conference resolves to expose those who are the puppets of the junta, which is also oppressing the people of Turkey, and condemns the attempts of the junta to colonise Cyprus.

Conference resolves to strengthen the links of the labour movement in Turkey with the Labour movement in both the north and south of Cyprus and the labour movement in Greece.

Conference Agreed Resolutions on Peace and on Women Women

This Conference condemns:

1. The further deteriorating conditions of women workers and working women in general since the 12 September 1980 fascist coup.
2. The non-payment of equal wages to women workers as a means of reducing the general level of wages by creating competition between men and women workers.
3. The "solution" to the unemployment problem of forcing women to stay at home, while at the same time recruiting women to the labour force only in the cheap, non-organised form of back-breaking part-time work.
4. The lack of concern for women's educational problems and the refusal to improve the high illiteracy rates of women.
5. The lack of day school, pre-school and creche facilities for children of all women workers, which results in controlling women by reinforcing their role as home workers and preventing them from gaining economic independence.
6. The new grounds for a husband to be able to divorce his wife, ie if she refuses to take up employment outside the home.
7. The junta's birth control policy of reducing population as a means of alleviating social problems, particularly the sterilization of teenage women.
8. The junta's intense ideological campaign aimed at women, such as manipulation of prices and exploitation of feelings of motherhood to obtain support for the army.
9. Junta attempts to divide women into Kurd and Turk.
10. The murders and imprisonments which as well as forcing mothers and wives to bear the grief of loss of children and comrades can mean the additional financial hardship of losing those upon whom women are traditionally forced to be economically dependent.
11. The closure of the democratic women's organisation İKD.
12. The brutal tortures of women political prisoners, notably those who are subjected to vicious sexual tortures; this is yet one more example of the deeply patriarchal character of the fascist junta.

Peace and Security in the Region

The Middle East is in a turmoil. The aggressive war waged by the Ba'ath dictatorship of Saddam Hussein against Iran which has been going on for the last two years, has brought about destruction and suffering in both countries on a frighteningly large scale. Recently, Israel invaded Lebanon with the pretext of eliminating the so-called Palestinian "terrorists". Syrian peacekeeping troops in the Lebanon have been attacked by the invading Israeli Army; Syria too is preparing to enter the fighting. This conference condemns the security pact between Turkey and Iraq, which oppresses the national liberation movement in both countries.

Turkey invaded Cyprus in 1974. Although eight years have passed since the invasion, Turkey is still occupying Northern Cyprus illegally. Since the fascist junta assumed power in Turkey, the imperialistic ambitions of the Turkish bourgeoisie have become one of the biggest dangers for peace in the Middle East. The fascist junta has been adopting a persistent policy of aggression against Greece, the Twelve Islands, Iran and Iraq with the pretext of safeguarding its "Turkish brothers" in these countries. All these policies are concrete examples of imperialistic ambitions of the fascist state of Turkey.

It should not be forgotten that suppression of national aspirations or rights of any people, in any part of the world, always creates potentially explosive situations and threatens peace wherever it exists. We should not forget that the Turkish ruling classes have committed the crime of national oppression (for example the genocide of the Kurdish and Armenian peoples) so many times in the past and present, that they have a major share of responsibility in the present explosive situation in the Middle East.

For peace and security in the Middle East we demand:

- a) An end to all unjust wars.
- b) We urge all anti-fascists to wage a relentless and persistent policy of exposing the true nature of the fascist junta in Turkey — that it is a very dangerous element for peace in the region.
- c) That we must voice our outrage and abhorrence against the junta's closure of the Peace Council of Turkey and against the imprisonment of its members, and call for their immediate release.

SOCIOLOGIST JAILED

A Turkish sociologist has been jailed for 10 years because of a letter he sent abroad in which he referred to the Kurds as a separate ethnic group. He was charged with undermining the Turkish Government's reputation abroad.

On 26 March 1982 the newspaper *Cumhuriyet* reported that İsmail Beşikçi had been sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment, to be followed by five years' internal exile. It is the third time in 11 years that İsmail Beşikçi — who is not a Kurd — has been imprisoned for expressing such views in his writings. *AI* has adopted him as a prisoner of conscience for the third time.

A former lecturer in the Faculty of Political Sciences in Ankara, he was first sentenced in 1971 to 13 years' imprisonment on charges of "making propaganda for communism and separatism" in his seminars, lectures and published works. He was released in July 1974 as the result of a general amnesty. In 1979 he was again charged with making propaganda for separatism in his book *Turkish Thesis on History: The Theory of Sun and Language* and sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

He was released in April 1978 but taken into custody



amnesty

international newsletter

JUNE 1982 Volume XII Number 6

*İsmail Beşikçi
in his cell
in Adapazarı prison
last year.*



again on 19 June 1981 because of a letter he wrote from prison to the President of the Swiss Writers' Union in August 1980. In the letter he wrote: "The official ideology in Turkey obstinately continues to deny the existence of a Kurdish people and a Kurdish language... An official ideology (denying the existence of the Kurdish people) has been imposed on universities, legal institutions, political parties, the press and media such as radio and television... For example, Turkish universities which follow the official ideology give up scientific truth and deny the reality of the Kurdish nation."

Constitution of CDDRT

1. The name of the organisation shall be the Committee for the Defence of Democratic Rights in Turkey (CDDRT).
2. The aims of CDDRT are as follows:
End military rule, martial law, torture and executions.
Release of political prisoners.
Freedom for all democratic organisations.
End national oppression of the Kurds and national minorities.
Stop expansionism; end the occupation of Cyprus.
Withdraw Turkey from NATO and close all NATO bases.
No military, political or economic support for the fascist junta.
Totally oppose junta harrassment of overseas opponents.
Organise solidarity on the basis of the foregoing utilising every means at our disposal.
3. Organisations and individuals acceptation the aims of CDDRT can apply to affiliate. Such applications are subject to the approval of the General Council. Affiliation fees shall be set by the General Council and became payable from 1 January each year.
4. Congress is the highest body of the CDDRT and shall meet every two years. It shall consist of delegates from Branches and affiliated organisations, and individual affiliates. Congress shall

elect the General Council and consider reports and motions. The conduct of business shall be on the basis of Standing Orders approved by Congress. Pre-Congress arrangements are the responsibility of the retiring General Council. Each Congress shall decide the size of the General Council.

5. The General Council is the continuing body of Congress and shall meet quarterly. It shall appoint the Executive Committee which is responsible to it. The General Council shall have the right to co-option.
6. The Executive Committee shall consist of the General Secretary and such other members as the General Council may decide. The Executive Committee shall meet weekly and be responsible for the day to day work of CDDRT.
7. Local Branches of CDDRT are formed with the approval of the General Council.
8. This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds majority at a Congress.
9. The General Council may call, or upon request by two-thirds of affiliated national organisations shall call, a Special Congress.

General Council of CDDRT

Richard Balfe MEP, John Bowden, Alf Lomas MEP, Stan Newens MP (President), Gerry Pocock, Reg Race MP (Treasurer), Ernie Roberts MP (Chairperson), Alan Sapper, Marion Sarafi, Bob Wright, Jim Moody (General Secretary), and one representative each from the Turkish Students' Federation of the UK, Union of Turkish Progressives in Britain and the Union of Turkish Workers.

Sponsors include

Frank Allaun, MP
Joe Ashton, MP
Norman Atkinson, MP
Guy Barnett, MP
Tony Benn, MP
Andrew Bennett, MP
Sid Bidwell, MP
Ron Brown, MP
Dennis Canavan MP
Tom Cox, MP
Bob Cryer, MP
Arthur Davidson, QC, MP
Alfred Dubs, MP
Ken Eastham, MP
Geoffrey Edge, MP
Bob Edwards, MP
Fred Evans, MP
Martin Flannery, MP
George Foulkes, MP
John Golding, MP
Les Huckfield, MP
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Robert Kilroy-Silk, MP
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James Lamond, MP
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Jim Marshall, MP
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Stan Orme, MP

Bob Parry, MP
Reg Race, MP
Jo Richardson, MP
Allan Roberts, MP
Ernie Roberts, MP
Ernie Ross, MP
Dennis Skinner, MP
Philip Whitehead, MP
Sheila Wright, MP
Richard Balfe, MEP
Roland Boyes, MEP
Richard Caborn, MEP
Ann Clwyd, MEP
Kenneth D Collins, MEP
Brian Key, MEP
Alf Lomas, MEP
Dave Aaronovitch, Pres. NUS
Colin Barnett, Sec. NW TUC
Ken Brett, AGS AUEW
Stan-Cole, AUEW NC
Harry Conroy, Pres., NUJ
Lawrence Daly, NUM
J. Davidson, NW Dist. Sec. FTAT
Frances Dean, Sec., Manchester TU Council
Beryl Hufinley, Yorks and Humberside TUC
E.V. Hughes, Vice Pres., NW TUC
Alex Kitson, TGWU
Mick McGahey, NUM
Alan Sapper, ACTT
Bob Wright, AGS AUEW
ACTSS Central London Branch
APEX — Holhorn Branch
ASTMS — Manchester HS Branch
ASTMS — Hendon Branch
AUEW — Kington District
AUEW — N. Manchester District
AUEW — Sheffield District

COHSE Caterham Branch
GMWU 115 Manchester Branch
NALGO Metropolitan District Council
NALGO — Hackney Branch
NUM
NUPE
NUR — Manchester
NUPE — West Midlands Div
TGWU
TGWU Reg. No. 1
UCATT — London Region
UCATT — NW Region
Greater London Association of Trades Councils
Cambridge & District Trades Council
Greenwich Trades Council
Hackney Trades Council
Kington Trades Council
Kington & District Trades Council
Leeds Trades Council
Cities of London & Westminster Trades Council
Rotherham Trades Council
Stockport Trades Council
Waltham Forest Trades Council
GEC Openshaw JSSC
Union of Turkish Workers
Ardwick CLP
Beckenham CLP
Cambridgeshire CLP
Clackmannan & E. Stirlingshire CLP
Greenwich CLP
Haltemprice CLP
Hazelgrove CLP
Heywood & Ruyton CLP
High Peak CLP
Runcorn CLP
St. Helens CLP

Stockport South CLP
Walthamstow CLP
Wavertree CLP
Wigan CLP
Labour Party Young Socialists
National Organisation of Labour Students
Communist Party of Great Britain
Association of Cypriot Women in Britain
KNE — Communist Youth of Greece (org. in Britain)
Portugese Communist Party (org. in Britain)
Union of Turkish Progressives in Britain
Organisation of Supporters of Iranian People's Fedaii (Maj) in Britain
Committee for the Defence of Iranian Revolution
Turkish Students Federation of UK
City of London Polytechnic Students' Union
Cyprus Students' Society — UK (Branch of GIUSIP)
Leeds University Union
UMIST — Students' Union
Manchester Poly Students' Union
Manchester University Students' Union
Teesside Polytechnic Students' Union
Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation
Demokrat Norway
Haldane Society of Socialist Lawyers
London CRS Political Committee
Lord Fenner Brockway
Alan Bush
Lord Jenkins of Putney
Mgr. Bruce Kent
Arthur Latham
Robert J. Longuet
William Pomeroy
Andrew Rothstein
Marion Sarafi
Gordon Schaller
E.P. Thompson

Affiliate to CDDRT

All organisations and individuals accepting the aims of CDDRT (see Constitution above) are eligible for affiliation. From 1 January 1982 the cost of affiliation for the year is: National organisation £25.00, local organisation £10.00, individual £5.00.

I/we apply for affiliation to CDDRT and enclose a cheque/PO for £

Name

Address

Return to CDDRT, 29 Parkfield St., London N1. Tel: 01-226 2668

WIDE SUPPORT FOR HUNGER STRIKE

The Hunger Strike protesting the fascist junta's tortures, hangings and mass executions was held in London, Hamburg, Paris, Vienna, Munich, and Cologne, amongst other venues. The recent junta murder of 38 prisoners in Diyarbakir Military Prison in Kurdistan gave added point and urgency to the protest. The Hunger Strike is still continuing in West Germany and CDDRT sends it greetings to those taking part.

The London Hunger Strike, in the Polytechnic of Central London, was supported by Tony Benn MP, Joan

Maynard MP, Lawrence Daly (NUM), Jonathan Hammond (NUJ), Rodney Bickerstaffe (NUPE), ANC, El Salvador Solidarity Campaign, NOLS and numerous labour movement bodies.

The Paris Hunger Strike, supported by MTI, CEDETIM, CFDT, Miade Maison Verte, PCF, and individual Senators, put forward demands about the Diyarbakir Massacre, for a delegation to visit military prisons, and for observers at the trials of the 4,000 persons threatened with the death penalty. The Hunger Strike Committee also organised a protest at the June



NATO Summit Meeting.

All the issues raised by the BIRKOM Hunger Strike are supported by CDDRT: release of prisoners, an end to tortures and executions, and cessation of all attacks on the Kurds. Resolutions on these issues from CDDRT's International Conference in June are printed below.

Prisoners, torture, human rights

Since the fascist junta came to power on 12 September 1980 it has taken whoever it wanted as a prisoner. In Turkey now there are more than 100,000 political prisoners, some of them even imprisoned in schools and stadiums. Relatives of prisoners have no right to see them, and if they die while in prison the authorities simply write a report to make the death seem due to natural causes.

To make the people of Turkey never demand human rights, the fascist junta tortures to keep absolute control of the working people, but still wants to be seen as democratic by world democratic opinion!

We ask all organisations to raise their voice against imprisonments and tortures in Turkey and call upon them to support our struggle against the fascist junta.

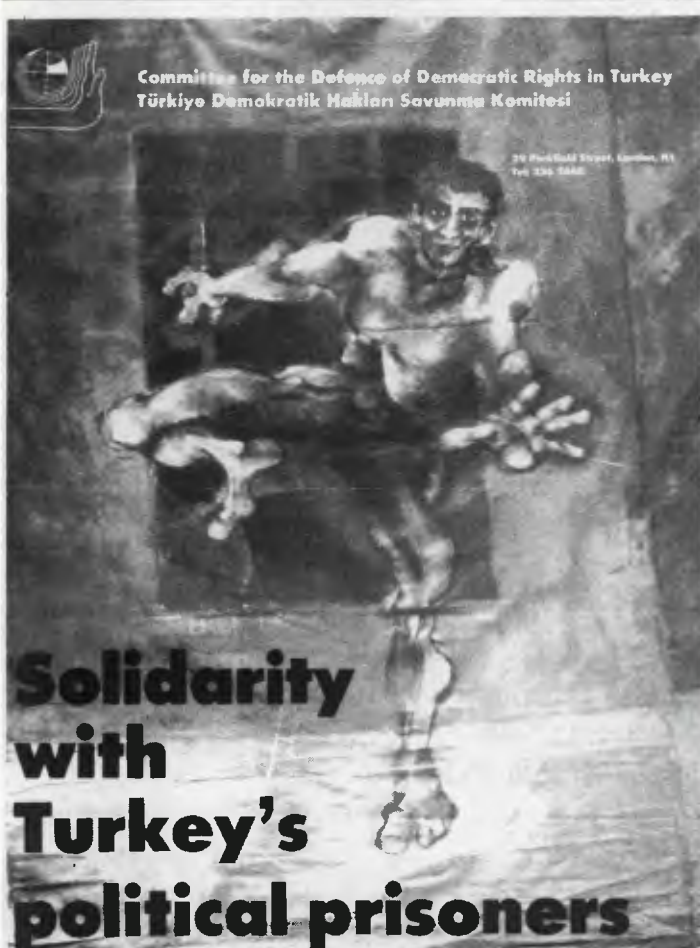
Kurdistan

Today the Kurdish people are forced to live in four different countries. In Turkey Kurds constitute 20% of the total population. Turkey's Kurdistan is an area which has been and is being exploited in various ways, both new and old, and is an internal colony of Turkish finance capital. The national question in Turkey is the Kurdish question.

Turkey's Kurdistan is also an area in which all wealth is exploited jointly and at an increasing rate by the Turkish and Kurdish ruling classes. The Turkish bourgeoisie's policy in Kurdistan is to deprive the Kurdish people of their basic democratic rights and freedoms and deprive them of their right to self-determination. It is also to exploit and repress them without mercy and to organise mass executions in Kurdistan. These barbaric attacks on the Kurdish people have increased and worsened since the fascist coup of 1980. Shifting the 3rd Army to Kurdistan, having some of the cities, especially Van, under siege, practising military exercises and using Kurdish people as live targets, bombing part of Diyarbakir Prison when it was filled with Kurdish democrats and revolutionaries, are some examples of the attacks of the fascist junta on the Kurdish people.

These intensified attacks of the fascist junta are the expressions of its fear for the future. These barbaric attacks help to expose the true face of the fascist junta. Despite pressure on the press and other media, news of the executions, tortures and massacres became known to the people and this gives rise to even more attacks, again expressing the junta's fears. Scientists and intellectuals are oppressed because of their protest at the official ideology in the universities, which give up scientific truth and deny the reality of the Kurdish nation.

The Conference resolves to condemn the tortures and the repression to which the Turkish and Kurdish people are subjected, and also to expose all the undemocratic practices and crimes of the fascist junta in order to make world public opinion aware of the situation in Turkey.



NEW POSTER

CDDRT's new poster is printed three colours on stout art paper A2 size (42cmx59cm). It is priced at £1.00 including postage.

A non-glossy version is available the same size, suitable for pasteing up, at 35p post-free.

Bulk order prices on application.