

TURKEY NEWSLETTER



Monthly publication of the Committee for Defence of Democratic Rights in Turkey

Issue 30 January 1983

COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENCE OF DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS IN TURKEY NEWSLETTER Issue No. 29 February 1983

MURDER OF DISK

The Turkish government's refusal to investigate the murder of a young man who was killed by a military officer in the city of Ankara in 1982...

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PEACE LEADERS ARRESTED

The arrest of several peace activists in Turkey, including members of the Peace and Democracy Association...

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FREE DISK

Chief DISK lawyer flays junta

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FASCIST JUNTA OUT OF CYPRUS!

COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENCE OF DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS IN TURKEY NEWSLETTER Issue No. 33 August 1983

PEOPLE YES JUNTA NO

THEY ARE FASCISTS THEY MUST GO!

TURKEY NEWSLETTER Monthly publication of the Committee for Defence of Democratic Rights in Turkey Issue No. 33 September 1983

WORKERS UNDER THE IRON HEEL

TURKEY NEWSLETTER Monthly publication of the Committee for Defence of Democratic Rights in Turkey Issue 27 November 1982

STOP FASCISM IN TURKEY

LP Conference Meeting - see back for details

TURKEY NEWSLETTER Issue 28 November 1982

REJECTION OF FASCIST CONSTITUTION

TURKEY NEWSLETTER Issue 28 November 1982

REJECTION OF FASCIST CONSTITUTION

These were the 1982 Turkey Newsletter front pages. Take out a subscription now - there's a form on the back page - and make sure you get all the issues in **1983**

1983 Congress of CDDRT

At its quarterly meeting last month CDDRT's General Council decided on the schedule below as preparation for the biennial Congress of CDDRT.

All affiliates of CDDRT, whether individuals or organisations, and CDDRT Branches are entitled to take part in the preparations for what will be the Second Congress.

The right of participation in the Congress is also the duty of all who wish to advance solidarity with Turkey's working people. The General Council encourages many more to affiliate to CDDRT in the next few weeks and help to make this Congress a big success. An application form is on the back page. Existing affiliates need to have renewed their affiliation as of 1 January 1983.

Affiliates will receive a copy of submitted motions, amendments to the Constitution, and nominations for the General Council promptly after the deadline. Amendments to motions will

also be sent to affiliates, well before Congress.

Affiliates need not apply for credentials for Congress until March 1983. Each affiliate will receive forms for this purpose with other material at that time.

Emergency motions will be approved for debate at Congress (subject to Congress agreement) by the General Council or its sub-committee.

An individual affiliate may attend as a delegate, local affiliates and Branches may each send two delegates, and national affiliates may each send five delegates to Congress.

Individual affiliates may each submit one motion, organisations may each submit up to two motions for Congress. There is no limit to the number of nominations an affiliate may make, but nominations should be accompanied by an indication that the nominee has accepted nomination.

Schedule

Tuesday 15 March 1983	Last day for receiving motions, amendments to the constitution and nominations for the General Council.
Tuesday 19 April 1983	Last day for receiving amendments to motions.
Sunday 15 May 1983	Second Congress

A few activities in 1982



Stalls at outdoor festivals (left) and at conferences (centre).



LP Conference fringe meeting.



TUC fringe meeting.



Our 12 September Rally (centre) and Picket at the Turkish Embassy.



CND SUPPORT

Last November CND Annual Conference in Sheffield passed overwhelmingly the resolution below support Turkey's oppressed peace movement. CDDRT delegates were at the Conference. We were pleased that Conference considered the last paragraph to refer to CDDRT's campaign on the Turkish Peace Association Committee. Now to implement the resolution!

"This Conference notes:

- i) that on September 12th 1980 an anti-democratic repressive military regime installed itself in Turkey, and that it shows no serious intention of relinquishing power;
- ii) that the regime has arrested and imprisoned peace protestors because they are seen as posing a political threat;
- iii) that Turkey is an established member of NATO;
- iv) that Turkey's abuse of human rights has led to the country being taken to the Human Rights Commission of the Council of Europe by several Scandinavian countries and by France;
- v) that the USA is the largest aid donor to Turkey, and has pledged its full support for the military regime;
- vi) that Britain has maintained its full support of Turkey,

blocking a previous attempt in the Council of Europe to condemn the regime, and that the UK still provides economic aid to Turkey through OECD.

"This Conference believes:

- i) that the example of Turkey shows that NATO is ready to stand by without condemning the repression of democratic forces, including the Peace Movement,
- ii) that the British Government should follow the example of other countries in bringing the Turkish Government to trial, should openly condemn the Turkish Junta, and should immediately withdraw all economic and military aid;
- iii) that the repression of the Peace Movement in Turkey provides the USA with an enclave free from peace protestors, enabling the USA to site nuclear weapons which may be rejected by the rest of Europe.

"This Conference resolves to support a campaign to bring to light the plight of peace protestors and sympathetic; political detainees in Turkey, and to bring pressure on the British Government to withdraw its support for the Turkish Junta, notably by supporting its expulsion from the Council of Europe."

Cyprus Unity in London Borough

The London Borough of Haringey at its July 1982 Council Meeting passed *without opposition* a strongly worded resolution concerned with the Turkish Army's continued occupation of 40% of Cyprus. Since then, Turkish reactionaries have begun a campaign against the resolution in the local press and amongst the Turkish community in London.

Britain's three progressive Turkish organisations — Turkish Students' Federation, Union of Turkish Progressives and Union of Turkish Workers — took a position of "strong support for the motion passed at Haringey Council" in a statement issued on 7 December 1982. They stated that, "The fascist junta is now building new airfields on the eastern and western borders and many areas have been declared forbidden military zones in preparation for a possible war. ... Its desire for expansion poses major problems for world peace." They considered that the Haringey resolution was an invaluable contribution to the isolation of Turkey's junta and a just, peaceful solution in Cyprus. Now that, "the occupied part of Cyprus is a colony of Turkey and the Turkish Cypriots as well as the Greek Cypriots are suffering... a fascist regime... can in no way bring lasting and comprehensive peace and happiness to other peoples." Their statement's rallying call is that, "We believe that it is the duty of every democrat to isolate this fascist regime wherever possible and help the struggle waged against them in Turkey and in Cyprus."

CDDRT, in line with policies agreed at its 1981 Congress, its National Conference (December 1981), and its First International Conference (June 1982), fully supports moves to withdraw Turkish troops from Cyprus. We congratulate the Haringey Councillors of *all parties* who expressed such strong support for the true interests and future of all the working people of Cyprus. We look forward to similar expressions from other local authorities in Britain.

The Haringey resolution reads:

"Mindful that the London Borough of Haringey has a high concentration of both Greek and Turkish communities and that the Council seeks to provide proper services to meet the needs of both these communities and has successfully promoted the Haringey Cypriot Centre which is used by both Greek and Turkish communities, and mindful of the anxieties of its Cypriot residents about the continued plight of their relatives in Cyprus.

"This Council expresses its concern that eight years since the invasion of Cyprus by troops of the Turkish Government no progress has been made for a solution of the crisis.

"Forty per cent of the Cypriot people (200,000) continue to be refugees and their villages and land are occupied by the invading troops.

"Two thousand hostages, including children, women and old people, are still kept in secrecy.

"Mindful also of the responsibility of Britain as a guarantor of Cyprus' independence, and the serious dangers for war resulting from the continuing occupation of Cyprus, this Council calls on the British Government to support the efforts of the Cypriot people to secure a peaceful solution of the crisis based on the numerous United Nations resolutions for withdrawal of the invading troops from Cyprus and the creation of a sovereign, united bi-communal bi-zonal, independent, non-aligned federal republic of Cyprus with full civil rights under U.N.O. guarantees for all its citizens, Greek, Turkish, Armenian, Maronites and others; and freedom for the refugees to return to their homes and land.

"We further resolve to begin a publicity campaign in the Haringey Star to inform and mobilise public support for the Cyprus issue and shall set up joint Council — Cypriot Community deputations to the British Government, the Foreign Office, the Home Office, House of Commons, Haringey MPs, Trade Unions and political organisations and urge them to work for the implementation of the above-mentioned United Nations resolutions for the independence of Cyprus."

After the Referendum

According to the published returns in the Referendum held in Turkey on 7 November 1982 91% of voters approved the new fascist Constitution. When the figures were announced there was an unexplained discrepancy of 60,007 between the recorded number of total valid votes cast and the sum total of the votes cast for and against the Constitution.

There was one fact about the vote that was not merely unexplained but which was not mentioned, and could only be inferred from the total voting figures. That was that, despite all the penalties for failure to vote in the Referendum, 10% of voters stayed away from the polls! Taken with the 'NO' voters, all of whom had to cast polling cards of a different colour from the 'YES' voters, then one in five voters actively rejected the fascist Constitution, even according to the fascist junta's own figures. One result of the Referendum was immediately to install fascist Head of State General Kenan Evren as President for the next seven years.

The sought-after result, however legitimate, has not solved problems for Turkey's fascist junta. A glaring difficulty for the junta is the increased interest amongst the people concerning political and state affairs because of the very preparations for the Referendum itself. However, during Evren's propaganda tour of the country beforehand the newspapers could only report "thousands" attending his dull rallies, despite the fact that the crowds were gathered from surrounding areas by order. The interest that has been awakened is because of all the press reports of a promised return to democracy.

The junta is now trying hard to dampen this aroused interest by the population. First and foremost, it has announced that there is in fact no politics; that politics and politicians have been removed from public affairs! But this is proving a little difficult, not least because some journalists have started asking ministers of the junta, "When are you going to start political life?" Instead of relaxing the pressures in society by means of the Referendum, the fascist junta has increased them.

In the course of his propaganda tour Evren let slip the veil which these days is only partially covering the face of fascism. *Tercüman* (3.11.1982) reported from one of his speeches, concerning his future appointment as President without other candidates, as follows:

If there were, "two candidates, three candidates, four candidates, are we not going to compete with each other? There cannot be elections without a propaganda campaign. Let us say that there will not be any propaganda. There cannot then be an election. If there was an election, the situation in the country is not suitable for such propaganda".

Indeed Evren's affrontery seems boundless. In typically fascist fashion his bravado boasts that, "we are receiving threats to our lives every day, but do not bother with them", in fact show he and the rest of the junta as the butt of a high level of anger and hatred amongst the people.

Friends of the fascist junta may be few, but they are powerful. From the very first day of the fascist coup on 12 September 1980 the US Administration has had nothing but praise for Evren and his henchmen: for them there was democracy before the Referendum as well as after. The reality is that an authoritarian regime with all its trappings of torture and repression has been made permanent for these "friends in the West". Can such "friends" persuade any democrat that black is white, that fascism equals democracy in Turkey?

The return to civilian rule is no nearer after the Referendum, and this is also a key dilemma for the junta. No matter how tyrannical or illegitimate a government is, it has to rely on a civilian base. This base is lacking for Turkey's junta of generals. It is with this background we should view recent junta friendliness to supporters of the fascist Nationalist Action Party (NAP) whose Grey Wolves were responsible for most of the 5000 murders in the 2 years before the fascist coup. Five of those who were recently appointed as university chancellors are active members of the NAP.

In August, Army officers retired were those who had advocated a quick return to civilian rule, a more liberal constitution and a clear stand against the fascists. All those martial law commanders known for their fascist ideas retained their posts. And recently Admiral Ulusu, Prime Minister of the junta's government, lunched openly with the "organisational man" of the NAP, that party's second-in-command.

Prominence is given continually in the newspapers to such war-cries as "Southern Cyprus-Nest for the Armenians" and "The whole world is hostile to the Turks". The junta likes war: both Iran and Iraq have been good customers

whilst fighting each other. And on 29 November 1982 Turkey signed an accord with the USA allowing US use of Turkish airfields. This is in addition to the numerous US bases around Turkey. It adds to disquiet at the establishment of new base facilities and headquarters for the US' Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force (RDJTF) in Kurdistan. Possible sites near Diyarbakır, İncirlik or Erzurum (where there may already be nuclear weapons storage facilities) were suggested by a *New Statesman* article on 14 May 1982. US Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger made the suggestion for a Joint Military Council in discussions with Turkish representatives at the end of 1981.

Jordan's King Hussein was feted in Turkey in November, a prelude to greater political, trade and military links. The King's visit to Kırıkkale's arms factories was the public acknowledgement of Turkey-Jordan cooperation in armaments production — a form of cooperation established over a year ago with Pakistan. The fascist junta already offers military training to army cadets from the Gulf States.

The Turkish press, is very nervous about commenting on trade or other sensitive matters. Especially is this so since the one week's ban on *Günaydın* from 1 December for publishing details of Turkey's trade with France. This follows provision in the new Constitution allowing prosecutions against newspaper articles up to six months after they appear. Several journalists, including the editor and a columnist from *Cumhuriyet* and the editor of *Tercüman*, face prosecutions over articles on the Constitution. Turkey's Union of Writers, amongst whose members are Aziz Nesin and Yaşar Kemal, is the latest to be accused of "spreading Communist propaganda".

But even in the USA there is high level disquiet about repression in Turkey. "A report just prepared for a joint Senate-House Commission discloses estimates of the number of political prisoners in Turkey ranging from 30,000 to 100,000. It refers to mass trials of Turkish lawyers, trade union and political party members; the use of torture; and repression of the Armenian and Kurdish communities... 'There are substantial violations of human rights in Turkey... Congress should give some consideration to improvements in the human situation when reviewing future requests for economic and military aid.' "(*New Statesman* 26.11.82)

YOL OPENS

Sorrow has many shades, many faces, like the winds, the birds and the flowers. In this film I have tried through some close friends of mine to relate sorrow, love and regret even if at times certain people may find them incomprehensible or incredible.

Yılmaz Güney

Yılmaz Güney's latest film *Yol* (*The Way*) opens in London on Thursday 13 January. (See advert on back page for details.) Directed by Şerif Gören from Yılmaz Güney's screenplay (which was written in prison) this film gives us a powerful taste of life in Turkey following the military fascist coup on 12 September 1982.

Five prisoners in a semi-open prison

are told that the leave system is to be reinstated and that they will, having served the necessary one third of their sentences, be allowed to visit home. They have one week.

Yusuf and Mevlût are soon arrested or caught by patriarchy respectively. The 'liberty' enjoyed by Seyit Ali (Tarık Akan), Mehmet Salih and Ömer is illusion. Kurdistan in Turkey is here in all its naked oppression. Another kind of prison, without bars.

Mehmet Salih's humiliation, Seyit Ali's social and moral burden and Zine's tragedy come across forcefully. The fate of Ömer's brother finally decides his course of action for him. The way that they all take finally is so little of their own making, so much of the yokes they carry.



Yılmaz Güney

B Hubbschmid, Zürich

Petition Presented



Stan Newens MP (left) and Alan Sapper at the Home Office.

The Yılmaz Güney petition was handed in at the Home Office on 17 November during the London Film Festival. As those who signed will know, the petition called on "Her Majesty's Government to reverse its decision to deny entry to Britain to Turkish film maker Yılmaz Güney... particularly so that he can attend the showing of his prizewinning film *Yol* (*The Way*) at the London Film Festival in November 1982".

The petition was presented by Alan Sapper, representing his own union ACTT, the TUC General Council and the BFI Board, CDDRT President Stan Newens MP, and CDDRT General Secretary Jim Moody.

Unfortunately the British Government did not reverse its

decision at the time of the London Film Festival nor has it yet done so.

Those who have protested to the Home Office about his exclusion have been replied to in a wholly negative way. In the reply sent to Peter Plouviez, Equity's General Secretary, William Whitelaw said, "The facts of Mr Güney's convictions are a matter of record and I am afraid that I am not prepared to authorise his entry to attend the London Film Festival."

On numerous occasions the case has been made on the gross irregularities in Yılmaz Güney's trial on a spurious charge of killing a fascist judge. The British Government does not begin to accept these arguments, preferring instead to hide behind a 'my hands are tied' approach. Turkey's fascist junta is a little more open in its approach. Not only have they taken away his Turkish citizenship, but on 7 December its Istanbul martial law court imposed a further 7½ year jail sentence on Yılmaz Güney for "spreading Communist propaganda in a magazine article written from prison in 1978" (*Guardian*, 8.12.1982)

A Question in the House of Commons received this reply on 23 November 1982:

Mr Stanley Newens (Harlow): To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, if he will reconsider his decision not to allow Yılmaz Güney, the Turkish film director to be admitted to the United Kingdom on the grounds that, notwithstanding his conviction on a criminal charge, he is a political refugee.

Mr Timothy Raison: If Mr Güney were to seek entry to the United Kingdom he would fall to be refused leave to enter under Paragraph 74 of the Immigration Rules (HC 394), notwithstanding the fact that he has been recognised as a refugee. Mr Rt Hon Friend does not propose to authorise the administration of Mr Güney exceptionally to the Rules.

CDDRT will certainly be continuing its Yılmaz Güney Campaign until the exclusion is reversed — as the original Government decision to permit him to enter was reversed! Petitions will continue to be available (brought up to date by slight amendment). Please use them. Ensure that this exemplary artist is allowed to enter Britain to be amongst friends and admirers of his work.

DISK Trial: 1 Year

As we enter 1983 the DISK (Revolutionary Trade Union Confederation) trial has now been going on for one year. It started on 24 December 1981 with 53 defendants who had been in custody for over a year (since just after the fascist coup on 12 September 1980). It has ground on through last year with lengthy prosecution arguments and defence submissions.

Since 8 October 1982 the number of defendants has increased to 72, when 19 from the DISK Research Department joined the 53 DISK Executive members.

The offences allegedly committed by the DISK leaders and researchers are listed in an indictment of over 800 pages. This document was not even available to the defence lawyers until the start of the trial. Anyway, these 'offences' are crimes many trade unionists in Britain would be far from ashamed to admit, for they include:

- Building a class organisation.
- Struggling for peace.
- Seeing socialism as the only solution for the problems of the Turkish people.
- Struggling against fascism.
- Being against the invasion of Cyprus.
- Being against imperialist wars.
- Supporting struggles of peoples for freedom.
- Having relations with international organisations such as the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Abdullah Baştürk (President) and other DISK leaders



have suffered under torture. Despite prominence given to the *three year* jail sentences handed down by an Erzurum court to four policemen for torturing prisoners *to death*, there are no indications that a similar fate awaits the torturers of the DISK defendants. The sentenced policemen are part of a cosmetic exercise. Torture used routinely against political suspects by the fascist junta is part of parcel of its rule of terror.

We ask that protests against the tortures and trial of the 72 DISK defendants go to head fascist, President General K Evren, Çankaya, Ankara, Turkey. We would appreciate a copy.

DUSTBIN CORNER

After our successful Rally on 7 November last, we received this from a Turkish fascist in Britain.



14-11-82

To Committee for the Defence of
Democratic Rights in Turkey

Down with you and the
other Turkish Communists.

Long Live Gen Evren.

A Young Turkish Citizen

+ 92%

İsmail Beşikçi — True Democrat

Dr İsmail Beşikçi has been under constant pressure for the last 12 years for defending the Kurdish people's democratic rights.

In fact he is not a Kurd himself. He was born in Ankara in 1939, and after studying sociology became a lecturer in Erzurum University. There he made close contacts with Kurdish people and became acquainted with their problems.

After the distribution of his first series of books in 1969 he was sacked from his job in 1970 because of an accusation that he was a 'separatist'. After the 12 March 1971 Coup he was thrown into prison where he stayed until 1974.

In 1976 his works were again published. In his works he mentioned the forced migrations of the Kurdish people in the 1920's and 1930's, and also the racist content of existing history books. This brought him further imprisonment from October 1979 until April 1981. Following the fascist coup he was imprisoned again in June 1981. He is still in prison.

Beşikçi's name became central to the democratic struggle. Protests were made all around the world against his imprisonment. Many telegrams were sent to Turkish Embassies in Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Switzerland, USA and West Germany.

CDDRT expresses its full sympathy with İsmail Beşikçi's activities and work and appeals to democrats to raise again the protest against his imprisonment. You can write to HE The Ambassador, Embassy of the Republic of Turkey, 43 Belgrave Square, London SW1.

Postcards for Prisoners

We have prepared two postcards bearing this design by Walter Crane. One is addressed to Mahmut Dikerdem, President of the Turkish Peace Association Committee, and the other is addressed to Abdullah Baştürk, President of DİSK (Revolutionary Trade Union Confederation).

Either may be obtained at 60p for 10 (post free) or 5p each (plus postage) from Postcards, CDDRT, 29 Parkfield Street, London N1 OPS. (Please specify Peace or DİSK Postcard.)

Dear M. Dikerdem,
As the leader of the Turkish Peace Association Committee you have struggled for the cause of peace and a world free of exploitation and war. It is for this reason that you are being tried. The arrest and trial of yourself and your friends in this cause are part of this struggle.

I would like to express my support to you and your colleagues and all peace-loving people of Turkey who fight in this honourable struggle, and convey my best wishes for the coming year 1983, to be a year of success in the struggle, for true democracy and lasting peace in the world.

Dear A. Baştürk,
As the leader of DİSK, the revolutionary trade-union confederation, you have struggled for the economic and democratic rights of the working class of Turkey. It is for this reason that you together with other DİSK leaders are being tried and face the threat of a death penalty. Your arrest and your trial are part of this struggle.

I would like to express my support to you, to all the DİSK defendants and the working class of Turkey who fight in this honourable struggle, and convey my best wishes for the coming year 1983, to be a year of successes in the struggle for democracy and lasting peace in world.

1/2 actual size



CONSTITUTION OF THE CDDRT

- The name of the organisation shall be the Committee for Defence of Democratic Rights in Turkey (CDDRT).
- 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 harassment of overseas opponents.
 - Organic solidarity on the basis of the foregoing utilising every means at our disposal.
- Organisations and individuals accepting 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 become payable from 1 January each year.
- Congress is the highest body of 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.

LOCAL BRANCHES:

East London CDDRT c/o 238 Morning Lane, London E9 6RQ.

Leicester CDDRT c/o 15 Bulwer Rd, Leicester.

Manchester CDDRT c/o Eric Hughes, 137 Dickenson Rd, M14 5HZ.

For branches in all other localities, please contact CDDRT, 29 Parkfield St, London N1 OPS. Tel: 01-226 2668

GENERAL COUNCIL OF CDDRT

Richard Balfe MEP.	Gerry Pocock	Marion Sarafi
John Bowden	Reg Race MP (Treasurer)	Bob Wright
Alf Lomas MEP	Ernie Roberts MP (Chair)	Jim Moody (General Secretary)
Sian Newens MP (President)	Alan Sapper	

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 | K. Leighton, MP | Kenneth D Collins, MEP | GMWU Warrington Branch | Ardwick CLP | Portuguese Communist Party |
| Joe Ashton, MP | Arthur W J Lewis MP | Brian Key, MEP | NALGO Metropolitan District Council | Beckenham CLP | (org. in Britain) |
| Norman Atkinson, MP | Bob Litherland, MP | Alf Lomas, MEP | | Bermondsey CLP | Union of Turkish Progressives in Britain |
| Guy Barnett, MP | Allen McKay, MP | Dr Barry Seal MEP | NALGO — Hackney Branch | Cambridgeshire CLP | Turkish Students Federation of UK |
| Tony Benn, MP | William McKelvey, MP | Colin Barnett, Sec. NW TUC | NUM | Chelmsford CLP | City of London Polytechnic Students' Union |
| Andrew Bennett, MP | Bob McTaggart, MP | Ken Brett, AGS AUEW | NUM Derbyshire | Clackmannan & E Stirlingshire CLP | Cyprus Students' Society — Manchester University |
| Sid Bidwell, MP | Jim Marshall, MP | Stan Cole, AUEW NC | NUM Scotland | | Leeds University Union |
| Ron Brown, MP | J. Maxton, MP | Harry Conroy, NUJ | NUM Yorkshire | | UMIST — Students' Union |
| Dennis Canavan MP | Joan Maynard, MP | Lawrence Daly, NUM | NUPE | | Manchester Poly Students' Union |
| Tom Cox, MP | Michael Meacher, MP | J. Davidson, NW Dist. Sec. FTAT | NUPE — West Midlands Div | | Manchester University Students' Union |
| Bob Cryer, MP | George Morton, MP | Beryl Huffinley, Yorks and Humberside TUC | NUR — Manchester | | Teesside Polytechnic Students' Union |
| Anhur Davidson, QC, MP | | | TGWU | | Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation |
| Frank Dobson, MP | Stan Newens, MP | E.V. Hughes, Vice Pres., NWTUC | TGWU Reg. No.1 | | Demokrat Norway |
| Dick Douglas, MP | Martin O'Neil, MP | Mick McGahey, NUM | UCATT — London Region | | Haldane Society of Socialist Lawyers |
| Alfred Dubs, MP | Sian Orme, MP | | UCATT — NW Region | | London CRS Political Committee |
| Ken Eastham, MP | Bob Parry, MP | | Greater London Association of Trades Councils | | Lord Fenner Brockway |
| Geoffrey Edge, MP | Reg Race, MP | | Cambridge & District Trades Council | | Alan Bush |
| Bub Edward, MP | Jo Richardson, MP | | Greenwich Trades Council | | Lord Jenkins of Putney |
| Fred Evans, MP | Allan Roberts, MP | | Hackney Trades Council | | Mgr. Bruce Kent |
| Martin Flannery, MP | Ernie Roberts, MP | | Islington Trades Council | | Arthur Latham |
| George Foulkes, MP | Ernie Ross, MP | | Kingston & District Trades Council | | Robert J. Lunguet |
| John Golding, MP | Dennis Skinner, MP | | Leeds Trades Council | | William Pomeroy |
| Dame Judith Hart MP | Clive Soley MP | | Cities of London & Westminster Trades Council | | Andrew Rothstein |
| Frank Hooley MP | Jack Straw, MP | | Preston Trades Council | | Marion Sarafi |
| Doug Hoyle MP | John Tilley, MP | | Rotherham Trades Council | | Gordon Schaffer |
| Les Huckfield, MP | Philip Whitehead, MP | | Stockport Trades Council | | E.F. Thompson |
| Bob Hughes, MP | Sheila Wright, MP | | Waltham Forest Trades Council | | |
| Roy Hughes, MP | Roland Boyes, MEP | | GEC Openshaw JSSC | | |
| Lewis Carter-Jones MP | Richard Caborn, MEP | | Union of Turkish Workers | | |
| Robert Kilroy-Silk, MP | Barbara Castle, MEP | | | | |
| Neil Kinnock, MP | Ann Clwyd, MEP | | | | |
| James Lamond, MP | | | | | |

GRAND PRIX • BEST FILM • CANNES FILM FESTIVAL

A FILM BY
YILMAZ GÜNEY

WITH
TARIK AKAN · HACIL ERGÜN
NECMETTIN COBANOGU
DIRECTED BY SERIF GÖREN
SCREENPLAY
& EDITED BY YILMAZ GÜNEY
MUSIC SEBASTIAN ARGOL
& KENDAL
PHOTOGRAPHY ERDOGAN
ENGIN

PRODUCTION
GÜNEY FILM
& CACTUS FILM
TURKEY/SWITZERLAND
1982
COLOUR
ENGLISH SUBTITLES



"Edited by Güney himself after his escape from Turkey. YOL is a major work by a gifted filmmaker. Visually stunning, the film presents a complex narrative — following several men 'on leave' from an open prison — with clarity and a deeply affecting intensity. As a portrait of a society it's brutal, depressing and pulls no punches but Güney's concern for his characters (particularly the women) never wavers. One of the best of the fest and of the year."
Time Out

AN ARTIFICIAL
EYE RELEASE

**OPENS
THURSDAY,
13TH JANUARY**

YOL

THE WAY

ST MARTINS LANE, COVENT GARDEN.
NEAREST TUBE LEICESTER SQUARE

Lumiere Cinema Tel: 836 0691

AFFILIATES!

Don't forget. If you want to begin or continue your affiliation in 1983 send in the appropriate fee now. Delay will affect your participation in this year's Congress preparations. All 1983 affiliations run to 31 December 1983.

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