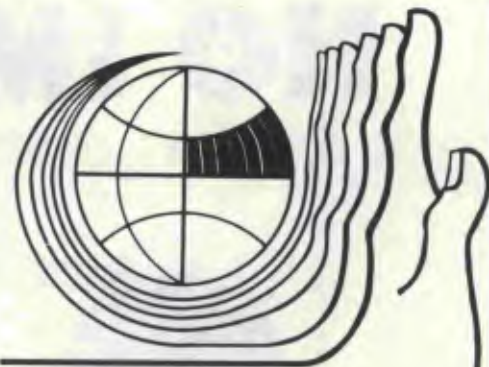


# TURKEY NEWSLETTER



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

Issue 32

March 1983



## WOMEN CONFRONT FASCISM

see  
centrefold

# NO IMF CREDITS?



Over 80% of Turkey's oil needs is imported.

## TUC aids DISK

The 16th anniversary of \*DISK's foundation was marked on 14 February by a small meeting chaired by CDDRT sponsor Alex Kitson, who is Assistant General Secretary of T&GWU. The meeting was held at TUC HQ in London and was addressed by Kemal Daysal, the only DISK Executive member who has not been captured by the fascist junta. Other members of DISK were also present.

\* DISK is the Revolutionary Trade Union Confederation.



### Double Your Money

Finance Minister Kafaoğlu stated on 17 February that much more rationalisation was needed in the Turkish banking system. At present banks were not profitable enough.

His statement coincided with release of the banks' figures for January to November 1982. These showed the banks had increased their capital by over 205 billion Turkish Lira, or 107%.

A number of leading figures in the British trade union movement came to the commemoration. CDDRT representative John Bowden in his contribution dealt with the fascist constitution and the serious problems faced by defence lawyers in the DISK trial. In particular he mentioned the case of Orhan Apaydın, chief defence lawyer in the DISK trial until he was arrested and himself placed on trial along with 29 other leaders of Turkey's Peace Committee Association (see p.6). Latest news is that the Istanbul Bar Association is now to be prosecuted because it refuses to expel Orhan Apaydın from its Presidency.

Participants in the TUC meeting were very concerned over the grave violations of trade union and human rights and restrictions on the activities of trade unions in Turkey. These restrictions will increase under trade union legislation now imminent in the wake of "approval" of the new fascist constitution.

A TUC statement made after the meeting issued the call "for the immediate release of all imprisoned trade unionists and for the charges against them to be dropped; for trade union organisations to be allowed to operate and for trade union rights and freedoms to conform to standards set out and protected by European and international conventions".

Those present also agreed that a telegram should be sent to General Evren, fascist Head of State, calling for

The IMF are refusing further credits to the Turkish Government unless it agrees to restructure its State Economic Enterprises (KİT), say reliable sources.

The State Economic Enterprises, which make up some 8 per cent of the Turkish economy, were set up in the 1920's to aid Turkish industrial and agricultural development, to minimise imports and subsidise basic needs such as food, lighting and heating.

As far back as 1981, a confidential IMF report\* recommended the redirecting of State Economic Enterprises away from domestic needs and towards export. It further recommended severe reductions in the numbers of workers employed by them and called for a pricing strategy based on profit rather than social need.

Unemployment in Turkey is already around 20 per cent and real wages have fallen by over fifty per cent since 1980. A further attack on the State Economic Enterprises, forcing up prices and increasing unemployment still further, would do little to increase the Junta's popularity.

On February 11, secret talks began in New York between Turkish Government officials and representatives of the major American Banks, including Chase Manhattan, to negotiate further loans. This may be seen as the Turkish Government trying to outmanoeuvre the IMF. If that is the case, it seems unlikely that a Banking Community that is already concerned about the increasing numbers of countries who are unable to pay their debts, will extend further credits to Turkey without the same kind of conditions the IMF wanted.

An ominous sign was Reagan's proposal to rearm and 'modernise' the Turkish Army made during the same week that the talks were in progress. It is unlikely that it will be the Soviet Union that Turkey has to be defended against. It is more likely to be Turkey's people. With economic policies like this, does anyone wonder?

M H Room

\* Turkey — Recent Economic Developments, IMF. August 27, 1981.

the release of imprisoned trade unionists. The meeting sent a message of solidarity to DISK President Abdullah Baştürk, one of 62 DISK leaders whose lives are in immediate jeopardy.

# 94 w men tortur d

## Protest Answered by Coffin Torture

News leaking out of Mamak Prison in mid-February confirms the worst fears of the junta's opponents.

94 women political prisoners who had bravely protested against being tortured were crammed into individual 'coffins'. These 'coffins' are 60cm wide cells like cupboards where it is impossible to sit down. It is usual for prisoners

to be left like this for days on end.

Last year women prisoners in Mamak also protested conditions, preventing torturers from taking away individuals.

**Protest about torture of women in Mamak!** Write to: President General Evren, Çankaya, Ankara, Turkey. We would like a copy for publication.



Neriman Önder.

central government doing? — such as the public prosecutor, town judge, town governor?" (*Tercüman*, 20.1.83). One is now a city governor, so perhaps his days are numbered!

### Defendants tortured

The military prosecutor finished reading the indictment on 21 January. Military Judge Hasan Karakılıç then reported that 214 defendants had filed petitions with the court. He did not disclose the contents of the petitions, but merely stated they would be sent to both the 3rd Army and the Martial Law Commanders. The petitions are likely to contain allegations of torture.

Meanwhile all defendants were returned to jail for further questioning without being asked to plead. Of 91 "investigated" by 8 February, 43 had been freed for lack of even the flimsiest evidence. 8 defendants on 17 February refused to accept the validity of the court.

The fascist torturers no doubt expect to extract detailed "confessions" from most of the remaining defendants. To do this they will use barbarities that have been developed against the 170,000 persons detained in Turkey since the fascist coup of 12 September. These methods include *falaka* (beating the soles of the feet), rape, rape with truncheons, electric shock and severe beatings. More than 90 political prisoners in Turkey have so far died under torture.

### Solidarity now

Our task must be to protest and mobilize against the junta's barbarities. Suggest your local council adopts Fatsa. In the fight to decide whether Turkey's working people or the fascist junta are to be victorious, solidarity is essential. Help to build it.

**Contact CDDRT, 29 Parkfield St., London N1 OPS (tel: 01-226 2668) for further details or with information about any council's moves in the direction of solidarity with Fatsa's deposed council.**

# FATSA FIGHTS

## 268 Face Death - 25 Women

The eldest defendant at the trial in Amasya of 759 local activists from Fatsa is 60 year old Neriman Önder, known to her fellows as Earth Mother. She is accused of sheltering militants from Dev-Yol (Revolutionary Way) in her house, of taking part in left-wing demonstrations, and even of giving a clenched fist salute.

In Amasya, a city 140 km SW of the Black Sea town of Fatsa, the military prosecutor, Major Halit Cengiz, has demanded a sentence of 5-10 years for Neriman Önder. In the same trial a father and son are accused of extorting money: Major Cengiz demands their death and death for 266 others, including 25 young women. Death is demanded for the youngest defendant, 17 year old Ali Özçelik. The remaining defendants face prison sentences of up to 20 years. In total, a staggering 3½% of Fatsa's population are on trial.

### Fatsa's 'crime'

The February issue of *Turkey Newsletter* gave the background to the Fatsa events in the summer of 1980 upon which the trial is based. Suffice it to say that the local authority under left-wing mayor Fikri Sönmez attempted to make itself responsive to the local people and brought them into the actual administration of town affairs.

Fatsa municipality's achievement was that it had the support of the populace in eradicating fascist gangs and ensuring secure and democratic civic control of daily life. This became too much for the Regional Governor who eventually brought in the armed forces. After killing 96 people the national authorities reasserted control of Fatsa.

Major Cengiz wanted to know, "while the events were happening in Fatsa, what were the local representatives of



Four of the 25 young women against whom the death sentence has been demanded.

# WOMEN CONFRONT

The year 1975 was declared International Women's year and it had a lasting effect on the entire women's movement. It was an important step forward for the struggle of women all over the world for peace, democracy and socialism. Every year since and especially on each March 8 — International Woman's Day — the world has been buzzing with women activists. Eight years have gone by now but it will be useful to look at the events which have taken place in Turkey since then.

Ever since the early 1970's women have been at the centre of politics in Turkey. As in every capitalist country, in Turkey women generally and working women in particular are suffering from double exploitation. Capitalism combined with strong Islamic traditions has made women second class citizens in society. Worse still, women are conditioned from childhood to accept and never to question their miserable situation.

Women are always the first to feel the effects of economic hardship and crisis and so it was in Turkey. As workers or as housewives they felt the massive inflation (over 100%) and unemployment (25%) eroding their living standards in the late 70's. Women start work in factories at a young age

and work 12 hours a day with no right to equal pay for equal work. Women working in the civil service were never allowed to organise trade unions. All DISK trade unions have been banned since the fascist coup.

Women of the rural areas, in the villages of Turkey and NE Kurdistan, continue to be forced to work for the landowners from morning to night in all seasons with poor tools. They have access to little education, medicine, doctors and hospitals. This has led to thousands of women and children dying every year. At least 10,000 women die each year from abortions. (*Hürriyet*, 14.2.83)

## Women active

Under the conditions of the 70's the class struggle intensified. The women of Turkey began to take an active role in the working class and democratic struggle. Women's organisations, trade unions and left parties recruited women massively; and women participated fully in the gigantic May Day and other demonstrations. They made up a large proportion of the 600,000 on the streets of Istanbul on May Day 1978.

As every day passed women working in factories, in agriculture, and in the offices began joining the struggle. They had become aware of their rights as workers, as women and as mothers.

Right through the 1970's women workers took part in the strikes shaking the very foundations of Turkish capitalism. They acted in unison with their male colleagues. Peasant women took over the large landowners' lands with their husbands and brothers; other working women, housewives demonstrated against rising food prices, education cuts and unemployment. Women students took a leading role in the youth movement against the injustices in the universities. They actively protested against the lack of academic freedom in Turkey and against the fascist paramilitary gangs which were attacking young people in the streets and student hostels. As the revolutionary situation developed still further and toward the end of the seventies, women in Turkey became very active on the barricades, in street fights against fascist thuggery and in the occupations of factories.

## Women's Association, İKD

In İstanbul in June 1975, Turkey's women established their own fighting women's organisation, İKD. This was yet another step in the growth of the revolutionary situation from 1968 to 1980. Women, the real underdogs in Turkish society, doubly (and in Kurdistan triply) exploited, organised a broad progressive association encompassing all backgrounds of society; educated and illiterate, professional women alongside workers and other working women. Revolution was on the agenda in Turkey.

A year later, in 1976, İKD organised a 5000 strong march of women calling for an immediate end to all fascist killings. Their slogans were "An

end to mothers' sorrow" on the shields of mother and partners of the young murdered by the fascists. attacks took to the streets have not given birth to our them to be murdered by thousands in their thousands. monthly publication called (*Women's Voice*).

Looming over the movement was the growing victims was the growing the state. Then came the t



hand of the fascist take World imperialism and reactionary generals started September 1980. This could end to the revolutionary counter-revolution. In an attempt to solve the great crisis.

## Fascist coup

The fascist junta abolished political parties and made arrests. One of the first things was to close down İKD members, even before the trade unions. A total of 1 have been arrested since 1 are a further 135,000 on top former figure is over 500,000 prison population.

The counter-revolutionary clear cut programme to the of revolution. This includes people into submission rule. On the economic front women onto the labour particularly prevalent in work that women are forced thus has a huge pool of women, women and children order to survive. There is social welfare.

\* The military wing of the Party.



# T FASCISM by Fatma Baş

and "Fascism will break". The mothers, sisters, young women and men, killers and in commando actions in mass actions. "We sacrifice our sons and daughters for the Grey Wolves\*!" they shout. They founded a group called *Kadınların Sesi*

the death toll of fascist gang violence, the threat of fascisation of the country, lack and bloody mailed



the overthrow of the Generals. The monopoly capital using the fascist coup on Turkey aimed at putting an end to the situation through this negative way it was an economic and social

The Parliament, banned all the massive and widespread protests the fascist junta did and arrest leading to the clampdown on the 10,000 women and men in September 1980; there was the junta's blacklist. The ten times the pre-coup

of the fascist junta has a plan to roll back the forces of the left, trying to cow the masses and stabilise its fascist regime. The regime is pushing the markets. This is the low paid part time work to seek. The regime needs cheap labour. After all, there is no social security or

## Part-time work

So women have to squeeze part-time work into their lives to feed their families. This part-time working is good for the junta! It means they can get women's labour cheaply without having to provide childcare or socialise housework. Also, the women are so busy in the rush of the day that they do not have time even to participate in such trade unions as are permitted. So part-time work keeps them politically and economically weak. It prevents them taking part in collective action in which they need to engage on an equal footing with men.

Despite all these hardships, women struggle on under the fascist junta in Turkey. At this moment women workers, women students and housewives are suffering barbaric tortures in the prisons of Turkey's fascist junta. The most brutal tortures are reserved for women suspected of political activity, for in the fascists' eyes this is the worst crime, to fight for our democratic rights. Rape, rape with truncheon or rough stick, beating the soles of the feet (*falaka*) and electrodes to the most sensitive parts of the body are all employed freely. Incrimination and fear of reprisals on their families and loved ones is a fact of life for all the women in the prisons.

## Women protest torture

Women as well as men have denounced their torturers to courts. In the prisons women have led protests later to be joined by men. In one courageous action women in Mamak prison in 1982 linked arms to prevent fellow hunger strikers being taken to the torture chambers whilst shouting "An end to tortures in Mamak". More recently, protest against torture by 94 women prisoners in Mamak prison in February 1983 was met by severe punishment: the women were given the "coffin treatment". This consists of a 60cm square cupboard in which the offender is left for days at a time.



In all the political trials taking place in Turkey now women make up a sizeable number of the defendants. This directly mirrors the enormous level of political involvement and struggle among women before the fascist coup on 12 September 1980.

International Women's Day is one day when we can pointedly show our solidarity with the women of Turkey who are struggling to free themselves from the fascist junta. Fascist terror unleashed upon the valiant women of Turkey and their families has made their struggle for democratic rights harder still. But our sisters in Turkey are not afraid. They are firmly resolved to topple the fascist junta. Turkey's women want to destroy fascism. It is our duty to give our solidarity in their gigantic task.





Yeşil Yıldız Ko-op

accused the Turkish police of corruption. (*Svenska Dagbladet*, 17.2.83)

### Hunting Teachers

An investigation completed in February by the Education Minister of the fascist junta has led to numerous teachers being disciplined. It related to the boycott organised by the teachers' union TÖS in 1969. TÖS was declared illegal by a constitutional amendment in 1972 (under the previous junta) which was never revoked.

The Ankara Sıkıyönetim Komutanlığı (military court) decided finally on 14 February to outlaw the Teachers Association TÖB-DER.

### Books banned

By decision of 1, 2, and 3 *Nolu Sulh Ceza Mahkemeleri* (magistrates' court) on 11 February, under Articles\* 142/1-2, 311, 312 and 159/1, seven books published by May Yayınları were banned and copies confiscated. This included books by Nihat Behram, Harun Karadeniz and Hasan İzzettin Dinamo.

### Author jailed

Yağın Küçük was prosecuted in the military court on 14 February for writing *Yeni Bir Cumhuriyet İçin*. Under Articles\* 142/1 and 46 the military prosecutor was demanding 34 months' imprisonment.

However the book investigator could find nothing illegal under these Articles. So instead the military judge ruled that the contents of the book contravened Articles\* 311 and 312 — and sentenced Küçük to 8 years!

### Torture in Dev-Yol Trial

In the Ankara Military Court 184 Dev-Yol militants face the death sentence demanded by the prosecution. One defendant, Atilla Kılıç told the court on 14 February, "I am not going to tell about the tortures because then the torturers would be very pleased."

### Cement Workers' Trial

27 members of the Keramik-İş, one of the DİSK trade unions, are on trial in İstanbul facing prison sentences of 6 to 20 years. They are charged under Articles\* 141, 31, 33 and 173.

\* Articles of the Turkish Penal Code, mostly lifted straight from Mussolini's Penal Code.

### DİSK Trial, İstanbul

Professor Sadun Aren declared in military court on 16 February that DİSK had been legally established.

### Parties and parties!

Ex-politician Gümüşpala, quoted in *Hürriyet* (17.2.83): "My father formed a party with two chairs and a table."

### Inflation

The daily *Cumhuriyet* was back on the streets 18 February after having been banned by the fascist junta for several weeks. Its price has risen from 30TL to 40TL.

### Corrupt police

The Swedish Ambassador to Turkey has

## Trying Peace ...

One year has passed since 30 leaders of the Peace Committee Association (PCA) were arrested by Turkey's fascist junta. Thanks to a great deal of international pressure, in which CDDRT played no small part, these leaders were at last released on bail on 24 December.

However, the case against the PCA carries on. The personification of the PCA — its 30 defendants — still face demands by the military prosecutor for up to 30 years in jail. Constant pressure from other peace activists elsewhere in the world contributed to their release on bail. Now we must ensure that the peace trial is stopped forthwith!

As is laid out in CND's admirable resolution on Turkey, passed at its last Conference, (and reproduced in the January *Turkey Newsletter*), we must fight for peace in Turkey, too. And that means protesting to Turkey's fascist junta against putting peace on trial.

Join the fight to stop the trial of Turkey's Peace Committee Association!

Your resolutions and letters of protest about the Peace Trial should be sent to: HE Ambassador Gümrükçüoğlu, 43, Belgrave Sq, London SW1. Send us a copy and we can publicise it.



World Peace Council

## Peace Committee Welfare Fund

On the initiative of Bruce Kent, General Secretary of CND, the General Council of CDDRT set up the Turkish Peace Council Welfare Fund (TPCWF) in 1982.

The aim of the Fund is simple. It collects donations for distribution of monies to adherents of the now illegal Peace Committee Association and their dependants. This is done not as charity but as a concrete act of solidarity which those who have already contributed fully appreciate.

For those who wish to donate directly the TPCWF is held in account number 0051183 by Lloyds Bank, Islington, sorting code 30.94.57. (The General Funds of CDDRT are held by the Cooperative Bank.) Contributions for the TPCWF can also be sent c/o CDDRT.

At the end of 1983 audited accounts for the TPCWF will be made available for enquirers.

# DUSTBIN CORNER



## ACADEMIC SCUM

The fascist junta, which has sacked hundreds of university lecturers, vice-chancellors and rectors over the last months, honoured its Head of State on 15 January. The junta's rector of Istanbul University, Prof. Demiroglu, presented an Honorary Doctorate of Law and an Honorary Professorship to President General Evren.

The junta's steady destruction of university autonomy and academic independence thus reaps its rewards. Its academic placements will apparently go to any lengths to suck up to the fascist junta.

## 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

## CONSTITUTION OF 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.
  - Organise 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.
- 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-opt.
- 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.
- Local Branches of CDDRT are formed with the approval of the General Council.
- This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds majority at a Congress.
- 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 Balic MEP.	Gerry Pocock	Marion Sarafi
John Bowden	Reg Race MP (Treasurer)	Bob Wright
Alf Lomas MEP	Ernie Roberts MP (Chair)	Jim Moody (General Secretary)
Stan 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.

# 1983 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.

## 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, County Hall, London SE1.

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.

## Sponsors include

Frank Allaun, MP	K. Leighton, MP	Kenneth D Collins, MEP	NALGO Metropolitan District Council	Waltham Forest Trades Council	Kurdish Students Society in Europe (UK)
Joe Ashton, MP	Arthur WJ Lewis, MP	Brian Key, MEP	NALGO — Hackney Branch	GEC Openshaw JSSC	Portuguese Communist Party (org. in Britain)
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Tony Benn, MP	William McKelvey, MP	Colin Barnett, Sec. NW TUC	NUM	Beckenham CLP	Cyprus Students' Society — Manchester University Leeds University Union UMIST — Students' Union Manchester Poly Students' Union Manchester University Students' Union
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Arthur Davidson, QC, MP	Stan Newens, MP	E.V. Hughes, Vice Pres., NW TUC	SOGAT '82 ICA&EP Branch	Hazelgrove CLP	Alan Bush
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Dick Douglas, MP	Stan Orme, MP	Mick McGahey, NUM	TGWU Reg. No.1	High Peak CLP	Mgr. Bruce Kent
Alfred Dubs, MP	Boh Parry, MP	Alan Sapper, ACTT	UCATT — London Region	Runcorn CLP	Arthur Latham
Ken Eastham, MP	Reg Race, MP	Bob Wright, AGS AUEW	UCATT — NW Region	Keighley CLP	Robert J. Longuet
Geoffrey Edge, MP	Jo Richardson, MP	ACTSS Central London Branch	Greater London Association of Trades Councils	Renfrewshire West CLP	William Pomeroy
Bob Edwards, MP	Allan Roberts, MP	APEX — Holborn Branch	Cambridge & District Trades Council	St. Helens CLP	Andrew Rothstein
Fred Evans, MP	Ernie Roberts, MP	ASTMS — Divisional Council 8	Greenwich Trades Council	Stockport South CLP	Marion Sarafi
Martin Flannery, MP	Ernie Ross, MP	ASTMS — Manchester HS Branch	Hackney Trades Council	Walthamstow CLP	Gordon Schaffer
George Foulkes, MP	Dennis Skinner, MP	ASTMS — Hendon Branch	Islington Trades Council	Wavertree CLP	E.P. Thompson
John Golding, MP	Clive Soley, MP	AUEW — Kingston District	Kingston & District Trades Council	Wigan CLP	
Dame Judith Hart, MP	Jack Straw, MP	AUEW — N. Manchester District	Leeds Trades Council	Labour Party Young Socialists	
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Doug Hoyle, MP	Philip Whitehead, MP	AUEW (TASS) — Divisional Council 9	Preston Trades Council	Forening For Progressive Era Tyrkia	
Les Huckfield, MP	Sheila Wright, MP	COHSE Caterham Branch	Rotherham Trades Council	Iraqi Students' Society UK (Branch of GUS IR)	
Bob Hughes, MP	Richard Balic, MEP	GMWU Burnley Branch	Stockport Trades Council	KNE — Communist Youth of Greece (org. in Britain)	
Roy Hughes, MP	Roland Boyes, MEP	GMWU 22 Bury Branch			
Lewis Carter-Jones, MP	Richard Caborn, MEP	GMWU 115 Manchester Branch			
Robert Kilroy-Silk, MP	Barbara Castle, MEP	GMWU Pendle 122 Branch			
Neil Kinnock, MP	Ann Clwyd, MEP	GMWU Warrington Branch			
James Lamond, MP					

# STOP THE TRIALS

Public Meeting with

**TONY BENN MP**

**JOHN BOWDEN**

Chair: **ERNIE ROBERTS MP**

6.30pm Saturday 16 April 1983

Conway Hall, Red Lion Square,

London WC1

**SPEAKERS FROM KURDISTAN AND TURKEY**

## Affiliate to CDDRT

Organisations and individuals accepting the aims of CDDRT (see Constitution) are eligible for affiliation. Annual affiliation fees are: national organisation £25, local organisation £10, individual £6.

I/we\* wish to continue\*/apply for\* affiliation to CDDRT and enclose a cheque/PO for £

Name : .....

Address .....

\*Delete as applicable.

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

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