

COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENCE OF DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS IN

TURKEY NEWSLETTER



Issue No:22

May 1982

FREE

DISK

Chief DISK lawyer flays junta

This is Orhan Apaydın's defiant statement on learning that his arrest was imminent on 26 February 1982.

"The reading of the DISK indictment will be concluded today. As DISK President Abdullah Baştürk's defence lawyer, I was going to stand up in court and submit that such a ridiculous and unlawful indictment cannot be the basis of any case, and that the case should be withdrawn. The Prosecutor, Süleyman Takkeci, knows that, too. Since last year I have been pressured in various ways not to take on the DISK case. Later these turned into threats, threats that I would be kept in custody and arrested. Because they could not find a sufficient excuse to do that, they then turned their attention to my being one of the founders of the Peace Council and to my having been elected to its Executive Committee. On these grounds my arrest was demanded on two occasions. The judges dismissed these grounds — they were hollow accusations. Then as the final day of the DISK indictment approached, the Military

Prosecutor Süleyman Takkeci, successfully obtained a warrant for my arrest, based on a concocted investigation.

This move against me is aimed at paralysing the defence in political cases. However, they have overlooked one point. For the past 104 years, the Istanbul Bar Association has consistently defended human rights. It stood resolute in the face of Abdulhamit's despotism, too. (*Abdulhamit was an Ottoman emperor well-known for his reign of terror — Turkey Newsletter*). This will not succeed in tearing apart this Bar Association with its 7,000 members either. Even before the 12 September, the Istanbul Bar Association had always defended the rule of law, human rights and, despite threats of terror, fulfilled its duty in warning against fascism.

Now, I am prevented from doing my duty in defending human rights. Nevertheless, my colleagues will continue to perform their duties and they will be even more resolute than I. No-one will succeed in cowing the Istanbul Bar

Association into submission. Despite the pressures, there is not a single example of betrayal to our profession or professional oath to be found in the history of the Istanbul Bar Association. They wanted to prevent us from acting as defence counsel. But we are also capable of performing our duties from the dock. Now I have been arrested for defending peace. If defending peace is a crime, I am proud to have to pay for it. The defence of peace, democracy and human rights is a struggle pursued by all honest lawyers today everywhere in the world. Any contribution by the Istanbul Bar Association to this cause would be our privilege. I regret that the members of the Peace Council were also arrested to facilitate my own arrest. However, sooner or later the truth must emerge and my sincere and enlightened friends who lost their freedom because of me will win back their freedom."

Apaydın is the President of the Istanbul Bar Association and is chief defence counsel in the DISK trials.

Blod-soaked Evren struts and rants

The leader (Başbuğ) of the fascist military junta spoke in Bursa on the 4 April 1982. In the first part of his speech, General Kenan Evren said that some people had interpreted the 12 September 1980 coup as an offensive and the period of returning to democracy as a retreat. Then he went on to warn "while retreating they might get a punch from a direction which they did not expect".

He criticised the banned political parties for organising meetings and working as if they will soon come to power despite the fact that he has made it clear to them time and again that they have no place in the "New Democratic" system. Such aspirations "are just unripe dreams. If they think that the rights granted to them are not enough, let them know that we will definitely not hesitate to take tougher measures. If they are hoping to get help from individuals and organisations in Europe with whom they have personal connections, sooner or later they will be bitterly disappointed because their efforts will all be in vain."

After referring to what he called Bülent Ecevit's "token opposition" in the past, the next part of Evren's speech was tailored to arouse chauvinism: "Now you see my dear citizens who were those who were slandering Turkey to organisations that oppose us in Europe and who also expressed their discontent to both the European Council and the European Parliament. ... certain persons and organisations hope that by pressuring the outside world, aid to Turkey will be cut and this will deter us from our path. But these people will soon awake to the bitter realisation that they are mistaken. I say this is the last chance for Turkey. We should make the best use of this, our last chance." Yes Evren, this might be the last chance — through your junta — for finance capital, but this is not the

solution the people of Turkey want!

Evren was sarcastic when he went on to describe the demands of those whom he said had sold the Turkish nation for money to foreign countries. These demands were that, "we should have freed the 52 leaders (of DISK — T.N.)... Secondly, we should have freed political prisoners immediately. The ones they call political prisoners are defined by 141 and 142 (Articles of the Turkish Penal Code — T.N.) as having propagated communism, and they wrote books about communism and set up organisations. Why should we have freed them? Also, they (the opposition in Europe — T.N.) do not believe that Turkey will return to democracy. How could we expect them to believe it! Even some from amongst us are not convinced and have kept them informed and indicated to them that they are not alone in this. Such are their claims: they tell us that they condemn the executions and imprisonment of those whom they allege are not guilty, with disgust. Let them condemn! Now we're told, many countries in Europe have abolished the death penalty and that a convention called the Human Rights Convention has been signed, by us as well. But the Human Rights Convention has left the question of the death penalty up to individual countries. They can enforce death penalties if found appropriate by the laws and if so decided by the courts. They ask as why in spite of this, we have the death penalty. Do we ask them why they do not have the death penalty? And believe this my friends, sensible ones amongst many countries in Europe regret having abolished the death penalty. Let's not doubt that. And they can't bring it back. If they could, they would bring back the death penalty".

Evren emphasised the necessity of uprooting all the democratic organisations and went on to say, "we intend to leave no stone unturned. Then at least, our successors can continue in comfort". After pointing out that the proposed Constitution will not accommodate communism, fascism or the rule of religion, he said, "just because some countries have accepted the presence of the Communist Party does not mean that Turkey should do likewise. There is no place in Turkey for the Communist Party. For example, in some European countries — I'm not going to name them — there is no fascist party. And it is banned. Do we ask them why they don't have a fascist party?"



Genocide in Diyarbakir

In Diyarbakir, Kurdistan in Turkey, the mass PKK (Workers' Party of Kurdistan) indictment and trial has been going on for one year. Judicial means of repression notwithstanding Turkey's fascist junta has used a new method of extermination.

The current issue of *Serxwebûn*, the PKK newspaper, published details of a military attack on some of the accused in this trial, in which 38 revolutionaries were killed and 40 injured. The military authorities at Diyarbakir Prison, where the trial defendants are held, first machine-gunned and then bombed Cells No 35 and 37. Amongst the killed were Mazlum Doğan and four other leaders of PKK.

Secret Security Treaty

According to *Tareeq Al-Sha'ab* (central organ of the Iraqi Communist Party) of March 1982: "The fascist authorities in Turkey — a member of NATO — in collusion with the fascist dictatorial regime in Iraq and violating international norms, handed over to the Iraqi security forces Comrade Majid Hashem Al-Yassin together with two other comrades. They were brutally tortured, then executed in the Department of Public Security. The body of the martyr Majid was given back to his family."

Correction

In our p3 article *Yes, We Torture People to Death* in the April *Turkey Newsletter* (No.21) we carried an unedited report from the *Financial Times* of 25 February 1982. It has since been pointed out by Turkish friends that the *Financial Times* report was wrong in designating four prisoners in Mamak Concentration Camp as alleged members of Dev-Sol. In fact Nasuh Mitap, Melih Pakdemir, Oğuzhan Müftüoğlu and Ali Başpınar are alleged leading members of Dev-Yol, the largest left-wing clandestine political organisation before the 12 September 1980 fascist coup.

TURKEY NEWSLETTER is the monthly publication of the Committee for the Defence of Democratic Rights in Turkey (CDDRT), 29 Parkfield St., London N1 0PS. Tel: 01-226 2668

Editorial Board at same address.

Subscription rates are:

Britain & Ireland	£3.00pa
Europe	£4.00pa
Africa, Asia, Australasia	£7.00pa
Americas	US\$15.00pa

Torture victim speaks

This is the Statement of Zehra Savaşkan made exclusively to *Turkey Newsletter* recently.

It was the first day of the 12 September 1980 fascist junta. I was detained for being a member of a trade union which was legal at that time. I was brought to the 1st Division of the police headquarters at Gayrettepe. At the entrance they blindfolded me and took me upstairs. The swearing of policemen and comrades shouting "I don't know" mixed with sobbing. For a long time I waited blindfolded listening to the noises of torture. After some hours I was taken down to the cell where there were seven more women comrades.

The first thing that attracted my attention was a 12 year-old young revolutionary. Then I met a 9 months-pregnant, and several student and worker comrades. After a while they brought and left a comrade. She was unconscious, her legs and arms were inefficient due to electricity applied during torture.

Sleeping at night was impossible; there were seven people in a 2 metre by 1 metre cubicle so we could not even sit down. The noises of torture could be heard from the cell. Tortures were purposely carried on outside the cell; also, comrades whose bones had been broken during torture were kept groaning outside the cell. The 12-year-old comrade had had a nervous breakdown due to torture and was waking up nights. She was crying, "They are calling my name, they will take me to torture again". At any time of the night any one of us could be taken blindfolded to torture, or a comrade who had been under torture for nights might be brought in and left in a faint.

A woman who had been kicked and had electricity applied to her vagina lost her baby. Another woman comrade who had been tortured for a long time was dragged in one night, fainted and was left. After several days when she had gained consciousness she told us that electricity had been applied to her teeth, ears and all the sensitive parts of her body. Because of that she had difficulty in hearing. They had kept her under cold water after undressing her; there were burns due to electricity applied to sensitive parts of her body. She had been raped by several drunken policemen. Her hands and feet were torn and bleeding from *falaka**. All her body was swollen and there were accumulations of water and pus due to whipping. She had been made to drink a

thick soup which tasted salty but she did not know what else it had contained. For days she could not speak or eat.

To some comrades staying in special single cells, even water was not given. Since they were locked in the cells next to the toilet they had to lay in the water leaking from it.

After one week in custody they had completed their investigations in my absence. It was my turn to be seen. First they loudly called my name and then covered my eyes with a bloody blindfold. They took me to one of the torture rooms upstairs. In every torture room different torture groups were carrying on their work. The torturers (from their voices I thought there were four of them) asked me about people whom I did not know. When I said I did not know they said "you will recognise soon" and put me on *falaka*. When I lost consciousness because of the pain, they held my arms, lifted me up and made me jump. They continued questioning me by kicking my feet, which were swollen from torture, with their heels. Then they put me on *falaka* (my feet and hands) again. When they were asking questions they were also slapping me. At one time they squeezed my throat and said that if I did not speak

they would kill me just like so many others they had killed. When they felt that I was about to faint they took me back to the cell. They continued with the same methods every day or every other day.

At the end while I was still blindfolded they made me sign a paper. I did not know what it was about but they said it was my statement. When I was taken to the court (this was also a kind of torture room) I saw other comrades who had been picked up.

When one new comrade was brought to the cell we asked her why they had brought her in and she said, "I was arrested in the 1970 coup. Since they knew my name and address they brought me in again". When I left the lair of the fascists in order to go to the court I understood that if revolution is delayed until 1990's then I would be back here again.

Zehra Savaşkan was active in recruiting and organising workers in trade unions in Turkey before the fascist coup. (Zehra Savaşkan is a pseudonym).

* *Falaka* is a routinely-applied torture in which the victim is made to lie down and the soles of the feet are beaten with sticks and rods of varying thickness, producing painful corrugated swellings.

Ecevit again captured

Bülent Ecevit, the former Prime Minister of the Republican People's Party (RPP), was detained on the 11 April for making political statements allegedly "detrimental to the interests of the country". Article 140 of the Turkish Penal Code invoked against Ecevit calls for at least five years imprisonment for those "who publish false, exaggerated and deliberately misleading information concerning the domestic situation in the country, thus compromising the prestige and influence of the state abroad". The charge follows Ecevit's statements to the foreign press.

Ecevit and 132 deputies of the permanently banned RPP are also being investigated for supporting DISK, whose 52 leaders are now on trial and facing the death penalty. Thousands of its members have also been detained and are awaiting trial. Two former RPP deputies, Ertuğrul Günay and Temel Ateş, who were both recently released after being detained for 14 months, were detained again. They are to be included among the defendants held

responsible for resisting fascist attacks in the Black Sea town of Fatsa in the months before the fascist coup of 12 September 1980.

Meanwhile, Başbuğ Evren, the head of the fascist junta, warns, "if certain people think they will become heroes by going into prison, we shall not hesitate to have their wishes fulfilled. We prefer heroes in jail rather than having them around". Can General Evren, ever the demagogue, continue to so spurn world democratic opinion?

The fascist junta has indeed captured, imprisoned and tortured many brave daughters and sons of Turkey's working people. Let our protests add to those worldwide. Protest the arrests, the tortures and the murders of the junta in your organisation. Send a protest resolution (with a copy to us, please) to General Kenan Evren, Head of State, Çankaya, Ankara, Turkey or to the Ambassador, Embassy of the Republic of Turkey, 43 Belgrave Sq, London SW1.

MAY DAYS IN TURKEY by Faik

We welcome May Day. The working-class of Turkey, a contingent of the international working-class, welcomes May 1 1982, but under conditions of fascism.

Fascism, which has completed one and a half years in our country, stands in the way of the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism headed by the working-class. Fascism has outlawed all the organisations of the working class, has obliterated all democratic gains, but has been unable to erode the resolution and resistance of our working-class. With its exemplary struggle in the past and present, the working-class of Turkey is the vanguard of our people and pride of the international working-class.

In recent years the class struggle has been extremely sharp and fierce in our country. That arose from the impotence of finance-capital, which was formed on the basis of a capitalism dependent on imperialism and at medium-level development, to grant even the most fundamental democratic rights to our working-class. In contrast to the lukewarm democracies in the West the bourgeoisie has put two choices to the working-class: "either leap into your graves at forty or fight back". The working-class opted for the latter, for the path of defending its livelihood by struggling, at first by natural class intuition, later by class consciousness. Any rights such as wage rises, shorter time, better conditions of work and living, have been won exclusively by this path.

The working-class added its weight to the political and social life of the country by resistance, by prolonged massive strikes and demonstrations under conditions of a persistent ban on its party, fascist Mussolini-type laws and anti-democratic labour laws being in force.

In the period from the establishment of the Republic of Turkey in 1923 up to the winning of the right to form a union in 1947, the working-class fought in the dark and under fierce conditions, when it was impossible to talk of worker-employee differences, let alone forming class-based organisations. The 1947 union laws did not recognise the right to strike or collective bargaining. It banned the unions from politics and from joining international labour organisations. It was not till 1963 that the working-class won the right to unionise, with strikes and collective bargaining being recognised following these years



May Day 1976 in Istanbul.

of prolonged struggle. The recognition of the right to strike and collective bargaining has been a great achievement of working-class struggle. These enabled workers to expand their economic and democratic gains when the bourgeoisie proved to be impotent in granting freedoms.

In 1967 the Revolutionary Trade Unions Confederation (DISK — Devrimci İşçi Sendikaları Konfederasyonu) was formed. DISK emerged as a response to the Türk-İş (Turkish Work Confederation), which had been pursuing state trade unionism among the workers and was engaged in checking the working-class movement. The formation of a trade union confederation, capable of meeting the needs of the working-class which now had considerable weight in society (due to the level of development of capitalism in Turkey) has been a great contribution to the working-class movement. From then on the working-class upheld the banner of DISK in its struggle for democracy and DISK became an important fulcrum of the working-class struggle.

Having realised the importance of DISK for the working-class movement, the bourgeoisie hastened to introduce restrictive changes for the Union Law in 1970 which was nothing but an attack on DISK's existence. The reply of the working-class to this stroke of the bourgeoisie was the glorious 15-16 June uprising. The bourgeoisie had to recede and withdraw the proposed changes in the law.

The class struggle developed rapidly after this active resistance, and strikes,

demonstrations, factory and land occupations spread. Such was the situation when the March 12 1971 coup attempt at fascism took place. The rights of the working-class were suspended and its gains eradicated with the 12 March 1971 coup.

1973 bore signs of the working-class movement arising again. In 1976 the working-class in Turkey shattered the chains surrounding May Day, challenged the 51-year ban and celebrated the day of the international working-class en masse. The bourgeoisie retorted with the State Security Courts Bill to paralyse the working-class movement. The working-class of Turkey tackled this Bill with massive resistance. The bourgeoisie had to retreat again.

From then on the working-class movement developed rapidly and effectively, reaching its climax in the massive strikes of 1977 and May Day demonstrations of 1977-78 and, drawing all the labouring sections of the society in its wake, it proved its unquestionable leading role in the political arena. In these years the dichotomy of either revolution or fascism made its mark on all aspects of life. The working-class strived to halt the massacres in Kahramanmaraş, Çorum and Fatsa by demonstrations to warn against fascism.

In 1979, when collective bargaining involving 500,000 workers was on the agenda, finance-capital in Turkey intensified tremendously its attack against the working-class. Collective bargaining resulted in disagreements, strikes became wide-spread and soon

Sinkil of DISK

afterwards the fascists assassinated Kemal Türkler, President of the Metal Workers' Union (Maden-İş), who had been Chairperson of DISK for 10 years.

From one end to the other the country had now become the stage for a fierce struggle between revolution and counter-revolution. The bourgeoisie suppressed the Izmir uprising which erupted with the anti-fascist resistance of workers at Tariş (an agri-chemical processing complex). That could have kindled the explosive situation but it did not. The ban on May Day 1979 followed. The initiative of counter-revolution culminated in the 12 September 1980 fascist coup.

With the 12 September fascist coup, finance-capital broke up the strikes pursued by 50,000 workers and dictated a 70% wage rise (not implemented for months). Such collective "bargaining" involving 500,000 workers at a time when inflation was running at 200% and workers had been refused a rise for a long time — this amounted to a massive wage cut. The 45-hour week which had been won in previous struggles was raised to over 48 hours. In a country where there is no unemployment benefit, redundancy compensation to be paid on par with seniority was reduced to nothing in one blow. The minimum wage was frozen at 6,700 Turkish liras per month, at a time when the minimal needs of a worker's family could hardly be met by 40,000-50,000 Turkish liras per month. In short, all the economic-democratic rights of the working-class have been suppressed with blatant and bloody fascist repression.

DISK and all working-class organisations have been closed down, communists, socialists, democrats imprisoned in the dungeons of fascism are well in excess of 100,000. Hundreds have been brutally murdered, 14 have already been executed by hanging and thousands are being "tried", with capital punishment invoked against them, or have been awaiting "trial" indefinitely.

For instance, 2,000 workers in the front-line of the struggle are awaiting trial in connection with DISK while 52 executive members of DISK are all facing the death penalty. The first part of the DISK trials has reached the defence stage. Meanwhile defence counsel members have been arrested, including Orhan Apaydın, President of the Istanbul Bar Association.

Fascism is trying DISK on an indictment in breach of the rule of law.

The only real trade union confederation of the working-class is charged with "organising May Day celebrations", "having links with international labour organisations", "giving active support to the peace movement", "administering the trade union movement", since 1967. Today in our country, fascism has swept away the right to life; privacy of the home; freedom to travel and settle; freedom of communication of thought, of speech, of writing; freedom to publish; freedom to assemble, to demonstrate, to form an association or party; the right to a fair trial; the right to employment, to unionise or strike; in short the most fundamental rights and freedoms. Fascism has turned our country from end to end into one big prison and has trampled all over the

Human Rights Convention, to which Turkey is a signatory.

However, in the present situation, our peoples, Kurd and Turk, who have experienced so many years of revolutionary struggle and witnessed how the proletariat took to the squares and barricades and how it won gains by struggling, will not yield to this fascist dictatorship.

The working-class of Turkey will celebrate the outlawed International Day on May 1 1982 under the toughest repression. It is duty of us all to give a hand to the struggle of the working-class in Turkey on May Day, the day to demonstrate the unity, solidarity and struggle of the international working-class.

BIRKOM

CDDRT supports every move designed to make the struggle against the fascist junta more effective. We therefore welcome the enlargement recently of *BIRKOM* (Anti-fascist Unity Committee) so that it now includes the following five organisations' organs: *Devrimci İşçi* (Revolutionary Worker) of Dev-Yol, *Emekçiler Birliği* (Union of Labourers) of TEP, *İşçinin Sesi* (Worker's Voice) of the TKP, *Kıvılcım* (Spark) of SVP, and *Serxwebûn* of PKK (Workers Party of Kurdistan).

BIRKOM's aim is to support the struggle to destroy fascism in Turkey and has the aim of setting up a democratic people's power which includes recognition of the right of the Kurdish nation to self-determination. *BIRKOM* also aims to support the democratic struggle of Kurdish and Turkish communities outside Turkey.

We greet *BIRKOM* and look forward to further advances in uniting an effective anti-fascist movement against the junta.

GLATC SUPPORTS CDDRT

CONDEMNS PERSECUTION OF TURKISH UNIONISTS

The April meeting of GLATC endorsed a recommendation from its Executive Committee that GLATC should affiliate to the Committee for the Defence of Democratic Rights in Turkey and should encourage all London Trades Councils to support this body.

The April meeting of the GLATC Executive Committee had been addressed by a representative of this Campaign and a representative of the Turkish Trade Union Confederation "DISK" (whose leaders are currently on trial for their lives in Turkey). GLATC Press Officer Steve Radford stated after the full GLATC meeting:

"We have heard before of the brutal repression of Trade Unionists and members of progressive organisations in Turkey but the scale of the repression there is hard to contemplate. We have now been informed by speakers at our Executive Committee that the Turkish military dictatorship has now arrested several members of the Peace Movement in Turkey. The fact that the UK still maintains a military alliance with this brutal fascist regime is a disgrace. It once again demonstrates the hypocrisy of Thatcher and Reagan who have ignored pleas to denounce the military rulers of Turkey who by their own admission have been guilty of torturing to death some of the thousands of prisoners filling their jails and concentration camps."

The GLATC has asked all Trades Councils to consider inviting speakers from the Committee for the Defence of Democratic Rights in Turkey and exiled members of the DISK Trade Union in the UK.

MASS TRIALS

Articles 141 and 142 of the Turkish Penal Code were adopted in 1936 from Mussolini's penal code. Since then they have served as one of the main legal means for political persecution and restriction of basic rights and freedoms in Turkey. They have no parallel in the other countries of Europe and flagrantly violate Articles 9, 10 and 11 of the European Convention on Human Rights, to which Turkey is a signatory.

Article 141 provides the death penalty for "Whosoever shall attempt to form or organise or direct the activities of, or provide guidance for, under whatsoever name, any society with the aim of establishing the hegemony or domination of a social class over other social classes, or eliminating a social class..."

Article 142 provides heavy penalties for propaganda which favours the ends described under Article 141, and also for such crimes as "destroying national feelings". "Destroying national feelings" covers admission of the existence of and defence of the rights of the Kurdish nation.

These Articles are concerned not with criminal acts but "criminal thoughts". At present in Turkey thousands of people have been charged or are about to be charged and tried under Articles 141 and 142 as well as other stringent Articles of the Turkish Penal Code. "Turkey's 17 month-old military government has taken into custody for varying periods 170,958 persons between 12 September 1980 and 24 January 1982, of which 81,634 were in Kurdistan of Turkey." (Info-Turk-E.65)

The International Federation of Human Rights Leagues in Paris states that "among the detainees were 102 Members of Parliament, 79 writers and journalists 92 attorneys and judges, 35 district governors, 1,485 mayors and municipal officials, 6,191 teachers and 6,758 state employees."

46,721 persons have been indicted and tried at military tribunals for political offences. 660 of them are accused of being members of political parties, 2,075 for participating in trade-union activities, and 43,986 for taking part in the activities of clandestine organisations.

"70 persons have been killed under torture in prisons, 374 during the raids upon Kurdish areas and 308 at police centres. The military junta has put 68,380 persons on the wanted list and 246 political personalities have been expelled from Turkish nationality." (Info-Turk-E.65) "3,854 death sentences have been requested by military prosecutors" (Demokrat Türkiye — N.3). 139 death sentences have been already pronounced by the military tribunals and 14 young militants already executed.

In court, many defendants have denounced their "confession" extracted under torture. However, military judges have brushed away all such references to torture with the rule that torture claims must be dealt with elsewhere than in their Court. Under the Turkish Penal Code any signed statement however obtained is legally admissible evidence.

Since February following mass trials have been taking place with the death sentence frequently demanded as indicated.



A left-winger being hung on 12 March 1982. (Picture from Demokrat Türkiye March 1982).

Organisations	Where trial started	No. of defendants	Death demands	Date trial started
Association of Teachers (TÖB-DER)	Ankara	54	—	2 Feb.
Communist Party of Turkey (TKP)	Ankara	205	—	16 Feb.
Communist Party of Turkey (TKP)	Ankara	215	—	12 March
Communist Party of Turkey (TKP)	İzmir	16	—	—
Communist Party of Turkey/Workers Voice (İçinin Sesi)	İstanbul	15	—	4 Feb
Communist Party of Turkey/Marxist Leninist (TKP/ML)	Ankara	20	3	11 Feb
Communist Party of Turkey/Marxist-Leninist (TKP/ML)	Erzurum	38	22	31 March
Kurdish National Liberation Organisation (KAWA)	İzmir	12	—	4 Feb
Kurdish National Liberation Organisation (KAWA)	İstanbul	42	14	20 Feb.
National Liberation of Kurdistan (KUK)	Diyarbakır	199	—	25 Feb.
People's Liberation (Halkın Kurtuluşu)	Adana	30	—	12 Feb
Progressive Youth Association (IGD)	İstanbul	16	—	—
Peoples' Revolutionary Vanguard (HDÖ)	İstanbul	99	28	13 Feb
Revolutionary Communist Unity of Turkey (TKİB)	Ankara	10	3	25 Feb
Revolutionary Left (Dev-Sol)	İzmir	77*	10	12 Feb
Revolutionary-left (Dev-Sol) & (THKP-C)	İstanbul	428	146	15 March
Revolutionary left (Dev-Sol)	İzmir	78	5	16 March

Revolutionary Path (Dev-Yol)	Erzincan	295	70	24 Feb
Revolutionary Left (Dev-Sol) (THKP-C)			5	
Revolutionary Path (Dev-Yol)	Adana	20	3	4 Feb
Revolutionary Path (Dev-Yol)	Adana	38	8	9 Feb
Revolutionary Path (Dev-Yol)	İzmir	77	10	12 Feb
Revolutionary Path (Dev-Yol)	Erzincan	122	10	16 Feb
Revolutionary Path (Dev-Yol)	Adana	20	—	17 Feb
Revolutionary Path (Dev-Yol)	Adana	54	—	19 Feb
Revolutionary Path (Dev-Yol)	İzmir	168	42	20 Feb
Revolutionary Path (Dev-Yol)	Erzincan	295	50	24 Feb
Revolutionary Path (Dev-Yol)	İskenderun	119	21	24 Feb
Revolutionary Path (Dev-Yol)	İskenderun	121	21	25 Feb
Revolutionary Path (Dev-Yol)	Gölcük	20	—	25 Feb
Revolutionary Path (Dev-Yol)	Ankara	600	300	26 Feb
Revolutionary Path (Dev-Yol)	Ankara	574	186	26 Feb
Revolutionary Path (Dev-Yol)	Erzurum	199	57	28 Feb
Revolutionary Path (Dev-Yol)	Adana	277	126	29 Feb
Revolutionary Path (Dev-Yol)	Erzurum	792	130	11 March
Revolutionary Path (Dev-Yol)	İstanbul	159	30	12 March
Revolutionary Path (Dev-Yol)	İstanbul	428	146	15 March
Revolutionary Path (Dev-Yol)	İzmir	78	5	16 March
Revolutionary Path (Dev-Yol)	İzmir	11	1	25 March
Revolutionary Path (Dev-Yol)	İzmir	21	5	30 March
Revolutionary Path (Dev-Yol)	İzmir	33	9	31 March
Revolutionary Path (Dev-Yol)	Amasya	730	57	14 April
Unity Path (Birlik Yolu)	İstanbul	18	4	11 March
The Case of Partizan (Partizan Davası)	Ankara	44	16	3 March
"The Trial of Kahramanmaraş" (Kahramanmaraş Davası)	K. Maraş	22	22	6 Feb
Worker's Party of Kurdistan	Erzurum	172	34	4 Feb
of Kurdistan	Adıyaman	125	29	15 March
workers' Party of Turkey (TİP)	İstanbul	80	—	19 Feb

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 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
 Peryl Huffinley, Yorks and Humberside TUC
 E. V. Hughes, Vice Pres., NW TUC
 Alex Kitson, TGWU
 Mick McGahey, NUM
 Alan Sapper, ACIT
 Bob Wright, AGS AUEW
 ACTSS Central London Branch
 APEX — Holborn Branch
 ASTMS — Manchester HS Branch
 ASTMS — Hendon Branch
 AUEW — Kingston District
 AUEW — N. Manchester District

AUEW — Sheffield District
 GMWU 115 Manchester Branch
 NALGO — Hackney Branch
 NUM
 NUPE
 NUE — Manchester
 TGWU
 TGWU Reg. No. 1
 UCATT — NW Region
 Greater London Association of
 Trades Councils
 Cambridge & District Trades Council
 Greenwich Trades Council
 Hackney Trades Council
 Islington 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
 Clackmannan & E Stirlingshire CLP
 Greenwich CLP
 Hazelgrove CLP
 Heywood & Royton CLP
 High Peak CLP
 Runcorn CLP
 St. Helens CLP
 Stockport South CLP
 Wavertree 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)
 Portuguese Communist Party (org. in Britain)
 Manchester University Students' Union
 Teesside Polytechnic Students' Union
 Union of Turkish Progressives in Britain
 Cyprus Students' Society — UK (Branch of GUSIP)
 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
 Leeds University Union
 UMIST — Students' Union
 Manchester Poly Students' Union
 Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation
 Haldane Society of Socialist Lawyers
 London Co-op Political Committee
 Lord Fenner Brockway
 Alan Bush
 Lord Jenkins of Putney
 Mgr. Bruce Kent
 Arthur Latham
 Robert J. Longuet
 William Pomeroy
 Andrew Rotstein
 Marion Safari
 Gordon Schaffer
 E.P. Thompson

CONSTITUTION

- The name of the organisation shall be the Committee for the 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 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.
- 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 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.

Affiliation 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

THE FIGHT FOR DEMOCRACY IN TURKEY FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 12 JUNE 1982 L N D N

There will be an International Conference on Turkey in London in June convened by the Committee for the Defence of Democratic Rights in Turkey. It will discuss international and national aspects of the struggle against the junta and will be held in Conway Hall at 10.30am on Saturday 12 June 1982. Delegates have been invited from organisations worldwide.

The conference will centre on the future work of the world solidarity movement with the people of Turkey, and include discussion of active co-operation between organisations in different countries. Important elements will be discussion of the shared experiences of organising and the difficulties still to be overcome.

Conference will bring together leading figures in the world movement of solidarity with Turkey's working

people. Ensure that your party, trade union, democratic organisation or student union is represented at this important Conference.

All participating organisations are invited to submit resolutions for the Agenda of the International Conference, in the categories indicated below:

Conference Agenda:

1. Standard of living, health care and education in Turkey.
2. DISK and the trade union movement.
3. Democratic movements; political parties.
4. Prisoners, torture, human rights.
5. Women.
6. Kurdistan.
7. Cyprus.
8. Peace and security in the region.

Delegate fee is £5.00. CDDRT will assist with accommodation arrangements if need be. Please complete this form and return it with the Delegates fee(s) to CDDRT, 29 Parkfield St., London N1, England. Tel: 01-226 2668.

I/we (name)

Address

Secretary

*wish to attend/

*wish to send delegate(s) to the International Conference on 12 June 1982, and apply for Conference credentials and documents.

I/We* enclose £ delegates fee(s).

I/We* do/do not* require assistance in arranging accommodation for the nights of 11/12 June.

Name(s) & address(es) of Delegate(s)

* Delete as applicable.