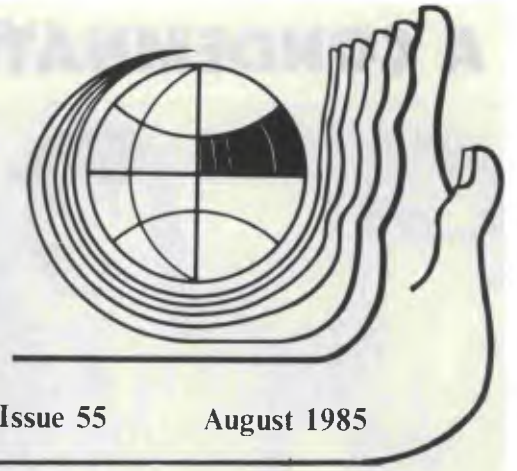


# TURKEY NEWSLETTER

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

Issue 55

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**ZAL - TOOL OF THE MON POLIES**

## A CONDEMNATION



Harold Pinter, U.S. Istanbul consul Jim Swigert and Arthur Miller attending the 2nd Peace Association trial.

Earlier this year, two famous dramatists Arthur Miller and Harold Pinter went to Turkey on behalf of International PEN, the writers' organisation to report on human rights there. On 21st July Arthur Miller's account of the visit was published in the *Sunday Observer*.

The two dramatists were primarily in Turkey to look at the Peace Association trials and the related persecution of intellectuals. As Arthur Miller writes: "Pinter's interest in Turkey springs mainly from the persecution of Mahmut Dikerdem, the Association's chairman and a former ambassador under several Turkish governments. When Dikerdem and 17 others were sentenced to eight years, and five others to five years, the shock stunned the country's intellectual community.

It had been a manifestly political trial, based on laws borrowed in the Thirties from the Mussolini legal code. The mass arrests and sudden sweeps were reminiscent of the Thirties in Europe. After the trial the defendant's lawyers were arrested and tried.

A former high government official told us there are 73,000 prisoners in Turkey, of whom approximately 12,000 are in reality political. In addition, 7,000 are alleged to have been arrested as terrorists, some of them as young as 16 and many of them under 24. ..."

"We were told by his fiancée that the director, Ali Taygun, had worked at the Yale Drama School before returning to Turkey to create a theatre. There he had been swept up in the Peace Association arrests and received eight years. His fiancée, an opera singer in her early thirties, is permitted to visit him every two weeks, meanwhile trying to carry on with her career.

There was something surreal about sitting with her in a large and lovely apartment with a tremendous view of the Bosphorus at night, with the silent ships, many of them Soviet, sailing past below — and having to remember that this young woman's fiancée was not far away in a room with eight or 10 other prisoners, kept there for thoughts they had held in their heads. ..."

Towards the end of their stay the two playwrights had dinner with the US Ambassador to Turkey Robert Strausz-Hupe which ended in an "incident".

"Pinter reported the American ambassador as saying something to the effect that there could be different opinions about anything — to which Pinter said he had replied: 'Not if you've got an electric wire hooked to your genitals.'

The ambassador had then straightened and snapped sharply: 'Sir, you are a guest in my house!' upon which Pinter concluded that he had been thrown out."

Their views on the situation are best summed-up by Arthur Miller when he writes that: "... We do not know what the situation in Turkey was last year; so perhaps it is better now, as is claimed. We don't know what it will be in the future. We do know concretely what we have seen; and what we have seen has no tangency with any democratic system in Western Europe or the United States."

The two dramatists' final press conference before leaving Turkey was banned by the regime from being reported in the Turkish press.

Their passionate and straight-forward condemnation of what they saw — applauded as it must be by all who wish to see a democratic Turkey — proved indigestible to Ozal and Co., who have spent so much time recently rushing around the world pretending to be a democratic government.

As a sort of final note Miller in his article ironically commented: "... Two weeks later Prime Minister Turgut Ozal would be telling an audience at the Washington Press Club that there were no political prisoners in Turkey — a country so far away, apparently, that no one rose in protest at the joke."

## TORTURE REPORT

"I loosened the blindfold and looked around. The scene was horrific. People were piled up in the corridor waiting their turn to be tortured. Ten people were being led blindfolded and naked up and down the corridor and being beaten to force them to sing reactionary marches. Others, who were incapable of standing were tied to hot radiator pipes ..."

So begins the latest Amnesty International Report on Turkey published on 24th July.

*Turkey Testimony in Torture* is a timely reminder of the repression still faced by political prisoners in Turkey. This 76 page booklet takes as its core thirteen first hand accounts by former detainees. — seven women (including two CDDRT members) and six men, to illustrate the treatment of political prisoners by various Ankara administrations between the late 1970's and 1985.

In the report Amnesty states "Torture is wide-spread and systematic in Turkey. Anybody detained in the country for political reasons is at great risk of being tortured, and very few detainees are not subjected to some form of ill-treatment in police stations, security force's interrogation and detention centres and prisons".

The report covers the full range of methods of torture employed, including electric shocks, falaka (beating on the soles of the feet), hanging from ceilings by feet or hands etc ...

Amnesty International puts forward 9 points which the regime would have to commit itself to implementing in order to prove to the world that it is sincere in wishing to end torture. As it is these barbaric practices continue.

TURKEY: TESTIMONY ON TORTURE is available from Amnesty International 5 Roberts Place, London EC1R 0EJ. Price: £2.95

## AFFILIATIONS

Mildmay Ward Labour Party Branch have affiliated to the CDDRT and passed a resolution calling for Islington North Constituency Labour Party to do the same.

July also saw the affiliation of Harringey Trade Council to CDDRT.



## WOMEN STRIKE

600 workers — mainly women, employed at a clothing factory belonging to a company called Okumus Holding protested outside their factory on 21st June.

The dispute arose over bonus payments to the workers during the Bayram holiday.

The Bayram festival is one of the most important holidays in Turkey. A time when families exchange presents.

The bosses of Okumus Holdings chose not to make any bonus payments to workers for working during the holiday. One worker told the press — “we wanted to buy our children and families presents for the festival, but we could not because we were not given the bonuses.”

Teksif the textile and clothing workers union said the same thing happened in all the factories owned by the company.

## DARWIN DENOUNCED

The reactionary policies of the Ozal regime towards education were emphasised by an item appearing in *Cumhuriyet*, 24/3/85. According to this, the Minister for Youth and Sport, Vehbi Dincerler, sent a directive to schools objecting to the teaching of Charles Darwin's theory of evolution as “absolute law”.

In Dincerler's view, the teaching of the theory of evolution “results in the implication that there is a controversy between science and religion”.

This coincides with a report published by the powerful Council of Education, which supervises the curricula of Secondary Schools. The report is in line with current policy in Turkish education, which is designed to combine reactionary ideological brain-washing with training — only in the areas necessary to service the economy. The report denounces Darwin's theory of evolution because “it first calls to mind the heresy that man is descended from the ape”, and is also wicked because Darwin was an “atheistic materialist”.

## NORTH CYPRUS ELECTION

Following the referendum and presidential elections, a general election for a 50 seat parliament for North Cyprus was held on 23rd June. Despite the backing of the Ankara regime, Denktash's party did not receive enough votes to form a government alone.

The results were: National Unity

Party: 24 seats, Republican Turkish Party 12 seats, Social Liberation Party 10 seats and New Dawn Party 4 seats.

## BRITAIN TO HELP TURKEY'S WAR INDUSTRY?

During a meeting of NATO Defence Ministers held in London between 17-18 June, Turkish Defence Minister Yavuzturk met members of the House of Commons Defence Committee. The theme of the discussions was the establishment of a joint Turco-British arms industry and increasing the role of the private sector in Turkish war industries. Yavuzturk claimed that “British parliamentarians said that the realisation of a common defence cooperation with Turkey would be beneficial not only for both countries but also in general NATO too.”

## OZAL'S FRIEND

Apart from the USA, the government of West Germany has proved to be the closest ally of the anti-democratic Ozal regime. This was underlined by the visit of Federal German Chancellor Helmut Kohl to Turkey at the beginning of July.

For both parties the visit was important. West Germany has heavily invested in Turkey. According to Turkish government sources, West German private sector investment in the country rose by 15.5% in one year from DM 172.7 million in 1983 to DM 199.4 million in 1984. German exports to Turkey also rose by 34% in 1984.

During his visit Kohl praised the regime's “rapid progress in the

transition to democracy” he went on to express the pious hope that “we are sure that *the few restrictions* brought to democratic rights due to the September 12 events” (the 1980 coup), “will soon be lifted”. Kohl pledged his government's support for the Ozal regime's efforts to gain complete acceptance from European institutions. The regime is particularly anxious to gain backing for the unfreezing of aid agreed by the EEC in June 1980, but frozen following the 12th September coup.

On NATO, Kohl stated “The bulk of the defence effort of the alliance falls on Turkey because of her geographical location. ... Apart from control of the two straits between the Black Sea and the Aegean Sea. The security of the southern flank of the alliance also totally depends on Turkey”. In other words a repetition of the excuse that because of Turkey's importance to NATO any regime in Ankara does not have to come up to the standards of liberal democracy expected elsewhere in Europe. As long as the ‘southern flank’ is protected, regimes in Ankara can violate human rights at will.

A major item in the discussions was reinforcing the links between West German and Turkish armed forces and arms industries.

Ozal gleefully proclaimed “I have found a friend in Chancellor Kohl”. Even discussions on the thorny question of the treatment of the one and a half million Turkish workers in Germany did not dampen the proceedings. That and the equally touchy question of free movement for Turkish workers in Europe under EEC articles of association posed a dilemma for Ozal. The Ankara regime is torn between the need to be seen to be defending the interests of Turkish workers abroad and the desire to give any concession required in order to get more West German support.

The final communiqués indicate that the Ankara regime has sold the rights of Turkish migrant workers for a few more deutschmarks worth of aid.

## US AID

At the end of June, the Turkish-USA Joint Defence Group met in Ankara.

The talks were marked by Turkish insistence on a great increase in US military aid for the regime. US Assistant Secretary for Defence Perle agreed and has called on the US Congress to grant at least \$1 billion 200 million to Turkey to meet its “defence requirements”.

## RICHARD BALFE REPORTS ON TURKEY

On 26th June Richard Balfe MEP gave his first report in public in Britain on his recent visit to Turkey to the TURKISH SECTION OF ISLINGTON LABOUR PARTY.

Richard Balfe had been chosen by the socialist, communist and radical groups in the European Parliament to visit Turkey and draw up a report on the current situation there for the Parliament.

Though he went as an official representative of the European Parliament, the Turkish Government refused to cooperate or give any assistance. He visited Istanbul, Ankara, and Izmir but was not allowed to visit Diyarbakir and its notorious Prison.

R. Balfe met representatives of all the main legal parties. In all 50 different people including Ecevit, Calp and Sunalp. Sunalp was "unusual" in claiming that the generals should have stayed in power for 10 years!

Richard Balfe said his general impression was that the human rights situation was bad, torture widespread. By saying that torture in the prisons "is not going to happen anymore" the government is admitting that it has

taken place. The Police Bill in Turkey turns the police into a military force. They had the power to shoot people dead and not to be prosecuted. The powers of the police are more extraordinary than anywhere else in Europe.

Richard Balfe spoke with various people about the trials of some artists, intellectuals and trade unionists. He pointed out that the European Parliament has passed a resolution expressing concern at the continuing trials.

While in Turkey SODEP arranged for Mr. Balfe to meet about 40 wives, mothers, and daughters of political prisoners. They reported ill treatment, torture and false accusations against their relatives in prison.

He concluded by saying that some changes have taken place in Turkey. The number of trials have decreased and that is a good sign. However there were also continuing bad signs i.e. the 3rd Peace Trial.

A lively question time followed Richard Balfe's report. During this he mentioned the case brought against Turkey by 5 nations in the Human Rights Court. Unfortunately the HRC has sent a judge to look at these changes in Turkey who, back in the time of the colonels' Junta in Greece, was sent on a similar mission there and produced a report favourable to the Greek Junta.

Asked what were the aims of socialist MEPs in regard to Turkey Mr. Balfe replied that they wanted to see a Democratic Turkey — a friend. Considerable changes had taken place but the death penalty was still demanded and there was no amnesty even for those not involved in violence.

The position of the press was easier. But lawyers he spoke to considered all the changes to be on the surface; not a sufficient real relaxation. R. Balfe thought there was a capacity for change, and some progress, but not enough. He was not allowed to visit any prison. Kurdistan was not included in his brief but Richard Balfe saw signs of an undisclosed war going on. He received reports that coffins were being loaded at Diyarbakir airport. Officials try to keep them out of sight of passengers.

### AFTERWORD

The report compiled by Richard Balfe MEP was discussed by the Parliamentary Political Committee of the European Parliament during the third week of June.

Despite a craven defence of the current human rights situation in Turkey by Christian Democrat and Conservative MEPs, it was decided to leave until September a definitive decision on relations between the European Parliament and the 'Turkish Grand National Assembly' (Parliament).

## EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT CONDEMNS GENOCIDE

On April 18, the European Parliament adopted a Resolution condemning the Ozal regime's continuing suppression of human rights and the army's attacks on the Kurdish people of Eastern Anatolia.

We print below the full text of the Resolution.

*The European Parliament,*

*A. whereas the present regime in Turkey has launched a systematic campaign of genocide against the Kurdish minority,*

*B. having regard to the recent death sentence given to 30 Kurdish soldiers by the military court of Diyarbakir,*

*C. having regard to the new trial of 84 Kurdish fighters in the special military court of Diyarbakir for 13 of whom the prosecuting officer requested the death penalty (including two who were youths under the age of 16), while 4 other persons were unable to appear in court since they had died in the meantime from the torture inflicted upon them during their imprisonment,*

*D. aware that the Turkish authorities carry out death sentences, as happened in the case of Hidir Aslan who was hung in the Burdur prison.*

*E. having regard to the recent condemnation by two famous playwrights, namely American, Arthur Miller and the Briton, Harold Pinter who, on a visit to Turkey, said that human rights were being violated there and intellectual freedom suppressed by torture.*

*1. Calls for an end to the death sentences issued by the Turkish military courts which provoke the justified abhorrence of international public opinion;*

*2. Demands that the death sentences that have been issued are not carried out;*

*3. Calls on the Turkish authorities to bring an end to the inhuman conditions surrounding the treatment, detention and interrogation of political detainees since this constitutes a ruthless violation of human rights;*

*4. Calls on the governments of the Member States and, in particular, the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation to exert as much pressure as possible to ensure that a halt is called to the death sentences and executions, and the human rights and freedoms of the Turkish people upheld;*

*5. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the Government of the Member States and the Turkish authorities.*

# BANKS PROFIT

While the impoverishment of the working class continues, the dominant sector of Turkish capital — finance capital continues to do well.

At the same time the effort to break into the lucrative Arab market is assuming increasing importance for Turkish big business. One feature of this is the rise of 'Islamic banking' in Turkey. We print below some useful information on these developments which appeared in the Info-Turk Bulletin No 104.

## ISLAMIC BANKS IN TURKEY

Turkey, whose commercial relations with Islamic countries have increased tenfold over the past years, has recently authorised two Turkish-Arab Islamic financial establishments to operate in the country: Al-Baraka and Faisal Finance, of which the principal shareholders are Saudi Arabian businessmen.

"Different ways, different forms ..." is the slogan of the advertisement campaign launched by Faisal Finance, Turkish branch of the renowned Dar-al-Maal-Al-Islam, set up in 1981 and based in Geneva. Faisal Finance does not promise interest to its future investors since dealing in interest is forbidden by Islam, but "a share in profits or losses".

On the opening day of the Istanbul branch, quite a few bearded investors wearing a beret rushed the counters; young secretaries covered with a kerchief in conformity with Islamic rules, answered telephone calls asking for an appointment with the bank officials.

This exceptional event in Turkish business circles was commented by Artun Unsal in the Swiss daily *le Journal de Genève* of April 13-14, 1985 as follows:

"The presence of Arab investors in Turkish business circles is, in fact, not a new phenomenon. This could already be observed in Turkey at the time when the pro-Islamic party MSP was influential in Turkish politics (prior to the coup d'état of 1980). It seems that the formula of profit-sharing has already met with success. The Ozal Government has already succeeded in attracting the savings of Muslims by selling some big public properties such as the suspension bridge over the Bosphorus or the Keban Dam in Eastern Anatolia. In principle, the shareholders will never get an interest for their investment, but they will take their shares in the profits coming from these properties.

"For the Faisal Finance or Al-Baraka, the essential is to mobilise and channel to investments the capital of the faithful. For the Turkish Government, it is a matter of attracting foreign capital mainly coming from the Arab countries, and since Turkey is no longer a society based on fundamentalist principles, there will be no danger for the secular myths of the State. For a good Muslim, it is the source of an additional income. So, everyone can find in this affair his own interest ..."

## FABULOUS PROFITS OF BANKS

Mainly because of high interest rates and amendments in foreign exchange regulations, Turkish banks and also foreign banks operating in Turkey made tremendous profits in 1984.

All Turkish banks exceeded their planned targets and broke their former records. Even banks that suffered losses previously, have recovered and made substantial gains. According to data provided by banks, the gain realised by Turkish banks was approximately 173 percent, Is Bank's profit amounted to 125 percent and Akbank's 198 percent.



While the banks make colossal profits the people are literally on the bread line. The above photo appeared in Turkish papers at the beginning of 1985. It shows the Izmir old bread market in operation. Families from the 'gecekondus' (shanty towns) cannot afford new bread so they have to buy bread becoming stale from special markets.

The daily *Hürriyet* of May 13, 1985 reported that the past year had been a year of fabulous profits for the foreign banks operating in Turkey as well. According to the daily, the number of foreign banks allowed to have branches in Turkey has reached 13. The comparative list of their capital and profits in 1984 reads as follows:

BANKS	1983 Profits (million lira)	1984 Profits (million lira)
İş Bankası	10,300	23,500
Akbank	8,000	23,200
Halk Bankası	2,000	10,000
Dışbank	2,500	7,500
Türkbank	2,000	5,500
Uluslararası Bank	3,100	5,200
Şekerbank	1,700	2,300
Yapı ve Kredi	80	1,200
Garanti Bankası		702
Pamukbank	344	520
İktisat Bankası		491

(Source: *The Turkish Daily News*, April 8, 1985)

BANKS	CAPITAL (million lira)	PROFIT (million lira)
American Express	5,149	4,066
Arab-Turkish-Bank	240	2,004
Citybank	3,787	3,480
Banco di Roma	3,304	1,395
Habib Bank	2,382	1,256
The Chase Manhattan	1,965	23
First National	2,219	108
Hollantse Bank	2,100	13
Bank Mellat	2,103	4
Manufacturer Hannover	2,394	81
Trust Company	499	426

## FROM THE PRESS

The following items appeared in the English language Info-Turk Bulletin No 103.

### PORTER COMMITS SUICIDE

In order to illustrate more clearly the impoverishment of working people in Turkey, we have reprinted below an item appearing in the Turkish Daily News of February 12, 1985:

"KOCAELI — A porter committed suicide: Monday in this city, after seeing his two children working here and there in an effort to increase their household income. Basri Meram, who worked in a private company at Tütünçiflik as a porter earned 15 thousand liras (100,- DM) monthly and paid eight thousand of this sum for rent. However, the remaining seven thousand was never enough to support his wife and two sons. Yesterday seeing his two sons, one working for a grocer and the other selling bread, he first went to a nearby coffee house and started to weep complaining that he could no longer care for his family. Basri Meram then returned to his job and after writing a final letter to his family, killed himself with rat poison."

According to an earlier issue of the same newspaper, the number of suicides for economic reasons marked an increase after 1980. The State Statistics Institute announced that the rate of suicide for these reasons rose to 14.5 pc of the total number of suicides in 1981 and 10 pc in 1983, while it was only 2.8 pc in 1980. (*Turkish Daily News*, 17.8.1984)

As regards prostitution, Populist Party (HP) deputy Engin Aydın declared that the number of registered prostitutes rose to 233,000 in 1983, compared with a mere 2,000 in 1974. 87 pc of the prostitutes are children of poor families. (*Hürriyet*, 23.8.1984).

## TUC FRINGE MEETING

### Turkey: STRUGGLE FOR TRADE UNION RIGHTS

Speakers from British and Turkish labour movements

Wednesday, 4th September,  
6.30pm

The New Clifton Hotel,  
Promenade & Talbot Square,  
Blackpool, FY1 1ND

organised by: Committee for Defence of  
Democratic Rights in Turkey.

Admission free.

The daily Tercüman of September 25, 1984 reported that 6,481 women had been taken into custody over the first six months of 1984 for prostituting themselves without legal authorisation, compared with a mere 571 in 1981.

The number of divorces has also increased by 30.2 pc over the last 10-years period. While 11,547 couples got divorced before the courts in 1974, this number rose to 17,475 in 1983. (*Milliyet*, 28.9.1984).

The deterioration of living and housing conditions is reportedly the main cause of the divorces. Both the State Statistics Institute and the State Planning Organisation announced that the annual housing deficit has reached 350-400,000 in Turkey. About 5 million persons live in houses worse than slums. 40,000 families live in grottos and 120,000 families in huts.

## YOUTH UNDER PRESSURE

The daily Cumhuriyet of March 26, 1985 reported that 1985 which has been proclaimed Year of Youth by the United Nations, has been the Year of Bans for the youth of Turkey.

— In many cities, university students who get together in coffee houses, or clubs are being forced by police to leave these places and to return home.

— Thousands of students have been expelled from universities on the pretext that they are not successful.

— In all universities, all students are denied the right to organise themselves in youth associations.

On April 5, twelve university students who gave some opposition deputies in Parliament a petition about repressive measures were taken into custody by police. They are accused of having made an unauthorised demonstration.

Another repressive measure hits draftees for military service. According to a regulation issued by the Ministry of National Defense, university graduates who are considered "suspect" by the intelligence agency will be assigned, during their military service, to special activities.

## TURKEY OPTS FOR U.S. ADVICE ON PRIVATISATION

MORGAN GUARANTY of the U.S., has been selected by the Turkish Government to draw up a master plan for privatising some of Turkey's state economic enterprises (SEEs).

The Wall Street investment adviser was one of eight foreign banks and finance houses invited to bid for the contract last May.

Three sectoral contracts are also to be awarded under the project, whose external financing cost of about \$2.5m is being met by the World Bank.

The Boston Consultancy Group will study means of privatising textile enterprises at present owned by the Sumerbank, a local concern. Sema Metra of France will review ways of privatising state-owned cement plants. Arthur D. Little will handle plans for privatising the fertiliser sector.

The public sector accounts for more than 60 percent of fixed investment and about 35 percent of output and employment in Turkey.

The SEEs made huge losses until reforms were introduced in 1980 because their prices were fixed by the Government. Since 1980, most have made operating profits, and last year they are thought to have made a total profit of TL 230bn (£300m).

Reprinted from the *Financial Times*, 26th July 1985.

# WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP

If you want to do more to assist the struggle for genuine democracy in Turkey there are several ways you can help. You, or an organisation to which you belong, can affiliate to the CDDRT. You can take extra copies of *Turkey Newsletter* to distribute to friends and colleagues or raise the issue of Turkey in your Trade Union, Party Branch etc... The CDDRT can provide speakers.

Join or help establish local branches in your area.

If you live within reach of London you can participate in the work of the Executive Committee.

## CONSTITUTION OF THE CDDRT

- The name of the organisation shall be the Committee for Defence of Democratic Rights in Turkey (CDDRT).
- The aims of the 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.

3. Organisations and individuals accepting the aims of the 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.

4. Congress is the highest body of the CDDRT and shall meet every two years. It shall consist of delegates from Branches and affiliated organisations and individual affiliates. Congress shall elect the General Council and consider reports and the 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

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## Affiliate to the CDDRT

Annual affiliation fees are: national organisation £25, local organisation £10, individual £6.

To the Committee for Defence of Democratic Rights in Turkey.

I/we\* wish to affiliate to the CDDRT and enclose a cheque/PO for £

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## CDDRT Addresses:

**Britain: 129 Newington Green Road, London N1**

**France: 7 Rue Leclerc 75014 Paris**

**Ireland: 9 Cavendish Row, Dublin 1**

**USA: Box 90, 924 W. Belmont Ave., Chicago, IL 60657**

## CDDRT General Council

Bedir AYDEMIR  
Richard BALFE, MEP  
John M BLOOM  
Philip BRAY  
Alan HIRONS  
Sandra HODGSON  
All LOMAS, MEP  
Aydin MERIÇ  
Stan NEWENS, MP  
Ernie ROBERTS, MP  
Alan SAPPER  
Marion SARAFI  
Faiik SINKIL  
Peter SPALDING  
Tijen UGURIŞ  
Martin UPHAM  
Bob WRIGHT  
and one representative each from:  
Turkish Students' Federation in the UK  
Union of Turkish Progressives in Britain  
Union of Turkish Women in Britain  
Union of Turkish Workers

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 at least fortnightly and be responsible for the day to day work of the CDDRT.

7. Local Branches of the 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.

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# CDDRT FILM BENEFIT

## THE WALL



*Yilmaz Güney*

*The Rio, 107 Kingsland High Street, London E8*

*2.30pm*

*Sunday, 8th September 1985*

Tickets: waged £2.50, unwaged £1.50

available from the Rio Cinema box office on the day or from CDDRT.129 Newington Green Road, London N1.

September 9th 1985 marks one year since the death of Yilmaz Güney-revolutionary and film maker.

To commemorate the life and work of this outstanding fighter for the peoples of Turkey, and the unbreakable link between Yilmaz Güney's art and the battle for real democracy in Turkey the CDDRT is showing his last and most moving film — 'The Wall'.

**TURKEY  
NEWSLETTER**



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