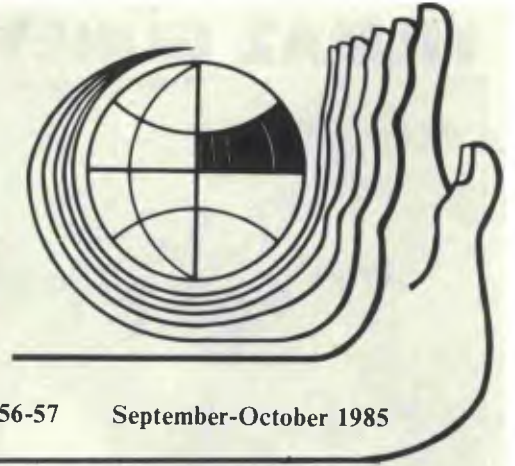


# TURKEY NEWSLETTER



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

Issue 56-57 September-October 1985



## ATTACK ON TRADE UNIONS



**YILMAZ  
GÜNEY**  
A tribute,  
page 2.



# YILMAZ GÜNEY



*Yilmaz Güney and his wife Fatos Güney participating in the Paris to Strasbourg march against torture and executions in Turkey in the last year of his life.*

This September marks one year since Turkey's best-known Film maker Yilmaz Güney died at the age of 47.

Yilmaz Güney was not only a great film artist, whose films such as "The Herd" and "Yol" (The Way) received international recognition, but also a revolutionary democrat.

Born the son of a Kurdish family in 1937, Yilmaz Güney entered the Turkish film industry as a worker — carrying reels of film — and rose through sheer talent to become both a leading film actor (appearing in up to 21 films a year), a writer and then a film maker.

At the same time Güney played an active part in the rising tide of revolutionary struggle in Turkey. As early as 1960 he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment for a short story which was deemed to be "communist propaganda".

Under successive oppressive governments in Turkey, Yilmaz Güney, while continuing to be one of the country's most popular actors and film makers, served various terms of imprisonment amounting to 12 years for his political beliefs.

Three of his four last films including 'YOL' were conceived and scripted in prison.

Finally, after serving 5 years of a sentence after being framed for the killing of a judge, Yilmaz Güney managed to escape to Europe in 1982. In 1983, to their eternal shame the British government refused Güney permission to enter the UK to attend a film festival.

It was in France that Güney, already seriously ill worked on his last film — 'The Wall'. A grim portrayal of life and death in a prison in Turkey in the years following the 1980 coup.

In a 1982 interview he expressed his view of his art as follows: ... "My departure point is class struggle, the struggle of the working class to conquer the political power, and this struggle has different paths: we have a political struggle; we have an economic struggle; and you also have the cultural and ideological struggle. On the one hand, the artistic and in particular the cinema activity seems to be part of just the third way, it seems to be just part of the cultural, the ideological struggle, but it's also a political struggle at the same time because through cinema it's possible to work on people's emotions and motivations and their consciousness. It's possible to orient those emotions towards revolution, but in itself, the artistic movement, the

artistic works can't pretend to have all the functions of the political struggle. It must be completed by some political work, there must be some supplementary political work to complete its effect. It's not right to search in art all the tasks, all the functions of the political struggle; one shouldn't try to put in art all these tasks, all these functions. The artistic activity just makes it easier for the political movement but one shouldn't try to impose the entire role of the political struggle on the artistic work. It has to be completed by some accurate political activity, writings, explanations, interpretations.

And on the second hand, we just must take into consideration the existing conditions and from that point calculate correctly to what audience we must try to send our message, and we must try to have the broadest audience possible. One can make a work for a narrow audience but that narrow audience is more or less composed by people who already have a certain consciousness, of some people who already have some knowledge. So me, I choose always to address myself to a very broad audience. That's my aim, and I have fixed it since the beginning. In that sense, some people, some comrades, bring very narrowly viewed criticism to my work. They don't understand that I'm trying to reach broad masses; and they don't understand that art has its specific field and you can't expect art to have all the tasks and functions of political movements. But those criticisms are not important for me. And in that sense the success *Yol* had and is having now — *Yol* is being seen by broad masses — it's not a coincidence. I did it deliberately this way. ..."

Yilmaz Güney's untimely death was hastened by his long years in prison. Once in Europe, though ill and in the process of making a major film Güney continued to campaign actively against the brutal regime in Ankara, for the establishment of a genuine democracy in Turkey and for freedom for the people of Kurdistan.

To the end Güney remained a fearless fighter for real democracy and freedom.

## CDDRT FILM BENEFIT THE WALL (18)

Yilmaz Güney and with Tuncel Kurtiz & Ayşe Emel Mesci

*"Everything in this film recalls real events. In blood, fire and tears, in the darkness of the walls, they looked for water and light.*

*I dedicate this film to those young friends searching for water and for light — Yilmaz Güney.*

8th September, Sunday,  
2.30pm

The Rio Cinema, 107 Kingsland  
High Street, London E8

Tickets: £2.50 waged, £1.50 unwaged.  
Available from box office or from CDDRT



## NUCLEAR POWER

All indications are that the Özal regime will soon reach agreement with the Atomic Energy Canada (AECL) on building Turkey's first nuclear Power Station. Turkey has sufficient uranium reserves to supply 3 power stations for 30 years.

The regime, starved of investment, hopes foreign companies will finance, build and operate the plant and then sell it back to Turkey half way through its life.

The Turkish regime has an appalling safety and pollution record at its existing coal fired power stations. At several of which not only plant life but animal life as well has died off for many miles around. The prospect of nuclear power stations as well is viewed with apprehension by many people throughout the country.

## VICTIMS

Earlier this year, a Deputy of the Populist Party, S Oktay, disclosed that since the 1980 coup over 100,000 people have been dismissed from their jobs by the authorities for political reasons. "There are many people who have never been subjected to any legal proceedings, nor summoned to any police centre ... When they apply for a job in the public services intelligence services make an investigation about them. This is a situation entirely incompatible with the Constitution and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights. I am afraid that this number may reach 200,000 to 300,000" he said.

## PARTIES UNITE

The main legal left of centre opposition parties — SODEP (Social Democratic

Party) and HP — Populist Party have reached agreement following a meeting between A. G. Gurkan HP leader and E. Inonu of SODEP on unity. This will be done on the basis of the Populist Party retaining its "corporate identity" but integrating the two parties under a common name and common programme and rules.

The Populist Party has 113 seats in Parliament. SODEP on the other hand was not allowed to contest the last General Election but made big gains in local elections.

The news comes as a severe blow to attempts by people grouped around banned politician and former Prime Minister Ecevit to establish a rival 'Democratic Left Party' as a credible alternative.

## TORTURE

The recent publication of Amnesty International's booklet — 'A Testimony of Torture', (reviewed in *Turkey Newsletter* No. 55), has led to a flurry of denials and counter accusations by the Ankara regime.

Turkish Foreign Ministry spokesman Yalim Eralp claimed.

... "A reading of Amnesty International's report "Turkey, Testimony on Turkey", shows that it is a compilation from Amnesty's May 1, 1984 pamphlet "File on Torture Turkey" and from its 1984 annual report's section on Turkey. Almost all the accusations in this latest book, are allegations covering years 1980-82.

"This alone shows the difficulty which Amnesty International faces in gathering new material in support of its efforts to accuse Turkey." ...

Turkish Ambassador Elekdag stated that *all* accusations in the book were "inaccurate or false".

In the period immediately following the 1980 coup the junta claimed all accusations of torture were untrue. Now the regime is implying that any torture that did occur only happened during that period.

Despite the regime's claim, reports of torture and ill-treatment this year of political prisoners — especially Kurdish prisoners are being received. As Richard Balfe MEP found on his visit to Turkey in June, relatives of political prisoners still produce many accounts of systematic ill-treatment in the prisons.

## EVREN RETREATS

In recent months the Turkish press has come as near as it dare to criticising 'President' Evren over the 'F16' deal by which Turkey is to build and maintain engines for the US F 16 warplane. The deal was arranged with General Dynamics — a firm under investigation for defrauding the US government. Evren has staked his personal prestige on this project.

In an attempt to head-off the growing criticism of the restrictions on the right to criticise, Evren in a speech reported on 19 July in *Tercüman*, claimed that the constitution and law of Turkey could be changed to allow criticism.

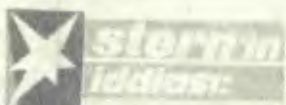
This is a remarkable retreat from Evren's repeatedly declared position that in no manner whatsoever could the constitution he devised be altered.

The reason for this is not a change of heart on the regime's part, but rather the growing discontent with restrictions affecting ever wider sections of the population which make the need for further concessions vital in the regime's increasingly desperate struggle to survive.

## SPY PLANES

On 13-7-85, Turkish newspapers gave widespread coverage to allegations in the West German magazine 'Stern' that U.S. SR71 spy planes carrying-out surveillance of socialist countries and north Africa and based at Mildenhall in the UK, have been using Diyarbakir in Turkey as a refuelling stop on their regular flights.

The Turkish regime has strongly denied these allegations. Such allegations are particularly embarrassing for "President" Evren as when he was Turkish Army Chief of Staff in the 1970s he tried to enhance his "freedom-loving" and "patriotic" credentials by persuading the U.S. to end flights by U2 spy planes from Turkish territory.



Sovyet gemilerini gözetleyen uçaklar  
2'nci Taktik Hava Üssü'nde ikmal yapıyor

# CASUS ABD UÇAĞI DİYARBAKIR'DA





# TRADE UNIONS UNDER ATTACK

The Özal regime is desperately looking for a way to head-off growing discontent amongst workers over their falling standards of living. At the same time the regime's whole economic strategy is geared to lifting Turkish capitalism on to a 'higher level' of development; to become a minor imperialist power. As Özal boasted in August: "Turkey is the strongest state in the Middle East, and will certainly enter the ranks of the most powerful states in Europe in the near future". With the world's markets already controlled by the big fish, the only way forward for 'little' Turkey's big business is to gather strength by accelerating the exploitation of the Turkish working class. This requires Turkey's workers to work for literally starvation wages. In such circumstances free trade unionism and major strikes must be prevented at all costs. The regime fears even one major outbreak of industrial unrest would lead to a return to the revolutionary situation of the 1970s. To avoid this and to hamstring the major trade union confederation — Türk-İş — even further, the regime has announced amendments to the already draconian Labour Code. According to *Info Turk No. 103*, these include" ... "

— Ministry of Labor is entitled to urge the Labor Court to ban any trade union assembly it considers unlawful.

— Any trade union official accused by the Ministry of Labor of making expenditures not provided for in the labor code, can be condemned to prison terms ranging from three months up to one year. So, a trade union official can be imprisoned for sending flowers at the occasion of a ceremony or for giving a dinner in honor of a foreign trade union mission visiting Turkey.

— To check if at least 10 per cent of the employees in an economic sector are affiliated to a particular trade union — which is a condition for being entitled to engage in collective bargaining — the Labor Court shall take into consideration only the registers of the Labor Ministry. Registers certified by a notary will no longer be considered a proof.

— In the event of a vote resulting in rejection on a strike, the trade union will be obliged to conclude a collective agreement with the employer within 15 days. If the agreement cannot be signed within this period, the trade union concerned will lose its competence for bargaining and the workers will be denied any wage increase until designation of another trade union for starting up collective bargaining.



Child Labour — one of the 'advantages' of Turkey's 'low wage economy'.

— The number of government representatives in the Supreme Arbitration Council will be increased. The Government will be represented by three members, where as the workers and employers unions are — both of them — being represented by two mandates. Trade union officials declared that, should these amendments be adopted by Parliament, their unions will be turned into "mutual aid associations".

One the other hand, the Government has recently issued a new decree with the purpose of pressing employees of state economic enterprises to give up trade union membership. According to this new decree, any employee who gives up his affiliation and signs a special contract with the employer, is to benefit from a wage increase of 10pc compared with unionized workforce.

In fact, even prior to these new amendments and decree, workers had in practise already been deprived of the right to strike.

Turkish Press-Workers Union Chairman, Ali Ekber Güvenç described, in his statement of March 26, the right to strike as the workers' most important weapon to defend their economic and special rights. "But when we study the laws in Turkey, we see that there are clauses which aim to prevent workers from using their basic rights or which aim to make the right to strike less effective," he said.

The Chairman of the Health Workers Union, Mustafa Basoğlu claimed that recent practice is proof that it is urgent to reconsider the current labor laws. The recent adjustments have totally ignored workers, and with the laws presently in force, there is no possibility for workers to strike.

Bayram Meral, The Chairman of the Highway Workers Union said that the

labor code was a blow to workers' rights and free trade unionism. "Production should cease once a strike has been announced in a plant. But in Turkey, the prevalent practice is rather strange. You announce a strike but the employer is free to forward his stocks to the market or to hire another group of workers and to carry on with production. Who on earth could describe this situation as a true strike?"

According to *Cumhuriyet* of January 18, in 27 major economic sectors, 37 trade unions have been declared competent to engage in collective bargaining for a total of 1,594,577 employees. However, the total workforce in those 27 sectors is of 2,590,978.

It has been announced that in the course of this year, the competent trade unions will be engaged in collective bargaining for 1,011,088 employees.

The daily *Hürriyet* of March 17 reported that a total of 350,000 employees in the sectors declared of strategic importance for the security and welfare of the country were officially deprived of the right to strike: 24,000 in the oil industry, 81,000 in the coal industry, 62,500 in banking, 69,000 in energy, 40,500 in education, 11,000 in road transport, 28,000 in railway transport, 14,000 in maritime transport, 21,000 in health services, 32,000 in national defence services and 124,500 in municipal works.

What is more, the Government issued on March 14 a new decree depriving firemen and factory guards in the sectors where strikes are permitted, of the right to go an strike. Besides, the strikes of 800 workers in agriculture and 300 workers in timber-work which had already started, have been banned by Government decision. This practice discourages all other attempts to strike.



## THE "TURKISH FACTOR"

Such an 'amended' Labour Code helps the likes of Asil Nadir.

Earlier this year the financial press carried several articles centred around the meteoric rise of the business empire of Nadir — a British — based Turkish Cypriot millionaire whose flagship company is called Polly Peck. Nadir's companies have heavily invested both in Turkey and Turkey's de facto colony of North Cyprus. What makes the suppression of real trade unionism essential for the profits of Polly Peck and the big monopolies was revealed in an article in 'South Magazine', May 1985, when K. Watkins wrote ..."

There appear to be at least two reasons for Nadir's profits and stock market success. The first is the "Turkish factor".

The City, like the British Overseas Trade Board, views medium-term prospects for foreign investors in Turkey very favourably. Since the September 1980 coup, the Turkish economy has been transformed into a high-profit/low-wage environment offering substantial advantages to foreign investors. The foreign

investment department set up after the coup lifted restrictions on profit transfer, provided 100 percent exemptions from customs duties on capital goods imports, and granted extensive credit subsidies to foreign investors.

Real wages in Turkey have fallen by 55 percent since 1980 and, at an average of US \$3 per day, are considerably lower than in Hong Kong or South Korea. In the case of female labour, such as that employed by Polly Peck's fruit packaging and television assembly operations, wages are even lower. According to Messel, the Thorn-EMI contracts is expected to yield profits of US \$360 per US \$720 unit produced.

Apart from low wages, the outlawing of independent trade unions and strikes, and government incentives, Turkey offers a substantial market for luxury goods and is ideally placed to service the Middle East.

The second reason is that in northern Cyprus — where, says Nadir, Unipac's success is the result of sound management and economic integration

— Polly Peck's operations have benefited greatly from the Denktash administration's economic policies. A law passed in 1982 exempted companies already operating in Famagusta — of which Polly Peck was the only one of note — from all profits and other taxes retrospectively for seven years.

Northern Cyprus too has become a notoriously low-wage economy. Although independent trade unions and strikes are not legally banned, the average wage for unskilled labour is comparable to that on mainland Turkey. Nadir's Wearwell can transport cut cloth from London, make garments there in its factory or using domestic female labour (the company employs some 1,000 women on a piece rate basis), and still sell it at 40 percent profit back in London.

For the Turkish Cypriot opposition parties, Asil Nadir is no less controversial than he is on the London stock exchange. Last November he sparked off a major strike at one of his Unipac factories by sacking unionised workers and attempting to set up his own trade union.

For information on the current state of trade unions in Turkey  
read CDDRT BRIEFING PAPER No.1.

10 copies £1.00. Single copies 10p inc. p+p.

Other bulk rates on request.

## TRIAL

The Turkish newspaper continue to be full of reports of trials of members of banned left wing organisations and trade unions.

*Tercüman* 17-7-85 reported that the final summing up had been held in a mass trial before a military court in an

Erzurum sports hall. 924 people were on trial accused of being members of a local organisation of Dev Yol (Revolutionary Path) before the 1980 coup.

In his summing up the military prosecutor called for 71 to be sentenced to death, 10 to life imprisonment, 14 to 20 years and 428 to terms ranging from 15 to 5 years. It was reported that during the trial 196 had been acquitted and 8 defendants had died.

## TEN SENTENCED TO DEATH

Intensive operations by the army have continued in Eastern Anatolia-Kurdistan. Many clashes have been reported in the Turkish press between the 'security forces' and seperatists — Kurdish Guerrillas.

On July 10, Kurdish defendants were sentenced to death by a military court at Diyarbakir for their involment in fighting in the towns of Eruh and Semdinli, in which 2 gendarms died. Altogether there were 98 defendants in the trial. Apart from the 10 sentenced to death, 1 was sentenced to life imprisonment, 38 recieved 26 to 4 years, 2 defendants under the new 'Repentance Law' had their death sentences commuted to 24 years imprisonment, 16 were to be held "subject to further investigation" and 29 were released. The press has also reported armed clashes in the province of Van, which is under strict martial law.



**10 İDAM**

- Diyarbakir'da yargılanan 98 sanıktan 11 ömür boyu, 38'i 4 ile 26 yıl arasında hapse çarptırıldı. 16 sanık için görevsizlik kararı verildi. 29 sanık beraat etti.
- İdam cezası istenen sanıklardan 2 si, itirafta buldukları için Pîşmanlık Yasası'ndan yararlanıp, 24 yıl hapse mahkûm edildiler.

Güneydoğu Olayları Davası'nda (saldırı) şehitimiz Ayca'nın 13 yili, Mustafa Çimen 24 yili, Abdurrahman Kınık'ın 24 yili, Resul Ba'lı'nın ömür boyu, Hamit Sağıt ve Sabri Ok'ın idam cezaslarına çarptırıldıkları.

HABER: 10. SAYFADA



## FROM THE PRESS

### SELL OFF



“President” Evren as he likes to be greeted.

The present regime in Turkey is attempting to pursue undiluted monetarist policies. Increasing impoverishment of the working class and small producers has gone hand in hand with attempts to sell-off every state enterprise — from Turkish Airlines to roads and dams.

On 30th July 1985 an article appeared in the London *Financial Times* under the heading ‘Turkey Makes First moves in its masterplan for privatisation’ written by Ankara correspondent David Barchard. This article demonstrates the role of international companies and financial institutions in the Özal regime’s attempt to sell its way out of crisis.

Barchard wrote: “It has taken many weeks for the Turkish Government to select a foreign adviser to draw up a masterplan for privatising some of Turkey’s state economic enterprises (SEEs).

In the event, Morgan Guaranty the Wall Street firm triumphed over seven other foreign concerns to win the main contract, whose external financing cost of about \$2,5m (£1.77m) is to be met by the World Bank.

Three other concerns have won contracts for specific sectors. The Boston Consultancy Group will study means of privatising textiles. Sema Metra of France will review ways of privatising state owned cement plants Arthur D. Little will handle plans for privatising the fertiliser sector. Separately Lazard Freres of New York recently submitted a draft report on proposals to privatise the national airline, Turkish Airlines.

The delays in awarding the contracts — representatives of banks and finance houses first appeared in Ankara last April — becomes understandable when the complexity of the state sector is understood.

Turkey’s state economic enterprise present a vast and confusing picture. One or two date back to late Ottoman times, but the major enterprises were set up in the 1930s under Kemal Atatürk’s drive for industrialisation. Private capital was not forthcoming and a number of state agencies were created to handle manufacturing in textiles, ceramics, glass, iron and steel and similar basic industries.

They have been succeeded at regular intervals by new enterprises extending in recent years to electronics, machine tools, tyres, and even aircraft.

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

About half of food, beverages, and around 40 percent of paper, printing, and basic metal production lies in the hands of the state.

The SEE’s, because their prices were fixed by the Government, made huge losses until Mr Turout Özal, the Prime Minister’s reforms began in 1980, contributing to Turkey’s chronic inflation. Since 1980, most have made operating profits and last year they are thought to have notched up a total profit of \$590m, but their chaotic structure and continual management problems have troubled successive governments.

The head of the textile agency, Sumerbank, is believed to have suggested to the Özal Government on his appointment that the organisation be run along normal commercial lines for a few years before any attempt was made at privatisation, to see how much it would improve.

Turkish Airlines was selected a year ago as the first target for privatisation. The original plan was to split it into two competing companies. Now plans are afoot to sell some shares to employees before the end of the year, though those in the know say the Lazard’s report offered little encouragement to the Government.

Mr Vahit Erdam, the mild mannered civil servant in charge of privatisation says that the Government plans to sell shares first to employees, then to the general public, and finally to local and foreign groups if they are interested.

In the meanwhile the Government is trying to sell or rent out various projects in which there are no intrinsic long term difficulties. There have not been too many responses from Turkey’s investment starved private drawn offers.

Privatising the fertiliser industry would involve selling off the Azot Sanayii Corporation and perhaps hiving off distribution activities of the agricultural supply organisation. The Sumerbank is a single agency but it has many plants. Not all are attractive to the private sector.

An Istanbul businessman says wryly “No one in his right mind would want to buy the Sumerbank, especially when capital is so scarce in Turkey.” Similar considerations seem to have affected the sale of Turkish Airlines.

Sumerbank, however, has many different activities ranging from cotton and wool spinning to ready wear and carpetmaking. They should not differ greatly from similar operations in the private sector which are commercially viable.

Again the Government is contemplating a two-step process of selling shares first to employees and then to the general public at a later date.

Some industries can be privatised more simply by selling off the state’s share in a mixed venture. This would apply to several cement plants where the state cement corporation is working with one or other partner.

The privatisation programme has attracted widespread international interest and offers of technical help from countries as far afield as Japan.

However, the private sector remains somewhat cautious. This week an article in the influential economic daily *Dunya*, by its main columnist Tefvik Gungor Uras pointed out that the revenue sharing schemes for the Bosphorus bridge and Keban announced so far are simply borrowings by the Treasury and have no real parallel with the privatisation of British Telecom.

“If the Government wants to privatise a state economic agency, then it has to sell the shares of that organisation at market price. Stop fixing prices for it, and leave whoever buys the shares to face up to the organisation’s profit and loss, Gungor wrote.

This may sound obvious, but it is still some way over the horizon for Turkey’s candidates for privatisation.”



# 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.

# 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**

## 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.

- 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.
- 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.
- The General Council is the continuing body of

Congress and shall meet quarterly. It shall appoint the Executive Committee which is responsible to it. The General Council shall have the right to co-option.

- 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.
- Local Branches of the 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.

## CDDRT General Council

- Bedir AYDEMİR  
Richard BALFE, MEP  
John M BLOOM  
Philip BRAY  
Max HIRON  
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Aydn MERİÇ  
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Marion SARAFI  
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Peter SPALDING  
Tijen UGURİŞ  
Martin UPHAM  
Bob WRIGHT  
and one representative each from:  
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Union of Turkish Progressives in Britain  
Union of Turkish Women in Britain  
Union of Turkish Workers

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**TUC CONGRESS FRINGE MEETING**

# **TURKEY: STRUGGLE FOR TRADE UNION RIGHTS**

*Chair: Brian Nicholson, Vice-Chairman-GEC, T & GWU.*

*Speakers include: Bill Deal, President, Fire Brigades Union, Allan Sapper, General Secretary, ACCT. Speaker from the Trade Union movement in Turkey*

**Wednesday, 4th September**

**6.30pm**

**The Price Henry Suite,  
THE NEW CLIFTON HOTEL,  
Promenade & Talbot Square,  
Blackpool,  
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Admission free,**



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