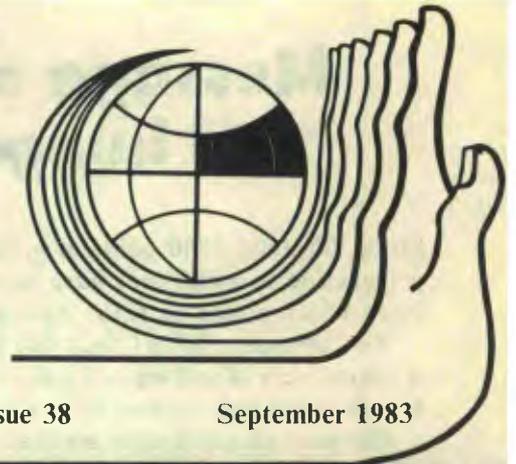


TURKEY NEWSLETTER



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

Issue 38

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COMMITTEE FOR
DEFENCE OF
DEMOCRATIC
RIGHTS IN

HUNGER STRIKE
AGAINST TORTURE
AND EXECUTIONS



Message of the political prisoners on hunger strike to the public

Since 7th July, 2500 political prisoners in Turkey have been on a hunger strike against the torture and persecution to which they have been subjected, many of them throughout the three years since the present junta seized power on 12th September 1980.

Two prisoners, İrfan Örnek and M. Solmaz, were killed under torture as the prison authorities engaged in a virtual orgy of sadism and torture aimed at breaking the hunger strike. They even went to the lengths of broadcasting the screams of torture victims over the P.A. system at Metris Prison in Istanbul.

The most recent reports are that, while the strike has been broken in Istanbul, it is still continuing in other cities: in Izmir, Adana and Erzurum. In Erzurum, 1200 political prisoners are reported to be on a hunger strike till death. Two prisoners there, Nurettin Baysut and Halil Aksoy, are reported to be in critical condition.

At the beginning of the strike, the prisoners issued the following statement condemning the widespread torture, farcical court proceedings, and arbitrary detention practices, and stating their demands:

The fascist junta continues to step up its severe terror and repression against the working people and revolutionaries behind the sham of a "transition to democracy".

Since usurping power, the fascist junta has subjected thousands of... revolutionaries to torture in police stations, political police HQ, National Intelligence Organisation buildings and military barracks and camps... Hundreds have died under torture. The few torture trials are designed to dupe world public opinion. Apart from the murders under torture, hundreds of revolutionaries and progressives have been shot down in the streets and in the countryside by police and army units. Over 20 revolutionaries have been hanged after show trials.

THE COURTS AND DETENTION

Evren claims in his speeches that they have not formed courts with extraordinary. Indictments are prepared on the basis of statements extracted under torture... The time for the defence statements in court is severely restricted, when the detainees allowed to speak at all. In short, the trials take place only as an attempt to deceive public opinion.

The 3-month period of detention without trial which prevailed during the first year of the fascist junta, was later reduced to 45 days detention without trial, but only after a law was passed allowing the police to remove a prisoner from prison at any time for interrogation. In effect, there are no limits to the period of detention without trial. A detainee in prison is constantly under threat of being removed into police detention and this has been legalised. The detainees are challenging

this fascist practice...

THE PRISONS

The military prisons of the fascist junta are dens of torture and repression. The policy of military regimentation and torture has been continuing in the prisons since the 12th September. This includes turning prisoners into the minions of officers, as if they were soldiers, being forced to salute the symbols of the junta, being subjected to the junta's education, shaving of the head, etc. In short, the aim is to deprive the prisoner of all his human rights in order to degrade his human dignity. To challenge these impositions entails torture and beatings, bans on access to lawyers, family visits, fresh air, newspapers and books...

In the prisons, visits by lawyers are either banned or are restricted to 20-minute sessions for 15-20 prisoners, with a soldier present...

Torture, beatings and restrictions are the basic methods of subjecting progressive and revolutionary prisoners to military regimentation. Prisoners are tortured by special military units trained for the purpose, either *en masse* in the cell blocks, or individually in special torture chambers. Apart from this, bans on fresh air, visits, access to lawyers and newspapers are enforced, and books, pens and paper are withheld. The aim is to break the will of the revolutionary, progressive prisoners, to turn them into people loyal to the junta and lacking dignity. Revolutionary, progressive prisoners have been resisting this pressure for years. Many times, have they resorted to hunger strikes. In all the military prisons in Istanbul, in Mamak in Ankara, in Diyarbakir, Bartın, Canakkale, Elazığ and many other

parts of Turkey, countless hunger strikes, in which all the prisoners in a prison have taken part, have taken place for periods of 10, 15, 20, 30 or 40 days at a time...

THE POLICY OF REPRESSION IN ISTANBUL'S PRISONS

Today, the fascist junta is stepping up its policy of repression and torture even further. Under the new system, the prisons will be under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Interior and will be administered by provincial governors and the police. New prisons have begun to be opened which will accommodate resisting prisoners and the leaders of certain groups in one or two-person cells...

One such isolation cell type prison was opened on 4th July 1983 at Istanbul Sagmalçılar. Selected prisoners from the military prisons in Istanbul were taken there. The tortures begin at the prison gates. The prisoner is first beaten unconscious, then his head is shaved and his civilian clothes are removed. Attempts are made to make him wear a prison uniform. Torture, beatings and all kinds of bans continue in attempts to impose military regimentation and the prison uniforms...

This policy is already being enforced in many prisons in Turkey. Repression and torture continue at Mamak, Diyarbakır, Antakya, Bartın, Canakkale and Malatya prisons to try to force prisoners to wear prison uniforms. Prisoners at Sagmalçılar isolation prison have also refused to wear prison uniforms despite beatings and torture and have responded by shouting anti-fascist slogans.

World public opinion, progressives, revolutionaries: It would have been unthinkable for the revolutionary

Delegation "shock d" at "perversi n of human rights and democracy"



In the last week of August, the CDDRT sent a fact-finding mission to Turkey to investigate and report on the conditions in the military prisons and the procedures in the martial law courts, with particular reference to the situation in regard to the hunger strike which has

been continuing since the first week of July.

The delegation was made up of **Chris Smith**, MP for Islington South and Finsbury, who left for a 6-day visit to Turkey on 26th August, **Clare Short**, MP for Birmingham Ladywood, and **Alex Lyon**, lawyer, former MP and Minister of State both of whom flew out to join Mr Smith shortly afterwards.

From the outset, the members of the delegation, who stressed at a later press conference that they had gone to Turkey "with a completely open mind", were aware that their task was a difficult one. Nevertheless, despite the fact that they were denied admission into any prison, they were able to speak to people who had been in prison, confirm the widescale practice of torture, and that "prison conditions are appalling and getting worse". They were able to sit in on the DİSK (Confederation of Revolutionary Trade Unions) trial and the Peace Association trial — an experience which led Alex Lyon to conclude that there is "a complete perversion of human rights in the sense that we know it in the West." They were also able to speak with people from many different walks of life, including journalists and former politicians — all of whom were terrified to speak and insisted that their identities be kept secret. These conversations led them to the conclusion, voiced by Clare Short, that both the criticism of and opposition to the junta, as well as the oppression, are general, stretching from right to left of the political spectrum.

The members of the delegation shared the opinion that, just as the trials they witnessed represented "a complete perversion of human rights", the

elections promised for 6th November will be a "perversion of democracy".

Since the delegation returned from Turkey, two press conferences have been held. The first was on 26th August, at which time Chris Smith described his experiences and impressions. The second, at which all three members of the delegation were present and spoke at length, took place on 30th August.

Continued from page 2 .

prisoners to submit to the attempts to impose prison uniforms and to the torture and repression. At Sagmalcilar, the revolutionaries have been put in solitary confinement where they are subjected to bloody attacks and tortures, while over 2,000 prisoners in the other military prisons in Istanbul have begun an indefinite hunger strike against the repression, torture and various bans. Their demands are as follows:

— The abolition of prison uniforms and return of civilian clothing.

— An end to torture, repression and all bans on lawyers, visits, fresh air, newspapers, books, paper, pens, etc.

— The abolition of the isolation cell system designed to facilitate torture and beatings, the return to the cell block system.

— Recognition of all the rights of political prisoners.

International and Turkish public opinion, our People, all Democrats and Revolutionaries, we appeal to you:

...Now is the time to raise the struggle against the fascist junta, repression and torture... Everyone, wherever they are, should support the indefinite hunger strike of over 2,000 political prisoners in all the military prisons in Istanbul and expose the junta's repression and torture.

We call upon all progressives, democrats and revolutionaries, progressive public opinion to lend support to the struggle.

Forthcoming events

The members of the fact-finding delegation will be speaking at several forthcoming meetings:

On 6th September, Alex Lyon will be speaking at the Fringe Meeting on Turkey at the TUC Congress in Blackpool. This will be at 5.15pm at the New Clifton Hotel, Promenade, Talbot Square.

The CDDRT will be holding a public meeting on 12th September on the third anniversary of the fascist coup in Turkey.

Then, on 4th October, Clare Short MP will be giving her account of the visit to Turkey at the CDDRT's Fringe Meeting at the Labour Party Conference in Brighton. The meeting will be at the Old Ship Hotel, King's Road at 5.15pm.

For further information contact:

Hunger Strike Press Office or CDDRT at:
29 Parkfield Street
London N1
Tel: 226 2668
or 226 3401





Chris Smith MP, Clare Short MP and Alex Lyon, spoke at a joint Press Conference on 30th August following their visit to Turkey on a fact-finding delegation to investigate the human rights situation there, especially with regard to the treatment of political prisoners and the prison conditions in the junta's military jails. On these two pages we present extensive excerpts from their remarks at the press conference:

Alex Lyon reported as follows:

This is the first occasion that any of us have been to Turkey. Our overwhelming impression is one of shock at the denial of human right that exists in a country which is a fellow-member of the Western alliance, albeit the only dictatorship left in Western Europe.

My colleagues will give you their political impressions and tell you what political action they will be taking. I am going to speak about the general circumstances relating to the denial of human rights in the trials.

(...)

What we saw in the trials indicated a complete perversion of human rights in the sense that we know it in the West. The two trials that we saw are among the many that have been conducted under martial law before military courts. They were the DİSK trial and the Turkish Peace Association trial. We spent a whole day at the DİSK trial and the most emotive part of the trip for us was the impression left at the end.

(...)

The DİSK trial is an accusation against the second largest confederation of labour in Turkey. Those on trial are accused under Article 146 of the Penal Code of seeking to frustrate the will of Parliament and, either partially or wholly, to overthrow by force, the establishment of the Republic. The indictment runs to 855 pages. There is no such procedure in English law. This indictment is one charge under Article 146 against all the accused, initially 52 of them, now 78. The military prosecutor has asked for the death sentence for the initial 52. They have been in prison since they were arrested in 1980 and the conditions in their prison are getting worse. The whole of this indictment does not specify anywhere one act of violence or the holding of any weapons. The nature of the force that is alleged is the force of ideas. These 78 people have been treated in a way which is despicable by Western standards. Their ideas are not Marxist-Leninist, but are those typical of any Western trade union movement. The DİSK defendants are being assisted by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, not exactly a pro-Marxist organisation. The ICFTU is subscribed to by America as being a haven for free trade unionism in the world. They would not be doing that if

HUMAN RIGHTS DELEGAT

DİSK were a Marxist-Leninist organisation.

All day we listened to judges reading from a prosecution file. There are no witnesses called against the defendants. They are simply being indicted on the basis of files of their speeches, articles and papers that were seized when DİSK was raided. This file extends to several thousand pages. It is read to them as evidence against them. We heard the judges read parts of the papers. The papers did not relate to any particular incident, they covered a whole series of incidents including the organisation of a May Day demonstration in 1977 and a number of trade union activities which, over here, would be perfectly legitimate. Occasionally, some of the accused would get up to protest that the judge was reading only the parts of the papers that hurt the accused and not those that helped their case. The accused were told to sit down. It is perfectly clear that the pieces of paper read by the judges were only those that the judges thought incriminated the accused. We listened almost with disbelief as they read out the allegation that the President of the Union had actually asked for an increase in wages for school caretakers and that janitors in public buildings be given better rooms in which to carry out their work. That was seized upon by the military prosecutor as being evidence that these people were really Communists and Communism has been forbidden in Turkey since Kemal Ataturk.

The way in which they used this in the indictment can be illustrated by the following example. It is an extract from the indictment: "Article 3C of the Constituion of DİSK declares that unemployment can be terminated only by means of a rapid industrialisation by the State. In such activities, it would be to the benefit of the workers to use forward technology". The indictment goes on to argue that there are other Western European countries with some kind of a state sector. It wrongly alleges that Sweden has 4% state control. The indictment continues "... they manage to continue with less than 100% state control, why then does DİSK want the development to be carried on by the state? Since the shortest cut to Communism is state capitalism or the state sector, therefore DİSK is a Communist organisation." This is the kind of argument with which the defendants are being tried. We would have laughed in disbelief but for the realisation that these defendants risked losing their lives.

At the end of our visit, Clare Short MP and I saw the military prosecutor, who made it clear to us that there was little chance that these defendants would be acquitted. It is very likely that many will be condemned to death, although whether they will be executed is still in doubt. They are to be condemned to death because they do what any trade unionist in the UK would consider it his civil right to strive for. This shocks us.

In the Peace Association trial, the charges are made against a select group of people of every profession in Turkey. They are members of an organisation like the CND. They are arguing for peace and campaigning to rid Turkey of nuclear weapons. Amongst them were some of the most distinguished people in Turkey. A former Ambassador, who has been a diplomat for 27 years, was the President and, although suffering from cancer, he is on trial. The military prosecutor has demanded a sentence of between 6-18 years for each of the defendants. There are other examples of a famous film star, a Professor of Physics, and a translator of

IN PLEDGES FURTHER ACTION AGAINST JUNTA

Shakespeare into Turkish. They come from different professions in Turkey and it is obvious that the authorities selected a representative from each area of public dissent in Turkey to threaten others not to speak out of line. Everywhere we went in Turkey, this message had got home. People who spoke to us told us of their fears that they could receive a 30-year sentence for doing so.

(...)

We can put pressure on the members of the junta. It is a situation in which the Shakespearean translator is being tried because he was named by a former student in the UK. This Turkish student was tortured for 75 days before he was charged. In his statement, he names the translator and that is the only evidence against the latter. As a result, he was charged and for two years he has been suffering in the DISK trials. Although the DISK defendants are no longer in prison, he cannot get work because he has to attend the trial 2 days a week. All the defendants have to give up their normal activities, which are disrupted by the frequent court attendances, notwithstanding their release from prison.

We found the situation intolerable by any standard. We intend to stimulate as much interest on Turkey as there is on Poland because it is vital if these people are to be saved.

Chris Smith MP then spoke about his impressions in the following way:

(...)

As already mentioned, every person who talked to us insisted that we neither reveal their identities nor repeat the conversations. They were terrified to talk to us, particularly if we were going to stir things up when we got home because they feared very substantial sentences if found out. I have never experienced this kind of fear or found it in other countries,...

I spoke to a number of people who had been tortured. One person in particular described how, 6 months ago, he had been very severely tortured by the military authorities in the military prison at Erzurum in eastern Turkey. Having talked to him, and to others who had experienced minor forms of the same treatment, and others who had actually seen torture going on, I have no doubt that the Amnesty International reports on Turkey and reports which have come out of Turkey recently about the prevalence of torture in prisons, are absolutely true.

We were also told about the prison conditions. Since we



were refused admission to the prisons, we were not able to speak at any length, to those now imprisoned. Presumably, the Turkish government have something to hide. But we talked to those who had been in prison until recently and we heard in open court what those who are still in prison were able to say. People we met confirmed that the prison conditions are appalling and getting worse. Over the last fortnight, conditions in Metris prison in Istanbul have deteriorated considerably.

Journalists of the Turkish press, again fearful of being quoted, described the heavy censorship they face in reporting events in Turkey. A subtle form of self-censorship is adopted by the Turkish press to avoid being closed down by the military authorities. Not only are they extremely careful in their reporting, but anything they write about the prisons or the trials must first be approved by the military authorities...

On the question of elections which are to be held on 6th November, it is obvious that those elections will not be free and will not be fair. The political parties which are going to be allowed to contest those elections have been limited to three.

All other parties have been vetoed by the military government. The parties vetoed include every conceivable party of the centre or the left. The only parties which will be able to contest those elections are parties close to the thinking of the military government. As a result, any attempt to describe those elections as a fair test of public opinion, is not true. They will not be a fair test of public opinion. Just as the trials are a perversion of justice, those elections will be a perversion of democracy.

(...)

Clare Short MP stressed a point that was made by all the members of the delegation: She said:

I want to stress the shocking role of Britain in acting as an apologist for this regime. I had a briefing with the Foreign Office before we left and we had a meeting in Ankara where we were told repeatedly that torture, lack of human rights, press censorship, were necessary in Turkey, and that was argued with vigour by Britain's representatives in Turkey. It is a very dangerous situation for the whole of Europe.

First of all, Turkey is a member of NATO. This is meant to be a Western alliance to defend freedom and democracy. You need not take it from us. The ex-President Demirel, who was a full-blooded Conservative, who indeed was in government in alliance with a fascist party, is in detention in Turkey and has issued a letter now freely available throughout the West, saying that the regime is oppressive, that there is no chance of a return to democracy, and warning that if the West will not help the Turkish people, who insist on a return to democracy, then in future, Turkey will not look to the West for her friends. This is like putting Mrs. Thatcher into detention and her denouncing that sort of regime. I want to stress that in Turkey there is a general consensus, and it is not just on the left that these criticisms are taking place, and it is not just on the left that the oppression is taking place. Indeed Metris, where both the DISK and the Peace Association trials are taking place, is a military camp. That camp holds soldiers from members of the NATO alliance who are involved in joint-training and with whom we share a kind of responsibility.

Solidarity hunger strike in London

Turkish torture claims probed

A FACT-finding delegation of newly-elected Labour MPs hopes to examine prison conditions in Turkey, where thousands of political prisoners are on hunger strike.

Chris Smith (Islington South and Finsbury) today leaves for Istanbul, where Clare Short (Birmingham Ladywood) and former Labour minister Alex Lyons will join him on Monday.

The MPs hope to meet some of Turkey's many thousands of political prisoners, their families and lawyers, as well as journalists, politicians and union leaders.

They also hope to sit in on the trials of DISK trade unionists and Turkish Peace Association activists, before discussing their impressions with Turkey's Interior Minister.

Already 14,000 Turks have been tried and convicted for political offences. Another 90,000 await trial in Turkey's kangaroo courts.

Mr. Smith stressed yesterday that although the trip is spon-



Morning Star, 20 August 1983

On 15th August a hunger strike in solidarity with the over 2500 hunger-striking political prisoners in Turkey's military prisons, began in London. Sponsored and supported by the CDDRT and a number of its affiliates, namely, the Union of Turkish Progressives in Britain, the Union of Turkish Workers, the Union of Turkish Women in Britain, and the Turkish Students Federation in the UK, the solidarity action received wide support from the Turkish community here. The hunger strike continued for two weeks, coming to an end on 30th August.

The hunger strikes in London endorsed the prisoners' demands for the

abolition of prison uniforms and a return to civilian clothing, an end to the bans on visits by lawyers and their families, an end to bans on books, newspapers and writing materials for the prisoners, and deprivation of exercise for them, the abolition of the isolation cell system, and the recognition of all rights normally accorded to political prisoners.

Over a dozen people took turns to participate in this action. They came from a mixed group of factory workers, community workers and students. A journalist and a university lecturer also joined them. During their fast, which lasted for two days per person, they

allowed themselves water only.

Visitors came to the site to see the hunger strikers and, through them, express their own solidarity with the striking political prisoners in Turkey. Messages of solidarity and donations are still coming in from MPs, trade unionists, organisations and individuals. The Turkish community, in particular, has been mobilised and has shown a keen interest in daily developments.

Generating publicity for the hunger strike here and in Turkey has meant holding Press Conferences, issuing regular press releases and distributing thousands of information leaflets. The public are invited to send letters of protest to General Kenan Evren in Ankara and to the Turkish Ambassador in London. The two press conferences arranged to date, were attended by representatives of the international, national and local press.

Activities organised around the hunger strike included a Latin American Turkey Solidarity Meeting and a Middle-East Solidarity Evening. Speakers on Nicaragua and Chile outlined the situation in their respective countries and pledged their solidarity with the hunger strikers. Similarly, the Iraqi, Kurdish and Turkish comrades joined hands in an evening of solidarity speeches and entertainment.

At the present, mounting support for the hunger strike is evident. Volunteers are still coming forward, eager to continue the work of solidarity and support, work which will continue as long as the hunger strike and resistance continues in Turkey's prisoners, as long as fascism, torture and repression reign in Turkey.

Cont. from p.5

The second point is that Turkey is a signatory of the European Declaration of Human Rights. International treaties are needed to protect our human rights at times when they are in danger. If human rights can be flouted so crudely as this without Britain entering a note of protest, then all of us are less safe. In Turkey, there is a somewhat distasteful joke going round which encapsulates it all. It is said that the generals are behaving like some men who rescued a drowning woman from a lake and then that she should be so grateful, they rape her. The point being that there was a lot of anarchy in the streets before the coup and a lot of the Turkish people thought perhaps that only the military could save Turkey for democracy. But there has been no attempt to restore Turkey to democracy and, indeed, more and more people are saying there was, after all, martial law before the coup, and perhaps the military were permitting anarchy to develop in order for them to be able to take power and move on to suppress democracy in the way

in which they have.

Certainly, if this can happen in Turkey, it can happen in more countries, especially in the sort of economic climate there is in Europe now. If this model is permitted to continue without any protest or pressure from countries like Britain — although of course there are countries in Europe that have protested, like France, Sweden and Denmark — then democracy is less safe in Europe.

I want to reiterate two points.

First, that Britain is apologising for the Turkish regime and this must stop. We will use our influence to push Turkey back to democracy on behalf of the Turkish people, and that is what they want from us.

Second, that if it is allowed to continue, democratic rights in the whole of Europe are under threat. It is hypocrisy for countries like Britain not to protest at such crude and gross oppression in a country that is a member of our alliance and then to stand and criticise the lack of human rights in other parts of the world.

CONSTITUTION OF THE CDDRT

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

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. Congress is the highest body of CDDRT and shall meet every two years. It shall consist of delegates from Branches and affiliated organisations, and individual affiliates. Congress shall elect the General Council and consider reports and motions. The conduct of business shall be on the basis of Standing Orders approved by Congress. Pre-Congress arrangements are the responsibility of the retiring General Council. Each Congress shall decide the size of the General Council.

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

6. The Executive Committee shall consist of the General Secretary and such other members as the General Council may decide. The Executive Committee shall meet at least fortnightly and be responsible for the day to day work of CDDRT.

7. Local Branches of CDDRT are formed with the approval of the General Council.

8. This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds majority at a Congress.

9. The General Council may call, or upon request by two-thirds of affiliated national organisations shall call, a Special Congress.

CDDRT General Council

Bedir AYDEMIR
Richard BALFE, MEP
John M BLOOM
Philip BRAY
Sandra HODGSON
Aif LOMAS, MEP
Aydin MERİÇ
Jim MOODY
Stan NEWENS
Ernie ROBERTS MP
Alan SAPPER
Marion SARAFI
Faik SINKILİ
Tijen UĞURİŞ
Martin UPHAM
Bob WRIGHT
and one representative each from:
Turkish Students' Federation of the UK
Union of Turkish Progressives in Britain
Union of Turkish Women in Britain
Union of Turkish Workers

LETTERS OF PROTEST AGAINST MALTREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

CDDRT requests all its supporters, all opponents of the fascist regime in Turkey, to send the following letters:

TO: General Kenan Evren,
Head of State,
Ankara, Turkey

OR

H.E. the Ambassador of the Republic of Turkey,
43, Belgrave Square,
London, SW1

I/we strongly protest the maltreatment of political prisoners in Turkey and express support for the hunger strike of over 2500 political prisoners against inhuman prison conditions. I/we demand an end to torture, beatings, executions and persecution of political prisoners by the fascist dictatorship.

Name,
Organisation

Please send copies of letters to the CDDRT office.

Sponsors include

Peter Archer QC MP
Joe Ashton MP
Norrian Atkinson MP
Guy Barnett MP
Margaret Beckett MP
Andrew Bennett MP
Syd Bidwell MP
Roland Boyes MP
Rin Brown MP
Richard Caborn MP
Alex Carlisle MP
Dennis Canavan MP
Bob Clay MP
Harry Cohen MP
Jeremy Corbyn MP
Tom Cox MP
Harry Cowans MP
Stan Crowther MP
Ron Davies MP
Frank Dobson MP
Dick Douglas MP
Alfred Dubs MP
Alexander Eadie MP
Ken Eastham MP
Bob Edwards MP
Derek Fatchett MP
Martin Flannery MP
George Foulkes MP
John Golding MP
Judith Hart MP
Stuart Holland MP
Doug Hoyle MP
Bob Hughes MP
Roy Hughes MP
Lewis Carter-Jones MP
Robert Kilroy-Silk MP
Neil Kinnock MP
James Lamond MP
R. Leighton MP
Bob Litherland MP
Allen McKay MP
William McKelvey MP
Kevin McNamara MP
Bob McTaggart MP
J Maston MP
Joan Maynard MP
Michael Meacher MP
Martin O'Neil MP
Stan Orme MP
Bob Parr MP
Terry Patchett MP
Jo Richardson MP
Allan Robert MP
Ernie Roberts MP
Ernie Ross MP
Clare Short MP
Dennis Skinner MP
Clive Soley MP
Jack Straw MP
Stan Thorne MP
Robert Wareing MP
Dafydd Wigley MP
Richard Balfe MEP
Barbara Cavill MEP
Ann Clwyd MEP
Kenneth D Collins MEP
Brian Key MEP
Aif Lomas MEP

Dr Barry Seal MEP
Colin Barnett, Sec. NW TUC
Ken Brett, AGS AUEW
Stan Cole AUEW NC
Harry Conroy, NUJ
Lawrence Daly, NUM
J. Davidson, NW FTAT
Beryl Huffinley, Yorks & Humb TUC
E.V. Hughes, NW TUC
Alex Kitson, TGWU
Mick McGahey, NUM
Allan Sapper, ACTT
Bob Wright, AGS AUEW
ACTSS Central London Branch
APEX Holborn Branch
ASLEF
ASTMS Divisional Council 8
ASTMS Manchester HS Branch
AUEW Kingston District
AUEW N, Manchester District
AUEW Sheffield District
AUEW (TASSI) Div Council 9
COHSE Caterham Branch
Fire Brigades Union
GMWU Burnley Branch
GMWU 22 Bury Branch
GMWU 115 Manchester Branch
GMWU Pendle 122 Branch
GMWU Warrington Branch
NALGO Met Dist Council
NALGO Hackney Branch
NALGO Southwark
NATFHE Leek

NUM
NUM Derbyshire
NUM Scotland
NUM Yorkshire
NUPE
NUPE Northern Ireland Div
NUPE West Midlands Div
NIR Manchester
Northern Ireland Public Service Alliance
SOGAT '82 LCA & EP Branch
TGWU
TGWU Reg. No.1
UCATT London Region
UCATT NW Region
Greater London Association of Trades Councils
Cambridge & Dist Trades Council
Gloucester Trades Council
Greenwich Trades Council
Hackney Trades Council
Kingston & Dist Trades Council
Leeds Trades Council
Cities of London & Westminster Trades Council
Preston Trades Council
Rotherham Trades Council
Stockport Trades Council
Waltham Forest Trades Council
GEC Openshaw JSSC
Union of Turkish Workers
Beckenham CLP
Bermondsey CLP

Chelmsford CLP
Greenwich CLP
Hazelgrove CLP
High Peak CLP
Keighley CLP
Walthamstow CLP
Wigan CLP
Labour Party Young Socialists
National Organisation of Labour Students
Communist Party of Great Britain
Young Communist League
Forening For Progressive Fr Tyrkia
Iraqi Students' Society UK (Branch of GUSIR)
KNE (Communist Youth of Greece) org. in Britain
Kurdish Students Society in Europe (UK)
Communist Party of Portugal (org. in Britain)
Union of Turkish Progressives in Britain
Turkish Students Federation of UK
City of London Polytechnic Students' Union
Cyprus Students' Society — Manchester University
Leeds University Union
UMIST Students' Union
Manchester Poly Students' Union

Manchester University SU
Teesside Polytechnic Students' Union
Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation
Demokrat Norway
Haldane Society of Socialist Lawyers
London CRS Political Committee
Frank Allaun
Tony Benn
Lord Fenner Brockway
Alan Bush
Bob Cryer
Arthur Davidson QC
Frank Hooley
Les Huckfield
Lord Jenkins of Putney
Mgr. Bruce Kent
Arthur Latham
Ken Livingstone
Robert J. Longuet
Jim Marshall
Lord Molloy
Stan Newens
John Platts-Mills QC
George Morton
William Pomeroy
Reg Race
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TUC FRINGE MEETING

Trade Union and Democratic Rights in Turkey

Tuesday 6 September

5.15 New Clifton Hotel, Promenade
Talbot Square, Blackpool

Speakers will include:

Alex Lyon,

former MP and Minister of State

Recently returned from Turkey

on CDDRT delegation

C. Doug Grieve

General Secretary, Tobacco Workers Union