

We Want Freedom!

**Freedom for the 10 September
Prisoners!**

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Campaign File

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Contact Addresses for the “We Want Freedom” Campaign:

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THE CALL OF THE “WE WANT FREEDOM!” CAMPAIGN

This is Our Call to Democratic Public Opinion: Let's Stop the State-Terror in Turkey!

While Turkey continuously claims to be in the process of democratisation, on the other hand, it blows a total state-terror in the whole country. The offices of the democratic organizations are being raided, their activists are being imprisoned, massacres are being carried out by attacking demonstrations and meetings, even the children are being shot on the streets. There was recorded an increase of applications to the Human Rights Association because of torture. There is now being put in force the implementations which are similar to the periods of military fascist coups and martial-laws.

In recent months, the state-terror on the democratic rights and organizations has been increased by the use of the new Anti-terror Law (TMY), which is considered as the Anti-Social Law by the democratic public opinion. TMY was put in force despite the opposition of democratic mass organisations, human rights organisations, intellectuals, trade unions, workers and labourers.

At the beginning of August, the newspaper **Ozgur Gundem (Free Agenda)** received a banning for a period of 15 days while the magazine **Ozgur Halk (Free People)** received 1 month.

On 12 August, a 16 year-old boy, **Fevzi Abik**, was shot and killed by the police in the middle of the street in Adana. Again on 5 September, an 8 year-old girl, **Mizgin Ozbek**, became the victim of an extra-judicial killing by gendarmerie, together with two other people in Batman.

On 6 September, the police attacked with gas bombs and panzers to the people who were protesting in Ankara against sending troops to Lebanon. 61 people were detained and 16 of them were imprisoned.

On 8-12 September, 23 journalists, writers and oppositional people known by their socialist identities were imprisoned following the house raids and arrests on the streets of various cities. The Chief Editor of the newspaper **Atilim**, **Ibrahim Cicek**, its Chief Coordinator **Sedat Senoglu**, its writers **Ziya Ulusoy** and **Bayram Namaz**, **Ozgur Radio** Chief Coordinator **Fusun Erdogan** and well known revolutionary and socialist personalities are among those people who have been sent to prison. The newspaper **Atilim**, which carried this news into its pages, was banned on 14 September, according to the Article 6 of the new TMY.

On 12 September, the counter-guerrilla forces affiliated to the state has once more responded the Kurdish people's call for peace, with massacre, by killing 10 people (7 of them were children) in Diyarbakir.

On 13 September, the offices of the magazines **Ozgur Halk** and **Genc Bakis** in Istanbul Aksaray and Taksim were raided by the police. Their offices were plundered; **Suat Kolca**, the owner of the magazines and 4 more workers were arrested and sent to prison.

The Turkish state's operation of imprisonment on the progressives, democrats, leftists and socialists became widespread. On 21 September, the Central Office of the newspaper **Atilim** in Istanbul and its other offices in all cities of Turkey and N. Kurdistan, the **Gunes Ajans**, where the newspaper **Atilim** is technically prepared, the central office of the newspaper **Dayanisma**, **Ozgur Radio**, **BEKSAV (Association of Science, Aesthetic, Education and Culture)**, the offices of the magazine **Art and Life**, the offices of **Socialist Platform of the Oppressed (ESP)** in Istanbul-Taksim and in all other cities, associations in labourer neighbourhoods, **Labourer Women's Association (EKD)** and its all branches, the general offices of **Tekstil-Sen Union**, **Limter-Is**

Union, which is affiliated to DISK (Confederation of the Revolutionary Workers Unions), **Federation of Socialist Youth Associations** and its member associations in all cities and the houses of many revolutionaries were raided by the police. The raids and human hunting on the streets have continued in the coming days and are still continuing.

As a result of the raids, 130 journalists, broadcasters, unionists, woman activists, youth activists were taken into custody and 45 of them were imprisoned. The General President of Limter-Is Union, **Cem Dinc** and its General Secretary, **Zafer Tektas**, the General President of Tekstil-Sen Union, **Ayse Yumli Yeter** and its General Secretary **Sevim Kaptan Olmez**, News Coordinator of Ozgur Radio, **Halil Dinc** and its worker **Sinan Gercek**, President of Istanbul Labourer Women's Association, **Cicek Otlu**, Istanbul ESP representative **Figen Yuksekdag**, the editor of the newspaper Dayanisma, **Emin Orhan**, columnist of the newspaper Atilim, **Hasan Cosar** and its workers **Ozge Kelekci**, **Mehmet Guzel**, **Serdal Isik** were also among those who were imprisoned. Thus the number of the imprisoned people rose to 68. The number of the journalists who are in prison at the moment rose to 25.

There is the decision of confidentiality on the case which was made pretext for the attacks. Neither the imprisoned people and the raided organizations, nor the lawyers and the public opinion are informed about the case.

The police have even prevented the silent rally which was wanted to be organised by the Istanbul Branch of Human Rights Association on 7 October 2006, demanding "Freedom of Thought". When the President of IHD, **Hurriyet Sener** said to the police: "You are violating our constitutional right, we *will* do this rally", she got the answer: "Yes, we are violating your constitutional right and we are going to prevent your rally".

The raided organizations and the other unions, democratic mass organisations, political parties, intellectuals and writers have increased the struggle against the TMY and the detention terror. The anger over the attacks is gradually growing on the international arena too.

There has been created a total state-terror and extra-ordinary conditions in Turkey and N. Kurdistan. This is the point which the attacked organizations, the democratic people and organisations reached to and which we share also.

Through these attacks, the socialist and oppositional press is wanted to be put in silence and the voice of unionists, workers and labourers, youth and women those who struggle for their rights is wanted to be shut down. The Turkish state has almost waged a war against the entire society with the new TMY. It is hunting for human in the offices of organizations, houses and on the streets. The freedom of press, freedom of action and freedom of organization is being violated; the journalists and writers are being put in prison. The Kurdish nation's call for freedom and peace is responded with violence.

However, the journalists, writers, intellectuals, human rights defenders and oppositional people of the country, where the freedom of press, freedom of action and freedom of organization is being violated, have come together and are showing a common resistance.

We, therefore, call on all the democratic people and organizations to increase the international solidarity with the democratic organizations and the peoples of our country. We call upon you to protest the anti-democratic practices of the Turkish state, to demand the immediate release of the imprisoned people and to take place in the international delegation which will participate at and observe the trials of the people who have been put in prison.

Contact Addresses for the "We Want Freedom" Campaign:

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Statement by the Solidarity Platform with the Imprisoned Journalists (TGDP)

To the Press and Public Opinion

About 15 days ago, the number of the imprisoned journalists was 10, but today their number has reached to 25. The imprisonment of nearly 80 revolutionaries and socialists, who oppose the system, is a concrete indicator of the TMY terror that has been blown for the last 15 days in these lands.

The intellectuals, journalists, writers, artists, oppositional revolutionaries and socialists, who think and express their thoughts, have been taken under the yoke of 301 and TMY.

The attack based on TMY is an attack that directly targets the social opposition, its vanguard forces and the peoples' right of "expression, action and organization". All rights and freedoms which were achieved through the struggle given for tens of years by the social oppositional forces and as result of various costs are being seized one by one through TMY.

Resistance against TMY grows

The social oppositional forces consider the attack on the newspaper Atilim as an attack that targets directly them as well and therefore are increasing their solidarity with the newspaper Atilim.

The parties such as DTP, SDP and EMEP and the progressive-revolutionary press opposing the system are increasing their support by participating in the press meetings and by donating computers, or by working in the newspaper Atilim for one day; by writing an article for the paper and becoming a subscriber of the paper.

Here we present to your knowledge the names of the intellectuals, writers and journalists who continue with their support to Atilim by their articles.

Haluk Gerger (writer), **Behic Asci** (lawyer, death fast resister), **Ragip Zarakolu** (Turkey representative of International PEN and journalist-writer), **Ismail Besikci** (sociologist, researcher, writer), **Oral Cahslar** (journalist), **Varlik Ozmenek** (journalist-writer), **Erol Onderoglu** (DSF-Turkey correspondent of Journalists Without Borders), **Ercan Ipekci** (General President of Journalists' Union of Turkey), **Sanar Yurdatapan** (Initiative for Freedom of Expression), **Celal Baslangic** (journalist-writer), **Huseyin Akyol** (Editor of Gundem newspaper), **Fatih Polat** (Chief Editor of Evrensel newspaper), **Ibrahim Cesmecioglu** (Chief Editor of Birgün newspaper), **Ahmet Abakay** (General President of CGD), **Necati Abay** (Spokesperson of TGDP) **Filiz Kocali** (General President of SDP), **Haci Orman** (President of BEKSAV), **Hasan Saglam** (musician-poet), **Ferhat Tunc** (artist), **Hasan Kiyafet** (writer), **Prf. Dr. Sehmus Guzel**, **Mukaddes Erdogan Celik** (writer), **Mehmet Gunes**, (writer), **Hacay Yilmaz** (writer), **Cafer Solgun** (journalist-writer), **Ayşe Cekic Yamac** (writer), **Sinan Kara** (journalist-writer), **Huseyin Habip Taskin** (writer), **Feyza Hecilingirler** (writer), **Alper Turgut** (the newspaper Cumhuriyet, Freelance journalist), **Temel Demirer** (writer), **Isil Ozgenturk** (writer), **Veysi Sarisozen** (writer), **Sezai Sarioglu** (writer), **Servet Ali Cinar** (President of Ege 78 Association), Oktay Konyar (spokesperson of Bergama villagers).

The Chief Editor of the newspaper Birgun, **Ibrahim Cesmecioglu** announced that he will work in the newspaper on 28 September, while the workers of the magazine Emekci Hareket will work on 29 September, **Celalettin Can**, the President of the Association "78'liler", on 2 October and Musician **Ferhat Tunc** on 3 October.

Here we present the names of 25 imprisoned journalists, their duties and the prisons where they are kept in, to the knowledge of the press and public opinion, concerned people and organizations. The list was prepared on 27 September 2006.

- 1- **Ibrahim Cicek**, Chief Editor of the newspaper Atilim and Journalist-Writer, Tekirdag No.2 F-Type Prison
- 2- **Sedat Senoglu**, Chief Coordinator of the newspaper Atilim and Journalist-Writer, Edirne F-Type Prison
- 3- **Fusun Erdogan**, Journalist-Radio Broadcaster, Gebze Special Type Prison
- 4- **Halil Dinc**, News Coordinator of the radio Ozgur Radyo
- 5- **Mehmet Guzel**, Antep representative of the newspaper Atilim
- 6- **Serdal Isikk**, Diyarbakir representative of the newspaper Atilim
- 7- **Ozge Kelekci**, Correspondent of the newspaper Atilim
- 8- **Emin Orhan**, Columnist of the newspaper Atilim
- 9- **Hasan Cosar**, Columnist of the newspaper Atilim , Sincan F Type Prison
- 10- **Ziya Ulusoy**, Columnist of the newspaper Atilim , Tekirdag No.1 F-Type Prison
- 11- **Bayram Namaz**, Columnist of the newspaper Atilim , Edirne F Type Prison
- 12- **Suat Kolca**, Owner of the magazines Ozgur Halk and Genc Bakis , Istanbul/Bayrampasa Closed Prison
- 13- **Yasar Duman**, the magazines Ozgur Halk and Genc Bakis, Istanbul / Bayrampasa Prison
- 14- **Selahaddin Sumeli**, the magazines Ozgur Halk and Genc Bakis, Istanbul / Bayrampasa Closed Prison
- 15- **Mahmut Bozdog**, the magazines Ozgur Halk and Genc Bakis, Istanbul / Bayrampasa Closed Prison
- 16- **Memik Horuz**, Chief Editor of the newspaper Isci Koylu, Bolu F Type Prison
- 17- **Erol Zavar**, Owner and Chief Editor of the magazine Odak, Sincan F Type Prison
- 18- **Hatice Duman**, Owner and Editor of the newspaper Atilim , Gebze Special Type Prison
- 19- **Mustafa Gok**, Ankara representative of the magazine Ekmek ve Adalet, Sincan F Type Prison
- 20- **Evrin Dengiz**, Mersin correspondent of DİHA, Mersin E Type Prison
- 21- **Nesrin Yazar**, Mersin correspondent of DİHA, Mersin E Type Prison
- 22- **Baris Acikel**, Owner and Editor of the newspaper Isci Koylu, Kandira No.1 F Type Prison
- 23- **Rustu Demirkaya**, Tunceli correspondent of DİHA, Tunceli Closed Prison
- 24- **Erdinc Ozbay**, Malatya representative of the newspaper Isci-Koylu, Malatya Kapali Prison
- 25- **Filiz Gulkoker**, Mersin correspondent of the newspaper Alinteri, Gebze M Type Prison

Solidarity Platform with the Imprisoned Journalists (TGDP)

27 September 2006

Contact:

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Letter sent from the prison by the journalists Ibrahim Cicek, The Chief Editor, and Sedat Senoglu, the Chief Coordinator of the newspaper Atilim

To the Press

We wrote this statement in order to announce through your newspaper the reality about the complot, which was set up against us and our newspaper "*Atilim: Socialist Alternative of the Oppressed*", and practiced injustice.

We saw the crime.

Our newspaper Atilim is facing a new complot. We think that anti-communist forces have planned and practised this complot. First of all, we, as the Chief Editor and Chief Coordinator of Atilim, were taken to court and imprisoned with the accusation of "being member of a terrorist organisation". Immediately after that, the newspaper Atilim was banned for 15 days for "having made the propaganda of the terrorist organisation". This case obviously gives enough opinion about the aim and the range of prepared complot.

The new Anti-terror Law (TMY) has targeted the revolutionary, Kurdish patriotic and progressive press and given the prosecutors the order of attacks. Injustice and arbitral does not know any borders. The mentality of the martial laws is completely in action. The decision of "secrecy" for our case, which was prepared against us, is a typical example of this mentality of martial laws. We were deprived completely, deliberately and from the beginning, of our defence right, in a manner which is opposing to the rules of constitution.

Neither us, nor our lawyers have any information about the "evidence/evidences", which were the reason of our imprisonment. Such a practice is also entirely out of law according to the international agreement, which the Turkish state had also signed.

Also, defending us and reporting the events were considered as a reason for our newspapers to be banned. Where has been seen such a nonsense!? Could this irrationality be compatible with justice? The accusations about us have not been turned into a judgment by any court yet. That is to say, we are in the suspected position. However, the court, which banned our newspaper, already declared us, as the "members of the terrorist organisation". That is the Anti-terror Law in Turkey.

We had the preview about a possible complot against our newspaper; had seen that preparation and were trying to disclose it. For that reason, we are well aware, what we are facing now is not a "juristic accident". On the contrary, it is a directly and intentionally committed "juristic crime". We are the live witnesses, who are seeing and practicing this crime.

The voice of our newspaper, which is published in the line of the conception of the people's right to know the reality and to receive true information, is wanted to be silenced by the martial law mentality, which arrogantly hides and distorts the realities. We know from the past the examples that such attacks, which are conducted against the press, can be taken as a measurement which shows the range and depth of the common aggression against the right of free speech, activity and organisation. Recently such examples are increasing; the sword of the Anti-terror Law goes up and down over the revolutionary and patriotic press and their activists. The raids against the magazines Özgür Halk and Genc Bakis and the imprisonment of their 5 activists were the latest chain before us, which signalled the direction of a planned aggression.

We would like to express our belief that your newspaper will show the necessary sensitivity toward us and our newspaper or towards other examples, which will appear during this period.

We wish you every success.

19 September 2006

Ibrahim Cicek, Chief Editor of the newspaper Atilim

(F-Type Prison of Tekirdag, No:2)

Sedat Senoglu, Chief Coordinator of the newspaper Atilim

(F-Type Prison of Edirne, No:1)

Call of Alp Altinors, Columnist of the Newspaper Atilim, for International Solidarity

Letter to journalists, writer and Journalists' Associations,
Call for solidarity against repression

Dear friends,

Our newspaper "Atilim" is under a systematic attack of the Turkish state.

On the 8th of September, our Chief Editor, Ibrahim Cicek was taken under custody together with our Chief Coordinator, Sedat Senoglu. Also, another journalist, radio broadcaster Fusun Erdogan was taken under custody. Prominent figures of the socialist movement in Turkey, and our writers, Ziya Ulusoy and Bayram Namaz were also taken under custody.

On the 12th of September, the Governor of Istanbul announced that these journalists and writers were arrested as a part of a large "terror" operation against the clandestine communist party, MLKP. And the court imprisoned our editors, Erdogan, Ulusoy and Namaz.

But, the case is being kept secret with a legal decision, so neither us, nor their lawyers can get any information about why our editors were arrested. There is a decision for 6 months of secrecy. This is legal base provided by the new "anti-terror" law.

Our two editors, Cicek and Senoglu, are well-known by the people and are working in our newspaper since 12 years. The claim to link them with clandestine armed organizations is just a complot.

But furthermore, on the 14th of September, the state had banned our newspaper for 15 days. The reason is the issue we had published after the imprisonment of our editors. The state banned our newspaper, because we condemned her attack over our newspaper. This is an event, showing the borders of press freedom in our country. Also let me note that, today there is a total of 17 journalists imprisoned (the data of the Solidarity Platform with the Imprisoned Journalists-TGDP, list given below.)

The attacks against press freedom had intensified, especially after the new terror law, which opened the way to newspaper closures, prison and financial penalties to journalists. Article 6 and 7 of this Law, had been carried to the Constitutional Court by the President A. N. Sezer. But this does not prevent the prosecutors and judges to shut down our newspaper, depending on article 6 of the new terror law.

In our country, the censor over the press is hidden by the rulers under the mask "struggle against terror". When they shut down a newspaper, and arrest its' editors, officially this is "struggle against terror", not violation of the press freedom.

On behalf of our newspaper, I call for international solidarity. Let us give a loud voice against this violation of press freedom, to gain the freedom of our Chief Editor and Vice Chief Editor and other imprisoned journalists. Let us stop the repression over the socialist press in Turkey.

ALP ALTINORS
(Editor of the newspaper Atilim , Turkey)
19.09.2006

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Press Release by Defence Lawyers

TO THE PRESS AND PUBLIC OPINION

On 21 September, many organizations such as DISK-Limter Is Union, Tekstil-Sen Union, Ozgur Radio, Dayanisma Newspaper, Socialist Alternative of the Oppressed: the newspaper Atilim , Art and Life Magazine, BEKSAV, Gulumse Agency, Mustafa Kemal Neighbourhood Association, Socialist Youth Association, Labourer Women's Association, Socialist Platform of the Oppressed, Gunes Agency, the magazine Ozgur Genclik and Can publishing house in more than 20 cities were raided and searched synchronically by the police.

Many computers, achieves and activity documents are seized and more than 100 people are detained during these searches that were against the law and did not have concrete objective reason. The newspapers and magazines were brought to standstill as a result of seizure of their archives and activity documents. The broadcasting of Ozgur Radio was stopped for three hours.

The decision, which was made pretext for the search, is clearly against the law because it was given in a way involving 14 different organizations and many people, as a general search and without mentioning what would be searched for. The implementation, however, went far beyond this and the security of proof was not carried out also. Although 134 Article of CMK (Penal Adjudication Code) accepts exceptionally and with certain rules the seizure of computers, all computers were seized directly. The anti-law process has not been eradicated despite the objections.

Although the addresses and positions of the presidents and members of trade unions, and the workers of newspapers, radios, associations, organizations and cultural centres were evident, they were taken into custody in a from of raid with warrants against them. And all these have been shown as a great operation.

We are concerned about the appearance of these implementations just after the Governor of Istanbul and the Police Chief's claim on the "capture of leaders of an illegal organisation" and relating them with it. Through this method, the workers' organisations, oppositional publications, people and organizations are tried to be intimidated, the freedom of association and expression are being vanished.

The people who were taken into detention were not allowed to see their lawyers for 24 hours. During the lawyer consultations after that process, many arbitraries were seen. The lawyers' studying of the files was also prevented by taking a decision of putting restrictions before the arrests. Even the documents which cannot be taken into the context of restriction according to the 153/3 Article of CMK were not shown to the lawyers by persecutor's decision. They continued unlawfully to ask questions to the suspects who were using their right to be silent in the police headquarters. All these were carried out by the order of Persecutor of Republic who supposed to be a lawyer. The interrogation is being carried out fully arbitrarily by leaving out totally the defence and without complying with the legal obligations.

These people who have not been accused with a concrete action, who works before the public and known by everyone, are being imprisoned with an allegation that their names were written on a piece of paper. It is being understood that their legal activities were mentioned on the paper that has not been even shown to the lawyers.

It is obvious that the decision of restriction and confidentiality have almost been given for all incidents by the DGMs (State Security Courts), whose name has changed into Heavy Penal Court following the changes within the Anti-terror Law. Thus, these orders, which were put in the law as to be used exceptionally, gained arbitrary by becoming an implementation in general. In these courts the defence left with no role and the basic rights of the suspects are not recognized. Today, the law and the implementations that go far beyond the law are the most negative point of the DGMs.

It is not possible for us to do our duty of defence in this way. Lawyer is seen as an element that completes the formalities. The trials in this way will also be against the law.

These arbitrary conducts, arrests and imprisonments in breach of the law and regulations must be ended. The allegation and evidences must be shown and explained clearly to the accused ones. Lawyers must be allowed to study the file at whole periods of the trial. The exceptional assumptions within the law must not be practiced as a rule. This is the fundamental condition of agreeing with the right of defence. Today, through the atmosphere and practice created by the anti-terror law, the defence side has been ignored in these courts. Here we are presenting the matter to the attention of public opinion because of not seeing any positive development despite the use of all legal ways by us.

Defence Lawyers

02.10.2006

Socialist Alternative of the Oppressed: ATILIM

The weekly newspaper Atilim, which started to come out on 8 October 1994, it has a socialist publication line. Until its foundation, it was exposed to numerous attacks of banning, imprisonment and arrestment. Its offices were raided and plundered by the police for many times. But the attacks were not able to intimidate it or to put it in silence. It continued its struggle for enlightening the working class, labourers and the oppressed with its publication principle of “being objective in news and subjective in comments”.



The state that was not able to put Atilim in silence has organized many complots. Many of its workers and writers were imprisoned for being related with illegal organizations, by using false cases. But every time, these complots were brought into light by struggling.

This time, the state has conducted a wider attack against Atilim. First, they imprisoned Ibrahim Cicek, the Chief Editor and Sedat Senoglu, the Chief Coordinator of the newspaper. It was banned 15 days, for having carried the news of this attack and complot into its pages. After that, all its offices in many cities of Turkey and Northern Kurdistan and the houses of its workers were raided. The computers and archives in the offices were confiscated by the police. 3 of its 7 workers who were taken under police custody; Ozge Kelekci in Istanbul, Serdal Isik in Amed and Mehmet Guzel in Antep were imprisoned.

Atilim has called for solidarity to the intellectuals, journalists and writers in order to put this attack and complot in vain. By sending a letter from the prison, Ibrahim Cicek, its Chief Editor and Sedat Senoglu, its Chief Coordinator, drew attention to the danger that al the oppositional pres is face to face with. This call was immediately responded. Revolutionary, progressive circles that defend the newspaper sell the newspaper in the streets and squares in order to carry it to the peoples. Many writers, intellectuals and journalists support the newspaper by working there or sending articles, news pieces and photos.

Atilim tries to increase this solidarity on the international level, to achieve the solidarity of all the progressive, democratic and revolutionary organizations, journalists, intellectuals and writers who defend the press freedom and to protest this attack of the Turkish state which aims to put all the oppositional press in silence.

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Below is the list as of 21 October 2006 the intellectuals, writers and journalists who support the newspaper Atilim and whose number increases every day:

1. Haluk Gerger (researcher-writer)
 2. Ragıp Zarakolu (Representative of the International PEN in Turkey and journalist-writer)
 3. Oral Çalışlar (Journalist)
 4. Varlık Özmenek (Journalist-writer)
 5. Erol Önderoğlu (Turkey correspondent of the Reporters Without Borders)
 6. Celal Başlangıç (Journalist-writer)
 7. Ercan İpekçi (Chairman of the Journalists' Union of Turkey)
 8. Filiz Koçali (General President of SDP-Party of Socialist Democracy)
 9. Hacı Orman (President of BEKSAV)
 10. Mukaddes Erdoğan Çelik (Writer)
 11. Mehmet Güneş (Writer)
 12. Hacay Yılmaz (Writer)
 13. Hasan Kıyafet (Writer)
 14. Fatih Polat (Chief Editor of the newspaper Evrensel)
 15. Cafer Solgun (Journalist-writer)
 16. Sinan Kara (Owner of the newspaper Ege'nin Sesi, journalist-writer, member of the Executive Committee of the Izmir Branch of the Human Rights Association)
 17. Ayşe Çekiç Yamaç (Writer)
 18. Hüseyin Habip Taşkın (Writer)
 19. Şanar Yurdatapan (Initiative against the Juridical Cases against the Freedom of Thought and Speech)
 20. Feyza Hepçilingirler (Writer)
 21. Alper Turgut (Correspondent of the newspaper Cumhuriyet)
 22. Hüseyin Aykol (Chief Editor of the newspaper Gündem)
 23. Temel Demirer (Writer)
 24. Necati Abay (Spokesman of the Solidarity Platform with the Imprisoned Journalists)
 25. Işıl Özgentürk (Writer)
 26. Ahmet Abakay (Chairman of the Association of the Contemporary Journalists)
 27. Hasan Sağlam (musician-poet)
 28. Veysi Sarısözen (Writer)
 29. Prof. Dr. Şehmus Güzel (Writer)
 30. Ferhat Tunç (Singer)
 31. Sezai Sarioğlu (Writer)
 32. Servet Ali Çınar (Chairman of the Association "Ege 78'liler")
 33. Oktay Konyar (Spokesman of the Bergama villagers)
 34. İbrahim Çeşmecioğlu (Director of the newspaper Birgün)
 35. İsmail Beşikçi (Sociologist-researcher-writer)
 36. Behiç Aşçı (Lawyer- on hunger strike against the isolation policies against political prisoners)
 37. İsmail Saymaz (Journalist)
 38. Abdurrahman Dilipak (Writer)
 39. Ali Ertan Akgün (Lawyer)
 40. Yıldırım Boran (Vice-chairman of the Journalists' Union of Turkey)
 41. Şevin (Singer)
 42. Beyhan Aksoy (Singer)
 43. Akın Birdal (Vice-chairman of the International Human Rights Federation)
 44. Ali Keskin (Journalist)
 45. Tacim Çiçek (Writer)
 46. Molla Demirel (Programme Coordinator of the radio "Radyo Kaktüs")
 47. Mehmet Alagöz (Writer)
 48. Sungur Savran (Writer of the magazine "İsci Mücadelesi")
 49. Şebnem Korur Fincancı (Doctor)
 50. Nimet Tanrıkulu (Chairwoman of the Association of the Citizens of Tunceli)
 51. Hakan Tanıttıran (Director of the Turkish edition of the magazine "Monthly Review")
 52. Fatoş Güney (Writer)
 53. Eren Keskin (Lawyer)
 54. Dicle Anter (Musa Anter's son)
 55. Memik Horuz (Journalist-writer- PRISONER)
 56. Seza Mis Horuz (Worker)
 57. Adnan Gerger (Journalist-writer, works for NTV)
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58. Vedat Türkali (Writer)
 59. Sennur Sezer (Poet-writer)
 60. Adnan Özyalçın (Writer)
 61. Umar Karatepe (Director of the newspaper Halkın Sesi)
 62. Ali Ergin Demirhan (Writer, works for Sendika.org)
 63. Dinçer Aslan (Writer, works for Sendika.org)
 64. Mehmet Bekaroğlu (Ex-deputy)
 65. Eşber Yağmurdereli (Lawyer)
 66. Meltem Kaya (Poet)
 67. Sait Çetinoğlu (Journalist-writer)
 68. Emin Karaca (Writer)
 69. Adnan Keskin (Journalist)
 70. Suzan Samancı (Writer)
 71. Necati Özdemir (Lawyer, ex-fiscal of the Bayrampasa Prison)
 72. Ece Temelkuran (Journalist-writer)
 73. Metin Yağın (Journalist-writer)
 74. Sevim Belli (Writer)
 75. Mihri Belli (Writer)
 76. Hatice Akdoğan (Writer)
 77. Osman Ergin (Lawyer)
 78. Bülent Habora (Journalist-writer)
 79. Hrant Dink (Journalist-writer)
 80. Hasan Oğuz (Writer)
 81. Günay Kubilay (Journalist)
 82. Ragıp Duran (Journalist-writer)
 83. Çağdaş Büyükbaş (Journalist from the review “Proleter Devrimci Duruş”)
 84. Celalettin Can (Spokesman of the Initiative “78'liler” in Istanbul)
 85. Dr. Mariam Abu Dagga (Chairwoman of the Palestinian Women’s United Association)
 86. Mustafa Peköz (Writer)
 87. Hüsnü Öndül (Writer, human rights defender)
 88. Mehmet Özer (Poet, photographer)
 89. Dr. İbrahim Okçuoğlu (Writer)
 90. Berat Günçikan (Journalist-writer)
 91. İrfan Uçar (Journalist)
 92. Refik Durbaş (Writer)
 93. Ercan Kanar (Lawyer)
 94. Ayhan Erden (Poet)
 95. Rudi Rinaldi (Member of the Organizing Committee of the 4th European Social Forum)
 96. Manik Mukherjee (Vice-president of All India Anti-imperialist Forum)
 97. Dr. Lavver Stroka
 98. The newspaper “Alinteri”
 99. Mihriban Kırdök (Lawyer)
 100. Gülseren Yoleri (Lawyer)
 101. Gülizar Tuncer (Lawyer)
 102. Keleş Öztürk (Lawyer)
 103. İrfan Kaygısız (The Union Tum Bel-Sen, responsible for education)
 104. The Magazine “Sol”
 105. Gazi Keskin (Writer-poet)
 106. Özcan Sapan (Writer)
 107. Süleyman Kaplan (poet)
 108. Prof. Dr. Baskın Oran
 109. Gülten Kaya (Journalist)
 110. The magazine “Hareket”
 111. A. Kadir Konuk (Journalist writer)
 112. Medenî Ferho (Writer-journalist)
 113. Rojan Hazim (Writer)
 114. Haydar Işık (Writer)
 115. Derweş M. Ferho (Chairman of the Kurdish Institute)
 116. Tayfun İşçi (Ex-executive of the Public Servers’ Trade Unions Confederation - KESK)
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Socialist Platform of the Oppressed - ESP

ESP, ESP was founded in the elections process in 2002 as an expression of the resolution to conduct the political fight at a higher level and as a respond to the political sensitiveness of the millions of workers and labourers created by the elections process, which was a special moment of the class struggle. ESP was a new tool to establish deep relations with the masses and to respond their necessities with socialist propaganda and agitation, through the independent revolutionary socialist candidates for the elections.



Since 2002, ESP has been present as a vanguard force in all fields of the class struggle with its struggle, which creates de facto posts and is legitimate. Leading a struggle with the perspective of “political action for the masses and with the masses”, it acts with the understanding of developing the independent class-line of the working class, vanguard actions and a militant posture. It conducts a political struggle with the aim of enlightening all the oppressed sectors of the society, transforming them and involving them in the fight for socialism, under the leadership of the working class. It has offices in 14 cities.

ESP is the vanguard socialist force of the working class which does not limit itself with the laws of the regime, which conducts its struggle basing on its legitimacy and combines the actual situation with moral force in a revolutionary manner.

ESP has always been the target of the state’s attacks, for it has struggled for being a force within the resistances of the working class and growing these resistances; for defending the struggle of the Kurdish nation for freedom and equality and giving it a socialist perspective; for being in the struggle against the isolation policies in the prisons; for carrying a socialist perspective to the international mass movements; for increasing the opposition against the imperialist war and occupation. The state tried to illegalize it for many times, for it has defended the workers’ and labourers’ demands; many ESP activists were attacked, arrested and imprisoned. Many activists were kidnapped by the police and were forced under torture to give up their struggle. But ESP has always answered these attacks with the slogan “We will not surrender; we will not be put in silence!”

On 21 September, tens of ESP activists were imprisoned, including Figen Yuksekdag, representative of ESP in Istanbul, as a result of the raids, plunder, confiscation of the computers and the other materials and the arrestment of more than 120 by the police against ESP and other organizations all over Turkey and Northern Kurdistan.

Although the attacks still continue, ESP continues its struggle in the streets. ESP has achieved to hinder the attacks with the solidarity movement in the country and on the international level and calls all the democrats, progressives and socialists to increase the solidarity and to achieve the release of the prisoners.

ESP contact addresses:

website: www.ezilenlerinsosyalistplatformu.com

İstanbul ESP: Mustafa Çalebi Mahallesi, İpek sokak, No: 23, Kat: 5 Beyoğlu/İstanbul, Tel: 0090 212 244 84 60

Ankara ESP: Yenışehir Mahallesi, Sakarya Caddesi, No: 36, Daire: 14 Kızılay/Ankara, Tel: 0090 312 433 84 12

İzmir ESP: 853 Sok., Bilen İşhanı, No: 27, Kat: 6, Daire: 611, Kemeraltı, Konak/İzmir, Tel: 0090 232 489 04 51

Diyarbakır ESP: Sırrı Hanın Sokak, Hilal Apt. No: 2, Ofis/Diyarbakır Tel: 0090 412 223 17 57

Adana ESP: Kuruköprü Mahallesi, Özler Caddesi, Özden İşmerkezi, No: 41, Kat: 7, Daire:74, Adana, Tel: 0090 322

351 70 35

Harbour, Shipyard and Ship Construction and Repair Workers' Union- LIMTER-IS

Limter-Is union was founded on 17 September 1976 and is affiliated with the Confederation of Revolutionary Workers Unions (DISK) and the International Metal Workers' Federation since June 1977. As all other trade unions, political parties, democratic mass organisations, the activities of Limter-Is were also banned following the 12 September 1980 military coup, and its President at that time, Emir Babkus was put in prison.



Having being restarted its activities in 1991, Limter-Is has always been targeted by the capital and the state. It did not only come face to face with imprisonments and repressions during its activities to organise workers and to achieve rights. Its' many times detained Education Expert, Suleyman Yeter was taken into police custody lastly on the 5th of March 1999 and killed under torture in Istanbul Anti-terror Branch.

In the shipyards, the companies with subcontracts and disunionisation is rather widespread, a great number of workers are working without insurances and with low wage. Despite the dangerousness of ship construction, no measures are taken and because of the lack of safety, many workers are dying or getting wounded at work. Limter-Is has organised important struggles against the work without insurance and union and the killings at work in Tuzla shipyard where 12 workers have lost their lives in the last 6 months.

The resistance, which was started in Desan Shipyard in Tuzla area, where the work accidents have turned into a massacre and workers do not get their wages frequently, continued with the occupation of workplace by the shipyard workers. The state and its security forces, with the directive of the boss who wanted to break the resistance, arrested and unlawfully imprisoned the General President of Limter-Is, Cem Dinc, and its Education Expert, Kamber Saygili, on the 10th of June 2006. But as a result of the shipyard workers' protest in action and widespread campaign both in the country and internationally, the state had to release Dinc and Saygili 1 month later.

The reason for targeting of the Limter-Is is because of its struggle against the hard working conditions in shipyards and its active participation in the fight for democracy in Turkey and N. Kurdistan through its consistent stand against chauvinism, war and occupation, anti-democratic practices and violation of human rights.

The President of Limter-Is, Cem Dinc, and its General Secretary, Zafer Tektas, are still being kept in prison since the 21st of September 2006. The Limter-Is has made the following statement on the police raid to their union office and imprisonment of their members:

TO THE PRESS AND PUBLIC OPINION

The Central Office of our Limter-Is Union, affiliated to DISK, is raided by the police teams from Anti-terror Brach on 21 September, and following the hours of search our General President, Cem Dinc and General Secretary, Zafer Tektas are taken into custody.

A Decision Text of DISK Presidents' Board, 4 video cassettes, 12 diskettes, 1 computer, 2 cologne bottle, 62 CDs and 3 fax-papers are also seized by the police.

But what is the pretext? A very big nothing! Furthermore, our union's legality and legitimacy cannot be darkened whatever the reason. The rank and place of our union is clear. It is on the side of the working class and the oppressed, and this is the reason why we suffered from the attack; it is because of its years of struggle against the slavery working condition in shipyards. It is because of its struggle against the subcontracting system, which considers itself on the top of everything, which sends workers knowingly to death, which do not pay their insurances and even their wages.

We, as the Limter-Is Union, say that whatever we have done until today will continue to be the proofs of our activities in the future. The Limter-Is which takes its strength from the working class, shipyard workers and the oppressed will continue on its path with the labourers' belief for an equal, free and classless world.

**On behalf of the Limter-Is Union, KAMBER SAYGILI
(Education and Organising Expert)**

23.09.2006

LİMTER-İŞ

Evliya Çelebi Mah. Deniz Sokak No: 1 K2 D3 Tuzla/İSTANBUL

Tel: (0216) 446 75 45 Faks: (0216) 446 75 46

E-mail: limter_is@hotmail.com, limteris@gmail.com

Textile, Garment, Painting, Tricot and Dress Workers' Union TEKSTİL-SEN

Tekstil-Sen Union, which was founded in August 2003, struggles for organising and rights in a country where 55,4% of workers and labourers are unregistered, only 4,8 million out of 14 million are insured and the other millions are working without insurance, social rights and with low wage.

Tekstil-Sen, founded with the aim to organise the textile workers those already disorganised and whose working and living conditions are hardened due to neoliberal policies, privatisation and flexible work, has been targeted by not only the capital and bosses, but also the state because of its determined syndicate work since its foundation; its president and members have been detained many times and its members are sacked from their work.



Tekstil-Sen had led the strikes and resistances in various workplaces such as Huzur Corap, Polaris, Evita, Floret and Duygu Tekstil. It has organised enlightening activities for the working class against the IMF-backed government attacks through short or long term campaigns carried out in factories, workshops, industrial areas and neighbourhoods.

It also tries to create workers' solidarity on the capital by supporting the struggle and problem of workers in other sections such as TEKEL, TUPRAS, SEKA, Cola and Shipyard. While it increases the internationalist struggle by developing the workers' unity, deterrent struggle and class solidarity, it has also supported the Kurdish people on the Turkish state's denial and annihilation policy and the people of Iraq and Palestine against the war.

It considers the world without exploitation and the demand for creation of human working conditions of the workers who resist against the slavery working conditions as its flag. The Tekstil-Sen, which today gets organised under the slogan "35 hours of work in a week with full wage against working without insurance, union and work guarantee", continues with its struggle despite the attacks of the capital and the state.

The General President of the union, **Ayşe Yumlu Yeter** and its Secretary **Sevim Kaptan Olmez**, who were attacked many times before, are now in prison since the 21st of September 2006. With this attitude the state is trying to put all struggling unions and workers into silence, scare them and prevent the organisation of workers in unions.

Contact Addresses for TEKSTİL-SEN:

e-mail: tekstil_sen@mynet.com

İstanbul/Genel Merkez: M. Fevzi Çakmak Cad. No: 15 Kat:3 Daire:6 Şirinevler/İstanbul Tel/Fat:0212 639 01 16

İzmir Şube: Anadolu Cad. No:941 Kat:4 R:403 Çiğli /İzmir

İstanbul/Esenyurt: 19 Mayıs Bulvarı, Esenyurt İş Merkezi:Kat:4 No:36 Esenyurt/İstanbul

Denizli Tekstil-Sen Temsilciliği 2. Ticari Yol Selçuk İşhanı No:64 Kat:5 Daire:100 /

Denizli Tekstil-Sen Tel:0258 265 95 21

Foundation of Science, Education, Aesthetic, Culture and Art Research BEKSAV

Foundation of Science Education Aesthetic Culture and Art Research, which was founded in February 1995, gives productions in the spheres of music, theatre, cinema and literature and ran activities on photography, painting and folk dancing. The Foundation is also prepares documentaries ready to be published through organising various actual or academic discussions/seminars.



It led hundreds of people to get education with the courses organised in the partnership of People's Education Centre on painting, guitar, saz, theatre, modern dance, traditional folk dancing and flute. BEKSAV also presents opportunities for the development of cultural and art production by opening spheres to some professional or amateur filmmakers, music and theatre groups by organising exhibitions and tours.

It met with wide masses by showing its music, theatre and cinema productions both in Turkey and N. Kurdistan and Europe. It organised cultural festivals and celebrations together with local councils in Istanbul, Izmit, Canakkale, Iskendurun, Hatay and etc. It carried its productions to the labourers in the educational and holiday camps organised by trade unions.

The Yenigun Music Group has produced two cassette-albums: "There is no hopelessness in our songs" and "Own language", and the Vardiya Music Group produced three: "Meeting", "Humanity is on the target" and "Banners in their hands".

The Theatre Imge performed many plays such as "Tanya", "Burning humanity", "Scream", "Freedom run", "Before the storm", "Tom and Jerry", "Don Quishot and Keloglan", "Medea" and "The colour of water". And the BEKSAV Cinema Workshop performed the plays called "We are coming from too far away" and "The language of mountain".

The BEKSAV Cinema Workshop has also produced documentary films called "the handcuff", "scenes of the people of my homeland", "the morning has an owner", "like the ivy o the wall", and "Deja-Vu". Its short film called "Seventieth Day" was invited to Antalya Film Festival, but later it was banned by the Ministry of Culture.

BEKSAV created a mini university through organising academic activities on the subjects concerning the basic disciplines such as the history of science, philosophy, literature, sociology, politics, anthropology and aesthetics, under the title "Lessons on Life and Knowledge of Life".

**sanat
vehayat**

The Foundation makes contributions to the publication of the magazine Art and Life which is also supported by many writers, intellectuals and artists.

BEKSAV, whose members were detained and imprisoned many times, has also been targeted by the last state terror. The President of BEKSAV Management Committee and the Chief Editor of the magazine Art and Life, Hacı Orman, is under the threat of arrestment.

Contact addresses for BEKSAV:

Caferağa Mahallesi, Damla Sokak No: 17 Kat:2 ve Kat:5, Kadıköy/İstanbul

Tel: 0090 216 349 91 55 – 56

E-Mail: info@beksav.org

<http://www.sanatvehayat.org>

Statement by Intellectuals and Cultural Centres

We are all from BEKSAV

It is not possible for us to be silent on the attacks towards the socialist organizations, including BEKSAV. The terror which has been blown by the detention of more than 100 people through raids carried out synchronously on nearly 50 organizations in about 30 cities for two weeks, recalls the practices of the military coup period.

This practice is almost a policy of genocide against revolutionary posts and targets all forces of democracy. Daring to search for “terror” connection on BEKSAV and Art and Life, can only be the real terrorists’ attempt to deviate the target.

Above all, daring to arrest Haci Orman, the President of Management Committee of BEKSAV and Chief Editor of the magazine Art and Life, on the street with organised armed teams, can only be the courage peculiar to the pillagers.

We call on all democratic forces to the united struggle against these practices which we consider as part of a wider wave of attack that will involve the entire social opposition.

28.09.2006

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Ahmet Telli - Poet | 1. Nilufer Akbal |
| 2. Ahmet Umit | 2. Nurettin Gulec |
| 3. Arif Damar - Poet | 3. Osman Ozarslan |
| 4. Askin Ayrancioglu | 4. Pinar Selek |
| 5. Aydin Cubukcu | 5. Ragip Zarakolu – Journalist, Writer,
Turkey representative of International
PEN |
| 6. Bayar Sahin | 6. Ruhan Mavruk |
| 7. Cafer Solgun – Journalist, Writer | 7. Sedat Yilmaz |
| 8. Cezmi Ersoz | 8. Selma Kociva |
| 9. Efkan Sesen - Artist | 9. Sibel Ozbudun |
| 10. Ekrem Ataer -Artist | 10. Sungur Savran – Writer at Isci
Mucadelesi Newspaper |
| 11. Emin Karaca | 11. Suzan Samanci - Writer |
| 12. Ertugrul Kurkcü | 12. Sanar Yurdatapan – Initiative For
Freedom of Expression |
| 13. Ferhat Tunc - Artist | 13. Ugur Kutay |
| 14. Fevzi Kurtulus - Artist | 14. Varlik Ozmenek – Journalist, Writer |
| 15. Feyza Hecilingirler - Writer | 15. Vedat Sakman |
| 16. Gencay Gursöy | 16. Vedat Turkali - Writer |
| 17. Guler Yildiz | 17. Volkan Yarasir |
| 18. Gultekin Tetik | 18. Yesim Ustaoglu |
| 19. <i>Haluk Gerger – Researher, Writer</i> | 19. Yusuf Cetin |
| 20. Hatice Tuncer | 20. Other Cultural House |
| 21. Hrant Dink | 21. Mesopotamia Cultural Centre |
| 22. Huseyin Karabey – Film Director | 22. Hundred Flowers Cultural Centre |
| 23. Ismail Besikci – Sociologist, Researcher,
Writer | 23. Tohum (Seed) Cultural Centre |
| 24. Izzettin Onder | 24. Bagcilar New Kardelen (Snowdrop)
Cultural Centre |
| 25. Julide Kural | 32. Guney Cultural Centre |
| 26. Kutsiye Bozoklar | |
| 27. Migirdic Margosyan | |
| 28. Muammer Ketencioglu | |
| 29. Mukaddes Erdogdu Celik | |
| 30. Necati Abay - TGDP Sozcusu | |
| 31. Necati Ozdemir | |
-

A Different Voice, a Different Comment: ÖZGÜR RADYO (Radio Free)

Ozgur Radio, which begun broadcasting on 95.1 frequency in 1995 in order to carry the voice of the truth to the workers and labourers, brought different voices and different comments to its listeners in spite of all prohibitions in the last 11 years. It tried to tear down the curtain of the show-world that hides the realities. It became an address for the voices wanted to be choked down within the multi-sounded noise of the monopoly media.



It became the voice of the workers sacked from their works, the public sector labourers doomed to the wage of misery, the labourers women imprisoned between four walls, the students demanding equal and free education, the youth wanted to be left without future and cursed into degenerated culture, the people imprisoned because of demanding an equal and free world, the mothers resisting against all kinds of inhuman practices in front of the prisons, the human rights defenders and the ones who want to realize the dream for a world in equality and freedom.

Of course there was a cost for this. It came across with certain preventions during its lifetime that begun in 1995. Its broadcasting banned for 3 years and 9 month in total. But every time it has managed to overcome all these preventions through the support and solidarity of the listeners. Today, the voice of Ozgur Radio is once more being wanted to be put in silence by the newly introduced TMY (Anti-terror Law). Its Chief Coordinator, Fusun Erdogan has been arrested on the 8th of September and sent to Gebze M-Type Prison.

Its computers, CDs, cassettes and archives are seized by the police following the raid to the radio station on 21 September. Its News Coordinator, Halil Dinc, and worker Sinan Gercek have been imprisoned in the Tekirdag No.2 F-Type Prison. The radio's broadcasting was stopped for hours at the time of the police raid.

Today, Ozgur Radio is trying to continue with its broadcasting under difficult conditions, with the computers donated by its listeners. Ozgur Radio calls on everybody on the side of the freedom of expression to show their support against the attacks and increase their solidarity for the release of its directors.

For a better and bright future...

For equality, brotherhood, freedom...

For a life as human...

Let's Defend Ozgur Radio!

Contact address for Ozgur Radyo:

Tel: 0090 216 330 75 91-92-93

Fax : 0090 216 330 75 94

E-mail: ozgurradyo@ozgurradyo.com

<http://www.ozgurradyo.com>

Labourer Women's Association (EKD)

The Labourer Women's League (EKB) was founded at a Labourer Women's Assembly which was organised by a group of labourer and socialist women and attended by 2000 women in 1993 and later on transformed into EKD. Since the day of its establishment, it has struggled against sexual, national and class exploitation with the socialist perspective, among the democratic women movement of Turkey and Northern Kurdistan.



With the conscious that the liberation of women gender is a question of system, EKD has dealt with, not only the problems of women, but all topics of the social struggle. It has worked for involving the labourer women in all social struggles and turning them into an active subject.

The women, who fought under the name of Labourer Women's League (EKB) until 2005, decided to become an association in order to increase their level of organising themselves and to mobilise the masses of labourer women in much more organised way in the struggle and founded EKD in 2006. Today, EKD is one of the most organised and most important groups within the democratic women movement. It also publishes a monthly magazine for the women masses.

Some activities of EKD since the day that it was founded under the name of EKB:

- It became a force that pressed for the celebration of the 8th Marches on the streets by participation of labourer women masses and in a militant way as the day of the struggle of labourer women. It created important influence through a campaign called "8 March must be a waged holiday".
- It participated actively in the struggle the state policy of disappearing people. It organised a "Mothers' Assembly" in May 1995. It was one of the organisers of "Saturday Mothers" and it was one of the main organisers of the First International Conference against Disappearances in May 1996.
- It has defended the problems of the student youth by taking part among the organisers of the Democratic Education Conference and of the Student Women's Conference.
- It conducted numerous activities against the violence, sexual abuse and rape on women. In 2000, it organised a campaign under the name of "Voice and Courage" against the sexual abuse and rape under custody and combined the campaign with an "International Conference against the Sexual Abuse and Rape under Custody". While it denounced and withdrawn the policy of the state, it also led dozens of women to announce the rape that they had experienced under police custody.
- It organised various activities on the workers and labourer women's rights in the work. It held campaigns demanding equal pay, crèches, nursery schools and baby-rooms, which are recognized rights for the labourer women, from the councils. It organised active resistance and campaigns on the "Urban Transformation Project" which foresees the demolition of workers and labourers houses in labourer neighbourhoods.
- It has conducted organising campaigns in order to enlighten the labourer women and mount their will for organising, and to repulse ideological and legal attacks on the thought of getting organised.
- It participated in the struggle against F-Type Prisons and isolation. It took part in all struggles, demonstrations and activities against the war on Iraq.
- It was one of the participants of 2000 and 2005 World Women March. In November 2005, it organised "Woman Justice Court" in the context of "25 November, the Day for Elimination of Violence against Women" and where it has tried the violence against women and discussed on the experiences of labourer women on this topic.
- It took active part in the Kurdish nation's right for education in mother-tongue, in the workers' and public sector workers' strikes and resistances, in the struggles against the honour killings, in the struggles against gender discrimination in education, in campaigns for clean water and question of litter in the labourers' neighbourhoods, in sending volunteers to the places which were destroyed in the earthquake and many other struggles.

The Central Office of Labourer Women's Association and its other branches in all cities of Turkey and Northern Kurdistan were raided by the police during the TMY-backed (Anti-terror Law) attacks on 21 September, its members were taken into custody and its General President, Cicek Otlu was imprisoned and sent to Gebze M-Type Prison.

It is the EKD's high will and success in the mobilisation of labourer women for the fight against sexual, national and class exploitation that caused the targeting of also the EKD by these attacks which were carried out against the socialist newspapers and mass organisations.

All women and women's organisations fighting for the social liberation of woman should increase the solidarity with EKD and defend its General President Cicek Otlu and its member Diren Yildiz..

EKD Central Office:

Yeni Mahalle, Birlik Caddesi, No: 137 – Çiftlik Bağcılar / İstanbul
Tel/Fax: 0090 212 515 16 03 E-Mail: e.kadinbirligi@mynet.com

Socialist Alternative of the Youth: SGD

The Socialist Youth Associations (SGD), which was founded in 2004, has begun its journey in order to bring together the university, high school, worker, unemployed youth and the youth from labourer neighbourhoods to meet with socialist struggle and socialist enlightening.



It became one of the main youth forces in the struggle for social, political, academic and economic demands of the youth in a very short time.

The Board of Higher Education, paid education and privatisation of education; investigations and penalties against students, the attacks of civil fascists at the schools, Kurdish youth's right to education in mother-tongue, the struggle of high school students against the university entrance exams, the OSS (Student Selection Examination) are among the topics of the SGD's struggle.

As the socialist alternative of the youth, SGD is also carrying out activities against degeneration and spreading of drugs -that is one of the state policies in the labourer neighbourhoods- through socialist culture and art, petition campaigns, discussion meetings, music and theatre groups, street festivals and concerts.

As well as taking socialist ideas to the youth by organising workshops and seminars, it is also presenting opportunities for youth to make production on this sphere.

SGD acts in the perspective to enlighten and mobilise the masses of the youth on the basis of, not only for the problems of the youth, but all problems of the society. The USA aggression and occupation in Iraq, Turkish state's decision to send soldiers to Lebanon, F-Type isolation prisons, workers strikes and resistances, all of them are in the SGD's agenda. For instance, there are the members of SGD among 18 anti-imperialists those who were imprisoned while protesting the Lebanon decree in Ankara.

The SGD, which was established in Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir, Adana, Hatay, Mersin, Manisa, Balikesir, Canakkale, Zonguldak, Eskisehir, Bursa, Gebze, Findikli, Antep, Malatya, and Antalya, decided to be more centralised and therefore formed the Federation of Socialist Youth Associations (SGDF) through a conference organised in 2005

Istanbul, Izmir, Antep, Balikesir and Rize/Findikli offices of SGD and the houses of SGD members in Mugla and Manisa are among the raided organizations in Turkey and Northern Kurdistan on 21 September 2006. The state, wanting to shut down the voice of the youth and to prevent their struggle, has put in prison the Antep SGD President **Sinan Tanriverdi**, Balikesir SGD President **Ugur Ok**, Mugla SGD members **Arzu Onay** and **Baris Kelleci**, **Zeliha Yildirim** and **Murat Uludogan** in Manisa.

Contact:

Tel: 0 212 251 12 01

sosyalistgenclikdernegi@gmail.com

10 September Prisoners

F-Type Prison of Edirne, No:1

Address:

Edirne 1 No'lu F Tipi Cezaevi

Edirne/TURKEY

Ali Hidir Polat

Bayram Namaz (*Columnist of the newspaper Atilim*)

Sedat Senoglu (*Chief Coordinator of the newspaper Atilim*)

Hasan Ozan

M. Ali Polat

Soner Cicek

F-Type Prison of Tekirdag, No:1

Address:

Tekirdag 1 No'lu F Tipi Cezaevi

Tekirdag /TURKEY

Ziya Ulusoy (*Ex-Chief Editor of the newspaper Atilim*)

Arif Celebi

Serkan Gundogdu

Turac Colak

Erkan Sagduz

F-Type Prison of Tekirdag, No:2

Address:

Tekirdag 2 No'lu F Tipi Cezaevi

Tekirdag /TURKEY

İbrahim Cicek (*Chief Editor of the newspaper Atilim*)

Halil Dinc (*News Coordinator of the radio "Ozgur Radyo"*)

Sinan Gercek (*Worker of the radio "Ozgur Radyo"*)

Cem Dinc (*General President of the Union Limter-Is*)

Zafer Tektas (*General Secretary of the Union Limter-Is*)

Emin Orhan (*Editor of the newspaper Dayanisma*)

Yusuf Demir

Ozcan Dilekli

Ali Haydar Keles

Huseyin Umut Yakar

Erkan Ozdemir

Naci Guner

Seyfi Bolat

M-Type Prison of Gebze (Females)

Gebze M. Tipi Cezaevi

Gebze/İstanbul

TURKEY

Fatma Siner

Hatice Bolat

Sultan Ulusoy

Bilgi Tagac

Fethiye Ok

Arzu Torun

Fusun Erdogan (*Chief Coordinator of the radio Ozgur Radyo*)

Elif Almakca

Figen Yuksekdog (*Representative of ESP in İstanbul*)

Ayşe Yumli Yeter (*General President of the Tekstil-Sen*)

Selver Orman

Cicek Otlu (*President of the Labouring Women's Association*)

Ozge Kelekci (*Correspondent of the newspaper Atilim*)

Gunes Senyuz

Ozlem Cihan

F-Type Prison of Sincan, No:1

Address:

Sincan 1 No'lu F Tipi Cezaevi

Sincan/Ankara

TURKEY

Hasan Cosar (*Columnist of the newspaper Atilim*)

Females' Prison of Sincan;

Address:

Sincan Kadin Cezaevi

Sincan/Ankara

TURKEY

Semra Yalcinkaya

F-Type Prison of Kiriklar, No:1

Address:

Kiriklar F Tipi Cezaevi

Kiriklar/İzmir

TURKEY

Erdal Demirhan

Prison of Bergama (Females)

Address:

Bergama Kapali Cezaevi

Bergama/Izmir

TURKEY

İkram Cali

H-Type Prison of Antep

Address:

Antep H Tipi Cezaevi

Antep

TURKEY

Sevim Kaptan Olmez (*General Secretary of the
Tekstil-Sen Union*)

Sinan Tanriverdi (*President of the Socialist Youth
Association of Antep*)

Mehmet Guzel (*Correspondent of the newspaper
Atilim*)

E-Type Prison of Kurkculer

Address:

Kurkculer E Tipi Cezaevi

Kurkculer/Adana

TURKEY

Diren Yildiz

Arzu Mazi

Prison of Sivas

Address:

Sivas Kapali Cezaevi

Sivas

TURKEY

Dilet Tatas

Kenan Genc

Sevda Cagdas

Songul Okte

D-Type Prison of Diyarbakir

Address:

Diyarbakir D Tipi Kapali Cezaevi

Diyarbakir

TURKEY

Serdal İsik (*Diyarbakir Correspondent of the
newspaper Atilim*)

Erkan Akhatan

Murat Mutluer

Alparslan Yerlikaya

Ridvan Tekes

E-Type Prison of Diyarbakir (Females)

Address:

Diyarbakir E Tipi Kapali Cezaevi

SBK K-3

Diyarbakir

TURKEY

Canan Kilic

Seyhan Namaz

İlkay Dogan

Prison of Balikesir

Address:

Balikesir Kapali Cezaevi

Balikesir

TURKEY

**Ugur Ok (Balikesir Sosyalist Genclik
Derneği Başkanı)**

Special-Type Prison of Iskenderun

Address:

Iskenderun Ozel Tip Kapali Cezaevi

Iskenderun

TURKEY

Ali Guden

Erdal Gulaydin

E-Type Prison of Mugla

Address:

Mugla E Tipi Kapali Cezaevi

Mugla

TURKEY

Arzu Onay

Baris Kelleci

Prison of Manisa

Address:

Manisa Kapali Cezaevi

Manisa

TURKEY

Zeliha Yildirim

Murat Uludogan

