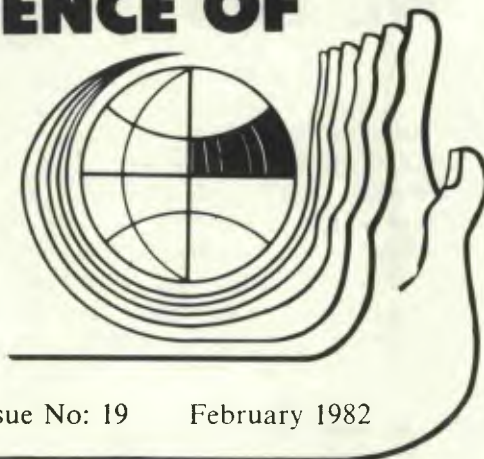


COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENCE OF DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS IN

TURKEY NEWSLETTER



Issue No: 19 February 1982

MURDER OF DISK

The trial of 52 DISK (Revolutionary Confederation of Trade Unions) leaders, who have been under detention since the 12 September 1980 military fascist coup, started on 24 December 1981 in the Istanbul Military Court. Since then the trial has been going on intermittently.

The trial is being attended by observers from various international organisations such as the International Democratic Lawyers' Union, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, World Confederation of Labour etc. On the first day the Military Court decided to try the trade union leaders *under war conditions* which means that the Court can take any measures it sees fit, whereas the rights of the defence are limited. As the first step in these limitations, at its first sitting the Court decided to limit the number of defence lawyers from 78 to 52, i.e. one lawyer for each defendant. To protest such pressures by the court the lawyers left the courtroom.

Since the start of the trial, the military prosecutor has been reading his 855 page indictment. Although he has not finished reading yet, he has already asked for the *death penalty for all 52 defendants*.

The indictment has been published by *Tercüman*, a Turkish daily newspaper (9 January 26 January 1982). It sets as its aim to prove that DISK was a "Marxist-Leninist organisation". In order to "prove" this the prosecutor has accused



DISK defendants going to court handcuffed January 1982

DISK of:

— Being a class organisation, dividing the nation into classes.

—Struggling for peace.

—Seeing socialism as the only solution for the problems of the Turkish people.

—Struggling against fascism.

—Being against the invasion of Cyprus.

—Being against imperialist wars and supporting the struggles of peoples for freedom.

—Having relations with international organisations such as the World Federation of Trade Unions.

According to the indictment all of the above "crimes" of DISK, which are considered to be symptoms of Communism, prove that DISK was a Communist organisation.

In order to prove this argument,

the military prosecutor is not only using the publications and activities of DISK, but also the speeches made by the representatives of various national and international organisations who have attended DISK Congresses, such as C. Julius from the CGT of France, C. Muhammed from Algeria, Dimitri Kastopular from ESKA of Greece, I. Vladchienko of the USSR, Georgi Borgov of Bulgaria and Jean Claudier from the World Federation of Trade Unions.

In the courtroom, in Istanbul the military fascist junta is trying not only 52 men, who face the death penalty, nor are they trying only the working class of Turkey. They are trying the international working class of which the working class of Turkey is part.

WE SAY...

Declaring that Turkey expected to stay in the Council of Europe "as long as it does not interfere in our internal affairs" (*Guardian* 1.2.82), Turkish fuhrer General Evren broadcast to the nation a frantically defiant speech of dismissal towards Europe following rebuffs in the European Parliament (28.1.82) and the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (29.1.82). Despite the trenchant European criticisms, chief thug Evren truculently refused to answer the charges of institutionalized terror embarked upon by his bloodthirsty army following the coup 16 months before. Officered by men with a vested financial interest in Turkish capitalism through extensive shareholdings in big-money OYAK, Evren's army looks set in the mould of the gun-toting, Armenian-killing Atatürk. Bourgeois hatred of organised workers blends with xenophobic chauvinism towards the Kurds.

The economy, a mess of contradictions, Turkey's economic wizard Özal, also Deputy Prime Minister, has gone cap in hand to Switzerland "to raise about \$500M project finance this year... borrowing on the open Euromarket at competitive rates" (*Times*, 4.2.82). A pathetic attempt by this walking obscenity to circumvent withdrawal of aid by Western democracies. The main Western democracy, the USA, however, intends to give ever more, but mainly for armaments purchases.

Turkey's urgent need for finance could lead to a new element in the Middle East: an aggressive Turkey bent on new conquests. Already linked with Pakistan through an agreement to establish a joint armaments industry, and with public threats to the oil-rich Mosul region of Iraq, there is more than a threat to the people of Iran in the recent talks between the Khomeini regime representatives and the fascist junta in Turkey. The latitude given to ex-Shah generals "holidaying" in Turkey next to the Iran border, and seen *dressed in full military regalia*, indicates what could happen when Iran's people overthrow Khomeini and the "need" arises for NATO-backed "assistance".



CDDRT CONFERENCE IN LONDON

The National Conference held by CDDRT on 12 December 1981 attracted 71 delegates from 40 organisations. Thoughtful contributions in the form of papers were read to Conference by three invited speakers: these form the basis for the new CDDRT publication "Turkey — The Case for Isolation of Its Junta".

High point of the Conference was the platform speech by Eric Heffer MP, officially representing the National Executive Committee of the Labour Party. He received a warm welcome from delegates. Speaking of the Labour Party's commitment to the fight for democratic rights in Turkey he said: "... In June the NEC passed a resolution condemning the sham assembly... when Ecevit was imprisoned for what was no more than verbal criticism... we protested... Ecevit was invited to our Annual Conference... but was refused permission to travel... There is a call for the Council of Europe to indefinitely suspend Turkey ... (as was done)... after the Greek colonels' takeover... The 'Economist' ... a so-called democratic journal... is giving credence to the junta... justifying brutal dictatorship... The arguments are as for Chile.

"... The struggle for democratic rights in Turkey is in our interests... as it is for all dictatorships... Turkey plays a crucial role in NATO... there is a build-up of Turkey by the United States despite the denial of rights... It is a question of international socialist solidarity... 52 DISK leaders are to go on trial for their lives... I refer to the Socialist International statement signed by Bernt Carlsson and Willy Brandt (October 28 1981)... Stan Newens' words quoted in your last Newsletter about keeping Turkey 'high on the agenda' are very important.

"There must be a free trade union movement in every country of the world... freedom of speech and freedom to have democratic parties... We have to fight for democratic rights, especially where there are capitalist dictatorships... We declare our solidarity with our comrades in Turkey... there must be effective mobilisation as happened over Chile... there is much more to be done... We must mobilise the whole movement."

Trade unions such as APEX, ASTMS, ACTT, NUJ and TGWU were represented, as were trades councils from London and the Midlands; Labour Parties from London, Yorkshire and Scotland; 7 other political parties, student unions; and progressive organisations such as Iraqi and Kurdish students.

The day's discussions centred on the way in which a local base for CDDRT could be built, given the greater awareness of the situation in Turkey apparent in the British labour and democratic movements and expressed by the representation at this Conference. The Statement agreed **unanimously** by the Conference, after much discussion and amendment, is reproduced opposite.

We urge our readers to do all they can to implement the decisions of this National Conference.

CONFERENCE STATEMENT

Text of the Statement agreed unanimously at the National Conference on Turkey on Saturday 12 December 1981, in London.

Arrests and violent deaths of trade unionists and others seen as opponents by Turkey's junta have been marked characteristics of the period since the 12 September 1980 armed forces coup. The arbitrary and repressive regime has pursued a policy of deliberate attack on the democratic freedoms and human rights of working people, the Kurdish nation and democratic opinion in general.

The military junta is posing an increasing threat to peace in the Middle East through its expansionist policies towards neighbouring countries, in particular Greece and Iraq, and the continuing occupation and colonisation of 40% of Cyprus.

Basic trade union rights have been suppressed: the right to strike, collective bargaining and all other trade union activity have been made illegal. Members of DISK trade unions suffer particularly harsh treatment: all DISK trade unions and DISK itself have been closed down and their assets seized. 52 DISK leaders are under threat of death sentence; these and other leaders have been tortured in prison.

As with workplace so in educational institutions a military discipline based on the ideas of Atatürk has become the rule. New regulations will ensure that only the rich obtain a university education. Teachers, professors and students have their associations closed down and many have been imprisoned and tortured.

Routine torture (with more than twenty having died under torture), detention without trial for 45 days, and death sentences already arrived at for nearly 1000 show a picture of brutal repression by the fascist junta. Its anti-democratic face is further reflected in the abolition of the Constitution, suspension of Parliament and closure of all political parties.

The October 1981 charade of forming a "constituent assembly" composed of junta placemen has already been condemned as a sham by the Labour Party and other organisations: the only democracy Turkey will see will be that created by the struggling working people. This will be achieved all the sooner the greater the degree of solidarity generated beyond Turkey's borders, including in Britain.

The main task of this Conference, therefore, is the further development of such solidarity as has already been manifested, on the basis of a deeper and wider involvement *at all levels* of the British labour and trade union and progressive movements. This Conference appeals for unity in a common campaign by organisations and individuals in order to mobilise *all* prepared to develop and work for solidarity at the local level. In particular, Constituency Labour Parties, trade union branches and student unions need to be more involved in solidarity work at the local level. As an initial move such bodies can assist by helping establish and sustaining more local *Branches* of CDDRT. The General Council of CDDRT actively encourages such moves, as also no doubt will regional and national trade union bodies, and organisations of the Labour Party.

In order to develop work in the localities, the following concrete steps are proposed:

1. To organise a Week of Solidarity from 6 March to 13 March 1982, concentrating on arranging events in cities outside London, culminating in a meeting in London. CDDRT to attempt to arrange for DISK speakers at these events.
2. Work for an International Conference on Turkey to be held late Spring 1982 in London, with a high degree of local labour movement participation.
3. Support the recently-instituted Solidarity Campaign With the Political Prisoners in Turkey, and its activities around Britain.
4. Oppose the harassment by the junta of individuals from Turkey, at risk because of their activities against the dictatorship, in order that they can live in Britain free of the fear of persecution and intimidation.
5. Encourage the practical solidarity of workers in particular trade unions in Britain with brothers and sisters from similar trade unions in Turkey.
6. As part of CDDRT's continuing campaign against torture and executions and the current attack on DISK in Turkey, mobilise for a delegation to attend the forthcoming DISK trial starting on 24 December. Collect donations from within the labour movement, in particular for this purpose.

Affiliation by many more labour and trade union movement and democratic and progressive organisations to CDDRT and a resultant countrywide network of local Branches will form a powerful act of solidarity with the workers and with all working people of Turkey. Such an organisation with its roots deep within the British labour and democratic movements can ensure that the days of Turkey's fascist junta are numbered.

New University Law

On the 6th November 1981, a new law was passed which entails a complete rearrangement of the universities' administrative and power structures, as well as other undemocratic measures. This law foresees the establishment of a Council for Higher Education (CHE), an organ responsible for all activity of the universities, including admissions, appointment of professors and chancellors as well as fulfilling a general "supervisory and controlling" function over activities and personnel. A law which not only is a flagrant violation of the universities' administrative autonomy (and consequently of their political autonomy as well) but represents yet another measure to ensure that all vital social, economic and political organs are brought under the immediate control of the fascist generals. This and all the other laws issued by the fascist junta and rubberstamped by its "parliament" are not merely repressive measures to crush all opposition but measures whose effect will be felt for a long time to come whether there is a return to civilian rule or not. The monolithic and corporative structure of the fascist state is gradually taking shape and will be complete long before the junta decides to take ostensible steps towards a "return to democracy".

The CHE consists of 25 members of whom 8 are directly appointed by the Head of State, 8 by the Council of Ministers and 8 by the University Council. The 25th member is to be an appointee of the Chief of Staff. The universities' appointees represent a minority in a council which, at least by definition, is supposed to represent the entire body of higher education. Council members will receive a monthly salary of 73 thousand TL. (£292) which is about the highest civil service salary — average workers' wages today are 10,000TL (940) a month.

The CHE has the duty and authority to direct all activity of the universities. The "Supervisory Council" which "is to supervise and control the activities of all university units and teaching staff" as well as the university admissions board (which this year has to decide the fate of 405,000 university applicants) are both subordinate to the CHE. Its most distinguishing feature is that it is part of a very tight, centralized and hierarchical power structure. This structure is sustained by an appointee system which runs downward from the Head of State over various state and public organs to the

university chancellor and vice-chancellors (they too can be directly appointed by the Head of State and need not be academics). The chancellor who has been given wide-ranging powers, appoints assistants for a period of five years.

The university senate, formerly constituted of representatives from the different faculties, the chancellor and vice-chancellors, now consists of the chancellor, his assistants and the vice-chancellors. Faculty committees, which decide on the curriculum etc. used to be made up of professors and senior-lecturers but now consist of the vice-chancellor, his assistants and the heads of departments.

Thus, the Council for Higher Education is designed to be a central link in a short, one-way chain of authority and command firmly in the hands of the fascist junta, giving it a tight grip on all decision-making processes. The CHE's executive power is guaranteed through its sub-ordination to the newly founded Ministry of Higher Education.

The new law governing higher education also introduces university fees and strict regulations on absenteeism; it will be impossible for those who cannot afford to pay fees to do part-time work in order to be able to study. The law further sets time scales of obligatory service to university teaching staff. New also is the change of emphasis from research towards teaching as the prime task of universities. Coupled with another provision of this law (Article 4) which states that "it is the duty of universities to provide education that is in accordance with the guidelines of the Atatürk reforms and principles and that is faithful to nationalism", the path is cleared for ideological indoctrination, already instituted at primary and secondary school level (as well as being forced upon political prisoners).

Before coming into effect the law was "debated" for some months. One the one hand junta henchmen such as Prof. İhsan Doğramacı, former Chancellor of Hacettepe University in Ankara and Executive Committee member of the "Committee for the Strengthening of the Turkish Police Service". On the other hand guarded but, under the circumstances, courageous criticism from thousands of university lectures and professors. The law has come into effect anyway.

Week of Solidarity 6 - 13 March

Agreed at CDDRT's National Conference on Turkey held 12 December 1981, and subsequently endorsed by its General Council, CDDRT is organising a Week of Solidarity from 6 to 13 March 1982. The accent of the Week, reflecting the tenor of the debate at the Conference, will be to concentrate on building local CDDRT Branch activity. Events already decided as a result of the declaration of the Week of Solidarity are given below. We need many more events organised by a variety of bodies in the labour and trade union movement. Approach your local party and trade union organisations now. CDDRT nationally can help with materials and speakers, but the stress is on *local organising*. So wherever you are — get out there and organise!

Wednesday 10 March Manchester: Joint meeting on "Cyprus, Greece & Turkey" with Greek & Cypriot organisations. 1.00pm, Small Assembly Hall, UMIST. Film on Cyprus, slides, speeches.

Friday 12 March London: Public rally in Friends House, from 7.30pm. DISK and labour movement speakers. Euston Road NW1.

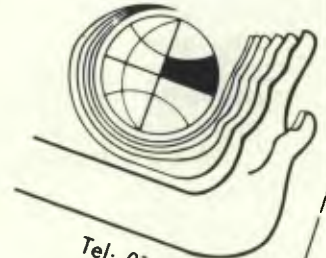
Friday 12 March Manchester: Day of Action, including joint public meeting with Labour students 1.00pm Manchester University Students' Union.

Saturday 13 March London: Picket at the Turkish Embassy 43 Belgrave Square, SW1 from 2.00-3.00pm. Labour and trade union movement banners welcome.

PETITION

Committee for the Defence of Democratic Rights in Turkey Türkiye Demokratik Hakları Savunma Komitesi

29, Parkfield Street, N1 London



Tel: 01-226 3401

We the undersigned protest at the continuing detention and trials of opponents of Turkey's military fascist junta, and especially the persecution of DISK trade union confederation members, 52 of whose leaders are on trial for their lives. We demand an end to torture and murder by junta forces, and call for the immediate lifting of martial law.

SIGNATURE

NAME & ADDRESS (CAPITALS)

ORGANISATION (if any)

Copies of this petition are available from CDDRT. On completion they should be returned promptly and no later than the end of the Week of Solidarity (6-13 March).

Although petition signatures are being collected now, all friends who are organising events during the Week of Solidarity can utilise the petitions then as an extra focus for public interest.

The petition will be handed in at the Turkish Embassy during the picket to be held at 2pm on Saturday 13 March 1982.

NEW PUBLICATION

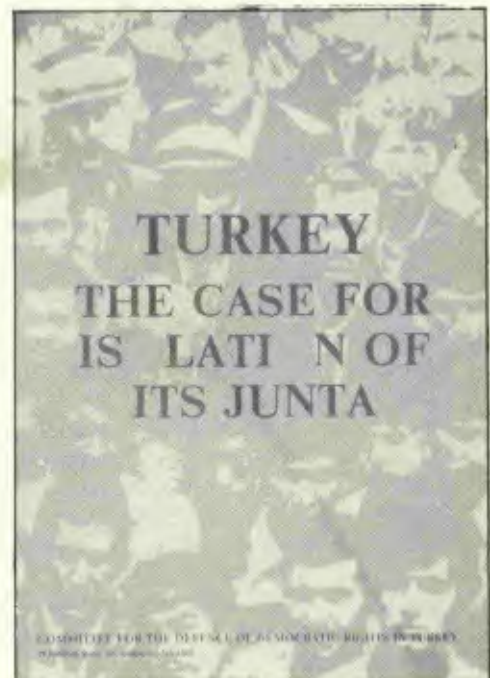
Based on the papers given by invited speakers at CDDRT's December Conference, the magazine-sized "Turkey — The Case for Isolation of its Junta" is available now from CDDRT. It encompasses the historical background to the present fascist junta, the conditions under which workers have to live and selects several useful areas where campaigning against the junta should be pressed.

Please send me _____ copy/copies of "Turkey — The Case for Isolation of its Junta" at 50p (plus 20p postage) per copy.
I enclose a cheque/PO for £ _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

Return to CDDRT 29 Parkfield St., London N.1
5 Copies or more post free; 25 copies or more less 20%,
post free.



European Parliament Lashes Junta

Congratulations to those stalwart MEP's who stayed until the bitter end of January's week-long session of the European Parliament in Strasbourg and were thus able to put the weight of that body behind a motion condemning the fascist junta in Turkey.

CDDRT sent an individual letter to each MEP at the beginning of the week, urging them to bring onto the agenda the outstanding debate on Turkey and to condemn the junta during the debate.

Without more ado, as it speaks for itself, we place before you the resolution passed on Friday 22 January 1982

The European Parliament,

- deeply disturbed by the news that the death sentence has been requested for 52 leaders of the DISK trade union in Turkey,
 - having regard to the thousands of arrests on the grounds of dissension, the dissolution of the political parties and trade union organisations, the executions and the torture of political prisoners,
 - whereas after the coup d'état of 12 September 1980 the Turkish military régime has shown no serious desire to restore civil and democratic freedom,
 - having regard, therefore, to the lack of credibility of the repeated claims by the régime in power in Turkey that it intended gradually to restore democracy,
1. Reaffirms its strong condemnation of the military coup d'état in Turkey;
 2. Condemns the present violence and in particular the mock trial now under way in Istanbul of leaders of the democratic forces;
 3. Calls for the immediate release of the political detainees, the re-establishment, in full freedom, of the democratic and trade union organisations and the restoration of the Turkish democratic institutions;
 4. Reiterates its request to the Commission and the Council to suspend the Community's financial aid to Turkey until such time as respect for human and civil rights and democratic liberties is once again assured in Turkey;
 5. Requests its President and the President of the Council to take action to help the 52 trade union leaders whose life is in danger and to seek their release;
 6. Requests the Foreign Ministers meeting in Political Cooperation to condemn the violations of human rights in Turkey;
 7. Decides not to renew the mandate of its Members on the Joint Parliamentary Committee of the EEC-Turkey Association until such time as the Turkish Grand National Assembly has been freely elected in a secret ballot by direct universal suffrage and has taken office;
 8. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission and the governments of the Member States.

Council of Europe Hesitates

A small delegation was organised by CDDRT to attend the meeting of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg at the end of January. Whilst the resolution on Turkey finally approved by the Council did not incorporate the demands for expulsion of some representatives, notably of the Communist Party of Italy and PASOK (the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Party, of Andreas Papandreou), nonetheless strong condemnation of the fascist junta was expressed. Despite this, however, and the fact that as the resolution stated, "the present situation in Turkey is still incompatible with the Council of Europe's Statute", Turkey remains a member of the Council, entitled to send its Foreign Minister to appropriate meetings, though without representatives in the Parliamentary Assembly.

This places Turkey in an anomalous position which will have to be resolved. Whilst not fulfilling the obligations of membership it still remains a member of the Council of Europe. The Parliamentary Assembly meets again in May and may have a bash at resolving the question again. As one representative remarked to a member of CDDRT's delegation, "I have come here for four meetings and every time Turkey has been discussed". There is no doubt Turkey will remain on the agenda whilst its repressive regime makes it a pariah amongst democrats. Some of the democrats, though, need a boost to their sense of consistency and expressed humanitarian feeling if Turkey's junta is to get its true deserts: kicked out of the Council of Europe altogether.

News in brief

MP's on Trial

Two Republican People's Party MP's are on trial for having had contact with Dev-Yol (Revolutionary Path), after having been imprisoned for 13 months. The prosecution demands sentences of 4 years.

Rightists cleared

Journalists from *Tercüman* and *Son Havadis* — both right-wing newspapers — have been acquitted of misreporting the trial of the fascist Nationalist Action Party leaders in Ankara. The justifying speeches of defendants, effectively fascist propaganda, had been extensively reported.

Every week more fascist defendants are freed from this trial.

Mamak Concentration Camp

71 women are on hunger strike; attacking their guards, and shouting slogans, "End torture in Mamak" and "Soldiers are brothers to the people". Declared to be sympathisers of the Communist Party of Turkey/Dev-Yol/Partizan groups. All will now be tried with the threat of over 4 years' imprisonment each.

PRISON PROTEST

In mid-January information came into the hands of this Committee which had not been carried by any Turkish newspapers or agencies:

Towards the end of last year, after 44 days of torture, 10 political prisoners were transferred from the First Branch of Gayrettepe Police Station in Istanbul to the Selimiye Barracks (Istanbul). Following discovery of an intended protest action by these prisoners — who were associated with the *İşçinin Sesi* newspaper of the Communist Party of Turkey — six of them were sent to Alemdağ Prison, Istanbul. On the fifth day of their imprisonment there (8 December 1981), they refused to give up to the interrogators one of their number; and, following discussions with other political prisoners, were able to resist for five hours. At the end of that time three rows of soldiers appeared (three times the normal number), from amongst whom was shouted, "For 179 days there has been no event in this prison — then you come." Major Hüseyin Babacan then gave the order for a bombardment of the prison block using tear gas during which 90% of the 140 prisoners were poisoned, several going into coma and two dying. The two who died were Şerif Yazar and Hakan Mermercioğlu. There were indications that ordinary soldiers involved in this action were unhappy with their role: when they went into the prison block and were ordered to beat up the prisoners they did not administer heavy punishment.

After this attack by the authorities, resistance, including boycotts, continued. Lawyers representing prisoners declared the authorities' actions "illegal", and relatives joined the resistance by refusing to leave at the end of visiting time.

News of the protest led to boycotts in other prisons, viz Sultanahmet, Hastal, Metris.

Amnesty International Exposure of Torture



amnesty international news release

International Secretariat, 10 Southampton Street, London WC2E 7HF, England
Telephone: 01-836 7788 Telegrams: Amnesty London Telex: 28502

NR 4/82

AI INDEX: EUR 44/02/82
NS/PO/CO

EMBARGOED FOR:

0001 hrs GMT FRIDAY

22 JANUARY 1982

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL APPEALS TO TURKISH AUTHORITIES OVER REPORTED TORTURE AND DEATHS OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

Amnesty International said today (Friday 22 January 1982) it had appealed to the Turkish authorities after receiving new reports of torture and deaths of political prisoners, which brought to over 70 the number of prisoners reported to have died in custody since the military coup 16 months ago.

"I am in Balıkesir Prison now... My legs, my hands, my eyes, my arms and my feet are all black and swollen as a result of torture. The same things were done to the women. Death is better. My only crime is to be a member of DISK (a trade union confederation)."

Part of a message from Suleyman Kirteke, trade union official arrested in January 1981.

"Torture here is not a matter of the good and bad policemen. It is carried on under the direction and supervision of a very conscientious group."

Part of a letter from Sirri Copur, who was taken to Ankara Police Headquarters after arrest in November 1980.

Save the Dat - Int rnational Conf renc

In accordance with the decision of our National Conference in December, there will be an International Conference on Turkey in London in June organised by CDDRT. It will discuss international and national aspects of the struggle against the junta. It will be held in Conway Hall on Saturday 12 June 1982 and delegates are expected to attend from all over Europe.

CDDRT especially wants a good representation from Britain at a conference which will bring together leading figures in the movement of solidarity with Turkey's working people. Ensure that your party, trade union, democratic organisation or student union is represented at this important conference.

Delegate fee is £5.00. CDDRT will assist with accommodation arrangements if need be. A Solidarity Concert will take place in the evening.

This organisation

Address:

Secretary:

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

We enclose £ delegates fee(s).

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

Delegates' names & addresses

Sponsors include

Frank Allaun, MP
 Joe Ashton, MP
 Norman Atkinson, MP
 Guy Barnett, MP
 Tony Benn, MP
 Andrew Bennett, MP
 Sid Bidwell, MP
 Ron Brown, MP
 Tom Cox, MP
 Bob Cryer, MP
 Ken Eastham, MP
 Geoffrey Edge, MP
 Bob Edwards, MP
 Fred Evans, MP
 Martin Flannery, MP
 John Golding, MP
 Les Huckfield, MP
 Bob Hughes, MP
 Roy Hughes, MP
 Robert Kilroy-Silk, MP
 Neil Kinnock, MP
 James Lamond, MP
 R. Leighton, MP
 Bob Litherland, MP
 Allen McKay, MP
 William McKelvey, MP
 Bob McTaggart, MP
 Jim Marshall, MP
 J. Maxton, MP
 Joan Maynard, MP

George Morton, MP
 Stan Newens, MP
 Stan Orme, MP
 Bob Parry, MP
 Reg Race, MP
 Jo Richardson, MP
 Allan Roberts, MP
 Ernie Roberts, MP
 Ernie Ross, MP
 Dennis Skinner, MP
 Phillip Whitehead, MP
 Sheila Wright, MP
 Richard Balfe, MEP
 Roland Boyes, MEP
 Richard Caborn, MEP
 Ann Clwyd, MEP
 Kenneth D Collins, MEP
 Brian Key, MEP
 Alf Lomas, MEP
 Dave Aaronovitch, Pres. NUS
 Colin Barnett, Sec., NW TUC
 Ken Brett, AGS AUEW
 Stan Cole, AUEW NC
 Harry Conroy, Pres., NUJ
 Lawrence Daly, NUM
 J. Davidson, NW Dist. Sec. FTAT
 Frances Dean, Sec., Manchester TUC Council
 Beryl Huffinley, Yorks and Humber-side TUC
 E.V. Hughes, Vice Pres., NW TUC
 Alex Kitson, TGWU

Mick McGahey, NUM
 Alan Sapper, ACTT
 Bob Wright, AGS AUEW
 APEX — Holborn Branch
 ASTMS — Manchester HS Branch
 AUEW — Kingston District
 AUEW — N. Manchester District
 AUEW — Sheffield District
 GMWU 115 Manchester Branch
 NALGO — Hanckney Branch
 NUM
 NUPE
 NUR — Manchester
 TGWU
 TGWU Reg. No. 1
 UCA TT — NW Region
 Cambridge & District Trades Council
 Greenwich Trades Council
 Hackney Trades Council
 Leeds Trades Council
 Cities of London & Westminster Trades Council
 Rotherham Trades Council
 Stockport Trades Council
 Waltham Forest Trades Council
 GEC Openshaw JSSC
 Ardwich CLP
 Hazelgrove CLP
 Runcorn CLP
 St. Helens CLP

Wavertree CLP
 LPYS
 NOLS
 Communist Party of Great Britain
 Association of Cypriot Women in Britain
 KNE — Communist Youth of Greece (org. in Britain)
 Portuguese Communist Party (org. in Britain)
 Cyprus Students' Society — Manchester University
 Iraqi Student's Society — UK (Branch of GUSIR)
 Kurdish Students' Society in Europe (UK)
 City of London Polytechnic Students' Union
 UMIST — Students' Union
 Manchester Poly Students' Union
 Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation
 London Co-op Political Committee
 Lord Fenner Brockway
 Lord Jenkins of Putney
 Mgr. Bruce Kent
 Arthur Latham
 Robert J. Longuet
 William Pomeroy
 Marion Sarafi
 Gordon Schaffer
 E.P. Thompson
 Rod Fitch, PPC and Brighton Kemptown
 Tony Mulhearn, PPC and Liberal Toxteth

CONSTITUTION

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

Affiliation to CDDRT

All organisations and individuals accepting the Constitution of CDDRT (see above) are eligible for affiliation. From 1 January 1982 the cost of affiliation for the year is: National organisation £25.00, local organisation £10.00, individual £5.00

I/we apply for affiliation to CDDRT and enclose a cheque/PO for £

Name:

Address:

Return to CDDRT, 29 Parkfield St., London N1.