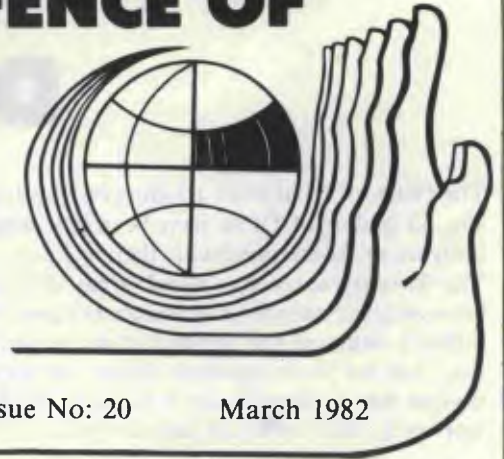


COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENCE OF DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS IN

TURKEY NEWSLETTER



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PEACE LEADERS ARRESTED

On 26 February 1982 the Turkish military authorities issued arrest warrants for the leadership of the Turkish Peace Council, Turkey's only peace organisation. Most of the 44 have now been taken into custody.

Those arrested include Orhan Apaydın, who is president of the Istanbul Bar Association. He is also head of the team of defence lawyers at the current trial of 52 leaders of the DISK trade union confederation who face the death penalty. Before his eventual arrest, Orhan Apaydın issued a statement declaring his arrest was "ordered simply to prevent him from defending the DISK leaders ... he had been warned several times last year not to take up their defence." (*The Times*, 27.1.82).

The indictment against the 44, under Articles 141, 142 and 311 of the Turkish Penal Code, accuse them of setting up and administering a secret organisation and making propaganda for communism and separatism.

The Turkish Peace Council, in common with peace organisations in other countries, has brought together democrats and progressives from many fields to struggle for peace in a way that contributes to the worldwide efforts that are required. Now that Turkey's fascist junta feels that most working class and left-wing organisations are being crushed, it has moved against liberal intellectuals.

According to the newspaper *Cumhuriyet* (2 March 1982), new developments are taking place. Orhan Apaydın, Erdal Atabek, Ali Sirmen, Melih Tümer and Reha İsvan have appealed against their arrest, and the court's decision found to be "in open violation of national and international legal norms". The appeal

reads that "the obstruction to our client's carrying out his legal and professional duties will not, against all claims, contribute positively to the instituting of real democracy nor to our country's future".

A resolution adopted at the Turkish Bar Association's executive committee meeting on 2nd February voiced the Association's "regrets at the arrest of Orhan Apaydın"; the meeting also resolved that Atilla Sav — its president — prepare the appeal and present it to court. The appeal prepared by the Executive Committee of the Bar Association as the Defence Council of Orhan Apaydın, states that "The founding of the Peace Council in 1977 entirely adhered to the legal framework and none of its activities since its founding up until its activities were stopped on 12 September 1980, have been such as to be liable to legal prosecution".

The Bar Association made clear that the prosecution of members of the Peace Council on the basis that it represents an illegal organisation or one which would fall within the scope of article 141 of the Turkish Penal Code is contrary to judicial reason and represents an unfounded claim. The Appeal also drew attention to the fact that the prosecution's request for arrest of said persons had been rejected twice by the Martial Law Court and that the granting of the third request on the basis of exactly the same evidence "a proof that the arrests were unjustified, and without any legal basis".

The Bar Association further stated that the decision of arrests were clearly in contradiction with the article 30 of our constitution, article 9 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights, article 5

of the Convention for Detence of Human Rights and basic freedom which is enforced by article 65 of our constitution.

The 19 leaders of the Turkish Peace Council arrested were named in *Cumhuriyet* (2.3.1982) as follows: Orhan Apaydın, President of the Istanbul Bar Association; Erdal Atabek, President of the Turkish Medical Association; Ali Sirmen, *Cumhuriyet* Journalist; Prof. Melih Tümer, head of the Political Sciences Faculty of Academy of Economy and Trades Science; Hüseyin Baş, journalist; Metin Özek, Prof. Faculty of Medicine, University of Istanbul; Ergun Elgin, Executive Committee Member of the Peace Council; Niyazi Dalyancı, journalist; Mahmut Dikerdem, retired ambassador, president of the Turkish Peace Council; Kemal Anadol, MP, Republican People's Party (RPP); Neditim Tarhan MP, (RPP); Gencay Şeylan, lecturer in Public Administration, Middle East Technical University (METU); Aybars Urgan, electrical engineer; at Public Electricity Enterprise (TEK); Uğur Kökten, civil engineer; Mustafa Gazalçı, MP, (RPP); Aykut Göker, engineer, President of Association of All Technical Staff (TÜTED); Tahsin Usluoğlu, engineer at TEK; Haluk Tosun, lecturer at METU, Reha İsvan, Former Assistant Director of National Education also wife of Ahmet İsvan, former president of municipal of Ankara.

CDDRT calls for protests, including from peace organisations, over the Turkish Peace Council arrests. Protest resolutions should go to The Ambassador, Turkish Embassy, 43 Belgrave Square, London, SW1 or to General Evren, Head of State, Çankaya, Ankara, Turkey (with a copy to CDDRT).

DISK TRIAL

The DISK trial has been grinding on now for over 2 months. The 52 leaders of DISK have been listening to an 855-page indictment, sometimes with their lawyers, sometimes not. The lawyers team has faced great difficulties, not least because their number has been arbitrarily restricted by the military court on the demand of the prosecution. Not only that, but the court operates under war conditions (though no-one has explained which country Turkey has declared war on!), which restricts defence pleas.

Chief defence lawyer arrested

Despite these difficulties, the fascist junta has thought it necessary to hinder the defence even more by arresting the chief defence lawyer. Orhan Apaydin, on 26 February 1982 (see Peace Leaders Arrested, p.2). He now faces charges similar to those of his DISK defendants, under Articles 141 and 142 of the Turkish Penal Code (taken from Mussolini's penal code).

DISK is accused of being a class organisation, dividing the nation into classes; of struggling for peace; of seeing socialism as the only solution for the problems of Turkey's people; of struggling against fascism; of being against the invasion of Cyprus; of being against imperialist wars; of having relations with the WFTU.

Reagan rebuffed

US President Reagan asserted in his February Report to Congress that although the DISK indictments called for death penalties for all 52 defendants it was "unlikely that they would be carried out". Reagan's attempt to disarm protests on the DISK trials are deliberately misleading. Already 10 individuals have been executed by the fascist junta, and 3000 more await Executive confirmation of their death sentences. CDDRT was very pleased to learn recently that in Reagan's home state of California trade unionists are now organising a campaign directed at his administration's support for Turkey's junta. Two-thirds of the record \$203 million US aid to Turkey this year will be for arms.

Delegation to observe DISK trial

CDDRT's December Conference on Turkey proposed to send a delegation to observe the DISK trial. This can now go ahead! The National Union of Mineworkers, in response to an appeal out by CDDRT's Honorary Treasurer, Reg Race MP, have sent us £500. A big thank you to the NUM. How about some more trade union donations to enable a representative delegation to go in the near future? (Make cheques payable to CDDRT.)

NAZI LABOUR UNIONS

DISK, Turkey's only real trade union confederation, has been closed down. The yellow confederation TÜRK-İŞ has not. New regulations issued by Istanbul martial law authorities and reported in *Cumhuriyet* (5.2.82) show what its future role will be:

1. Trade unions must not publish or disseminate anything critical of or otherwise concerning martial law.
2. Workplaces. There must be no works outings or works concerts. There can be no socials or collectively organised events originating in factories.

3. Trade unions must not propagandise for trade unionism at any meeting indoors or outdoors.

4. Trade unions cannot negotiate any commemorative days holiday beyond established public holidays.

5. Trade union rights to hold meetings are restricted to lectures, seminars and conferences for the purposes of increasing their members' general knowledge and culture, to encourage National Savings and to raise productivity. Only for these purposes can trade unions provide libraries, publishing houses and sports facilities.

No foreign contact

No civilian organisation in Turkey can have foreign contacts without prior permission. This was laid down in junta regulations issued on 14 February 1982. Regulations issued 8 days previously "banned nongovernment bodies from

inviting or meeting foreign delegations." (*The Times*, 8.2.1982)

One immediate result has been the cancellation of a scheduled visit to Turkey by Emile van Lennep, Secretary-General of the OECD.

The Times and Guardian BANNED

The *Guardian*, *The Times* and *Le Matin* can no longer be obtained through normal channels in Turkey. From the beginning of February 1982 the distributors, Turkish Hachette, decided to exercise what they called precautionary self-censorship and refused to handle these papers.

This followed new regulations issued by the fascist junta on 6 February 1982 prohibiting any Turkish newspaper from using quotations from foreign radio broadcasts or the foreign press "that continue to spread lies and feelings of hatred against Turkey and against the present administration."

Coincidentally perhaps, also on 6 February 1982, *Tercüman* carried an illustrated article which characterised CDDRT's *NEWSLETTER* and our publication *Turkey — The Case for Isolation of Its Junta* as "communist propaganda". To fascism the struggle for democracy has always been painted in such colours.

Copies of *Turkey — The Case for Isolation of Its Junta* are available at 70p post free from CDDRT, 29 Parkfield Street, London N1.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 12 JUNE 1982 LONDON

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 and will be held in Conway Hall on Saturday 12 June 1982. Delegates are invited from organisations worldwide.

CDDRT wants a good representation from Britain and beyond at a Conference which will bring together leading figures in the world 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 (Free for delegates). Please complete this form and return it with the Delegates Fee(s) to CDDRT, 29 Parkfield St., London N1, England.

This organisation

Address:

Secretary:

wishes to send delegate(s) to the International Conference on 12 June 1982, and applies 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

.....

.....

*Delegate as applicable.

Ayşe Yılmaz

Traditional Turkish society was patriarchal. But today, there still exists in Turkey, as in most other Mediterranean countries, the remnants of a culture founded on the concept of "honour and shame". Such an ideology has played a significant role in moulding societal perceptions of female sexuality and gender roles. The male members of the family or lineage share the responsibility and are committed to protecting the virtue of their women. The honour of Turkish families is assessed by reference to their unmarried daughters' virginity and to the fidelity of their women after marriage. The cultural emphasis on the patrimony (the system of inheritance by male heirs) of men — of which women are a part — and the segregation of the public and private domain, has resulted in women being relegated to within the home.

Economic activity in rapid industrialisation

Although such conservative attitudes have generally fettered the consciousness of women and affected their position in society, in Turkey, women participate actively in social production. In fact, they constitute a surprisingly high proportion of the labour-force engaged in economic production. In particular, it is in the agricultural sector that the concentration of female labour occurs primarily because the rich minority by grabbing large quantities of land for themselves left the majority of peasant families with small plots of land. One way round this problem is for all the members of the family to join in striving to increase the productivity of each plot of land.

In 1927, women as a proportion of the economically active population in Turkey was 35%. Between 1945-1955, this percentage reached an unprecedented level of 72% but then declined to 44% from the beginning of 1955. And if we move on to compare Turkish women's participation in economic production with the participation in economic production by their counterparts in industrialised societies, the Turkish record is outstanding. In the Federal Republic of Germany it is 32%; in France 29%; and in the USA and UK, 27% and 29% respectively, compared to Turkey's 44% (1975 figures). However, it must again be stressed that when looking at these figures, we should bear in mind that within the high proportion of economically active women in

Turkey, the majority of their numbers engage in agricultural production. This means that a decline in the percentage of women in agriculture would show up in the figures as a corresponding decline in economic production by women overall.

Since 1955, there has been a steady decline in women's participation in economic production. Between 1950 and 1975, the proportion of Turkey's National Income changed whilst the different sectors comprising the National Product shifted in relation to each other. Today, in Turkey, agricultural production has declined in importance. Instead, industry and services are now the most rapidly expanding sectors.

Increasing industrialisation has brought about important changes in the lives of Turkish women. This is because rapid industrialisation has caused rapid urbanisation. The women who accompanied their husbands could not themselves find jobs easily. The reasons are manifold. Firstly, the women who are forced to travel long distances to work in the city, are forced to leave their children at home due to the general lack of creche facilities in the work-place or any other arrangements like day-schooling or pre-schooling schemes for young children. Secondly, illiteracy among women was 52% in 1975 so apart from finding a job, even seeking accommodation is difficult enough for such women. Thirdly, cultural factors came into play as well. Consistent with the idea of family honour, the male relatives of a family would be reluctant to let a woman take a job under the supervision of a man unless the boss were at least a distant relative. But one would have thought that even such an objection would have to give way to the realities of life under capitalism's severe conditions — conditions such as the husband's low wages (today the gross minimum wage is 10,000 TL per month which is approximately £40), the non-existence of child benefit or for that matter, any other kind of benefit, plus a high cost of living.

The above illustrates that leaving the land and consequently heightening the division of labour between man and woman has curtailed women's economic activities. Within the last 20 years, these factors have invariably led to a decline in the percentage of women participating in the labour-force. In this period, the proportion of housewives amongst economically active women increased from 25.77% to 45.67%. This

means that the active women population has concentrated in the domestic sphere.

But on the other hand, what is encouraging is that the numbers of women workers are increasing gradually. In 1955 paid women workers were 4.34% of the economically active population, increasing to 11.1% by 1975. Demand and availability for wage work is also increasing among women.

After explaining what happens to women who migrate to the cities, it is necessary to explain that the migration of rural families creates yet another problem if the women do not accompany their husbands. The figures for 1960 show that while 70% of women were living in the rural areas, only 66% of men lived there. In 1970, while 63% of women were living in the rural areas, only 59% of men lived there.

These figures show that while men migrate to the urban areas in order to secure life for their families or save in preparation for advancing up the ladder of life, wives usually stay with their husbands' parents. So this leaves the husbands free to solve their families' financial problems without the hindrance of their wives and children. Sometimes the families may even be left behind indefinitely. The family left behind is the economic link through which ownership of land is retained.

From the fore-going you can imagine the dilemma faced by women obliged to accept this kind of separation from their spouses. By residing with their in-laws, the women who are left behind in the rural areas become unpaid family workers. In other words, they too, should shoulder their husbands' responsibilities in securing life for themselves and their children. As a result, they bear the consequences of poverty, deprivation and the suppression of sexuality more than men. They have more than a double burden, so it would seem!

According to the 1975 census, apart from agriculture, women were also active in industry and the services. On the production side, they were mainly concentrated in food, drink, tobacco, leather processing, and in the clothing industry.

In the services sector, financial institutions i.e. banks and insurance companies, are now taking on more women. The values associated with honour and virginity has created the tendency amongst the wealthier classes to encourage their daughters' pursuit of

careers in medicine or law for example, because such professions are to a certain degree independent of male supervision.

Preserving patriarchy by law

Rapid industrialisation and urbanisation with the development of capitalism are the kind of factors which have shaped sex roles in contemporary Turkish society. Although industrialisation has somewhat narrowed the gap between the sexes in the sense that women have now become "equals" as wage earners, this phenomenon must be understood against the background of the patriarchal structure in Turkey. As a generalisation, male superiority and the rigid designation of sex roles are the manifestations of patriarchy. And like many other societies, the law steps in to preserve patriarchy as a social institution. For example, the civil law established in Turkey in 1926, preserves the inequality between the sexes, thus the dominant position already held by men is reinforced. Of course in comparison with the Islamic laws, one might even say that this is a change for the better. But we must be careful not to fall into this trap because these laws in the civil code, represent yet another attack on the position of women.

At a certain stage when capitalism needed cheap labour, Atatürk saw the necessity of recruiting women into the labour-force. At the same time, for obvious reasons, the dominant capitalist class extolled the virtues of perpetuating the inequalities between the sexes. If full equality were granted, capital would need to create employment for the other half of the population. Also three would arise the need for socialising house-work and child-rearing. Such needs which would then come up high on the agenda are those which any capitalist government can ill-allow or afford.

It is often falsely claimed that Atatürk gave equal rights to women. Article 68 of the 1924 Constitution states that every Turk is born free and lives free. However, women at the time did not have the right to vote and it was not until 1936 that universal suffrage was introduced. In the Civil Code every article stresses that men are superior to women. For example, Article 162 declares that "the man is the head of the house, his wife is helper". Women cannot work without their husbands' permission. Article 162 has since been repealed by the junta in Turkey, under the pretence of liberalising the law. But

on the other hand, they have drafted in the new Civil Code a clause allowing a man to divorce his wife on the ground that she refuses to take up employment outside the home. This is very significant as it is related to the junta's overall policies.

I shall explain the junta's aims, shortly.

World Imperialism and the monopoly capitalists using reactionary generals staged a fascist coup on the 12th of September 1980. This coup was aimed at putting an end to the revolutionary situation which existed through counter-revolution. It was an attempt at resolving the profound economic and social crises in a negative way. The domestic monopoly capitalist class sought to bring about a further shift in the process of turning Turkey into an imperialist country, and to develop state monopoly capitalism.

The fascist junta has abolished Parliament and all political parties and made widespread arrests—the estimated 130,000 spread arrests — the estimated 130,000 political prisoners is over six times the pre-coup prison population. All the time, the junta appeals for increased production especially production geared to exports, exposing the aims of its counter-revolution.

The junta represents a qualitative step in the process of fascisation of the State, a process which has been advancing for years. The junta's generals do not disguise their aims of achieving the corporative social and state system of fascism, nor do they disguise their aims of achieving the monolithic structure of a fascist state. It intends to establish control over all production in the country and thus society as a whole, in the interests of finance-capital. Corporativism is the organisation of society as a whole (production as a whole), under fascist state discipline. Monolithicism is the fact that this organisation takes place on behalf of a single interest (the general interest of finance-capital as the saviour of capitalism as a whole).

The military junta is confronting the symptoms of a revolutionary situation in Turkey with a clear-cut programme. It will now try to speedily disperse those whom it sees as the forces of revolution and democracy through a bloody terror against "terrorism". The junta is trying to cow the people into submission and stabilise its fascist rule and the giving of right to make women wage-slaves is part of this programme. Pushing

women into work under capitalism, is beneficial to Turkey's finance-capital because then they would have access to a pool of cheap labour. This creates competition between men and women workers, keeping down the bargaining power of male workers. This means that both men and women must work, as must children, too, in order to maintain living standards. By having access to all the members of the family, capital increases surplus value, its sole objective.

In Turkey at the moment, the unemployment rate is very high (over 20%). To keep the capitalist economy functioning, it is necessary to create more unemployment in order to reduce inflation. A docile women labour-force entrenches the position of capital. The Second Izmir Economic Conference held in November 1981 in Turkey, is a good example of this. At the conference, part-time work was proposed for women — a trap the junta is preparing for women who are forced to work for survival.

Part-time work is very beneficial for capitalism as a whole, as it is for individual capitalists because firstly, the productivity of part-time workers is higher than that of full-time workers. Secondly, annual increments, promotion prospects and eligibility for day release are omitted. Thirdly, and most important from the point of view of capital as a whole, part-time work provides the means by which women can be brought into employment in increasing numbers, without any necessity on the part of the state to provide or extend child-care or socialise house-work. Fourthly, part-time workers caught up in the rush of the day whilst at home, cannot find the time to participate in union politics or become conscious of their real needs, which all works in favour of the employers. And in the case of women, part-time work keeps them politically and economically weak and this prevents them from engaging in the collective struggle on an equal footing with men. All these factors contribute to the extension of capital, of which part-time work is now a structural necessity.

Junta's concern over the population question

The junta legalised abortion and sterilisation of women available from the age of 18, in order to reduce the birth-rate (one of the highest in the world). The slogan "Free Abortion on

(Continues on page 6)

(Continues from page 5)

Demand" often voiced by Women's movements in the industrialised societies, implies that by gaining the right to abortion, women will be able to control their own fertility. But I disagree with this view because it ignores the central point, that is, that working class women do not have the right to choose as such. A legal right is not a social freedom. When working class women are forced to have an abortion due to the lack of child-care facilities, poor housing and low living standards, we must not err in thinking that working class women are really free to choose. Within the Turkish context, sterilisation at 18 should be condemned because it can be the result of an immature decision. Sterilisation is normally irreversible. Other more humane methods of family-planning should be campaigned for.

Women's political and organisational participation in a politicised society

During the revolutionary situation of 1968-1980, the class struggle intensified. Women in general, became very much politicised, they were very active especially in the barricade battles, street fights and occupations of factories that occurred. Before the junta came, women wept over their husbands and children who were shot in the streets by fascist gangs. Now again they are weeping over the graves of their beloved ones, and torn by the realities of executions and torture suffered by the members of their families. As you know, at the moment, there are over 130,000 prisoners plus a further 135,000 on the junta's black-list. Before the 12th September fascist coup, there was a democratic women's organisation which was closed down even before the clampdown on trade unions, political parties and youth organisations.

Turkey's women have stood firm in the past when reaction has tried to grind them down under a double — and in Kurdistan a triple — oppression. Women workers, students, housewives suffer barbaric tortures in the prisons of Turkey's fascist junta. But already in the prisons, women have led protests, later to be joined by the men. Women through having to provide for their families bear the brunt of the junta's crack-down on living standards orchestrated for the benefit of Turkey's finance-capitalists. Undeterred, women have stiffened their families' resolve to fight fascism. In true comradeship with their men in opposing the junta, we can be sure that its downfall will echo to the cry "Forward the Women!"

WOMEN FIGHT BACK

Women are being tortured today in the jails of Turkey. The most brutal tortures, sexual and otherwise, are employed against women suspected of political activity. Rape, rape with truncheon or rough stick, beating the sole of the feet (*falaka*) and electrodes on the genitalia and other sensitive parts of the body are employed freely. 70 persons have died under torture to date. Reports reaching this Committee and Amnesty International, showing the close similarity in the methods used confirm Amnesty's description that torture in Turkey is "widespread and systematic". And yet women have led many protests in Turkey's prisons since the fascist coup.

Many of Turkey's enormous number of political prisoners were women, mirroring the political involvement of women before the fascist coup on 12 September 1980.

Ever since the early 1970's women have been at the centre of politics in Turkey. Women felt the effects of Turkey's economic crisis on themselves as workers or on their families as massive inflation (over 100%) and unemployment (25%) eroded working people's living standards. Women's organisations, trade unions and parties recruited women massively; women participated fully in the gigantic May Day and other demonstrations. Strikes and factory occupations saw great participation by women workers.

Time and again women, as well as men, have courageously denounced their tortures to courts where these women have been brought to be tried. When they take any action at all judges simply refer such charges to the martial law authorities — the torturers themselves! On 16 February 1982 *The Times* reported that one trial started in Ankara "with many of the 32 women defendants telling the military court

that they had been tortured during interrogation."

There are numerous incidents of women resisting collectively, only some of which become known. At the end of February this year 91 women political prisoners from Mamak went on trial accused of assaulting their jailers. There were on hunger strike last summer. These women linked arms to prevent hunger strikers being taken to the torture chambers and shouted "An end to the tortures in Mamak". We know that this resistance of the women was followed by similar protests by men and women prisoners at Mamak and other prisons.

After massive swoops and "confessions" extracted under torture there have been a whole series of show trials of alleged members of different political groups, many of which have been going on the genitalia and other sensitive parts of the body are employed freely. 70 Communist Party of Turkey started in February, this time with 205 defendants. Death has been demanded by the "Ankara martial laws prosecutor.. for 186 of the 574 leading members of the Dev-Yol (Revolutionary Road) organisation" (*The Times*, 27.2.82). Death has also been demanded by Istanbul's chief military prosecutor in the case of 52 leaders of the DISK trade union confederation whose trial has been going on for over 2 months (see DISK trial p 6).

On International Women's Day as on every day, we urge women everywhere to show their solidarity with the working people of Turkey struggling to free themselves from the fascist junta. Send resolutions from your organisations (with a copy to CDDRT) to the Turkish Embassy, 43 Belgrave Square, SW1, participate in our Week of Solidarity (see back page) and affiliate to CDDRT (from on page 7). We need your help, and so do the people of Turkey.

British MP's attack

arrests

Immediately it became known that members of the Turkish Peace Council had been arrested, Martin Flannery, MP, a sponsor of CDDRT, put down an Early Day Motion in the House of Commons. As we went to press the

Motion was gathering more and more parliamentary support; it reads as follows:

That this House deplores the arrest in Turkey of 42 members of the Turkish Peace Council, particularly the arrest of Mr. Orhan Apaydin who was the chief defence counsel of the 52 leading trade unionists now standing trial in Istanbul; and calls on the Turkish authorities to release those arrested and to restore trade union and democratic rights in that country.

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 Humberside 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
 UCATT — 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. Longuey
 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.

WEEK OF SOLIDARITY 6-13 MARCH

Wednesday 10 March	Manchester	1.00pm. Small Assembly Hall, UMIST. Joint meeting with Greek and Cypriot organisations. Speakers from DISK trade union confederation, Faik Sinkil.
	Leicester	8.00pm. Highfield Community Centre, Melborne Road. Organised by Leicester & District Trades Council. Speaker: Faik Sinkil, DISK trade union confederation.
Friday 12 March	Manchester	1.00pm. Day of Action opening event: Joint public meeting with Labour Students, at Manchester University Students' Union.
	London	7.30pm. Solidarity Rally. Friends House, Euston Road, NW1. Richard Balfe MEP; John Bowden, solicitor; Jean Pavett, British Peace Assembly; Gerry Pocock, CPGB, Faik Sinkil, DISK.
Saturday 13 March	London	2.00pm — 3.00pm. At the Turkish Embassy, 43 Belgrave Square, SW1. Labour movement banners welcome.

The last 2 events have been organised by CDDRT alone; other events have been organised jointly by CDDRT and the organisation indicated, excluding the Leicester meeting.

FREE DISK NOW!