

TURKEY NEWSLETTER

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



Issue No: 26 September 1982



WORKERS UNDER THE IRON HEEL

*TUC Fringe Meeting -
Details on back page*

52 TU LEADERS FACE DEATH

The first act of the generals in the National Security Council who took over in a fascist coup in Turkey on 12 September 1980 was to close down the trade unions. DISK (Revolutionary Confederation of Trade Unions) bore the brunt as the only real trade union centre in Turkey. It was



Labour Leader

formed in 1967 out of disgust with the yellow trade union centre Türk-İş.

All trade union activity has been declared illegal. All DISK property has been confiscated, and some in the form of buildings is now in use by banks. Most importantly, the trade union leaders were arrested and thrown into jail where they were tortured for information about their "subversive" activities. The fascist junta hopes to prove a conspiracy involving DISK, the Turkish Peace Council (whose leaders are also now on trial) and the Communist Party of Turkey, amongst others. This is to cover up the real reasons for the Iron Heel on Turkey's workers.

For years before the coup there was deep crisis facing Turkey's working people: inflation over 100% pa, unemployment over 25%. The crisis faced the ruling class in the form of worker's strikes to maintain standards. This self-defence by the working class and the ineffectiveness of a horrific 5000 deaths at the hands of fascist gangs that decided the fascist generals to act.

52 DISK leaders are now on trial for their lives. In court at the moment they are trying to counter 8 months of prosecution submissions from the 817-page indictment. In the rigged court they are exposing their persecutors as torturers. The accusations against the DISK leaders include being in favour of peace, being against fascism, and being in a class organisation!

Whatever happens in court, we can show our solidarity with Turkey's trade unionists. Apart from the 52 DISK leaders, 2000 other union activists and shop stewards are facing severe punishment. Protests against the junta's attack on trade unionism may be sent to: HE The Ambassador, Turkish Embassy, 43 Belgrave Square, London SW1. (And a copy to CDDRT for us to publicise.)

... AND 64 MINERS

By way of the European Co-operative Longo Mai, the instigators of the solidarity movement in Switzerland, comes news about the continuing mass trial of miners from Yeni Çeltik. The trial started on 15 April this year, and of the 689 defendants the death sentence has been demanded for 64 workers.

After 5 years of successful organising by Yeraltı Maden-İş (Underground Mineral Workers' Union) management abruptly announced the closure of the Yeni Çeltik mine in April 1980. Union members then occupied the mine and continued production, despite the

knowledge that a similar attempt at the Tariş factory in İzmir had been put down by the military the previous February.

Then, in the words of our Swiss informants:

On the 12th September 1980, the same day as the fascist putsch of the Turkish army, the wave of arrest began in Yeni Çeltik, an operation which had clearly been planned in advance. Others who had tried to flee to the mountains in order to save their lives were "captured dead during armed showdowns" or "killed in the course of the security force's operations", as the official jargon of police reports cynically puts it.

The military prosecutor from Erzincan then fabricated a 352-page indictment, which was even published as a book. It is still incomplete, since the required confessions have not been forced out of all the accused and arrested in so-called "interrogations". The outcome of the trial seems however to be already manifestly clear: besides the indictment itself, the court procedure and even the verdict have already their own filing

reference numbers (Verdict No. 1981/535).

Among the accused in this mass trial are 478 workers from the mine, 105 farmers, 49 self-employed and 18 teachers. Over 100 of the accused are over 50 years of age, nearly 50 of them over 64 years old. The death penalty has been called for against 64 of the accused, amongst whom the chairman of Yeraltı Maden-İş trade union, Çetin Uygur.

Here are a few quotations from the indictment:

"With the aim of altering, overthrowing or violently dismantling the Turkish Constitution, the carrying out of an ideological occupation of the brown coal mine at Yeni Çeltik, the seizure of the place and means of production in the name of the organisation and operation of the mine in the name of the organisation — in this way presenting the cause of the closure."

"Foundation of an Association with the aim of establishing the tyranny of one social class over another, the running of such an association or the adherence to such an association."

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EEC & TURKEY

By Alf Lomas MEP

Since the seizure of power by the military forces in Turkey in September 1980, Socialist parties in the E.E.C. have made many efforts to have democracy restored and to bring to an end the torture and repression which has become a common feature under the junta.

The E.E.C. has special means of exerting pressure on the military regime because of the "Fourth Financial Protocol" which provides for economic and financial aid.

In January this year, the European Parliament voted to suspend this aid "until such time as respect for human and civil rights and democratic liberties is once again assured in Turkey." It also decided not to send any delegations to Turkey, until such time as the Turkish Grand National Assembly had been "freely elected in a secret ballot by direct

universal suffrage and has taken office."

This decision was taken by Parliament because of the joint efforts of many of the Socialists and Communists, but also with the support of some progressive Christian Democrats and a few independents.

In July, however, this position was greatly weakened by the adoption of a new Report on Turkey submitted on behalf of the Political Affairs Committee, by a West German Christian Democrat, Herr von Hassel. This adopted a far more conciliatory attitude to Turkey and instead of condemning the regime, called for understanding and support for the Turkish Government. It referred to "the improved internal security of Turkey" and noted that the Turkish authorities had reaffirmed their intention "to investigate all allegations and to punish officials found guilty of torturing prisoners."

All the Socialist Group's amendments, which tried to toughen up the Report, condemn the military junta, and isolate Turkey from the European Community, were defeated. British Conservative Members, of course, supported the Report. Sir James Scott-Hopkins, former leader of the Tories in the European Parliament, thought the regime had been successful in restoring law and order and was making progress towards democracy. Lord Bethell thought we had to trust the military authorities and tried to bring in red herrings about Poland and the Soviet

Union. The Report was adopted by the narrow margin of five votes, and it was regrettable that so many Socialists were absent when the vote was taken.

The Resolution did, however, qualify its call on the E.E.C. Commission to recommend that the Council adopt the Fourth E.E.C. Turkey Financial Protocol by insisting that this be done only when "the various stages of the return to democracy have been fully completed." This part of the Resolution should act as a warning shot to the Turkish military that if they want to rely on continued Community aid they must stop the repression, which they have carried out since the coup of 1980.

Socialists in Europe will, of course, continue to press the regime there to restore democracy and will try to block any attempts to strengthen the relations between Turkey and the Community until that happens.

Prior to the debate in the European Parliament, copies of material from the Committee for the Defence of Democratic Rights in Turkey were distributed to every Member and I have no doubt that this material was partly responsible for the very close vote which took place. The Committee is to be congratulated on its campaign for the restoration of democracy in Turkey and can rely on the support of many of the British Euro MPs.

Alf Lomas is Labour Member of the European Parliament for London NE and a member of CDDRT's General Council.

ISRAEL'S AGGRESSION

The Executive Committee of CDDRT passed the following resolution in August:

The invasion of the Lebanon by Israel must stand roundly condemned by all progressive forces. By its bombardment of Beirut and the mass murder of Lebanese and Palestinians the true face of the Israeli rulers is laid bare. Israel today rivals Turkey in the barbarity of its ruling class and in the attempts by both countries to be the main representative of imperialism in the region. This rivalry will have great dangers for the immediate future.

We are encouraged by the great resilience of the Palestinian people and by courageous anti-Zionists in Israel, where there were the demonstration of 100,000 against the aggression and the stand of the Communist MP's expelled from the Knesset.

Whilst no such bloodthirsty regimes as exist in both Israel and Turkey can hope to survive indefinitely, we are only too aware that the development of the widest and deepest solidarity with the struggles of those they oppress is essential in bringing the destruction of these regimes closer.

AI IN KURDISTAN?

Amnesty International has asked permission to send a team to a Turkish military prison to check on reports that nearly 100 Kurdish prisoners were in poor health as a result of torture and harsh prison conditions.

Amnesty International said it had received the names of nearly 100 said to be in poor health and named four said to have suffered especially, including former Diyarbakir mayor Mehdi Zana, lawyers Hüseyin Yıldırım and Mümtaz Kotan, and Pasa Uzun, former chairman of a Kurdish association.

In a letter to the Turkish Ambassador in London, Amnesty International asked for permission to send a delegation including doctors to the prison.

It also asked for details and any medical reports which existed on the health of the four men named.

The letter was sent on 27 May 1982. No answer has been received yet.

Since the military coup of September 1980, thousands of Kurds have been among those imprisoned. Some were accused of violence aimed at secession, but others were charged with "separatism" or "Kurdish propaganda" for affirming the existence of a Kurdish minority.

NO WORKING CLASS RIGHTS

By Trevor Eward

In November of this year the people of Turkey will be asked to ratify in an open ballot the fascist junta's proposed new Turkish constitution. The preliminary draft of the constitution was recently discussed and approved by the junta's puppet "Constituent Assembly".

Turkey's military rulers are trying their hardest to present this new constitution as the next stage of the "return to democracy". The junta is clearly aiming to legitimise its own rule and at the same time establish its international respectability by what is no more than a massive confidence trick.

Later in this article I intend to examine some detailed aspects of the preliminary draft of the constitution but first it is necessary to consider the economic and political background to the military coup of 12 September 1980. This is because the new constitution is the embodiment of the aims of the generals when they seized power.

Background to the 1980 coup

Turkey had been plunged into a deep economic and political crisis for many years. Turkish finance capital, which has only achieved a medium level of development, had been unable to compete for export markets with foreign capital. Its answer was the only one available to capital in such a situation — to increase the rate of exploitation of the Turkish working class, which was already much greater than that of the working class in the advanced capitalist countries. For example, in 1972 the minimum wage was one third of that required for a worker's family with three children to meet its needs. By 1978 the minimum wage had declined to one seventh of the required minimum.

By 1980 this crisis had become even more intense. Unemployment had been increasing rapidly. Inflation was running at 200% per annum. Strikes, factory occupations, street barricades and demonstrations were widespread, involving direct conflict with troops and with police. Demonstrators were being killed and wounded in the streets. Workers and students were being arrested by the thousand.

Fascism had been growing in strength throughout this period. The National Action Party had unleashed a reign of terror which had claimed many hundreds of lives. In 1978 over 1000 people had

been killed by fascist commandos. The whole state apparatus was grinding to a halt. The right wing, civilian government of Süleyman Demirel was no longer in control, and the machinery of the state was itself becoming more and more fascist. The very continuation of capitalism within Turkey was being called into question. The only solution possible for the Turkish bourgeoisie was to establish a fascist state by force. The military stepped in to carry out this task as part of its role as a representative of a major section of Turkish finance capital, OYAK, the Army Mutual Assistance Association, being one of the largest industrial and commercial interests within Turkey.

Junta consolidates

Since the coup the junta has been at pains to try to ensure that the position of Turkish finance capital, of which it is a part, and of its master — Western imperialism — cannot be threatened by the Turkish working class. Immediately following the 12 September 1980 coup the fascist generals effectively abolished the 1961 constitution (already changed three times during the 1970s to give increased power to the military and to the executive), the parliament and political parties and concentrated all legislative, executive and judicial power in the National Security Council, as the junta is formally called.

Turkey's military rulers are determined that the changes made since 12 September should be irreversible and that they should be able to complete their task of fascisation of the whole state machinery. The new constitution is merely a part of this process, as was the creation of the Constituent Assembly, which is theoretically responsible for the preparation of the constitution.

Puppet assembly

At this point it is worth reminding readers of how the Constituent Assembly itself was formed. The assembly, which first met on 23 October 1981, consists of the Consultative Assembly and the National Security Council. The Consultative Assembly has 160 members — 40 directly chosen by the junta and 120 chosen from candidates put forward by the provincial mayors. The mayors, themselves appointed by the junta, chose three candidates for each seat in the Assembly and from these the National Security Council selected the members of the Assembly.

The Consultative Assembly does not



possess legislative power on its own. It is only when it is joined by the National Security Council, which has full veto powers, that it becomes the executive power and it is their constitution which will be put before the Turkish people in the coming referendum.

Constitution criticised

Some of the specific criticisms made

IN FASCIST CONSTITUTION

Is this a Constitution or a death penalty for the working people?



tee, Orhan Aldıkaçtı has said that the aim of the current draft is to re-arrange individual rights and liberties without touching the spirit of the 1961 constitution. As the 1961 constitution itself could hardly be regarded as essentially democratic no-one should be misled by Professor Aldıkaçtı's remarks.

Fascist origins

The draft constitution openly shows its fascist origins. The language used in the opening articles of the constitution, which lay down its general principles, is instructive here. For example Article 2 — *"The Republic of Turkey is a democratic, secular and juridical state imbued with the concepts of public order, national solidarity and justice..."* Article 4 — *The fundamental aim and task of the state is to protect the independence and integrity of the Turkish nation, the indivisibility of the country, the republic and democracy and to provide for the happiness and peace of mind of the individual and society."*

The first section of the constitution also makes it plain that it will be unlawful to advocate socialist ideas, to argue for a workers' state. Article 5 — *"The exercise of sovereignty cannot be left to a single person, group or class under any circumstances."* Article 6 — *"Privileges cannot be vested in any person, family, group or class."* But the article which states this opposition to socialist ideas most forcefully is Article 13 which reads, *"None of the rights and freedoms stated in this constitution can be used for the purposes of violating the indivisible integrity of the state, the country and nation, to endanger the existence of the Turkish State and Republic, to eradicate fundamental rights and freedoms, to install the rule of a person or group to run the state or the rule of one social class over other social classes, or to create divisions of language, race, religion or sect, or otherwise by any means create a state order based on communism, fascism or theocracy. Those that do so will lose that right and freedom which they have misused..."* It is passages such as these which give the full flavour of the confidence trick which the junta is trying to perpetrate.

Double dealing

Another common device in the draft is to give rights with one hand and to take them away with the other. Thus Article 11 states — *"Everyone possesses innate, inviolable, inalienable, fundamental rights and freedoms."* Of course, these rights and freedoms are not defined in the

Article, but for the junta this is not necessary because in Article 12 — *"The exercise of fundamental rights and freedoms can be restricted for the protection of the indivisible integrity of the state, country and nation, the Republic, national security, public order, general orderliness, public interest, general ethics, general health and the rights and freedoms of others and also in compliance with special provisions under the relevant articles."* The terms used here are so wide and so clearly indefinable that they can be applied in any situation or to any group or individual to whom the state is opposed. The *"fundamental rights and freedoms"* of the constitution are obviously of no use at all if they can be suspended so easily in such a wide range of circumstances.

This technique of employing imprecise language and vague forms of expression, together with the qualification of rights to such an extent that they become useless, is common throughout the draft. One more example will suffice. Article 26 on the *"Freedom of Expression and Dissemination of Thought"* — *"Every individual is entitled to express and disseminate his thought and opinions singly or collectively, through word of mouth, in writing, through pictures and through other media... This provision does not prevent putting under a licence system radio, TV or cinema."* But the next sentence immediately invalidates the *"rights"* given earlier — *"Exercising these liberties may be restricted for the purpose of preventing crimes, punishment of the state, prevent dissemination of non-factual and premature news which would affect economic life, enabling the judiciary to accomplish its function properly and to protect youth from the influence of harmful currents and attitudes."*

Who is to define how crimes are to be prevented? What is the meaning of the phrase *"non-factual and premature news"*? Who defines what is factual and how is it possible for any news to be premature? What are the *"harmful currents and attitudes"* from which it is vital to protect young people? Patently the draft constitution's right to freedom of expression is no right at all.

Shackled associations

Similar considerations apply to Article 33 — *"Every individual is entitled to form associations without prior authorisation. The forms and procedures to be applied in the exercise of the freedom of forming associations are to be regulated by law. Associations cannot act against the*

against the draft constitution betray its real nature. Many have referred to it as an *"employers' charter"*, but more specifically Attila Say, President of the Turkish Bar Association, has said, *"This constitution is only appropriate to an authoritarian regime. All fundamental rights can be restricted by the Executive."*

In order to deflect such criticism, the Chairman of the Constitutional Commit-

No Working Class Rights

restrictions stipulated in Article 12 (see above), cannot have political aims, cannot carry out political activities, cannot receive support from political parties, cannot resort to joint action for this purpose with trade unions, professional organisations... Under conditions envisaged by law, associations may be closed by court judgement. In cases where delay is deemed prejudicial of the protection of the indivisibility of the integrity of the state with territory and people, national security, public order, rights and liberties of others and for the prevention of crimes, activities of associations may be suspended by the competent authority, pending the court judgement." Once again a "right" is reduced to meaninglessness by the complete ban on any kind of activity which could be defined as even slightly "political". Interestingly, this is another article which allows rights to be taken away in order to prevent crime. How do you decide what is a crime before any actual offence has been committed? The authorities will only need to say that they suspect members of an association may be planning to act unlawfully in order to have the association banned.

"Non-political" parties and trade unions

Let us now look at the position of political parties and of trade unions. Article 77 defines the right to found political parties. It would not be a caricature of this article to say that it authorises political parties provided that they have no political aims, particularly socialist aims. The Article says — "political parties can be founded without prior authorisation and shall operate in the context of the provisions of the Constitution and laws. The status and programmes of political parties shall not be against the indivisible integrity of the State with territory and people, human rights, sovereignty of the nation and the principles of the democratic and secular republic. Political parties defending and aiming to establish in Turkey class or group hegemony, communism, fascism, theocracy or any form of dictatorship cannot be founded." It is no doubt the "dictatorship of the proletariat" the junta had in mind here.

So not only do political parties become a nonsense but trade union rights become an illusion too. To summarise the main point of the articles on "workers' rights" and trade unions — Articles 51-58: There will be no restriction on private enterprise. The state will have power to control the balance of power between workers

and employers and to preserve "peaceful industrial relations". Trade unions can be founded jointly by workers and employers. They cannot have political aims. Trade unions cannot carry out any political function nor get support from or give support to political parties, associations, public organisations, professional institutions, or charities. The whole of the administration, financial control, income and expenditure of trade unions will be controlled by law. Trade union activity does not allow the worker the right to leave his workplace. Trade union strike funds are to be kept in the national banks. Strike action is so circumscribed that it becomes valueless. Strikes which harm "the national wealth" (Article 58) are unlawful. Strikes can be banned or postponed by law and the matter referred to the Higher Arbitration Body for decision. Strikes with political aims, solidarity strikes, general strikes, occupations of workplaces, go slows and works to rule are forbidden. Workers who do not wish to strike cannot be prevented from working. In small workplaces — 10 or less workers — collective bargaining is not allowed and strikes are unlawful. Given the current level of development of the Turkish economy, this prohibits many millions of workers from trade union activity. Once again the junta is trying to ensure that genuine, independent working class organisation becomes an impossibility.

Proposed new legislature

The form of the newly proposed legislature is as follows — A Grand National Assembly of 400 members is elected by direct suffrage every five years. The Grand National Assembly chooses the President, who need not necessarily be a member of the Assembly. The President holds office for seven years, which means that his term of office must extend two years longer than the life of the Assembly. This is one of the ways in which the constitution consolidates the personal power of the presidency. The Chairman of the Constitutional Committee, whom we quoted earlier, Orhan Aldıkaçtı, has admitted that this is one of the aims of the draft constitution. He said, "The President of the Republic is rescued from the position of public notary, just promulgating decisions to the public. The Presidency is raised to a position of power which has an effective role in the arrangement and organisation of state activities."

The President then has a tame, hand-picked State Consultative Council to "assist and advise" him in his work. The Council contains ex-officio members who are former presidents of the republic, presidents of the Constitutional Court

and former chiefs of general staff. The President chooses 20 members from "persons with distinguished services to the State and the Nation." These two groups then choose 10 further members from among their own kind. The task of the Council is to submit views on topics requested by the President and on legislation sent back to the Grand National Assembly for re-consideration. This Council is thus no more than a device to give a spurious legitimacy to the acts of the President.

Emergency powers

Finally, the constitution gives the President and the Council of Ministers power to proclaim so-called "states of emergency" in the case of "natural disasters", "grave economic crises", "violence" and "disruption of the public order". Article 136 states — "In case of the emergence of definite indications of widespread acts of violence directed towards suppressing the free democratic order or the basic rights and freedoms or in the case of serious disruption of the public order because of acts of violence, the Council of Ministers under the chairmanship of the President of the Republic may proclaim a state of emergency in one part, in more than one part or in the whole of the country for a period of not longer than two months." The definitions are so unclear — what is meant by "the emergence of definite indications" for example? — that a state of emergency could be declared whenever there was a demonstration against, or a political challenge to the state.

Constitution must be rejected

For socialists both inside and outside Turkey it is vital that the proposed constitution is rejected by the Turkish people in the November referendum. We have seen how the so-called "return to democracy" is no more than a sham to legitimise the continuing rule of the junta and that the constitution is nothing but a piece of demagogic trickery. The junta has ensured that there is no organised debate about the constitution within the country itself, and with their control of the media of communication will do everything they can to mislead the people about its true nature. It is therefore our task to expose the draft constitution for what it really is — to discuss and argue for its rejection in our political and trade union organisations wherever we are. This is not just a question of relevance only to the Turkish people but one which must concern socialists and progressives throughout the world. A rejection of the constitution will not only be a blow against the fascist junta in Turkey but also against the forces of Western imperialism which oppress us all.

Constitution of CDDRT

1. The name of the organisation shall be the Committee for Defence of Democratic Rights in Turkey (CDDRT).
2. The aims of CDDRT are as follows:
End military rule, martial law, torture and executions.
Release of political prisoners.
Freedom for all democratic organisations.
End national oppression of the Kurds and national minorities.
Stop expansionism; end the occupation of Cyprus.
Withdraw Turkey from NATO and close all NATO bases.
No military, political or economic support for the fascist junta.
Totally oppose junta 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 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-opt.
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.

GENERAL COUNCIL OF CDDRT

Richard Balfe MEP, John Bowden, Alf Lomas MEP, Stan Newens MP (President), Gerry Pocock, Reg Race MP (Treasurer), Ernie Roberts MP (Chairperson), Alan Sapper, Marion Sarafi, Bob Wright, Jim Moody (General Secretary), and one representative each from the Turkish Students' Federation of the UK, Union of Turkish Progressives in Britain and the Union of Turkish Workers.

LOCAL BRANCHES:

East London CDDRT c/o 236 Morning Lane, London E9 6RQ.

Leicester CDDRT c/o 15 Bulwer Rd, Leicester.

Manchester CDDRT c/o Eric Hughes, 137 Dickenson Rd, M14 5HZ.

For branches in all other localities, please contact CDDRT, 29 Parkfield St, London N1 OPS.

Sponsors include

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AUEW — Sheffield District
COHSE Caterham Branch
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GMWU Pendle 122 Branch
GMWU Warrington Branch
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NUM
NUPE
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NUR — Manchester
TGWU
TGWU Reg. No.1
UCATT — London Region
UCATT — NW Region
Greater London Association of Trades Councils
Cambridge & District Trades Council
Greenwich Trades Council
Hackney Trades Council
Hillington Trades Council
Kington & District Trades Council
Leeds Trades Council
Cities of London & Westminster Trades Council
Preston Trades Council
Rotherham Trades Council
Stockport Trades Council
Waltham Forest Trades Council
GEC Openshaw JSSC
Union of Turkish Workers
Ardwick CLP
Beckenham CLP
Bermondsey CLP
Cambridgeshire CLP
Chelmsford CLP
Clackmannan & E. Stirlingshire CLP
Greenwich CLP
Haltemprice CLP
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Wavertree CLP
Wigan CLP
Labour Party Young Socialists
National Organisation of Labour Students
Communist Party of Great Britain
Association of Cypriot Women in Britain
KNE — Communist Youth of Greece (org. in Britain)
Portugese Communist Party (org. in Britain)
Union of Turkish Progressives in Britain
Turkish Students Federation of UK
City of London Polytechnic Students' Union
Cyrpus Students' Society — Manchester University
Leeds University Union
UMIST — Students' Union
Manchester Poly Students' Union
Manchester University Students' Union
Teesside Polytechnic Students' Union
Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation
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Mgr. Bruce Kent
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Robert J. Longuet
William Pomeroy
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Marion Sarafi
Gordon Schaffer
E.P. Thompson

Affiliate to CDDRT

All organisations and individuals accepting the aims of CDDRT (see Constitution 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. Tel: 01-226 2668

TUC FRINGE MEETING

TURKEY – FREE UNIONS OR FASCIST UNIONS

Wednesday 8 September

5.15pm County Suite, Brighton Metropole Hotel

Chair: John Bowden

Speakers will include:

Alan Sapper, General Secretary ACTT

EA Spanswick, COHSE

Eric Hughes, NW TUC

**Faik Sinkil, DISK (Turkey's banned Revolutionary
Confederation of Trade Unions)**

Second

INTERNATIONAL DAY AGAINST FASCISM

Sunday 12 September 1992

2.00pm: Picket of Turkish Embassy,
43 Belgrave Square, London SW1.
(Tube: Hyde Park Corner.)

March to:

6.00pm: Rally at Polytechnic of Central London,
115 New Cavendish St, London W1.
(Tube: Goodge St, Warren St.)
Chair: Bob Wright, Assistant General Secretary AUEW.

Speakers will include:

Norman Atkinson MP

Bill Deal, President FBU

Faik Sinkil, DISK

Jim Moody, General Secretary CDDRT

A cultural event will conclude the evening.

Bring your trade union, party, peace group, or progressive organisation's banner along to the picket and march.

Show the necessary solidarity with those under attack by Turkey's fascist junta.

Commemorate this second anniversary of the fascist military coup in Turkey in the unwavering spirit of international solidarity that the working people of Turkey deserve.