



A SURVEY OF SAMPLE CASES

TURKEY

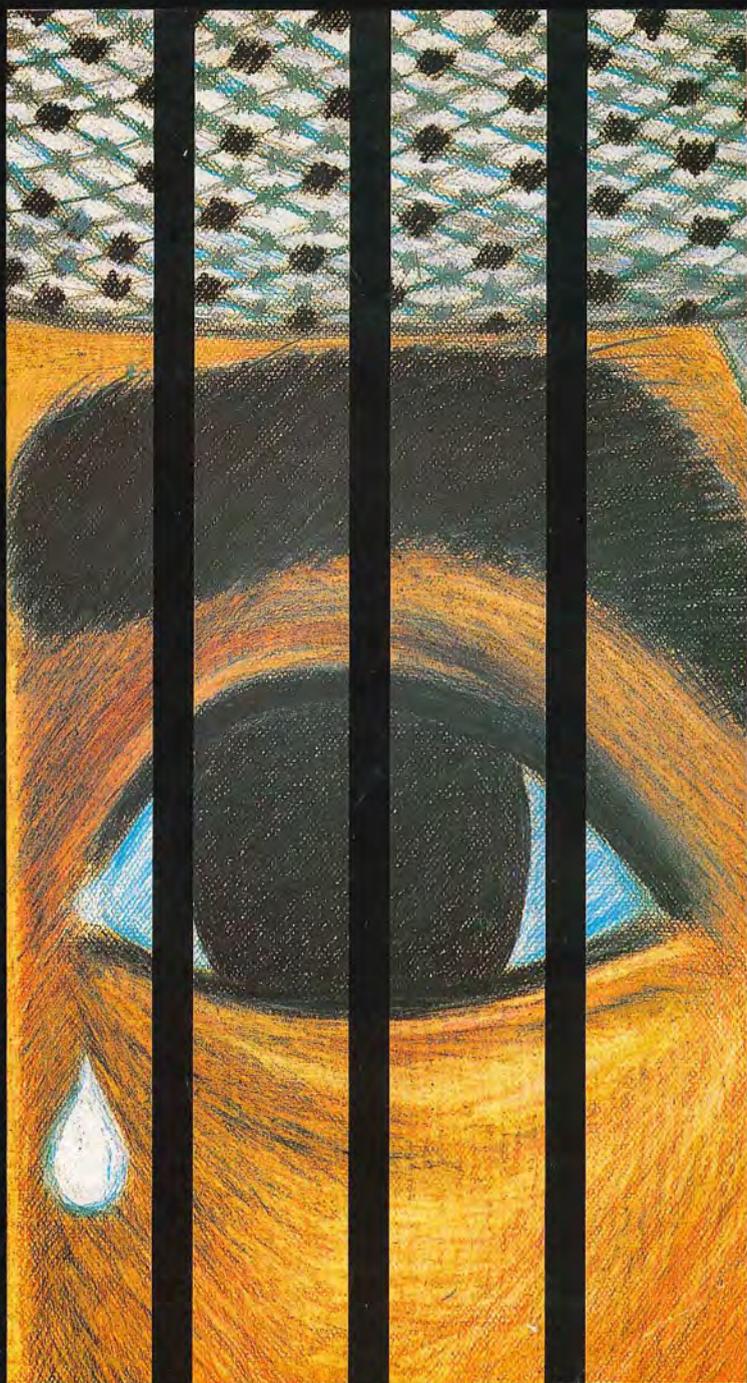
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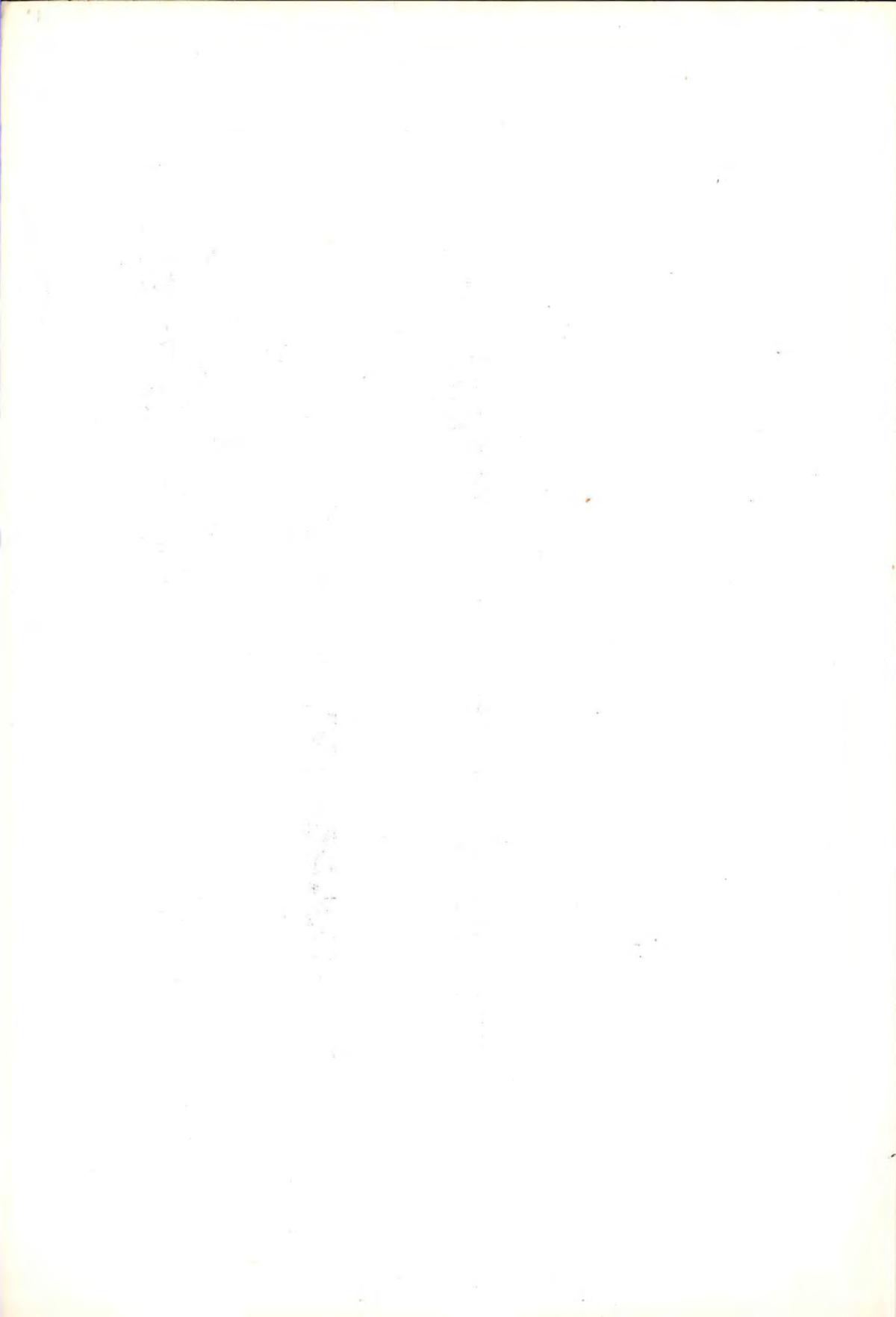
RIGHTS

REPORT

1991

HRFT Publications 1





**Human Rights Foundation of Turkey
HRFT**

**Turkey
Human Rights Report
1991**

**A Survey of Sample Cases
HRFT Publications No: 1 February 1992**

Human Rights Foundation of Turkey Publications (1)

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The Human Rights Foundation of Turkey (HRFT)
was founded under the Turkish Law
It is a non-governmental and independent foundation.
Its statute entered into force by publication in
the Official Gazette No. 20741 on 30 December 1990

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**The Human Rights Foundation of Turkey
HRFT**

**TURKEY
HUMAN
RIGHTS
REPORT
1991**

**It covers the period
January to December 1991**

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PREFACE

For the first time the Human Rights Foundation of Turkey (HRFT) publishes a detailed annual report on human rights violations in Turkey. This study is the product of efforts towards issuing daily human rights reports. For this report, newspapers and a number of weeklies and monthlies are reviewed. In addition, information and documents from national and international sources are assessed for the report that is issued every day except for Sundays. Subjects of no immediate concern are stored in the Foundation's computer supported information pool and used whenever such information is requested or reports covering longer periods are written.

The report in your hands was prepared with limited resources. The small staff in our Documentation Centre spent much effort to translate this report into English. We are aware that this report is not comprehensive. Knowing that we would be unable to present findings on all human rights abuses, we excluded some subjects right from the start. There are, for instance, no sections on workers' rights and environmental issues. In addition, only some violations were taken as examples among the vast amount of events in the human rights field.

Following an introduction to the subject and a general view by the essay of Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Semih Gemalmaz we listed the most important events of 1991 in chronological order. Many events in the chronology may be repeated in more detail in the following chapters. However, those who want to know the date of events may find this chapter useful for reference. At the beginning of the "VIOLATION" section, which follows the chronology, findings concerning the "right to life" are presented.

The chapter on "torture" following the one on the "right to life" lists deaths and other cases of torture allegations in chronological order. Because of the large number of events relating to torture, Turkey's number one human rights problem, we decided not to create subtitles and presented the reports according to the dates on which they reached HRFT. The codifying of news that was also taken up in the daily reports were maintained. These items can be traced back in the daily reports, if necessary.

Following an account on "prisons", the section on "VIOLATIONS" continues with several chapters on "fundamental freedoms":

- freedom of expression, in particular press freedom,
- freedom of assembly,
- freedom of association,
- freedom of religion.

We spared the last chapter for the special case of emergency legislation which is of importance for almost all previous chapters. Some important initiatives taken by HRFT during 1991 are documented as appendices. The Human Rights Foundation of Turkey will continue this work in the future. In order that such reports become more comprehensive we ask all sensitive individuals and institutions to forward information and documents without delay to the address in the cover. We also wish that as a result of the struggle for human rights, it might become unnecessary to report human rights violations in the future. We want to thank all those who under great efforts and sacrifices contributed to the preparation of this report, in particular Fevzi Argun, Gülin Dinç and Helmut Oberdiek.

Dr. Haldun Özen
Secretary General of the
Human Rights Foundation of Turkey

INTRODUCTION

The Human Rights Foundation of Turkey publishes its first annual report concerning human rights violations in Turkey. This study is a product of the Foundation's efforts to gather information and documentation and to report daily on human rights. Thus, another step has been taken towards the statutory aims of the Foundation defined as publishing and documenting human rights and freedoms, carrying out scientific research and education, releasing periodical and non-periodical publications, carrying out research, education, establishing, operating and delegating operation of health institutions in connection with human rights as defined in international accords and national legislation.

It is obvious that a written evaluation of human rights violations in 1991 provides an important source for individuals and institutions that want to carry out research on the subject. The type of documented studies also provides an opportunity for the state officials to reply to and to evaluate the findings. The coalition government that came to office as the result of the 20 October election has established a Human Rights Ministry for the first time and promised to investigate all past human rights abuses. As can be seen in the report there are many violations in 1991 which are still waiting for serious investigation. Therefore, the Foundation is eager to know what sort of reply will be given to its report.

The most important aspect of written documents as evidence of human rights abuses is that they make human forgetfulness insignificant. Humans may forget events, but violations have become manifest as events with all details will be part of history: archives do not forget. Therefore, we see a great advantage in publishing such a report every year and shall continue to do so.

Conscious about the fact that the struggle for human rights is a comprehensive, historic and universal process we believe that this study will not only serve as material in the country but also in the international arena. The report you are holding in your hands has been prepared with restricted means. In addition, only some violations out of many events observed in the area of human rights have been chosen. Only a very small proportion of the large number of

news that are not reported in the daily, weekly or monthly publications which are continuously evaluated at the HRFT, only a very limited number reached HRFT from independent sources (such as the Human Rights Association and its branches, lawyers, prisoners' relatives). Therefore, we do not claim that this report is a full account of 1991. Under each heading some sample cases have been listed and the statistical data reached on the grounds of events reported is certainly not complete.

Our efforts to build up the memory of the Foundation is the result of a certain understanding of work. Our work is based on scientific methods directed towards the achievements of our goals, aiming at the institutionalization of human rights initiatives by embracing a wide range of staff in connection with limited material conditions, while laying a stress on voluntary work. It should be worth while to mention other elements that were created within the Foundation as a result of this working principle.

Besides the daily reports, efforts projected towards the gathering of information and the establishment of a documentation centre, there are very positive developments in the most important area of our work: the treatment centers. In 1991, treatment centers offering free treatment for torture survivors were established in Ankara, Izmir and Istanbul. By the end of December a total of 253 people had been treated; 170 in Ankara, 50 in Izmir and 33 in Istanbul. This number is double the figure of what was planned at the beginning of the year. In Ankara 2 psychologists and one physician, in Izmir one psychologist and 1 physician and in Istanbul one psychiatrist and one physician are working on a professional basis. After the first year of experience it has become obvious that we shall have to put an upper limit to the number of "victims" that can be treated in 1992. Apart from the staff that is carrying out the task on a professional basis there are some 200 physicians and psychologists in the three towns who participate in our efforts on a voluntary basis.

Although the treatment centers have been operating only for a very short time they have already started to gather some very important data. The treatment results are stored for future scientific use. The results have also been made available on international meetings.

While the psychologists and physicians working in our treatment program constantly improve their professional experience they also find the opportunity to benefit from experience gained in the international arena. In October 1991, 3 different studies were presented by the Foundation's staff to a meeting in Budapest on "The Medical Profession and Torture" jointly organized by the Copenhagen based International Rehabilitation Centre for Torture Survivors (IRCT and RCT) and the Hungarian Ministry for Health. At the beginning of 1992 a psychologist will spend 2 months on a project in Germany in order to increase experience and views on the problem.

The last step for our project of treatment centers will be Diyarbakır. The preparatory for this center that is planned to be set up at the beginning of 1992

have been finalized. For us this center is of a particular importance. In starting to operate a center in an area where the most intense human rights violations are being observed, where people are stuck between life and death, will carry an important task on improving the brotherhood of Turks and Kurds.

Programs have been developed to certify traces of torture (in particular "falaka", the beating of the soles of the feet) by means of cinematographic and tomographic methods. Such a program is already in operation in the Izmir Center and will soon start in the Ankara and Istanbul Centers. Thus, we shall be able to benefit from a method that has shown a big success in establishing traces of torture even if a long time has passed since its application.

Another important step in 1991 was the First Human Rights Film Festival that was realized during the Human Rights Week in Ankara. The festival included international relations and was a success in showing 7 national and 9 foreign films. Visual tools are part of broader human rights awareness. The experiment of the film festival in 1991 will enable us to organize a better festival next year. In addition, for next year, plans have been made to start educational showings in primary schools.

Based on a decision taken in 1991, we shall start a radio-broadcast for people in Ankara next year. Its basic aims are to publicize human rights violations, messages of local administration, trade unions, associations and professional organizations. Preparatory initiatives for this project that will be realized in 1992 have begun in the Foundations.

The Consultative Assembly, an important organ of the Foundation, pointed to the fact that it will be necessary to encourage people to produce knowledge in various areas. In the future it will be an important task to set up working groups within the Consultative Assembly for the preparation of certain projects.

In publishing the 1991 human rights violations reports we also want to shed light on future implementations and projects. Past experiences will help in doing so showing us that the duties and responsibilities are constantly growing. Future projects have to be drawn up to meet material needs and the financial problem has to be solved. Hoping that this information reaches all the authorities we also wish that they may be able to make certain contributions.

1991 is over. A proverb says that "if a fire is dropped it will burn the place". We are at such a place, at the Human Rights Foundation of Turkey. In 1992 let us increase the efforts to put out the fire by a national and international solidarity. We want to create a just world free of wars without double standard, where there is no difference between developed and under-developed countries. The treatment and the daily reports are activities we carry out because we do not want to lose the hope for a world that protects human dignity and is worth living in. We hope that the people in Turkey are not taken out of their homes at night and shot, that they do not "disappear" and that innocent people can walk the streets of our towns without being attacked.

The coalition government that came into power as the result of the 20 October elections announced that it was determined to take important steps in the field of human rights and democracy. These promises are the precondition for the realization of the hopes expressed above. We wish that these promises will have concrete results. Our country is more than ever in need of a period of restoration and a democratic atmosphere. To protect and develop such a situation is the duty of all democrats and human rights activists. However, we shall have to mention one important fact that influences our work. Some forces appear to evaluate democratization as an obstacle to the world and regional balances and their own interests. Attention must be paid to their efforts of destabilization. The human rights activists are aware of the external sources for human rights violations. In our future plannings we shall not omit this aspect.

The founders and administrators of the HRFT see an important turning point in the historic process of efforts on a wide scope in Turkey. Our aim will be to establish an atmosphere of sympathy and love for the people in our country. The 1991 report will contribute to these efforts. Wishing all readers and officials a happy and healthy 1992 let us hope that the report for 1992 will include more positive findings.

Ankara, January 1992

Yavuz Önen
President of the
Human Rights Foundation of Turkey

HUMAN RIGHTS IN TURKEY IN 1991

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Semih Gemalmaz

An attempt to present a general evaluation of human rights in Turkey in 1991 brings about serious difficulties, even if the attempt restricts itself to only listing an account of certain violations. The reason for this is that negative aspects of the picture are manifold and cover a large area. It may be more realistic and rational to attempt such a general evaluation of positive and negative elements in order to get an impression of the situation as a whole.

The first question is how to confine this evaluation to certain boundaries.

To recreate human rights perspectives especially on basis of autonomous, but in Turkey not well known discipline of the Supranational Human Rights Law will not only provide an objective base and starting point, it will also clarify the technical details that form its underlying structure and will enable a sound account of the "situation". Thus, the heaps of problems will not only become understandable in dimensions beyond a rough perception, it will also provide the opportunity to find the right answer for demands towards a system or address based on respect for human rights for individuals and society.

From this perspective, the first question for an article attempting to present a general framework is the problem of volume. One possibility is not to cover all violations that confront us on various aspects, dimensions, amounts and intensity, but to take the civil and political (classic) rights that shadow a light on the general situation as the basis. At this point, rights and freedoms such as the right to life, prohibition of torture and ill-treatment, the right not to be arbitrarily deprived of liberty, the right for fair and impartial trial, the right for appeal, freedom of thought and expression and the right of association can serve as examples.

The second question in drawing borderlines to the work is to clarify which aspect and level of the classic rights the violation refers to. In Human Rights Law the rights and freedoms are established as four components of a whole. The components are: "recognition", "protection", "implementation" and

"development" of these rights. Therefore, the practices generally attributed to the political power/state that are roughly perceived as violations do not present a homogenous piece regarding its subject, scope and results.

In other words, a human rights violation sometimes concerns the dimension of recognition. For example, a certain right may not have been recognized at all or it may have been recognized, but by certain legal techniques (like restrictions or derogations) it might have become null and meaningless. On the other hand, violation is directly related to the dimension of not protecting it. That is because violation means that the right is lacking protection. In this process legal procedures, mechanisms, institutions for protection become most important. Violation also means that a certain right has not been implemented. In this sense, the contradiction between the normative and practical reality is most likely to occur. Finally the Human Rights Law provides a space that cannot be observed in other subdisciplines of classic law. This is the duty to develop human rights. Its important aspect is to perfect human rights in its standards and practices and to put a responsibility on the political authority. The result of this is that if the responsible authorities are contend with existing practices, that is do not put new necessities created by the dynamics of relations between human beings, societies and the international community in rights/freedoms forms; in other words, if they do not accept new life situations as human rights to be institutionalized, the potential owners of these rights can overcome this slowness, indifference and carelessness by demands towards the political authority (power). While the "developing" dimension of the Human Rights Law is an indispensable responsibility for those who have to implement them, it expresses a unity of legally recognized systems (demands; if these are not pronounced clearly as a standard they are at least) accepted "a priori" for those who benefit from these rights (individuals, groups, peoples). For this reason a politico-judicial system that restricts demands, closes channels for raising demands is first of all a source of human rights violations.

This theoretical frame is not only valid for observing all case studies but also is the precondition for a profound assessment of the human rights situation in Turkey in 1991 realistically.

Although human rights have an interdisciplinary character the human rights context mainly defined as the problem to acknowledge and to protect is useful in summarizing the findings based on the science of law.

Another aspect that has to be taken into account when analyzing human rights in 1991 for Turkey is the intensity and dynamics of changes in the country. In this context an important pre-statement is that these dynamics appear especially in the political arena. The slowly increasing social sensitivity and consciousness has entered a fight with the counter-resistant anti-liberal and democratic politico-judicial system that was formed by the 12 September 1980 coup d'etat and the "de facto" regime that followed it. Thus the resistance that was more intense at the beginning of the 1980s and towards its end started to show a curve of destruction has resulted in tension between the "existing" and "pro-

jected" situation and has brought forward achievements in favour of freedom and democratization.

From this angle, it has to be observed that "political instability", the characteristic of Turkey in the 1980s, and the shakiness of the regime can only be solved and stabilized in the 1990s on the same level with the elimination of the system called the 12 September Regime.

While the promises on democratization by the political actors, who came into power as the result of the 20 October 1991 general elections, on the one hand are the result of the self sacrificing search and expression by the social opposition for a system of freedom, they are also a product of the realization of the necessity that the survival in a changing world of a politico-judicial system that lacks respect by the national and international public is directly related to democratization.

The most basic two rights, the right to life and the right not to be subjected to torture or ill-treatment, was an area in which serious violations appeared in 1991 in Turkey. The Turkish legal order still contains 36 provisions demanding death penalty. It is known that death sentences passed by the courts have not been executed since 1984. The Turkey of 1991 is faced with two questions concerning the right to life. The first is that the political will has not reached a level to announce that Turkey wants to abolish the death penalty. It has to be underlined that the new government formed following the October 1991 elections omitted to include in its democratization program the promise to totally abolish the death penalty. The second and more important issue is that in Turkey the right to life is violated by practices that are termed and known as "disappearances" and "extra-judicial executions". The fact that a small prototype of this kind of violation observed in Latin American dictatorships came to the surface in Turkey in 1991 actually has to be counted as the coming to light of widespread practices that followed the 1980 coup d'etat.

The other fundamental right of not being subjected to torture and ill-treatment continued to be systematically abused. The official ideology that torture is not a state policy and only appears in individual and unsystematic cases has gone bankrupt. A large number of people are victims of this violation practice which can be seen not only in some regions, but in every part of the country. Torturers are covered by certain protective measures. There is no torture suspect who received serious punishment. Members of the security forces accused of such a violation are not taken off duty during investigation or trials. No arrest order is issued against them. The Law to Fight Terrorism, an important law for Turkey in 1991, contains provisions that invites torture and ill-treatment practices.

In 1991 serious obstacles remained in the way of the freedoms of thought, expression, press and publication. Some provisions of the Turkish Penal Code (TPC; Articles 140, 141, 142 and 163), and the Laws No 6187 of 24 July 1953 and No 2932 of 19 October 1983 were abolished by the afore mentioned "Law to

Fight Terrorism" of 12 April 1991 numbered 3713. However, this normative step is only one side of the coin. The other side is that the same types of crime were transferred into this Law by a broader definition. In addition, the category of "thought related crimes" and the prohibitions on the press and publication freedoms as its necessary prolongation, continues to exist in the 1982 Constitution and many other laws.

This statement concerns the normative dimension of the problem. The element that is aggravating the problem is the fact that the oppressive and prohibitive ideology, in general in the practices but in particular in the administrative measures, remained a reality in Turkey in 1991.

The freedom of science and art, too, suffered from the mentioned anti-democratic ideology. Only during the last month of 1991 a new decision by the Council of Higher Education (YÖK) was introduced. Thus, YÖK issued a decree cancelling the ban on publications introduced by the military regime for universities arguing that martial law was lifted. If this reason is valid then the question why they did not act until now, remains unanswered. One wonders whether YÖK is trying to adapt itself to the process of the True Path and Social Democrat Populist Party (DYP-SHP) coalition government which promised to eliminate the YÖK regulations? Why did YÖK not make such progresses during the time of the ANAP government before the election? Similar questions can be asked. At the end of 1991, universities and scientific activities are in urgent need of a radical democratization.

As far as the freedom of expression in the field of art is concerned, similar restrictions must be mentioned, since the prohibitive legislation of the 12 September Regime is also valid in this area. The "Council on Harmful (Publications)", a censorship council, is still operating. In addition, a number of legal provisions such as the Cinema Law No. 3257 of 23 January 1986, the Law on Duties and Competences of the Police of 4 July 1934, numbered 2559 (this law was drastically changed on 16 June 1985 by Law No. 3233), the Press Law No. 5680 of 15 July 1950 are still in force as legal instruments of the prohibitive and censorial official culture and art policy.

Restrictions on free entry and leave of the country and on the freedom of travel and settlement were not lifted in 1991. One of the bleeding wounds of the 12 September system, the situation of political refugees who were deprived of their citizenship or are prevented from entering the country without having been deprived of their citizenship, still exists. A dangerous development in 1991 was that the public appeared to have partly forgotten this important question.

On the other hand the decrees that institutionalized internal exile and known in public as the SS-decrees (sansür-sürgün = censorship and exile) continue to exist legally and actively. This is another contradiction beyond imagination, because firstly the practice of issuing decrees with the power of a law (of which the afore mentioned decrees are a part) between 1983 and 1991, during the term of the Motherland Party (ANAP), was an attempt to leave parliament

aside and since 1989 (when Turgut Özal was elected President) was the attempt by the President to avoid intervention by the government. Secondly the mentioned decrees were abolished by the Constitutional Court. But despite the fact that 1 year and 6 months have passed respectively between the decisions of the Constitutional Court taken in December 1990 and May 1991 it was not promulgated in the Official Gazette. Thus, the decrees that were announced by the Constitutional Court to be in contravention to the Constitution remained in force during 1991.

The problems concerning another fundamental right, the right to a fair trial, continued to prevail in Turkey. The extraordinary courts of the 12 September Regime that are obviously in contravention to all international human rights standards continued to operate. It must be underlined that the DYP-SHP coalition government, while promising democratization, remained mainly silent on the question of a "general amnesty" which is a basic precondition for curing the wound opened by the unfair jurisdiction of the 12 September Regime. In 1992 the political power has to be motivated on this point.

In order that the result of the 20 October 1991 general elections can be a start for hopes of democratization in Turkey in the 1990s two important promises made during the election campaign, but slightly weakened in December 1991, have to be put into practice. The first is to design a new, completely new constitution. The 1982 Constitution which carries mistakes that cannot be "cleaned" by modification must firstly in its mentality to be thrown in the "dustbin" and then it is necessary to formulate a constitution with certain democratic standards. It should not be forgotten, that those who prepared the 1982 Constitution (the team of Prof. Aldıkaçtı), those who ordered the Constitution (the junta, General Evren and his team) and those who implemented it enthusiastically (ANAP governments) say that this Constitution can be subjected to partial changes which are only natural. They fear that a complete change of it could make them lose the advantages that a non-existent democracy secured for them. While this is very clear, some experts of constitutional law, in particular some jurists that have taken over the function of rationalizing the 1982 Constitution, attempt to show a completely new formula for a constitution as another coup d'etat. Such misleading and wrong initiatives must carefully be observed. It did not slip attention that these constitutional lawyers enthusiastically served in a constitutional commission set up by business circles such as TÜSİAD. Therefore, the democratic mass organizations that form the social opposition in Turkey have to be very sensitive and insistent when it comes to the political promise of a new constitution. Furthermore like the business circles they have to conduct serious work on producing their own draft constitutions and have to exert pressure on the political leadership. This problem concerning the constitution has been carried over from 1991 to 1992. The second political promise concerns the elimination of the political actors of the 12 September Regime. These are military and civilian authorities. The new government appears to try a sort of compromise in this area. Searches for such formulas that will delay the democratization process can only be stopped by public pressure on political authorities to keep their promises. To take revenge, to identify those responsible

for a certain era or to apply illegal methods shall not be preferred, but may be the result of the necessary purification of society and bringing to justice those responsible by democratic means and rules. Perhaps the society will see its own mistakes and the problems that arose from easily abandoning democracy. To put those responsible on trial means in the first place that society will put itself in court and question itself. This is another problem left over for 1992.

At the end of 1991 there was more potential hope in the field of human rights for a better next year than in previous years. Creating a system with institutionalized human rights is a difficult process. It is not enough to find a structure for the politico-judicial institutions and rules. It is also a process of democratic culture.

Looking at Turkey's historical development of modernization the creation of institutions has come before the democratic culture and political conscience that are necessary to make these institutions function. During this process there are certain ups and downs between speeding up and slowing down democratization. The 1980 coup d'etat was the last rough ring of such slowing down attempts. It led to a process of learning. It was a tool of teaching all elements in society how to live and solve problems within democracy. The 1990s will be a period where the conscience of democracy will be expressed among the ruled masses of society and among the rulers, the elite in Turkey.

Looking at the problem from this angle shows that the negative image of human rights in the Turkey of 1991 helped to bring a different political will for democratization to national and international attention by creating its own dynamics. Maybe that the social demands for a system based on human rights which lead to express this will give more reason to hope from the future than the expression of a political will itself.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Semih GEMALMAZ

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS AFFECTING HUMAN RIGHTS

January 1, 1991 Tuesday

● "Free visits" that were to be held in prisons because of the new year were not realized due to the restrictions by the Justice Ministry. About 100 prisoners' relatives who protested the ban in front of prisons were detained. A group of detained prisoners' relatives applied to the prosecution office, stating that they were beaten by the police.

January 3, 1991 Thursday

● A one-day general strike was successfully performed. Daily life was disturbed greatly when thousands of workers walked out of their jobs. Police detained more than 500 persons, 340 of them in Istanbul. Ankara and Istanbul State Security Courts Prosecution Offices launched investigations in connection with the general strike.

January 4, 1991 Friday

● Coal mine workers, on strike for 35 days, started to march towards Ankara.

● The number of death penalty files sent for ratification to the Grand National Assembly rose to 316.

● Lawyers Hüsnü Öndül (Human Rights Association Ankara Branch Secretary), Esin Fatma Kulaç, Ali Yıldırım and Aydın Erdoğan were detained in connection with a press statement by the Contemporary Jurists' Association, issued in reply to the statement of Ankara State Security Court Chief Prosecutor about the labor strikes. The lawyers, who were detained on the personal directive of Nusret Demiral, were released on January 14.

January 6, 1991 Sunday

● Thousands of police officers and gendarmes blocked the road 8 kilometers from the E-5 highway for coal miners marching to Ankara. 20 of the workers who were waiting in front of the barricades were detained. The workers returned to Zonguldak on January 8.

January 8, 1991 Tuesday

● Student Necati Alkan, who was detained during the police raid on Kütahya People's House because of some prohibited publications, was arrested.

● A trial was launched by Malatya State Security Court with a demand of 10 years' imprisonment against Human Rights Association (İHD) Executive Board member and lawyer Hasan Hüseyin Reyhan who was arrested in Iskenderun. Hasan Hüseyin Reyhan was released on January 23.

January 11, 1991 Friday

● 5 persons including Keçiören Deputy Mayor Mehmet Yurtsever, who were selling calendars to provide financial support for the striking mine workers, were detained and kept in custody for 48 hours.

● A campaign was launched to help the treatment of Hayrullah Küçükatalak who was in prison for 11 years and was temporarily released for 2 months to receive medical treatment.

January 13, 1991 Sunday

● Police intervened when some people wanted to stage a march following the "No to War" meeting in İstanbul. During the resulting panic, Yadigar Coşkun died, and her sister Selma Coşkun was seriously wounded.

January 14, 1991 Monday

● Tevfik Timur, who was detained in Cizre on January 5, died in custody allegedly due to torture inflicted on him.

January 17, 1991 Thursday

● The Council of Ministers decided to allow for the use of military bases in Turkey by US planes when the anticipated war in the Gulf breaks out. The planes, taking off from the military bases started to bomb Iraqi territory and the number of sorties carried out by these planes reached 300 in three days.

● The Turkish Medical Association (TTB) determined that one fourth of the inmates in prisons suffered health problems. The Justice Ministry remained silent before TTB's request for information about sick inmates.

January 18, 1991 Friday

● 17 students were detained in Middle East Technical University (ODTÜ) by the gendarmes who prevented students from protesting the Gulf War.

● University students Hasan Kurşun and Hakan Çiçekli were detained in Sakarya for distributing anti-war leaflets.

January 20, 1991 Sunday

● 45 persons were detained by the police in Kiremithane district of Adana following an anti-war demonstration..

January 21, 1991 Monday

● Ankara Governorate decided to close the Contemporary Jurists' Association indefinitely.

January 22, 1991 Tuesday

● NÜSHED (Physicians Association Against Nuclear War) President Prof. Dr. Leziz Onaran (62) was detained by police officers at her home. Prof. Onaran was released the same day.

January 24, 1991 Thursday

● 20 persons including TAYAD (Prisoners' Families Solidarity Association) Ankara Branch President Nuran Askeri and DEMKAD (Association of Women for Democracy) Ankara Branch President Gamze Turan were detained in Ankara. Cem Konuk, a young man, was seriously wounded in the fire opened on the anti-war demonstrators in Merter district of Istanbul.

January 25, 1991 Friday

● Haydar Arman, a young man who was placed under official arrest after some time in detention, died in Ankara Central Prison.

January 26, 1991 Saturday

● Canadian nationals Ronald Daniel and G. Cameron were detained in Trabzon on charges of "disseminating Christian propaganda".

● The Council of Ministers postponed all strikes for three months because of the Gulf War.

January 27, 1991 Sunday

● 11 İHD İstanbul branch members, including Branch President Ercan Kanar, who protested the prohibition of "Peace Festivities" organized by the branch, were detained.

January 31, 1991 Thursday

● Weekly magazine "2000'e Doğru" (Towards 2000) was closed for 2 months by the Interior Ministry, using the powers of the Southeast decrees.

February 1, 1991 Friday

● Retired General Hulusi Sayın was killed in an armed attack in front of his house in Ankara.

February 2, 1991 Saturday

● The death of İhsan Başbuğa, who died in detention in Anafartalar Police Station in Ankara, was allegedly caused by torture. Investigations were launched against police officers Cüneyt Demir and Osman Yolcu in connection with the incident.

February 5, 1991 Tuesday

● 40 persons, who were in detention for a long time in Karakoçan, Elazığ, were arrested by court order. Karakoçan Mayor Abdülselam Çiçek and People's Labor Party (HEP) Karakoçan Branch President and lawyer Yavuz Yılmaz are among the arrested persons.

February 7, 1991 Thursday

● The prosecution of police officers Hikmet Taşdelen, Savaş Demir and Ali Erşan, suspected of inflicting torture on Nevzat Türkdoğan who had a miscarriage in detention, started.

● The cause of the death of Kasım Aras, who remained under arrest in Aralık, Kars for some time and was hospitalized in coma after being released, was reportedly torture.

February 8, 1991 Friday

● The spinal cord of electrical engineer Ceyhan Sarı was broken in a police station in Ankara where he went to ask for an address.

● A research by the Human Rights Foundation of Turkey (HRFT) revealed that 27 legal organizations were closed in 1990; 16 of these organizations were in İstanbul and the remaining in other cities, and that 59 organizations; 34 in İstanbul, 16 in Ankara and the remaining in other cities, were raided by security forces within the same year.

February 15, 1991 Friday

● The Human Rights Foundation of Turkey revealed that 968 persons were detained in Turkey because of anti-war activities since August 2, and arrest orders were issued for 76 persons. 2 persons died when the security forces interfered in the demonstrations, and 48 persons, 16 of them with gunshots, were wounded. During the same period, 15 activities like meetings or festivities were not permitted, and 11 closed hall meetings, 2 exhibitions, 4 statements and 3 posters were prohibited.

February 16, 1991 Saturday

● Ali Rıza Ağdoğan, who entered coma in detention in Beyoğlu Security directorate, died in hospital. Medical reports later certified that young Ağdoğan died under torture.

● A meeting entitled "Violence and Child" to be organized by İHD Ankara Branch was prohibited by Ankara Governorate.

February 20, 1991 Wednesday

● İHD Diyarbakır Branch President Hatip Dicle was detained in connection with a press conference he held and was released later. As a result of objections made by his lawyers, the arrest order for Hatip Dicle was later lifted.

February 21, 1991 Thursday

● 115 prisoners who sent appeals from Eskişehir Special Type Prison to the Grand National Assembly to protest the Halepje massacre in 1988 were sentenced to 6 years 8 months' imprisonment each.

February 25, 1991 Monday

● 6 year old D.Ç. from Gümüşhane Highschool was detained upon the denunciation of the school principal Yusuf Erdem His brother Halil Şahin said that torture was inflicted on D.Ç. who was held in detention for 36 hours.

● TTB President Selim Ölçer said that they made a decision that no doctor would participate in the execution of death penalties.

● Emta (Donaldı) village of Eruh, Siirt, was completely evacuated because of intense pressures.

February 27, 1991 Wednesday

● The decision of the government "to cancel strikes for two months" taken on January 25 was lifted by the Higher Administrative Court on grounds that it was against the law.

February 28, 1991 Thursday

● The mules of those who were picking coal in Şırnak were killed in the fire opened by the security forces. Salih Talaygan and Şehmuz Yunga were killed in the gunfire opened on the people who marched in Şırnak to protest this incident, and 7 other people were wounded.

March 1, 1991 Friday

● Ankara Governorate banned a concert to be given by "Grup Yorum" in Ankara.

● Erol Toy and 18 stage actors, who wanted to march to the Assembly to protest the ban on theater play "Pir Sultan Abdal", were detained. Erol Toy and his colleagues were released after 24 hours in detention to be prosecuted without being under arrest.

● İmran Aydın, who was detained in Ankara, died under suspicious circumstances. His lawyers filed official complaints stating that "İmran Aydın died as a result of torture".

March 3, 1991 Sunday

● İHD President Nevzat Helvacı said that police officers who applied torture were either promoted or awarded instead of being punished.

March 4, 1991 Monday

● The imprisonment sentence of 3 months imposed on Major Cafer Tayyar Çağlayan for forcing the villagers of Yeşilyurt to eat human excrement was quashed for not being sufficient.

● 2 persons died and more than 20 were wounded in the gunfire opened in İdil on those marching to protest oppression.

March 5, 1991 Tuesday

● The Ankara office of the magazine "Yüzyıl" (Century) was raided by the police on directives of Ankara State Security Court Prosecutor Nusret Demiral and 11 persons, including the magazine's Ankara representative Hasan Yalçın, were detained. Detainees Hasan Yalçın and Güner Tokgöz were later arrested.

● A trial was launched against İHD Ankara Branch President Muzaffer İlhan Erdost with a demand of 3 months in prison in connection with a news conference he organized to protest intensifying detentions.

March 7, 1991 Thursday

● Noncommissioned officer Mustafa Ataç opened fire on a crowd protesting the events of İdil and Şırnak in Dargeçit, Mardin. Rukiye Bozkurt (f) died in the gunfire, and 6 other persons were wounded.

March 8, 1991 Friday

● Open air festivities to be organized in Ankara on Women's Day were banned. IHD Ankara Branch Executive Board member Hediye Felekođlu, who was collecting signatures for a general amnesty, was held in detention for a while.

March 9, 1991 Saturday

● According to a research by IHD Ankara branch, 746 persons were detained on political grounds in Ankara in 1990, and 72 were arrested. Medical reports proved that torture was inflicted on 93 of these persons.

March 11, 1991 Monday .

● İbrahim Bingöl, Erol Özpölat, Alp Aslan and Cavidan Kocaacar, who were detained in connection with some armed activities in Ankara, were sent to court after being held in detention for a month in contravention to the laws.

● The trial launched on false accusations against Aysel Zehir, who suffered brain damage during a hunger strike in 1984, was concluded by acquittal in the first hearing.

March 12, 1991 Tuesday

● The corpses of 7 PKK militants who died in a clash that took place near Genç, Bingöl, were handed over to their families after being kept in the field for 72 days.

● 190 prisoners from Malatya Type E Prison started a hunger strike, demanding better living conditions.

March 13, 1991 Wednesday

● Erdoğan Yaşar Kopan, chief editor of the magazine "Mücadele" (Struggle), was sentenced to 7 years 6 months' imprisonment. His sentence was later commuted to a fine of TL 13,675,000.-.

● IHD Tunceli Branch President Ali Özler, who was under arrest for about 10 months, was released on the order of the Appeal Court. The Appeal Court also quashed the sentence of 6 years 8 months' imprisonment imposed on Ali Özler.

March 14, 1991 Thursday

● İstanbul State Security Court launched an investigation against Turkish United Communist Party (TBKP) Secretary General Haydar Kutlu on the charge of "disseminating communist propaganda".

March 15, 1991 Friday

● Fire was opened on people who went to pay a condolence visit to the family of Rukiye Bozkurt who was killed in Darğeçit. Abdurrahman Çiçek died in the fire, 3 persons were wounded, and 200 others were detained. 28 of the detainees were later arrested.

● Public employees' unions EĞİT-SEN, KAM-SEN, TÛM-SAĞLIK-SEN and TÛM-BEL-SEN were closed by İstanbul Governorate.

March 16, 1991 Saturday

● IHD Siirt branch President Evin Aydar said that "she was being threatened with death" for a long time by the police.

● 9 players from the Ankara Birlik Theatre that performs the play "Pir Sultan Abdal" were detained by the political police in Muğla.

March 18, 1991 Monday

● IHD Siirt branch was raided by the police. Some furniture of the branch were damaged during the raid.

March 19, 1991 Tuesday

● Many highschool students were wounded during the protest demonstrations that were sparked by the beating of a highschool student by his teacher in Silvan, Diyarbakır.

● HEP Siirt branch was raided by the police and 35 persons were detained.

● İsmail Beşikçi, against whom an investigation was launched because of a message he sent to a meeting in Germany, was arrested by Ankara State Security Court.

March 21, 1991 Thursday

● One person died, 28 others -3 of them seriously- were wounded, and more than 500 persons were detained in connection with the incidents that took place when the police intervened in Newroz demonstrations in several places. 65 of the detainees were later arrested.

March 22, 1991 Friday

● 15 left-wing prisoners against whom trials were launched in connection with the incidents that took place during the hunger strike staged in Nazilli Prison in 1989, were sentenced to 2 years 6 months' imprisonment.

March 25, 1991 Monday

● 7 Socialist Party (SP) members who were being prosecuted in connection with the cables they sent to President Turgut Özal to condemn his Gulf policy were acquitted.

● Can Yıldırım was kept in detention for 18 hours by the police in Tarsus because he had an issue of the weekly "Yeni Ülke" (New Land) in his bag.

March 27, 1991 Wednesday

● The trial of the Association of Physicians against Nuclear War (NÜSHED) President Leziz Onaran and her 7 colleagues started, launched following their watering of a peace tree in Güvenpark of Ankara to protest the Gulf War.

● Police detained 13 of the public employees who were staging protests in front of İstanbul Municipality to protest the closing of the public employees' unions.

● IHD Batman branch was closed by Batman Governorate on false allegations.

March 28, 1991 Thursday

- Dikmen People's House in Ankara was closed by Ankara Governorate.

March 31, 1991 Sunday

- More than 10,000 employees of the Turkish Airlines and ground services of the airports started a strike when the collective bargaining failed.

April 1, 1991 Monday

- Workers who were staging marches to protest the fruitless collective bargaining at Aliğa Refinery were dispersed by force. About 20 workers were wounded by beating.

April 2, 1991 Tuesday

- A trial was launched in Erzincan State Security Court against 16 year-old D.Ç. who was kept in detention for two days in February on grounds that "he drew the symbol of hammer and sickle on the blackboard in Gümüşhane High-school". The 16 year-old student is accused of "disseminating communist propaganda".

- Hundreds of thousands of Iraqis, mostly Kurds, who fled the attacks of troops loyal to Saddam Hussein began to appear at the Turkish border.

April 3, 1991 Wednesday

- Mustafa İlgiz from Çiçekalan village of Pazarçık died as a result of the fire opened by the special security forces. Authorities said that the incident was accidental.

- Mecit Öztunç, the Hakkari correspondent of weekly "Yeni Ülke" (New Land), was acquitted in the first hearing of his trial in Diyarbakır State Security Court.

April 4, 1991 Thursday

- It was said that there were doubts that Yusuf Erişti who was detained in İstanbul on March 14, 1991 and of whom nothing was heard since then might be dead.

- Theatre play "Pir Sultan Abdal", performed by Ankara Birlik Theatre, was banned in Kayseri and Niğde. The bans were later lifted by administrative courts.

April 5, 1991 Friday

- Esmâ Polat made a statement from Bayrampaşa Prison where she is under arrest that she was tortured and raped while in detention.

- Tuncer Dilaveroğlu, the chief editor of the magazine "Yeni Demokrasi" (New Democracy), and Ali Eser, the owner of the magazine, were detained by the police raiding their homes in İstanbul.

April 7, 1991 Sunday

- Retired General Memduh Unlutürk was killed in an armed attack in his house in İstanbul.

April 8, 1991 Monday

● Trials were launched against lawyers Hüsni Öndül, Esin Fatma Kulaç, Ali Yıldırım and Aydın Erdoğan who were detained in January in Ankara for criticizing Nusret Demiral, the Chief Prosecutor of Ankara State Security Court.

April 9, 1991 Tuesday

● The number of refugees who fled from Iraq exceeded 300,000. About 2,000 refugees died due to poor living conditions, malnutrition and cold weather.

● The price of paper was raised by 5.11 %.

April 12, 1991 Friday

● The new legal regulation that introduces a series of anti-democratic provisions under the name of "Anti-Terror Law" entered into force after being promulgated in the Official Gazette. The law entails some provisions that will bring restrictions on the conditional release of a majority of left-wing prisoners.

● 19 students in İstanbul and 40 students in Ankara were detained in connection with the boycotts in some universities.

April 13, 1991 Saturday

● 6 of 13 HEP members who were being held in detention for a while in Gaziantep were formally arrested by the court.

April 15, 1991 Monday

● A trial was launched against Nurses' Association Adana Branch President Rabia Tuncer and 7 other nurses in connection with a lunch boycott carried out in the Medical Faculty Hospital. The nurses are facing imprisonment terms between 1 and 3 years.

April 16, 1991 Tuesday

● Contrary to official statements, only 12,000 prisoners out of 44,000 benefitted from the conditional release implementation. While all the defendants of the extreme rightist Nationalist Action Party (MHP) Trial were released, the majority of the left-wing prisoners remained in prison.

April 22, 1991 Monday

● Lawyer Zeki Öcal, the chief editor of the local newspaper "Gözlem" (Observation) published in Yalova, was sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment because of an article he wrote, supporting the January 3 general strike.

● Tunceli Deputy Kamer Genç said that an unidentified police officer, serving in Tunceli for 2,5 months and known as "The Beard", inflicted torture on the public.

April 23, 1991 Tuesday

● French journalist Michel Eulez was kept in detention for 22 hours in Çukurca, Hakkari.

April 24, 1991 Wednesday

● Ibrahim Oğuz, the principal of the Clergy School in Sarıgöl, Denizli, prevented the teachers from reading newspapers in the teachers' lounge.

April 25, 1991 Thursday

● Police raided the People's Houses in Keçiören and Çankaya districts of Ankara. Both places were closed after the raids during which 15 persons were detained.

April 27, 1991 Saturday

● Police raided and searched the People's House in Kadıköy district of İstanbul.

● Hatice Altun applied to the Prosecution Office about the fate of her son Haydar Altun. She had heard that "he was apprehended wounded during a raid on the PKK camps in Iraq". An article stating that "Haydar Altun was killed" appeared in a newspaper some time after her application.

April 29, 1991 Monday

● 6 Social Democrat Populist Party (SHP) members who were distributing leaflets about May Day in Taksim Square of İstanbul were kept in detention for a while.

April 30, 1991 Monday

● Legal applications to organize meetings on May Day were rejected in every city except İzmir.

● The Military Appeals Court concluded the trial against the Peace Association leaders by acquittal.

May 1, 1991 Wednesday

● 2,200 people in İstanbul, 57 in Ankara and 9 each in İzmir and Bursa were detained in connection with the May Day demonstrations. 10 persons, 4 of them police officers, were wounded in a clash that took place when the police attempted to prevent a march in Sarıhane district of İstanbul.

● İsmail Pehlivanlı, chief editor of the humor magazine "Gırgır" (Making Fun), was sentenced to an imprisonment term of 1 year 4 months and a fine of TL 2,856,000.- on grounds that "he insulted President Turgut Özal and Premier Yıldırım Akbulut".

May 2, 1991 Thursday

● Robert Fisk, the Middle East correspondent of the British newspaper "Independent", was detained in Diyarbakır in connection with one of his stories. The journalist was deported after being released.

● İstanbul Governorate did not permit the "Night of Music and Poetry" that was to be organized in İstanbul with the participation of Rahmi Saltuk and Ahmet Arif.

May 3, 1991 Friday

● Bayram Güneş was sentenced to an imprisonment term of 1 year 8 months under the Law to Fight Terrorism by Izmir State Security Court for "hanging posters".

● Construction Workers' Solidarity Association, functioning in İstanbul, was closed by the Governorate.

May 5, 1991 Sunday

● 4 French university students, who were in Turkey as tourists, were detained in Mersin on allegations of "spying" by taking photographs at the Mersin Port.

May 6, 1991 Monday

● It was established that an average of 430 labor accidents took place in Turkey every day, and that on average 4 workers died in these accidents, 3 got ill related to their jobs, and 9 got handicapped.

May 8, 1991 Wednesday

● Yekta Güngör was elected President of the Constitutional Court.

May 9, 1991 Wednesday

● An investigation was launched against İHD Ankara Branch Executive Board members who started an aid campaign for the Iraqi refugees.

● The trial of Ankara Metropolitan Municipality Mayor Murat Karayalçın and İstanbul Şişli Mayor Fatma Girik started on charges of "organizing unauthorized demonstrations".

May 9, 1991 Thursday

● 24 Kurds, deported from Switzerland, were brought to Turkey on a special plane. The Kurds were interrogated by the police and were put up in a hotel.

● The Justice Ministry lifted the right for "free visits" for political prisoners under Article 16 of the "Law to Fight Terrorism".

May 10, 1991 Friday

● İHD Urfa Branch was closed by the Governorate indefinitely on charges of "possessing illegal publications". Meanwhile, an investigation was launched against İHD Çorum Branch President Meftun Çelik in connection with an article he wrote about May Day.

● About 500 workers were fired from Ereğli Iron and Steel Factories.

May 16, 1991 Thursday

● The number of persons detained in Bitlis recently exceeded 180. SHP and HEP branch presidents said that torture was inflicted on these persons who were detained despite being innocent.

May 17, 1991 Friday

● Contrary to official statements, the person who died during the raid in Güroymak, Bitlis on the night of May 12 "did not have any links with PKK and was shot mistakenly".

May 21, 1991 Tuesday

● Hatice Oral and İsmail Dilek, who were killed in a police raid on a house in İstanbul, were reportedly executed after being apprehended alive.

● İHD Mersin Branch was closed for 10 days on allegations of "functioning beyond the framework of its aims".

May 22, 1991 Wednesday

● Alaattin Kürekçi, who makes his living by collecting junk, reportedly died as a result of torture inflicted on him while being held in detention in İstanbul Şişli Police Station.

May 23, 1991 Thursday

● Retired General İsmail Selen became the victim of an armed attack in Ankara and Adana Gendarmerie Regional Command General Temel Cingöz was attacked in Adana. General Selen died on the spot and General Cingöz died on 27 May in hospital where he had been taken for treatment.

May 24, 1991 Friday

● 2 students were dismissed from school and 16 students were removed from dormitories because of a boycott carried out at Aydın Tourism School "to protest the Higher Education Council".

● It was revealed that 9 year-old Ömer Teker, who was detained in connection with a robbery in Düzköy village of Keşap, Giresun, was tortured.

May 26, 1991 Sunday

● Urul Yıldız, team captain of Baykanspor, was detained because of the band on his arm in the colors of red-green-yellow after the soccer match between Baykanspor and Polisgücü teams in Siirt.

May 27, 1991 Monday

● The investigation launched into the death of İmran Aydın after being detained by the police in Ankara was concluded by a decision not to prosecute.

May 29, 1991 Wednesday

● Aydın Engin, a political refugee in Germany, returned to Turkey. He was detained at the airport and later arrested in connection with prison sentences, that had become final, in connection with his writings.

● Brothers İslam, İsmet and İlhan Aysoy, who were detained in Güroymak, Bitlis, said that they were tortured and forced to eat animal excrements in detention. The official complaint filed by the three brothers to the prosecution office was not processed under the Law to Fight Terrorism.

May 30, 1991 Thursday

● Fines of TL 60,000.- were given to about 5,000 workers who participated in the January 3 general strike staged in Ankara.

● The trial launched against Major Ali Şahin, Lieutenant Ümit Eriş and noncommissioned officers Mehmet Acar and İbrahim Yıldızgörür in connection with the killing of Siddik Bilgin under torture in 1985 was halted in accordance with the Law to Fight Terrorism.

June 2, 1991 Sunday

● 177 persons were detained in Bursa following a meeting organized by TÜRK-İŞ. 10 of the detainees were later arrested.

June 4, 1991 Tuesday

● İHD İstanbul Branch President Ercan Kanar was kept in detention in the Security Directorate where he went to have his passport issued.

June 6, 1991 Thursday

● 110 of the prisoners' relatives who went to the Assembly to meet Human Rights Commission President Eyüp Aşık were detained by the police under beatings. The detainees were released a week later.

June 8, 1991 Saturday

● Gülizar Yıldırım, who was shot in the stomach in the crossfire opened mistakenly between two special teams who were carrying out a search near Diyadin, Ağrı, died in hospital.

● Lawyer Ramazan Ferat, İHD Gaziantep Branch Secretary, was beaten by the police. Ramazan Ferat, whose nose was broken, was given a medical report of "10 days' inability to work".

June 10, 1991 Monday

● The joint usage of colors "red-green-yellow" was prohibited in cities and counties under emergency legislation.

June 11, 1991 Tuesday

● Student Murteza Kaya, who was shot by the police while distributing leaflets in İstanbul, died in hospital. His relatives said that the police fired from very close range, aiming at Murteza Kaya.

● An investigation was launched against poet Yılmaz Odabaşı in connection with his book "Sheik Sait Rebellion", on charges of "disseminating separatist propaganda".

● The Socialist International's Council started in İstanbul. The meeting hosted by SHP lasted for 3 days.

June 12, 1991 Wednesday

● Journalist-writer Dursun Akçam was detained in Ankara upon his return from Germany where he lived in exile. He was released after being held in detention for two days.

● A total of 108 persons, 41 from daily Cumhuriyet, and 61 from the Ankara office and 41 from the İzmir office of daily Güneş were fired.

June 14, 1991 Friday

● Ali Atlas from Sabuncupınar village of Kütahya was detained on the charge of "disseminating Christian propaganda".

June 15, 1991 Saturday

● Journalist Deniz Teznel, the Human Rights Desk Chief of daily Güneş, and lawyers Murat Demir and. Bedii Yarayıcı were detained on the instruction issued by Ankara State Security Court Prosecutor Nusret Demiral.

● İstanbul Governorate did not permit the meeting of "Fundamental Rights and Freedoms" in İstanbul.

● Mesut Yılmaz was elected General President by 631 votes on the 3rd Ordinary Congress of ANAP.

June 17, 1991 Monday

● A bomb was planted in the car of lawyer Mustafa Özer, the former HEP Diyarbakır Provincial President. The blast damaged the car.

June 19, 1991 Wednesday

● Journalist Nazım Taban, chief editor of the magazine "Emeğin Bayrağı" (Flag of Labor) who was detained while distributing a special issue jointly prepared by several magazines, was arrested.

June 20, 1991 Thursday

● The civil servant union Bel-Mem-Sen Ankara Branch President Metin Alan and Executive Board member Yılmaz Kantar were detained following a march by the public employees.

June 21, 1991 Friday

● A trial with a demand of 5 years imprisonment was launched against two special team members who killed Mustafa İlgiz under torture in Çiçekalan village of Pazarcık on April 2, 1991.

● Leaflets and posters prepared by İHD İzmir Branch to protest the Anti-Terror Law were prohibited.

● İsmail Efe was killed in a gunfire opened by gendarmes in Doğubeyazıt, Ağrı.

● In Kızıltepe, Mardin, Salih Doğan died in the explosion of a bomb planted in his car by unidentified persons.

June 22, 1991 Saturday

● Three women, two of them pregnant, were beaten by gendarmes when they tried to prevent the gendarmes from uprooting the hazelnut trees in the fields appropriated by the state in Arsin, Trabzon.

● 11 year-old Emine Latifeci, who was shot during the funeral of a PKK militant in Hazro on June 8, died in hospital in Ankara.

● The performance of theatre play "Don't Be Tricked By This Plot", by journalist Ahmet Abakay and Gülfem Emir which tells about the bloody exile from Eskişehir to Aydın, was banned in Merzifon by the District Governor Fikret Kasapoğlu.

June 23, 1991 Sunday

● The 48th government of the Turkish Republic, formed under the Presidency of ANAP General President Mesut Yılmaz, gained the vote of confidence on 5 June.

June 24, 1991 Monday

● 13 persons were detained in Selin, Kars, on the charge of "supporting the PKK". 70 year-old Mehmet Cengiz and his 9 year-old grandson Taner Cengiz are among the detainees.

June 25, 1991 Tuesday

● IHD Diyarbakır branch and Diyarbakır office of the magazines Özgür Halk (Free People) and Medya Güneşi (Medya's Sun) were damaged in the explosion of a bomb planted by unidentified persons.

June 26, 1991 Friday

● Perihan Demirer was killed during a police raid on a house in Beşiktaş district of İstanbul.

June 30, 1991 Sunday

● Ramazan Durmaz from Zarp village of Dargeçit, Mardin, was shot to death in gunfire opened by the special team members when he wanted to leave the village to search for his son who disappeared while grazing cattle. During the incident, Ramazan Durmaz' companion Mehmet Aydın was seriously wounded.

July 2, 1991 Tuesday

● IHD Batman Executive Board member Sıddık Tan, his 10 year- old son Azad Tan and Cengiz Tek were seriously wounded in the explosion of a bomb planted in Sıddık Tan's car.

● 18 young Danish citizens were shortly taken into detention in Söke, Aydın on the charge of "disseminating Christian propaganda".

July 3, 1991 Wednesday

● 30 of about 500 public employees, who were demonstrating in Ankara to protest the high cost of living were detained. Meanwhile, busses carrying public employees from İzmir and İstanbul to Ankara were not allowed to enter the city.

● Police commissioner İlyas Kaya killed Kemal Karatay and Ali Haydar Aydoğan for "listening to songs in Kurdish" in a tavern in Avcılar district of İstanbul.

● Kadıköy People's House in İstanbul was closed indefinitely by the Governorate.

July 5, 1991 Friday

● HEP Diyarbakır Branch President Vedat Aydın was kidnapped from his house by 4 persons who introduced themselves as "police officers". Vedat Aydın's dead body was found two days later, tortured and shot, near Maden county of Diyarbakır.

● EĞİT-SEN Ankara office was raided by the police and 43 persons were detained during the raid. The detainees were not given access to their lawyers.

● Lawyer Fethiye Pekşen, a member of the İstanbul Bar Association, was detained on the directive by Ankara State Security Court Prosecution office. Fethiye Pekşen, who was held in detention for 13 days, said that she was tortured.

July 8, 1991 Monday

4 separate trials were launched against the magazine "Emeğin Bayrağı" (Flag of Labor) under Article 8 of the Anti-Terror Law. A total fine of TL 650 million for the owner of the magazine and a total fine of TL 350 million and a prison sentence of between 3 years 6 months and 13 years for the chief editor of the magazine were sought by the prosecution

July 9, 1991 Tuesday

● A report prepared by the HRFT said that about 200 torture incidents were determined in the first half of 1991 and that 13 persons died under suspicious circumstances in prisons or detention places. The report also emphasized that torture remained the number one human rights problem on the agenda of Turkey.

● SHP member Ömer Kılıç, a member of the Dargeçit Municipal Board, was killed in an armed attack in Dargeçit.

July 10, 1991 Wednesday

● 7 persons; Behzat Özkan, Bahattin Turan, Nevzak Keleşçi, Zülfikar Yağan, Şehmus Demir, Mustafa Atan and Havse Ekinci; died, and more than 250 persons were wounded during the incidents that took place when the security forces opened fire on the participants of the funeral of HEP Diyarbakır Provincial President Vedat Aydın. HEP General President Fehmi Işıklar, 13 journalists and 4 deputies were among the injured participants. About 500 persons were detained during the incidents, and 52 of the detainees were later arrested.

● IHD Adana Branch President lawyer Elif Tuncer, Executive Board members Hasan Üzüm and Celal Ölçmez and IHD members Yusuf Üzüm and İmam Turan died in a traffic accident that occurred near Siverek while travelling to the funeral of Vedat Aydın.

July 11, 1991 Thursday

● A trial seeking death penalties against Erol Özbolat, İbrahim Bingöl and Alişan Turan started. The defendants were arrested a while ago on charges of "being involved in some assassinations in Ankara".

July 12, 1991 Friday

● 10 persons were killed in raids carried out simultaneously by the political police and members of the National Intelligence Agency (MIT) on 8 different houses in İstanbul.

July 14, 1991 Sunday

● İstanbul office of ÖZGÜR-DER (Association of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms) was raided by the police and 58 persons were detained. The association was closed indefinitely by the Governorate.

● Buluthan Kangalgil and Fintöz Dikme were killed during an operation carried out on a house in Telsizler district of Ankara.

July 16, 1991 Tuesday

● Elif Fıkı, the sister of Zeynep Eda Berk who was killed in the house raids in İstanbul, Yurdaer Altınöz, Ali Erdoğan and Özyay Afacan were detained in Ankara.

● The Military Appeals Court lifted the closing orders for DISK (Revolutionary Labor Unions Confederation) and 28 other affiliated unions of DISK, whose functions were first halted, and which were later closed by military courts following the September 12 military coup. The Military Appeals Court also ordered the acquittals of 275 union leaders who were sentenced to various imprisonment terms after being prosecuted in the DISK trial.

July 17, 1991 Wednesday

● Activities planned by İHD İstanbul Branch for the 5th anniversary of the foundation of the İHD were cancelled due to recently intensifying human rights abuses.

● HEP Secretary General İbrahim Aksoy said that his nephew Naki Göksu was killed by Gendarmarie Major Ethem İyigün near Mazgirt, Tunceli, on June 9, 1991.

July 18, 1991 Thursday

● Major Cafer Tayyar Çağlayan, who was being prosecuted for torturing the villagers and forcing them to eat human excrement in Yeşilyurt village of Cizre, Mardin, was sentenced to prison term of 1 year. His prison sentence was later commuted to a fine and suspended.

● The government gave permission to station the multinational force "Poised Hammer" in Turkey.

July 19, 1991 Friday

● US President George Bush came to Turkey for an official visit.

July 20, 1991 Saturday

● About 200 persons were detained in several places in Turkey in connection with activities that were staged to protest the visit of US President George Bush.

July 21, 1991 Sunday

● Shepherd Osman Ekinci from Güneyce village of Şırnak was reportedly beaten to death by soldiers from Görendoruk Gendarmarie Station.

● 30 persons who were detained while going to pay a visit of condolence to the family of Hamit Dönder, a PKK militant who died in a clash in Doğubeyazıt on June 29, were arrested.

● Soldiers under the command of Colonel Osman Pamukoğlu raided a work-site of the Highways Authority near Uzunköprü, Edirne, and confiscated pavement stones worth TL 5 million.

July 22, 1991 Monday

● The Constitutional Court decided to close the TBKP and to abolish part of the provisional Article 4 of the Anti-Terror Law. Consequently, left wing political prisoners sentenced under Article 146 of the Anti-Terror Law will be included in the conditional release implementation. The prisoners sentenced in trials connected to the PKK and other Kurdish organizations remain outside the scope of the implementation.

● A trial seeking death penalty under Article 146/1 of the Turkish Penal Code against Adnan Temiz, Serdar Demirel and Ali Şahin who were arrested on charges of "participating in the assassination of General Temel Cingöz" started.

A trial was launched against journalist-writer Ümit Kıvanç in connection with one of his stories that appeared in the humor magazine "Nankör" (Shameless). An imprisonment sentence of between 1 and 3 years is being sought for Kıvanç who is accused of "insulting Kemal Atatürk".

July 23, 1991 Tuesday

● The collective bargaining involving some 550,000 workers ended in agreement. Wages were increased by an average of 141 percent.

July 24, 1991 Wednesday

● One 13 and three 15 year-old secondary school students were kept in detention for three days in İstanbul on the charge of "distributing leaflets". The youths said that they were beaten in Güngören Police Station where they were kept in detention.

July 26, 1991 Friday

● The prosecution of 31 persons, 21 of them under arrest, started. The charge is "carrying out activities on behalf of the PKK". Prosecutor Abdülkadir Abacı read the indictment in the trial in İzmir State Security Court, seeking death penalties for 4 of the defendants.

● Arrest orders in absentia were issued for Hüseyin Doğan, Armağan Kırbasoğlu and Fahri Tırpan who were released after detention for 15 days in İstanbul.

● Journalist Lizzy (Elizabeth) Schmidt, a reporter for the German newspaper "Frankfurter Rundschau", was detained in Diyarbakır.

July 28, 1991 Sunday

● 9 persons, 8 of them foreigners, were detained in Samsun for distributing leaflets that praise Christianity.

July 30, 1991 Tuesday

● The prosecution of Ayşe Zarakolu started with a demand of up to 3 years in prison. She is accused of "insulting Mustafa Kemal Atatürk" by publishing the book "Çağrı" that consists of the poems of Soysal Ekinci.

July 31, 1991 Wednesday

● Lawyer Serhat Bucak, the owner of the weekly "Yeni Ülke" (New Land), was detained in İstanbul on the instruction of Diyarbakır State Security Court. Serhat Bucak was released on August 6.

● İsmail Beşikçi's book "State Terror in the Middle East" was confiscated under Article 8 of the Anti-Terror Law. İsmail Beşikçi was arrested in Ankara in connection with his confiscated book.

August 1, 1991 Thursday

● The refugee camp for Kurds from Iraq in Diyarbakır was searched by the police and 30 persons were detained.

August 2, 1991 Friday

● Special team members who opened a random gunfire in the evening in Cizre caused the death of 17 year old Hediye Dicle.

● Trials were launched against 328 of the persons who were detained following the events that took place during the funeral of Vedat Aydın. The indictment prepared by Diyarbakır State Security Court sought imprisonment sentences of up to 5 years for these 328 persons, of whom 55 were under arrest.

August 3, 1991 Saturday

● The meeting that was to be carried out by public employees' unions in İzmir on August 3 was not permitted on grounds that "it would disturb general security".

● 11 out of 24 issues of the magazine "Mücadele" (Struggle) were confiscated. 27 trials, of which 18 still continue, were launched in connection with some articles that appeared in the magazine. The total of fines passed in some of these trials reached TL 23 million.

● 15 German tourist living in tents on mount Nemrut were kidnapped. 5 of them later escaped. The remaining 10 tourist were set free on 10 August.

August 4, 1991 Sunday

● As a result of an attack by PKK militants on the gendarmerie stations in Semdinli district and Samanlı village of Hakkari, 9 soldiers died and 7 soldiers were kidnapped.

August 5, 1991 Monday

● Turkey started a cross-border operation in northern Iraq, aimed at destroying the PKK camps. The region was bombed by war planes during the operation, and the ground operation against the camps lasted for 15 days.

● Trials were launched with demands of 5 years in prison against 65 of 138 persons who were detained in Konya following a march staged to protest the death of Vedat Aydın.

August 6, 1991 Tuesday

● Prime Minister Mesut Yılmaz announced that following the attack on Samanlı Gendarmerie Station a military operation on North Iraqi soil had started.

August 7, 1991 Wednesday

● Istanbul State Security Court launched trials against 11 persons on charges of "carrying out activities on behalf of the illegal TKP-ML TIKKO organization". The indictment sought the death penalty for defendant Hidir Uludağ and various imprisonment terms for the remaining 10 defendants.

August 9, 1991 Friday

● Süleyman Dalga, who was detained in Digor, Kars, was shot mistakenly by soldier Muharrem Deniz while waiting to be interrogated in Dağpınar Gendarmerie Station where he was kept in detention.

● Ministry of Interior sent a written warning to the magazine "2000'e Doğru" (Towards 2000), demanding a careful editorial policy. The warning said that the magazine might be closed if the policy does not change.

August 11, 1991 Sunday

● 18 year-old Hanefi Göllü, who was detained in Gaziantep for "theft", died during interrogation. Police authorities claimed that Hanefi Göllü committed suicide by jumping down from the fourth floor, while Göllü's relatives said that the death was the result of torture.

● Weekly Yeni Ülke's (New Land) Nusaybin correspondent Vahap Aslan and Adıyaman correspondent Zeki Yarlıgaç were detained by the police.

August 12, 1991 Monday

● Selman Tatar (13), Servistan Tatar (14) and Sait Ökten (9) from Hisarlı village of Cizre, Ferzan Ceylan (12) and Abdullah Ceylan (12) from Ulaş village of Dargeçit died in the explosion of bombs that they found on the ground.

● İstanbul State Security Court Prosecution Office launched a trial against 40 HEP members including party administrators under Article 8 of the Anti-Terror Law.

August 13, 1991 Tuesday

● Salih Koç died, 4 persons were wounded by gunshots and 43 persons were detained during incidents that took place when the security forces intervened in a demonstration in Beykent township of Kurtalan to protest the military operation Northern Iraq. 3 persons were wounded in the gunfire opened on women demonstrating in Akarsu township of Nusaybin.

● Mehmet Salih Ceylan died and two persons were detained wounded in a clash that took place during a police raid on a house in Cumhuriyet district of Gaziantep.

● 5 of the persons who sent telegrams to the United Nations Representation in Ankara to protest the military campaign in Northern Iraq were detained.

● 100 journalists from daily "Tercüman" were fired without compensations.

August 15, 1991 Thursday

● The resistance that started in Paşabağçe Glass Factories following the firing of 916 persons ended when the labor union and factory administration reached a compromise and the fired workers were reemployed.

● 5 defendants, prosecuted in İzmir State Security Court on allegations of "belonging to and carrying out activities on behalf of PKK", were sentenced to imprisonment terms totalling 78 years 11 months.

August 16, 1991 Friday

● A trial with a demand of an imprisonment term between 2 and 5 years was launched by İstanbul State Security Court against İsmail Beşikçi in connection with a letter he wrote in response to articles by Uğur Mumcu that appeared in daily Cumhuriyet.

● 6 transvestites, who were kept in detention for a while in İstanbul, said that they had been subjected to heavy torture.

August 17, 1991 Saturday

- Nurses' Association Adana Branch President Rabia Tuncer and two nurses were detained by police officers who broke into their home.
- Daily Cumhuriyet's Siirt correspondent Necati Munay was attacked by three police officers from the special team.
- 14 PKK militants who clashed with security forces in Şirvan district of Siirt died.

August 19, 1991 Monday

- An investigation was launched against police officers İbrahim Etem Gers, Kerim Yumuşak, Abdülkadir Kabakçı and Ali Korkut who beat four correspondents of daily Hürriyet in İzmir.

August 21, 1991 Wednesday

- 21 of 37 persons, who were being prosecuted in connection with several demonstrations carried out on May Day, 1990 in İstanbul, were sentenced to various imprisonment terms.
- 14 year-old shepherd Sercan Hepözdemir, who was grazing cattle near Baykan, Siirt, died in the explosion of a bomb he found.

August 22, 1991 Thursday

- Hayrettin Demir from Gülgöze village of Midyat was reportedly killed as a result of a plot organized by the security forces and the village guards.

August 23, 1991 Friday

- The night of moral support, organized for the fired Paşabahçe Glass Factory workers, was not permitted by İstanbul Governorate.
- 12 persons in Patnos and Tutak counties of Ağrı, 15 in Urfa and 19 in Dargeçit county of Mardin were detained within the last 10 days.

August 25, 1991 Sunday

- Dargeçit Mayor Süleyman Anık and his driver Abdülaziz Ağırman were detained in Mardin Gendarmarie Headquarters where they applied for information about the fate of persons detained in connection with some operations in the region.
- 46 year-old Hacı Berakat Acun from Şeta village of Dargeçit was killed by the soldiers raiding his home on the night of August 25.

August 27, 1991 Tuesday

- Sinami Orhan, the chief editor of the magazine "Akdoğan" (Pure Birth), was put in jail to serve 20 months given to him on the charge of "insulting Atatürk".
- Armed persons, raiding Yemişli village of Midyat, killed Salim Acar (35) and İsmuni Atlı (45) and Efrim Atlı (40) who were reportedly Syrian Orthodox Christians.

August 28, 1991 Wednesday

- Weekly Yeni Ülke's (New Land) Cizre correspondent Abdullah Arısoy was detained by the police. He was released on August 31.

● Uşak Governorate did not permit the play Pir Sultan Abdal to be performed in Uşak by Ankara Union Theatre players.

August 30, 1991 Friday

● Police confiscated several books in Batman, which were freely sold on the market and for which there were no confiscation orders.

● 30 persons including some HEP leaders were detained in Viranşehir in connection with operations staged after the raiding of the county by PKK militants.

September 1, 1991 Sunday

● 60 year-old Enzelha Ağaç, the mother of HEP Viranşehir Branch President Hasan Ağaç, was detained by the police. Heart disease victim Enzelha Ağaç was allegedly detained when her son could not be found at home.

● PKK militants who blocked the road 15 km from Bingöl kidnapped 5 tourists. The tourists were set free on 21 September.

September 2, 1991 Monday

● More than 40 persons -including some HEP and SP leaders, who participated in the funeral of the PKK militant Mehmet Salih Dalgıç in İskenderun, were detained. Detainee Elif Reyhan's 12 month-old daughter Bersin Reyhan was also taken to Police Headquarters by the police.

September 3, 1991 Tuesday

● The prosecution of 328 persons, against whom trials were launched in connection with the incidents after Vedat Aydın's funeral, continued in Diyarbakır State Security Court. 46 of 52 arrested defendants were released in the last hearing.

● Bülent Genç, a correspondent for the magazine "Emeğin Bayrağı" (Flag of Labor), was detained by the political police in İstanbul.

September 4, 1991 Wednesday

● 41 workers from the printing facilities of daily Güneş in İstanbul were fired.

● The investigation launched against the HEP deputies following the incidents at the funeral of Vedat Aydın was concluded. Diyarbakır State Security Court Prosecutor demanded that the parliamentary immunities of Fehmi İşıklar, Ahmet Türk, Adnan Ekmen, İbrahim Aksoy, Mahmut Alınak and Salih Sümer be lifted, stating that they were "guilty".

September 6, 1991 Friday

● In the gunfire opened on people who wanted to gain possession of the corpses of PKK militants killed in a clash near Kurtalan, Siirt, 10 year-old girl Özcan Eriş died, and three persons were wounded.

● Imprisonment terms from 13 to 20 months were handed down on 99 of 102 students who were being prosecuted in connection with the incidents that took place in İstanbul Yıldız University on March 1, 1990.

● "Democracy Festivities" to be organized by the Socialist Union Party (SBP) were not permitted in Zonguldak by the Governorate.

September 7, 1991 Saturday

● Şerafettin Çelik (31), accused of stealing cars, died in detention in Gaziantep Security Directorate. Police authorities claimed that Çelik jumped down from the fourth floor of the Security Directorate.

September 8, 1991 Sunday

● 18 year-old Seher Şahin, who was thrown from the window during a police raid on İstanbul Mimar Sinan University on September 3, died in hospital.

September 9, 1991 Monday

● A trial was launched against writer İsmail Beşikçi in connection with his book "State Terror in the Middle East" for which he was arrested earlier. An imprisonment term of up to 5 years and a fine of up to TL 100 million is sought for İsmail Beşikçi under Article 8 of the Anti-Terror Law.

September 10, 1991 Tuesday

● Weekly Yeni Ülke's (New Land) Nusaybin correspondent Mecit Akgün was detained in connection with a bombing in Nusaybin.

● 9 of 10 persons, detained in İzmir on charges of carrying out activities on behalf of the TDKP in İzmir, were arrested by İzmir SSC.

September 12, 1991 Thursday

● 3 persons were wounded and 24 detained in the events that took place upon police intervention during the opening ceremony of an exhibition organized by the İHD Ankara branch on the occasion of the anniversary of the September 12 military coup.

● İHD Van Branch President Yavuz Binbay was kept in detention for a while in Malazgirt where he went to establish peace between two feuding tribes.

September 15, 1991 Sunday

● A noncommissioned officer, commanding the gendarmes who carried out a search in Yeniköy, Bingöl, reportedly attempted to rape a woman named Hüsnüye Çürükkaya.

● 8 persons were detained in İstanbul for attempting to hang some propaganda posters for the SP in Esenyurt district during the general elections.

September 16, 1991 Monday

● EĞİT-SEN, that was closed by İstanbul Governorate on March 18, 1991, was reopened when the Administrative Court reversed the closing order.

● The prosecution of a 16 year-old student started on the charge of "writing some political slogans on the wall of Üsküdar Highschool".

September 17, 1991 Tuesday

● 55 year-old Ali Hikmet Kerkük was killed by being run over by a car by the police officers with whom he argued in OSTİM industrial district of Ankara. Police officer Hilmi Meraki was detained in connection with the incident.

● The trial launched against the Nurses' Association İstanbul Branch officials continued at İstanbul SSC. During the hearing, the prosecutor demanded the closure of the Association and imprisonment sentences of 1 year for 7 association officials.

September 18, 1991 Wednesday

● Osman Keleş died in Ağrı Police Headquarters where he was taken after being detained in Patnos, Ağrı on September 7, 1991.

● Karşıyaka People's House was closed by İzmir Governorate for "operating beyond the framework of its aims and distributing political leaflets".

September 19, 1991 Thursday

● Talip Kuçlu died in gunfire opened by village guard Osman Adsız when he got angry at a group of villagers in Akdere village of Kars. Villagers Reis Kuçlu and Şahin Kızılaslan were seriously wounded in the incident.

September 20, 1991 Friday

● Kaya Ünsalan was sentenced to 1 year 8 months in prison in the trial launched against him for putting up some anti-war posters in Hekimhan, Malatya during the Gulf War.

September 21, 1991 Saturday

● It was determined that 48 journalists were attacked in 24 incidents during 1989, 54 were attacked in 27 incidents during 1990, and 44 were attacked in 21 incidents during the first 8 months of 1991. A statement by the Press Council said that 58 of 72 attacks against the journalists were carried out by state officers.

● A trial was launched against researcher Fikret Başkaya with a demand of an imprisonment sentence between 2 and 5 years under the Anti-Terror Law, in connection with his book "Westernization, Development and the Bankruptcy of the Paradigma".

September 22, 1991 Sunday

● Abdülmecit Çetinkaya from Çimenli village of Ömerli, Mardin, was reportedly executed by the contr-guerilla.

September 23, 1991 Monday

● The sale of the cassette "Harıçten Gazel" by singer Melike Demirağ was prohibited in Turkey.

● Hüseyin Ataman, Mustafa Coşar, Ali Bulmuş and Menderes Tutuş, detained during the events that took place during the opening of an exhibition by the İHD Ankara branch, were formally arrested.

● EĞİT-DER Kırşehir branch was closed by the Governorate on the pretext that some publications that are freely sold in the market were found in the office.

September 27, 1991 Friday

- 6 SP members were detained in Van by the police who raided their homes.
- EĞİT-DER İzmir branch was closed by the Governorate for "carrying out activities that are beyond the framework of its aims".

September 28, 1991 Saturday

- Senar Turgut, the producer of the movie "Siyabed-u and Xeco" which is based on a Kurdish legend, was detained and later arrested in Van. A trial was launched against him at Diyarbakır SSC.
- Yusuf Hüseyin Albayrak was detained in İstanbul after asking President Turgut Özal "You always talk about good things. Why don't you ever talk about the bad things you have done?", and was later arrested.

September 29, 1991 Sunday

- Ali Erdem from Akçapınar village of Kızıltepe, Mardin, was killed by unidentified persons who raided his home.

September 30, 1991 Monday

- Ahmet Soytürk, Ekrem Çamaş and Serkan Çamaş, who were detained in Fatsa, Ordu, while hanging some election posters for SHP, were arrested.

October 1, 1991 Tuesday

- İHD Batman branch was reopened by a court order after remaining closed for 6 months.
- A poster designed by the İHD İstanbul branch to protest the oppression caused by the Anti-Terror Law was prohibited by İstanbul Governorate.

October 3, 1991 Thursday

- The trial launched against sociologist İsmail Beşikçi in connection with his book "State Terror in the Middle East" started at Ankara SSC. The court panel rejected the release request of İsmail Beşikçi who was under arrest for 64 days.
- A trial was launched against Işık Yurtçu, chief editor of daily Güneş, for publishing an indictment before the embargo on it expired.

October 4, 1991 Friday

- TIHV and İHD were not given the floor in the symposium entitled "International Protection of Human Rights and the Turkish Grand National Assembly" which was organized by the TGNA.
- Vahap Aslan, the Nusaybin correspondent of the weekly Yeni Ülke, was arrested in connection with an article about the funeral of a PKK militant. A trial was launched against Zeki Öcal, chief editor of the local newspaper "Gözlem" (Observation) in Yalova, under Article 312 of the Turkish Penal Code on the charge that in one of his articles "he praised acts that are considered to be crime by the laws".

October 5, 1991 Saturday

18 out of 49 issues of the weekly newspaper Yeni Ülke were confiscated during the year. A total of 55 trials, of which 47 were launched by İstanbul SSC and 8 by İstanbul Criminal Court, were launched against the newspaper in connection with the confiscated issues.

October 7, 1991 Monday

● HEP Diyarbakır Provincial President Hüseyin Turhallı said that an anonymous caller to his home made him listen over the phone to a cassette on which the voice of Vedat Aydın was recorded while he was being tortured.

● 15 left-wing students were detained in Karadeniz Technical University while distributing leaflets.

● 11 soldiers were killed during an attack in Taşlıtepe Gendarmerie Station near Çukurca district of Hakkari near the Iraqi border.

October 8, 1991 Tuesday

● HEP Malatya Provincial President Mustafa Türk was arrested in connection with his speech during the funeral of PKK militant Ethem Bülent Doğan held in Koşar village of Hekimhan, Malatya.

● 87 persons were detained in Ankara while holding a commemoration meeting for Necdet Adalı at his grave. Necdet Adalı was executed on October 8, 1980.

October 9, 1991 Wednesday

● A total of 102,717 persons were fired from their jobs during the first 5 months of 1991. Most intensive job losses were witnessed in the sectors of textile, metal, petrochemicals and rubber-tyres.

● Nihat Sargın and Haydar Kutlu were acquitted on a majority of the allegations raised against them in the trial held at Ankara SSC.

October 10, 1991 Thursday

● A trial was launched against İsmail Beşikçi on the charge that "he praised acts that are considered to be crime by the laws" in an article published in the magazine "Toplumsal Kurtuluş" (Social Liberation).

● Alibey Akkan, chief editor of the local newspaper "Karaman'ın Sesi" (Voice of Karaman), was arrested on charges of "insulting the celestial religions".

October 12, 1991 Saturday

● Students Dursun Demir, Mesut Örs, Ramazan Dereçiçeği, Cengiz Şengül and Orhan Tarhan from Aydın School of Tourism were arrested in connection with a meeting they held.

October 13, 1991 Sunday

● It was reported that napalm bombs were used during the operation against the PKK camps in Northern Iraq and that people died when civilian targets were bombed.

October 14, 1991 Monday

● It was established that one of the two persons, who died during the clash that occurred after an armed attack in Bakırköy, İstanbul, on the night of October 11 which resulted in the death of 3 police officers, was named Mustafa Aktaş and that he was killed by mistake.

October 15, 1991 Tuesday

● Mediha Curabaz, who was detained in Adana, was reportedly tortured and raped in detention. The inhuman treatment against Mediha Curabaz was confirmed by medical reports.

● An investigation was launched against SP leader Doğu Perinçek by Ankara SSC Prosecution Office in connection with speeches he delivered during the election campaign.

October 16, 1991 Wednesday

● Police officer Sinan Yalçın, found guilty of killing student Faruk Tuna under torture, was sentenced to an imprisonment term of 4 years 5 months 20 days.

October 17, 1991 Thursday

● Demet (Ramazan) Demir, who was arrested and put on trial a while ago for "insulting Atatürk", was released in the first hearing.

● The last issue of the magazine "Halay" published in Urfa was confiscated for publishing "Deli Koço", written by Selim Çürükkaya on allegations that it "provoked the public to enmity against each other".

● European Human Rights Commission decided that the Dev Yol (Revolutionary Path) trial held in Ankara SSC was in contravention to the European Convention with Human Rights and started an investigation.

October 20, 1991 Sunday

● Maşallah Kardeş from Uran village of Mutki, Bitlis, was killed in gunfire by gendarms on grounds that he did not obey the warnings to stop.

● In the general elections the True Path Party (DYP) gained 177 seats by 27,14 percent of the votes, the Motherland Party (ANAP) won 115 seats by 23,98 percent of the votes, The Social Democratic Populist Party (SHP) got 88 seats with 20,78 percent of the votes, the Welfare Party (RP) gained 62 seats by 16,83 percent of the votes and the Democratic Left Party (DSP) got 7 seats by 10,72 percent of the votes. The Socialist Party (SP) gathered 0,45 percent of the votes but did not get any seats in the National Assembly because they did not manage to get over the 10 percent barrier.

● The 7 soldiers kidnapped during the attack on Samanlı Gendarmerie Station were released.

October 21, 1991 Monday

● During gunfire opened on a vehicle by police teams carrying out operations in Mardinkapı district of Diyarbakır, Sait Saran and Cevat Hakeri, who were riding the vehicle, and police officers Fazlı Bahar and Kasım Dönek, who were carrying out ID checks in the region, died.

● 4 of 24 persons, prosecuted in connection with Newroz demonstrations in İzmir on March 21, 1991, were sentenced to various imprisonment terms, while the remaining 20 were acquitted.

October 22, 1991 Tuesday

● Diz Publication Company, that performs type-setting services for some socialist magazines and the weekly Yeni Ülke, was closed following a police raid.

October 23, 1991 Wednesday

● A trial was launched against daily Cumhuriyet's owner Berin Nadi and chief editor Okay Gönensin under Article 6 of the Anti-Terror Law for publishing an interview with PKK leader Abdullah Öcalan.

● Cemal Şener was acquitted in the trial launched against him in İstanbul SSC for "disseminating separatist propaganda" via one of his articles entitled "Being an Alevite in Hacibektaş" that appeared in the third issue of the magazine "Cem".

October 24, 1991 Thursday

● The body of Paşa Güven, who was killed in an armed attack on July 11, 1991 in Paris, where he lived as a political refugee, was brought to Turkey after painstaking efforts and was buried in İstanbul.

October 25, 1991 Friday

● Süleyman Atalan from Budaklı village of Midyat was reported missing since September 16, 1991. His wife said that they were worried that Süleyman Atalan might be kidnapped and killed by village guards.

● The book "Kurdish Folk Songs", edited by Mehmet Bayrak, was confiscated by Ankara SSC on the charge of "disseminating separatist propaganda". A trial was launched against Mehmet Bayrak under the Anti-Terror Law.

● PKK militants attacked three gendarmerie stations in Çukurca district of Hakkari and killed 17 soldiers. A cross-border military operation in Northern Iraq started.

October 27, 1991 Sunday

● KDP leader Massoud Barzani sent a protest message to the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, stating that the Turkish troops carrying out a military operation against the PKK camps in Northern Iraq bombed many civilian targets, including his home-village.

October 28, 1991 Monday

● Nail Çavuş, Sivas representative of the magazine "Mücadele" (Struggle), was detained by the police and arrested by Ankara SSC.

October 31, 1991 Thursday

● Sociologist İsmail Beşikçi was released in the trial launched against him in Ankara SSC in connection with his book "State Terror in the Middle East".

● About 50 students who wanted to participate in the "Ist Student Youth Congress" organized by the Turkish Student Associations Federation were detained.

November 1, 1991 Friday

● In the 10-year long Dev Sol trial with 1243 defendants in İstanbul Martial Law Military Court, defendant Emrullah Çetin was sentenced to death, and 35 other defendants were sentenced to life imprisonment. 559 defendants were sentenced to various imprisonment terms, and 582 were acquitted.

November 2, 1991 Saturday

● 38 prisoners from Ankara Central Closed Prison were exiled to Eskişehir Special Type Prison, built on an individual cell model. The exile procedures later involved other prisons, and a total of 206 prisoners were transferred to Eskişehir Prison.

November 3, 1991 Sunday

● As a result of gunfire opened by village guard Mehmet Bölüktekin in Urak village of Dicle, Diyarbakır, village headman Hasan Bölüktekin and villagers Abdullah Akbudak and Ersin Bölüktekin died.

November 4, 1991 Monday

● Mecbure Akdoğan, who was detained following a clash, which resulted in the death of two PKK militants, caused by a raid of the security forces on a house in Lice, Diyarbakır, died as a result of beatings she received from members of security forces. She owned the house in which the militants had been hiding.

● Metin Türker, the President of Çelik-İş, a union that joined another one after dissolving itself, was sentenced to 5 months 25 days' imprisonment in the trial launched against him for "insulting the former Labor Minister İmren Aykut" two years ago.

November 6, 1991 Wednesday

● İHD Hatay Branch Executive Board member and lawyer Hasan Hüseyin Reyhan was sentenced to 7 days in prison in a trial launched in connection with his efforts on behalf of his client who was detained.

● During the oath taking ceremony SHP Diyarbakır deputies Hatip Dicle by starting the oath with the words "I and my friends are swearing under the pressure of the Constitution" and Leyla Zana, wearing a head bandage in red-yellow-green and adding in Kurdish "I am taking this oath for the brotherhood of the Turkish and Kurdish people" were met with protest from other deputies.

November 7, 1991 Thursday

● A trial was launched with a demand of the death penalty against Kalender Kayapınar, one of 10 persons who were detained and arrested in Hatay in October for "carrying out activities on behalf of the illegal Dev Sol organization.

November 8, 1991 Friday

● The prosecution of 13 SP members who were detained in İstanbul on September 17, 1991 while campaigning for the general elections started in İstanbul SSC. Imprisonment terms of 5 years for each of the 13 persons are demanded under the Anti-Terror Law, for "disseminating separatist propaganda".

November 9, 1991 Saturday

● EĞİT-DER Bursa Branch Office and Elazığ Solidarity and Culture Association were closed by the governorates.

November 11, 1991 Monday

● Bedrettin Akyurt, driver of a van between Mardin and its counties, was shot to death by unidentified persons in Midyat. It was established however that Akyurt was killed by armed persons known in the region as "contr-guerilla".

● Police raided the Belediye-İş (Municipality Labor Union) İzmir Branch No 1, and detained 11 persons on allegations that "there were illegal leaflets and brochures in the building".

November 13, 1991 Wednesday

● Movie-producer Senar Turgut, who was arrested on October 10, 1991, was released when the court ruled in favor of his lawyer's requests.

● People who wanted to hold a press conference in Sultanahmet Square of İstanbul to protest the inhuman treatment in Eskişehir Special Type Prison were dispersed and beaten by the police.

November 14, 1991 Thursday

● The Chief Prosecution Office at the Appeals Court launched a case at the Constitutional Court for the closing of the SP.

● A joint statement by İHD branches in the Emergency State Region said that state terror prevailed in the region, many villages were forcefully evacuated, and that human rights advocates became targets of the dark forces known in the region as contr-guerilla.

November 17, 1991 Sunday

● DYP Eskişehir deputy Hüsamettin Cindoruk was elected President of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey by 386 votes in the 450 seat parliament.

November 18, 1991 Monday

● 27 year-old Şerafettin Okaslan from Aşağı Karaboy village of Bitlis was shot to death by gendarmes on grounds that he did not obey the stop warnings.

November 21, 1991 Thursday

● Ankara SSC Prosecution Office launched an investigation against SP President Doğu Perinçek in connection with his speech on TV before the general elections.

● Hakime Esmeray, a mother of two, was tortured in detention in İstanbul, and raped by an unidentified police officer.

November 22, 1991 Friday

● İHD İstanbul Branch Executive Board members Ercan Kanar, Leman Fırtına, Ayşenur Zarakolu, İzzet Eray, Yüksel Hoş, Hüseyin Aygül and Eren Keskin were acquitted in the trial launched against them in connection with a press statement.

● HEP Hatay Provincial Executive Board Member Mehmet Ali Ekin was detained in İskenderun on the night of November 22, and was arrested on the morning of November 23.

November 24, 1991 Sunday

● 26 year-old Yücel Özen entered a coma in Beyoğlu Security Directorate as a result of torture inflicted on him, and died in hospital.

● The Council of Ministers decided to evacuate and close down Eskişehir Special Type Prison.

November 25, 1991 Monday

● İsmail Beşikçi was arrested in connection with his book "Scientific Method, Its Implementation in Turkey, and the Mandatory Settlement of the Kurds" which was earlier confiscated by İstanbul SSC. İsmail Beşikçi was released on November 28 following some objections raised by his lawyers.

November 26, 1991 Tuesday

● 15 year-old İsmet Mirzaoğlu, the son of Serinbayır village headmen Halis Mirzaoğlu of Ahlat, Bitlis, was killed in gunfire opened by gendarmes.

● Ankara SSC Prosecution Office launched a trial against 28 persons, including journalist Deniz Teznel and lawyers Bedii Yarayıcı, Murat Demir and Fethiye Pekşen.

● 17 public employees, against whom a trial was launched for participating in the demonstration carried out with the demand of "union rights for the public employees" on July 3, were prosecuted in Ankara.

November 27, 1991 Wednesday

● İsmail Hakkı Kocakaya, who was kidnapped by people reported to be "police officers" on November 23, 1991 in Esenler district of Diyarbakır, was found dead in Karacadağ locality near Siverek.

November 28, 1991 Thursday

● Some police officers randomly opened fire after a funeral organized in Lice, Diyarbakır for police officer Sinan Kızıl who was killed by PKK.

● Faysal Aydın, known to be an alcoholic, was killed by the security forces in Cizre, Diyarbakır, on November 6, mistakenly "as a PKK militant".

● Yeni Ülke correspondent Gültan Kışanak, who wanted to visit Diyarbakır deputy Leyla Zana for an interview in hospital where Zana was receiving medical treatment in İstanbul, was detained by police.

November 29, 1991 Friday

● National Education Minister Köksal Toptan said that 20 schools in the Emergency State Region were closed for security reasons, 31 were burned down, 61 were closed for lack of teachers, 155 for insufficient number of students, 69 due to evacuated villages, and 105 for other reasons.

● İstanbul Governorate did not permit a panel entitled "Human Rights Abuses in Eskişehir Prison Example" to be organized by a group of lawyers.

November 30, 1991 Saturday

● The 49th government of the Turkish Republic under the Presidency of Süleyman Demirel received the vote of confidence. During the session that was attended by 444 deputies the government got 280 positive and 164 negative votes.

December 2, 1991 Monday

● Hüseyin Fıdanoglu, who was seriously injured after falling suspiciously from the 8th floor of a building in which the DEMKAD General Office is situated in Aksaray district of İstanbul on November 27, died in hospital on the night of December 1.

● Mediha Curabaz, who was tortured and raped while in detention in Adana Police Headquarters in August, accused Adana Chief of Police Mete Altan of "trying to protect torturer police officers".

● Daily Cumhuriyet's Ceylanpınar correspondent Hüseyin Deniz was acquitted in the trial launched against him for "possessing illegal publications".

December 4, 1991 Wednesday

● İstanbul deputy Chief of Police Şakir Koç and his driver Vedat Dilmaç died in an armed attack in İstanbul.

December 5, 1991 Thursday

● İbrahim Gündem disappeared after being detained on September 25, 1991 in Sarıerik village of Hazro, Diyarbakır.

● The prosecution of Yılmaz Odabaşı started in the trial launched against him on charges that "he belittled the security forces and disseminated separatist propaganda" in his book entitled "Sheik Sait Rebellion and the 1925 Kurdish Uprising".

● 7 persons, 6 of them students, were detained by the police in connection with some operations carried out on December 5, 1991 in Elbistan, Maraş.

December 7, 1991 Saturday

● The completely burned corpse of Murat Özsat, who disappeared in Gaziantep on November 23, 1991 and who was reportedly detained by the police, was found buried in the Provincial Cemetery.

December 9, 1991 Monday

● Daily Cumhuriyet's owner Berin Nadi and the paper's chief editor, Okay Gönensin, were acquitted in the trial launched against them in connection with an interview with the PKK leader Abdullah Öcalan that appeared in the newspaper.

December 10, 1991 Tuesday

● Erikyazı village headman Sigbetullah Eker, his wife Saliha Eker and his brother Mehmet Eker were wounded in gunfire opened by the gendarmes on grounds that they did not obey the stop warnings.

December 11, 1991 Wednesday

● The ban on the movie "Mem-u Zin", adopted from Kurdish poet and thinker Ehmede Xani (Ahmed-i Hani), was lifted by the Culture Minister Fikri Sağlar.

December 12, 1991 Thursday

- The hunger strike staged in Malatya Type E Prison for the improvement of the living conditions and a stop of inhuman treatment ended.
- It was established that a total of 95 persons died in events caused by the security forces within the 8 month period since April 12, 1991 when the Anti-Terror Law entered into force.

December 14, 1991 Saturday

- Agit Akabe (Çukurlu village headmen) and İbrahim Demir, whose corpses were left in a cave near Ağaçalı settlement of Çukurlu village of İdil, Şırnak, after being tortured to death, were buried in İdil.

December 16, 1991 Monday

- Swiss citizen Barbara Anna Kistler, who was arrested in May on the charge of "belonging to the illegal TIKKO organization", was released.

December 17, 1991 Tuesday

- Military Appeals Court approved the death penalties issued for Mustafa Kantaş and Ömer Tunca in Şentepe Devrimci Yol (Revolutionary Path) Trial.

December 18, 1991 Wednesday

- Worker Hayrettin Çetin from Nusaybin, Mardin, was killed on his way home by unidentified persons on Wednesday evening.
- The prosecution of 5 persons, 3 of them police officers, whose names were mentioned in connection with some racketing and threat incidents in İstanbul, started.
- 7 lawyers were acquitted in the trial launched against them on the charge that "they insulted Ankara SSC Prosecutors Nusret Demiral and Ülkü Coşkun in a petition they submitted to the SSC".

December 20, 1991 Friday

- 6 of 69 students, detained in Bursa Uludağ University by the gendarmes on December 18, 1991, were arrested.
- Diyarbakır Governorate did not permit the "Night of Solidarity with Magazine Deng" that was to be organized to celebrate the foundation anniversary of the magazine.

December 21, 1991 Saturday

- Ankara SSC Prosecution Office decided to launch a trial against 22 Kurdish SHP deputies, all of HEP origin, with demands of death penalty.
- 17 persons were detained in Ziver village of Palu, Elazığ, for resisting a search to be carried out by gendarmes.
- Abdullah Baştürk died having been put on a drip following a brain hemorrhage.

December 23, 1991 Monday

- İsmail Beşikçi was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the trial launched against him in connection with his article entitled "Participation of the Kurdish Women in the Guerilla Movement" that appeared last year in the weekly Yeni Ülke.

● The hunger strike that started in İzmir Buca Closed Prison on November 13, 1991, ended when a majority of the demands of the prisoners were accepted by the prison administration.

December 24, 1991 Tuesday

● 7 persons, 1 of them a soldier, died and 54 persons were wounded during the incidents that took place when the security forces opened fire on people who wanted to organize a funeral in Kulp for 3 PKK militants who died in a clash.

● In Lice, Fahri Bektaş, Veysi Aktaş (13) and Urfi Aksakal died when the security forces opened fire on people who gathered to go to the funeral in Kulp.

● A concert to be given by Grup Yorum during the festivities organized by Trakya University Student Organization in Tekirdağ was prohibited.

● As a result of an attack on Şırnak Dereler Gendarmerie Station 2 second lieutenants, 1 noncommissioned officer and 7 soldiers died. 8 soldiers were wounded and one second lieutenant was kidnapped.

December 25, 1991 Wednesday

● A department store that belongs to the brothers of Emergency State Region Governor Necati Çetinkaya was set on fire with fire bombs thrown by PKK sympathizer youths who were staging a demonstration in Bakırköy, İstanbul, to protest the events in Kulp and Lice. 12 persons died, and 18 were seriously injured in the fire.

● Tevfik Elkinci died in gunfire opened by security forces on a convoy of 50 vehicles that was stopped while going to Kulp from Lice.

● HEP Deputy Secretary General Kemal Okutan was arrested as a result of an investigation launched against him by Ankara SSC in connection with the HEP Congress. Kemal Okutan was later released upon objections raised by his lawyers.

December 27, 1991 Friday

● EĞİT-SEN Kastamonu Branch was closed by the Governorate, on grounds that "public servants did not have a right to establish unions".

December 29, 1991 Sunday

● 15 persons were detained by the police during a wedding ceremony in Siirt for carrying flags in red-green-yellow.

December 30, 1991 Monday

● 25 persons were detained in December in Urfa and its counties in connection with some operations carried out by the police.

● Journalist-writer Metin Çiyayi was arrested by Ankara Criminal Court No. 9 in connection with his book "Fairy Tales from the Land of Infinity" that was confiscated on December 24, 1991.

SAMPLE CASES OF VIOLATED RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

RIGHT TO LIFE

The right to life that comes among the fundamental rights in international conventions was intensely abused in Turkey during 1991. Murders committed by the security forces were frequently witnessed during the year. The right to life was ignored during interrogations by the police, during house raids, in prisons and at authorized or unauthorized marches. People were killed and wounded. Besides the violation of the right to life, numerous persons disappeared.

The activities of death squads known as the "contr-guerilla" were frequently covered by the press. Events resembled those in South America. The activities performed by "dark forces" known as the "contr-guerilla", which is reportedly affiliated to the Special War Department and about which there is no detailed information, were observed most intensely in the Emergency State Region. An outstanding example of death threats and bomb attacks targetting the human rights advocates happened in Diyarbakır in July. Human Rights Association Diyarbakır Branch founding member and People's Labor Party Diyarbakır Provincial President Vedat Aydın was kidnapped by people, introducing themselves as "police officers" on July 5. He was found two days later 60 kilometers away from Diyarbakır, hit by 7 bullets, one of his legs was broken, his skull fractured and his brain protruding as a result of blows on his head. Several Kurds, known to be "PKK sympathizers", were killed by unidentified armed persons. Some Syrian Orthodox Christians were also attacked by unidentified persons.

Security forces, opening fire on the people who participated in the funeral of Vedat Aydın on July 10 in Diyarbakır, caused the death of 7 more persons. Demonstrations in the Emergency State Region, funerals were obstructed by interfering security forces. Such demonstrations were maintained to be "illegal activities". A total of 32 persons died in gunfires opened by security forces on crowds that did not disperse on time and resisted the security forces by throwing stones. Many more were wounded.

People passing by the site of clashes, elderly women, youths sleeping in their homes, drunkards were killed by the security forces who unnecessarily opened fire, sometimes under the pretext that they did not obey the stop warnings. Gülizar Yıldırım was killed while she was sleeping in her tent, Ali Haydar Alpdoğan and Kemal Karatay were killed in a tavern, Ali Haydar Kerkük was run over with a police car by the police officers with whom he argued. Similarly, many persons died during operations and house raids carried out by security forces within the year. 22 persons died in house raids carried out in metropolitan cities, especially in İstanbul.

Many persons were kidnapped, and sometimes not even their corpses were found. Although people disappeared mainly in the Emergency State Region (cases of Vedat Aydın, Haydar Altun, İsmail Hakkı Kocakaya, İbrahim Gündem), similar examples were observed in other cities: for example, Yusuf Erişti and Hüseyin Toraman who "disappeared" in İstanbul.

According to the data acquired by the Human Rights Foundation of Turkey, 152 death occurred under "suspicious" circumstances as a result of torture, extrajudicial executions and unnecessary force used by security forces. A detailed account of these incidents is as follows:

Suspicious deaths in detention or in prisons	23
Those killed during house raids	22
Those killed in gunfires opened on demonstrators and crowds	32
Those killed in "contr-guerilla" activities	31
Those reportedly killed after being apprehended	16
Those shot for disobeying stop warnings and other reasons	28
TOTAL	152

Actually, more than a thousand people died in the political violence in Turkey during 1991, people killed in clashes between organizations such as "Devrimci Sol" (Revolutionary Left) that carries out armed propaganda activities in metropolitan cities, "TIKKO" (Turkey Workers' Peasants' Liberation Army) that functions mainly in Tunceli, and the PKK (Kurdistan Workers' Party) that declared a "guerilla war", and the security forces are included in the above figure. The above mentioned organizations carried out armed and bomb attacks against soldiers, police officers and village guards, and assassinated former comrades whom they declared as "traitors" and village headmen and other civilians, calling them "collaborators".

The data provided by the press and other sources establish that 165 persons were killed in attacks of illegal organizations in 1991. 15 of them were soldiers, 32 were police officers, 36 were village guards or night guards, and 82 were civilian persons. PKK was responsible of 115 of these killings, Dev Sol of 24, TIKKO of 12 and the other organizations were responsible of 4. Assaultants were not identified for the remaining 8 killings. 11 security force members, 6 militants and 26 civilians, which make up a total of 43 persons, died as a result of "accidents" like "mine explosions" that happen in a state of war and political violence.

The United Nations published in 1991 a manual entitled "Manual on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-Legal, Arbitrary and Summary

Executions" (Sales No.: E.91.IV.1; ISBN 91-1-130142-4). This manual aimed to complete the decision of "Principles on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-Legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions" which was accepted by the Economic and Social Council on May 24, 1989. (A translation into Turkish of the mentioned manual is available from the HRFT at a certain fee). According to the UN, extra-legal executions are listed as follows:

- a)- political assassinations
- b)- deaths in prisons or detention places due to torture or ill-treatment
- c)- deaths as a result of forcible disappearances
- d)- deaths due to excessive violence inflicted by law enforcers
- e)- extra-judicial executions
- f)- attempted massacres

The manual attaches special importance to investigation of such deaths and presents detailed autopsy report examples. Important criteria for any investigation to be carried out are as follows:

- a)- it should be carried out immediately
- b)- it should be carried out impartially
- c)- relatives of the victim should be protected and should participate as a party
- d)- the results of the investigation should be made public
- e)- the investigation should be carried out by an independent body

The examples listed below will make it clear that suspicious deaths in Turkey within the last year were not investigated in compliance with these criteria. According to the "Law to Fight Terrorism" numbered 3713, the state employees who investigate political activities and crimes can be prosecuted only by district or provincial administrative council which do not include jurists and which are not independent from state authority. Since April 12, 1991 it has become extremely difficult to bring members of the security forces held responsible for torture, extra-legal executions or other human rights abuses to justice in accordance with this provision which previously was being implemented only in the Emergency State Region.

A) Suspicious Deaths and Disappearances in Detention or Prisons

01)- Cumali Çopur

He was found hanging from a stairs rail in Nevşehir E-Type Prison on January 12, 1991. The Nevşehir Public Prosecutor Ahmet Şükrü Dağlı said that Çopur committed suicide. An investigation was launched about the case without any results so far.

02)- Tefik Timur

He was detained in Cizre on January 5, 1991. His corpse was handed over to his family on January 14. The officials claimed that his death resulted from a heart attack. His family and Socialist Party (SP) Secretary General Yalçın Büyükdaglı alleged that his death was caused by torture, and that he suffered no previous heart disease.

03)- Birtan Altunbaş

He was detained at Beytepe Campus of Hacettepe University in Ankara on January 10, 1991. He was interrogated at Ankara Political Police Headquarters. He died in Gülhane Military Hospital on January 16 and was buried in

Malkara, Tekirdağ on January 18. His death was kept secret for some time. The autopsy report prepared in hospital was not given to his family and his lawyers. The outcome of the investigation on this case is not clear yet. Police authorities said that Birtan Altunbaş died as a result of a hunger strike. However, students Murat Böbrek and Alişan Turan, who were in detention during January, reported that Altunbaş died because of torture.

04)- Haydar Arman

He was detained in İstanbul under an arrest warrant on January 17, 1991 and was sent to Ankara. The arrest warrant was executed after his interrogation in Ankara on January 24, and Haydar Arman was put into Ankara Central Closed Prison. He died the same night. His body was turned over to his family on January 26. His relatives said that they saw marks of torture on his corpse. The autopsy report confirmed the torture marks. In September, a trial was launched against police officers Bayram Aydemir, Hasan Cahit Seyekoğlu, Mecit Turan and Mustafa Şahinbaş in connection with the incident. Imprisonment terms of between 8 and 12 years are sought for the police officers in the trial at Ankara Penal Court No 1.

05)- Kasım Aras

In December 1990, he was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in a trial in which he was being prosecuted for disobeying the officials, and he was sent to prison in Aralık, Kars, after being arrested. He suffered brain hemorrhage and he was taken to Erzurum Atatürk University Medicine Faculty Hospital following his release from prison. He died in hospital on January 30. His relatives said that Kasım Aras was frequently beaten in prison by non-commissioned officers İhsan Karacaoğlu and Salim Taşkeser from Aralık Gendarmerie Station, and that he suffered the hemorrhage because of the blows on his head. The investigation launched into the case resulted in a decision not to prosecute.

06)- İrfan Başbuğa

He was detained in Ankara on the night of January 31 for "stealing two packs of cigarettes". He was found dead three hours after being taken to Anafartalar Police Station. Police authorities claimed that Başbuğa committed suicide. His father said "He is not someone who would steal cigarettes. I examined his body at the morgue. There were no signs of suicide. If he had committed suicide, his tongue would be out of his mouth, his lips would be purple. I did not see any of these signs. There were marks of beating on his body. I saw purple bruises under his arm pits, behind his lips and on his feet". A trial was launched against police officers Cüneyt Demir and Osman Yolcu for "causing İrfan Başbuğa's death".

07)- Ali Rıza Ağdoğan

He was detained in İstanbul on February 12, 1991. He was sent to the hospital in coma from Beyoğlu Security Station where he was in detention. He died in hospital on February 16, 1991. Police authorities claimed that Ağdoğan committed suicide by jumping from the fourth floor. Some torture marks were

found on his body. A trial was launched against 5 police officers in connection with the incident. Defendants Seydi Yapıcı and Mustafa Şahinoğlu claimed in their testimonies during the first hearing of the trial held in İstanbul Beyoğlu Penal Court on December 19, 1991 that Ali Rıza Ağdoğan committed suicide by jumping from the 8th floor of Beyoğlu Security Directorate. Ali Rıza Ağdoğan's mother said during the hearing that she did not believe that her son committed suicide, saying "Why should someone need to jump from the window if he is not tortured? Why did my son choose the security directorate to commit suicide?"

08)- İmran Aydın

He was detained in Ankara on March 2, 1991. He died on March 3. Police authorities claimed that İmran died after falling down while attempting to flee from the police at a house where he was taken for an on-site inspection. The autopsy report said that "his death was caused by bleeding of the pancreas". An official complaint submitted by his lawyers to the prosecution office said: "It is not convincing that death can occur due to falling. We believe that the internal bleeding said in the autopsy report was caused by blows. Besides, the autopsy was performed without fulfilling the necessary legal procedures. A second autopsy should be performed by fulfilling all legal requirements". The investigation launched into the case resulted in a decision not to prosecute. The lawyers objected to this decision. Some suspects detained during the same days said in court that İmran Aydın died due to torture inflicted on him in Political Police Headquarters.

09)- Yusuf Erişti

He disappeared in March. His relatives and lawyer reported that he was detained by the political police in Belgrade Forest in İstanbul on March 14. Police authorities claimed that they did not detain anybody by this name. However, some inmates from İstanbul Bayrampaşa Prison reported that they saw Erişti in detention being interrogated in the police headquarters. No investigations were launched into the case in spite of the petitions submitted to authorities by his father and lawyers.

10)- Haşim Sincar

He was detained in Bingöl, Solhan, on April 4, 1991, and died in Solhan Gendarmerie Station where he was being interrogated. The officials said that his death was caused by a heart attack. Bingöl Public Prosecution Office launched an investigation into the case which resulted in a decision not to prosecute. Human Rights Association (IHD) Bingöl Branch said that the doctors were forced by the security forces to issue an autopsy report certifying that Sincar's death "was caused by a heart attack".

11)- Veli Geleş

He was detained in Ankara on April 1, 1991. On April 5, his corpse was brought to the Emergency and Traffic Hospital. The autopsy report revealed that there were three gunshot wounds on his body. Police authorities claimed that Veli Geleş was shot while attempting to flee from a house where he was taken for an on-site inspection. His death was acknowledged a month later after the efforts of his family. The investigation launched into his case ended in a decision not to prosecute. His lawyer Nihat Tokay appealed against this decision.

12)- Haydar Altun

His mother Hatice Altun said to the press that he was apprehended wounded at the end of March during a raid by the security forces on a PKK training camp in Northern Iraq. His mother received no response to her appeals. While she was trying to get some information about the fate of her son, some newspapers reported that in the mentioned raid "a militant named Haydar Altun had died". Hatice Altun said that her son died under torture while being interrogated at an unknown place.

13)- Alaattin Kürekçi

He was detained in İstanbul on May 16, 1991 for "theft". On May 17, he was sent to hospital in a state of coma from Şişli Security Directorate where he was being interrogated. He died in hospital on the night of May 20. His relative Cevat Gebedek said "When Alaattin did not come home until the night of May 16, his wife notified us. When we went to Şişli Security Station on May 17, they said that he was sent to hospital. At the hospital, we were allowed to see him from a distance. He was lying half dead. There were purple bruises and marks of beating around his ears".

14)- Osman Ekinci

He was detained on unknown grounds by soldiers from Görendoruk Gendarmerie Station while shepherding in Güneyce village of Şırnak on July 20, 1991, and died a short while later. Güneyce village headman İbrahim Işık filed an official complaint to the prosecution office, stating that Osman Ekinci "was beaten to death by gendarmes". The complaint also said that Hasan Ekinci, one of the three shepherds who were with Osman Ekinci during the incident, was injured as a result of beating.

15)- Hanefi Göllü

He was detained in Gaziantep for theft on August 10, 1991, and died in police headquarters the same night. Police authorities maintained that Hanefi Göllü committed suicide by jumping from the fourth floor of the police headquarters. His family, meanwhile, demanded a second autopsy, stating that there was no reason for Hanefi Göllü to commit suicide.

16)- Süleyman Dalga

He was detained in Digor, Kars for "helping and harboring PKK militants". He died in Dağpınar Gendarmerie Station where he was being interrogated on August 9, 1991. Station officials said that Süleyman Dalga was shot mistakenly with a bullet from the gun of soldier Muharrem Deniz. His relatives, on the other hand, said that "this was a scenario designed to cover the death of Süleyman Dalga caused by torture". Soldier Muharrem Deniz was arrested in connection with the incident, and a trial was launched against him for "causing Süleyman Dalga's death".

17)- Şerafettin Çelik

He died in Gaziantep Police Headquarters on September 8, 1991 while he was in detention for committing theft. Police authorities claimed that Şerafettin

Çelik committed suicide by jumping from the fourth floor of the police headquarters, and that he died in hospital. The investigation launched into the case ended with a decision not to prosecute.

18)- Osman Keleş

He was detained in Patnos, Ağrı, on September 7, 1991 for "helping and harboring PKK militants". He died in Ağrı Police Headquarters. His body was handed over to his family on September 18. His relatives said that Osman Keleş died due to torture inflicted on him. On the other hand, security officials maintained that Osman Keleş committed suicide in his cell by hanging himself with his shirt. Osman Keleş' relatives filed an official complaint to the prosecution office for a trial to be launched into the case, and demanded a second autopsy.

19)- İbrahim Gündem

He was detained from his home in Sarıerik village of Hazro, Diyarbakır on September 25, 1991. Nothing was heard from him after that date. While his relatives accused second-lieutenant Kenan Şahin from Hazro Gendarmarie Station for his disappearance, Hazro District Governor Adnan Kandemir said that İbrahim Gündem was not in detention. İbrahim Gündem's brother Hüseyin Gündem stated, "My brother was detained in a house raid by second-lieutenant Kenan Şahin, accompanied by civilian dressed persons. We could not get any information as to where he was taken. We believe that he was killed. If this is so, we want to have his body".

20)- Mecbure Akdoğan

Mecbure Akdoğan was detained for being the owner of a house in Lice, Diyarbakır, where following the raid of the security forces two PKK militants had died in a clash. Mecbure Akdoğan was reportedly beaten to death by the soldiers after her detention. Her husband İzzet Akdoğan said in hospital: "Gue-rillas came to my house on the day of the incident. I gave them some food. They wanted to go after their meal. I opened the door for them. Soldiers were waiting in front of the door. A clash took place. Afterwards, soldiers entered the house, attacking me and my wife. They forcefully put us into an ambulance. They continued to beat us until we reached Diyarbakır". The villagers who witnessed the incident confirmed that they were beaten, saying "Mecbure Akdoğan was unconscious when she was put into the ambulance, and her head was bleeding".

21)- Hüseyin Toraman

He was detained by plainclothes police officers in front of his house in Kocamustafa Paşa district of İstanbul on September 27. Nothing was heard from him after his detention. It is assumed that 25 year-old Hüseyin Toraman was killed under torture and buried in an unknown place. His wife Gülay Toraman said in a statement on November 15 that police officers raided their home last year, and killed one police officer mistakenly in a cross-fire. They said, "They were searching for Hüseyin in connection with this incident. The police officers might have killed him in revenge". Hüseyin Toraman's mother Hatice Toraman said that her son was detained in front of many witnesses and was put in a car with the plate number "34 ATZ 56", and said "We have not received any satis-

factory answers to our applications. Probably they killed and left him somewhere without any record". A statement by left-wing prisoners from İstanbul Sağmalcılar Prison established that Hüseyin Toraman was last seen in Gebze Political Police Headquarters on October 30 and that he looked very tired. The statement said "We are faced with a new example of disappearance in detention. Security officials just say that they have not detained anybody by this name. However, there are witnesses who saw Hüseyin Toraman being detained on his way to work". On the other hand, İstanbul Police Headquarters said on December 5, 1991 that they were looking for Hüseyin Toraman since a long time and that he was certainly not in detention.

22)- Yücel Özen

He was detained on November 12, 1991 in Kabataş district of İstanbul for theft. He was interrogated in Beyoğlu Security Directorate. He entered into a coma as a result of torture, and was hospitalized on November 14, 1991 and had two operations. He died in Taksim Emergency Hospital on the night of November 24. His brother Dursun Özen said "My brother suffered an internal bleeding during interrogation. They, therefore, hospitalized him and he had two operations. But, how can one suffer an internal bleeding all of a sudden? My brother was tortured by the police".

23)- Murat Özsat

He suddenly disappeared on November 23, 1991 in Gaziantep. His relatives and friends later applied to İHD Gaziantep Branch, saying that "he was detained by the police". An investigation after this application showed that his completely burned corpse was buried in Gaziantep Provincial Cemetery, with a note of "no family". His corpse was taken out of his grave on December 7, and reburied in Diyarbakır. His uncle Veysi Özsat said that his nephew was exhumed because he did not accept the offers to become a police agent, and that he was killed under torture. Mardin deputy Ali Yiğit said "The autopsy report claims that Murat died when his heart failed due to fire. However, an overdose of electricity during torture can also stop the heart. Murat died under torture. Police wants to make it look like suicide to cover up torture. If someone wants to commit suicide, he does not take off his glasses, his pack of cigarettes. How come the prosecution office has his belongings?". Meanwhile, the police authorities maintained that they did not detain Murat Özsat.

B) Those Killed During House Raids

01)- Olcay Uzun

02)- Faruk Bayraktı

They died during a raid by the police on a house in Karşıyaka, İzmir on April 9, 1991. Three other persons who were in the house were apprehended wounded in the raid during which police commissioner Necati Hanoğlu died due to a heart attack.

03)- Hatice Dilek**04)- İsmail Oral**

They were killed in a raid on a house in Hasanpaşa district of İstanbul on May 19. Hatice Dilek and İsmail Oral were reportedly apprehended alive, and were later executed. Relatives of both youths said that the incident was extrajudicial execution. Hatice Dilek's 8 year-old son Cihan Aslan told the journalists, "I came out of my room when I heard the shooting. My mother was lying on the floor. When she saw me, she yelled "Call your father to come to get you". One of the police officers then stepped on her head". Stating that his mother was alive when she left the house, Cihan Aslan said that he did not see blood on his mother's face or body. Hatice Dilek's ex-husband Mustafa Aslan said that Hatice Dilek was brought to hospital dead three hours later. He said, "This shows that it was an extra-judicial execution".

05)- Perihan Demirer

She was killed during a police raid on a house in Beşiktaş district of İstanbul on the night of June 28. Police authorities claimed that the house was "used by "Dev Sol" (Revolutionary Left) militants". The Association of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms (ÖZGÜR-DER) filed an official complaint with İstanbul Public Prosecution Office, stating that the house raid was "an extrajudicial execution". ÖZGÜR-DER Secretary General Nilüfer Alcan said in her petition to the Prosecution Office, "This event is appalling with respect to human rights and the rule of law. According to the testimonies of eye-witnesses, the wounded person in the house shouted "I surrender". However, this was ignored and the person inside was killed by police officers. The killing was carried out on purpose".

06)- Ahmet Akkan**07)- Naile Akkan**

They were killed in gunfire opened by police commissioner Ramazan Sezer who broke into their home by force in Kuruçeşme district of Bursa on June 28, 1991 at 03.00 PM. Ahmet and Naile Akkan argued with the police commissioner for a while before being killed. Ramazan Sezer from Bursa Emirsultan Police Station disappeared after the incident. Security officials said that there was a misunderstanding between Ahmet and Naile Akkan and commissioner Ramazan Sezer in connection with a wedding, and that the murder was presumably due to that misunderstanding.

08)- Niyazi Aydın**13)- Cavit Özkaya****09)- İbrahim Erdoğan****14)- Yücel Şimşek****10)- Hasan Eliuygun****15)- Ömer Coşkunırmak****11)- Zeynep Eda Berk****16)- İbrahim İlçi****12)- Nazmi Türkcan****17)- Bilal Karakaya**

They were killed in three separate house raids by political police and members of the National Intelligence Agency (MİT) in Nişantaşı, Dikilitaş and Balmumcu districts of İstanbul on the night of July 12. Police

authorities claimed that the raided houses were used by Dev Sol militants. The relatives of the dead persons said that "they did not believe that clashes took place during the raids", arguing that the killings were extra-judicial executions. Hasan Eliuygun's father Mahmut Eliuygun said that he saw beating marks on the body of his son in the morgue, saying "His nose was broken. How can someone's nose be broken if he has died in a clash? Besides, they fired from a very close range on our children. I demand a second autopsy". IHD General President Nevzat Helvacı said, "State spreads horror from one end of the country to the other. Yesterday in the east, today in the west, fire is opened on crowds, raids are organized, and those who can be apprehended alive are killed. Security of life is under the threat of the state which is supposed to protect it". An article in the weekly magazine Tempo said that the raids were carried out in the light of information provided by US Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). The article said that the addresses of the raided houses were given to the political police by CIA before the operations, and that CIA agents were carrying out intelligence studies about Dev Sol militants for some time in Turkey.

18)- Buluthan Kangalgil

19)- Fintöz Dikme

They were killed in a police raid on a house in Telsizler district of Ankara on the night of July 14. Police authorities said that they were "Dev Sol militants". The house raid was reportedly carried out concomittantly with the Dev Sol operation in İstanbul which resulted in the death of 10 persons.

20)- Mehmet Salih Ceylan

He was shot to death during a house raid by the police in Cumhuriyet district of Gaziantep on August 12. Persons named Mehmet Sevük and Halil Demirdelen, who were in the house during the raid, were detained in wounded state.

21)-

An unidentified PKK militant died during a raid on a house in Tutlu village of Akçadağ, Malatya, by the security forces on the night of October 4. Three PKK militants in the raided house managed to escape. Ahmet Pakdemir was seriously injured when security officers opened fire on a passing van during the incident, on grounds that it did not obey warnings to stop.

22)- Zübeyde Sönmez

She was killed during a police raid on a house in Kolejtepe district of Gaziantep on November 2, 1991. Zübeyde Sönmez, who was carrying a false ID card issued to "Asiye Aydın", was a junior in Hacettepe University of Ankara.

C) Those Killed in Gunfires Opened on Demonstrators and Crowds

01)- **Yadigar Coşkun**

She died after falling on a railtrack following a "No to War" meeting organized by the SHP in İstanbul on January 13, 1991 in which the police attempted to interfere. Her sister Selma Coşkun was seriously wounded during the incident, and one of her eyes was blinded. SHP İstanbul Provincial President Ercan Karakaş said during Yadiyar Coşkun's funeral that her death was caused by police officers randomly firing in the air, demanding a full scale investigation to be launched into the case. However, no investigations was undertaken.

02)- **Mecit Kaplan**

He was killed on January 25, 1991 in gunfire opened by the security officers on a crowd of Islamic fundamentalists who wanted to stage a demonstration in Tatvan to protest the military campaign initiated by the US against Iraq. About 20 persons, 2 of them with gunshots, were wounded during the incident, and some state office buildings were damaged.

03)- **Salih Talayhan**

04)- **Şehmuz Yunga**

They were killed in gunfire opened by gendarmes on villagers who were collecting left-over coal in Şırnak on February 28, 1991. 7 persons, 2 of them seriously, were wounded, and soldier Turan Ergin died when he fell on a broken electricity wire during the incident.

05)- **Ahmet Güleç**

06)- **Ekrem Oruç**

They were killed in gunfire opened by security forces on people who wanted to stage a demonstration in İdil, Mardin, on March 4, 1991 to protest the inhuman treatment prevailing in the region's villages. More than 20 persons were wounded in the fire.

07)- **Rukiye Bozkurt**

She was killed on March 7, 1991 in gunfire opened by noncommissioned officer Mustafa Ataç at the end of a silent march staged by a crowd of 3,000 people in Dargeçit, Mardin, to protest the events that took place in İdil on March 4. 7 persons were wounded during the incident.

08)- **Abdurrahman Çiçek**

He was killed on March 15, 1991 in gunfire opened by security forces on people who went to pay a visit of condolence to the family of Rukiye Bozkurt who was shot to death in Dargeçit, Mardin. 3 persons were wounded with gunshots during the incident.

09)- **Ali Turan**

He was killed in gunfire opened by security forces on March 21, 1991 on people who gathered in Nusaybin to march in celebration of the Newroz holiday. Nurcan Keleş and Şerif Aslan were wounded in the incident.

10)- Osman Ahmet**11)- Temel Kasım Ahmet**

A dispute arose between gendarmes and Kurdish refugees in the border region near Çukurca, Hakkari during "food aid distribution" on April 21, 1991. The dispute turned into a clash in a short while. Two refugees died in gunfire opened randomly by the gendarmes, one French journalist and 5 other refugees were wounded. Yıldırım Akbulut, then Prime Minister, said that one person died during the incident.

12)- Emine (Linda) Latifeci

She was shot and seriously wounded in gunfire opened by gendarmes on participants of the funeral of a PKK militant organized in Hazro, Diyarbakır, on June 8, 1991. 11 year-old Emine Latifeci died while under treatment in Ankara on June 22, and was buried in Hazro on June 24.

13)- Behzat Özkan**14)- Bahattin Turan****15)- Nevzat Kelekçi****16)- Zülfikar Yağan****18)- Şehmuz Demir****19)- Havze Ekinci****17)- Mustafa Atan**

They were shot to death by security forces firing on people participating in the funeral of People's Labor Party (HEP) Diyarbakır Provincial President Vedat Aydın on July 10, 1991. About 200 persons, 50 of them by gunshots, were wounded, and about 500 persons were detained. Regional sources said that the number of deaths was higher. Meanwhile, a HEP bus was damaged by special teams. Journalist Taşkın Şenol, who was also wounded during the incident, said that special team members firing on the crowd ignored the warnings of "stop firing" made over the wireless. Four Motherland Party (ANAP) deputies who investigated the event on a directive by Premier Mesut Yılmaz said, "The real reason for the events is the perception of local people as criminals by the regional administrators. The murder of Vedat Aydın has not been clarified, and furthermore, security forces have designed plots during the funeral. The citizens did not use guns during the incident, and dispersed upon the police call". Despite the petitions made in connection with the incident, no investigation was launched against the security officers.

20)- Yesra Akbal

She was shot and wounded during the events that took place when police fired on women demonstrating in Akarsu township of Nusaybin to protest the pressures in the region on August, 12, 1991. She died in hospital.

21)- Salih Koç

He was shot to death in gunfire opened by security forces on a crowd of 2,000 persons who were staging a march on August 13 in Beykent township of Kurtalan, Siirt, to protest the Turkish military operation against PKK camps in Northern Iraq. 4 persons were wounded by gunshots during the incident.

22)- Özcan (Ömür) Eriş

He was killed in gunfire opened by security forces on people who gathered in Kurtalan on September 6, 1991 to take over the corpses of 4 PKK militants who died in a clash in Gözpinar village of Kurtalan, Siirt. The fact that he was only 10 year- old caused tension in the county.

23)- Nedim Altın (18)**24)- Neytullah Tekin (36)****25)- Hayrettin Demirtay (31)****26)- Mehmet Nasip Altın****27)- Felemez Bulut (20)****28)- Ömer Öztürk (27)**

They were killed in gunfire opened by security forces on people who wanted to organize a funeral on December 24 in Kulp, Diyarbakır for 3 PKK militants who died in a clash near Solhan. At least 54 persons were wounded during the incident, 20 civilian cars were damaged either by shots or by being driven over a cliff, and 59 persons were detained. One unidentified soldier also died in the incident. The events were sparked when Colonel İsmet Yediyıldız disobeyed the directives of the governor not to shoot. Colonel İsmet Yediyıldız said to Diyarbakır Governor Muzaffer Ecemiş who asked him not to interfere with the people gathering for the funeral, "This is neither your, nor the minister's business. Only we know how to deal with Kurds. I take orders not from you, but from my superiors".

29)- Fahri Bektaş**30)- Veysi Aktaş (13)****31)- Urfi Aksakal****31)- Tevfik Ekinci**

They were killed during the events that took place when security forces opened fire on people who gathered in Lice, Diyarbakır, on December 24 and 25 to go to a funeral in Kulp. At least 9 persons were wounded during the events that lasted for two days. Lice District Governor Beyazıt Tunç said that the events slipped out of their control and occurred when Major Nevzat Arık ordered security forces to fire, disobeying the orders not to. Beyazıt Tunç said, "The demonstrations might have been prevented without firing. The people could have been dispersed without using force. We can launch an investigation against Major Nevzat Arık for being responsible for the events".

D)- Those Killed in Attacks by the "Contr-Guerilla"**01)- Ramazan Aslan**

He was killed with 23 gunshots by unidentified persons in the garden of his house in Midyat, Mardin, on June 13, 1991. Ramazan Aslan, the headman of İkizdere village of Midyat, was arrested in June, 1990 for "being a member of PKK Midyat Regional Committee", and was imprisoned for 5 months. Ramazan Aslan's father Şerif Aslan said, "The murder was carried out by contr-guerilla. The fact that we are Kurds constitutes sufficient reason for us to be killed".

02)- İbrahim Sarıca

He was blindfolded and taken into a van by armed persons, presumably from the special team, while he was going to work in Şırnak on June 18, 1991. A while after this incident, his corpse, hit by two bullets, was found near his home. An official statement on his death said that "a PKK militant was killed in a clash". The murderer of Socialist Party (SP) member İbrahim Sarıca was reportedly "of medium-height and fat".

03)- Mehmet Salih Doğan

He died in the explosion of a bomb planted in Ahmet Doğan's car on June 22, 1991 in Kızıltepe, Mardin. Ahmet Doğan was slightly injured in the explosion. Mehmet Salih Doğan reportedly worked in Diyarbakır, and was in Kızıltepe on the day of the incident to visit his relatives.

04)- Yakup Kara**05)- Mehmet Ürün****06)- Hamit Kara****07)- Hüseyin Babal****08)- Ali Benek**

They were executed by armed and masked persons who blocked the road near Uludere, Hakkari on June 28, 1991. Their corpses were later doused with gasoline and burned. 80 year-old Mehmet Kara, who was also in the car, was released. One kilometer from the site of the incident was Şenoba Gendarmerie Squadron Commandment. A report prepared by İHD branches in the Emergency State Region said that practices resembling those of the death squads in Latin America were being experienced in the region. The report emphasized that the massacre which resulted in the killing and burning of the corpses of Hilal township Mayor Yakup Kara and his four friends was realized by dark forces functioning in the region.

09)- Mehmet Kılıç

He was killed by 3 armed persons who came to his house in Dağkonak village of Şırnak on June 28, 1991. An official statement about the incident said that "a PKK militant was killed in a clash". However, his relatives said that Mehmet Kılıç was killed since he refused to collaborate with security forces.

10)- Vedat Aydın

(HEP Diyarbakır Provincial President) He was kidnapped and killed by armed persons, introducing themselves as police officers, who came to his house in Diyarbakır at midnight on July 5, 1991. His corpse was found under a bridge on the highway between Diyarbakır-Maden on July 7, 1991. A medical examination on his corpse showed that there were fractures on the back of his skull due to blows, his legs and arms were broken, and there were beating marks and gunshot wounds on his body. His wife Şükran Aydın said, "Four persons knocked at the door at midnight and said they were police officers. They had rifles in their hands. One of them who saw my panic said 'don't worry, we will release him tomorrow after interrogation'. Vedat knew the men, otherwise he would not have gone with them". İHD Diyarbakır Branch President Hatip

Dicle said, "The murder of Vedat Aydın is another chain in the scenarios designed by the Turkish Gladio whose existence is known for years, but always denied by the state. All human rights advocates have been murdered in Vedat Aydın's person". Hüseyin Turhallı, elected HEP Diyarbakır Provincial President after Aydın's death, made a statement to the weekly magazine Tempo, saying an anonymous caller to his home made him listen to a cassette on which the voice of Vedat Aydın while being tortured was recorded. Hüseyin Turhallı said, "It was one week after I was elected HEP Provincial President. My phone rang when I was preparing to go to work. When I lifted the phone, I heard Vedat's voice. He was making sounds that one would make while fighting or being beaten. Then he was taken away from the receiver, and I heard two gunshot sounds and Vedat shouting "Ahh". Then, the line was cut". The event was not clarified until the end of the year. Diyarbakır Security Director Ramazan Er said in October that they discovered some clues, but he did not give any detailed information.

11)- Hayrettin Demir

He was executed by armed persons raiding his house in Gülgöze village of Midyat, Mardin, on August 18. His mother Hediye Demir said, "State security forces and village guards from collaborating tribes in the region treacherously killed my son. My son was detained several times, tortured, imprisoned. But the courts could not do anything because he was not guilty". His father Halef Demir said that Hayrettin Demir was killed "as a result of a plot jointly organized by the security forces and the village guards".

12)- Ferit Adil (Adlı)

13)- Mehmet Salih Acar

14)- İsmani Adil (Adlı)

They were killed by unidentified armed persons raiding Yemişli village of Midyat, Mardin, at midnight on August 27, 1991. Some Syrian Orthodox Christian organizations, functioning abroad, said that the attack was carried out by dark forces targetting the Syrian Christians and that the incident was not related to the PKK. News stating that "pro-Iranian Hizbullah organization that wants to establish domination in the region carried out armed attacks on Syrian Christians" appeared a while later in the newspapers.

15) Hacı Berakat Acun

He was executed by armed persons who were dressed like soldiers, raiding his house in Şeta village of Dargeçit, Mardin, on the night of August 25. 46 year-old Hacı Berakat Acun was detained three times before on charges of "helping and harboring the PKK". His brother Süleyman Acun said that Berakat Acun was killed by state forces, saying "They have decided to murder us one by one. I will not file any complaint against the state. Because everyone in the country knows who kills the patriotic persons".

16)- İsmail Yiğit

He was kidnapped by 4 armed persons, 3 of them masked, who came in a red car to his house in Derè village of Nusaybin, Mardin, on August 28. His tortured and shot body was found one day later near Kalecik village. The person

without a mask was reportedly 1.70 cm tall and blond and spoke with a Kurdish dialect heard around Nusaybin. Ismail Yiğit's brother Mardin deputy Ali Yiğit said, "Security forces were notified three minutes after my brother was kidnapped. However, they came to the village 5 hours later. And they went into the opposite direction to the people who kidnapped my brother. There are check points controlled by gendarmes and village guards on the way the kidnappers went. Officials keep silent on purpose about such murders".

17)- Abdülmecit Çetinkaya

He was killed on the night of September 14 by armed persons who introduced themselves as "contr-guerilla" and raided his home in Çimenli village of Ömerli, Mardin. Abdülmecit Çetinkaya was detained 8 times before on charges of "supporting the PKK", and his brother Süleyman died in a clash with the security forces while carrying out activities on behalf of the PKK.

18)- Zuri (Zore) Erdinç

19)- Hasan Erdinç 20)- İsa Erdinç

They were executed by unidentified armed persons raiding their home in Bardakçı (Bate) village of Midyat, Mardin, at midnight on September 18, 1991. They were reportedly Syrian Orthodox Christians.

21)- Ali Erdem

He was executed by unidentified armed persons raiding his house in Akçapınar village of Kızıltepe, Mardin, on the night of September 29. Hate Çiçek, Cemal Çiçek, Emine Erdem and Bahare Temiz were wounded during the raid. Ali Erdem's father Mehmet Erdem said that his son was killed by dark forces, known as "contr-guerilla".

22)- Süleyman Aziz

23)- Mehmet Gültekin

24)- Abdülaziz Güçlü

Bahçebaşı village of Nusaybin, Mardin, was raided by armed persons on the night of October 3. 52 year-old Süleyman Aslan and 56 year-old Mehmet Gültekin, whose houses were raided by armed persons who came to the village riding a private vehicle, were killed. Meanwhile, Abdülaziz Güçlü, the water-depot guard who came to the site of the incident, was also killed. Mehmet Gültekin and Süleyman Aslan were reportedly known in the region as "PKK sympathizers".

25)- Hamit Temel

He was kidnapped by 7-8 armed and masked persons who came to his house near Yüksekova, Hakkari on the night of October 19 and introduced themselves as "PKK militants". His corpse was found five days later near Beşbulak village of Yüksekova. His relatives said, "There was no reason for the PKK to kill Hamit. The killing was carried out by contr-guerilla". 45 year-old Hamit Temel's son Ebu Zahit Temel reportedly joined the PKK two years ago, and died in a clash with the security forces last year.

26)- Mehmet Şerif Saruhan**27)- Celal Demir**

They were killed in gunfire opened on a van in front of the Rapid Deployment Force Headquarters in Batman on November 1, 1991. Their relatives said that the killings were carried out by dark forces.

28)- Bedrettin Akyurt

He was shot to death by unidentified persons while eating in a restaurant in Midyat on November 11, 1991. His corpse was buried in Dargeçit following a funeral in which many participated. Speeches made during the funeral said that Bedrettin Akyurt was killed by armed persons, known in the region as "contr-guerilla". Meanwhile, stores remained closed in Mardin to protest the incident, and the students boycotted classes. Bedrettin Akyurt's brother reportedly joined the PKK a while ago, and he himself was known in the region to be "a PKK sympathizer".

29)- İsmail Hakkı Kocakaya

He was kidnapped by persons dressed in civilian attire, police officers, by being forced into a car with the plate number "21 EF 916" while walking with his relatives in Esenler district of Diyarbakır on November 23, 1991. His dead body was found in Karacadağ vicinity near Siverek on November 27. His brother Mahmut Kocakaya said "In response to my written application to Diyarbakır State Security Court Prosecution Office, they told me that nobody with that name was detained either by the gendarmarie or by the police. It is troubling that the police denies the incident which was witnessed by Üzeyir Kocakaya and Yavuz Kocakaya". The cars with plate numbers "21 EC 589" and "21 EF 916" were claimed to belong to Diyarbakır Police Headquarters. Police authorities said that the car plates were fake. İsmail Hakkı Kocakaya's brother Mehmet Kocakaya said, "I was detained in September on charges of "helping and harboring the PKK". One of the persons who interrogated me was among those who kidnapped my brother before his death".

30)- Agit Akabe**31)- İbrahim Demir**

They were forced to come along by unidentified persons in Ağaçlı settlement of Çukurlu village of İdil on December 11, 1991. Their corpses were found a day after the incident in a cave nearby. It was established that Agit Akabe (Çukurlu village headman) and İbrahim Demir were severely tortured before being killed. Their corpses were buried in İdil on December 14. A group of 8,000 persons took part in the funeral. The participants frequently shouted slogans like "Long Live the Brotherhood of the Turkish and the Kurdish People", "Down with Fascism", "Down with Contr-guerilla".

E)- Those Allegedly Killed After Being Apprehended Alive

- 01)- Naci Donat
- 02)- Ali Balçın
- 03)- Hasan Çamkıran
- 04)- Ali Soydu
- 05)- Nasır Göksungur
- 06)- Yakup Aktaş
- 07)- Mehmet Kartalkanat

In a statement made on May 28, 1991, Emergency State Region Governorate announced that 10 PKK militants were killed in a shootout between Yarbaşı and Söğüt villages of Pazarcık, Maraş. However, following this statement, some newspapers and local sources said that 7 of the 10 persons killed were youths who had recently joined the PKK and did not take part in the clash since they were not armed. The same sources reported that the youths were killed by being shot in the head after being apprehended alive. An autopsy on the corpses revealed that their noses and ears were cut off.

08)- Nilgün Oda

She was shot by Gendarmerie Noncommissioned Officer Erdal Polat who wanted to take her to the gendarmerie station while she was walking around with her boyfriend in Gaziosmanpaşa district of İstanbul at midnight on June 1 without her family's permission. Nilgün Oba was seriously injured in the head when Gendarmerie Noncommissioned Officer Erdal Polat's gun fired. He had drawn his gun and threatened her to inform her family about her whereabouts. She died in hospital on the same day. Officer Erdal Polat was detained and later arrested by court. A trial on the charge of "causing death of Nilgün Oba" was launched against him later.

09)- Naki Göksu

He was apprehended alive in a clash near Mazgirt, Tunceli, on June 9, 1991. He was interrogated on the site of the clash, and was killed by Gendarmerie Major Ethem İyigün when he refused to answer. HEP Secretary General İbrahim Aksoy said on July 18 that the dead youth was his nephew and that they were informed very late about the incident. İbrahim Aksoy then went to Mazgirt and had Naki Göksu's grave opened. The corpse was later reburied in Malatya by the family. Mazgirt Public Prosecution Office gave a decision of incompatibility to prosecute. The investigation file was sent to County Administrative board to decide whether Ethem İyigün would be prosecuted.

10)- Murteza Kaya

He was shot in the head by the police firing on him while distributing leaflets for TDKP on the night of June 7 in Küçükçekmece district of İstanbul. He died in Çapa Faculty of Medicine Hospital on June 11, 1991. The incident, hidden by the police for some time, came to light with a statement by Murteza Kaya's friends. The statement said that the police officers firing on Murteza Kaya rode a yellow car with an Ankara plate number. They said "The police decides to execute people just like the judges or the prosecutors after the enactment of

the "Anti-Terror Law". Murteza Kaya's brother Eşref Kaya said that the autopsy results confirmed that the bullet that killed Murteza Kaya was fired from very close range aiming at the head.

11)- Rafet Basut

He was reported to have died following an armed clash with the police after robbing a state tobacco and liquor company depot in Ümraniye district of İstanbul on August 16, 1991. Statements after the incident claimed that Rafet Basut (the name might be fake) was executed after surrendering to the police. Another militant, reportedly named "Süleyman Kırıl", also died in the clash. An illegal organization called "Turkish Communist Workers' Movement" claimed responsibility for the robbery.

12)- Seher Şahin

She was wounded after falling off from a window during a political police raid on Mimar Sinan University of İstanbul on September 3, 1991, and she died in hospital on September 8. While her friends said that she was thrown from the window by the police, authorities claimed that the student in question panicked when she saw the officers and fell from the window while trying to escape. 18 year-old Seher Şahin's jaw was broken, there were fractures in her skull and she suffered from internal bleeding. Her father Hayati Şahin filed an official complaint against the police officers causing the death of his daughter with İstanbul Public Prosecution Office. Stating that his daughter was thrown from the 3rd floor after being apprehended by the police, Hayati Şahin indicated that there were marks of beating on his daughter's body resulting from force and violence.

13)- Süleyman Atalan

He was kidnapped from his home in Budaklı village of Midyat, Mardin, on September 16, 1991. Nothing was heard from him since then. His wife Naroke Atalan said that she was worried that Süleyman Atalan might have been kidnapped and killed by village guards from Sarı village of Midyat. Saying that her applications to official places were ignored, Naroke Atalan said "The situation will be clarified if an investigation is carried out in Sarı village".

14)- Mustafa Aktaş

He was shot dead during a clash between Dev Sol militants and the police which resulted in the death of 3 police officers in Bakırköy district of İstanbul on the night of October 11. It was later established that 17-year old Mustafa Aktaş did not have anything to do with the incident. Another militant named "Hayri Koç" is said also to have, died in the clash. Announcements of "Get them dead" were made over the police wireless, and İstanbul Security Director Mehmet Açar ordered "whatever necessary to be done". Mustafa Aktaş had met his cousin Kadir Çelebi on the day of the incident, and they were out with their girlfriends named Sultan and Saadet. His father Kemal Aktaş said, "We did not know anything about what happened to Mustafa until Saturday evening. They took us to hospital on that night to identify his corpse. There were 10 gunshot wounds on his body. I believe they continued firing even after he fell down".

Police authorities avoided making a detailed statement about the incident. A statement on behalf of Dev Sol said that one of their members was killed in a clash, and the second person mentioned in the police statement was not acknowledged by them.

15)- Burhan Remzi Kafadenk

Istanbul Police Headquarters said that he was apprehended in wounded condition after a clash with the police on the night of October 26 in Gayrettepe district of Istanbul. He died in hospital on October 28. Autopsy results proved that his death was caused by a bullet hitting his head. His sister Nurhan Kafadenk said that her brother was not an armed activist, saying "The police assumes that everyone on the street is a terrorist. Do the people have to prove to the police one by one that they are not terrorists? The police executes first, then accuses the person in question".

16)- Hüseyin Fidanoglu

On November 27, he was seriously wounded after "suspiciously" falling from the 8th floor of a building in which the DEMKAD (Women for Revolutionary Struggle) Central Office is situated in Aksaray district of Istanbul. He was taken to Çapa Faculty of Medicine Hospital by the police in coma after the incident. He died in hospital on December 3. His mother Lütfiye Fidanoglu (a DEMKAD member) said, "They killed my son. The police are responsible for this. Whoever they are, they should be brought before the court immediately". His father İsmail Fidanoglu said, "Why should an 18-year old jump from the 8th floor? What can he have to fear or to be afraid of? If he has committed a crime, the duty of the police is to bring him before justice". A statement by Istanbul Police Headquarters said, "Hüseyin Fidanoglu was found by the police when it was reported that he fell into the ventilation area of an apartment, and was hospitalized. The incident was first considered to be an ordinary case, but following an investigation launched upon the allegations in the press, his identity was determined".

**F)- Those Killed Mistakenly, for
"Disobeying Warnings to Stop" or on Similar Grounds**

01)- Mustafa İlgiz

He was killed in gunfire by security forces ambushing in Çiçekalan village of Pazarcık on the night of April 3, 1991. An investigation was launched by Pazarcık Public Prosecution Office in connection with the incident which was covered up in the beginning. Consequently, a trial was launched in Maraş Penal Court against special team members Halil İbrahim Cura and Esen Akbulut who caused the death of Mustafa İlgiz. Imprisonment terms of no less than 5 years are sought for the security officers who are accused of "causing death of someone by exceeding the powers vested on them by the laws". The officers are not arrested.

02)-

He reportedly died during a raid by PKK militants on Güroymak, Bitlis, on the night of May 12. Security officials in the region said that the dead unidentified person was one of the militants raiding the county. However, it was contradicted that "the dead person did not have anything to do with the PKK and was killed mistakenly". Soner Dora said on the subject that he came to Güroymak on a van on the day of the incident after the PKK militants left the county, and that he was met by the fire of the gendarmes at the entrance to the county. Dora said that the people riding the van escaped to the mosque nearby, meanwhile someone whom he did not know was shot, and that later this person was announced to be "a PKK militant".

03)- Şahmeran Gezer**04)- Asur Kesici**

They were killed in gunfire opened by the police when a dispute between two police officers and members of the "Cono" tribe turned into a clash in Akıncılar district of Adana on June 6, 1991. Three other persons were wounded in the gunfire. Police officers Suat Turan and İmam Ekinci who caused the incident were arrested by court. The police officers were later released to be prosecuted without being under arrest. A trial was launched against them on the charge of "causing someone's death". Şahmeran Gezer was reportedly the leader of the Cono tribe.

05)- Gülizar Yıldırım

She was seriously wounded in a crossfire opened mistakenly by two groups of security forces carrying out searches in the rural area near Diyadin, Ağrı, on June 2. She died in hospital on June 9, 1991. A number of cattle also perished in the crossfire opened by security forces assuming each other to be PKK militants.

06)- İsmail Efe

He was killed in a gunfire opened on a car by gendarmes checking the road near Doğubeyazıt, Ağrı, on June 20, 1991. An official statement about the incident said that İsmail Efe was killed in gunfire opened on his car when he did not obey the warnings to stop. The event caused reactions in Doğubeyazıt.

07)- Ramazan Durmaz

He was shot to death in an ambush by the security forces in Zarp village of Dargeçit, Mardin, on June 30, 1991 when he wanted to get out of the village to search for his son who disappeared while grazing cattle. During the incident, Ramazan Durmaz' companion Mehmet Aydın (or Ramazan Çelik) was seriously wounded.

08)- Ali Haydar Alpdoğan**09)- Kemal Karatay**

They were killed by police commissioner İlyas Kaya who got mad at them for singing songs in Kurdish in a restaurant in Avcılar district of İstanbul on July 3, 1991. Kubilay Yavuz was wounded in the incident. Commissioner İlyas Kaya

said afterwards, "They started to speak and sing in Kurdish. I told them to shut up. They attacked me, and so I had to fire". Ali Haydar Alpdoğan's and Kemal Karatay's relatives meanwhile said in a press conference that the police tried to conceal the event and that eyewitnesses were pressurized to remain silent. Kemal Karatay's brother Zeki Karatay said, "There are eyewitnesses who saw Commissioner İlyas Kaya loading his gun before he went into the restaurant. This shows that the murder was planned beforehand". Commissioner İlyas Kaya was arrested after the incident, and a trial was launched against him on the charge of "causing someone's death".

10)- Ahmet Kalamer

He was killed by police officer Faik Ahmet Türk whom he attacked and stabbed with a knife during an ID check in Aksaray district of İstanbul on July 15, 1991. Ahmet Kalamer, who had a criminal history of theft, was reportedly drunk at the time of the incident. Police officer Faik Ahmet Türk, who was lightly injured, was given a brief medical treatment.

11)- Agit Altürk

He was killed in a clash between security forces and PKK militants raiding Uludere, Şırnak, on the night of July 31, 1991. Regional sources said that he died in the random gunfire opened by security forces on houses in the locality after the PKK militants left the county.

12)- Hediye Dicle

She was shot dead by security forces who opened a random gunfire after a clash between the security forces and the PKK militants in Cizre, Şırnak, on the night of August 2. 17-year old Hediye Dicle was sleeping on the roof of her house at the time of the incident. Another person was seriously injured during the incident.

13)- Hasan Hüseyin Yılmaz

He was shot by the police while attempting to flee after injuring his friend İmam Durmaz in İzmir on August 12, 1991, and died in hospital. Hasan Hüseyin Yılmaz, who was drunk at the time of the incident, was reportedly shot for not obeying the warnings to stop.

14)- Ali Hikmet Kerkük

He was killed by police officers with whom he argued in OSTİM industrial site of Ankara. According to eyewitnesses, he left his shop and got into his car at 04.00pm, and almost hit a police car with plate number "06 AA 141" when he made a wrong move. The police officers then forcefully took his licence and car keys. When Ali Kerkük objected, the police officers rode their car on him. Ali Hikmet Kerkük lost his balance and fell down. He was caught by the bumper of the police car, and was seriously wounded after being dragged for about 50 m. He died in hospital. Police officer Hilmi Meraki was detained in connection with the incident.

15)- Talip Kuçlu

He was killed by village guard Osman Adsız who opened fire after getting mad at the villagers with whom he was arguing in Akdere village of Kars on September 19, 1991. Two other villagers, Reis Kuçlu and Şahin Kızılaslan, were seriously wounded in the incident. Osman Adsız was later arrested.

16)- Şemsettin Tek

He was killed on September 23, 1991 in a gunfire opened near the market building in Nusaybin where he went to sell some fruit. The autopsy report documented that he was hit by 8 bullets. His relatives accused the security forces of causing Şemsettin Tek's death.

17)- Maşallah Kardeş

He was killed in gunfire opened by gendarmes in Uran village of Mutki, Bitlis, on September 19, 1991. An official statement about the incident said that fire was opened on Maşallah Kardeş who was walking with a gun in hand in the village when he did not obey the stop warnings of the gendarmes. Maşallah Kardeş's father Aziz Kardeş said, "It is not forbidden to carry a gun in the village. We carry guns not against the state, but to protect ourselves from terror".

18)- Sait Saran**19)- Cevat Hakeri****20)- Fazıl Bahar (Police officer)****21)- Kasım Dönek (Police officer)**

They were killed in gunfire opened by a police team on a car that was stopped by another police team to check identifications in Mardinkapı district of Diyarbakır on the night of October 21, 1991. According to information that reached the HRFT, the event developed as follows: "Police officer Mustafa Öztürk was wounded in gunfire opened on a police patrol car in Melkahmet Street of Diyarbakır on the night of October 21. Following the incident, police took some security measures, and stopped a car in Mardinkapı district. Fire was opened while the police were checking the identifications of the people in the car. Passengers Sait Saran and Cevat Hakeri and police officers Fazıl Bahar and Kasım Dönek died in the gunfire, Mehmet Atçı and Cemal Atçı were wounded. Telling about the incident to journalists in hospital, Cemal Atçı said that it was the police who opened fire on their car, and that he could certainly identify the police commissioner and the two police officers who killed Sait Saran and Cevat Hakeri. An investigation carried out by Diyarbakır SSC Prosecution Office determined that those 4 persons were killed in gunfire opened by police officers conducting a search in the region. Furthermore, the autopsy results proved that the bullets that were found in the bodies of the dead persons were identical to the bullets that the police use in their 9 caliber weapons. Diyarbakır SSC Prosecution Office, then, took a decision of incompatibility to further prosecute the case, and sent the file to the Public Prosecution Office. Lawyers of Sait Saran and Cevat Hakeri filed official complaints to the prosecution office, demanding that the police officers involved in the incident be prosecuted.

22)- Hasan Bölüktekin**23)- Ersin Bölüktekin****24)- Abdullah Budak**

They were killed in gunfire opened in Uran village of Dicle, Diyarbakır, on November 4 by Mehmet Bölüktekin, a village guard in the same village. Mehmet Bölüktekin surrendered to the security forces following the incident. The incident reportedly took place when Mehmet Bölüktekin was dismissed from his job as a village guard.

25)- Şerafettin Okaslan

He was killed in gunfire opened by gendarmes in Aşağı Karaboy village of Bitlis on November 17, 1991. Şerafettin Okaslan was reportedly killed when he did not obey the stop warnings of the gendarmes while he was walking with a gun in his hand in the village square.

26)- Faysal Aydın

He was shot dead in Cizre, Şırnak on November 6, 1991 by the security forces who assumed that he was "a PKK militant". Autopsy results established that Faysal Aydın, known as an alcoholic, was heavily drunk at the time the incident happened. The event came to light with a motion presented to the Assembly Chairmanship by Şırnak deputy Orhan Doğan. In his motion, Orhan Doğan asked, "Is it true that Faysal Aydın had a beer can in his hand when he was shot? How many drunken terrorists have been shot so far? Do you plan to launch investigations into this case?"

27)- İsmet Mirzaoğlu

He was killed in a gunfire opened on the night of November 26 by soldiers who were patrolling in Serinbayır village of Ahlat, Bitlis. İsmet Mirzaoğlu was the 15-year old son of village leader Halis Mirzaoğlu and was reportedly shot when he went outside to use the toilet. In his statement Halis Mirzaoğlu said that at the Ahlat Public Prosecution Office where he was taken after the incident, he was forced to sign a document stating "a PKK militant died in a clash in the village". Saying that he did not sign the document, Mirzaoğlu said, "They killed my son, and forced me to sign his death warrant".

28)- Üzeyir Çandar

He was killed in gunfire on the car he was riding by the security forces in Silvan, Diyarbakır, on December 19, 1991. During the incident, another passenger, İhsan Bilir, was wounded. Üzeyir Çandar and İhsan Bilir worked in Kozluk Municipality and came to Silvan on business on the day of the incident.

G) Events which did not cause deaths but in which the security forces used force unnecessarily

● Police opened fire on three youths who wanted to hang the posters of a soccer team on May 29, 1991 in Bahçelievler, İstanbul, assuming that "they were hanging posters of an illegal organization". In the fire, Hakan Polat was

wounded in the head, Nihat Sağlam in the leg. In a statement about the incident, police authorities said, "We made stop warnings to the youths whom we believed were hanging placards. We fired when they attempted to escape".

● İHD Diyarbakır Branch was bombed at midnight on June 25. The walls of the branch office collapsed as a result of the blast, and the furniture were greatly damaged. Meanwhile, pictures of the branch members and the office telephone book disappeared. The offices of "Medya Güneşi" (Medya Sun) and "Özgür Halk" (Free People), that are in the same building, were also damaged. İHD President demanded that the attackers be found immediately, stating "If this is not done, the responsibility will fall on the state. It should be acknowledged that such pressures and efforts to intimidate cannot stop us".

● In the explosion of a bomb planted by unidentified persons in İHD Batman Branch Executive Board member Hüseyin Sıddık Tan's car, Hüseyin Sıddık Tan, his 10-year old son, Azad Tan and his relative Cengiz Tek were wounded.

● 30-year old Abdullah Cem Ceylan was shot by police officer Dursun Kara while he was arguing with the guard at the entrance to İstanbul Kumkapı Police Station to where he went to visit his police commissioner uncle on the night of August 2. Abdullah Cem Ceylan was reportedly shot when his wig fell, leading to the belief that he was an armed attacker disguising himself. Abdullah Cem Ceylan who was shot with three bullets in his belly was hospitalized.

● Young Hasan Erdem, who was announced to be "shot and apprehended by the police" after throwing explosives in an election office of the True Path Party (DYP) on October 19 in Haznedar, İstanbul, was reportedly "shot by the police on purpose". During a press conference at İHD İstanbul Branch, Neriman Deniz said that Hasan Erdem was killed by the police who made no prior warnings, saying "I saw him being shot. Then the police came closer and fired again".

● Ekindüzü village of Eruh, Siirt, was raided by soldiers on November 22, 1991. Young girls Lale Özalp and Feciye Bahçeci were wounded in gunfire opened during the raid. The girls said, "Bağgözer Gendarmerie Squadron Command came to the village with some soldiers. They forcefully gathered all the girls and women. Then they told us to get in a military vehicle. We resisted. The two of us were taken apart from the crowd under the order of the Commander: While we were shot, the other women were severely beaten".

● Fire was opened by special team members on a car on the highway near Yolaçtı village of Silvan, Diyarbakır, on grounds that it did not obey the stop warnings. In the incident that took place in the evening of December 10, 1991, Erikyazı village headman Sigbetullah Eker, his wife Saliha Eker and his brother Mehmet Eker were wounded.

TORTURE

Events and striking examples observed in 1991 in Turkey have shown that torture remains on the agenda as the human rights question number one. 168 separate torture incidents or allegations were among the reports received by HRFT during 1991. In connection with these events 552 people declared that they had been tortured. Of these 552 people 218 were able to verify torture by official medical reports. In addition, 23 people lost their lives under suspicious circumstances in police custody or prison. This shows the extent to which detentions centres and prisons threaten the right to life.

Despite the well known fact that common criminals are subjected to a variety of widespread torture such as beatings and falaka (beating of the soles of the feet) in police or gendarmerie stations, their torture remains unknown because they do not fight for their rights. The vast majority of those who file complaints about torture or ill-treatment and in some cases are able to get medical reports are people detained on political grounds. Combined with the fact that it is very difficult to obtain reliable information from outside of Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir and in particular from the Emergency Rule Region it becomes obvious that the number of torture victims listed for the last year reflects only a small proportion of attacks on people's physical and psychological integrity by agents of the state.

Among those subjected to torture during 1991 after detention by police or the gendarmerie are 15 children. Those tortured include journalists, lawyers, but also football players, police officers, homosexuals and even refugees from Iran. The majority of those tortured were prisoners' relatives, workers and students detained during demonstrations. Amongst the detainees who alleged to have been tortured are 53 women and girls. 9 of the women who were tortured declared that they were raped or sexually abused during detention.

Student İlknur Burgac said after her release that during her detention between 8 and 22 April 1991 in Gayrettepe Police Headquarters she was "given electric shocks to her hands, toes and sexual organ and threatened with being raped", thus documenting a serious sexual assault. Another striking example is the case of Esma Polat who stated that during her detention in Gayrettepe Police Headquarters she was raped. She made an official complaint to that effect. Fur-

ther examples from the second half of 1991 are the rape incidents of Hakime Esmeray, mother of two children, in Istanbul and the nurse Mediha Curabaz in Adana.

Three girls, aged 12 and 13, applied to the Human Rights Association, Diyarbakır Branch on 15 May and told a story hard to believe. On 8 May these kids had lost their way in the mountainous area of Savur and were taken into custody at Mardin Gendarmerie Brigade to be interrogated on allegations that "they wanted to join the terrorists". The testimony of 12 year -old H.K. concerning her interrogation is another example for sexual assault. The Law to Fight Terrorism which entered into force in 1991 has not only resulted in an increase of torture incidents, but also obstructed prosecution of torture incidents which were possible in a limited number of cases.

For instance, İslam Aysoy and 2 brothers who were taken into custody on 11 May 1991 made an official complaint to Bitlis Public Prosecutor's Office alleging that "they had been tortured and forced to eat dog excrements" in Bitlis Güroymak Gendarmerie Station. Bitlis Public Prosecutor Özer Tarhan did not open an investigation and concluded that the security officials against whom the complaint was launched had committed the offence in connection with their duty and decided according to Article 15 of the Law to Fight Terrorism that the case was incompatible with his duties. Thus, the investigation of the torture allegations came to an end. A second example is that the continuing trial in connection with the death of teacher Siddik Bilgin was stopped according to the Law to Fight Terrorism. (This decision was later reversed on appeal)

An evaluation of torture incidents in 1991 makes it obvious that torture continued to be systematically used as an interrogation method and, despite of getting less, torture increased and was applied recklessly by security forces supported by some protective provisions of the Law to Fight Terrorism. Officials allegedly involved in torture incidents can only be subject to an investigation or a trial, if the disciplinary councils under leadership of provincial or local governors decide so. This and other protective provisions have resulted in officials acting with more liberty.

Court decisions make extensive use of statements extracted under torture. This is important. The implementation of a legal provision "to have a lawyer present during the preliminary investigation", promised by the coalition government, has to be realized as the first urgent measure. In addition, all kinds of amendments necessary to secure the implementation of promises such as "torture will be prevented and torturers will be punished severely", frequently heard at the end of the year from the authorities, has to be enacted without delay. The right to life and the right for prosecution in compliance with the state of law did not come true in 1991 in Turkey. Some of the reports that reached HRFT are listed below in chronological order:

REPORTED TORTURE INCIDENTS IN 1991**(January 1, 1991 - December 31, 1991)****January 5, 1991 Saturday**

(01/023) 44 prisoners' relatives who were detained on January 2, 1991 when protesting against the prohibition of free visits that would be held on the occasion of the New Year in Ankara Central Prison, reported that they were subjected to ill-treatment and beatings and prevented from sleeping and eating by the police. Scars and traces were visible on the bodies of Gülnaz Türkmen, Celal Türkmen, Ali İspir and Nergiz Yalçın .

January 7, 1991 Monday

(01/029) Şule Şakakoğlu, the mother of 18 year-old İmer Şakakoğlu who was detained in Adana on the night of January 2 by the political police, applied to the Public Prosecution Office, stating that "her daughter was tortured". Şule Şakakoğlu added that she was worried about the fate of her daughter.

January 12, 1991 Saturday

(January 12) Tufan Bozkaya, Chief of Police in Milas, Muğla, beat a person for "sitting crosslegged in a coffee-house".

January 14, 1991 Monday

(01/065) Cumali Çopur, an inmate in Nevşehir E-Type Prison, committed suicide by hanging himself with a bedsheet. Ahmet Şükrü Dağlı, the public prosecutor of Nevşehir, stated that the convict who committed suicide was sentenced for "theft" and the investigation into his case had not yet been completed.

(01/066) Bekir Öztürk was arrested by police authorities for hanging "anti-war" posters distributed by the Social Democratic Populist Party (SHP) on the wall of his coffee-house. Bekir Öztürk who was later released alleged that he was beaten and insulted by policemen in Topselvi Police Station.

January 16, 1991 Wednesday

(01/074) The death of Tevfik Timur, following his detention on 5 January in Cizre, was allegedly caused by torture inflicted upon him Yalçın Büyükdaglı, the Secretary General of the Socialist Party (SP), stated on the case of Tevfik Timur, whose corpse was handed over to his family on 14 January, that "his death was caused by torture, inflicted by those who carried out the investigations".

January 17, 1991 Thursday

(01/083) The trial of 17 persons on the charge of "belonging to the illegal TKP-ML organization" started at İstanbul State Security Court (SSC). Defendant Hüsnüye Dağlı stated in her testimony that she was tortured in detention. She said "The police tried to abuse my femininity, and they attempted to rape me".

January 23, 1991 Wednesday

(01/107) Birtan Altunbaş, who was being kept in detention in Ankara Political Police Center for 15 days, died as a result of torture inflicted on him. He had been detained along with three other friends from Hacettepe University on January 10. Human Rights Association (İHD) Ankara Branch President Muzafer İlhan Erdost said that Birtan Altunbaş died in Gülhane Hospital on January 16, and was buried in Malkara, Tekirdağ on January 18. Meanwhile, student Murat Böbrek, who was detained a few days ago and later released, said that he witnessed the torture inflicted on Altunbaş. The autopsy report issued for Birtan Altunbaş was not presented to his family and lawyers.

(01/130) The Public Prosecution Office launched an investigation into the death of Birtan Altunbaş. Justice Minister Oltan Sungurlu said the investigation would determine whether Altunbaş died as a result of torture or not.

February 1, 1991 Friday

(02/002) The reason for the death of Haydar Arman was reportedly torture. Arman died in prison on January 24, 1991 where he was sent after arrest which followed his detention in Ankara Security Directorate. His wife Şükran Arman applied to İHD Ankara branch claiming that "her husband died of torture", and she said "We got his corpse from the morgue on January 26th, and we buried him the same day. I saw his head while he was being buried. One side of his head was purple. There were red marks on his forehead. The men, who went to get the corpse, said his testicles were all black. The flesh was ripped off on the tips of his toes and fingers". Zekiye Arman, the mother of Haydar Arman, also said that her son was in good health when he was detained. Police officers Bayram Aydemir, Hasan Cahit Selekoğlu, Mecit Turan and Mustafa Şahinbaş were charged in Ankara Criminal Court in connection with the incident.

February 5, 1991 Tuesday

(02/020) The trial of six policemen who allegedly broke the jaw of medical faculty student Gültekin Akarca by torture started in Ankara Penal Court No 7. During the session, defendant Hayrettin Kahveci confirmed that the jaw of Gültekin Akarca was broken during detention in political police station.

February 6, 1991 Wednesday

(02/022) İrfan Başbuğa, who had been detained on January 31, 1991 in Ankara for "stealing two packets of cigarettes", died in Anafartalar Police Station where he was kept in detention. Authorities from the prison maintained that Başbuğa committed suicide. İrfan Başbuğa's father, on the other hand, said: "My son would not steal cigarettes. I have closely examined his body at the morgue. There were no signs of suicide. If he had hung himself, his tongue would be sticking out, his lips would turn purple. There were no such signs, but there were beating marks. I saw purple bruises under his arm pits, behind his lips and on his feet. We will not let them get away with that."

February 7, 1991 Thursday

(02/032) The prosecutions of three policemen, who are "accused of inflicting torture" on Nevruz Türkdöğän, started today at Ankara Penal Court No

21. Policemen Hikmet Taşdelen, Savaş Demir and Ali Erşan, for whom imprisonment terms ranging between 3 months and 3 years were demanded, did not attend the hearing. Nevruz Türkođan was detained in Ankara last September, and she had a miscarriage due to torture inflicted upon her while she was in detention.

February 8, 1991 Friday

(02/035) The death of Kasım Aras in hospital where he was taken in coma after being released from detention in Aralık, Kars, was reportedly caused by torture inflicted upon him in prison. The official diagnosis for the death of Kasım Aras was chronic brain hemorrhage. Aras' brother Halit Aras said: "Non-commissioned officer İhsan Karacaođlu and Salim Taşkeser from Aralık County Gendarmery Station have put my brother in this health condition". The investigation launched into the death of Kasım Aras later ended in a decision not to prosecute.

(02/039) Saadet Toksoy, Can Balıcanlı and Gamze Turan, who were detained in Ankara in connection with operations directed at TAYAD (Prisoners' Families Solidarity Association) and DEMKAD (Women's Association for Democracy), reported that they were exposed to heavy torture in detention. Toksoy, Balıcanlı and Turan organized a press conference after being released, and said the police threatened them by saying "We could kill you by a bullet through your head. And you may end up dying like Birtan Altunbaş".

February 11, 1991 Monday

(02/041) The spinal cord of 49 year-old electrical engineer Ceyhan Sarı was broken as a result of the beating that was inflicted on him in Keçiören Police Station where he was taken after being detained on February 7 in Ankara.

(02/042) 7 students, who were detained after an anti-war demonstration held in Konya Selçuk University on February 4, were reportedly tortured in detention. The names of the students who said that "they were not given food and were constantly beaten" are: "Seher Özturan, Dilek İzgili, Emin Çalışkan, Cüneyt Adıgüzel, Ahmet Kara, Yunus Soyertaş and Yusuf Büyükdag".

February 14, 1991 Thursday

(02/060) SP members Abdullah Kaya, Abdülaziz Kaya and Zeynel Çetin, whom the police detained in Van following a tip-off, were reportedly tortured in detention. SP Secretary General Yalçın Büyükdaglı said "The person who is apparently responsible is Van Security Director Sabri Yakar".

February 18, 1991 Monday

(02/074) Ali Rıza Ağdođan, who entered coma in İstanbul Beyođlu Security Directorate on February 14 in detention, died in hospital on Saturday night. While People's Labor Party (HEP) İstanbul Branch President Osman Özçelik stated that they determined marks of torture on the corpse of Ağdođan, Ağdođan's relatives said the statements of the police saying "the death resulted from suicide" were not true, and they demanded an investigation into the case.

(03/011) Cumali Koyun, who was arrested and later released in İstanbul, alleged that he was subjected to torture during his detention period. Cumali Koyun, who maintained that he signed his testimony under torture inflicted on him in Gayrettepe Political Police Center, stated that his testimony was used as a threat against him.

March 4, 1991 Monday

(03/014) İmran Aydın, who was detained in connection with operations conducted in Ankara by the political police against the Turkish Revolutionary Communist Party (TDKP) over a month, is reported to have died. Ankara Security Directorate claimed that İmran Aydın died "when he fell during an attempt to escape" from the house where he had been taken after detention. However the autopsy and subsequent reports revealed that "the reason for his death was bleeding of the pancreas". Aydın's family and lawyers applied to the Public Prosecution Office, demanding an investigation to be launched into this "suspicious death". The investigation resulted in a decision not to prosecute the case.

March 5, 1991 Tuesday

(03/023) The Appeal Court quashed the verdict of 3 months' imprisonment for Major Cafer Tayyar Çağlayan who was sentenced for forcing the villagers of Yesilyurt of Cizre, Mardin, to eat human dirt in January 1989, on grounds that the penalty was not sufficient. The Appeal Court said that "there are four persons who are affected by the action of Major Tayyar which is considered to be a crime, and therefore he should be condemned separately for torturing 4 different persons".

March 7, 1991 Thursday

(03/035) The Political Police detained 13 Iranians in Ankara. One of the detainees, Darius Lorestani, was sent to Numune Hospital when he fell ill due to torture inflicted on him.

(03/037) İHD Şanlıurfa Branch President lawyer Ramazan Ferat reported that 10 persons, who were being kept in detention for the last 17 days in Viranşehir, were being subjected to heavy torture. Ramazan Ferat said that Sinan Binici, one of the detainees, fell sick because of torture, and that although Binici was given a report by a local health clinic stating that "he must be hospitalized", he was taken back to the Political Police Center.

(03/038) University students Ayşe Nur Şimşek, Bayram Aksoy, Ali Koç and Nursel Özmen were detained in Ankara on Monday night on allegations of "being members of an illegal organization". Ali Koç fell sick in detention and was sent to Numune Hospital. He stayed at the hospital for a while, and then he was taken back to the Political Police Center. Lawyer Murat Demir stated that Ali Koç had a brain trauma due to torture, and his health was in critical condition.

March 11, 1991 Monday

(03/051) According to a research by İHD Ankara Branch, 746 persons were detained in Ankara in 1990 for political reasons. A majority of this number consists of students. While 72 of the detainees were arrested later, doctor reports proved that 93 of them were tortured.

March 12, 1991 Tuesday

(03/060) Erol Özpolat, İbrahim Bingöl and Alp Aslan, who were kept in detention for about a month on charges of participating in some armed attacks in Ankara, were arrested by the State Security Court yesterday. Cavidan Kocaacar, in detention on the same charges, was released. It was reported that Kocaacar fell sick because of torture inflicted upon her while in detention, and she was taken to Numune Hospital for medical treatment. Police officials confirmed that she was hospitalized. İbrahim Bingöl told the journalists at the Political Police Center: "We are the victims of an unreal scenario. We were interrogated under torture. This is a plot. We are not guilty".

March 14, 1991 Thursday

(03/070) Some journalists, who were detained following a police raid on the Ankara office of the magazine "Yüzyıl" (Mücadele) on March 5, 1991, organized a press conference and said that they were tortured in detention. Soner Yalçın said: "They applied torture methods like squeezing the testicles, keeping us under pressurized water, hanging us up and giving us electric shocks. A great majority of the questions posed were about the sources for the stories published in the magazine, especially the sources of our stories about Kurds and the police organization". He also added that many documents and several personal belongings had dissappeared from the office.

March 20, 1991 Wednesday

(03/097) Nuri Yaşar was hospitalized when he fell into a coma due to torture inflicted on him while he was in detention at the police station in Silvan, Diyarbakır.

March 21, 1991 Thursday

(03/104) Intensive detentions that started after an armed attack on a police vehicle in Siirt continue. İHD members from the region reported that the detained persons were faced with heavy torture, and Mücahit İtem's arm was broken.

March 25, 1991 Monday

(03/122) Iranian Said Seyit Ahmedi, who was detained with a group of Iranian refugee friends and then arrested in Ankara in March, stated that he was tortured while in detention. In a letter he sent to İHD from Ankara Central Prison where he was kept under arrest, Ahmedi wrote that Darius Kurditani, who was detained with him, but released afterwards, was hospitalized three times because of torture.

March 28, 1991 Thursday

İHD member Ahmet Tekin, who was held in detention in Siirt between February 26 and March 14, stated that he was tortured in detention. A medical report certifying "his inability to work for 15 days" was given by Siirt State Hospital where he was sent on March 11. However, this report was later torn by the police officers, and another medical report, stating that he was in a fit condition, was acquired from a doctor brought to the Security Directorate on March 14.

March 30, 1991 Saturday

(03/141) University student Zeki Kayıran from İstanbul Marmara University reported that the political police pressed him "to become a police agent and to spy about the events that are taking place at school".

April 5, 1991 Friday

(April 5) Haşim Sincar, who was detained in Solhan, Bingöl for "theft", died in hospital. Police authorities claimed that Haşim Sincar "died of an heart attack". IHD Bingöl branch officials stated that "there was a high probability that Haşim Sincar died under torture".

(04/021) It was reported that nothing was heard from Yusuf Erişti since March 14, 1991 when he was detained in İstanbul by the political police. Lawyer Fethiye Pekşen made a statement on the subject, and said that there were witnesses who saw him being detained. She added "Our petitions about the fate of Yusuf Erişti brought no results. Security officials do not give any information on this subject. We are concerned about the whereabouts of Erişti and his fate". On the other hand, security officials claimed that they did not detain anybody by the name of Yusuf Erişti. It was announced on April 27 that there were no responses to the petitions made to the authorities by Yusuf Erişti's father Bekir Erişti. He said "I am desperately waiting for answers and help from the authorities".

April 6, 1991 Saturday

(April 6) 17 year-old high school student Veli Geleş, who was detained by the police on April 1, was reported to have died. Security officials claimed that "Veli Geleş was shot to death when he attempted to flee during an in-place inspection in Dikmen, Öveçler". The event was kept secret for a long time. An investigation was filed into the incident, but it ended in a decision not to prosecute.

(04/029) Esma Polat, under arrest at Bayrampaşa Prison, said that she was tortured and raped while in detention at İstanbul Political Police Headquarters. In her official complaint to the prosecution office, Esma Polat described the police officer who raped her as aged between 35-40, dark haired, bearded and of medium height. Esma Polat said she struggled with the police officer during the rape, and it would be easy to identify him due to the bites and scratches on his body. She also presented a medical report, certifying inability to work for 7 days, to the prosecution office.

April 8, 1991 Monday

(April 8) Some persons who were detained during an unauthorized demonstration in Dağhoğlu district of Adana on March 20, 1991 said at a press conference they organized after being released that they were tortured in detention. They said that the torture inflicted on them was proven by the medical reports given to 4 of them by the Forensic Institute. Detainee Ahmet Karatekin said, "At police headquarters, they took us into a room called the shock room. Blows were coming from everywhere. They squeezed my testicles. We were actively tortured for 2 days. They later isolated us from the other people. We listened to torture sounds and sufferings for 13 days".

(04/034) Hakkari correspondent of the weekly Yeni Ülke (New Land) Mecit Öztunç, who was under arrest for two months, was released at the hearing held at Diyarbakır State Security Court on April 3, 1991. He had been arrested for "being a member of an illegal organization". Öztunç said in his testimony during the hearing, "I have been a journalist for 8 years. I was threatened by the police several times because I informed the public of the human rights abuses in the region. When the threats failed, they organized a plot and I was arrested".

April 12, 1991 Friday

(April 12) Second-lieutenant Tekin Doğan was beaten by five police officers for "being drunk" in İzmir Bornova Police Station where he went to make a complaint. He was given a medical report, documenting his inability to work for 10 days.

April 22, 1991 Monday

(04/064) The ribs of high school student Düzgün Ali Şanlı were reportedly broken as a result of torture inflicted on him in İstanbul Political Police Center where he was kept in detention for a while. Another youth named Mehmet Ali Eser, who was also kept in detention at the Political Police Center and then released, stated that Düzgün Ali Şanlı became unable to speak and to go to the Toilet as a result of torture, and that there were beating marks all over his body. Eser added that students İlknur Burgaç and Kadriye Tosun, who remained in detention, were also exposed to torture. Another student from İzmir, Mehmet Eroğlu, stated that he was detained on April 10, and he was tortured until he was released. HRFT İzmir representative Prof. Dr. Veli Lök, who treated Eroğlu, said it had been established that he had been tortured.

April 23, 1991 Tuesday

(04/073) SHP Tunceli deputy Kamer Genç reported that an unidentified security officer, on duty in Tunceli who is known as "The Beard", inflicted torture and pressure on the public. Kamer Genç said in his statement that the mentioned officer stripped people, made them lie on the snow, forced them to get into the river where he beat them, and raided houses.

April 24, 1991 Wednesday

(04/077) İHD İzmir branch president Ahmet Aksüt reported that about 100 persons, who were detained in several districts of İzmir after April 15, were tortured at the security office. Aksüt said they heard nothing from the detainees and these people were not allowed to see their lawyers. He stated that there were some elderly and ill people among them and that the police rejected demands that the ill people be given necessary medicines.

April 26, 1991 Friday

(04/083) University student İlknur Burgaç reported that she was tortured and threatened with death at İstanbul Political Police Center, where she was kept in detention for 15 days. Burgaç said she was detained on April 8 and was released on April 22. "They gave electric shocks to my toes and my genital organ. They threatened me with rape", she said.

April 29, 1991 Monday

(04/096) Tuncer Dilaverođlu, the editor in chief of the magazine "Yeni Demokrasi" (New Democracy), was arrested by İstanbul SSC. Dilaverođlu said he was tortured at İstanbul Political Police Center before his arrest with methods like giving electric shocks, being suspended by a hanger, beating and being kept in a damp cell. After being arrested, Dilaverođlu obtained a medical report certifying three days' inability to work, due to the torture inflicted upon him.

May 5, 1991 Sunday

(May 5) Abdurrahman Beřtan from Aydođmuř village of Eruh, Siirt, stated that he was beaten by two officers named "Sedat" and "Muhsin" at the gendarmerie station where he was taken on April 20, 1991. He said that 6 other villagers were also beaten together with him at the station. Abdurrahman Beřtan said "One of my teeth was broken in the beating. I complained against the officers who beat me".

May 6, 1991 Monday

(05/019) High school student Hatun Özçelik, who was detained in Ankara on May Day by the political police, reported that she was tortured while in detention. She said she was given electric shock, was subjected to sexual abuse and was threatened with death. Again in Ankara, university student Orhangazi Ertekin, who was detained by the political police, said he was taken to an empty field and was tortured there. He said the police pressed burning cigarette butts on his arm, and that he would make an official complaint to the prosecution office about the incident. In Bursa, university students, who were detained on charges of "participating in an unauthorized demonstration on May 1", told their lawyers, with whom they met at the police headquarters, that they were subjected to torture. The detention period of those 9 students, who started a hunger strike after being detained, were extended until May 14. Cuma Dat, who was detained in İstanbul before May 1 for hanging posters, said that he was tortured during the 8 days he was in detention, and applied to the Forensic Office to document the torture marks on his body.

May 10, 1991 Friday

(05/035) Gülsüm Bulut, the wife of HEP İstanbul Ümraniye branch President Hasan Bulut, reported that she was tortured and harassed in İstanbul Political Police Center, where she was held in detention. Bulut said at a press conference yesterday that the police officers beat and offended her, and added "They forced us to give testimonies by beating us. There were purple bruises and swellings on my body because of beating". She added that persons detained along with her also were beaten by the police.

May 13, 1991 Monday

(05/040) University student Candan Çömlekçi reported that she had been exposed to torture while in detention. She had been detained in İstanbul on May Day for demonstrating with a placard saying "Long Live May 1". She said "They suspended me naked on hangers in the political police center. They hosed pressurized water, put me on falaka (a tool where the ankles are tied and the

soles of the feet are beaten). They threatened me with death and rape by a truncheon. They wanted to make me accept that I was a member of an illegal organization". She added that the policemen said "We could kill you like we killed Yusuf Erişti. Nobody would know about it".

May 14, 1991 Tuesday

(05/050) PKK militant Haydar Altun, who was reportedly captured wounded in operations carried out by the Turkish security forces on a PKK camp within the Iraqi territory in March, was later reported to have died. A story in daily Hürriyet argued that Haydar Altun was shot to death in a clash during the raid. However, the story was not based on any official comment or source. Haydar Altun's mother Hatice Altun applied to the Emergency Region Governorate and Amnesty International along with some other organizations in order to learn about the fate of her son whom she heard to have been caught wounded. Altun later said that there was no response to her applications from the official posts, and that she was told by some sources that her son had died under torture.

May 15, 1991 Wednesday

(05/056) 6 homosexuals made complaints to the İstanbul Public Prosecution Office about Beyoğlu Security Directorate. They said that "the police beat them, sealed their homes and restricted their freedoms". In their petition, they stated that they were subjected to inhuman treatment at Beyoğlu Security Directorate because of their sexual preferences, and said "The last time we were beaten by the police was last week. They broke into our homes".

May 16, 1991 Thursday

(05/059) The investigation launched into the death of Necmettin Çoban was concluded in a decision not to prosecute. Çoban had suffered depression because of the inhuman treatment in Siirt Prison where he was kept under arrest October of last year, and he had died in hospital. The investigation concluded that the prison administrators and the doctors who were accused of causing his death were not guilty.

May 18, 1991 Saturday

(May 17) 15 students who were detained by the police in Diyarbakır between April 26 and May 1, 1991 were reportedly tortured in the Rapid Deployment Force Headquarters during their interrogation. The students said after being released that they were beaten by the police in detention. Detained student Sedat Esmir said that he was given electric shocks, his testicles were squeezed, he was suspended from hangers and was hosed with pressurized water.

(05/066) The "1990-1991 Torture Report" of İHD Ankara Branch was published as a booklet. In the booklet that contains the information gathered by Hüsnü Öndül, lawyer and Executive Board member of İHD Ankara Branch, 77 torture cases that occurred between 26 December 1990 and 31 January 1991 are reported in detail, presenting testimonies, medical reports as well as indictments.

(05-067) During the past week about 180 people were detained, in majority in the Güroymak locality of Bitlis. Kemal Coşar, Bitlis Provincial President

of the SHP, stressed that heavy pressure existed in the region and that many innocent people were arrested, while Hüsamettin Zenderlioğlu, Provincial President of HEP, protested "torture and oppression on innocent people in the village squares."

May 21, 1991 Tuesday

(05/075) Finalizing its studies on the individual petitions of the leaders of the United Communist Party of Turkey (TBKP), Nihat Sargın and Haydar Kutlu, the European Commission on Human Rights found Turkey "guilty" in respect to torture, and the length and conditions of detention. The Commission examined the petitions of Nihat Sargın and Haydar Kutlu for almost 3 years and stated in its report that "Turkey had violated Articles 3 and 5 of the European Convention on Human Rights".

May 25, 1991 Saturday

(05/094) Alaaddin Kirekçi, a broker, reportedly died as a result of torture while he was in custody in İstanbul Şişli Police Station, after being arrested on the evening of May 16 for "robbery". The following day he was sent to hospital where he was diagnosed to suffer from a "cerebral trauma". He died on the evening of May 20. His relative Cevat Gebedek noted on this occasion that "When Alaaddin didn't come home on the evening of May 16, his wife notified us. We were later informed that he was in Şişli Police Office. There, they said that he was taken to hospital. They allowed me to see him from a distance. He was lying half-dead. There were scars and torture traces on the back of his head and around his ears".

(05/095) Esmâ Polat, who had made an official complaint to the Prosecution Office saying that "she had been tortured in İstanbul Political Police Headquarters during detention", reported that when she was taken to hospital, the physician refused to examine her body and threatened her. She said that the incident occurred in the Çapa Medical Faculty Gynecology Department where she was sent upon her complaint.

May 28, 1991 Tuesday

(05/106) Ural Yıldız, the captain of soccer team Baykanspor, was detained by the police after the soccer match between Baykanspor and Polisgücü teams last Sunday. It is reported that Ural Yıldız was detained because of the captain's band on his arm that consisted of ribbons in yellow, red and green. Ali Aydın, soccer player from Baykanspor who was a witness to the detention, told in his application to the İHD that they were beaten and insulted by the police during and after the match.

May 29, 1991 Wednesday

(05/111) Commissioner Tayfun Erdemir, who kicked and insulted the inspector judge Abdurrahim Özen from the Appeal Court No 9 in a municipality bus in Ankara, was arrested.

May 30, 1991 Thursday

(05/119) İslam Aysoy, who was detained after a raid by PKK militants in Güroymak, Bitlis, on May 11, 1991, reported that he was tortured and forced to

eat dog excrement in the gendarmerie station where he was kept in detention. İslam Aysoy made a statement through his lawyer out of prison where he was under arrest, and said his brothers İsmet and İlhan Aysoy, who were detained with him, were also tortured. The Aysoy brothers filed an official complaint with Bitlis Public Prosecution Office.

(06/032) The Bitlis Public Prosecution Office sent the complaint of the Aysoy brothers to the Governorate without launching an investigation. The Bitlis Public Prosecutor Özer Tarhan, who examined the applications, made a decision of incompatibility in the case of the security officers who were the subject of an official complaint on grounds that "they committed this crime in relation to their duties".

(05/120) The prosecution of 5 police officers, accused of inflicting torture on Figen Baran, a correspondent for the magazine "Mücadele" (Struggle) who was detained in January for "participating in unauthorized demonstrations", started. During the first hearing of the trial launched in Ankara Penal Court No 10, testimonies of the police officers Şaban Ürek, Alpaslan Baz and Mustafa Muğlu were taken. Figen Baran gave her testimony afterwards, and stated that she had been tortured in detention and that she could document this with a report from the Forensic Medicine Office. She identified policemen Ali Erşan and Savaş Demir as her torturers".

(05/121) The report prepared after the inspections carried out in Ankara Political Police Center (DAL) by members of the Parliamentary Human Rights Commission stated that "no torture tool was seen, but it was certainly determined that the suspects in detention are exposed to torture in the Center". The report also said that two youths, named Hacı Yıldız and Sadık Ulupınar, told the parliamentarians in the presence of police officers that "they were tortured".

May 31, 1991 Friday

(05/125) The trial of Captain Ali Şahin, Lieutenant Ümit Eriş and non-commissioned officers Mehmet Acar and İbrahim Yıldız Güngör and soldier Suat Akova in connection with the murder of teacher Siddık Bilgin in Bingöl in 1985 under torture was stopped in conformity with the Anti-Terror Law. Ankara Penal Court No 2 sent the court file to Bingöl Provincial Administration Council in order to determine whether a new trial can be launched against the suspects.

June 3, 1991 Monday

(06/006) Three young girls, Hüsne Kızılkaya (12), Meryem Oral (13) and Münevver Oral (13) from Pınardere village of Savur, Mardin, applied to İHD Diyarbakır branch, reporting that "they were tortured in Savur Gendarmerie Headquarters". It is reported that the girls were detained on a false claim that "they left their homes in order to join the PKK". The girls said in their application to İHD Diyarbakır branch that they were beaten at the station with sticks and were confronted with sexual abuse.

(06/008) Tuncay Bostancı, who was detained by the police in Çaycuma, Zonguldak, for "theft", reported that he was tortured in detention. Bostancı pro-

ved his claims of torture inflicted on him during the 18 hours he stayed in detention with a medical report acquired from the hospital, stating "he is incapable to work for 15 days and can recover in 30 days".

June 4, 1991 Tuesday

(06/011) Fatma Birşat Akyazılı, Coşkun Yılmaz and Swiss national Barbara Anna Kistler, who were detained after a police raid on a house in Hasanpaşa district of İstanbul which resulted in the death of two persons, were arrested on charges of "belonging to an illegal organization". Barbara Anna Kistler's lawyer Marcel Bossonet said that he had had the chance to see Kistler in the Political Police Center, where she told him "she was tortured". Bossonet said "There were purple bruises on her face and marks around her wrists.

June 7, 1991 Friday

(06/028) Prisoners' relatives, who wanted to meet Parliamentary Human Rights Commission Chairman Eyüp Aşık to protest the limitations put on the conditional release implementations, were beaten up by the police in front of parliament. During the events Muhammet Varlı was seriously injured after falling down into a 5 meter deep subway. About 110 prisoners' relatives were detained by the police. Meanwhile, police also beat HEP deputies Mahmut Alınak, Adnan Ekmen and Ekin Dikmen who tried to prevent the police.

(06/031) The prosecutions of 13 persons who are on trial for "helping and harboring PKK members in Nusaybin, Mardin", started at Diyarbakır SSC. At the first hearing on Wednesday, the court decided to release 9 of the suspects under arrest. İHD Nusaybin Representative Dr. Cemal Kahraman and journalists Mecit Akgün and Süleyman Balan are among the released suspects. The suspects told in their testimonies during the hearing that they were tortured in Mardin Gendarmerie Headquarters where they were kept in detention.

June 8, 1991 Saturday

(06/033) Students Mesut Tetik, Mehmet Gökteaş and Mehmet Ural, who were among the 177 persons detained after the meeting organized by Türk-İş (Confederation of Trade Unions of Turkey) in Bursa on June 2, reported that they were tortured in detention. The students told that they were tortured with pressurized water, truncheons and sticks. They added that they were also beaten up by the police in front of the prosecutor at the Court House; however due to the indifference of the doctors, they had been unable to acquire the necessary reports even though there had been clear torture marks to on their bodies.

(06/037) PKK militant Muhammed Kemal, of Syrian origin, who was sentenced to death by Malatya SSC last Sunday, was beaten up by soldiers after the hearing in which the court verdict was announced. The doctor at the Malatya E Type Prison gave a report certifying the beating marks on the body of Muhammed Kemal.

June 10, 1991 Monday

(06/042) HEP Ağı Branch emphasized that security of life no longer existed in Tutak and Hamur, that people detained by the security forces were forced to be agents or village guards, and that they were tortured.

June 12, 1991 Wednesday

(06-054) Murat İskenderođlu, Secaattin Şekerci, Cem Tat and Oktay Kahraman who some time earlier were detained in Izmit said that during their detention they were subjected to physical and psychological torture.

June 15, 1991 Saturday

(06/068) İHD Urfa Branch Secretary Lawyer Ramazan Ferat was beaten by the police. Ramazan Ferat, whose nose was broken in the beating, was given a medical report certifying inability to work for 10 days.

June 17, 1991 Monday

(06/074) 9 year-old Ömer Teker was detained and tortured on May 19, 1991 by the gendarmes investigating a robbery in Keşap, Giresun. Teker, who was beaten by the gendarmaries and whose body had bruises resulting from beating; was given a medical report, stating that "he can recover in 10 days". The gendarmary commander gave a bicycle as a present to Ömer Teker so that he would not tell about the incident to the press. Teker was kept in detention for 5 hours, and when his innocence was proved, he was released. Meanwhile, a case was filed at Keşap Penal Court about noncommissioned officer Mustafa Soran who was involved in the incident.

June 18, 1991 Tuesday

(06/081) Right-wing worker Muzaffer Taşdemir stated that he was tortured by police. He was detained in Sivas on June 7, 1991 and was kept in detention for 2 days. Taşdemir fell ill after being released due to the torture inflicted on him, and was hospitalized.

June 20, 1991 Thursday

(06/092) 12 persons including journalist Deniz Teztel and lawyers Murat Demir and Bedii Yarayıcı, who for some time were held in detention in Ankara, were charged with "being members of the Revolutionary Left organization and participating in some armed activities". While lawyer Murat Demir, one of the suspects who spoke to the press, told that he was tortured and therefore his hands were unable to function, Cavidan Kocaacar shouted at the policemen: "Tell them the torture you have done, the plots you have organized". Another suspect Lütfi Topal, on the other hand, conveyed the message via someone who was released after two days of detention in the Political Police Headquarters that "his physical condition was bad due to the torture inflicted on him, and his life was in danger". The petitions of the lawyers to meet the suspects were rejected.

July 1, 1991 Monday

(07/002) Journalist Deniz Teztel and lawyers Murat Demir and Bedii Yarayıcı were arrested by Ankara State Security Court on June 28, 1991. Cavidan Kocaacar and Şükrü Gürsel, who had been detained in the same operation, were released. In her statement, Cavidan Kocaacar said that they were exposed to heavy torture while in detention.

(07/004) Three women, who attempted to prevent the uprooting of hazel-nut trees in their fields that were expropriated by the municipality in Arsin, Trabzon, were beaten by the gendarmes. It is reported that two of the women, named Hanife Akbulut and Perihan Akbulut, were 6 months pregnant. The pregnant women were sent to the forensic institute, and Hanife Akbulut was given a report of "incapability to work" for 5 days, and Perihan Akbulut for 2 days.

(07/005) 13 persons were detained in Bozkuş village of Selin, Kars, on charges of "helping and harboring PKK members". 70 year old Mehmet Cengiz and his 9 year-old grandson Taner Cengiz are among the detainees. Kars deputy Mahmut Alnak reported that Mehmet Cengiz and his grandson were detained "on information that they drank tea with the PKK militants".

July 2, 1991 Tuesday

(07/019) SP Van Branch officials Ömer Kaplan, Ahmet Kaya and Hacer Kaya were detained by police. SP Party Secretary General Yalçın Büyükdaglı reported that the three SP members, who were kept in detention for a week, were subjected to torture.

July 4, 1991 Thursday

(07/030) Some political inmates from İzmir Buca Prison were beaten by guardians. Beaten inmates Ümit İter, Nevzat Kalaycı, Muharrem Eryaşar, Halil İbrahim Yılmaz, Ahmet Zencirci and Vedat Savaş were injured.

July 8, 1991 Monday

(07/045) The Parliamentary Human Rights Commission determined that lawyers Murat Demir and Bedii Yarayıcı were subjected to torture. The report, prepared by four members of the Commission who met the arrested lawyers in prison, stated that marks of torture were seen on the bodies of both lawyers.

July 9, 1991 Tuesday

(07/059) Street-hawker Salih Çetin was beaten by police officers from Alemdar Police Station of Sultanahmet district in İstanbul. Salih Çetin, who was kicked and hit by sticks, was injured at his arms and legs. His identity card was also taken away by police.

July 15, 1991 Monday

(07/088) People's Houses İstanbul Representative Hüseyin Özkahraman, who was detained with four friends in İstanbul on July 6, 1991, announced that he was tortured at Yeldeğirmeni Police Station where he was kept in detention. Özkahraman, whose ear drum was damaged by torture, documented the torture inflicted on him with a medical report certifying 15 days' inability to work. 38 years-old Güneş Ardıç, who was kept in detention for two days in İzmir by police, made an official complaint to the public prosecution office, claiming that he was tortured in detention. The Forensic Institute gave him a report, documenting "his inability to work for 15 days".

July 18, 1991 Thursday

(07/106) Lawyer Fethiye Pekşen, who was detained on July 3, 1991, stated after being released that she was given electric shocks, beaten, hosed with pressurized water and suspended on hangers at Ankara Political Police Headquarters. Fethiye Pekşen was given a report documenting "her inability to work for one day".

(07/107) The trial, launched against 12 security officers in connection with the killing of Behçet Dinlerer under torture in Ankara in December, 1980 is still in progress at Ankara Heavy Penal Court No 2. In the hearing held yesterday, lawyer Ibrahim Açıan demanded an immediate end to the trial and the punishment of those responsible of the death of Behçet Dinlerer.

July 19, 1991 Friday

(07/116) Major Cafer Tayyar Çağlayan, who was being prosecuted on charges of forcing villagers to eat human dirt and torturing them in Yeşilyurt village of Cizre, Mardin, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment. In the trial concluded at Ankara Penal Court No 3, the sentence given to Çağlayan was first commuted to a fine, and then suspended.

(07/117) The former Minister of the Interior, Abdülkadir Aksu, reported that within the last 10 years, 30 of 382 security officers against whom trials were launched on charges of inflicting torture were convicted, 170 were acquitted and the trials against 95 ended in a decision not to prosecute.

July 24, 1991 Wednesday

(07/144) Shepherd Osman Ekinci (26) of Güneyce village in Şırnak was reportedly beaten to death by gendarmarie soldiers from Görendoruk Gendarmarie Station on the morning of July 20, 1991. Village leader Ibrahim Işık and three friends filed an official complaint with the public prosecution office after Osman Ekinci's death. The official complaint further alleged that during the same incident, another shepherd, Hasan Ekinci, was injured, while shepherds Agit Çeker and Ramazan Geçgel were abducted to an unknown place.

July 25, 1991 Thursday

(07/145) A higher court quashed a verdict concerning Captain Ali Şahin and five other security officers whose prosecutions were halted in accordance with the Anti-Terror Law. The suspects were being tried for allegedly "torturing teacher Sıddık Bilgin to death in 1985". The higher court ruled in favor of the appeal by Sıddık Bilgin's lawyers, ordering the continuation of the trial against the security officers on charges of "intentional killing".

July 26, 1991 Friday

(07/150) Doctor Ali Erol Teztel, who was kept in detention for 15 days in İstanbul on charges of "belonging to an illegal organization", said that he was tortured. 19 year-old university student Gülseren Havacı reported that she was tortured and forced to become a police agent in Bursa Political Police Headquarters where she was kept in detention.

July 29, 1991 Monday

(07/160) The Turkish Bar Association President Önder Sav stated that attacks and pressures on lawyers intensified. Önder Sav gave the following examples of recent attacks on lawyers: "Ramazan Ferat of the Urfa Bar Association was beaten on the street and at the police station respectively by police officers. Osman Yetkiner of the Rize Bar Association was beaten in the village where he went for sequestration. Ordu Bar Association member Ersoy Aksoy was harassed at Ordu Prison where he went to meet his client. Abdurrahman Alaca and Yaşar Ertaş of Kars Bar Association were attacked by gendarmes in front of the Kars Justice Building".

(07/161) Two unidentified policemen beat Ahmet Armağan, a street hawker selling watermelons on the street to make his living. Armağan was heavily wounded as a result of the beating, and was hospitalized in Antalya State Hospital Intensive Care Center. His liver and kidneys were reportedly damaged.

(07/162) Driver Abdülkadir Muzaffer Onat said that he was tortured in İstanbul Alemdar Police Station where he was taken in detention on July 23, 1991 for "looking suspicious". Onat documented the traces of torture on his body with a medical report from the forensic office, certifying "his inability to work for 5 days". Onat also made an official complaint to İstanbul Public Prosecution Office. Student Erdal Bektaş in Ankara said that he was tortured in the Political Police Headquarters where he was detained, and that he was forced to become a police agent.

July 30, 1991 Tuesday

(07/169) HEP Mersin Branch President Fahri Gül said that 17 persons detained in Mersin a while ago were tortured. Fahri Gül added that the detainees were later released after being found innocent.

August 1, 1991 Thursday

(08/005) 8 municipality workers who went to dump garbage in a waste deposit site on Diyarbakır-Mardin highway were beaten by special team members.

August 5, 1991 Monday

(08/010) German journalist Lizzy (Elizabeth) Schmidt of "Frankfurter Rundschau" returned to Germany on July 31. She was released on July 28 after being detained for 3 days in Diyarbakır Political Police Center. Schmidt said before leaving Turkey that she was charged with groundless allegations of the police. She said, "They kicked me in detention and hit my head on the wall. They pulled my hair".

(08/012) Ahmet Kardaş and Adil Can said that they were tortured in İstanbul Beyoğlu Security Directorate where they had been detained for "looking suspicious". Ahmet Kardaş and Adil Can documented the torture inflicted on them with a report from the Forensic Office, certifying "their inability to work for 7 days".

(08/017) The police conducted a search on August 1 in the refugee camp in Diyarbakır where Kurdish refugees sought shelter after fleeing the attacks of Saddam Hussein in August 1988, and detained three children aged between 14 and 16 for selling rosaries in colors red, green and yellow which are the colors of the Kurdish flag. The children reported after being released that they were tortured in detention.

August 6, 1991 Tuesday

(08/030) Malatya SSC commenced with the prosecution of 30 suspects, 18 of them under arrest, on charges of "belonging to the illegal Dev Sol (Revolutionary Left) organization and undertaking activities on behalf of this organization in Adana". One of the suspects, Dr. Nilay Şen, said that her testimony in the police station was extracted under physical and psychological torture. She claimed, "I have no relation to Dev Sol. I am pregnant. I signed the prepared testimonies so that I would not have a miscarriage". Arrested suspect İlker Alcan said that he had medical reports documenting the torture inflicted on him.

August 8, 1991 Thursday

(08/041) İstanbul Regional Administration Court No.5 sentenced the Ministry of Interior to pay a compensation of TL 5 million to teacher İbrahim Türk. The trial was initiated with the claim that teacher İbrahim Türk was tortured. He had been interrogated by political police in İstanbul between August 9 and 21 1989, and had received after his detention a medical report from the forensic office, certifying his inability to work for 2 days.

August 12, 1991 Monday

(08/057) Fahriye Adamış, mother of Nurettin Adamış an inmate in Diyarbakır Type E Prison, arrested for committing a number of murders, said that pressure was applied on her son not to leave the ward of confessors, and said "I saw my son when he was arrested. He said he was tortured for days. His speech was not normal. He was very thin and his voice was trembling".

(08/058) The prosecution of 13 of 18 arrested defendants, on trial for belonging to the illegal Devrimci Sol (Revolutionary Left) organization and participating in some activities of that organization, began at İstanbul SSC. Arrested suspect Esmâ Polat said during the hearing that she was tortured in İstanbul Political Police Headquarters and was raped by a police officer, aged 35-40. The court panel ruled against her demand to be sent to hospital for a medical examination.

August 13, 1991 Tuesday

(08/061) 18 year-old Hanefi Göllü, who was detained in Gaziantep on August 11 on charges of "theft", died while being interrogated in police headquarters. Police authorities said that Hanefi Göllü committed suicide by jumping down from the fourth floor of the police headquarters and died in hospital.

(08/075) A second autopsy was demanded for Hanefi Göllü. His father Ali Göllü stated in his application that his son did not have the personality to commit suicide. He said "he was very happy recently. He was going to marry the girl he loved".

August 14, 1991 Wednesday

(08/069) 17 year-old Süleyman Dalga, who was detained in Digor, Kars, was shot to death in Dağpınar Gendarmarie Station where he was being held in detention. Süleyman Dalga was reportedly shot to death last week by a soldier named Muharrem Deniz while waiting in the station to be interrogated. Gendarmarie officials claimed that the soldier's weapon misfired, that an investigation had been initiated, and that Muharrem Deniz, the soldier responsible for the incident, had been arrested.

(08/079) Kars Deputy Mahmut Alınak presented a request to the Assembly Chairmanship to be answered by Premier Mesut Yılmaz, arguing that Süleyman Dalga was killed in the security station by being shot in the head.

(08/073) The prosecution of 4 persons who were detained following a police raid on a house in Hasanpaşa district of İstanbul on May 19, 1991, began at İstanbul SSC. Hatice Dilek (f) and İsmail Oral were killed during the operation. Fatma Birşat İlhan Akyazılı, one of the arrested suspects, testified during the hearing that İsmail Oral and Hatice Dilek had been caught alive, but were executed afterwards. Suspects Coşkun Yılmaz and Süleyman Önder said that their testimonies to the police were extracted under torture.

August 17, 1991 Saturday

(08/085) Ata Aktürk, leader of Çelik village in Dargeçit, Şırnak, said that he was tortured in the gendarmarie station where he went to learn the fate of two villagers who were beaten by the gendarmes. He documented the torture inflicted on him with a report he obtained from Dargeçit Health Center. In Siirt, Özcan Özer Öner was detained by special team members for "singing in Kurdish". Öner said that he was first beaten with truncheons and wooden sticks, then subjected to falaka. He added that he could not walk for two days due to the wounds in his soles.

(08/086) 6 transvestites, detained by police in İstanbul last Sunday, were released. Transvestite Ramazan (Demet) Demir, a member of İHD İstanbul branch, said that while in detention, they were taken to several police stations and beaten in each station. Ramazan Demir acquired a medical report from the forensic office, certifying his "inability to work for 5 days". Demir further said that he intended to file an official complaint against Beyoğlu Chief of Police Süleyman Demir.

August 19, 1991 Monday

(08/089) 17 year-old Berhan Toker who was detained in Kırklareli on August 12, 1991 for theft, was hospitalized one day later. Toker spoke to journalists in Kırklareli State Hospital. She said: "I was at an amusement park on the night the police detained me. A snake was stolen from the park. Since I had a criminal record for theft, they picked me. When I told them I had not stolen the snake, they beat me for a long time. Then I was put in a room. They would beat me again if I did not accept the charges. I thought I could not bear the beating again. I jumped down from the window. One of my legs and both of my arms were broken".

(08/092) Journalist Vahap Aslan, Nusaybin correspondent of the weekly "Yeni Ülke" (New Land), was detained in Nusaybin last week, and was released after being beaten and threatened by the police "not to perform his profession". Vahap Aslan obtained a medical report from a hospital after being released, certifying "his inability to work for 5 days".

August 23, 1991 Friday

(08/112) Murat Toprak and Sevgi Toprak, prosecuted at İstanbul SSC, said that they were insulted and tortured in detention when police officers realised that they were Alevites. Their father Hüseyin Toprak testified as a witness that he was also detained with his son and daughter and that he was tortured in front of them.

August 28, 1991 Wednesday

(08/136) İbrahim Yersiz, Mazıdağı, Mardin correspondent of the weekly "Yeni Ülke" and one of the leaders of HEP Mazıdağı branch, was beaten by about 15 police officers. The police officers, who beat Yersiz, reportedly belong to Diyarbakırkapı Police Station.

August 29, 1991 Thursday

(08/138) The prosecution of Erol Özbolat, İbrahim Bingöl, Alişan Turan and Alp Aslan, who were arrested for "having committed political killings in Ankara", began at Ankara SSC. In the first hearing of the trial on August 27, suspect Alişan Turan said that they were tortured in detention. He said "The trial is a plot designed by Prosecutor Talat Şalk. Talat Şalk extracted my testimony under the supervision of torturing police officers."

September 3, 1991 Tuesday

(September 2) SP member Zafer İşleker, who runs a small grocery in Karaman, was beaten by gendarmes. A medical report certifying "his inability to work for 14 days" was given to Zafer İşleker in hospital. But he was arrested on charges of "resisting the security forces" while he was waiting for the gendarmes, who beat him and against whom he filed an official complaint to the Public Prosecution Office, to be put on trial.

(09/007) Police detained 60 year-old Enzelha Ağaç in Viranşehir, Urfa. Enzelha Ağaç is the mother of HEP Viranşehir Branch President Hasan Ağaç. Enzelha Ağaç reportedly suffers from heart problems and was detained when, police did not find her son Hasan Ağaç at home.

September 9, 1991 Monday

(09/031) 31 year-old Şerafettin Çelik died after falling out of the window while in detention in Gaziantep Security Directorate. He was detained on charges of "stealing a car". Police authorities alleged that Şerafettin Çelik committed suicide by jumping from the fourth floor of the security directorate, and that he died in hospital where he was taken in a serious condition.

(09/032) Mustafa Çiftçi, who had been detained with 5 other persons during a police raid on a house in Mersin last week, was hospitalized after falling ill in detention. Mustafa Çiftçi's father Halil Çiftçi claimed that his son was heavily tortured in detention.

September 14, 1991 Saturday

(09/058) 51-year old Durmuş Kocaman who runs a coffeeshop in Çatık village, Saimbeyli-Adana, was beaten by gendarmerie lieutenant İsmet Eryılmaz because "he kept his shop open until late". Following the beating Durmuş Kocaman was taken to hospital. It was stated that he suffered brain hemorrhage.

September 17, 1991 Tuesday

(09/066) A noncommissioned officer commanding the gendarmes who were carrying out a search operation in Yeniköy village of Bingöl reportedly attempted to rape Hüsnüye Çürükkaya. Hüsnüye Çürükkaya said about the rape attempt: "They took the other women outside the house. The officer closed the door, and tried to rape me. I resisted and screamed, and managed to escape from him with difficulty".

September 20, 1991 Friday

(09/081) Osman Keleş, who was detained in Patnos, Ağrı, on September 7, 1991 for "supporting and harboring the PKK", died in detention in Ağrı State Hospital where he was taken following his detention. The exact date of his death was not revealed. His body was handed over to his family on September 18. Osman Keleş's relatives said that his death resulted from torture inflicted on him in detention. Police authorities, on the other hand, argued that he hung himself with his shirt in his cell.

(09/087) The dubious points about the death of Osman Keleş were brought on the agenda of the Assembly. Diyarbakır Deputy Fuat Atalay presented a request to the Assembly Chairmanship to be answered by Premier Mesut Yılmaz, in which he said "The testimonies of Osman Keleş's 6 brothers who were detained with him and the statements made by officials are contradictory. Has your government launched an investigation into this incident?"

September 27, 1991 Friday

(09/108) About 20 persons, who allegedly "belong to illegal organizations", were detained by political police in Zonguldak in connection with some operations carried out recently. Şemsettin Küçük, a youth wounded by the leg, is among the detainees.

September 30, 1991 Monday

(09/116) Political police raided the houses of 6 SP members in Van, and detained them. SP Deputy Secretary General Yalçın Büyükdığı said that the detainees were not even allowed to get dressed and were beaten by police while being taken from their homes.

October 2, 1991 Wednesday

(10/001) Nizamettin Karadeniz, True Path Party (DYP) parliamentary candidate, and Mehmet Karadeniz, DYP Silvan Branch President, were reportedly beaten by gendarmes who blocked their way near Hazro on September 28. Nizamettin Karadeniz said that the wounds that occurred due to the beating were documented by a medical report and that an official complaint was filed to the Prosecution Office. Tarık Harman, Mehmet Balkaş, Abdülkadir Güzel,

Hasan Fidantek, Abdullah Karakoyun and Allahverdi Hanzay, who were travelling in vehicles stopped in the region, were also beaten by soldiers. These people were reportedly returning from the funeral of PKK militant Habib Beyaztaş who died in a clash near Genç, Bingöl.

(10/002) İlhan Günay, leader of Kuzualan village of Turhal, Tokat, was beaten by gendarmarie non-commissioned officer Soner Balkoca. Officer Balkoca also drew his gun during the incident, threatening Günay with death. İlhan Günay was reportedly beaten when he attempted to prevent the gendarmes who were cutting trees without authorization in a forest near the village.

October 4, 1991 Friday

(10/016) A 16 year-old girl was reportedly tortured at İzmir Police Headquarters where she was taken following a police raid on the home of Çetin Atçı, her uncle whom she was visiting in İzmir. Police was searching for her uncle, and she was reportedly tortured for not telling where he was. She was sent to the Forensic Institute by the Public Prosecution Office following a complaint, and 8 cigarette burns were found on her back. She said about the incident "Police held me by the arm, and forced me into a building. They took me into a room, and started to slap me. Although I told them that I did not know where my uncle was, they made me lie down and beat the soles of my feet with a stick. They gave electric shocks from my fingers and toes. They hung me from the ceiling by my hands, and butted out their cigarettes on my back".

October 9, 1991 Wednesday

(10/039) The prosecution of 5 police officers who were on trial for "inflicting torture" on Figen Baran, a correspondent for the bi-weekly magazine "Mücadele" (Struggle), started yesterday at Ankara Penal Court No 8. During the hearing, the prosecutor read the indictment, seeking a sentence of 5 years' imprisonment for police officers Şaban Ürek, Alpaslan Baz, Mustafa Muğlu, Ali Erşan and Savaş Demir. Figen Baran testified that she was tortured in Ankara Political Police Headquarters where she was taken after being detained in January 1991. The trial against the five torturing police officers was halted under the Law to Fight Terrorism on November 7, 1991, and the file was sent to Ankara Provincial Administration Board to determine "whether the case will continue to be prosecuted".

October 12, 1991 Saturday

(10-053) Şenay Gün, the lawyer of film producer Senar Turgut who was arrested in Van last Thursday, stated that her client was tortured in detention. She said that she saw Turgut twice while he was in detention. "My impression is that he was heavily tortured. Because in both of our meetings, he looked exhausted and very pale", she said.

October 14, 1991 Monday

(10/060) Many persons were reportedly detained in Kozluk, Batman, and in some villages of Kozluk in connection with some operations carried out recently. Relatives of the detainees said in their application to İHD Batman Branch that the detainees were subjected to intense torture.

October 16, 1991 Wednesday

(10/070) Mediha Curabaz, who was kept in detention between August 15 and August 20 in Adana Police Headquarters, was reportedly tortured and raped in detention. The torture and rape were confirmed by a medical report. Mediha Curabaz' lawyers applied to Adana Public Prosecution Office, demanding that some police officers from Adana Political Police Headquarters whose collar numbers could be identified should be put on trial. The official complaint filed on October 14 said "Our client was subjected to intense torture for 6 days while she was in detention. Increasing doses of several torture methods have been inflicted on our client who has refused to talk, and she has been raped with an electrical truncheon". Mediha Curabaz was acquitted and released on November 14, 1991 in the trial launched against her in Malatya SSC for "carrying out some activities on behalf of the illegal Revolutionary Communists Union of Turkey (TKKB) organization in Adana".

(10/071) The trial launched in connection with the killing of university student Faruk Tuna under torture in İstanbul Political Police Headquarters 11 years ago was concluded yesterday at İstanbul Penal Court No 5. The only suspect Sinan Yalçın was first sentenced to 10 years 8 months' imprisonment. However, his sentence was reduced to 4 years 5 months 10 days in consideration of "his good behaviour in court and some other extenuating reasons". Police officer Sinan Yalçın will serve 10 months 20 days in prison since he will benefit from the conditional release provision under the Anti-Terror Law.

October 17, 1991 Thursday

(10/075) The prosecution of 18 defendants, 10 of them in pre-trial detention, accused of "being members of the organization Devrimci Sol (Revolutionary Left) and involvement in various activities" continued yesterday. Following the hearing in İstanbul SSC Esma Polat and Eyüphan Polat were released after six months in custody. Esma Polat had been tortured and raped during police custody. Before her release she said "I was raped by a police officer. Sometimes things that do not destroy you make you stronger. This event had the same effect on me. This is not something that I have to be ashamed of; it is the shame of the police."

October 19, 1991 Saturday

(10/085) The prosecution of transvestite Demet (Ramazan) Demir started at İstanbul Beyoğlu Penal Court No 2. Demir was arrested a while ago and a trial was launched against her for "insulting Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, the founder of the Turkish Republic". In the hearing held on Thursday, Demir was released. Demet Demir was detained with four other transvestites on August 10, 1991 in İstanbul, and was released 5 days later. After being released, she had applied to the Prosecution Office stating that she was tortured in detention. Then she was redetained and arrested.

October 24, 1991 Thursday

(10/108) İHD Ankara Branch President Hüsnü Öndül said that about 50 persons were detained in Ankara by political police as a result of the operations conducted last week. Öndül said at a press conference that most of the detainees

were students and that the detainees were not given access to their lawyers. He added that they heard that the detainees were being tortured in Ankara Political Police Headquarters.

October 25, 1991 Friday

(10/111) The prosecution of Turgutreis Gendarmerie Station Commander non-commissioned officer Hayri Söyünmez, against whom a trial was launched on allegations of "inflicting torture" on fisherman Ali İnal from Turgutreis village of Muğla, started. Hayri Söyünmez did not attend the first hearing of the trial held in Muğla. Another trial continues against the suspected non-commissioned officer, which was launched earlier on charges of torturing 6 persons while investigating a murder.

(10/113) The prosecution of Süleyman Anık, the mayor of Dargeçit county of Mardin, against whom a trial was launched on charges of "transferring the municipality revenues to the PKK" started at Diyarbakır SSC. Süleyman Anık, who was under arrest for about three months, was released at the first hearing yesterday. In his testimony during the hearing, Anık stated that he was tortured in detention.

October 27, 1991 Sunday

Mehmet Ali Öztürk and Hülya Güden were detained near Cip village of Keban, Elazığ, while going to the funeral of Dev Sol (Revolutionary Left) militant Hayri Koç in Çemişgezek, Tunceli. Hayri Koç died in an armed clash with the police in İstanbul. Mehmet Ali Öztürk and Hülya Güden said after their release that they were tortured in Elazığ Political Police Headquarters where they were interrogated.

Vasfiye Sancar, Sait Kaya and Tefik Güçlü, who were arrested on charges of "disseminating separatist propaganda in a play they performed" and were put on trial in Diyarbakır SSC, stated that their testimonies to the police were extracted under torture. These three people were released at their first hearing after staying under arrest for two months.

October 30, 1991 Wednesday

(10/128) Journalists Aziz Koçak and Gürsel Kutlu, working at the Brussels office of the magazine 2000'e Doğru (Towards 2000), were detained at Kapıkule Customs Gate of Edirne. The journalists were leaving Turkey after spending their vacations here. The journalists were reportedly tortured in Edirne Political Police Headquarters where they were taken after being detained. The journalists were released on October 26, 1991.

(10/129) The prosecution of police officers Rıza Kayan and Habib Seyyar who are accused of inflicting torture in İstanbul Police Headquarters on Efrumiye Çoban (İ) who was detained on October 5, 1990 for "theft" continued at İstanbul Preliminary Court No 6. In the hearing held last week, Efrumiye Çoban said "They took me into a dark room and tied my arms with a piece of rope. They put me into a car tire, and hit me with sticks. They beat my back with their feet. Later, they attempted to rape me. Afterwards, I was given a medical report of 7 days' inability to work by a hospital".

November 2, 1991 Saturday

(11/008) Following the escape of İbrahim Bingöl and Lütfü Topal who were under arrest in Ankara Central Closed Prison on the charge of "participating in some armed activities organized by Dev Sol", operations were conducted in the prison and 21 prisoners who shared the same ward with Bingöl and Topal were beaten by the guardians and gendarmes. Prisoners Sinan Koca, Feridun Yılmaz, Erol Özbolat, İzzet Avşar and Hasan Özbolat were injured as a result of the beating that took place on the morning of October 31.

November 4, 1991 Monday

(11/013) 38 left-wing prisoners from Ankara Central Closed Prison were exiled to Eskişehir Prison, built on an individual cells model, following the escape of İbrahim Bingöl and Lütfü Topal from Ankara Central Closed Prison. Afterwards, 168 left-wing political prisoners from other prisons were sent by force to Eskişehir Prison. The prisoners in Eskişehir Prison had to face inhuman treatment. They were beaten by the guards and the police while entering the prison. Prisoners Mustafa Karasu, Halil Kaya, Rıza Altun, Celalettin Can, Feridun Yılmaz, Coşkun Ali Şan, Fevzi Işık and Haldun Karyol (whose ribs were broken) were injured as a result of the beating. Prisoners were given hair cuts by force, and most of their belongings were taken away. The Council of Ministers decided to close the prison during its meeting on November 24, 1991.

(11/014) 14 year-old Sıddık Baz, who works as an office-boy in Diyarbakır branch of the weekly newspaper "Yeni Ülke" (New Land), was reportedly beaten by two plainclothes police officers. Sıddık Baz stated that he was beaten by the police officers who stopped him while distributing newspapers to subscribers last week, and that the police stubbed out cigarettes on his hand.

November 8, 1991 Friday

(11/038) Students who were beaten by police during a protest demonstrations staged in the garden of İstanbul University on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Higher Education Council (YÖK) filed official complaints to the public prosecution office. Students Nuriye Küttük and Nuri Çintay acquired medical reports from the Forensic Institute, certifying the wounds and bruises on their bodies.

November 11, 1991 Monday

(11/052) Ten year-old Gülsipan Kara, who went to Diyarbakır from Bismil to attend in a wedding ceremony with her relatives, was beaten by police officers who blocked her way on November 3. Gülsipan Kara was reportedly beaten by police "because she was wearing a dress of red, yellow and green". Gülsipan Kara said: "When I refused to take my dress off, they tried to take it off by holding my arms. I bit the hand of one of the police officers. Then, they hit my head with the wireless, and cursed me. They beat me, and took off my dress by force".

November 12, 1991 Tuesday

(11/063) Mecbure Akdoğan, who had been detained following a raid by the security forces on a house which she owns in Yolaçtı village of Lice, Di-

yarbakır, on October 31, was reportedly beaten to death by the gendarmes. Two PKK militants also died in the same raid. Emergency State Region Governorate said afterwards that "two PKK militants were killed in a house raid, and two persons, helping and harboring the PKK, were also apprehended in wounded condition". Mecbure Akdoğan's husband İzzet Akdoğan, who was injured during the incident, said in hospital: "Some guerillas came to my house on the day of the incident. I had never seen them before. I brought them some food. They wanted to leave after their meal. I opened the door for them to go. Soldiers were waiting in front of the door. A clash arose. Later, the soldiers came into the house, and attacked me and my wife. They forced us into an ambulance beating us at the same time. They continued to beat us until we reached Diyarbakır". Villagers, who witnessed the incident, confirmed that the soldiers were beating the persons who were forced out of the house.

November 14, 1991 Thursday

(11/075) Yücel Özel, who was detained in İstanbul for "theft" and interrogated in Beyoğlu Security Directorate, fell into a coma as a result of torture inflicted on him, and he was hospitalized on November 14. His brother Dursun Özel said, "My brother suffered an internal bleeding while being interrogated. Then he was hospitalized and operated. How can one suffer an internal bleeding all of a sudden? The police inflicted torture on my brother". Yücel Özden died in Taksim Emergency Hospital on the night of November 24.

November 15, 1991 Friday

(11/078) The prosecution of 4 police officers who were charged with "killing Haydar Arman under torture" while Arman was in detention in Ankara Etlik Police Station in January, 1991 continued at Ankara Penal Court No 1. Imprisonment sentences from 8 to 12 years are being sought for police officers Hasan Cahit Selekoğlu, Bayram Aydemir, Mecit Turan and Mustafa Şahinbaş.

November 16, 1991 Saturday

(11/085) Hüseyin Toraman disappeared after being detained by plainclothes police officers in front of his house in Kocamustafapaşa district of İstanbul on October 27 and nothing was heard from him since then. It is presumed that Hüseyin Toraman died under torture and that his corpse was buried in an unknown place. His wife Gülay Toraman said on November 15 that police officers who raided their house last year opened fire on each other by mistake, and police officer Faruk Aslan was killed in the crossfire. She said "Hüseyin was being sought in connection with this incident. The revengeful police officer might have killed him under torture". His mother Hatice Toraman told that her son was detained in front of several eye-witnesses and forced into a car, with plate number "34 ATZ 56", and said "We have not received convincing answers from the authorities we appealed to. I believe that they killed him without registering him anywhere".

(11/062) A statement by left-wing political prisoners from İstanbul Sağmalcılar Prison said that Hüseyin Toraman was last seen in Gebze Political Police Headquarters on October 30, 1991, and that he looked very exhausted. The prisoners said: "We are faced with a new incident of disappearance in de-

tention. Security authorities say that they have not detained anybody named Hüseyin Toraman. However, there are eye witnesses that have seen him being detained while going to work".

November 17, 1991 Sunday

(November 17) Detention incidents reportedly intensified in Muş and in its counties and villages following the general elections. The detainees stated after being released that they were faced with inhuman treatment and tortured in gendarmerie stations where they were taken. HEP members Özcan Elçi and Piran Alıyürek stated that they were confronted with false accusations in detention, that they were kept waiting naked under the rain and beaten. Meanwhile, nothing was heard from HEP Hasköy Branch President Hamdullah Kanşray after his detention.

November 18, 1991 Monday

(11/091) A group of 14 doctors who carried out investigations in Eskişehir Prison confirmed that torture was inflicted on about 200 political prisoners sent to Eskişehir from other prisons. The Turkish Medical Association stated that bruises and small wounds caused by torture and beating were seen on the bodies of 119 prisoners out of 198 who were given medical examinations.

(11/115) The Turkish Medical Association stated that 60 of those 119 prisoners needed "urgent medical treatment", 44 suffered serious "trauma problems", and that 15 of them were in serious health conditions due to hunger strike. The names of these prisoners are as follows:

Those who need urgent medical treatment are: "Memli Güngör, Salih Kubat, Bedrettin Kavak, Beşir Bumin, Hasan Hüseyin Kaner, İbrahim Aykut, Süleyman Günyeli, Fethi Lale, Serhat Uğurlu, Halil Kaya, Cemal Şerik, Mustafa İsbert, Mazlum İşçi, Yaşar Ayaşlı, Mustafa Çepik, Neşet Coşkun, Erdal Nayır, Feyzullah Sunar, Ahmet Karaver, Cevdet İnak, İbrahim Ulutaş, Fuat Kav, Teslim Koç, Ahmet Kaya, Enver Toğaç, Kutay Meriç, İbrahim Bingöl, İrfan Mengeneoğlu, Ali Özbey, Abdürrahim Gümüştekin, Sultan Dağ, Müslüm Yeşilağaç, Ekrem Kılıç, Hasan Karakuş, Mahmut Kardeş, Kazım Tepeli, Raif Yaman, Haldun Karyol, Mehmet Emin Gökdemir, Zaip Boğrul, Hamit Kankılıç, Kemal Coşkun, İbrahim Gürüz, Ömer Tiz, Hasan Karaoğlu, İrfan Güler, Yusuf Onat, Mete Tetik, Fevzi Işık, Levent Aktürköğlu, Şükrü Göktaş, Halil Güçlü, Abdullah Doğan, Yahsan Çatal, Abdülkerim Bayram, Ahmet İnci, Selehattin Şimşek, Ümmet Suna, Maşuk Sami and Hayri Yeşil"

Those who suffer serious trauma problems are: "Salih Kubat, Deniz Teznel, Orhan Özpölat, Aziz Erinc, Hüseyin Tatlıdil, Aziz Belet, Mehmet Carok, Sinan Koca, Mehmet Emin Kılıç, Celal Selmut, Hıdır Polat, İlhan Karataş, Ferhat Gümüşbaş, Kemal Topraklı, Kemal Artuş, Menderes Tutuş, Fevzi Köz, Zülfü Türker, Oğuz Gündüz, Cemalettin Cinkılıç, Mahmut Güvenç, Selim Gülcan, İbrahim İnalı, Dursun Ali Küçük, Bişar Hezer, Haşmet Kuş, Mehmet Ör, Hıdır Kırmızıçiçek, Çetin Güleç, Serhat Kesemen, Cemil Gündoğan, Ali Gün, Muzaffer Ayata, İsmet Hara, Yılmaz Dağlım, Erol Atasoy, Saadet Günçektı, Cemalettin Can, Mehmet Can Yüce, Nedim Baran, Pervil Keçeli and Keleş Karaca"

Those who are in serious health condition due to hunger strike are: "Hatice Suna, Kemal Topraklı, Mustafa Bülent Yalçın, Günsel Şahin, Hatice Temel, Hanefi Sümer, İsmet Harun".

November 20, 1991

(11/106) Murat Aslandoğan reported that he was tortured and his leg was broken under torture in Ankara Central Closed Prison where he was imprisoned at the beginning of November. In his application to the HRFT, Murat Aslandoğan stated "I spent a week in prison under arrest. During this period, I was exposed to torture methods like falaka, beating, etc". Murat Aslandoğan was later sent to hospital, and medical examinations proved that his leg was broken due to torture. Murat Aslandoğan was given a medical report by the Forensic Institute, certifying "inability to work for 15 days". Aslandoğan filed an official complaint to the Public Prosecution Office, demanding that "a trial be launched against the prison employees who inflicted torture on him".

November 22, 1991 Friday

(11/121) In his first statement after taking office, Justice Minister Seyfi Oktay stated that they would make comprehensive legal modifications that would bring an end to torture and any kind of ill-treatment, adding that he was against detentions without prior court order.

November 25, 1991 Monday

(11/129) Young girls Lale Özalp and Feciye Fideci were wounded in a random gunfire opened by the gendarmes who came to Ekindüzü village of Eruh, Siirt, on November 22 under the pretext of an operation. The girls, who were put under medical care at Diyarbakır Medical Faculty Hospital, said: "The commander of Bağgözen Gendarmarie Squadron came to the village with some soldiers. They forcefully gathered all young girls and women in the village square. Then, they asked us to get in a military vehicle. We resisted. Upon this resistance, the two of us were taken out of the crowd on the order of the commander. While we were shot, the other women were severely beaten".

(11/130) Lawyers Şih Mehmet Kurtoglu, Ömer Kantin and Günay Polat, who went to Gaziantep Police Headquarters to get the representation of some detainees, filed official complaints to the prosecution office, stating that they were harassed by the Political Police Chief.

December 5, 1991 Thursday

(12/018) Hakime Esmeray, detained in October in İstanbul on allegations of "helping the PKK", was subjected to torture and was raped by an unidentified policeman on November 4. Hakime Esmeray is married with two children. Esmeray's lawyer Ferda Çetin filed a formal complaint to the İstanbul Public Prosecution Office on November 20, 1991, asking for the punishment of the police officers involved in the event. In her complaint, Ferda Çetin described the rapist police officer in the following manner: "He is about 1.70 to 1.75 cm tall, cheeky, has a big moustache and brown hair, and he is about 30-35 years old".

(12/019) The villagers of Mutluca in Solhan, Bingöl were beaten, detained, tortured and harassed by the soldiers after an incident that took place on

November, 18 and resulted in the death of a soldier. According to the information provided by the villagers who applied to the İHD Bingöl branch, the names and ages of the villagers who were subjected to this inhuman behavior are as follows: "Selim Bükmez (67), Abdurrahman Kılıç (63), Mahmut Işık (53), Alaattin Işık, Emin Kılıç, Nurettin Gürbüz and Ali Bingöl (47)" Abdurrahman Kılıç and Nurettin Gürbüz received medical reports indicating that they were unable to work for 5 and 3 days respectively.

December 6, 1991 Friday

(12/023) İbrahim Gündem from Sarierik village Hazro, Diyarbakır was detained by the security forces on September 25, 1991 and nothing was heard from him since then. While his relatives said that First Lieutenant Kenan Şahin based in Hazro Gendarmerie Station was responsible for Gündem's missing, Hazro District Governor Adnan Kandemir stated that İbrahim Gündem was not in detention. İbrahim Gündem's brother Hüseyin Gündem said, "First Lieutenant Kenan Şahin along with other civilian dressed men raided my brother's house and detained him. Despite all our efforts, we could not learn where he was taken to. We believe that my brother was killed by the contr-guerilla".

December 9, 1991 Monday

(12/034) The corpse of university student Murat Özsat who disappeared on November 23, 1991 and was reportedly "detained by the police", was found. Upon Murat Özsat's missing, his friends applied to the Gaziantep branch of the Human Rights Association. The investigations following this request revealed that the completely burned corpse of Murat Özsat was buried in Gaziantep City Cemetery, registered as "without any relatives". Murat Özsat was reburied yesterday in Diyarbakır. Özsat's corpse was taken out of his grave on December 7, and was reburied in Diyarbakır. His uncle Veysi Özsat said that his nephew was detained and killed under torture because he rejected to be a "police agent".

(12/035) Mahir Güneri, a high school student, who was detained in Anıt Park in Diyarbakır because he was wearing a sweater colored "yellow-red-green", said that he was subjected to torture in detention. Mahir Güneri proved the torture inflicted on him with a medical report he received after his release, stating that he "lost his ability to work for 5 days".

December 17, 1991 Tuesday

(12/067) Major Mehmet Göçmen from Mardin Gendarmerie Headquarters reportedly tortured villagers from Akbağ village and forced them to eat hay. The villagers made complaints to SHP deputies Uluç Gürkan, Salman Kaya and Selim Sadak about the major. The deputies, then, met with Mardin Gendarmerie Headquarters Commander Colonel Enver Uysal to discuss the complaints. Colonel Uysal argued that the allegations were not true and that this was an attempt to harm the major in question.

December 19, 1991 Thursday

(12/078) The trial of 5 persons, 3 of whom are police officers, believed to have been involved in several incidents concerning taking bribe and money with threat started in İstanbul Kadıköy Penal Court No 1. Police officers Kadir Ka-

balak, Resul Özdemir and Taner Tarım testified that their police testimonies were extracted under torture, saying "We were forced to sign our statements which were extracted under torture without reading them. We repeated the same statements at the prosecution because we were afraid".

December 20, 1991 Friday

(12/083) The trial of 5 police officers allegedly responsible of "killing under torture Ali Rıza Ağdoğan" who in February this year had been detained "in Istanbul Beyoğlu Police Station" continued. The hearing yesterday in Istanbul Beyoğlu Penal Court was attended by defendant police officers Seydi Yapıcı and Mustafa Şahinoğlu. In their testimony during the hearing, the police officers claimed that Ali Rıza Ağdoğan jumped from the 8th floor of Beyoğlu Police Station and that they were innocent. Ali Rıza Ağdoğan's mother expressed her disbelief in the suicide of her son saying "Why should someone not under torture feel the need to jump out of the window? Did my son choose the police station for suicide?".

December 23, 1991 Monday

(12/097) PKK militants raided İdil county of Şırnak on Friday night. A large scale operation was initiated in the region after the clash. Many persons were reportedly detained, furniture in the raided houses were destroyed, people were beaten and harassed during the operation.

December 31, 1991 Tuesday

(12/127) 34 students, detained after the protest demonstrations carried out in Adana Çukurova University on the anniversary of Maraş events, stated that they were tortured in detention. During a press conference at İHD Adana Branch Office, the students said "We were blindfolded in the police station. We were constantly insulted and threatened. The female students were sexually harassed. Some of our friends were forced to become police agents. The hospital to which we were sent before being released issued unreal reports about us".

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

(January 5, 1992) Special team members raided Koçpınar village of Siirt on the night of December 20, and reportedly tortured three persons named Ali Keldik, Ekrem Demir and Hüsamettin Demir and two unidentified children. The tortured persons were later taken to Siirt for interrogation.

(January 5, 1992) Abdülkadir Yılmaz and Siddık Yücel, who were detained by gendarmes on November 31 in Oğlaklı village of Şemdinli, Diyarbakır, stated that they were tortured for 17 days during which they were kept in detention. After being released, Siddık Yücel said, "We were made to lie on the concrete floor and were beaten for hours on end. Then we were thrown into pools filled with icecold water. A military doctor gave us medical treatment for 5 days so that the traces of torture would disappear". Abdülkadir Yılmaz said that he was given electric shocks and cigarettes were stubbed out on his testicles.

(January 5, 1992) Torture was inflicted for 3 days on Rıza Tan who was detained from his house in Batman on December 16, 1991 and taken to Bitlis Police Headquarters. İHD Batman Branch Executive Board Member Siddık Tan's son Rıza Tan was later taken to a place near Bitlis and shot. 5 bullets hit Rıza Tan's legs and hips during the shooting. Bitlis Police Headquarters stated that Rıza Tan was hit "while attempting to escape".

(January 5, 1992) Asiye Çetiner, who was detained with her two-month old child on September 25, 1991 in connection with a murder that happened in Esdil village of Midyat, Mardin, said that she was tortured in detention. Stating that she was held in detention for 45 days in Mardin Rapid Deployment Force Headquarters, Asiye Çetiner said that her child was used as a threat against her. She said, "I was constantly tortured in detention to claim a crime with which I had nothing to do. They made my child cry, and forced me to listen to it. They threatened me with killing my child if I did not accept the allegations. When I wanted my child to nurse it, they said "We will not feed it until it dies of hunger". My child now suffers from bone disease, digestion difficulties and bronchitis".

PRISONS

In 1991 there were two major events concerning prisons which for years have been a bleeding wound in Turkey. The first event was the conditional release introduced on 12 April 1991 under the "Law to Fight Terrorism" number 3713. The second important issue was in November the transfer of 206 political prisoners to Eskişehir Special Type Prison composed of individual cells. With a decision on 24 November 1991 the coalition government put an end to this in-human practice by closing down Eskişehir Special Type Prison.

Although these two events on first sight appear to be a positive development, prison conditions do not comply with human dignity. Out of an estimated 46,000 detainees and convicts 19,774 prisoners benefitted from the provision of conditional release in the "Law to Fight Terrorism". According to figures from the Ministry of Justice those released at the end of April under the provisions of "conditional release" included 708 political and 19,066 non-political prisoners.

Before the introduction of Law No. 3713 there were some 3,500 prisoners. During the first releases only 708 of them benefitted from the provisions of conditional release. Most of the 708 detainees and convicts were right-wing prisoners. The Constitutional Court abolished part of the restrictions on conditional releases by a decision of 22 July 1991. More than 1000 prisoners imprisoned under Article 146/1 of the Turkish Penal Code (TPC) benefitted from this decision and were released. The decision of the Constitutional Court did not include members of the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) and trials against other Kurdish groups under Article 125 TPC. According to figures provided by the Ministry of Justice on 27 November 1991 there were 1,488 political prisoners in pre-trial detention or imprisoned as convicts.

The same announcement stated that of a total of 26,705 prisoners, 16,394 were being held in pre-trial detention, that is more than %60 of all prisoners were still on trial; in other words had to be counted by law as "not guilty". The fact that trials in Turkey, in particular political trials with a large number of defendants, last so long increases doubts on whether or not they are in compliance with international standards of "fair trial".

In 1991 prison conditions did not occupy the public so much as before because compared to previous years the number of political prisoners had gone down. Despite this fact, a number of hunger strikes protesting events "inside" and "outside" prisons were undertaken. From time to time prisoners' relatives who for years are sharing the hardships of their family members carried out actions in front of prisons or the National Assembly in conjunction of protests in prisons. As a result of these actions some 200 people were detained during the year. According to press reports 13 of them were arrested and 163 were put on trial.

In 1991 inhuman treatment, beatings and torture were reported from Ankara, Erzurum, İzmir-Buca and Malatya Prisons.

In April it was reported that 237 detainees and convicts in 13 prisons of Turkey were suffering from chronic diseases. The research on sick inmates was carried out by Ata Soyer, Turkish Medical Association official, and Okan Akhan, Executive Board member of the Human Rights Foundation of Turkey (HRFT). During the research, the health situations of inmates in 13 of Turkey's approximately 650 prisons were examined. According to the findings, of the 237 inmates suffering from chronic illnesses, 103 were held in Ceyhan, 56 were held in Gaziantep, 24 in Çanakkale, 19 in Nazilli and 10 were held in Aydın Prison. The remaining were held in the prisons of Konya, Malatya, Bartın, Isparta, Bayrampaşa, Sakarya, Tavşanlı and Tarsus.

This research carried out with limited resources may throw a light on the grave dimension of the "health care" in prison. The story of the political prisoner Muharrem Eryaşar may count as a small example on this issue.

On 24 August 1991 the daily human rights report of the HRFT carried an item saying: "Despite certified 'throat cancer' political prisoner Muharrem Eryaşar who was convicted some three years previously was not accepted at the Aegean Medical Faculty Hospital, because 'there is no ward for prisoners'. Upon the initiative of his lawyers, Muharrem Eryaşar, who for some time continued his treatment by being taken from prison to hospital, was taken to İzmir State Hospital. Ahmet Aksüt, President of the Human Rights Association (IHD) İzmir Branch, said that this hospital was in a bad condition and that the travel between the state hospital and the faculty hospital also had a bad effect on the health of Muharrem Eryaşar.

Muharrem Eryaşar was released only after long-lasting efforts in which Amnesty International participated. "Muharrem Eryaşar, who suffers from cancer and a spinal disease, was released from prison when a medical report certified that he 'cannot recover under prison conditions'. Muharrem Eryaşar was released from İzmir Buca Prison by the decision of Nazilli Public Prosecution Office after the medical report was approved by İstanbul Forensic Institute. HRFT İzmir Branch Representative Veli Lök stated that on application they could take over the treatment of Muharrem Eryaşar." (Daily report of 4 November).

FURTHER INFORMATION ON PRISONS THAT REACHED THE HRFT

"Free visits" that were supposed to be held in prisons on New Year, did not take place because of limitations imposed by the Ministry of Justice. Despite the insistence on the usual procedure by prisoners, "free visits" did not take place in İzmir Buca, Ceyhan, Bartın, Aydın, Ankara Central, Malatya and Çanakkale Prisons. The relatives of the prisoners staged demonstrations in front of the prisons to protest the ban on "free visits". During these demonstrations, 44 people were detained in Ankara, 9 in Ceyhan, 4 in Aydın and 3 in Çanakkale. Şerife Akbaş, Davut Oral, Salih Çevik, Giyasettin Ulucan, İbrahim Saygılı, Ahmet Bayhan, Yılmaz Zaman, Ramazan Kambur and Abdullah Benek detained in Ceyhan were later arrested. Those persons detained in Çanakkale and Aydın were released afterwards. The "free visits" in İstanbul Bayrampaşa, Paşakapısı and Metris Prisons and in Nazilli and Amasya Prisons passed without any incident since no limitations were put on them.

44 prisoners' relatives who were detained on 2 January in Ankara were released on 4 January. The prisoners' relatives stated that they were beaten and did not get beds and food during the two days in police custody. Among the released prisoners' relatives, some scars and traces of beatings were found on the bodies of Gülnaz Türkmen, Celal Türkmen, Ali İspir and Nergiz Yalçın. On 15 February the 44 prisoners' relatives who had demonstrated in front of Ankara Closed Prison were put on trial. Sentences of imprisonment between one and three years were demanded for them for "having staged an illegal demonstration". The names of the defendants are: "Yusuf Alkan, Sultan Ateş, Durna Işık, Fatoş Şatroğlu, Saadet Türkay, Sadık Atıla Hürmüz, Haydar Aytekin, Seyran Buluş, Yusuf Buluş, Ali İspir, Gülnaz Türkmen, Kahim Kurt, Saime Ağacık, Medine Çelik, Yosma Akalın, Fatma Bülbül, Medriye Yılmaz, Hüseyin Ateş, Hilmi Sürüm, Fatma Birşat İlhan, Gülperi Pınar, Hüseyin Hüsnü Aktaş, Sadık Akın, Devrim Türkmen, Yusuf Çakır, Gülfer Akalın, Serap Erbasan, Zöhre Yüksel, Ülbey Akalın, Begüm Çetinbaş, Alper Akyazılı, Selman Çelik, Emine Bülbül, Mevlüde Turan, Haydar Çakıroğlu, Durmuş Yüceşan, Türkan Yüceşan, Berna Kalkan, Celal Türkmen, Serpil İspir, Nergiz Yıldız, Dilek Güler, Hacı Yusuf Sarıkaya and Hasan Ali Keskin".

Some left-wing detainees and convicts in Malatya E-Type Prison started a hunger strike on 11 March 1991. In a statement by the prisoners it was announced that the hunger strike started with demands such as "improvement of the living conditions in prison and an end to the oppression and exiles to other prisons". The hunger strike of political prisoners in Malatya E-Type Prison ended on 23 March 1991 when most of their demands were met. İHD Malatya Branch President Mustafa Yılmaz said that the hunger strike of 175 prisoners stopped when an agreement between the prison administration and the prisoners was reached.

About 50 prisoners' relatives, who in protest of the exclusion of some political offences from the draft for conditional release and to demand a broadening of the draft's scope wanted to see the Parliamentary Human Rights Commission's chairman Eyüp Aşık, were beaten by the police. During the incident, an elderly woman was wounded at her head by being hit with walkie-talkies, and

two people were hospitalized when they fell ill. Three persons, named Gökhan Çelik, Metin Kazan and Murat Ergenekon, were detained during the incident. The detainee Gökmen Çelik is reported to be wounded.

On 21 May some 300 left-wing prisoners in İstanbul- Sağmalcılar Prison started a hunger strike to protest the "Law to Fight Terrorism". The hunger strike announced as a "warning" lasted for 7 days. 10 people staging a sit-down protest in front of the prison to support the relatives on hunger strike in İstanbul-Bayrampaşa Prison to protest the "Law to Fight Terrorism" were detained on 27 May. Among the 10 people detained Fatma Alcan, Hüseyin Kaşkar, Akın Çapın and Hasan Tunç were arrested on 28 May by Eyüp Penal Court on duty. The others were released to be tried without being under arrest. The mentioned 10 people were tried on the charge of violating the "Law on Meetings and Demonstrations by conducting an illegal demonstration".

On 28 May some 450 prisoners in Diyarbakır E-Type Prison started a hunger strike to protest the "restrictions on the provisional release and the Law to Fight Terrorism". In a statement concerning the hunger strike it was stated that the "Law to Fight Terrorism" had introduced slavery in prisons. The hunger strike of 700 prisoners in Diyarbakır and Malatya Prisons that started on 28 May ended on 3 June. In connection with the end of the hunger strikes in both prison supportive hunger strike in the offices of the People's Labor Party (HEP) in Urfa, Malatya, Diyarbakır and Batman were also terminated. 76 of the prisoners in Gaziantep Special Type Prison started a hunger strike on 3 June to protest the "Law to Fight Terrorism".

Prisoners' relatives who wanted to meet Eyüp Aşık, President of the Assembly's Human Rights Commission, to protest the restrictions on the conditional release, gathered in HEP Ankara Provincial Center and İHD Ankara Branch on 7 June and jointly went to the Assembly building. A group of some 150 people was blocked by police near the building. On wireless orders by Ankara Governor Saffet Arıkan Bedük the crowd was dispersed by police under beatings with truncheons and kickings. During the events Muhammet Varlı fell 5 meters down into a subway and was seriously wounded. 110 prisoners' relatives were detained. In addition, deputies Mahmut Alnak, Adnan Ekmen and Ekin Dikmen who tried to prevent police forces were beaten by police. The pistol Mahmut Alnak was carrying legally was also forcibly taken away by police.

The 110 prisoners' relatives were released on 12 June after their testimonies had been taken by Ankara State Security Court (SSC). The released prisoners' relatives stated that during their time in detention they had been confronted with various kinds of ill-treatment. The prisoner' relatives were later put on trial, on the charge of "conducting an illegal demonstration". The trial of the 110 defendants started on 14 November. Some 30 defendants were present in the first hearing at Ankara Penal Court No. 7. Those defendants testifying at court said that they had been beaten by police officers on their way to the Assembly where they wanted to express their complaints and pleaded not guilty. The 110 prisoners' relatives are facing prison terms between 1 and 3 years.

Political prisoners were exempted under Article 16 of the "Law to Fight Terrorism" from "free visits" in prison to be conducted at the end of June be-

cause of the Festival of Sacrifice. Article 16 of the "Law to Fight Terrorism" does not grant the right of "free visits" to political prisoners. In Diyarbakır 3 people among prisoners' relatives who staged a protest demonstration against this decision were detained.

Some political prisoners in İzmir-Buca Prison who wanted to say farewell to Hasan Hüseyin Kaner before being taken to another prison were beaten by the guardians. Among the beaten prisoners Ümit İlter, Nevzat Kalaycı, Muharrem Eryaşar, Halil İbrahim Yılmaz, Ahmet Zencirci and Vedat Savaş were injured.

On 4 July 11 political prisoners in Kayseri Closed Prison started a hunger strike of an indefinite period. It was announced that the hunger strike was conducted because the food was prepared badly, the prison administration did not treat the prisoners like humans and because the prison conditions were inhuman. The hunger strike ended on 12 July.

Prisoner Hayri Duman, held in Malatya E-Type Prison appealed on 28 August 1991 to the Human Rights Commission in the Assembly. In his petition Hayri Duman said that he witnessed attacks by gendarmes on 2 and 4 July and that during the first attack prisoners İsmet Haro, Mahmut Akyol, Salih Can and Gurbetteli Ersöz, and during the second attack prisoners Muhammet Kemal, Gurbetteli Ersöz, Orhan Aydın and Genco Kartal had been wounded.

29 left-wing prisoners in İzmir-Buca Prison started a hunger strike on 14 October 1991 demanding the improvement of "living conditions of the prison and the lifting of several bans". It was announced that the hunger strike would continue until the problems in connection with daily life had been solved.

EXILE TO ESKİŞEHİR PRISON

Following the escape of İbrahim Bingöl and Lütfü Topal from Ankara Closed Prison where they were being held in pre-trial detention on charges of "involvement in some armed actions", 38 of the left-wing prisoners held there were deported on 2 November to Eskişehir Special Type Prison built on an individual cell model. By the transfer Article 16 of the "Law to Fight Terrorism" was implemented for the first time. Article 16 of the "Law to Fight Terrorism" provides that those convicted of or charged with "involvement in armed actions" are to be kept in prisons composed of individual cells.

Following the escape of İbrahim Bingöl and Lütfü Topal, from Ankara Closed Prison a raid was carried out in prison and 21 detainees sharing the ward with the escapees were beaten by gendarmes. As a result of the beatings on the morning of 31 October prisoners Sinan Koca, Feridun Yılmaz, Erol Özbolat, İzzet Avcı and Hasan Özbolat were wounded. Following the beatings more than 50 left-wing prisoners went on hunger strike.

On 4 November a large proportion of left-wing prisoners from Gaziantep, Amasya, Bursa, Aydın, Ceyhan, Çanakkale, Malatya and Nazilli Prisons were taken to Eskişehir Special Type Prison. In total 206 political prisoners were transferred to Eskişehir Prison. In a statement, İHD Ankara Branch President

Hüsnü Öndül, İstanbul Branch President Ercan Kanar and Diyarbakır Branch President Fevzi Haznedaroğlu protested the practice by saying that they "found it outdated". Meanwhile a large number of the prisoners taken to Eskişehir Special Type Prison started a hunger strike.

According to information provided by lawyers who saw their clients in Eskişehir Prison, the prisoners were severely beaten by police officers after being blindfolded at the entrance to the prison. As a result of the beating, prisoners Mustafa Karasu, Halil Kaya, Rıza Altun, Celalettin Can, Feridun Yılmaz, Coşkun Ali Şan, Fevzi Işık and Haldun Karyol (his ribs were broken) were injured. The heads of prisoners were shaven by force, and most of their belongings were taken away.

The inhuman treatment and pressures faced by 206 prisoners exiled to Eskişehir Special Type Prison received reactions. Contemporary Jurists' Association President Şenal Saruhan stated during a press conference that "Policies of dehumanization and destruction of personality are being pursued by putting the prisoners in individual cells". On 5 November Amnesty International started an action to bring an end to the isolation practice in Eskişehir Prison. On 7 November left-wing prisoners in İstanbul-Bayrampaşa Prison started a hunger strike in support of the hunger strike in Eskişehir.

On 8 November Justice Minister Suat Bilge stated that the claims that "the prisoners were tortured" were being investigated and that all the necessary measures would be taken if those claims proved to be true. 13 left-wing prisoners from Kayseri Prison also started a hunger strike to protest the exiles.

A group of lawyers stated on 9 November in İstanbul after meeting with their clients in Eskişehir Prison, that there were plainclothes police officers in the prison, and that torture was inflicted on prisoners most probably by these policemen. They added that the prisoners were half naked and most of them were unable to walk. In a statement by prisoners' relatives on 11 November attention, was drawn to the negative living conditions in the prison and the prison director and Prison Prosecutor Eyüp İbişoğlu were held responsible for the inhuman treatment in the prison.

The inhuman treatment and torture inflicted on 206 political prisoners, exiled to Eskişehir Special Type Prison, were confirmed by a group of 14 doctors who carried out investigations in the prison. The Turkish Medical Association (TTB) stated on 17 November concerning the issue that bruises and scratches caused by torture and beating were seen on the bodies of 119 prisoners out of 198 who were given medical examinations. The Association stated that the findings resulted from traumas, and the medical reports were sent to the Ministry of Justice and Eskişehir Public Prosecution Office. Regarding complaints from the prisoners that "some physicians collaborated with the prison's administration" in the course of inhuman treatment and torture, the Association said "Our organization shall do whatever necessary if we determine that any one of our colleagues has been involved". Justice Minister Suat Bilge stated that there were wounds on the bodies of the prisoners, but they were not caused by beating or torture.

Police dispersed by force a group of persons who on 12 November wanted to stage a demonstration in Sultanahmet Square of İstanbul following a press conference which was organized to protest the inhuman treatment and pressures imposed on the prisoners in Eskişehir Prison. 27 demonstrators were detained and some journalists were beaten during the incident. Lawyers Mehmet Ali Kırdök, Hüdayi Berber, Hüseyin Cici, Several Demir and Oğuz Demir and HEP İstanbul Branch President Osman Özçelik were among the detainees. The remaining detainees were named: "Fatoş Kanar, Füsün Demiralp, Ali Musa Sarıçimen, Sara Akan, Pakize Keleş, Ali Kaya Öner, Pınar Kürekçi, Tacettin Bozkurt, Cemil Gündoğan, Tekin Mercangil and Serdar Karadağ". All 27 detainees were released on 15 November.

On 14 November prisoner Hatice Temel (f) fell sick due to the hunger strike, and was hospitalized. However, she was sent back to the prison when she rejected receiving treatment. On the same day some prisoners in Ceyhan Special Type Prison and 49 left-wing prisoners in İzmir Buca Closed Prison started hunger strikes to support the strike in Eskişehir Prison.

On 21 November some 200 prisoners' relatives gathered in front of the Grand National Assembly building demanding the evacuation and destruction of Eskişehir Special Type Prison. A group of representatives from the prisoners' families went to meet the new Justice Minister Seyfi Oktay and State Minister Mehmet Kahraman, responsible for Human Rights. The police did not permit a march that was to be carried out by the prisoners' families towards the Assembly building. In a letter signed by HRFT President Yavuz Önen, sent on 22 November 1991 to Prime Minister Süleyman Demirel, HRFT urged an immediate end to the practices in Eskişehir Special Type Prison.

Justice Minister Seyfi Oktay and State Minister Mehmet Kahraman responsible for human rights carried out investigations in Eskişehir Special Type Prison on 22 November. IHD General President Nevzat Helvacı, TTB Central Council Secretary General Recep Akdur, HRFT Executive Board member Ata Soyer and some deputies accompanied the ministers. Prisoners told them about the "torture and inhuman treatment inflicted on them in the prison". The Council of Ministers decided on the evening of 24 November to evacuate and to close down Eskişehir Special Type Prison on basis of a report jointly prepared by Justice Minister Seyfi Oktay and State Minister Mehmet Kahraman. The evacuation of Eskişehir Prison was carried out in accordance with the Council of Ministers' decision. On 27 November 34 prisoners were taken to Gaziantep and 49 to Aydın Prison. The evacuation of Eskişehir Special Type Prison was completed on 28 November. 77 of the inmates from Eskişehir Prison were sent to Çankırı and Amasya Prisons.

PROBLEMS ARISING AFTER THE CLOSURE OF ESKİŞEHİR PRISON

The hunger strike by 46 left-wing prisoners started on November 13 in İzmir Buca Regional Closed Prison did not end despite the decision to close down Eskişehir Special Type Prison. The hunger strike in Buca Prison had

started with demands of eliminating inhuman treatment and improving the negative living conditions. 53 people who on 30 November held a press conference in front of İzmir Buca Prison in support of prisoners were detained under beatings by police. One of the detainees, Tahir Eken, was arrested the next day by the responsible court. The other 52 people were released.

On 6 December, 7 of the striking prisoners named Nihal Durucak, Hüseyin Altın, Salih Özdemir, Mehmet Andış, Düzgün Bulut, Fatih Demir and Naciye Demir were hospitalized. Buca Prison Prosecutor İsmet Üstel said that 3 of those 7 prisoners quit the strike and accepted to receive treatment.

The hunger strike that started in Malatya E-Type Prison on 13 November, demanding an improvement of the living conditions, continuation of and the respect for the already acquired rights and ending of inhuman pressures, ended on 12 December. The strike reportedly ended following contacts made by HEP Malatya Branch and IHD Malatya Branch leaders. 55 prisoners participated in the hunger strike.

The hunger strike in İzmir-Buca Prison ended on 22 December when a large proportion of the prisoners' demands were met following an inspection by the State Minister Mehmet Kahraman, responsible for human rights. According to the agreement between the prisoners and the prison administration, demands such as an end to unnecessary searches, provision of type-writers in the wards, acceptance of food from outside and immediate forwarding of journals, books and other publications were granted. 22 prisoners participated in the hunger strike.

RESTRICTIONS AND ABUSES OF FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION in particular PRESS FREEDOM

1991 was full of negative aspects of press freedom. Freedom of the press and communication continuously appeared to be an unknown expression. Systematic restrictions and bans continued. The right to freely get information was often completely ignored. Therefore, violations of fundamental rights and freedoms did not reach the public to the necessary extent. Writers were imprisoned and journalists were detained. Journals, newspapers and books were confiscated.

For years press freedom is ignored in Turkey by laws, administrative measures and other practices. During the "civilian looking" rule of the Motherland Party (ANAP) which followed the 12 September military regime restrictions and pressure on freedom of expression and in particular press freedom intensified. Legal and economic screws were put on press and publication. The findings of a research carried out by the Journalists' Association said:

"The journal 'Bizim Gazete' (Our Newspaper) published by Istanbul Journalists' Association reported in its October edition that during the 8 years under the ANAP Government a total of 1,392 legal processes were launched against journalists. 26 laws restricting and obstructing press freedoms were introduced during the 8 years. A huge number of newspapers and journals were confiscated. In one year 18 journalists were put on trial on the charge of 'having insulted the President' under Article 158 of the Turkish Penal Code (TPC)."

In the past press and publications were mostly affected by TPC Articles 140, 142 and 163. These provisions were abolished on 12 April 1991 by the "Law to Fight Terrorism". Journalists who had spent years in prison were released. Hundreds of cases were dropped. However, this change did not affect the practice too much. Article 142/3, the provision under which most confiscation orders

had been issued for "disseminating separatist propaganda", was preserved in Article 8 of the Law to Fight Terrorism (the so-called Anti-Terror Law -ATL-). About 75 percent of the confiscation orders issued in 1991 were based on this provision. Under the same law many journalists and writers were arrested. In addition, TPC Articles 158, 159, 311 and 312 and laws such as the Law on Harmful Publications were also used for decisions of confiscation, destruction, arrests and convictions.

In 1991 29 books were confiscated, 121 newspapers and journals were banned, censored; some were forced to stop publication and others were confiscated. Confiscation orders against 17 books and 63 newspapers and journals were issued after Articles 140, 142 and 163 had been abolished. The journals "Yeni Ülke" (New Land), "Emeğin Bayrağı" (Flag of Labor) and "Mücadele" (Struggle) were affected most by confiscation orders. "Emeğin Bayrağı" was confiscated 25 times (15 times after the ATL), "Yeni Ülke" 23 times (10 times after the ATL) and "Mücadele" was confiscated 11 times (3 times after the ATL).

Journalists and writers were sentenced to a total of 31 years 1 month's imprisonment. 20 journalists and writers were arrested. Sociologist İsmail Beşikçi had the leading position among the arrested ones. During the year he was arrested three times and spend a total of 121 days in prison (for details on his trials please look at the end of this chapter).

During the year the offices of 12 monthly or weekly journals were raided by police. In December two provocative bomb attacks were carried out against the daily "Hürriyet" in Istanbul and Ankara. In January the weekly "2000'e Doğru" (Towards 2000) was closed for 2 months under the "southeastern decree". Again on 13 August 1991 the journal received a warning based on the same decree that "if the journal did not change its publication policy it would be closed down once again". In 24 different events a total of 52 journalists were attacked by kicking, hitting and truncheons of security officials. A statement of the Press Council in September as summarized in the daily human rights report of the Human Rights Foundation of Turkey (HRFT) reads as follows:

"It was announced that during 24 events in 1989 a total of 48 journalists, during 27 events in 1990 54 journalists and in 21 events during the first 8 months of 1991 a total of 44 journalists were attacked. The announcement said that 'among those who make attacks on journalists a hobby, public officials have a leading position. The police and special teams don't let anybody take away this leading position from them. Among the attackers were also governors, prosecutors, election administrators, civil servants at court and even judges'. The announcement stated that 58 of 72 attacks during the last three years were carried out by state officials such as police officers and soldiers."

Foreign journalists were also affected by police harassment. Robert Fisk of "The Independent" who had written an article that created big reaction in Turkey was deported on 3 May. Lizzy Schmidt, reporter with the "Frankfurter Rundschau", was beaten during the funeral of Vedat Aydın. A month later she was detained and forced to leave Turkey.

Besides restrictions on the press, abuses of human rights and freedoms could also be observed in the area of the visual media. "The single-sided news policy" of the state controlled radio and television (TRT) which was observed over years continued in 1991. Many events were presented to the public from just one angle. In particular events in the emergency rule region were reported in a biased form. The broadcasting policy of TRT did not change under the new Demirel- İnönü coalition government. Despite the fact that the private TV company "Star-1" frequently stressed its impartiality it had to face many criticisms. Many programs in particular the pre-election reporting met with a lot of reactions from the public. In addition, a program prepared for this channel during which Nevzat Helvacı, the President of the Human Rights Association was supposed to appear as a guest was deleted.

A list of violations against the press and publications contains the following items:

Arrests, detentions, prosecution, beatings, injuries, cursing, torture, imprisonment, fines, rejection to recognize citizenship, order to leave the country for journalist and writers; confiscation of publications and newspapers claiming that they are illegal, unauthorized searches, confiscation of cassettes, stopping of filmshows, declare publications harmful and impose sentences, obstruct or ban film or theatre shows, issue and execute destruction orders, ban certain statements, censor, close down printing houses, stop the printing of journals, books and newspapers.

Examples of harassment of press and publications:

The HRFT announced that since the 12 September coup, 1990 had been the year during which press freedom was met with the most serious violations. According to a statement by HRFT of 3 January 1991 24 books were confiscated in 1990, 98 newspapers and journals were banned and censored. In one year journalists received sentences totalling 126 years 5 months' imprisonment. In 12 events journalists were kicked, hit and beaten by truncheons of police officials. 11 journalists and writers were arrested and 2 journalists were killed, one newspaper was raided by 10 to 15 people and the offices of 7 journals and newspapers were raided by police. The office of one journal was burned down.

Following the police raid in January on the People's House in Kütahya, student Necati Alkan was arrested in connection with journals found in the office.

In January Kerim Bozdağ, Konya representative of the radical Islamic journal "Akdöğüş" (White Birth) which stopped publication, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

Reporting by local and foreign journalists in Turkey on the Gulf War was restricted in January. According to the restrictions, news on the property, its place, situation and names of military units and bases were banned. Reports on the airports from where planes took off or where they landed to participate in air raids were prohibited. It was also forbidden to write anything about the type, name and number of planes that were lost or crashed and on operations for their search and rescue.

Reporters who wanted to follow the engagement ceremony on 25 January of President Turgut Özal's son Efe in Izmir were beaten by police. The security officers cursed Güneş reporter Semiha Çağlıyangil, who wanted to take photographs at the entrance and beat journalists Cem Bulunmaz, Nevzat Dönmez and Merih Ak.

Editor-in-chief of Cumhuriyet, Okay Gönensin, was put on trial for an article about Nermin Alkan who was arrested for putting up a wall-newspaper against the war in her school. In the trial initiated by the Press Prosecutor in Istanbul Okay Gönensin stood accused of "having violated the Press Law" and a sentence of 3 months' imprisonment was sought against him. The trial ended on 15 March 1991 with acquittal.

The Ministry of Interior decided on 31 January to close down weekly "2000'e Doğru" for 2 months. The decision was based on the "southeastern decree" number 430. In the order submitted to the officials of the journal it was stated that the closing order had been taken "because the journal was continuing to commit offences". At the same time the printing house of "2000'e Doğru", Serler Printing Company, was closed for 10 days. "2000'e Doğru" had been shut down for 4 months in the summer of 1990.

The Hakkari reporter of weekly "Yeni Ülke", Mecit Öztunç, was detained at the beginning of February and arrested on 11 February by Diyarbakır State Security Court (SSC). Mecit Öztunç' lawyer Hüseyin Ümit said that his client was tortured during police custody.

The local paper "Mücadele", issued in Kars, had to close down in February because of "increasing harassment". The closing decision was taken by the paper's owner Ahmet Serdar Demirtaş. During 4 years of its life 132 investigations and court cases had been initiated against "Mücadele" and its staff had frequently been detained.

The 24 February program "Red Chair" on the private TV channel "Star-1" with Nevzat Helvacı the President of the Human Rights Association, was not broadcast. During the filming Nevzat Helvacı, had made important statements on torture and other human rights issues in Turkey.

The Ankara offices of the journal "Yüzyıl", published to replace "2000'e Doğru" were raided by police on 5 March. The police who raided the premises at the order of Ankara SSC Prosecutor detained the Ankara representative of "Yüzyıl" and 10 staff members. 9 of the detainees were released on 13 March; Hasan Yalçın and the administration director Güner Tokgöz were arrested. They were released on 21 March in order to be tried without arrest. The trial initiated because of guns found in the offices ended in December. Ankara Penal Court No. 12 convicted administrative director Güner Tokgöz and sentenced him to 1 year 3 months' imprisonment. Ankara representative Hasan Yalçın was sentenced to one year and reporter Selami İnce was sentenced to 1 month's imprisonment.

Editor-in-chief of the journal "Yeryüzü" (Earth), Burhan Kavuncu, was detained on 7 March 1991 in Konya where he had gone to attend a panel on "human rights". Burhan Kavuncu was mistakenly detained in connection with a trial that had been going on for 15 years and was released on 9 March.

Editor-in-chief of the journal "Mücadele", Erdoğan Yaşar Kopan, was sentenced to 7 years 6 months' imprisonment for an article in the journal. The verdict was announced by Istanbul SSC on 13 March. The term of imprisonment was commuted to a fine of TL 13,675 million (appr. \$ 3,000).

Nurettin Şirin, working for the journal "Tevhid" (Unification), was convicted in a trial on the charge of "disseminating anti-secular propaganda" and sentenced to 4 years 2 months' imprisonment. The verdict was passed by Izmir SSC on 14 March in connection with a speech Nurettin Şirin had delivered in Denizli.

In March editor-in-chief of "2000'e Doğru", Tunca Arslan, was sentenced by Istanbul SSC to 7 years 6 months' imprisonment for an article on the PKK which on 3 December 1989 appeared in the journal.

On 30 March, Can Yıldırım was detained for 18 hours in Tarsus, Mersin when the journal "Yeni Ülke" was found in his bag.

The editor-in-chief of the journal "Yeni Demokrasi" (New Democracy), Tuncer Dilaveroğlu and the journal's owner, Ali Eser, were detained in April in Istanbul. At the same time the offices of the journal were raided by the police. Tuncer Dilaveroğlu was later arrested by the court.

In April journalist İrfan Taştumur and former editor-in-chief of "2000'e Doğru", Fatma Yazıcı, were sentenced to 9 months' imprisonment for an article on the National Intelligence Organization (MIT).

On 22 April lawyer Zeki Öcal, editor-in-chief of the local weekly "Gözlem" which appears in Yalova, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment for an article written in support of the 3 January workers' actions. The sentence was later commuted to a fine.

French journalist Michel Eulez was detained in connection with an event on 22 April in the border region of Çukurca district, Hakkari, during which one Iraqi refugee died and 5 refugees were injured. The French journalist was released on 23 April after Çukurca Prosecutor had taken his testimony.

In April İbrahim Oğuz, School Director of the Theology Lycé in Sarıgül district, Denizli, banned all newspapers from being read in the teachers' room.

On 1 May İsmail Pehlivanlı, editor-in-chief of the humouristic journal "Gırgır" (Gossip), was sentenced to one year 4 months' imprisonment and a fine of TL 2,856 million for insulting President Turgut Özal and Prime Minister Yıldırım Akbulut.

Middle-East correspondent of the English newspaper "The Independent", Robert Fisk, was detained on 2 May in connection with an article he wrote. The article signed by Robert Fisk and published on 30 April in "The Independent" had alleged that aid for the Iraqi refugees was being confiscated and sold by Turkish soldiers. Robert Fisk was deported on 3 May after his statement had been taken.

In April Cemal Turan, editor-in-chief of the journal "Kurtuluş" (Liberation), was arrested by Istanbul SSC. The arrest order was taken under Article 8 ATL on allegation that he was "disseminating separatist propaganda".

In May an investigation was started against journalists Ali Kaşka, Mehmet Faraç and Sedat Atilla, who some time previously had witnessed protest demonstrations by students at Urfa's Technical High-School. The investigation was opened following a complaint by the Director of Urfa Technical High-School, Mehmet Kırbiç.

Books by Lenin "What's to be Done" and Leo Hubermann "Socialism Alphabet", on display during the "First Book Exhibition in Bursa" organized by the municipality of Bursa in May were confiscated by the political police.

Mehmet Güneş, editor-in-chief of the journal "Hedef" (Target) was released on 31 May after 4 months under arrest in Istanbul Bayrampaşa Prison. He was immediately redetained by political police, but released the next day.

A trial of 58 people who had placed advertisements in support of the 3 January workers' resistance in "Cumhuriyet" started on 10 June 1991. In the trial at Istanbul Penal Court No. 2 the defendants were accused of "having praised criminal actions by means of advertisements" and sentences of between 1 and 3 months' imprisonment were being sought against them.

Nazım Taban, editor-in-chief of "Emeğin Bayrağı", was detained on 17 June and 2 days later arrested by Istanbul SSC.

Journalist Aydın Engin, who had been living for a long time in Germany as a political refugee, but returned to Turkey, was arrested on 29 May and released on 15 June.

On 4 July the house of Bekir Aslan, Malatya correspondent of "Yeni Ülke", was put on fire by unknown assailants.

Some of the journalists who witnessed the events during the funeral of HEP Diyarbakır Provincial President Vedat Aydın were beaten by the police. 10 of them were injured.

Diyarbakır correspondents of "Yeni Ülke", Faysal Dağlı and Haydar Geçilmez, were detained on 19 July in Istanbul where they had gone to attend a meeting. The Doğubeyazıt correspondent of the same newspaper, Nizamettin Kadar, was arrested in July in Ağrı.

Journalist-writer Ümit Kıvanç was put on trial in July because of a story he published in the humouristic cartoon paper "Nankör" (Not Grateful) that meanwhile stopped publication. Ümit Kıvanç was charged with "insulting Atatürk" and a sentence between 1 and 3 years' imprisonment was demanded against him.

Lizzy (Elisabeth) Schmidt, correspondent for the "Frankfurter Rundschau", was detained on 25 July in Diyarbakır. She was released on 28 July and returned to Germany on 31 July. Before her departure she said "in police custody I was kicked and they bumped my head against the wall".

Because of articles and comments in 24 issues of "Mücadele" published during the first 8 months of the year, 27 court cases were initiated. 18 of them continued in August. The fines imposed on the journal's officials totalled TL 23 million (\$ 5,000). The journal's office in Ankara was raided 11 times, the offices

in Istanbul, Izmir, Bursa and Malatya were raided one time each. Some 70 people who were working as reporters for the journal on a voluntary basis were detained and 15 of them were arrested on various grounds.

Lawyer Serhat Bucak, owner of the weekly "Yeni Ülke", was detained on 31 July and released on 6 August by Diyarbakır SSC, after his testimony had been taken by the prosecutor.

The Interior Ministry sent a warning to the weekly "2000'e Doğru" demanding to be more careful with their publications. The letter stated that the journal could be closed, if the publication policy did not change. The warning claimed that "the journal intentionally published biased reports on the emergency rule region, false news and comments were seriously threatening the public order in the region and that incorrect comments had been made on the Diyarbakır events".

Following a tip off that an "illegal demonstration was to be staged" in Basmane quarter of Izmir, Hürriyet correspondents Hasan Çömlekçi, Bahri Karataş, Cem Bulunmaz and Sedat Özer who had come to watch the demonstration were beaten by the police on 15 August. An administrative investigation was later launched against the police officers Kerim Yumuşak, Abdülkadir Kabakçı, Ali Korkut and chief commissioner İbrahim Etem Gers who had been involved in the incident.

Siirt correspondent of "Cumhuriyet", Necati Mumay, was attacked on 17 August by 3 members of a special police team.

The sentence of 20 months' imprisonment for the editor-in-chief of the journal "Akdoğan", Sinami Orhan, was confirmed by the Appeal Court. Consequently, Sinami Orhan was put in prison in August to serve his sentence.

Researcher-writer Fikret Başkaya was put on trial for his book "Westernization, Modernization, Development and the Bankruptcy of the Paradigma" which had been confiscated earlier. In the trial at Istanbul SSC it was alleged that the book "disseminated separatist propaganda".

In October a trial was launched against Işık Yurtçu, editor-in-chief of "Güneş" on the charge of "having published the indictment of 4 people involved in armed activities in Ankara prior to its official announcement".

18 of the first 49 issues of "Yeni Ülke" were confiscated by Istanbul SSC. In connection with the confiscated issues 55 trials were opened; 47 at Istanbul SSC and 8 at Istanbul Criminal Court. 26 of them ended in acquittal when Article 142 TPC was abolished. 29 cases were launched under the "Law to Fight Terrorism".

"Yeni Ülke" Nusaybin correspondent Vahap Aslan was detained at the beginning of October in connection with an article in the 48th edition on the funeral of a PKK militant. Vahap Aslan was put on trial on charges of "disseminating separatist propaganda" for which a sentence of between 2 and 5 years' imprisonment is being demanded.

On 10 October, Alibey Akkan, editor-in-chief of the local newspaper "Karaman'ın Sesi" (Voice of Karaman) was arrested. The arrest order was taken on

the grounds that in an article on 7 October he had "insulted Allah and celestial religions".

On 23 October "Diz" Press and Publication Company printing many socialist journals including "Yeni Ülke" was raided. Following the raid the company's offices in Istanbul were sealed.

In October daily Cumhuriyet's owner Berrin Nadi and editor-in-chief Okay Gönensin were put on trial for an interview with the PKK leader Abdullah Öcalan which was published in the paper. In the indictment of Istanbul SSC Prosecutor it was stated that according to the "Law to Fight Terrorism" it was prohibited to publish statements and leaflets of illegal organizations. Fines of TL 50 millions were being demanded in the trial. It ended in December with acquittal.

Cemal Şener, tried on charges of "disseminating separatist propaganda" in an article printed in the 3rd edition of "Cem", a publication of the Alevites, entitled "To be an Alevite in Hacibektaş" was acquitted. The verdict announced by Istanbul SSC on 23 October also acquitted the journal's owner Abidin Özgünay and the editor-in-chief Reha Çamuroğlu. The trial was conducted under Article 8 of the ATL.

In October the book "Kurdish Folksongs" written by Mehmet Bayrak was confiscated on decision by Ankara SSC. Following the confiscation order Mehmet Bayrak was put on trial under Article 8 ATL.

"Yeni Ülke" reporter Gülten Kışanak was detained when she went to visit Diyarbakır deputy Leyla Zana in hospital in Istanbul. Gülten Kışanak was released two days later, on 30 November 1991.

The trial of Yılmaz Odabaşı on charges of "having belittled the security forces and disseminated separatist propaganda" in connection with his book "The Şeikh Sait Riot and 1925 Kurdish Uprising" started on 5 December at Istanbul SSC.

A depot with 25,000 books which following 12 September had been "objected to" was shown to the public by Culture Minister Fikri Sağlar. Fikri Sağlar said that "these books will be sent to libraries as soon as possible. Whatever opinions may be expressed, no book deserves to be degraded this way". Among the books in the storage room the works of Panait Istrati, Maxim Gorki, John Steinbeck, Nazım Hikmet, Necati Cumali, İlhan Selçuk, Aziz Nesin, Çetin Altan, Kemal Tahir, Yaşar Kemal and Fazıl Hüsnü Dağlarca take the leading position.

In December Ankara SSC Prosecutor's Office started a trial against 28 people including journalist Deniz Teztel and lawyers Bedii Yarayıcı, Murat Demir and Fethiye Pekşen. It is alleged that the defendants "are members of the organization Revolutionary Left, conducted actions in its name and supported the organization". For Deniz Teztel a sentence of no less than 15 years' imprisonment is demanded under Article 168/1 TPC.

Sinami Orhan, editor-in-chief of the journal "Akdoğan" was sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment and a fine of TL 2 million on charges of "having insulted Alpaslan Türkeş". The conviction announced by Istanbul Criminal Court No. 2 on 23 December was suspended.

On 29 December, "Rojname" (Daily), a newspaper written in Kurdish started publication. The Kurdish advertisement spot which the paper wanted to broadcast was not permitted by TRT. In a letter sent by TRT Legal Secretary Akın Beşiroğlu it was stated that advertisements on TV have to be in Turkish.

On 30 December journalist-writer Metin Çiyayi was arrested at the order of Ankara Penal Court No. 9 for his book "Fairy Tails from the Land of Infinity" which had been confiscated on 24 December. Metin Çiyayi's head was shaven in Ankara Closed Prison and put into an individual cell. Two separate investigations were conducted into Metin Çiyayi's book "Fairy Tails from the Land of Infinity" by Ankara SSC Prosecutor's Office and Ankara Public Prosecutor's Office.

İSMAIL BEŞİKÇİ

On 20 March İsmail Beşikçi was arrested at the order of Ankara SSC by police officers who came to his home. His arrest was in connection with an investigation into a message he had sent to a meeting held in Germany. When Article 142 TPC was abolished İsmail Beşikçi was released on 14 April 1991.

The trial concerning 4 separate books by İsmail Beşikçi was dropped when Article 142 TPC was abolished. The trial related to his books "Science, Official Ideology, State- Democracy and the Kurdish Question", "An Intellectual, an Organization and the Kurdish question", "Kurdistan, An Inter- State Colony" and "The General Muğlalı Event and 33 Bullets" had been conducted on charges of "disseminating separatist propaganda".

İsmail Beşikçi's book "The Republican People's Party's 1931 Program and the Kurdish Question" was confiscated on 12 July, the day of its release, under the "Law to Fight Terrorism".

İsmail Beşikçi's book "State Terror in the Middle East" was confiscated on 31 July under Article 8 of the "Law to Fight Terrorism". One day later İsmail Beşikçi was arrested by Ankara SSC. Later a trial was opened against him with a demand of 5 years' imprisonment. İsmail Beşikçi who stayed in prison for 92 days was released on 31 October.

The SSC Prosecutor's office opened a trial against İsmail Beşikçi because of an answer he had published on some articles of Uğur Mumcu in "Cumhuriyet". The indictment claimed that in his open letter İsmail Beşikçi had "disseminated separatist propaganda" and a sentence of between 2 and 5 years' imprisonment and a fine of TL 100 million was demanded against him.

In October İsmail Beşikçi was put on trial for an article he wrote in July in the journal "Toplumsal Kurtuluş" (Liberation of Society). In the indictment prepared by Istanbul SSC Prosecutor's Office it was alleged that İsmail Beşikçi "by means of publication praised an action which by law was qualified as a crime" and a sentence of 1 to 4 years' imprisonment was being sought against him under Article 312 TPC.

İsmail Beşikçi's book "Scientific Method, its Application in Turkey and Forcible Settlement of Kurds" was confiscated on 15 November by Istanbul SSC. The confiscation order was taken under Article 8 of the "Law to Fight Terrorism". The book had first been published in 1977 and at the time was con-

fiscated under Article 142/3 TPC, a provision which in the meantime was abolished. The arrest order of 25 November was lifted three days later on appeal by lawyers.

A second trial was launched against İsmail Beşikçi in connection with his book "State Terror in the Middle East. In the second trial İsmail Beşikçi was accused under Article 159 TPC of "insulting the Turkish nation and the moral personality of the Turkish Republic". The first hearing in this case took place on 16 December in Ankara Penal Court No. 2.

In connection with an article published in "Yeni Ülke" in 1990 entitled "Kurdish Woman Participating in the Guerilla Movement" İsmail Beşikçi was convicted under Article 312/1 TPC and sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment. The verdict was announced by Istanbul Penal Court No. 2. "Yeni Ülke"s editor-in-chief Özkan Kılıç, on trial with İsmail Beşikçi, was also sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment.

FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY

Since 12 September 1980 it has become more difficult in Turkey to jointly express views or take a political stand. According to the Law on Meetings and Demonstration, which was introduced by the military government in 1982, any kind of activity is subject to permission to be obtained 72 hours in advance. The state representatives (governors) have the power to ban demonstrations or meetings and can also decide to postpone them up to 3 months.

The meetings in May in Denizli and Izmir to "protest the high living costs and price increases" organized by the True Path Party (DYP) which in October came into power were among demonstrations and meetings banned during the year. Because many intended protest activities were banned a large number of unauthorized meetings and demonstrations took place.

In 1991 it was still dangerous to participate in legal or illegal demonstrations and meetings in Turkey. A doubtlessly incomplete account shows that many people were injured or killed during such demonstrations. Almost all such events were followed by mass detentions. A large proportion of the detainees was interrogated under torture. Among those put on trial with or without being arrested some were sentenced to imprisonments or fines. The others acquired records as "dissidents".

The dangers for participants in communal demonstrations and meetings did not disappear after the general elections of 20 October. However, the most intense security measures were observed in the first half of the year during a) anti-war demonstrations; b) celebrations of Newroz or c) International Labor Day on 1 May.

Those who reacted against the Gulf War that started during the first month of the year and opposed Turkey's being part of it met with very harsh measures. The fact that the majority of society was against the war did not change this situation. A poll carried out by the Turkish Daily News in January showed that a large majority of the people were against Turkey joining the war. 67 percent of 4,851 people interviewed by the paper in Ankara, Istanbul and Izmir expressed that they were against Turkey's participation in the war.

In evaluating reports on anti-war and peace demonstrations held between 2 August 1990, the start of the Gulf Crisis, and 30 March 1991 the following picture emerges. According to information received by the Human Rights Foundation of Turkey (HRFT) 15 activities such as demonstrations, meetings and celebrations were not allowed during this time. In the same period 11 indoor meetings, 2 exhibitions, 4 leaflets and 3 posters were banned. In Hekimhan district of Malatya province one person was sentenced to 1 year 8 months' imprisonment and a fine of TL 60,000 for "illegally putting up a poster with political contents".

According to news items in the press 997 people were detained during anti-war activities. The majority of the detainees were put on trial. Arrest orders were issued against 76 people. As a result of police or gendarmerie intervention in unauthorized war protest demonstrations 2 people died and 48 people were injured including 16 by bullets.

On 1 May and before at least 1,000 people were detained, more than 500 of them in Istanbul alone. The number of arrests and people put on trial could not be established. On the other hand some trials that had been launched on charges of participating in the demonstrations on 1 May 1990 only came to an end after the first half of 1991. Of 39 defendants tried in these cases 17 were acquitted and 22 were sentenced to imprisonment terms ranging from 15 to 28 months.

According to information received by HRFT 1 person was killed and 27 people including 3 police officers were injured during celebrations of Newroz. At least 36 of 543 people detained were formally arrested. In one trial that reached a verdict 4 people were sentenced to terms between 3 and 4 months' imprisonment.

Like in 1990 a large number of people were detained, injured or died this year during funerals conducted in the Emergency Legislation Region when villagers, militants or human rights activists had been killed. No detailed account of such events is given here. Information concerning deaths as a result of fire opened by the security forces on participants of such funerals is listed under the heading "Right to Life".

Information on detentions during demonstrations and banned meetings and other activities can be summarized like this:

A. ANTI-WAR ACTIVITIES

Mehmet Karakaş and Nuri Şimşek, who distributed leaflets prepared by the Social Democrat Populist Party (SHP) Erzincan Provincial Branch in "support of labor and anti-war activities", were detained by police. These two persons stayed in detention for 24 hours, and were released by Erzincan Public Prosecution Office on 2 January. During a hearing on 20 March at Erzincan Civilian Court they were acquitted.

On 12 January Bekir Öztürk, a coffee-shop operator in Kartal quarter, Istanbul, was detained by police authorities, for putting up "anti-war" posters pre-

pared by the SHP on the wall of his shop, Bekir Öztürk who was released the next day alleged that he was beaten and insulted by police officers in Topsevi Police Station.

Also in January the Uşak Governorate did not permit the use of posters prepared by the SHP saying "No to War, Long Live Peace".

On 18 January some 300 students of the Middle East Technical University (METU) in Ankara staged a demonstration to protest at Turkey's being part of the Gulf War. When the gendarmerie intervened a short clash occurred during which stones and sticks were used. Subsequently 10 persons including 4 gendarmes were wounded, one cafeteria was damaged and 17 students were detained. Students Murat Çelik and Ahmet Büke were formally arrested on 26 January by Ankara State Security Court (SSC). The remaining detainees were released to be tried without arrest.

On 18 January a group of 200 fundamentalists gathered in front of Süleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul staging a demonstration to condemn the military operation against Iraq. During the demonstration American and Israeli flags were burned and 4 persons were detained.

In Izmir a petition against war, entitled "Stop War for Peace", signed by 10 thousand people was sent to the Chairmanship of the National Assembly.

In Sakarya students Hasan Kurşun and Hakan Çiçekli were arrested on 19 January when they distributed leaflets against the war. In Kiremithane quarter, Adana, an illegal demonstration against war saw 1,000 participants on 20 January. Upon intervention by the police some 40 demonstrators were detained.

5 persons who distributed "Anti-War" posters prepared by the SHP were detained on 21 January by police authorities in Iğdır district of Kars province. Police raided the office of Nihat Ağayar SHP Provincial President of Iğdır and detained the following people: "Yanar Yalçın, Haydar Işık, Murat Bayat, Erdem Çiftçi and Barış Ağayar".

On 22 January police prevented about 30 movie and theatre players from leaving a pancard inscribed "End to Imperialist Wars" in front of the US Consulate in Istanbul. Police stopped the group, took away the pancard by force and tore it up. Istanbul SSC started an investigation against some of the artists. The investigation was conducted on charges that the artists acted "in contravention to the Law on Meetings and Demonstration". In February the testimonies of artists Edip Akbayram, Artaç Arman, Nur Sürer, İlyas Salman, Halil Ergün and SHP Istanbul Provincial President Ercan Karakaş were taken. In March the investigation was concluded by a decision not to prosecute the suspects.

During the evening of 22 January unauthorized demonstrations to protest the war were staged in Istanbul at 23 different locations. Police intervened and detained about 50 persons.

Leziz Onaran, the President of the Physicians' Association Against Nuclear War (NÜSHED), was detained on 22 January by police who came to her residence. Onaran was interrogated for four hours in Ankara Police He-

adquarters and released afterwards. About 100 doctors, including Onaran, had expressed their reactions against the war by watering a peace tree in Güven Park, Ankara. 4 NÜSHED officials were later tried. During the hearing on 27 March in Ankara Penal Court No. 7 sentences of between 1 and 3 years' imprisonment were sought against NÜSHED President Leziz Onaran, the Secretary General Özen Aşut and board members Hüsnü Çuhadar and Fatma Bayraktar on the charge of "having conducted an illegal demonstration".

Mehmet Akkoç, Belma Sabuncu and Turan Özlü, 3 members of the Socialist Party (SP) who wanted to mail a US flag to President Turgut Özal in order to protest his attitude towards the Gulf Crisis were arrested on 23 January in Istanbul. In Ankara 10 SP members were detained by police for staging a similar protest to the one in Istanbul. The names of the detainees who could be identified are as follows: "İlknur Kalan (SP Ankara Provincial President), Hacer Oğuz, Hasan Yıldız, Haldun Solak, Ayhan Sedef, Erdoğan Aslanoğlu and Şahin Onus". By a decision of the Prosecutor for the Press the 10 SP members were released the next day, but SP Ankara Provincial President, İlknur Kalan, was arrested on 25 January at the order of Ankara Penal Court No. 12. İlknur Kalan was released on 1 February upon her lawyers' appeal to be tried without arrest. The trial of İlknur Kalan and 6 friends charged with "insulting President Turgut Özal" started on 7 March at Ankara Penal Court No. 2. The defendants were acquitted in the hearing of 26 March.

A group of about a thousand health personnel gathered in front of İstanbul Cerrahpaşa Faculty of Medicine Hospital on 24 January and staged a demonstration to protest the war and the compulsory service of health personnel in areas near the Iraqi border. Unauthorized anti-war demonstrations were staged in İncirli, Cağaloğlu, Zeytinburnu and Gedikpaşa districts of İstanbul by obstructing the traffic. The police detained 5 persons after the demonstration in İncirli.

On 25 January the police opened fire on people who marched in Tatvan shouting anti-war and anti-American slogans. During the events in which some state buildings were damaged, a demonstrator named Macit Kaplan was shot dead and two other persons named Aziz Çoban and Kazım Karaca were wounded. A group of 300 persons, consisting of some trade union officials and İHD members, wanted to leave a black wreath in front of the US Consulate in İstanbul. The police detained 6 persons, including İHD İstanbul Branch Executive Board member lawyer Yüksel Hoş. The detainees were released the next day. Also on 25 January some religious groups gathered in mosques in İstanbul, Ankara, Kayseri, Batman and Bingöl and staged demonstrations in support of Iraq protesting the USA and Israel. During these demonstrations US and Israeli flags were burned. The police intervened in many of the demonstrations, and detained over 150 persons. In Batman clashes broke out when police intervened. During the events in which some buildings and police vehicles were damaged, a total of 8 people, 2 of them seriously, were wounded, and 40 people were detained.

10 persons let some peace doves fly in protest of the Gulf War on 23 January 1991 in Candoğan Park in Denizli. They were later put on trial. In the trial initiated by Denizli Public Prosecution Office, these people stood accused of

"staging an unauthorized demonstration", while imprisonment terms up to 3 years were being demanded for them. The names of those people are as follows: "Yıldırım Aycan (İHD Denizli Branch President), İsmail Akbaba (SHP District President), Halil Kuzu, Hakkı Aydın (Denizli Municipality Assembly member), Ali Rıza Ertemur, Yılmaz Yemenoğlu, Ünal Cengiz, Adil Çelik, Sami Kaplan and Müşerref Sezginciler".

The Peace Festivity planned by İHD İstanbul Branch for 27 January in protest of the Gulf War was banned by İstanbul Governorate. İstanbul Governorate also banned the "No to War and Compulsory Appointment in the War Region" meeting of İstanbul Medical Association intended to take place the same day.

On 27 January some 100 İHD members who protested in Beyoğlu district of İstanbul against the ban of the "Peace Festivity" organized by İHD İstanbul Branch were dispersed by police authorities. Police also took away peace-balloons children were carrying during the protest organized as a press conference. Following the demonstration police detained 11 persons, including İHD İstanbul Branch President, lawyer Ercan Kanar. The detainees were released the next day.

Two university students called Ali Güvendik and Hasan Havzaoğlu who were detained for having put up "anti-war pancards" in Trabzon were formally arrested on 26 January. The security authorities claimed that the arrested students were "members of an illegal organization". In Kayseri 8 out of 15 people detained after demonstrations of religious groups on 25 January were arrested. The number of people detained during "anti-war" demonstrations of religious groups reached 100 in Tatvan and 44 in Bingöl.

The "End to War" meeting organized for 28 January in Ankara by Mülkiyeliler Birliği (Faculty of Political Sciences Association) was banned by Ankara Governorate. The ban was announced on the ground that the meeting would "undermine the public order and security". Erdal İnönü, SHP Leader, Süleyman Demirel, DYP Leader, and Necmettin Erbakan, the leader of the Welfare Party (RP) were to speak at the banned conference.

A group of a hundred officials of democratic mass organizations who gathered in Güven Park in Ankara were stopped by police. 13 persons among the crowd dispersed by the police were put in custody. Ankara SSC Prosecutor's Office released these people the next day on condition that they would be tried under the "Law on Meetings and Demonstrations".

A group of 5,000 fundamentalists who wanted to stage a demonstration after the Friday prayers in İstanbul in protest of the USA and İsrail were obstructed by police. The group that on 1 February started their march from Beyazıt Mosque was first stopped in Vezneciler quarter. When the group rejected to disperse and continued to shout anti-US and anti-İsrail slogans clashes broke out between the demonstrators and police. During the events that eventually resulted in the dispersion of the crowd 20 people were lightly injured and 30 people were detained. Demonstrations attempted to be held by religious groups in Batman and Diyarbakır were also stopped by police. 7 people were detained in Diyarbakır, and 30 in Batman.

A demonstration "Call for Peace" jointly planned by a committee of representatives of 8 opposition parties in Istanbul was not allowed. In a note sent by Istanbul Governorate to the Organizing Committee it was stated that the demonstration planned for 2 January had been postponed for 2 months. The meeting planned for 9 February by a committee of representatives of 8 parties in the opposition in Istanbul was prevented by Istanbul Governorate with a "delaying order of 2 months". The delaying order was issued on the grounds that the "meeting would obstruct the public order and create unrest". The "Peace Meeting" planned by the Green Party for the same day in Izmir was banned by the governorate. In Ankara the "Peace Train" composed of 100 people including members of some associations headed for Adana on 10 February. The participants in this actions were not allowed to get close to İncirlik Base near Adana.

The "No to War" meeting planned by İHD Ankara Branch for 13 February was delayed for 2 months by Ankara Governorate. No reason was given for the delaying order.

SP members who wanted to place a black wreath in front of the US Consulate in Istanbul to protest the deaths of many civilians in Baghdad in a bunker as the result of an air attack by US planes on 14 February were beaten by police. The SP members were prevented from placing the wreath and Emine Sağlam, Şeref Ayseren and Ali Ekber Barış were detained. Two SP members who wanted to protest the same event in Ankara by sending a telegram to US President George Bush were detained. The telegram of the SP members Ali Cafer Baş and Ali Remzi Tuncel read: "We protest and condemn your attacks on the Iraqi people and in particular the last bunker murder. Get out of our region."

Two youths who on 19 February distributed leaflets against the war signed by "Forces of Revolutionary Left" in Fındıkzade quarter of Istanbul were detained by the police.

A group of 150 İHD members gathered on 20 February in Bakırköy, Istanbul, and held a peace demonstration with candles in their hands. During the demonstration that continued until the police arrived the crowd demanded an end to the war in the Gulf. Following the demonstration 7 people including İHD members Filiz Karakuş and Yelda Özcan were detained by political police that had come to the area. The detainees were released on 21 February. Following their release Filiz Karakuş and Yelda Özcan stated that they had been tortured at the Political Police Center.

Fundamentalist groups gathered on 21 February in Beyazıt Square, Istanbul, to protest the Gulf War. Police did not intervene in the demonstration during which flags of the USA, Israel and Great Britain were burned and leaflets signed "Turkish Muslims" were distributed.

Kaya Ünsalan was sentenced in September to 1 year 8 months' imprisonment for putting up posters during the Gulf War in Hekimhan district of Malatya province. The posters had been prepared by the SHP and read "No to War, Long Live Peace". Kaya Ünsalan was also fined TL 60,000 for "illegally putting up posters with political contents". Kaya Ünsalan said that he would appeal against the verdict.

Kocaeli Medical Association President Ilker Nalbant, Kocaeli Dentists' Chamber President Metin Pamukçu and Kocaeli Pharmacy Chamber President Ercan Göllü, on trial for a press statement they had made during the Gulf War in opposition to medical personnel being sent to areas close to the Turkish-Iraqi border, were acquitted. The acquittal was announced by Kocaeli Penal Court No. 1 on grounds that the press statement "did not contain criminal elements". Sentences of between 3 months and 1 year's imprisonment had been demanded for the defendants.

B. NEWROZ CELEBRATIONS

Newroz Day (also known as the Kurdish New Year and a symbol for the century-long struggle for national identity) was celebrated in cities by the Kurdish population. When on 20 March security forces intervened in Newroz demonstrations clashes broke out. A summary of the events on 20 March is as follows:

ADANA: When police tried to prevent a crowd of some 3,000 people who gathered in Dağlıoğlu quarter for a march clashes broke out that lasted an hour. During the clashes 10 people were injured, including 4 police officers, and 54 people were detained. At the same time the demonstrators damaged 4 police vehicles. Adana Provincial President of the People's Labor Party (HEP), Kemal Okutan and board members Ahmet Karatekin, Mehmet Ali Çakı, Nihat Türkmenoğlu and Saadet Bakır were among the detainees. 23 of the 54 detainees were formally arrested on 1 April and 31 were released. The trial of 59 people, 23 of them in pretrial detention started on 27 May. During the first hearing in Malatya SSC 8 arrested defendants were released. HEP Provincial President Kemal Okutan was not released. During the hearing on 20 June in Malatya SSC another 7 of the arrested defendants were released. The names of the released defendants are: "Kemal Okutan, Abdülaziz Şimşek, Ayhan Dağ, Mehmet Nur Şimşek, Orhan Bakır, Hasan Şahin and Habib Ağırman".

IZMIR: When the police intervened with a group of 200 demonstrators in Kadifekale carrying Kurdish flags clashes with stones and sticks broke out. During the events nobody was injured, but 24 people were detained. 5 of them were formally arrested on 25 March and 19 were released. The trial of the 24 people ended on 22 October. Izmir SSC convicted 4 of them and sentenced Hasan Gültekin to 4 months 3 days, Mehmet Mehdi Öztürk, Selahattin Demir and Halide Yalçın to 3 months 16 days' imprisonment. The remaining 20 defendants were acquitted.

ISTANBUL: In some quarters of the town small groups conducted Newroz demonstrations. In addition 3 bank branches were bombed. When police tried to prevent demonstrations in Zuhuratbaba clashes broke out. Of the demonstrators who reacted against the police by stones and sticks 8 were detained. A police officer was injured in his head by one of the stones.

The demonstrators in Cizre district, Mardin, demonstrated the whole day with Kurdish flags in their hands and burned fires during the night. The security

forces did not intervene in the demonstrations. In Kozluk district, Batman, clashes broke out when police tried to prevent the Newroz march to take place in the evening. Because of the clashes a curfew was announced in the town. In Doğubeyazıt and Diyarbakır leaflets were distributed calling on shop-keepers to keep their shops closed and on students to boycott the classes. In the remaining towns in the Region of Emergency Rule no events were reported because the security forces did not intervene.

A brief account of the ceremonies and demonstrations on 21 March relating to Newroz Day is as follows:

NUSAYBIN: Security forces opened fire on a crowded group of people who had gathered in the town center for a demonstration. As a result of the fire Ali Turan was shot dead; Nurcan Keleş and Şerif Aslan were seriously wounded. Among the detainees 31 were arrested on 1 April.

IGDIR: Gendarmes opened fire on people celebrating Newroz Day by alighting a fire in Özdemir village. As a result of the shots Kemal Budak, aged 9, was wounded in his leg. 2 people were detained.

DIYARBAKIR: Some 500 students gathered near Mardinkapı and paid a visit to the graves of killed PKK militants. The crowd later started to march towards the city center and was dispersed by the police. At that time 27 people were detained. Clashes occurred between students demonstrating with Kurdish flags in Dicle University and the security forces. During the fight several people were wounded by stones and sticks and 15 people were detained.

ADANA: Some 3,000 people who gathered during the night in Barbaros and Yenibey quarters burned fires and started a demonstration. The police stood back when the crowd showed resistance with sticks and stones and detained some 50 people after the demonstration. There was no intervention when students in Çukurova University celebrated Newroz Day by burning fires.

ANKARA: Some 600 students who gathered in Cebeci quarter to celebrate Newroz Day carrying pancards were dispersed by the police under beatings. The Newroz demonstrations in Hacettepe University were also met by police intervention. During both events some 70 students were detained. 48 of the detainees were released on 29 March and 22 on 1 April by Ankara SSC.

ISTANBUL: At various universities and high-schools and in various places of the town Newroz Day was celebrated by burning fires and staging demonstrations. When police intervened in some demonstrations small scale clashes broke out. The Newroz celebrations organized seperately by HEP and SP were attended by thousands of people. In many places of the city posters about Newroz were put up.

Students demonstrating in Malatya, Van and Denizli were dispersed by the security forces. In Van 10 and in Denizli 43 students were detained. The 43 students detained in Denizli were released on 23 March after testifying at court. The trial against these 43 students started on 17 May in Izmir SSC. Imprisonment terms between 6 months and 3 years were demanded against the students charged with "staging an unauthorized demonstration".

The demonstration of some 300 students in the Aegean University in Izmir ended without any incident, since there was no intervention. In Burdur clashes broke out when right-wing students tried to prevent left-wing students from celebrating Newroz. 8 students were injured during the incident and 12 students were detained. Because of Newroz shops stayed closed in Midyat, Bismil, Silvan, Doğubeyazıt and Diyaradin. In Dargeçit, İdil and Cizre demonstrations with thousands of participants were held. Since the security forces did not intervene no incidents were reported from these places.

On 22 March some groups staged demonstrations in Adana and Istanbul. During the demonstration of some 500 people in Istanbul, Taksim Square, explosives were thrown into the police hut. Following this demonstration 21 people were detained. 8 of them were formally arrested on 27 March.

Incidents were reported from Batman, when on 23 March police tried to prevent Newroz celebrations by HEP. During the clashes that broke out, when the police tried to disperse those who had gathered for the ceremony, 6 people including HEP Batman Provincial President Adem Gökmen, were injured and 18 people were detained. Some reporters who wanted to document the incidents were beaten by the police. The Newroz celebrations of HEP in Izmir and Diyarbakır passed without any incident.

A group of some 300 people who on 25 March wanted to stage a Newroz demonstration in Küçükkarım district of Ceyhan, Adana clashed with the police. During the clashes that broke out when the police wanted to prevent the crowd from celebrating Newroz by burning fires and dancing 3 police vehicles were damaged. During the event police shot in the air and detained 85 people. Also in Ceyhan gendarmes dispersed technical high-school students who wanted to protest the oppression in front of the court building. 27 of the students were later detained.

C. INTERNATIONAL LABOR (MAY) DAY

The 1st of May is celebrated in 112 countries of the world as "International Labor Day", but in Turkey such celebrations are prohibited. Events were reported when police tried to prevent such celebrations. Except for an indoor meeting of Turkish Workers' Union Confederation (Türk-İş) and a meeting in Izmir all legal applications for gatherings were banned. In 1989, when demonstrations were banned, fire opened on demonstrators resulted in the death of youth Mehmet Akif Dalcı and injuries of some 50 people. Likewise Gülay Beceren was shot on May Day 1990 and paralyzed, 40 people were injured and more than 3,000 people were detained. An evaluation of the harassment practiced on and before May Day reveals the following information:

6 trade unions affiliated to Türk-İş applied on 23 April to Istanbul Governorate for celebrations of May Day on Taksim Square. In the application it was stated that "if permission cannot be granted for Taksim Square another place should be shown". The unions' application got a negative response. Applications by trade unions in 1989 and 1990 had also been rejected.

In mid-April Socialist Unity Party (SBP) deputies Kemal Anadol, Kamil Ateşoğuları, Ekin Dikmen and Hüsni Okçuoğlu handed in a draft law to "accept the First of May as the official Labor Day". In the draft forwarded to the Chairmanship of the National Assembly it was stressed that "the ban on May Day is creating political polemics and increasing tension in the country" and it was expressed that "Labor Day" was celebrated all over the world. Some unions and associations gathering in İstanbul announced during a press conference on 24 April that they would celebrate the First of May with a meeting on Taksim Square.

During the days before the 1st of May raids on houses, associations and working places intensified in Ankara. In the three days following 24 April some 40 people were detained. The names of the following people could be established: Mert Ergen, Erhan Kaplan, Ali Erol, Nihat Çetin, Doğan Çermik, Umut Güvenç, Erdal Bozkurt, Şükrü Vahit, Yusuf Yıldırım, Rıza Ödemiş, Hüsamettin Keskin, Hasan Pektaş, Ercan Yenigün and Nevin Yenigün.

In Erzincan the application of SHP, SP and İHD officials to celebrate May Day was rejected by the governorate.

In İstanbul separate applications by HEP and some unions to celebrate May Day was rejected by the governorate. In Ankara the application of SP for a meeting was rejected. In a decree issued by the Interior Ministry orders were given to prevent illegal demonstrations on the first of May. On 29 April 6 SHP members who in Taksim Square wanted to distribute leaflets of the party about May Day were detained. The detainees were released in one hour. During operations on the same day in Ankara some 50 people were detained. In Girne quarter of Gaziantep several people distributing leaflets signed by Turkey Revolutionary Communist Party (TDKP) clashed with the police. During the clashes police officer Hasan İğdeli was injured. In Mersin 29 people were detained for distributing leaflets.

A group of some 600 people who on 1 May had gathered in Saraçhane, İstanbul to march towards Taksim Square was dispersed by the police. During the clashes that broke out when the crowd resisted by throwing stones 4 police officers were injured and 60 people were detained. Demonstrations in the early hours of the day in Bakırköy, Mertes-Keresteciler Sitesi, Ümraniye, Zeytinburnu and Kartal by groups of 100 to 150 workers were also prevented by the police. 10 participants of the demonstration in Bakırköy were detained. 2 youths who broke through the barricade of the police and entered Taksim Square showing a pancard with "Long Live May Day" were detained. In İstanbul and Yıldız University assemblies were held because of Labor Day. In Sultanhamam some 200 demonstrators were dispersed by police shooting in the air. During this event some 20 people were detained.

On May Day Türk-İş organized an indoor meeting in Ankara. At this meeting Türk-İş President Şevket Yılmaz read out a statement in front of a crowd of 250 people consisting of union officials. The meeting by the union federation Hak-İş was held in the Dedeman Hotel. SHP General President Erdal İnönü travelled the streets of Ankara and congratulated the workers on their day.

On 1 May more than 500 people were detained in Istanbul. Among the detainees were reporters Naide Durmaz and Sevim Çelik from the weekly Yeni Ülke (New Land). SSC Prosecutor Birol Kızıltan said that he started an investigation against the detainees under the "Law to Fight Terrorism".

Students staging an unauthorized demonstration in Diyarbakır damaged 2 police vehicles. In Izmir more than 10,000 people participated in the legal May Day meeting of some trade unions. No events were reported from there. 9 people who were found in possession of leaflets were detained prior to the meeting.

The detention of 30 lycée students on 1 May in Viranşehir, Urfa met with reactions. Some 100 lycée students from Viranşehir Lycée started an indefinite hunger strike demanding the "release of their friends".

Lycée student Hatice Özçelik who was detained on 1 May in Ankara alleged that she was tortured in detention. She said that during 4 days of her detention she was continually given electric shocks, met with sexual abuse and was threatened with death. In Bursa students who were detained for "participation in an illegal demonstration" told their lawyers whom they met in police custody that "they were being tortured". It was established that the 9 students "started a hunger strike" and that the period for their detention was extended to 14 May. In Istanbul Cuma Dat who had been detained before the first of May said that during 8 days in custody he had been tortured.

27 participants in illegal demonstrations in Istanbul on 1 May were released by SSC Prosecutor's Office on 6 May. Relatives of those still in custody held a press conference at IHD Istanbul Branch stating that they could not get any news from their relatives.

In a press conference of IHD Ankara Branch on 7 May it was announced that in Ankara some 70 people had been detained because of May Day and 44 of them had been released later. In the statement it was said that 26 people were still in detention and that the majority of them were students. Relatives of Yıldız Temurtürkan, Ahmet Kaya and Murat Karayel said that they had not heard anything from these students and explained that they were deeply concerned.

Student Candan Çömlekçi who was detained because she demonstrated on Taksim Square with a pancard "Long Live May Day" announced that she was tortured in custody. Candan Çömlekçi made an official complaint to Istanbul Public Prosecutor's Office on 11 May and said "During my time in the Political Police Center I was stripped and suspended by my arms. I was hosed with pressurized water. They wanted me to accept that I am a member of an illegal organization." Candan Çömlekçi added that the police officers said "We shall kill you like Yusuf Erişti and nobody will notice".

DEVELOPMENTS IN CONNECTION WITH MAY DAY

Female lycée student İsmet Çetinkaya, aged 17, who was caught during a demonstration on 1 May 1990 in Şişli, Istanbul, and put on trial was sentenced to 2 years 4 months' imprisonment. In the trial at Istanbul SSC which ended on 5 July 1991 student Yusuf Savan, aged 16, on trial for the same event was acquitted.

The trial of 17 people charged with participating in the demonstration on 1 May 1991 in Unkapanı, Istanbul started on 8 July. Following the hearing defendants Aliye Uğur, Nur Pınar Arı, Zeliha Bulut, Arzu Karabulut, Esin Dağ, Figen Kavak and Mehmet Demirdağ were released. Sentences up to 3 years' imprisonment were being demanded for the defendants.

21 out of 37 defendants on trial for participating in an illegal demonstrations on 1 May 1990 in Istanbul and resisting the police officers on duty were sentenced to 1 year 3 months' imprisonment. In the trial that ended on 21 August 1991 16 defendants were acquitted. The name of the 21 convicted defendants are: Şükrü Akbaba, Ercan Kartal, Şükriye Erdem, Naciye Yıldırım, Nesrin Koku, Melek Takur, Saliha Nilüfer Gen, Gürsel Sarıgül, Filiz Karahan, Gülümser Seyit Cemaloğlu, Aylin İnkaya, Zekeriya Özdiç, Naki Alkoç, Orhan Akyol, Metin Beyaztaş, Nedim Ayhan, Soner Gül, Mehmet Beyhan, İsmail Atalay, Filikri Hıdırlar and Hasan Murat Erdoğan.

FURTHER BANNED DEMONSTRATIONS, MEETINGS AND ACTIVITIES

Denizli Governorate did not allow the silent demonstration to be conducted in May by DYP Denizli Branch in protest of "high living costs and price increases". The ban was given on the grounds that "the required route was objected to by the governor".

Following the intended demonstration in Denizli a demonstration and meeting in Izmir organized by DYP Izmir Branch in protest of "high living costs and price increases" was also banned by the governorate. It was established that permission was rejected on the grounds "that the route DYP Izmir Branch requested was not accepted by Izmir Governorate".

The "Meeting on Fundamental Rights and Freedoms" to be held on 15 June in Istanbul organized by some officials from associations and political parties including İHD Istanbul Branch President Ercan Kanar was not permitted. In a statement protesting this decision the organizing committee stated that "Istanbul Governor is afraid that the ugly face of the Law to Fight Terrorism is disclosed. Therefore, he prevented our meeting, one of our basic democratic rights, by interpreting the laws arbitrarily and artificially".

The "Solidarity Night" planned in Ankara by HEP to commemorate the anniversary of the workers' resistance in June 1970 was banned. The ban was announced on the grounds that "the meeting will obstruct the general security and order". HEP officials said that this was an attempt to arbitrarily prevent the meeting and announced that they would apply to a court to lift the ban.

Izmir Governorate did not allow the distribution of posters and leaflets prepared by İHD Izmir Branch to protest the "Law to Fight Terrorism". In a press conference organized on 21 June İHD Izmir Branch Secretary Şennur Akkaya protested the decision of the governorate and said "they are trying to prevent us from working. Their aim is to create an association that exists only on paper".

A meeting to be organized on 3 August in Izmir by unions of civil servants was not permitted by Izmir Governorate on the grounds that "the general security will be disturbed". When the ban was announced the union officials met in a coffee-shop close to the meeting place to protest the decision.

The theatre play "Pir Sultan Abdal" put on stage by players from Ankara Unity Theatre was banned in many provinces during 1991. The latest ban was announced in September in Uşak on the grounds that "a certain ideology is being advocated and propaganda is being made to provoke the public". The author of "Pir Sultan Abdal", Erol Toy, said that until September the play had been banned 16 times, but all bans had been lifted on decisions by local administrative courts. On 16 March 9 players of Ankara Unity Theatre were detained in Muğla. The director Zeki Göker and his five-year old son Günay Göker were among the detainees. In 1991 author and players of "Pir Sultan Abdal" were detained on two further occasions.

"The Democracy Festival" to be organized by SBP in September in Zonguldak was not permitted by the governorate. The activity was postponed when the necessary permit could not be acquired.

The sale of the music cassette "Hariçten Gazel" (Song from Outside) prepared by Melike Demirağ who since the 12 September military coup was living as a political refugee in Europe, was not permitted. The ban was announced in September by the Ministry of Justice on the grounds that "some songs harmed national feelings". Lawyer Halit Çelenk who found the decision to be in contravention of the constitution applied to the local administrative court to lift the ban.

In October Istanbul Governorate banned the printing and distribution of posters prepared by IHD Istanbul Branch to protest pressure and restrictions introduced by the "Law to Fight Terrorism". The ban was based on Article 44/3 of the Law on Associations. Two slogans on the poster read "No to the Terror Law that Handcuffs Free Thought and the Rights of the Kurds - Freedom for İsmail Beşikçi".

Some pancards put up in Istanbul by the SHP in connection with the elections in October were taken down by the police. Most of the removed pancards carried slogans such as "Torturers Will be Prosecuted" and "The Clan Will Go-Democracy Will Come".

On 11 October 8 students from the Agricultural Faculty in Tekirdağ were detained for distributing leaflets. 5 of the students who were interrogated for 4 days in the Department to Fight Terrorism were arrested and 3 were released. Fikret Eker, İlkay Özkök, Mustafa Akkaş and Emine Çakır, who were among the arrested students, were released after the first hearing on 26 November at Istanbul SSC. During a press conference organized by IHD Istanbul Branch on 27 November the students explained how they were tortured during police custody. Student Yasemin Akça who was released on 15 October was able to receive a medical report certifying inability to work for 5 days. All 8 students said that they had been put under pressure to become police informers.

Dursun Demir, Mesut Örs, Ramazan Dereçiçeği, Cengiz Şengül and Orhan Tarhan, students at Aydın Tourism Highschool, were arrested because of a meeting. It was established that they were detained during a gathering at which they wanted to elect delegates for the "Congress of Young Students" to be held in November in Istanbul. Shortly afterwards they were formally arrested.

50 students who wanted to participate in the "First Congress of Young Students" organized by the Federation of Student Associations of Turkey were detained. The Congress to be held in Istanbul was banned by Istanbul Governorate. When the students heard about the ban they jointly went to the offices of HEP in Küçükçekmece and conducted the Congress illegally. The Congress was attended by some 150 students from various universities in Turkey.

The 10th anniversary of the foundation of the Council for Higher Education (YÖK) on 5 November was met with protest demonstrations in some universities in Istanbul, Adana and Trabzon. Some 150 students who protested at the Faculty for Political Sciences affiliated to the Istanbul University were dispersed by police under beatings. During the events 10 students were injured and some 30 students were detained. Reporters who wanted to document the events were also beaten. Of the students who wanted to conduct a protest march in Karadeniz Technical University in Trabzon 4 were detained.

An exhibition to be opened on 24 November in Ankara by the teachers' union Eğitim-İş in connection with Teachers' Day was prohibited by the governorate. It was announced that the ban by Ankara Governorate was imposed on the grounds that "the union Eğitim-İş is not a legal organization".

The panel "Human Rights Violations and the sample case of Eskişehir Prison" that was to be held in December by a group of lawyers from Istanbul Bar Association was banned by Istanbul Governorate.

The ban on the film "Mem-ü Zin" based on a story by the Kurdish poet and thinker Ehmede Xani was lifted in December by the Culture Minister Fikri Sağlar. The film had been banned because of some Kurdish songs and lines.

The "Solidarity Evening with the Journal Deng" in connection with the founding anniversary of Deng to be held in December in Diyarbakır was banned by the governorate. In a message sent to the Deng officials Diyarbakır Governorate argued that "the meeting was not permitted because (even if) it would start according to the law it could later turn into illegal action and create a negative situation for security".

The concert by "Grup Yorum" to be performed in December within the festival in Tekirdağ organized by the Students' Association of Trakya University was banned. It was established that the concert was banned by Tekirdağ Governorate on the grounds that "the general security and public order would be disturbed".

FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION

Several laws such as the 1982 Constitution, the Law on Associations, the Law on Trade Unions and the Law on Political Parties that entered into force after the 12 September military coup contain many provisions restricting the freedom of association (organization). With these laws certain parts of society have been banned from becoming members of political parties, founding members or officials of trade unions and from making politics.

Despite all obstacles the people in Turkey founded associations and tried to overcome the restrictions on organized activities. Some organizations whose activities were suspended by the judicial attitude of the 12 September Regime were able to start their activities by courts' orders and/or new legislative measures.

The People's Houses (Halkevleri) with a history of 54 years and the Revolutionary Trade Union Confederation (DİSK) that was founded in 1967 are examples. However, the People's Houses which were reopened in many places of Turkey have become the target of police raids and closure by governors on allegations of "being umbrellas for illegal organizations". By a decision of the Military Appeal Court on the DİSK trial that had continued for more than 10 years DİSK could be reopened. On 7 December DİSK held an Extraordinary Congress in Istanbul. At this Congress the statute of DİSK was brought in line with the new Law on Trade Unions. Nevertheless, the question of DİSK's possessions confiscated under the "Law to Fight Terrorism" could not be clarified until the end of the year.

The program of the True Path Party (DYP) - Social Democrat Populist Party (SHP) coalition government that was formed following the elections on 20 October intends to lift a large number of obstacles in front of the freedom of association. Although no concrete steps were taken in this direction there were still hopes at the end of the year that the people in Turkey would be able to benefit from a wider understanding of the freedom of association. However, as can be seen by information the Human Rights Foundation of Turkey (HRFT) was able to put into this report, prepared by limited resources, it has to be stated that intense pressure on organizations continued in 1991.

Pressure on associations and institutions, generally termed "democratic mass organizations" existed also in 1990. According to information evaluated by the HRFT, 59 associations, 34 in Istanbul, 9 in Ankara and 16 in other parts of Turkey, were raided by police in 1990. Hundreds of people found in the offices of such associations were detained. During the same year 27 organizations, 16 in Istanbul and 11 in other parts of Turkey, were closed on orders by governors either for a certain time or indefinitely. Officials of such organizations were put on trial.

Similar practices continued in 1991. The number of raided organizations was established to be 23. During these raids more than 200 people were detained. (Figures on detentions during "anti-war demonstrations", "Newroz and May Day" or other activities are not included in this survey) In addition 30 organizations were closed permanently or temporarily. The Human Rights Association (İHD) was among the associations targetted most by repression. Some incomplete statistical remarks on this point are:

- İHD Şanlıurfa Branch was closed permanently,
- İHD Batman Branch stayed closed for 6 months,
- İHD Mersin Branch was closed for 10 days,
- İHD Gaziantep Branch that was closed in 1990 stayed closed despite the fact that the officials were acquitted during the year,
 - there was a bomb attack on İHD Diyarbakır Branch on 25 June,
 - 16 investigations, 4 of them resulted in court cases, were conducted in one year against İHD Istanbul Branch alone.

SAMPLE CASE OF PRESSURE ON ORGANIZATIONS (police raids, trials etc.)

On 3 January police raided the People's House in Kütahya. 5 people were detained. Of the detainees Bilal Kaya was deafened. Necati Özbek was hospitalized under suspicion of a brain trauma. Caner Gür and Fehim Horasan showed traces of torture to reporters after their release and said that despite this they had been given "healthy" reports by the Health Center.

On 22 January the Association of Contemporary Jurists of which many lawyers are members was closed indefinitely by Ankara Governorate. The closing order was justified with "some members having conducted illegal activities". However, the true reason was believed to be the protest note the association and its members had issued on Ankara State Security Court (SSC) Prosecutor Nusret Demiral. Hüsnü Öndül, Fatma Esin Kulaç, Ali Yıldırım and Aydın Erdoğan, officials of the Association were detained in January for about 9 days. They were put on trial in April, but acquitted later in the year. The Association was reopened in February.

Çankaya People's House in Ankara was raided by the political police during the evening of 30 January. According to first accounts 6 people were detained after the raid.

Between December 1990 and February 1991 9 branches of the People's Houses were raided in Istanbul. 5 people were detained in Kocasinan Branch, 5 in Sarıyer, 14 in Kadıköy and 9 in Kartal Branch. All of them were released without being interrogated. At the same time People's Houses branches in Zeytinburnu, Esenler, Bakırköy, Üsküdar and Ümraniye were also closed.

Izmir Branch of the Women's Association in Revolutionary Struggle (DEMKAD) was raided by the police on 9 March. Some people who were in the offices during the raid were detained. DEMKAD Izmir Branch Secretary Meral Coşkun stated that the association was raided arbitrarily and that the people in the association were detained groundlessly.

The union for laborers in education and science (Eğit-Sen) that was closed on 18 March 1991 on orders of Istanbul Governorate was reopened after 6 months.

On 25 March the Association of Culture and Solidarity with the People of Elazığ was raided by the police. Two days later the association was closed for 10 days on orders of the governorate. The association had been temporarily closed once before. The Association of Culture and Solidarity with the People of Elazığ was closed again in November for one month.

Dikmen People's House active in Ankara was closed at the end of March on orders of Ankara Governorate. People's House Secretary General Ergin Atsü condemned the closing order and drew attention to the increasing pressure on People's Houses. He said "the pressure is a contradiction to the wish of our people for a contemporary culture".

Çankaya and Keçiören People's Houses in Ankara were closed by Ankara Governorate for one month. The People's Houses had been raided by the police on 25 April. 10 of 15 people detained following these raids were released on 26 April.

The Solidarity Association of Building Workers in Istanbul was closed at the beginning of May for one month. The closing order was issued on the grounds that "activities against the unity of the state were being conducted in the association". During searches in the association's offices by the police and gendarmerie prior to the closing decision some journals and books which are freely sold were confiscated.

In July Istanbul Kadıköy Branch of the People's House was closed indefinitely by Istanbul Governorate.

Kadıköy People's House President Sedat Gül and the board members Serap Kaya, Gül Uçar, Taner Tüzün, Can Hasanoglu and Hüseyin Özkahraman were detained when on 6 July they held a press conference protesting the closing decision.

Eğit-Sen Ankara Branch was raided by police on 5 July at around 6pm. During the raid 43 people were detained. Names could be established of the following detainees: Ziya Gül, Kazım Köroğlu, Ahmet Tabur, Feridun Şölençi, Münevver Erdoğan, Lütfü Gürpınar, Cuma Gürsoy, Hüseyin Ataman, İsmail Doğan, Şükran Yıldız, Birsen Tuncer, Tuncer Pak, Yılmaz Kızıllırmak, Mustafa

Kartal, Cemal Yeşil, Senem Tektaş, Zülküf Zengin, Haydar Kaya, Erkan Kulaksız, Hüseyin Demir, Enver Önder and Günhan Turan. 39 of the 43 detainees were released on 7 July. Cuma Gürsoy, Hüseyin Ataman, İsmail Doğan and Şükran Yıldız who remained in detention were not allowed to meet their lawyers. The application of 9 July by lawyer Ali Esingür to meet his clients was rejected by Ankara SSC Prosecutor's Office based on the "Law to Fight Terrorism". On 11 July Cuma Gürsoy, Hüseyin Ataman, İsmail Doğan and Şükran Yıldız were released having been found innocent.

The headquarters of ÖZGÜR-DER (Association for Fundamental Rights and Freedoms) in Fatih quarter of Istanbul was raided by police on 14 July and 52 people in its offices were detained. The detainees were put into police vans under beatings and taken to the Political Police Center in Gayrettepe. Sevgi Erdoğan, the wife of İbrahim Erdoğan who was among 10 people killed during house raids on 12 July, Cavidan Kocaacar who was detained twice in 1991 in Ankara, Gülten Şeşen (TAYAD General President), Mehmet Çolak, Murat Öztemiş, Vildan Şener, Halit Canik, Fatma Patlar, Nursel Demirdöven, Aliye Kaşıkır, Hüseyin Kaşıkır, Halis Karakaya and Elmas Yalçın were among the detainees. The lawyers Zerrin Sarı (ÖZGÜR-DER General President), Ulutan Gün, Fatma Yücel, Arzu Şahin, Ahmet Düzgün Yüksel and Murat Çelik were released the next day. After release lawyer Murat Çelik said that they had been beaten when taken out of the building of ÖZGÜR-DER. While the interrogation of the detainees still continued Istanbul Governorate decided to close ÖZGÜR-DER because "the association had conducted illegal activities".

The remaining detainees were released on 25 July without being presented at court. In a press conference organized after the release the detainees said that they had been beaten and threatened with death during their time of detention.

In the trial at Istanbul SSC against the officials of the Nurses' Association Istanbul Branch that had been launched for "violation of the Law on Associations by conducting illegal activities and disseminating communist propaganda" the prosecutor summed up the case on 9 September. The prosecutor demanded that the 7 officials should be sentenced to one year's imprisonment, the charges related to "communist propaganda" should be dropped and the association should be closed. The prosecutor wanted the following officials to be convicted: Menekşe Meral (Nurses' Association Istanbul Branch President), Satı Taş, Nuriye Bilgin, Sevim Özben, Fatma Patlar, Nevin Dursun and Perihan Özeren.

Karşıyaka People's House in Izmir was closed in September by Izmir Governorate. The closing order was taken on the grounds that "the officials of the People's House had conducted activities beyond their aims, had distributed leaflets of a political content and violated the Law on Association".

ÖZGÜR-DER Izmir Branch was raided on 20 September by police. During the raid some 30 people in the office were detained, but released shortly afterwards. Izmir ÖZGÜR-DER was shut down at the end of September on the order of Izmir Governorate. The order was issued on the grounds that "the association had conducted activities beyond their aims".

In September an administrative and criminal investigation was started against the Izmir-Bornova office of Eğitim-İş, a trade union founded by teachers. As part of the investigation inspectors of the National Education Ministry interrogated the trade union officials Ahmet Ülük, Namık Kızılateş, Lale Temelkuran, Cemal Kula and Cavit Kurt. It was announced that the investigation was launched on allegations that "civil servants are not allowed to found trade unions and conduct unionist activities".

Also in September Eğitim-Der (the association of educational personnel), Kırşehir Branch, was closed down by Kırşehir Governorate. The closing order was taken on the ground that "some journals and publications" which are freely sold on the market were found in the offices of the association.

Officials of the Democratic Textile Union (DEMTEKS) who were put on trial for a statement they issued in January 1991 were acquitted in September. The 5 union officials are: Necati Güler, İsmail Pakdemir, Yusuf Yumurtacı, Kadim Can and Sultan Karataş. Sentences of between 1 and 3 years' imprisonment had been demanded in the trial for "distributing leaflets without authorization".

Kocaeli Medical Association President İlker Nalbant, Kocaeli Dentists' Chamber President Metin Pamukçu and Kocaeli Pharmacy Chamber President Ercan Göllü, on trial for a press statement they had made during the Gulf War in opposition to medical personnel being sent to areas close to the Turkish- Iraqi border, were acquitted. The acquittal was announced on 2 October by Kocaeli Penal Court No. 1 on grounds that the press statement "did not contain criminal elements". Sentences of between 3 months and 1 year's imprisonment had been demanded for the defendants.

Eğitim-Der Bursa Branch Locality was shut down for 15 days by order of the governorate. The closing decision was taken on the grounds that "during a police raid non-members had entered the premises". The officials of the association denied that non-members had entered their offices.

Izmir Branch No. 1 of the Trade Union of Municipality Workers was raided and searched by police on 11 November. 11 visitors of the union were detained on the grounds that "unauthorized leaflets and brochures were found in the office". 10 of the detainees were released shortly afterwards. Mahmut Gökhan was released a while later.

4 associations and 3 People's Houses were shut in Izmir during November. The closing orders concerned the associations: Workers' Health Association, ÖZGÜR-DER, Association of People from Tunceli, Students' Association of Buca Educational Faculty and the People's Houses in Karşıyaka, Balçova and Narlıdere.

Eğitim-Sen Kastamonu Branch was closed in December. The closing order by Kastamonu Governorate was taken on the grounds that "civil servants have no right to found trade unions".

PRESSURE ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION (İHD), ITS OFFICIALS AND MEMBERS

Ankara Branch President Muzaffer İlhan Erdost testified on 5 February in front of Ankara Public Prosecutor in connection with charges against him that during a press conference on 29 January 1991 "he issued an unauthorized statement". During the press conference in question Muzaffer İlhan Erdost had condemned the increasing number of detentions in Ankara. In the trial that started on 24 April a sentence between 3 months and 1 year's imprisonment was demanded for Erdost on charges that he had violated the Law on Associations. On 14 May the prosecutor summed up the case at Ankara Criminal Court No. 11. He demanded that Erdost should be sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment. The trial ended on 30 May with acquittal.

İHD İzmir Branch former Secretary lawyer Mustafa Ufacık was tried in connection with a speech he had delivered in August 1990 during the "Panel on Respect for Human Beings" in İzmir. The trial started on 13 February in İzmir Penal Court No. 7 on charges that in his speech Mustafa Ufacık had "incited the people to commit a crime". A sentence between 3 months and 1 year's imprisonment was demanded against the defendant.

İHD Diyarbakır Branch President Hatip Dicle was detained on 20 February, later formally arrested and released on 26 February in connection with a press statement. He was released upon a successful appeal by his lawyers. Later Hatip Dicle was tried without arrest on charges of "having insulted the Emergency Rule Regional Governor".

In March a court case was opened against İHD Deputy Secretary General Hasan Uysal on allegations that "he had insulted President Turgut Özal". The trial was launched because of some expressions in a speech Hasan Uysal had delivered in 1990 in Akhisar district, Manisa, and a sentence of between 3 months and 1 year's imprisonment was demanded for the defendant.

Hediye Felekoğlu (İHD Ankara Branch Treasurer), Seher Yıldırım, Emel Sungur and Gülgün Tuna were detained in Ankara, when they tried to collect signatures for "general amnesty" during an open-air rally in connection with International Women's Day. The detained women were released shortly afterwards.

İHD Siirt Branch President Evin Aydar announced that she frequently was "being threatened with death" by police. She said that the threats increased after 14 March when an armed attack on a police vehicle on duty in Siirt was conducted. Following the attack of 14 March large scale detentions were observed in Siirt. According to information by İHD Siirt Branch the detainees were subjected to severe torture and the arm of engineer Mücahit İter was broken. Meanwhile İHD Siirt Branch office was raided on 14 March by police. During the raid the police damaged some of the associations' furniture.

İHD Batman Branch was closed indefinitely on 7 April by Batman Governorate. The officials of İHD Batman Branch argued that the closing decision was illegal and announced that they would appeal against this decision. İHD Batman Branch had been raided by the police on 23 March 1991. İHD Batman

Branch was reopened in October, after 6 months. İHD Batman Branch President Sedat Özevin said that the association had been closed by an arbitrary decision of Batman Governorate and that the closing order was lifted by a decision of the Regional Administrative Court.

İHD Urfa Branch was closed indefinitely by Urfa Governorate at the order of the Ministry of Interior on charges "of possessing illegal publications". The closing order was justified by "some journals" found in the office of the association. On 13 May the closing order was handed over to the Branch President Yusuf Karataş and afterwards the door of the office was sealed.

İHD Çorum Branch President Meftun Yücel was put on trial for an article he wrote on behalf of First of May in a local paper in Çorum. The trial against Meftun Yücel started on 10 June. He was accused of "publishing an unauthorized leaflet" and a sentence of 3 months' imprisonment was demanded against him.

İHD Mersin Branch was closed for 10 days in May on the order of the governorate. The closing order was based on the allegation that the "association was conducting activities beyond their aims". İHD Mersin Branch has 600 members and was active for 5 years.

İHD Istanbul Branch President Ercan Kanar was detained by police on 1 June. Ercan Kanar was detained when he went to Istanbul Police Headquarters to apply for a passport. His detention was in connection with a court case in Gaziantep that was launched after the 12 September military coup. Upon intervention by officials from Istanbul Bar Association Ercan Kanar was released the same night. It was established that no "arrest warrant" existed in connection with the trial in Gaziantep and that the court case had resulted in acquittal some time back. The police officials explained that Ercan Kanar mistakenly had been detained and apologized for it.

The officials of İHD Gaziantep Branch who stood accused of "cooperation with the illegal organization Revolutionary Left and support for the organization" were acquitted. The trial ended on 6 June at Gaziantep Penal Court No. 2. The acquittal was announced on the grounds that "there was not sufficient evidence for a conviction of the defendants". Sentences between one and 3 years' imprisonment had been demanded against the following defendants: Bayram Çelik (Branch President), Hatice Demir, Mustafa Köse, Nevzat Yaşar, Raşit Ali Osmanoğlu, Bektaş Avcı and Mustafa Nacak.

On 13 June İHD Urfa Branch Secretary lawyer Ramazan Ferat was beaten by a group of police officers. As a result of the beatings Ramazan Ferat had a broken nose. He was given a medical report certifying inability to work for 10 days. İHD Secretary General Akın Birdal condemned the incident in a statement and demanded that legal measures be taken without delay. Akın Birdal said "This is an example how the Law to Fight Terrorism is implemented. The state should take its hands off the Human Rights Association".

İHD Diyarbakır Branch was bombed during the night of 25 June. As a result of the bombing the wall of the office collapsed and various belongings were destroyed. At the same time a list with photographs of its members and

telephone book disappeared. The offices of the journals "Medya Güneşi" (Medya's Sun) and "Özgür Halk" (Free People) situated in the same building were also damaged. In addition Selim Yalçın in a building across the office building was slightly injured.

A bomb was placed in the car of İHD Batman board member Hüseyin Siddık Tan on 1 July by unidentified people. As a result of the exploding bomb Hüseyin Siddık Tan, his son Azad Tan and his relative Cengiz Tek were injured.

İHD Adana Branch President Elif Tuncer died at 5.30am on 10 July in a traffic accident. She was on her way to the funeral of People's Labor Party Diyarbakır Provincial President Vedat Aydın. In the traffic accident that happened near Siverek district, Urfa, İHD Adana Branch board members Hasan Üzüm and Celal Ölçmez and İHD member Yusuf Üzüm and İmam Turan were killed. The accident happened when the car drove under a lorry coming from the opposite direction. Elif Tuncer was defence council in many political trials and she was also a member of the Consultative Assembly of the Human Rights Foundation of Turkey.

The picture, cartoon and photograph exhibition of İHD Ankara Branch on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the 12 September military coup was opened on 12 September. Some 200 participants in the opening ceremony protested the 12 September military coup by shouting various slogans. There was a short struggle when the police tried to prevent the people from shouting slogans. In the ensuing struggle female student Şükran Yıldız was injured and 8 people were detained. In addition, the windows at the front of the building in which the exhibition was placed was partly destroyed. For five hours police prevented some 50 people who had come to see the exhibition from leaving the building.

İHD İstanbul Branch President Ercan Kanar said that human rights violations continued on a large scale despite all misleading demagoguery and that harassment of İHD members and human rights activists continued. In a statement Ercan Kanar made to the press at the beginning of October he mentioned that during one year 16 investigations had been conducted against İHD İstanbul Branch and said "after each of our activities investigations are launched on ridiculous and arbitrary grounds. Even the statement we issued on behalf of the anniversary of our foundation resulted in an investigation. Four of the 16 investigations resulted in court cases. The remaining investigations continue". Ercan Kanar announced that in the trials launched so far sentences of between 2,5 and 7 years' imprisonment were being demanded against the branch officials and that in 2 cases a demand to close the branch had also been raised.

İHD İstanbul Branch President Ercan Kanar was acquitted on the charge of "issuing leaflets without prior permission". The trial had been launched when the press statement Ercan Kanar had released on behalf of the anniversary of the foundation of İHD had been interpreted by İstanbul Public Prosecutor to be a leaflet. The acquittal by İstanbul Beyoğlu Penal Court No. 8 was passed on the grounds that "press statements cannot be seen as leaflets".

An investigation was launched into speeches by writer Eşber Yağmurdereli, journalist Ragıp Duran and Secretary General of the Airline Workers' Union, Atilla Ayçın, during a meeting on 8 September 1991 organized by İHD Istanbul Branch. The investigation is being conducted by Istanbul SSC Prosecutor's Office under Article 8 of the Law to Fight Terrorism on charges of "disseminating separatist propaganda".

Another trial was conducted against İHD Istanbul Branch because the press statement concerning the killing of Hatice Dilek and İsmail Oral was counted as a "leaflet". The trial started on 15 October and was concluded on 22 November. On that day İHD Istanbul Branch board members Ercan Kanar, Leman Fırtına, Ayşenur Zarakolu, İzzet Eray, Yüksel Hoş, Hüseyin Aygül and Eren Keskin were acquitted. The case in Istanbul Beyoğlu Criminal Court was based on the press statement issued on 19 May 1991. In the press statement the police had been accused of "practicing state terror". The acquittal was announced on grounds that the subject in the statement "did not exceed the limits of criticism".

The trial of 14 people in connection with the events that occurred during the opening ceremony of an exhibition by İHD Ankara Branch on behalf of the 11th anniversary of the 12 September military coup started on 3 December in Ankara SSC. In the opening hearing the prosecutor read out the indictment accusing the defendants of "membership of an illegal organization and conducting an unauthorized demonstration" and asked for various terms of imprisonment for the defendants. At the end of the hearing the defendants Hüseyin Ataman, Mustafa Coşar and Menderes Tutuş who were under arrest were released. The names of the other 11 defendants are: Ertan Uzunyayla, Erkut Direkçi, Ali Bulmuş, Ayhan Topal, Ayla Yıldırım, Yusuf Güler, Hüseyin Gökoğlu, Birol Köse, Fatma Tansık, Aysel Özlem Öngel and Metin Murat Kalyoncugil.

On 16 December İHD Istanbul Branch conducted the "March of Sympathy for Human Rights" in Istanbul. There were intense security measures in İstiklal Caddesi where the march took place. Following the march 4 people were detained, but released in the evening.

FREEDOM OF RELIGION

The Turkish Republic is a secular State. The Constitution and separate laws grant the citizens of Turkey to "freely practice their religious beliefs". However, by Article 163 that was introduced in 1926 into the Turkish Penal Code "religious activities with political purposes" were forbidden and "membership of anti-secular organizations and activities to such aims" was counted a crime. Over years members of some religious groups and brotherhoods were tried under this provision; and sometimes convicted. In addition, trials against religious groups were also launched under the "Law on Crimes Against Atatürk".

Trials under Article 163 of the Turkish Penal Code (TPC) increased during periods of martial law or following military coups. This fact did not change with the 12 September military coup. The Ministry of Justice declared that between 1982 and March 1991 a total of 11,662 defendants were tried under Articles 141, 142 and 163 TPC. Among them 6,364 defendants were tried under Articles 141 and 142 and 5,298 under Article 163. In the statement no reference was made as to the number of convictions.

Trials on charges of "disseminating anti-secular propaganda" continued until April 1991. For instance, the sentence of 2 years 20 days' imprisonment for Osman Yağız, the Mayor in Kozluca, Burdur Province, on charges of "having conducted propaganda to shape the state system according to religious beliefs" was confirmed by the Appeal Court in January. Osman Yağız, member of the Welfare Party, had been on trial at Izmir State Security Court (SSC) because he started the speech when taking office following his election as mayor by reading verses from the Koran.

A further example concerns another trial at Izmir SSC. Nurettin Şirin, one of the authors in the journal "Tevhid" (Unification), was sentenced to 4 years 2 months' imprisonment for "having disseminated religious propaganda". On 14 March Izmir SSC convicted Nurettin Şirin under Article 163 TPC because of a speech he had delivered during a meeting in Denizli.

By the "Law to Fight Terrorism" of 12 April 1991, numbered 3713, Article 163 was abolished from the Turkish Penal Code. After that date imposition of imprisonment terms for "religious activities and propaganda" were not observed. However, harassment and restrictions on the freedom of religion did not stop.

The discussion on the "headscarf" (türban) which has been going on for four years did not stop in 1991. At some universities female students who following their religion put on headscarves or cover their hair otherwise were not admitted to classes. Furthermore, in some cases they were given disciplinary punishment. Some journalists and deputies dealt with the question. However, no concrete information could be deducted from their statements. Therefore, it has not been possible to present detailed figures about punishment of students wearing "headscarves". Only in one case it was announced that in the second half of 1991, 24 students at Ankara University received disciplinary punishment when they insisted on attending classes with headscarves.

Complaints of officers and noncommissioned officers who were harassed because of their religious beliefs did not stop in 1991. Such events were mostly reported from the Air Forces. Information the Human Rights Foundation of Turkey (HRFT) has received concerning harassment and injustice done to officers and noncommissioned officers because of their religious beliefs and activities are as follows:

In February 17 noncommissioned officers serving in the Air Forces were dismissed from the army on allegations of "having had connections to fundamentalist organizations and having carried out extremist anti-secular activities". With this latest dismissal the number of noncommissioned officers who during the last 4 years lost their posts in the Air Forces exceeded 200. The name of the dismissed noncommissioned officers and their places of duty are: Salih Çiçek (Çankırı), Mustafa Engin (İzmir), Mehmet Karabacak (Gaziantep), İsmail Ateş (İstanbul), Rahmi Keskin (Konya), Fuat Yavuz (Konya), Şenol Toraman (Manisa), Salim Ayvacı (Samsun), Metin Tekcan (Balıkesir), Hasan Kenanoğlu (Konya), Adnan Konyalıoğlu (Kayseri), Mustafa Altınordu (Edirne), Enver Akbalık (Manisa), Halil Gündoğar (Afyon), Taner Tanyeli (Çanakçale), Ali Gencer (Eskişehir) and Mustafa Akkılıç (Elazığ).

On 30 July the Solidarity Association for Human Rights and Victims organized a press conference on behalf of officers and noncommissioned officers who had been dismissed from the army. Hüseyin Çelikbaş, Mehmet Zeki Obuz and Cemal Hamarattürk who spoke during the press conference reminded the fact that they had not been able to appeal against the decision by the High Military Council, which was the basis of their dismissal, and said "Without legal procedures we were dismissed from the army. We were subjected to inhuman pressure and torture and we demand that those who took all our rights away be brought to justice".

24 noncommissioned officers serving in various bases under the command of the Air Force Command were fired from the army on allegations of "having carried out extremist religious activities". The decision for their dismissal was taken during the August meeting of the High Military Council. The

names of the officers who were dismissed from the army are as follows: Murat Demir, Abdullah Selçuk, Vahit Kaya, Hasan Yücel, Sebahattin Güngör, Oktay Oral, Osman Akkoyunlu, Nevzat Emre, Turgay Gücü, Necmi Tunç, Rüstem Aydın, Mehmet Ergin, Ramazan İnceyaprak, Yusuf Aygün, Mehmet Sessiz, Önder Ereken, Ramazan Yerlikaya, Şükrü Cihan Gürkan, Özkan Solmaz, Rifat Aybek, Osman Güneyik, Ebubekir Aslan, Mustafa Canpolat and İbrahim Çapar.

Noncommissioned officer Harun Özdemir was detained on 7 November on charges of "having tried to form a religious organization in the armed forces and having disseminated religious propaganda". In September 1990 Harun Özdemir already once had been detained and interrogated over 28 days. Later he was tried at a military court, but acquitted as "not guilty".

Sound information which could have detailed allegations, also raised during previous years, that the officers and noncommissioned officers were "being tortured" during interrogation in Etimesgut could not be obtained. Apart from this, some defendants on trial for "having offended Atatürk" were convicted and received punishment. One example was presented in the daily human rights report of HRFT:

The sentence of 20 months' imprisonment for Sinami Orhan, editor-in-chief of the journal "Akdoğan" (White Birth) which advocates radical Islamic views, on charges of "having insulted the founder of the Turkish Republic, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk" was confirmed by the Appeal Court in August. Sinami Orhan, who had been convicted for an article in the journal was arrested and put in prison. Benefitting from the implementation of conditional release he had have to spend 4 of the 20 months in prison. In 1991 Sinami Orhan was also tried on different charges. In a trial on charges of "having insulted Alpaslan Türkeş by means of publication" Sinami Orhan was sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment and a fine of TL 2 million. The decision was taken by Istanbul Penal Court No. 2 on 23 December. The imprisonment sentence and the fine were later suspended.

As a result of intolerance against non-Muslims short-term detentions of people who in various parts of Turkey carried out missionary activities were observed for allegedly "disseminating Christian propaganda". Some examples from 1991 are like this:

Canadian youths Ronald Daniel and G. Gameron who allegedly "disseminated propaganda praising Christianity" by distributing brochures in Gülbahar Hatun quarter of Trabzon were detained on 26 January.

In mid-May Ali Atlas living in Sabuncupınar village, Kütahya, was detained on the grounds that he was "disseminating Christian propaganda". 35 books, 8 video cassettes and 10 posters found in his house were confiscated.

18 Danish youths were detained in Söke district, Aydın, for having "disseminating Christian propaganda by distributing brochures". The 18 youths including 10 women, were detained on 2 July and released soon afterwards. The investigation by Söke Prosecutor's Office resulted in a decision not to prosecute.

At the end of July 9 people, 8 of foreign nationality, were detained in Samsun on allegations of "having distributed leaflets praising Christianity". The names of the detainees and their nationalities are: Kyungae Lee (South Korea), Kyung Sihnknm (South Korea), Frank Seeley (Austria), David Richard Wight (Austria), Carl Magnus (Sweden), Blond Mellanotont (Switzerland), Merda Maria (Germany), Deborah Jean Lavler (South Africa) and Gökhan Tartar (Turkey).

7 people, 4 of them women, were detained on allegations of "having distributed brochures with the aim of making Christian propaganda" in houses and work places in Konya. The detainees were released on 4 August on the condition that they would be tried without imprisonment. The seven people and their nationalities are: Muaref Kaikko (Finland), Johans Vaishenenf (Finland), Mikael Vaishenenf (Finland), Mikael Aluster Bon (Ireland), Thomas Vilham (Ireland), Simone Louise (Australia) ve Keh Chee Kin Stephen (Singapore).

Brent Lan Start (Canada) and his girl friend Mitchell Leslie Ann (USA) were detained on 10 August because they "had been distributing brochures with the aim of making Christian propaganda in houses and work places" in Üsküdar quarter, Istanbul. The tourists were held for some time in a police station and released after Üsküdar Public Prosecutor had taken their testimony.

Criticism on religious subjects was also met with punishment. For instance, the daily report of 12 October 1991 carried the following story:

Alibey Akkan, editor-in-chief of "Karaman'ın Sesi" (The Voice of Karaman), a local daily in Karaman, was arrested. The arrest was issued on the grounds that an article of 7 October "had insulted God and the celestial religions".

EMERGENCY RULE

For over 13 years the region of Southeastern Anatolia with predominantly Kurdish population is being ruled by extraordinary methods. For many years, even before 12 September 1980, the area was under martial law. Martial law was completely lifted on 19 July 1987, but immediately replaced by emergency legislation. On the same day, an Emergency Rule Regional Governor was appointed. Currently 10 provinces are under the rule of the Emergency Rule Regional Governor, an institution that was established by a "decree with the power of law" (KHK). The provinces under emergency legislation are: Batman, Bingöl, Diyarbakır, Elazığ, Hakkari, Mardin, Siirt, Şırnak, Tunceli and Van.

The Emergency Rule Regional Governor, established under Law No. 2935 on Emergency Legislation dated 25 October 1983, has increased powers. He can, for instance, change civil servants and military personnel's places of duty and can also send individuals and whole settlements (villages) into "internal exile".

By decree (KHK) 413 of 10 April 1990 and the following decrees 424, 425 and 430, the Emergency Rule Regional Governor even got more powers. When it was sensed that the Constitutional Court might abolish some provisions in the decrees, a few new arrangements were made (e.g. the right of appeal was granted against administrative decisions). But until the end of the year the special powers of the Emergency Rule Regional Governor did not change in their essence.

The new government that got the vote of confidence by the National Assembly on 30 November did not introduce an alternative, but included a review of emergency rule into its program. In addition, it was announced that the institutions of "Super Governor" and "village guards" would be restructured. However, until the end of the year there was no development in this respect.

Guerrilla activities, that started in August 1984 and were shown as the most important reason for introducing emergency legislation, continued in 1991 with increased violence. Since their beginning on 15 August 1984 until the end of 1991, the events, mainly in form of clashes between militants of the Kurdish

Workers' Party (PKK) and the security forces or attacks on each other resulted in death of more than 3,000 people, including members of the security forces, soldiers, village guards, militants and civilians. A great proportion of the killed people were defenceless people among the civilian population.

Not only armed members of the security forces were responsible for the killing of civilians; PKK militants continued to kill people whom they identified as "informers", village guards and their families, despite an "amnesty" for village guards announced for 1991. On the other hand, armed attacks on defenceless persons or people, who could have been detained, by village protectors, members of "special teams", or armed people supposed to be acting under the command of the Special War Department and known as "contr-guerilla" reached an alarming level in 1991.

Among the victims of these murders termed as "extra-judicial executions" were a number of people ranging from officials and members of the People's Labor Party (HEP) to Syriac and Kurdish villagers in particular in Mardin province and border regions (for details see the chapter on "Right to Life").

Emergency legislation carries many deficiencies in respect to human rights. Rights and freedoms such as the freedoms of expression, assembly and association expressed in the European Convention on Human Rights to which Turkey is a State Party since 1954 were suspended for the Emergency Rule Region on 6 August 1990. Other objections against emergency legislation concern the "double length of police custody (up to 30 days)" and the fact that "members of the security forces violating rights can only be tried on a decision by administrative councils in the district or provincial towns".

In a book published in February 1991 (Cengiz Mumay "Ne Çok Terörist Vurduk" -What a Large Number of Terrorists We Killed- pp. 98,99) an example is given for 1989 which sheds a light on the legal objections against the administrative councils. "On 20 March 1989 13-year old Abdullah Keleş and his friends Hadi Darı and Şükri İI were grazing sheep near Yolaçan village, İdil, Mardin. Gendarmerie soldier Kudret Keser opened fire (on them) near the Syrian border. Abdullah Keleş fell lifeless to the ground.

"Following the event Kudret Keser was arrested... The prosecutor referred the file to the district administrative council, because he 'did not have the right to judge members of the security forces who committed a crime on duty'... The council, composed under the presidency of Deputy Governor H. Oğuz Koçusta, Director of Publications İbrahim Aslan, Deputy Director of Property Adil Kurtuluş, doctor at the Health Centre Şenol Ergüney, Deputy Director of the Educational Board Kemal Gülşeri and the District Director for Agriculture Kazım Kösece (almost all institutions are part of the municipality), decided to appoint an expert to investigate the incident... the duty of investigation was handed over to District Gendarmerie Border Squadron Command First Lieutenant Alpaslan Evren.

"In the decision 'not to prosecute' which was reached as a result of the investigation it was stated that 'testimonies and documents in the file show that Kudret Keser carried out his duty'. Lawyer Haşip Kaplan appealed against the decision to the Provincial Administrative Council stating that according to tes-

timonies of witnesses the incident happened in broad day light and the victim was shot without warning. Upon the appeal Mardin Provincial Administrative Council held a meeting and decided 'to reject the appeal'."

Because of the "prosecution obstacle" which in 1991 was broadened by the "Law to Fight Terrorism" to cover the whole of Turkey, it became extremely difficult to bring members of the security forces held responsible for torture or other human rights violation to justice. As can be seen in the chapter entitled "torture", almost no suspect could be taken to court despite torture allegations showing an increase after April 1991.

Apart from a large number of torture cases and arbitrary killings that entered the national and international press, it was often impossible to get reliable information on other human rights violations that threatened the lives of the people in the region. This also refers to deaths and injuries during celebrations of Newroz Day or during funerals (for examples please look at the chapter on "Freedom of Assembly). According to trustworthy information the Human Rights Foundation of Turkey (HRFT) received, it is obvious that human rights are massively violated in the emergency rule region on a daily basis.

Because of the policy of oppression and inhuman attacks, the exodus from villages to the town which is a general feature in Turkey was observed on a much larger scale in the Southeast. In July the then Minister of the Interior, Abdülkadir Aksu, said that during his time in office in 1990 and 1991 59 villages and 304 settlements had been "evacuated" in the emergency rule region and 37,477 people had "emigrated" to other regions. The evacuation of villages and settlements was most intense in Şırnak.

On the other hand, Diyarbakır, Siirt, Van, Şanhurfa, Tunceli, Gaziantep, Malatya, Batman and Bingöl Branches of the Human Rights Association (IHD) issued an "Emergency Rule Region Report-1990" which included the following information on evacuated villages. "A total of 109 villages and many more settlements, including 27 out of 38 villages in the Şırnak area before it become a province, 8 villages in Kurtalan district, 16 in Pervari district, 20 in Eruh district, 20 in Beytüşebap district, 10 in Gerçüş district and 8 villages in Siirt province, were evacuated".

Here is some information evaluated by HRFT for the year 1991 concerning "emigration and exile":

HEP Diyarbakır deputy Salih Sümer announced that in February Emta (Donaldı) village of Eruh, Siirt, had been completely evacuated because of gendarmerie harassment. In a parliamentary request he handed over to the Presidency of the Assembly to be answered by Prime Minister Yıldırım Akbulut, Salih Sümer said that the fields with grass had been destroyed and that those who wanted to return to the village had been threatened by gendarmerie officials "you will be killed if you return".

The ban for villagers from Balveren, Yoğurtçular, Araköy, Dağkonak, Uçkiraz and Gözlüce villages in Şırnak province and Hilal, Akpınar villages in Uludere district to graze their cattle on meadows in the mountains continued in 1991. Villagers from Dereler village in Şırnak province and Sarıyaprak village in Pervari district which had been evacuated in 1990 wanted to return. The in-

habitants of Anılmış village which was evacuated in the same year received a compensation of TL 2,320 million (appr. \$ 500,000). Inhabitants of Boyunyaka village also received compensation of TL 151 million.

It was announced that the gendarmerie who in March 1991 set up a gendarmerie station in Şerbetli settlement of Alçıçek village forced the inhabitants of Alçıçek and surrounding villages to leave. According to the information received some 50 families were forced to leave the area. 150 families left from Hançpılak, Zillihan, Mutlu, Şerbetli, Kamışlı, Kızılca and Tevekeli villages in Nurhak district.

In September 4 settlements were evacuated in Silvan and Hazro district of Diyarbakır province.

The number of people detained, during operations in the provinces, districts and villages in the emergency rule region, tortured, arrested and tried could not be established. However, the fact that the majority of detainees were released without even being presented to a prosecutor shows that most people detained by the police or gendarmerie are innocent. But the number of people who for some time are deprived of their liberty (as pre-trial detainees) and are presented to court is still very high. People found to be jointly displaying the symbolic colors of the Kurds in yellow-green-red on their clothes, car or team uniforms were at a high risk. Some examples in this context are as follows.

Ural Yıldız, the team captain of Baykanspor, was detained by police after the football match on 26 May in Siirt between Baykanspor and Polisgücü because he wore a captain badge in "green, red and yellow". Ali Aydın, player in the Baykanspor team, declared in a petition he handed over to IHD Siirt Branch that he and others had been beaten and insulted by police after the match.

An investigation was launched against Hakkari Belediyespor football players and their trainer Salih Yıldız who dressed in "yellow-green-red" in a game played on 22 November. Salih Yıldız and the players testified on 28 November in connection with the investigation launched by Hakkari Public Prosecution Office. It is not clear yet whether the suspects will be put on trial. Meanwhile, student Mahir Güneri from Diyarbakır Ticaret Highschool was detained by the police for wearing a sweater colored "yellow-red-green". After his release Mahir Güneri said that he had been tortured in police custody.

The new parliament, composed of the deputies elected in the general elections held on 20 October 1991, started its sessions on 6 November with the oath taking ceremony of the deputies. During the ceremony, Diyarbakır deputy Hatip Dicle's taking his oath after stating "My friends and I read this text under constitutional pressure" and Leyla Zana's taking her oath wearing a hair band in "red, yellow and green", symbolizing the Kurdish flag, and after the oath stating in Kurdish that "I take my oath for the brotherhood of Kurdish and Turkish peoples" caused protests. Hatip Dicle and Leyla Zana came to the tribune at the end of the ceremony, and retook their oaths after saying that they were withdrawing their earlier statements. Ankara State Security Court decided to launch a trial against Diyarbakır deputies Hatip Dicle and Leyla Zana with a demand of death penalty under Article 125 of the Turkish Penal Code, in connection with their

behavior during the oath ceremony in the Assembly. The State Security Court Prosecution Office therefore applied to the Ministry of Justice, asking that immunity of Dicle and Zana be lifted.

The prosecution of Saime Ekinci (f) started in Diyarbakır SSC at the end of November on charges of "disseminating separatist propaganda" by shouting slogans and waving handkerchiefs colored "yellow-green-red" in a meeting organized by the Social Democrat Populist Party (SHP) in Nusaybin, Mardin, before the October 20 general elections. In the first hearing Saime Ekinci who was being prosecuted under arrest was released. In connection with the incident Saime Ekinci said "On our way back from the meeting our car was stopped outside town. First we were taken to Nusaybin and in the evening to Mardin Police Center. There they applied torture over three days in form of rough beatings and hosing with pressurized ice-cold water. I was threatened with rape. They were constantly cursing at me. I was arrested because the belt in yellow-red and green found in the car belonged to me".

The Law No. 2932 prohibiting the use of written and spoken Kurdish language which entered into force in October 1983 was abolished on 12 April 1991. Despite this, journals and books were confiscated because of Kurdish articles in them. Harassment of some entertainers continued, too. Examples for this are:

A person called Kemal was beaten by police because he sang Kurdish songs during a wedding in Pülümür district of Tunceli. As the result of a short clash that occurred when the people intervened, some 50 people were detained.

Singer Yeliz İpek was detained on allegations that "she shouted slogans" in Kurdish during a concert on 11 August in Bitlis. Yeliz İpek was detained after a tip-off. She was arrested the next day by the court on duty and taken to prison.

On 15 August a wedding party in Diyarbakır was ended by police because Kurdish songs had been sung and separatist propaganda was being made. During the event some 60 people including children were detained. 54 of them were released shortly afterwards. Sait Kaya, the administrative secretary of the local branch of trade union Petrol-İş was among the detainees. Vasviye Sancar, Sait Kaya and Tefik Güçlü on trial for "singing Kurdish songs and performing a Kurdish play" during a wedding party were released by Diyarbakır SSC in September. The defendants said in court that their statements (to the police) had been extracted under torture.

In August Culture Minister Gökhan Maraş said that under the Constitution and other laws it was impossible to grant sale permits for Kurdish cassettes. He expressed that no application had been made to his Ministry for a Kurdish cassette and said "we cannot grant sale permission to Kurdish cassettes because it is not an official language".

The Culture Minister of the new government, Fikri Sağlar, said in December that there was no ban on Kurdish cassettes and that they could be sold freely. Fikri Sağlar stated that everybody knew of the free sale of Kurdish cassettes on the market and that there was no restriction on such cassettes.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

January 1991:

HUMAN RIGHTS SUMMARY OF THE YEAR 1990 (TURKEY)

Developments in the field of human rights, both positive and negative sides, can be summarized in the following manner:

DEATH PENALTIES:

With the modifications made in the Turkish Penal Code, death penalties resulting from 13 crimes have been abolished. According to a statement by the Ministry of Justice, 62 persons who are condemned to death are about to benefit from this modification. However, the files belonging to these persons, whose sentences have been ratified, are awaiting a decision by the Turkish Grand National Assembly's Judicial Committee. The total number of the files in the Judicial Committee was 315 at the end of 1990. The upward trend in armed and bombed attacks have led top-level state authorities, especially the President, to maintain that the death penalties can be executed, when and if needed. Therefore, these convicts continued to be treated like hostages by the state authorities. Meanwhile, although the death penalties accruing to 13 crimes was abolished, the punishment for about 40 other crimes remained to be the death penalty. Thus, while Turkey is the only country that has not ratified the Protocol No.6 among the members of the European Council, it is also one of the 7 countries within the CSCE (European Security and Cooperation Council) that execute death penalties.

TORTURE:

Torture allegations continued also in 1990. Ill-treatment in police stations and during interrogation was most common, it appeared to be a general rule. A survey carried out in Izmir revealed that 45% of 200 people convicted of ordinary crimes had been subjected to torture. Another aspect providing opportunities for torture is the fact that suspects cannot meet their lawyers during detention. It

was claimed that the circulations issued by the Premier's Office and the Ministry of Justice were designed to ensure that such meetings will take place. However, those circulars based this right on certain conditions. The suspect has to request such a meeting as the first condition, then the police should communicate this request to the prosecution, and finally the prosecutor might accept this demand. Since these conditions prepare the ground for arbitrary behavior, private meetings of defendants and lawyers are still not secured. Therefore, one of the conditions allowing torture remained unchanged. On the other hand, the incident that the Chief Prosecutor at Ankara State Security Court (SSC), Nusret Demiral, did not accept to receive some European Council envoys, prevented an international inspection. Another practice that allowed for torture was that the police could take suspects or convicts from the prisons for interrogation. While the Constitutional Court annulled the related provision of the Law on the Tasks and the Authorities of the Police, a similar provision was introduced by the Exceptional State Act No: 430, and dated December 12, 1990.

SECURITY INVESTIGATION:

While the Regulation on Security Investigations has been cancelled for not having been promulgated in the Official Gazette (O.G.), it was reintroduced by the State Council (O.G. April 13, 1990). The new regulation exclusively makes every public personnel subject to an inspection under the title of "Archive Investigation" or "Security Investigation". Such inspections will be based on information gathered from "intelligence units". Thus the former system is implemented again and expounded.

PERSONAL FREEDOMS:

In 1990 security authorities developed the habit of easily detaining any person. Civil servants who asked for food aid from FAO, people who staged protest demonstrations, women who held demonstrations with their pressure-cookers, audiences in court-rooms, people who said "No" to war, were easily and arbitrarily detained. The concerns on the rightfulness of the arrests could not be appealed against. A 16-year old high school student who put up a poster saying "no to war", was released only after she stayed under arrest for two months. This incident shows once more that there are no limitations on the period of arrest in Turkish law and that judges can easily order arrests, which continued to constitute a threat on personal freedoms.

FREEDOM OF RELIGION AND CONSCIENCE:

The Directorate of Religious Affairs demanded, by sending a circular (65.2/962/172) to the governorates, the list of the people who are converted from Islam during the last ten years to be reported secretly to the Directorate. This circular seemed to aim at some form of "registration" and, therefore, put the freedom of religion and conscience under pressure. On the other hand, the Law numbered 3670 and dated October 25, 1990, introduced the freedom of clothing in the institutions of higher education. Earlier, the Constitutional Court had annulled an article, which stated that women can cover their heads in accordance with their religious beliefs, on the grounds that it was contradicting many provisions of the Constitution, especially the one related to the principle of secularism. However, while this decision of the Constitutional Court did not

refer to religious sources, the constitutionality of this new regulation was subjected to many debates for not including an interpretation as it should not be allowed to wear head-covers in higher education institutions.

FREEDOM OF THOUGHT AND EXPRESSION:

The debate over Articles 141, 142 and 163 of the Turkish Penal Code (TPC) was again on the agenda in 1990. Government circles maintained that they waited for the opposition parties to determine their attitude on the subject. However Social Democrat Populist Party's (SHP) attitude on the abolition of these articles was already clear. The government claimed that the abolition of the mentioned articles would cause problems with regards to the Constitution. The project which was reported to be prepared by the government on this issue was still not on the agenda towards the end of the year.

However no change or flexibility in the implementation of these articles was observed. According to a statement by the Minister of Justice on November 14, 1990, the number of persons which were being prosecuted under Articles 142 and 146/3 TPC was 1269. The total number of persons tried within the period between 1981-1990 under these articles was reported to be 10,949. In 1990, a serious increase was observed in the number of trials launched for "insulting the President". When it is taken into account that an act of insulting can easily be transformed into a "crime of conscience", or that it could be interpreted in this manner, the fact that the number of trials launched within one year reached 42 constitutes a considerable figure with respect to freedom of expression and criticism. Meanwhile there were some journalists who were condemned for violating the Law Related to Crimes Against the Memory of Atatürk. Trials were launched and people were arrested in line with Article 142/3 TPC for speaking in "a language that the law forbids" and for translating from and into that language.

FREEDOM OF PRESS:

The anti-democratic provisions of the Constitution and of the press law, and the practices based on those provisions continued to influence the press in 1990. The distribution of some newspapers was prevented (Bugün, Güneş, Günaydın, Sabah, etc). A notification was issued to Sabah that its publication can be prohibited. On the other hand, magazines with leftist tendencies were always subject to confiscation orders. 28 journalists were in prison in 1990. Freedom of press also faced some internal problems resulting from monopolization and self-censorship. This last point became apparent by a circular issued by the owner of daily Güneş. It was an attempt to influence columnists of the newspaper on taking a certain line on the subject of Cyprus. The assaults on the press and journalists finally gained a physical dimension; two journalists (Turan Dursun and Çetin Emeç) lost their lives in armed attacks.

FREEDOM OF ENTERTAINMENT:

While many concerts were banned by the governorates for "threatening to disturb the public order", products of theatre and cinema also faced the same problems. The play "Pir Sultan Abdal", which had been on and off stage in Ankara since 1967, was banned by the governorate at the 13th performance of An-

kara Birlik Tiyatrosu in İstanbul, and it required a court order to be able to continue the play. A meaningful event within the field of cinema was the un-screening of the movie "Naked Gun" because of the pressures exerted by police and the administration with the claim that the movie contained elements which humiliated Iran's spiritual leader Khomeini. The Iranian authorities also took initiatives to prevent the screening of the movie.

FREEDOM TO ESTABLISH ASSOCIATIONS AND FOUNDATIONS:

Ankara Governorate came up with a circular maintaining that civil servants are prohibited from being members of any association (April 2, 1990, HRFT Report). However, the Law of Associations does not include such a general provision, on the contrary it recognizes the right of membership to civil servants with certain exceptions. Meanwhile, the ban on politics and several other prohibitions for associations continued to have effect in 1990. TÜSIAD (Association of Turkish Industrialists and Businessmen), which had a political stance similar to that of the government and which informed the public frequently of its attitude on several issues, received reactions when it deliberately started to criticize the government, and the chairman of the Association was interrogated by the prosecution's office. With regards to the foundations, one can be reminded of the long and tedious judicial process that the Human Rights Foundation of Turkey had to pass during the registration procedure.

FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY AND DEMONSTRATION MARCHES:

The limitations on the freedom of assembly and demonstration marches, which is one of the most effective collective freedoms, occupied an important place in the violations of human rights in 1990. The balance sheet of May 1st demonstrations, which were prohibited for reasons of public security and order, revealed that the atmosphere of insecurity actually resulted from the pressures exerted by the political rule. Approximate figures were as follows: about 40 (one of them seriously) injured, 3304 detentions only in İstanbul according to the figures revealed by the authorities, about 100 arrests all over Turkey, and 33 convictions so far. Furthermore, the governorates banned "No to War" rallies, meetings and marches to be carried out by civil servants for unionization, meetings on human rights, a panel on "The Place of the Woman and Her Problems" (Ankara), meetings of the opposition parties (those of SHP and SP in İstanbul). The limitations by Ankara Governorate imposed on municipalities whose mayors belong to the opposition parties, called specific attention. Within the framework of such limitations, the governorate did not give permission to a chess tournament, a volleyball game, a bicycle race, a nursery contest and a teachers' night. With the circular No. 5032 of the Ministry of Interior, the powers of district governors to issue permissions for meetings were handed over to the provincial governors. This means that only governors and the security authorities will have the final word on such matters instead of the district governors who allegedly did not care much about meetings and demonstration marches.

UNION FREEDOMS:

The most important step in this respect was that some public servants started to use their union rights in 1990. Some groups claimed that neither the Constitution nor related laws contain clauses prohibiting the unionization of civil

servants, and that some international treaties to which Turkey is a party, recognized the right of unionization for public officers. Some unions became corporate bodies (Eğitim-İş, Kam-Sen, Bel-Sen etc.). Ankara II. Labor Court decided to close the file in a trial relating to the founders of Eğitim-İş. The uprising trend in strikes emerged as an important element towards the end of 1990. Workers' demands brought about a general activity: they left their work places on January 3, 1991.

EMERGENCY LEGISLATION

Decrees on emergency legislation, coming one after another, continued to limit fundamental freedoms especially in South-East Anatolia. These decrees in force of law (KHK) expanded the limitations especially for the press even outside this region. The Constitutional Court investigated these decrees. When the Court showed a tendency to cancel some provisions of these decrees, the Government issued KHK No 430, which abolished the KHK No 424 and modified KHK No 425. Hence, there was an attempt to make constitutional control ineffective. The Constitutional Court decided in January 1991, that it could reach a decision about KHK No 424 and annulled some of the provisions of KHK No 425.

THE JUDICIARY:

The President of the Appeal Court required a pre-inspection of a speech traditionally made by the President of the Turkish Bar Association (TBB) at the beginning of the judicial year. This was evaluated as an act of "censorship", and received great reaction. As to the outcome of this incident, TBB did not participate in the ceremonies. The incident added to concerns about the independence of the judiciary, because it was well-known that the speeches by the TBB presidents were mainly critical, and it was clear that this year's address would be no exception. Two more events that increased the concerns were the appointments made by the President to the vacant chairs at the Constitutional Court. The Premier's wife was appointed as a substitute member. With the modification in the legislation on the Audit Court, the choice made by the President amongst the three candidates who were appointed to the Audit Court beforehand in accordance with the will of the Motherland Party's representative majority has shown that this superior court is about to be brought into a ruling power dominated composition. The sensitivity was increased when it was alleged that this member had some ties with a religious brotherhood.

APPENDIX 2

**Re : TBMM Human Rights Symposium Date :
3 October 1991 No : TBMMIHSE**

PRESS STATEMENT

Yavuz Önen, President of the Human Rights Foundation of Turkey: "We condemn the Turkish Grand National Assembly (TGNA) for using human rights as a subject of political exploitation".

The Human Rights Foundation of Turkey was invited only at the presidential level and with "observer" status to the symposium on "International Protection of Human Rights and the Turkish Grand National Assembly", organized by the TGNA in Antalya on October 4-5, 1991.

While problems related to human rights continue to increase in Turkey under the Constitution, legislation and practices of the September 12 period; the aim is to silence the Human Rights Foundation of Turkey which undertakes several activities to protect human rights and which preeminently tries to lessen the destructive effects of torture on our people. No excuses can be raised for the prevention of our Foundation from speaking and participating in discussions in such a symposium on human rights, organized by the legislative branch.

Representatives of some international organizations have been invited as "lecturers" to the symposium. It is obvious that the aim is to fool Europe and conceal the human rights related problems in Turkey with the inclusion of some non-governmental organizations like our Foundation with observer status, besides the representatives from international organizations.

Our Foundation cannot remain silent in the face of such an attitude. Meanwhile, it should not be forgotten that the real meaning of the subject will come to light in a short time, and the participants in the symposium and the public will soon realize it.

It is certain that all domestic or foreign non-governmental and independent human rights organizations, primarily the Human Rights Foundation of Turkey, should be given a say when Turkey is represented with private and official institutions in an international symposium whose sole subject matter is human rights. Non-governmental independent organizations within Turkey or international organizations such as Amnesty International, Helsinki Watch, SOS Torture are among the organizations that best know the human rights problems and most closely follow the developments in Turkey.

It is obvious that a meeting, which is organized without the contribution of non-governmental independent human rights organizations or which force some of these organizations to be "observers", is aimed at deceiving the domestic and international public opinion. We condemn the TGNA for using human rights as a subject of political exploitation and for not giving the right of speech to the Human Rights Foundation of Turkey.

APPENDIX 3

TÜRKİYE İNSAN HAKLARI VAKFI (TİHV)
HUMAN RIGHTS FOUNDATION OF TURKEY (HRFT)
Menekşe 2 Sokak 16/6 , 06440 Kızılay - Ankara
*** Phone No: +(90-4) 1177180 Fax No: +(90-4) 1254552 ***

Prime Minister
Süleyman Demirel
Ankara

22 November 1991

Dear Prime Minister,

On the occasion of a new government in office in our country, the Human Rights Foundation of Turkey (HRFT) feels obliged to express its views to you and the public. The extraordinary political and social conditions prevailing today also put certain responsibilities on a non-governmental organization like our Foundation.

HRFT was founded in 1990 by the Human Rights Association (IHD) and 32 human rights activists. It is carrying out documentation, research, education, publication and treatment in relation to human rights and freedoms. It is a professional organization with a special emphasis on documenting human rights abuses and treatment of torture survivors. We are working towards the establishment of a documentation centre on human rights abuses and a Torture Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre in which torture survivors will get treatment free of charge. In a very short period some 150 torture victims have been accepted for treatment.

Our Foundation believes that torture is the outstanding human rights problem in Turkey. This is documented by studies such as the "Torture Reports Ankara" (1988, 1989, 1990-91) published by IHD Ankara Branch based on torture cases in Ankara and the report on torture events in the whole of Turkey during the first 9 months of 1991, prepared by HRFT. During the first 9 months of 1991, 288 torture allegations were registered at the Foundation. The cases of the recent past show that the application of torture is widespread and systematic.

The second urgent problem HRFT has encountered relates to extra-judicial executions. Again during the first 9 months of 1991 a total of 18 suspicious deaths in police custody or prisons were recorded.

According to existing laws torture and extra-judicial executions are a crime in our country. However, it has been impossible to prevent constant violations. The new government is taking office in a political situation where the people are not protected by a state of law, torture is constantly inflicted and

human rights abuses are widespread. A principal wish of HRFT is that this situation will soon turn to normal. The same tendency can be observed in public.

Human rights violations can only be prevented by effective constitutional, legal, administrative and educational measures and a long-term plan.

We believe that there is a close relation between the fundamental rights to life and not to be tortured and steps towards democracy. It is important that torture victims can complain and that this subject and extra-judicial executions are subject to legal investigations, but it is more important that such violations do not take place at all. In order to reach such a level of fundamental rights, human rights education of the security forces has to be emphasized. In the long term we are faced with the necessity of specific education ranging from primary education to university studies and the foundation of an education and control mechanism in compliance with human rights principle and standards to be applied in public education and television and radio broadcasting.

While keeping up its impartial and independent structure, HRFT will be pleased to contribute to long-term efforts to prevent human rights violations and to put human rights standards into force in the whole of Turkey,

At this point we want to present our views on some urgent issues:

1. The detention period has to be restricted to 24 hours. The current length of detention of up to 15 or 30 days, as provided by law, has to be abolished; the arbitrary excession of the maximum detention period must strictly be prevented and under no circumstances may the legal limits be exceeded.

2. The provision that a statement of a detainee which was not taken in presence of a lawyer cannot be used as evidence has to be introduced in the law. The interrogation of a suspect has to be carried out in the presence of a lawyer and the right to silence has to be granted clearly. The possibility of legal assistance should not change according to the offence, this right has to be granted for any offence and anybody.

3. If a detention is carried out in connection with searches of houses, workplaces, trade unions or similar places, the detention and search warrants have to be issued by a judge and it has to be ensured that an official from the Mayor's Office and one of the neighbours are present during the search.

4. The family and relatives of a suspect are to be informed from the first moment of detention.

5. The provision that evidence gathered by illegal means are not accepted (count as non-existent) has to enter legislation.

6. The torture definition of the United Nations has to be included in the Turkish Penal Code.

7. Torture has to be counted as a crime against morality.

8. Keeping in mind that the UN and the European Conventions Against Torture (published in the Official Gazette on 10 August and 27 February 1988) it has to be stressed clearly and particularly that these laws have entered into force (like all other correctly ratified conventions).

9. A citizen who alleges to have been tortured has to be medically examined by an independent panel of physicians under the supervision of the Medical Association, if s/he, his/her family or lawyers wish to. In this respect the letter of Ankara Medical Association, Ankara Bar Association and Ankara Pharmacy Chamber, sent in February 1989 to the Prime Ministry, and the Ministers of the Interior and Justice has to be considered. Torture allegations have to be investigated by prosecutors who were not involved in the interrogation of the complainant.

10. Without waiting for a decision of the Constitutional Court, the provisions in Law No. 3713 of 12 April 1991 protecting people, who are suspected of having inflicted torture, have to be abolished. In this respect Articles 12 and 15 of the "Law to Fight Terrorism" numbered 3713 have to be abolished.

11. Law enforcement personnel has to be

- a. educated on the negative individual, social, physical and psychological effects of torture,
- b. forced to leave duty, if torture allegations are established to be well founded and a trial is opened;
- c. intensive television and radio broadcasting has to be undertaken on the UN and Council of Europe Conventions Against Torture and in general on human rights. The curricula at military and police schools have to be redesigned to this effect.

12. An end has to be put to legal and practical measures that make meetings between prisoners, their relatives and lawyers and their defence virtually impossible.

13. Prisoners should not be held in isolation from other persons, like in the case of Eskişehir Special Type Prison, the walls of the cells should be brought down. Considering that the constant isolation of prisoners does not comply with the aims of the principles on the execution of sentences and results in physical and psychological health problems, this practice has to be abandoned immediately.

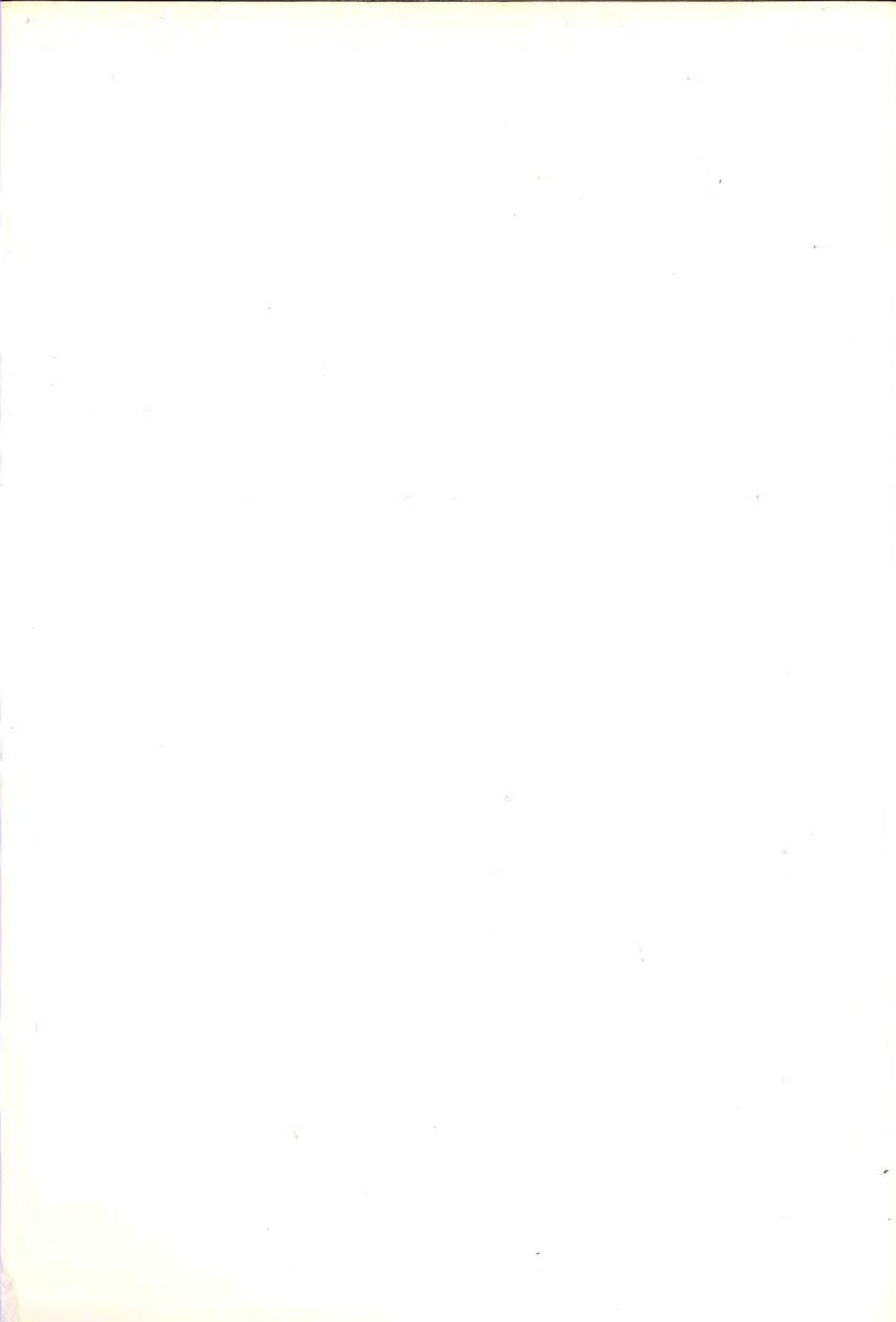
The HRFT will pay special attention to the efforts and developments achieved by the authorities during the term of the new government on these points in question. The Foundation will constantly inform the public on developments in this area and future human rights violations.

Yours sincerely,

Yavuz Önen

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