

**amnesty
international**

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT
1 Easton Street London WC1X 8DJ
United Kingdom

**URGENT
ACTION**

EXTERNAL (for general distribution)

AI Index: EUR 44/84/88
Distr: UA/SC

21 October 1988

Further information on UA 255/88 (EUR 44/74/88, 3 October) - Fear of
Torture

TURKEY: Nazmi ATEŞ
=====

Amnesty International is informed that Nazmi Ates and 17 others were
formally arrested by Istanbul State Security Court on or around 13 October
1988 for assisting the escape of 18 political prisoners from Kirsehir
Closed Prison on 16 September 1988.

The Istanbul Political Police presented them and two of the escapees,
Cumali Çataltepe and Selman Altinöz, both sentenced to life imprisonment
for activities within illegal organizations, to the press.

No further action is required. We thank all participants who sent
appeals on this Urgent Action.

Telephone 01-833 1771 Telegrams: Amnesty London WC1 Telex: 28502

Amnesty International is an independent worldwide movement working for the international protection of human rights. It seeks the *release* of men and women detained anywhere because of their beliefs, colour, sex, ethnic origin, language or religious creed, provided they have not used or advocated violence. These are termed *prisoners of conscience*. It works for *fair and prompt trials for all political prisoners* and works on behalf of such people detained without charge or trial. It opposes the *death penalty* and *torture* or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment of *all prisoners*.



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**URGENT
ACTION**

EXTERNAL (for general distribution)

AI Index: EUR 44/83/88
Distr: UA/SC

UA 272/88

Fear of Torture

19 October 1988

TURKEY: Fatma ÜNAL (member of DEMKAD (democratic women's
association))
Senay AGAN (" " " ")
Erbil CIVMAZ (architect)
Raif GÜMÜS (trade unionist)
Mukkader GÜMÜS (medical doctor)

=====

Amnesty International is informed that Fatma Ünal, Senay Agan, Erbil Civmaz, Raif Gümüs and Mukkader Gümüs were detained on or around 9 October 1988. They are held incommunicado at Istanbul Police Headquarters. Charges against the detainees are not known, but Amnesty International believes that their detention is in connection with alleged membership of an illegal organization. There is fear that they may be ill-treated to obtain confessions.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Turkey ratified the European Convention for the Prevention of Torture on 25 February 1988 and the UN Convention Against Torture on 2 August 1988. However, all information available to Amnesty International indicates that torture is still widespread and systematic in Turkey. Allegations of torture have continued since the transfer of power to a civilian government in 1983. Most allegations relate to ill-treatment of detainees in police custody during their initial interrogation when they are usually denied access to relatives or a lawyer. Under current legislation the maximum detention period before being formally charged or released is 24 hours; in cases involving three or more suspects, or due to the 'nature of the crime', it may be extended to 15 days. This period may be extended to 30 days in areas under emergency legislation or martial law.

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**URGENT
ACTION**

EXTERNAL (for general distribution)

AI Index: EUR 44/76/88
Distr: UA/SC

10 October 1988

Further information on UA 251/88 (EUR 44/70/88, 22 September 1988)
- Fear of torture

TURKEY: Nadir Nadi USTA
 Hatice ONAT

=====

Amnesty International is informed that Nadir Nadi Usta, editor-in- chief of the political magazine Yeni Asama (New Period), Hatice Onat, working for the political journal Emegin Bayragi (Flag of Labour) and three other journalists of political magazines, were formally arrested by Ankara State Security Court on 30 September 1988 and taken to Ankara Closed Prison. The exact charges are not known.

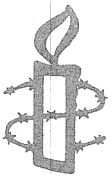
The detainees told their lawyers that during 12 days of incommunicado detention at Ankara Police Headquarters they were tortured. The torture included severe beatings, being hosed with ice- cold water and electric shocks.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

No further action is required. Thanks to all participants who sent appeals.

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**URGENT
ACTION**

EXTERNAL (for general distribution)

AI Index: EUR 44/77/88
Distr: UA/SC

10 October 1988

Further information on UA 253/88 (EUR 44/71/88, 27 September) - Fear of Torture

TURKEY: Mustafa GÜLER
 Seher GÜLER
 Ahmet Turan GÜLER

=====

On 4 October 1988 Mustafa and Seher Güler were released from police custody in Ankara. Their son, Ahmet Turan Güler, was taken to Ankara State Security Court on the same day. He was formally arrested and sent to Ankara Closed Prison. The charges are believed to be membership of an illegal organization and assisting 18 prisoners who on 16 September 1988 escaped from Kirsehir Closed Prison.

According to information received by Amnesty International, before being taken to prison Ahmet Turan Güler was medically examined and a report certifying signs of force inflicted during interrogation was issued.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

No further action required. We thank all participants who sent appeals on this Urgent Action.

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**URGENT
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EXTERNAL (for general distribution)

AI Index: EUR 44/75/88
Distr: UA/SC

UA 258/88

Legal/Health Concern

7 October 1988

TURKEY: Hasan Fikret ULUSOYDAN
and some 70 others
=====

During a planned transfer of political prisoners on 30 September 1988 in Bursa Special Type Prison, some 70 prisoners are reported to have been injured when guards beat them. Fifteen to 20 were seriously injured; among these is Hasan Fikret Ulusoydan.

Hasan Fikret Ulusoydan, aged 33, has been imprisoned since 17 November 1980. He was convicted of making communist propaganda and insulting the state authorities in articles that appeared in 1975 and 1976 in the periodical Halkin Sesi (People's Voice). His sentences total 75 years' imprisonment which have been combined into the maximum possible sentence of 36 years.

Amnesty International has also received reports that the administration of Bursa Special Type Prison attempted to transfer some 140 right-wing political prisoners to the communal wards occupied by left-wing prisoners and to put some 80 of the left-wing prisoners into two-men cells. It is further alleged that during the transfer prisoners were indiscriminately beaten in their wards and on the corridors where guards had lined up on both sides. For 18 to 20 hours no medical attention was available and the few prisoners that were taken to hospital were soon taken back to prison without further treatment. Some 190 prisoners started a hunger-strike protesting against the ill-treatment.

There is concern that the prisoners may not get the necessary medical treatment and be subjected to further ill-treatment during their hunger-strike.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Since 1982 convicted political prisoners serve their sentences in special high security prisons with a detailed program of re-education. Prisoners held under this regime are supervised closely with periodic progress reports on their behaviour, that is their adaptation to the official prison regime. More than 40 such new prisons have been built in the past few years.

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**URGENT
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EXTERNAL (for general distribution)

AI Index: EUR 44/74/88
Distr: UA/SC

UA 255/88

Fear of Torture

3 October 1988

TURKEY: Nazmi ATEŞ
and 40 others

=====

Amnesty International is informed that Nazmi Ates, a worker in Stuttgart in the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) was detained on or around 29 September 1988 in Istanbul. He and another 40 people are currently held at Istanbul Police Headquarters. Nazmi Ates is aged in his 30s and is married with two children.

This group of people are reportedly being interrogated in connection with the escape of 18 political prisoners from Kirsehir Closed Prison on 16 September 1988 (see UA 249/88, EUR 44/69/88, 20 September and EUR 44/73/88, 3 October). Most of the escapees are alleged members of the illegal organization Devrimci Yol (Revolutionary Path) and some have been sentenced to death. It is feared that Nazmi Ates and a further 40 detainees may be ill-treated in order to extract further information on people assisting the escape.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Turkey ratified the European Convention for the Prevention of Torture on 25 February 1988 and the UN Convention Against Torture on 2 August 1988. However, all information available to Amnesty International indicates that torture is still widespread and systematic in Turkey. Allegations of torture have continued since the transfer of power to a civilian government in 1983. Most allegations relate to ill-treatment of detainees in police custody during their initial interrogation when they are usually denied access to relatives or a lawyer. Under current legislation the maximum detention period before being formally charged or released is 24 hours; in cases involving three or more suspects or due to the 'nature of the crime' it may be extended to 15 days. This period may be extended to 30 days in areas under emergency legislation or martial law.

.../...

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AI Index: EUR 44/73/88
Distr: UA/SC

3 October 1988

Further information on UA 249/88 (EUR 44/69/88, 20 September) - Fear of Torture

TURKEY: Mahmut ASLAN
Ali UÇAK
Veysi Sami TÜRKMEN
Adem KÜTÜK
Oguz LÜLE
Kamer TAYHANI
Sehriban TAYHANI

=====

Amnesty International is informed that Oguz Lüle, Kamer and Sehriban Tayhani and an unknown number of further detainees appeared at Mersin Criminal Court today, 3 October. Sehriban Tayhani was released, but Oguz Lüle, Kamer Tayhani and another two detainees whose names are not known were formally arrested and sent to prison. Several days ago it was learned that Mahmut Aslan, Ali Uçak, Veysi Sami Türkmen and Adem Kütük had already been taken back to Kirsehir Prison.

Amnesty International is not informed whether any other prisoners among the 18 who escaped from Kirsehir Closed Prison on 16 September 1988 have been recaptured. Detentions in other parts of Turkey have, however, continued and in some cases urgent appeals have been sent separately to the Turkish authorities.

No further action is required. We thank all participants who sent appeals on this Urgent Action.

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EXTERNAL (for general distribution)

AI Index: EUR 44/71/88
Distr: UA/SC

UA 253/88

Fear of Torture

27 September 1988

TURKEY: Mustafa GÜLER, aged 57
Seher GÜLER, wife of above, aged 58
Ahmet Turan GÜLER, son of above, aged 27

=====

Amnesty International is informed that Mustafa and Seher Güler, living in the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) as migrant workers for almost 20 years, and their son Ahmet Turan Güler, a student in Oldenburg (FRG), were detained on or around 19 September 1988 shortly before they were due to leave Turkey after their holidays. They are currently held at Ankara Police Headquarters.

Reports in the Turkish press indicated that their detention might be in connection with the escape of 18 political prisoners from Kirsehir Closed Prison on 16 September 1988. (see UA 249/88, AI Index: EUR 44/69/88) Most of the escapees are alleged members of the illegal organization Devrimci Yol (Revolutionary Path) and some have been sentenced to death. It is feared that Mustafa Güler, his wife Seher Güler and their son Ahmet Turan Güler may be ill-treated in order to extract further information on people assisting the escape.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Turkey ratified the European Convention for the Prevention of Torture on 25 February 1988 and the UN Convention Against Torture on 2 August 1988. However, all information available to Amnesty International indicates that torture is still widespread and systematic in Turkey. Allegations of torture have continued since the transfer of power to a civilian government in 1983. Most allegations relate to ill-treatment of detainees in police custody during their initial interrogation when they are usually denied access to relatives or a lawyer. Under current legislation the maximum detention period before being formally charged or released is 24 hours; in cases involving three or more suspects or due to the 'nature of the crime' it may be extended to 15 days. This period may be extended to 30 days in areas under emergency legislation or martial law.

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EXTERNAL (for general distribution)

AI Index: EUR 44/69/88
Distr: UA/SC

UA 249/88

Fear of Torture

20 September 1988

TURKEY: Mahmut ASLAN
Ali UÇAK
Veysi Sami TÜRKMEN
Adem KÜTÜK
Oguz LÜLE
Kamer TAYHANI
Sehriban TAYHANI

=====

On 16 September 1988, 18 prisoners escaped from Kirsehir Closed Prison in central Anatolia along a 118 metres tunnel. They are reported to be members of left-wing groups. Most of them are alleged members of the illegal organization Devrimci Yol (Revolutionary Path) and some have been sentenced to death.

On 19 September 1988 four of the escapees, Mahmut Aslan, Ali Uçak, Veysi Sami Türkmen and Adem Kütük were recaptured in Mersin in southern Turkey. All four had been sentenced to death in June 1986 as members of Devrimci Yol in a trial at Adana Military Court.

At the same time Oguz Lüle, Kamer Tayhani, Sehriban Tayhani and a fourth person whose name is not known to Amnesty International were detained with the escapees and it is expected that they will be interrogated at Mersin Police Headquarters on charges of assisting the prisoners in their escape.

In March this year 29 prisoners belonging to left-wing groups escaped from Metris Military Prison in Istanbul. Eleven of them were later recaptured. Nine of them have made serious allegations that they were tortured during the seven days following their rearrest in May 1988. This consisted of severe beatings and burning with cigarettes.

Amnesty International believes that the escaped prisoners from Kirsehir and the four people detained together with them may also be tortured in order to extract further information.

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**URGENT
ACTION**

EXTERNAL (for general distribution)

AI Index: EUR44/60/88
Distr: UA/SC

UA 215/88

Fear of Torture

12 August 1988

TURKEY: Ahmet TIMURTAS, trade unionist
Emin ERGIN, worker
Süleyman AYRILMAK, worker

=====

On 5 August the Turkish press reported the arrest by the political police of 23 people in the Batman area following a meal boycott by workers at the TPAO (Türk Petrol Anonim Ortakligi) oil refinery in Batman on 13 July 1988. All were released in the following weeks except three who had been detained in Gölcük. They are Ahmet Timurtas, the President of the Batman branch of Petrol-Is trade union which has 5000 members in the region, and the two workers Emin Ergin and Süleyman Ayrilmak. They continue to be held in incommunicado detention at Batman Police Headquarters and there are fears that they may be subjected to torture while in police custody.

Batman is located in the southeast of Turkey where since August 1984 violent clashes between Kurdish guerrillas and the Turkish security forces have caused the death of hundreds of people on both sides and among the civilian population. Many people in the area were arrested earlier this year (see UA 06/88, EUR44/02/88, 12 January 1988) and, after their release, put on trial for aiding, or belonging to, the Kurdish Workers' Party (PKK), which is held responsible for most of the fighting. Many defendants disowned in court their confessions, alleging that they had been extracted under torture. Among them was Emin Ergin. A State of Emergency is in force in eight provinces in the southeast of Turkey including the Batman area.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Turkey signed the European Convention against Torture on 11 January 1988 and ratified it on 25 February. It signed the UN Convention for the Prevention of Torture on 25 January 1988 and ratified it on 2 August 1988.

All information available to Amnesty International, however, indicates that torture is still widespread and systematic in Turkey. Allegations of torture have continued since the transfer of power to a civilian government in 1983. Most allegations relate to ill-treatment of detainees in police custody during their initial interrogation when they are usually denied access to relatives or a lawyer. Under current legislation the maximum detention period before being formally charged or released is 24 hours; in cases involving three or more suspects or due to the 'nature of the crime' it may be extended to 15 days. This period may be extended to 30 days in areas under emergency legislation or martial law.

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**URGENT
ACTION**

EXTERNAL (for general distribution)

AI Index: EUR 44/52/88
Distr: UA/SC

5 July 1988

Further information on UA 146/88 (EUR 44/44/88, 9 June)- Fear of
Torture/Health Concern

TURKEY: Yasar AYAS
Ali BICER and others

=====

Following a fire on 17 May 1988 at the civilian E-type prison for political prisoners in Aydin, and the ensuing discovery of an escape tunnel, prisoners are reported to have been locked in their wards and left for three days without food or drink. On 20 May a special unit of the security forces was brought in which allegedly beat up the prisoners, destroying their personal belongings. At least four prisoners were reported to have been seriously injured, including Yasar Ayas and Ali Bicer.

On 21 May prisoners went on hunger-strike in protest at the torture and ill-treatment.

Amnesty International has now received information that the hunger-strike at Aydin E-Type Prison for political prisoners ended on 20 June 1988, after most of the prisoners' demands were met. However, no details are known.

No further action is required. We thank all Urgent Action participants for sending appeals.

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**URGENT
ACTION**

EXTERNAL (for general distribution)

AI Index: EUR 44/40/88
Distr: UA/SC

2 June 1988

Further information on UA 120/88 (EUR 44/33/88 6 May, EUR 44/36/88 20 May)
- Fear of Torture/Legal Concern

TURKEY: Aziz ÇELİK, trade unionist
=====

Amnesty International has learned that Aziz Çelik went on hunger-strike on 27 May 1988 in protest at being imprisoned on charges of membership of the illegal Turkish Communist Party (TKP). On 1 June he had to be transferred from Ankara Closed Prison to Ankara Numune Hospital because of a liver complaint. He is now diagnosed as suffering from jaundice.

Aziz Çelik, Director of the Educational Department of the glassworkers' union Kristal-Is, was detained on 6 May 1988 at the union's building in Istanbul. He was a member of the organizing trade union committee for the 1 May celebrations, during which more than 80 people were detained. He was charged with membership of the TKP on 17 May.

Amnesty International considers Aziz Çelik to be a prisoner of conscience, held on account of his non-violent political and trade union activities. According to Amnesty International's information, Aziz Çelik has never used or advocated violence and nor has the political party of which he is allegedly a member.

Further recommended action: Please send further appeals:

- urging the immediate and unconditional release of Aziz Çelik as a prisoner of conscience.

Appeals to:

Prime Minister Turgut Özal
Prime Minister
Başakanlık
Ankara, Turkey

Minister of the Interior
Mustafa Kalemli
İçesleri Bakanligi
Ankara, Turkey

Telegrams: Prime Minister,
Ankara, Turkey
Telex: 42203 sfa tr

Telegrams: Interior Minister,
Ankara, Turkey
Telex: 46369 icsl tr

Copies to: diplomatic representatives of Turkey in your country.,

PLEASE SEND APPEALS IMMEDIATELY. Check with the International Secretariat, or your section office, if sending appeals after 2 July 1988.

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EXTERNAL (for general distribution)

**URGENT
ACTION**

AI Index: EUR 44/39/88
Distr: UA/SC

UA 138/88

Fear of Torture

31 May 1988

TURKEY: Imam CANDAN
=====

Amnesty International is informed that some 40 alleged members of the Turkish Communist Party/Marxist-Leninist (TKP/ML) have been detained in Istanbul during May 1988 in a continuing series of arrests. These follow an attack in January by party activists on an army depot in Kandira, and the escape of 29 prisoners from Metris Military Prison, most of them convicted party members, in March 1988.

Detained around 21 May was a man believed by police to be Imam Candan, a leading member of the party, and said to be holding identity papers in the name of Nuri Çapar. Detainees released meanwhile from police detention reported him as being interrogated under particularly severe torture at Istanbul Police Headquarters, where an unknown number of other alleged party members is still being held. The police are said to have denied the detention of anyone by the name of Nuri Çapar or Imam Candan and have refused access by relatives or a lawyer.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Turkey signed the European Convention against Torture on 11 January 1988 and ratified it on 25 February. It signed the UN Convention for the Prevention of Torture on 25 January 1988 and ratified it on 21 April. However, all information available to Amnesty International indicates that torture is still widespread and systematic in Turkey. Allegations of torture have continued since the transfer of power to a civilian government in 1983. Most allegations relate to ill-treatment of detainees in police custody during their initial interrogation when they are usually denied access to relatives or a lawyer. Under current legislation the maximum detention period before being formally charged or released is 24 hours; in cases involving three or more suspects or due to the 'nature of the crime' it may be extended to 15 days. This period may be extended to 30 days in areas under emergency legislation or martial law. In Istanbul a State of Emergency is in force.

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**URGENT
ACTION**

EXTERNAL (for general distribution)

AI Index: EUR 44/34/88
Distr: UA/SC

6 May 1988

Further information on UA 116/88 (EUR 44/29/88, 3 May 1988) - Fear of Torture

TURKEY: Bahri BELEN, Lawyer
Mebuse CINMEN, Lawyer
Ülkü OGUZER, Lawyer

Izzet ERAY
Zeynep ERKMEN
Hüseyin KARALAY
Nese OZAN
Filiz KARAKUS

=====

Amnesty International has been informed that Bahri Belen, Mebuse Cinmen and Ülkü Oguzer were released on 4 May. They have reported that they were badly ill-treated by the police at the beginning of their detention which took place on 1 May 1988. They also said that Izzet Eray, Zeynep Erkmn, Hüseyin Karalay, Nese Ozan, Filiz Karakus and the other detainees had been treated even more severely.

These five and the other 78 defendants were taken to Istanbul State Security Court on 6 May and charged with violating the Law on Assembly and Demonstrations. Eleven of them were formally arrested and sent to prison. The remaining defendants were released.

No further action is therefore required. Thank you to all of those who sent appeals.

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EXTERNAL (for general distribution)

AI Index: EUR 44/33/88

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UA 120/88

Fear of Torture

6 May 1988

TURKEY: Aziz ÇELİK, trade unionist
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Amnesty International is informed that Aziz Çelik, Director of the Educational Department of the glass-workers' union Kristal-Is, was detained this morning, 6 May, at the union's building in Istanbul and taken to Istanbul Police Headquarters, First Branch (Political Police). He is held incommunicado without access to a lawyer or his family.

Aziz Çelik was a member of the organizing trade union committee for the 1 May celebrations. On that day several hundred trade unionists, students and eight deputies of the opposition Social Democrat Populist Party gathered at Taksim Square at Istanbul in remembrance of the killing of 36 people by unknown assassins on Labour Day 1977. After the deputies had left the square more than 80 people were detained and held incommunicado at Beyoglu Police Station in Istanbul for five days. During their interrogation they were reportedly ill-treated (see UA 116/88, EUR 44/29/88, 3 May).

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Turkey signed the European Convention against Torture on 11 January 1988 and ratified it on 25 February. It signed the UN Convention for the Prevention of Torture on 25 January 1988 and ratified it on 21 April. However, all information available to Amnesty International indicates that torture is still widespread and systematic in Turkey. Allegations of torture have continued since the transfer of power to a civilian government in 1983. Most allegations relate to ill-treatment of detainees in police custody during their initial interrogation when they are usually denied access to relatives or a lawyer. Under current legislation the maximum detention period before being formally charged or released is 24 hours; in cases involving three or more suspects or due to the 'nature of the crime' it may be extended to 15 days. This period may be extended to 30 days in areas under emergency legislation or martial law. In Istanbul a State of Emergency is in force.

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**URGENT
ACTION**

EXTERNAL (for general distribution)

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3 May 1988

UA 116/88 Fear of Torture

TURKEY:	Bahri BELEN, lawyer	Zeynep Erkmen
	Mebuse CINMEN, lawyer	Hüseyin Karalay
	Ülkü OGUZER, lawyer	Nese Ozan
		Izzet ERAY
		Filiz KARAKUS

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Amnesty International is informed that these eight and another 70 to 80 unnamed people were detained in Istanbul on 1 May 1988.

Former President of the trade union confederation DISK, Abdullah Bastürk, since November 1987 deputy for the Social Democrat Populist Party for the province of Istanbul, laid down a wreath in Taksim Square in remembrance of 36 people killed by unknown assassins at the Labour Day Rally in Istanbul of 1977. He and the accompanying seven other deputies were able to leave the place without any interference by the police. However a large number of the hundreds of trade unionists and students attending the memorial event were detained. The exact number is not known to Amnesty International but figures given in the international press and by independent observers of the event varied between 70 and 250. The detainees were taken to various police stations in Istanbul.

Bahri Belen, Mebuse Cinmen and Ülkü Oguzer, three lawyers, had accompanied trade unionists to provide legal assistance. They were detained and taken to Beyoglu Police Station. Contrary to provisions in Articles 58 and 59 in the Attorney's Law No. 1136 and instructions by the Ministry of Justice in 1960 and 1970 these lawyers are not being interrogated by the prosecutor but by the police. In addition, Istanbul State Security Court prolonged their detention period to 15 days. The detainees have been denied access to a lawyer or their families.

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