



**amnesty  
international**

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT  
1 Easton Street London WC1X 8DJ  
United Kingdom

**URGENT  
ACTION**

EXTERNAL (for general distribution)

AI Index: EUR 44/68/89  
Distr: UA/SC

UA 187/89

Fear of Torture

16 June 1989

TURKEY: Orhan Okur  
Ahmet Okur  
Talat Tongüçer  
Behzat Öz

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On 6 June 1989 Orhan and Ahmet Okur and Talat Tongüçer, students at Gazi University in Ankara, were detained at their homes and taken to Ankara Police Headquarters. The charges against them are not known but it is believed that they are being interrogated for their alleged membership of an illegal organization.

Another student at Gazi University, Behzat Öz, was detained on 12 June. He had been a member of the preparatory committee for a traditional students' picnic held on 27 April. Amnesty International was previously informed of the detention of Tezcan Karakus and three other students from Gazi University following this picnic (see UA 152/89, EUR 44/63/89, 1 June). They were held in incommunicado detention in Ankara Police Headquarters for six days and then released. After her release Tezcan Karakus alleged she had been tortured. The four students named above continue to be held incommunicado at Ankara Police Headquarters and it is feared they may be tortured.

#### 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.

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Telexes/faxes/telegrams/express letters/airmail letters:

- urging that Orhan and Ahmet Okur, Talat Tongüçer and Behzat Öz be granted access to their families and lawyers and that they not be ill-treated while in detention;
- requesting to be informed of the charges against them.

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  
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EXTERNAL (for general distribution)

AI Index: EUR 44/67/89  
Distr: UA/SC

15 June 1989

Further information on UA 174/89 (EUR 44/65/89, 9 June) - Fear of Torture  
NEW LEGAL CONCERN

TURKEY:           Ufuk ERDOGAN

=====

On 12 June Ufuk Erdogan was taken to Istanbul Criminal Court and charged with membership of the illegal Turkish Communist party (TKP) in 1981 and earlier. Istanbul Criminal Court ordered his formal arrest and he was taken to Sagmalcilar Prison in Istanbul. Ufuk Erdogan had been detained on 8 June in Istanbul and was held incommunicado by the political police at Istanbul Police Headquarters for almost five days. He has alleged that following his arrest he was beaten for some two hours and threatened with further torture if he did not confess to the charges. He is, however, reported not to have signed a confession.

His lawyers' appeal against the arrest was turned down on 15 June. A date for the trial has not been set. Ufuk Erdogan had been a representative of the metal workers' trade union Maden-Is, affiliated to the Progressive Trade Union Confederation DISK, prior to the military coup of September 1980.

Amnesty International has no information that Ufuk Erdogan or the TKP of which he is alleged to be a member, ever used or advocated violence. He is, therefore, considered to be a prisoner of conscience and his imprisonment to be in violation of his right to freedom of association, as set out in Article 11 of the European Convention on Human Rights, to which Turkey is a State Party.

FURTHER RECOMMENDED ACTION: Telexes/faxes/telegrams/express and airmail letters:

- urging that Ufuk Erdogan be immediately and unconditionally released as a prisoner of conscience;
- urging that the charges against him be dropped.

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EXTERNAL (for general distribution)

AI Index: EUR 44/66/89  
Distr: UA/SC  
15 June 1989

Further information on UA 121/89 (EUR 44/45/89, 3 May 1989) - Fear of Torture

**TURKEY:** Ilker DEMIR, aged 36, journalist, adopted prisoner of conscience  
plus 10 unnamed prisoners

=====

In protest at restrictions on prison visits on Children's Day, a national holiday celebrated on 23 April, some 30 political prisoners at Nazilli E-Type Prison went on hunger-strike the following day, demanding an improvement in prison conditions.

More than 10 prisoners and guards were reported injured on 24 April when the guards tried to put the hunger-strikers into isolation cells. Ilker Demir, a journalist and adopted prisoner of conscience serving a 23-year prison sentence since 1984 for making communist propaganda and who is suffering from a stomach ulcer and asthma, is one of these prisoners. Amnesty International is informed that the prisoners were not only beaten during their transfer to the isolation cells, but also on the following day.

An investigation into the allegations of ill-treatment which started at the end of April was concluded in early June 1989 by the Nazilli Prosecutor's Office. Prosecutor Seref Ünal Mollaoglu decided not to bring charges against the Prison Director Soner Kösterelli whom relatives of prisoners had accused of inhuman treatment. Amnesty International has not received further reports on the health conditions in Nazilli E-type Prison and does not know whether the injured prisoners received the necessary medical treatment.

**RECOMMENDED ACTION:** Participants in the original action, in particular those who may have received an answer by the Turkish authorities are encouraged to send another round of express or airmail letters:

- urging that Ilker Demir and all those injured on 24 and 25 April be given adequate medical treatment;
- asking to be informed why the investigation into allegations of ill-treatment at Nazilli E-Type Prison on 24/25 April resulted in the dropping of charges.

**APPEALS TO:**  
Prime Minister Turgut Özal  
Office of the Prime Minister  
Basbakanlik  
Ankara, Turkey

**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 14 July 1989.

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**URGENT  
ACTION**

AT Index: EUR 44/65/89  
Distr: UA/SC

UA 174/89

Fear of Torture

9 June 1989

**TURKEY:** Ufuk Erdogan

=====

Ufuk Erdogan was detained on 8 June in Istanbul and is believed to be held incommunicado by the political police at Istanbul Police Headquarters. He was among six refugees who on 9 April 1989 returned to Turkey after years in exile (see UA 95/89, EUR 44/37/89, 12 April, on Hüseyin Gencer Uçar). Ufuk Erdogan had been a representative of the metal workers' trade union Maden-Is, affiliated to the Progressive Trade Union Confederation DISK, prior to the military coup of September 1980. He may be interrogated concerning his trade union activities but also about his alleged membership of the illegal Turkish Communist Party (TKP).

On his arrival in April Ufuk Erdogan was taken into custody but was released after his interrogation. However, he was reportedly threatened with future detention and "rough treatment".

#### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

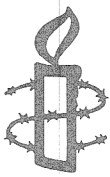
Turkey ratified the European Convention for the Prevention of Torture on 25 February 1988 and the UN Convention Against Torture on 2 August 1988. However, all information available to Amnesty International indicates that torture is still widespread and systematic in Turkey. Allegations of torture have 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.

#### RECOMMENDED ACTION: Telexes/faxes/telegrams/express and airmail letters:

- urging that Ufuk Erdogan be granted access to his family and lawyer and that he not be ill-treated while in detention;
- requesting to be informed of the charges against him.

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EXTERNAL (for general distribution)

AI Index: EUR 44/64/89  
Distr: UA/SC

6 June 1989

Further information on UA 152/89 (EUR 44/63/89, 1 June) - Fear of Torture

TURKEY:           Tezcan Karakus (f)  
                      Ismail Demir  
                      Emin Kuru  
                      Abdullah Ünsel, aged 17

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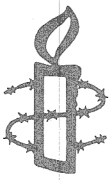
Ismail Demir, Emin Kuru and Abdullah Ünsel, students at the Faculty of Education at Gazi University in Ankara, who had been detained on 27 May 1989 and taken to Ankara Police Headquarters, were released on 1 June. Tezcan Karakus, President of the Students' Association at the Faculty of Engineering, was also released, but redetained the next day. She was finally released on 3 June. It is not known whether any charges will be brought against the students.

After her release Tezcan Karakus alleged that she had been beaten and hosed with ice-cold water. However, she had been unable to obtain a medical report despite the fact that she had a black eye.

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

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**AI Index: EUR 44/63/89  
Distr: UA/SC**

**UA 152**

**Fear of Torture**

**1 June 1989**

**TURKEY:**           **Tezcan Karakus (f)**  
                          **Ismail Demir**  
                          **Emin Kuru**  
                          **Abdullah Unsel, aged 17**

=====

Following a traditional picnic at the Gazi University in Ankara Ismail Demir, Emin Kuru and Abdullah Unsel, aged 17, students at the Faculty of Education were detained on 27 May 1989 and taken to Ankara Police Headquarters. Two days later, Tezcan Karakus, President of the Students' Association at the Faculty of Engineering, was also taken into police custody. They continue to be held incommunicado and there is fear that they may be tortured to extract a confession on illegal activities such as disseminating separatist propaganda.

**BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

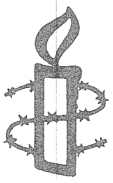
Turkey ratified the European Convention for the Prevention of Torture on 25 February 1988 and the UN Convention Against Torture on 2 August 1988. However, all information available to Amnesty International indicates that torture is still widespread and systematic in Turkey. Allegations of torture have 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.

**RECOMMENDED ACTION:** Telexes/faxes/telegrams/express letters/airmail letters:

- urging that the detainees named above be granted access to their families and lawyers and that they not be ill-treated while in detention;
- requesting to be informed of the charges against them.

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EXTERNAL (for general distribution)

AI Index: EUR 44/62/89  
Distr: UA/SC

1 June 1989

Further information on UA 141/89 (EUR 44/53/89, 19 May) - Fear of Torture

TURKEY:           Munise Sökmen (f)  
                      Güzel Tasdelen

=====

Amnesty International has learned that Munise Sökmen and Güzel Tasdelen were released without charge from incommunicado detention at Ankara Police Headquarters on 22 May. They had been detained on 18 May while attending a hearing of the trial of the two Turkish United Communist Party (TBKP) leaders, Haydar Kutlu and Dr Nihat Sargin, at Ankara State Security Court.

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

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EXTERNAL (for general distribution)

AI Index: EUR 44/56/89  
Distr: UA/SC

24 May 1989

Further information on UA 133/89 (EUR 44/50/89, 11 May 1989) and follow-up  
EUR 44/51/89 (17 May 1989) - Fear of Torture

TURKEY: These six were arrested:

Haydar Bozdog  
Müslim Tataroglu  
Kutay Meriç  
Pervil Keçeci  
Ibrahim Güler  
Kamile Demirel (f)

Leman Oral, committed to prison on previous conviction

Those released are:

Metin Ugur Tepe  
Kemal Dogan  
Yücel Oren  
Hasan Keskin  
Süreyya Keskin (f)  
Hasan Adigüzel Çekiç  
Hakki Vuranok

Veli Öztürk  
Mehmet Cemal Dogan  
Ramazan Mustafa  
Ali Naci Kör  
Güllü Düzenli  
Dogan Elmali  
Selami Mazlum

=====  
At the beginning of May 1989 the above mentioned people and an unknown number of other persons were detained in Ankara. Twenty-one were held incommunicado at Ankara Police Headquarters until 22 May, well beyond the maximum detention period of 15 days. On that day seven detainees were released by the prosecutor. The remaining 14 detainees were presented to Ankara State Security Court. Six of them were arrested on charges of having carried out violent activities for the illegal organization Devrimci Yol (Revolutionary Path).

Fellow detainees who were released alleged that they had been interrogated under torture, including beatings, deprivation of sleep, electric shocks and various forms of suspension, in an attempt to extract confessions. Four of the arrested detainees are reported to have lodged a complaint about torture.

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EXTERNAL (for general distribution)

AI Index: EUR 44/55/89  
Distr: UA/SC

23 May 1989

Further information on UA 120/89 (EUR 44/44/89, 3 May) - Fear of Torture

TURKEY : Arif Akyurtlakçi, member of Human Rights Association, Izmir Branch  
Ali Korkmaz, grammar school student  
Ugur Demirci, student

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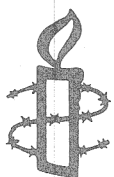
Amnesty International has now learned that Arif Akyurtlakçi, Ali Korkmaz and Ugur Demirci were among 15 people charged on 11 May with having distributed illegal leaflets on behalf of the political journals Emek (Labour) and Yeni Çözüm, (New Solution). Eleven of them were formally arrested and sent to prison, including Arif Akyurtlakçi, Ali Korkmaz and Ugur Demirci. It is not known when their trial will begin.

During the week preceding the 1st of May hundreds of people were detained in many cities all over Turkey. They included in Izmir Arif Akyurtlakçi, who was detained on 28 April, Ali Korkmaz on 27 April, as well as Ugur Demirci and some further 10 people detained during the last week of April. On the 1st of May another 400 workers and students were reported detained in Izmir, many of them simply because they wore a red rose or carnation. Most of them were released the following day. During a press conference on 5 May some of those released reported that Arif Akyurtlakçi, Ali Korkmaz and Ugur Demirci as well as other unnamed detainees were being interrogated under torture at Izmir Police Headquarters. Torture included various forms of being suspended, squeezing of testicles and electric shocks.

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

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Distr: UA/SC

UA 141/89

Fear of Torture

19 May 1989

TURKEY:           Munise SÖKMEN (f)  
                    Güzel TASDELEN

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Munise Sökmen and Güzel Tasdelen were detained by the police on 18 May when they attended a hearing of the trial of the two Turkish United Communist Party (TBKP) leaders, Haydar Kutlu and Dr Nihat Sargin, at Ankara State Security Court. They are now held in incommunicado detention at Ankara Police Headquarters and it is feared that they may be interrogated under torture, as has happened in the case of other people attending the trial who were suspected of being members of the illegal party.

#### 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.

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Telegrams/faxes/telexes/express and airmail letters:

- urging that Munise Sökmen and Güzel Tasdelen be granted access to their families and lawyers and that they not be ill-treated while in detention;
- requesting to be informed of any charges against them.

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EXTERNAL (for general distribution)

AI Index: EUR 44/50/89  
Distr: UA/SC

UA 133/89

Fear of Torture

11 May 1989

TURKEY: Metin Ugur Tepe  
Veli Öztürk  
Müslim Tataroglu  
Kemal Dogan  
Cemal Dogan  
Yücel Ören

=====

Amnesty International is informed that on or around 3 May 1989 the above mentioned people and an unknown number of others were detained in Ankara. Since then they have been held incommunicado at Ankara Police Headquarters. Fellow detainees who were released on 10 May alleged that these people are being interrogated under torture, including beatings, deprivation of sleep, electric shocks and various forms of suspension, in an attempt to extract confessions that they were in possession of arms and participated in the shooting of a police officer at the end of April.

#### 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.

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Telegrams/faxes/telexes/express and airmail letters:

- urging that Metin Ugur Tepe, Veli Öztürk, Müslim Tataroglu, Kemal Dogan, Cemal Dogan, Yücel Ören and all those detained with them be granted access to their families and lawyers and that they not be ill-treated while in detention;
- requesting to be informed of any charges against them.

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Distr: UA/SC

11 May 1989

Further information on UA 115/89 (EUR 44/43/89, 28 April 1989) - Fear of Torture

TURKEY: Ünse1 ÖZTOK (f)  
Murat DENIZ  
Ergun KURTULMAZ and five other students

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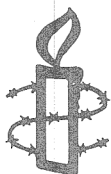
During the week preceding Labour Day police in Istanbul and Ankara were reported as carrying out operations against leading members of students' associations suspected of planning demonstrations for the 1st of May. In Ankara some 20 students were reported detained on 27 April on their way to Middle East Technical University (METU) or on the campus. Among them were Ünse1 Öztok, Murat Deniz and Ergun Kurtulmaz. All three are board members of the students' association at METU.

Amnesty International now learned that 23 students were taken to Ankara State Security Court on 9 May, eight of whom had been held at the gendarmerie station and 15 at Ankara Police Headquarters. Students detained at the Police Headquarters in particular alleged that they had been beaten. All were released by the court except Murat Deniz, who was formally arrested and charged with disseminating separatist propaganda in a leaflet issued by the association. Other board members of the METU students' association may have been charged as well, but remain free pending trial.

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

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**URGENT  
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11 May 1989

Further information on UA 95/89 (EUR 44/37/89, 12 April) and follow-up  
(EUR 44/40/89, 19 April) - Fear of Torture/Legal Concern

TURKEY : Hüseyin Gencer Uçar

=====  
Amnesty International has just learned that Hüseyin Gencer Uçar was  
acquitted and released by Giresun Criminal Court on 10 May.

He had been detained on 9 April in Istanbul and on 13 April was  
transferred to Trabzon Police Headquarters where he continued to be held in  
incommunicado detention until the evening of 14 April. He was reportedly  
prevented from sleeping for more than five days at the Istanbul and Trabzon  
Police Headquarters. He was then formally arrested on 15 April 1989 by  
Giresun Criminal Court and charged under Article 141 of the Turkish Penal  
Code with being a member of the illegal Turkish Communist Party (TKP).

Hüseyin Gencer Uçar, born on 4 March 1951 in Giresun, had been a  
member of the Progressive Youth Organization (IGD) which was banned after  
the military coup of September 1980. A trial concerning leading members of  
IGD had opened in Istanbul Military Court after the coup, but eventually  
resulted in acquittal of the defendants and a ruling that IGD could not be  
evaluated as a sub-organization of the TKP.

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

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

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United Kingdom

**URGENT  
ACTION**

EXTERNAL (for general distribution)

AI Index: EUR 44/46/89  
Distr: UA/SC

**THIS ACTION IS BEING SENT TO TEN SECTIONS ONLY**

UA 123/89

Fear of Torture

4 May 1989

TURKEY: Ahmet Erol, aged 44, trade unionist, human rights  
activist, married, four children

=====

On 30 April 1989 Ahmet Erol returned to Turkey from exile in Sweden where he has lived since 1983. On arrival at Ankara airport he was detained and taken to Ankara Police Headquarters. On 2 May he was presented to a judge who ordered his release after bringing charges under Article 140 of the Turkish Penal Code. It is believed that these charges refer to a petition submitted to the Council of Europe and signed also by Ahmet Erol during his time in exile.

After his release Ahmet Erol mentioned that he had been kept in a tiny cell without food during incommunicado detention, but had not been tortured. However, on his way home he was apprehended again by the police and taken back to Ankara Police Headquarters for further questioning, believed to be this time in connection with alleged membership of the proscribed Turkish Communist Party (TKP). Since then he has been held incommunicado again at the Political Branch of Ankara Police Headquarters and there are fears that he may be tortured now due to the new allegations.

After the military coup of September 1980 Ahmet Erol was one of hundreds of defendants in the trial of the Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions (DISK). In March 1988 the Turkish newspaper Cumhuriyet reported that charges against 495 DISK defendants who had left the country including Ahmet Erol had been dropped.

While in exile in Sweden Ahmet Erol was a founder member of the Committee for Democracy and Human Rights in Turkey and the Swedish-Turkish Friendship Society, and a well-known human rights campaigner. He returned to Turkey to join his wife and children who had moved back earlier.

#### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Since November 1987 a number of Turkish political exiles have tried to return to their country. While some who had been deprived of their Turkish citizenship were denied entry, others had been detained for short periods and face trial on various charges, and yet others continue to be held in prison standing or awaiting trial. Those held in connection with alleged membership of the proscribed TKP have made serious allegations of torture during incommunicado detention.

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

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EXTERNAL (for general distribution)

Correction to:

AI Index: EUR 44/45/89  
Distr: UA/SC

Correction to  
UA 121/89

Fear of Torture

5 May 1989

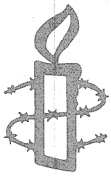
TURKEY: Ilker Demir, aged 36, journalist  
plus 10 unnamed prisoners

=====  
Please note that there are two mistakes in this Urgent Action. The telegram address for Nazilli E Tipi Cezaevi Müdürü should be Cezaevi Muduru, Nazilli, Turkey and **NOT** Emniyet Muduru, Ankara, Turkey as shown. Also the name of the Prime Minister should be Özal not Üzal.

The IS apologizes for these errors and any inconvenience they have caused.

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**URGENT  
ACTION**

EXTERNAL (for general distribution)

AI Index: EUR 44/45/89  
Distr: UA/SC

UA 121/89

Fear of Torture

3 May 1989

TURKEY: Ilker Demir, aged 36, journalist, adopted prisoner of  
conscience  
plus 10 unnamed prisoners

=====

In protest at restrictions on prison visits on Children's Day, a national holiday celebrated on 23 April, some 30 political prisoners at Nazilli E-Type Prison went on hunger-strike the following day, demanding an improvement in prison conditions. They complained among other things that they were not receiving the necessary medication and neither were their families allowed to provide prescribed medicines from outside; also that they were not allowed private conversations with their defence lawyers. This hunger-strike is the third within 12 months at Nazilli E-Type Prison.

When the prison administration tried to put the hunger-strikers into isolation cells, they barricaded themselves in. The prison guards then made a hole into the wall and under beatings the prisoners were put into cells, three or four prisoners in cells meant for single prisoners. Prisoners and guards were reported injured. Ilker Demir, a journalist and adopted prisoner of conscience serving a 23-year prison sentence since 1984 for making communist propaganda, who is suffering from stomach ulcer and asthma, is one of these prisoners. The isolation cells are said to be damp and without sufficient air, and the concrete dust to be further damaging his health which has been poor throughout his imprisonment and particularly since the previous hunger-strikes.

Amnesty International is informed that the prisoners were not only beaten during transfer to the isolation cells, but also the following day. Some ten prisoners are reported injured, injuries including broken ribs and noses, but no medical treatment provided. Two prisoners who, on doctors' orders should have been transferred to hospital, are said to be still in isolation. The hunger-strike continues.

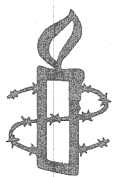
**BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

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 prison regime. More than 40 such new prisons have been built in the past few years. Political prisoners in many of these E- and L-Type prisons have gone on hunger-strike during the past year for an improvement of their prison conditions and in protest at ill-treatment.

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UA 120/89

Fear of Torture

3 May 1989

TURKEY: Arif Akyurtlakçi, member of Human Rights  
Association, Izmir Branch  
Ali Korkmaz, grammar school student  
Ugur Demirci, student

=====  
During the week preceding the 1st of May hundreds of people were detained in many cities all over Turkey. They included in Izmir, Arif Akyurtlakçi who was detained on 28 April, Ali Korkmaz on 27 April, as well as Ugur Demirci and some further 10 people detained during the last week of April. Amnesty International is informed that they are being held in incommunicado detention at Izmir Police Headquarters.

On 1st of May another 400 workers and students were reported detained in Izmir, many of them simply because they wore a red rose or carnation. Most of them were released the following day and some reported that Arif Akyurtlakçi, Ali Korkmaz and Ugur Demirci and a further ten unnamed detainees were being interrogated under torture at Izmir Police Headquarters. Torture included various forms of suspension, the squeezing of testicles and electric shocks. It is claimed that the police are trying to make them confess to membership of illegal political organizations.

#### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The 1st of May, Labour Day, has a special meaning for workers and students in Turkey. In 1977 some 500,000 people had rallied in Taksim Square, Istanbul when sudden shooting by unknown assassins created a panic and left 36 people dead. Following the military coup in 1980, Labour Day celebrations were abolished and it became a normal working day, but its symbolic meaning remained. Since then both peaceful and violent actions by small groups have been the target of intensified security measures leading to the arrest of many political activists each year. None of the rallies and marches planned for this year were granted permission as is required under current legislation. In Istanbul some 500 people were reported detained and one person, Mehmet Ali Dalci, later died of a bullet wound received when police opened fire on demonstrators gathered in the streets around Taksim Square which left dozens injured.

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