



THE TERROR REPORT OF
TURKEY
1980-2000

TAYAD Solidarity Committee

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TURKEY
1980 - 2000

Deaths by Torture
The Massacres by the Death Squads
Executions
Murders by Unknown Perpetrators
Missing People
Torture and Massacres in the Prisons

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PREFACE

This report is a short summary of the 20 years of oppression, massacres and torture, i.e. the official state terror, history of Turkey.

Only a part of the tens of thousands of incidents of torture, massacres, disappearances and murder by unknown perpetrators during 20 years period are provided in this report. Year by year lists are given. The numbers and the statistics were obtained from the reports by the various organisations that conduct studies in this field, the press and the statements by official organisations.

I shouldn't be forgotten when the events and the numbers are examined that those who govern a country by force and pressure like 'darkness'. Persecution is empowered through LIE and CENSORSHIP.

The shared characteristic of all the governments that govern their countries by fascist terror is their intention to hide and darken the facts.

Therefore, there are no certain or clear statistics on almost any issue in our country.

The main focus in this report is on the period between years 1991-2000. While this period is covered year by year, the period between 1980-1990 is examined in three sections, which are 1980-83, 1984-87, and 1988-90.

Especially in a country such as Turkey, where the numbers of people who were killed by torture and official death squads are expressed by hundreds and thousands, where the number of people murdered by unknown perpetrators is confessed by the official state documents as 17,000, where the officially declared number of detainees is about 20 thousands, it is impossible to record or document all of these incidents.

On the other hand, the amount and scale of the recorded and documented massacres, murders and tortures reveal the sort of country people have to live in.

The State of Turkey, by hiding its terrorist face, aims to silence all the groups that want to transform the oppression and persecution regime by calling them 'TERRORISTS', and to legitimise its pressure over them.

The report that we have compiled here aims to reveal who the real terrorist is, and for which purpose the State of Turkey uses the 'terror' rhetoric.

INTRODUCTION

Even the examples, which are mentioned in this file and can only be considered as a summary of the terror that is practiced by the State of the Republic of Turkey against the opposition forces, revolutionaries and the people, is enough to realise that the history this state, which calls the revolutionaries who struggles for liberation against a fascist state as 'terrorists', is built on blood and terror.

The fact that we took, in the case of this file, 1980 military junta as the starting point for the examples and the statistics that reveal the 'STATE TERROR IN TURKEY' should not mislead you. Because, many massacres and incidents of torture, which were conducted either directly by the state, or by using the fascist gangs of MHP (National Movement Party, Grey Wolves) that is currently a party within the coalition government, were experienced before 1980 as well.

Since the foundation of the republic, the police forces were at war, although that is not officially announced, against all the opposing people. The bloody massacres that have been lived through throughout the history of our country are the consequences of this. The only way for an undemocratic state to silence the opposition, is THE PRACTICE OF TERROR.

The chain of terror that was started with the massacre of the leader of the Communist Party of Turkey Mustafa Suphi and his 14 comrades on 29th January 1921 was never broken. They were following by the massacres in Nasturi in 1924 and Seyh Sait in 1925. More massacres followed for those who were against the 'Headgear Revolution'. The number of people who were executed by the Independence Courts, which are considered the predecessors of today's State Security Courts, is unclear. In this country massacres, such as the ones in Agri in 1926 and Dersim in 1938, which saw more than 100,000 people slaughtered, were practiced.

The State of Turkey has not only massacred its own people. It sent the 'Struma' ship that was carrying Jewish people who were fleeing from the Nazis, into the hands of the Nazis by refusing it entry, and the 769 people who were on board the ship sank into the Black Sea. Again it was this state that massacred minorities between 6-7 September 1955 through the use of its secret services. The 12th March Junta in 1971, prior to the 12th September 1980 Junta, was also inscribed in history as the terror years as the army generals hunted the revolutionaries and the forces that opposed it.

The pressure and terror upon the people was not practiced only during the junta years, but continuously throughout all the governments. Because terror is the state policy of the Republic of Turkey. What else can be called 'TERRORIST', when a state kills, before 12th September 1980, 37 people by shooting and bombing 500,000 workers on 1st May 1977, by slaughtering hundreds of people in Maras, Corum and Sivas and by massacring thousands of young people by using civilian fascist gangs.

The State of Turkey calls the revolutionaries 'terrorists', in order to make its history that is based on terror, oppression, massacre and torture and its current terror practices forgotten. It tries to fool the whole world by its deception and demagoguery. While it strongly condemns 'terror' it attacks death-fasters in the prisons and the people who have been on hunger strike for over 300 days in Kucukarmutlu with bombs and weapons, it conducts massacres before the very eyes of the people in Dogubeyazit and Silvan and kills revolutionaries by torture.

This is 'TERROR'.

The State of Turkey is so limitless in its oppression that it tries to force other countries

to denounce its opposition, whom it calls 'terrorists', as 'terrorist'. It aims to mobilise every country to apply its oppressive and prohibitive laws. If everyone does, just like the government of Turkey does then all their terror and prohibition state policies won't be noticed. This is what the government of Turkey assumes.

The examples that you are going to read here continue to be practised in Turkey. The present government practices terror without any interruption.

Therefore, you are going to read thousands of such examples in the next possible file. This fact will not change as long as 'TERROR' continues to be the main policy of the state.

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The Terror Report of Turkey 1980-1983

(from 12th September 1980)

12th September period results:

Detainees: 650,000 people.

The number of cases opened: 210,000

The cases opened where execution was demanded: 7,000

Execution Verdict: 537

Hundreds were slaughtered in the streets, in their homes, and on the mountains:
Hundreds of people whose deaths were not even registered, or whom never had a case opened into their massacres.

Permission for execution: 259.

Executed: 49 people.

Documented deaths as result of torture: 171 people.

Died during hunger strike/death fast in prisons: 14 people.

Judged for being member of an organisation: 98,404 people.

Cancellation of citizenship: 14,000 people.

Those who were sacked from their jobs for being 'traitors': 30,000 people.

Amount of books-newspapers-films destroyed: 40 tons of publications and 937 films.

The number of associations closed down: 23,667.

Turkey entered a new era with the military coup d'état on 12th September 1980.

'Pre-12th September' Turkey was not democratic either. During 'pre-12th September' period both official fascist terror and civilian fascist terror were carrying out their violence.

'Pre-12th September' was a period during which tens of people were dying every day as well.

The army that took over the government on 12th September, stopped the 'civilian' side of the fascist terror; but instead, the torture mechanism was made to work for hundreds of thousands of people, and the gallows were used freely. The prisons were filled up and made into centres for torture and persecution.

Therefore, the deaths in prisons take an important place in the results of the junta period and its 'civilian continuation'.

THOSE WHO WERE MASSACRED BY THE DEATH SQUADS / 1980-1983

Place: Ordu/ Aybasti

Date: 25th September 1980.

Aydin YALCINKAYA, Vedat OZDEMIR, Feridun AYDINLI, Mehmet KURU: Slaughtered by the gendarme in Aybasti.

Place: Istanbul/ Bakirkoy

Date: 18th March 1981

Abdullah GOZALAN: Killed by the police in Bakirkoy.

Place: Istanbul

Date: 3rd April 1981

Mehmet Selim YUCEL: Killed by the police, in a street in Istanbul.

Place: Istanbul

Date: 7th April 1981

Selcuk KUCUKCIFTCI: Killed in a house in Istanbul, by the police.

Place: Ordu/ Aybasti.

Date: 5th November 1981

Necdet PISMISLER: Killed by the gendarme.

Place: Istanbul/ Zeytinburnu

Date: 22nd July 1981.

Kenan BUDAK: DISK director, the president of the Leather-Workers Union, Kenan BUDAK was killed by the special teams of the junta.

Place: Istanbul/ Maslak

Date: 1st June 1982

Tahsin ELVAN: Killed by the police.

DEATHS BY TORTURE / 1980-1983

43 people in 1980: After 12th September, until 1st January 1981, the deaths of 43 people because of torture was revealed in the following years by official documents and reports. Most of them were not offered to the press or to the public. The examples given below are only small part of these deaths by torture. However, the results of the three

years of the 12th September Junta period are given at the introduction of the section. Torture, as a form of terror is apparent.

73 people in 1981: According to the documents that were revealed and confessed later on, the killing of 73 people by torture in 1981 was officially registered.

49 people in 1982: The documents that are revealed later on state that 49 people were killed by torture during this period.

20 people in 1983: The number of people, who were killed by torture during detainment in 1983, was 20.

Zeynel Abidin CEYLA: He was killed by torture at the Ankara Security Department on 26th September 1980.

Ahmet KARLANGAC: He was detained on 2nd October 1980. He was taken to Capa Medical Faculty, on 6th October, whilst he was in a coma as a result of intense torture by the political branch police officers of the security department in Istanbul-Gayrettepe. Died on 12th October 1980.

In the report that is dated 16th October 1980 that was prepared by Cerrahpasa Medical Faculty, it is stated that 'he died as a result of a blow to his head'. In the report dated 20th October 1980 by the Judicial Medical Examination Institution it is stated that he was 'certainly tortured'.

The court case that was opened about this murder carried on for 9 years but no result was obtained.

Ilhan ERDOST: Writer and publisher Ilhan Erdost was detained, with his brother Muzaffer Erdost, in Ankara, on 7th November 1980. He died as a result of the torture that he received from the soldiers while they were taking him to Mamak Military Prison.

Omer AYDOGMUS: 12th February 1981. He was detained on 2nd February. He was killed as a result of ten days of torture at Izmir Security Department. Although those who were responsible for this murder were known, no legal process was started against them. The torturers were Branch 1 Administrator Kamil Acun, Chief Inspector Muhlis Zincibi, Recep Ari, Suleyman Tutunbank, Inspector Ahmet Samim Yeter, Hasan Okur and Ertugrul Germir.

Mustafa ISIK: 3rd April 1981 - killed at Istanbul Security Department. He was in good health when he was detained. After his torture at Gayrettepe Branch 2, he was shot dead by the Branch Chief Ahmet Atesli, Deputy Inspector Ilyas Kilic and police officer Alaaddin Acan.

Vakkas DEVAMLI: 29th April 1981 - He was killed by torture at Pazarcik Security Centre within Kahramanmaraş province. Those responsible for the murder were Inspector Osman Gures and the police officers Yilmaz Konuc, Mehmet Kose, Ensari Ordu, and Mehmet Genc.

Cennet Degirmenci: She was killed on 22nd May 1982 at Gaziantep Security Department.

DISAPPEARANCES DURING DETAINMENT - 1980-1983

Huseyin MORSUMBUL: He was detained on 18th September 1980 in Bingol, and disappeared.

Cemir KIRBAYIR: He was detained on 8th October 1980 in Kars/ Gole. No body heard about him after that.

Mahmut KAYA: He was detained on 25th December 1980 in Kars and disappeared.

Hayrettin EREN: He was detained in Istanbul, on 20th November 1980 and taken to Karagumruk Police Station, then he was transferred to Istanbul Security Department. He

was made disappear by the torturers.

Gurkan MUNGAN: He was detained on 1st December 1983 in Ankara. Still missing.

DEATHS IN PRISONS/ 1980-1983

Ali SARIBAL: He was killed in 1980 at Diyarbakir Military Prison.

Sedat OZKARADAG: He was killed, on 27th December 1980, after an attack by the gendarme at Adana Prison.

Sadan GAZETECI: He was killed, on 26th September 1980, by the guard at Izmit Prison where he was held for a criminal offence.

Abdurrahman CECEN, Ahmet TANER: They were murdered by torture, on 16th May 1981, at Diyarbakir Military Prison.

Talip YILMAZ: the gendarme killed him under torture, on 20th December 1981, after he was captured during his attempt to escape from Istanbul Hasdal Prison.

Ibis URAL: He was murdered by torture, on 27th December 1981, at Diyarbakir Military Prison.

Bahadir DUMANLI: He was seriously injured, on 3rd January 1982, after an attack made by gendarme in Istanbul Alemdag Prison. He died in the hospital he was taken to.

M. Emin AKPINAR: He was murdered by torture, on 25th January 1982, at Diyarbakir Military Prison.

Aziz OZBAY: He was murdered by torture, on 23rd August 1982, at Diyarbakir Military Prison.

Aziz BUYUKERTAS: He was murdered by torture, on 22nd December 1982, at Diyarbakir Military Prison.

Cemal KILIC: He was murdered by torture, on 23rd February 1982, at Diyarbakir Military Prison.

Bedri TAN: He was murdered by torture, on 17th May 1982, at Diyarbakir Military Prison.

Suleyman ASKIN: He was murdered by torture, in 1982, at Diyarbakir Military Prison.

Sofi ABDURRAHMAN: Murdered by torture, in 1982, at Diyarbakir Military Prison.

Mahmut GUNERI: He was murdered by torture, in 1982, at Diyarbakir Military Prison.

Seyfettin SAG: He was murdered by torture, on 21st November 1982, at Diyarbakir Military Prison.

Ramazan YAYAN: He was murdered by torture, on 13th January 1983, at Diyarbakir Military Prison.

Mazlum GUDER: He was murdered by torture, on 3rd March 1983, although he was for released on that date from Elazig Prison.

THE PRISONERS WHO DIED WHILE PROTESTING AGAINST THE PERSECUTIONS IN THE PRISONS BY BURNING THEMSELVES OR COMMITTING SUICIDE

Irfan CELIK: He died on 14th September 1980 by committing suicide since he couldn't stand the persecutions in Istanbul Davutpasa Military Prison anymore.

Bekir BAG: He died on 12th November 1980 by committing suicide in his cell at Mamak Military Prison.

Ahmet ERDOGDU: He committed suicide on 10th February 1982, in order to protest against the torture.

Mazlum DOGAN: In order to protest against the torture and inhumane conditions in prison he set himself alight in Diyarbakir military prison on March 1982.

Ferhat KUTAY, Necmi ONER, Esref ANYIK and Mahmut ZENGİN: In order to protest against the torture and inhumane conditions in the prison they set themselves alight in Diyarbakir military prison in May 17, 1982.

Kenan CİFTÇİ: He could not endure the repression in the prison and poisoned himself in Diyarbakir military prison in April 21, 1982.

PRISONERS WHO LOST THEIR LIVES DUE TO DEATH FASTS AND HUNGER STRIKES:

Ali EREK: He was on hunger strike in order to protest torture and inhumane conditions in Diyarbakir military prison and lost his life on April 1981.

Kemal PİR, M. Hayri DURMUS, Akif YILMAZ and Ali CİCEK: They were on death fast in order to protest against the torture and inhumane conditions in Diyarbakir military prison and lost their lives in September 1982.

PRISONERS WHO WERE DENIED MEDICAL TREATMENT AND WERE LEFT TO DIE:

Zafer MUCTEBAOĞLU: He lost his life due to illness in Mamak military prison in October 8, 1982.

Abdurrahman ALGAN: He died as a result of the torture he faced in Diyarbakir Military Prison in 1982 shortly after his release.

İsmet KARAK: He died in September 1983 at Diyarbakir Military Prison as a result of not receiving any medical treatment for his health condition after being on hunger strike.

Cemal ÖZDEMİR: He died on 26th February 1983 as a result of not receiving any medical treatment and continued torture.

THE PRISONERS WHOSE REASONS FOR DEATH IN THE PRISONS ARE UNKNOWN

Cemal ZENGİN: He died on 21st March 1981 at Diyarbakir Military Prison.

Tahir SAHİN: He died on 21st March 1981 at Diyarbakir Military Prison.

İsmail ESEN: He died on 15th November 1981 at Bursa Prison.

İsmet TAS: He died on 5th December 1981 at Metris Military Prison.

Dede OĞUZHAN: He died at Akşehir Prison in 1982.

M. Ali ERARSLAN: He died on 9th June 1982 at Diyarbakir Military Prison.

Halit ATALAY: He died in 1983 at Diyarbakir Military Prison.

İbrahim KOSAR: He died on 20th March 1983 Adana Prison.

Mehmet AZBAGDEM: He died, on 7th May 1983 at Diyarbakir Military Prison.

Abdullah GULBUDAK: He died on 17th May 1983 at Ankara Central Closed Prison.

EXECUTED - 1980-1983

Necdet ADALI: He was executed on 8th October 1980, at Ankara Central Closed Prison.

Serdar SOYERGIN: He was executed on 26th October 1980 at Adana Closed Prison.

Erdal EREN: He was executed on 13rd December 1980 at Ankara Central Closed Prison.

Cevdet KARAKAS: He was executed on 3rd June 1981 at Elazığ Closed Prison.

Veysel GÜNEY: He was executed on 10th June 1980 at Gaziantep Closed Prison.

Ahmet SANER, Kadir TANDOĞAN: they were executed on 24th June 1981 at İstanbul Pasakapısı Prison.

Mustafa OZENC: He was executed on 20th August 1981 at Adana Closed Prison.

Seyit KONUK, I. Ethem COSKUN, Necati VARDAR: They were executed one by one on 13th March 1982, at Buca Prison.

Fikri ARIKAN: He was executed on 27th March 1982 at Ankara Central Closed Prison.

Cengiz BAKTEMUR: He was executed on 30th April 1982 at Elazig Closed Prison.

Ali Bulent ORKAN: He was executed on 13th August 1982 at Ankara Central Closed Prison.

Ali AKTAS: He was executed on 23rd January 1983 at Adana Closed Prison.

Omer YAZGAN, Mehmet KAMBUR, Ramazan YUKARIGOZ, Erdogan YAZGAN: They were executed on 29th January 1983 Izmit Closed Prison.

Ahmet KERSE: He was executed on 29th January 1983 at Gaziantep Closed Prison.

Selcuk KURACIK: He was executed on 4th June 1983 at Buca Closed Prison.

Halil ESENDAG: He was executed on 4th June 1983 at Buca Closed.

The Terror Report of Turkey

1984-1987

For those who observe the history of Turkey from a distance the junta of September 12 was eliminated by the 1983 elections and with the foundation of the ANAP government under the leadership of Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, it was converted into a civilian administration, into democracy.

This is false.

Deaths by torture, extra-judicial executions and deaths in the prisons since 1984 are the evidences of the continuation of the September 12 junta under a civilian mask.

In a large part of the country they continued to uphold "martial law". Also during the "civilian" regime many arbitrary practices took place.

With the abolishment of martial law in March 19, 1987, a state of emergency was declared in the east and southeast provinces (Kurdish region) and with the establishment of the mayoral of the State of Emergency (OHAL) in July 19, 1987, the rule of repression and terror was made permanent.

The numbers and events between 1984-87 will show that the state terror was practised on a full scale and talk of "democratisation" was nothing but a lie.

THOSE WHO WERE MURDERED BY THE DEATH SQUADS - 1984-1987

Place: Tunceli-Cemisgezek

Date: February 14, 1984

Ali Hüseyin AVCI: He was murdered by gendarme on February 14 in Tunceli, Cemisgezek.

Place: Istanbul-Cengelköy

Date: October 27, 1987

Ali DEMIRALP: On October 27, he was murdered by police in Istanbul's Cengelköy Kuleli.

DEATH BY TORTURE - 1984-87

During 1984 when the "civilian" ANAP government was in power, the number of deaths by torture, according to several institutions, was 23.

Under the rule of the same government, during the open fascist terror period of 1985, the number of people who were murdered by torture was 27.

In 1987, when the demagogues of "civilisation" and "democratisation" were continuously spread, the number of deaths by torture was 19.

In 1987, elections were on the agenda, everyone was talking about democracy and the torture centres were working overtime. 18 People were killed by torture.

DISAPPEARANCES - 1984

Nurettin ÖZTÜRK: He was made to disappear on April 4. He was last seen in Ankara.

DEATHS IN PRISONS - 1984-1987

Necmettin BÜYÜK: He was murdered by torture in Diyarbakir military prison in January 23, 1984.

S. Ahmet ARSLAN: the gendarme in Buca prison murdered him during an attack in 1984.

Veysi DOGRU: He was murdered by torture in Diyarbakir prison in 1986.

Fikri SÖNMEZ: He was subjected to torture in Amasya Special type prison in 1986 and died due to heart failure.

DEATHS IN PRISONS DUE TO DEATH FASTS AND HUNGER STRIKE ACTIONS

Cemal ARAT and Orhan KESKIN: On March 1984, they lost their lives during an Hunger Strike action in order to protest against the inhumane conditions, repression and torture in Diyarbakir military prison.

Abdullah MERAL, Haydar BASBAG, Mehmet Fatih ÖKTÜLMÜS and Hasan TELCI: In order to protest against the inhumane conditions, repression and torture in the prisons and demanding the right to political status as political prisoner, they lost their lives in Metris and Sagmalcilar special type prisons on June 1984.

PRISONERS WHO LOST THEIR LIVES BY SETTING THEMSELVES ALIGHT OR COMMITTING SUICIDE IN ORDER TO PROTEST AGAINST THE REPRESSION IN PRISONS.

Yilmaz DEMIR: He committed suicide in order to protest against torture in Diyarbakir military prison in January 8, 1984.

Remzi AYTÜRK: He committed suicide in order to protest against torture in Diyarbakir military prison in January 28, 1984.

Selahattin KURUTUZ: He could not bear the repression and torture in Diyarbakir military prison and hanged himself on June 1984.

Hüseyin YÜCE: He could not bear the repression and torture in Diyarbakir military prison and hanged himself on June 1984.

Suphi CEVIRICI: Because of being subjected to torture and being forced into treason he hanged himself in Diyarbakir military prison in June 20, 1986.

PRISONERS WHO WERE DENIED MEDICAL TREATMENT AND LOST THEIR LIVES.

Ali TUFAN: He was released from Diyarbakir military prison in 1984 and because of the torture he had received he lost his life shortly after his release.

Mustafa TEPELI: He lost his life due to the denial of medical treatment after being subjected to torture on April 1984 in Istanbul's Sultanahmet prison.

Esref DURMUS: He lost his life due to the denial of medical treatment after being subjected to torture on April 1984 in Istanbul's Sultanahmet prison.

Mehmet KOCAMAZ: He lost his life due to the denial of medical treatment after being subjected to torture on April 1984 in Istanbul's Sultanahmet prison.

Hamdi FILIZCAN: He died in July 4, 1984 in Canakkale E Type prison because of the denial of medical treatment for his illness.

Adil CAN: His medical treatment was purposely delayed in Metris military prison in April 15, 1985.

Sazuman KANSU: He died on September 1985 in Canakkale E Type prison because of denial of medical treatment for his illness.

Ismail YILDIRIM: He was subjected to heavy torture and was denied medical treatment and lost his life in 1985.

Ali KALKAN: He was denied medical treatment and died in 1986.

Vasif ÖZALTIN: He lost his life in December 30, 1986 in Gelibolu military prison. Allegedly he died due to "heart failure" according to the authorities.

Muammer ÖZDEMİR: In 1987 in Canakkale E Type prison he was denied medical treatment despite of having a serious illness and he lost his life.

Ahmet CETIN: Since his medical treatment was delayed he lost his life in March 16, 1987 in Burdur prison.

PRISONERS WHO LOST THEIR LIVES DUE TO UNKNOWN CIRCUMSTANCES:

Hamdi TAN: He died in Diyarbakir military hospital in 1984.

Sait YALCIN: He died in Adana prison in 1984.

H. Ibrahim BATURALP: He died in Diyarbakir military hospital in April 27, 1984.

Teoman SAMANLI: He died in Bartın Special type prison on June 1985.

Kenan ÖZCAN: He died in Amasya special type prison in October 20, 1985.

Seyhmuz DURGUN: He died in Canakkale E Type prison in October 15, 1985.

Halil YAGCI: He died in Gaziantep prison on December 1985.

Recep TUNA: He died in Bayrampasa prison in January 27, 1986.

Ali KILIC: He died in Diyarbakir military hospital on February 1986.

Veysi SIMSEK: He died in Diyarbakir military hospital in April 25, 1986.

M. Emin COSKUN: According to the prison authorities he "committed suicide" in 1986.

Hüseyin KARAMAHMUTOGLU: He died in Mamak military prison on May 1987.

Haluk AYDIN: He was a non-political remand prisoner who lost his life due to heart failure in Mamak military prison on June 1985.

THE EXECUTED - 1984

Ilyas HAS: 7 October 1984, executed in Buca Closed Prison.

Hidir ASLAN: 25 October 1984, executed in Buca Closed Prison.

After 1984, nobody was executed on the gallows. However, the places of execution have been houses, streets and workplaces, and the executions have been murders by death squads. So the gallows have been moved from prison courtyards to the streets, the houses and city squares.

The Terror Report of Turkey

1988-1990

These were years when the mass struggle slowly began to overcome the effects of the junta years. With marches, boycotts and strikes, the student and youth movement and the workers' movement worked to overcome the disorganisation among the masses brought about by the September 12 junta years. The authorities responded with bullets, repression and terror.

In the years 1988-90, death squads used shootings as a means of attacking the mass movement in the streets. In the same period, the system courts implemented policies of torture and murder. The police openly murdered people and the courts did not even question them about it. Again, in this period there were attacks carried out as provocations in which well-known lecturers and intellectuals were murdered, and the Hizbullah contraguerrillas began to be used more actively.

KILLINGS BY DEATH SQUADS/1988-1990

Place: Istanbul Tuzla

Date: 7 October 1988

Ismail Hakki ADALI, Fevzi YALCIN, Reha SEN, Kemal SOGUKPINAR: Their vehicle was stopped by the police at the Tuzla bridge on 7 October. Without further ado they were killed. The four corpses were riddled with 275 bullets. Kartal Higher Penal Court acquitted the police involved.

Place: Istanbul-Okmeydani

Date: 30 April 1988

Ozturk ACARI, Salih KUL: Killed by the police during a raid on the house where they were staying.

Place: Istanbul-Cihangir

Date: 12 July 1990

Gulay ARICI, Alper ERSOY: Killed in a house in Cihangir during a police operation.

Place: Istanbul-Kucukarmutlu

Date: 23 July 1990

Husnu ISERI: He was mortally wounded by police gunfire while resisting them in order to defend houses in Kucukarmutlu. The police obstructed efforts to take him to hospital.

Place: Siirt-Yariyaprak

Date: 24 December 1990

Musa OGUR: He was killed by soldiers on 24 December while acting as night watchman at a mine in the town of Yariyaprak. The European Court of Human Rights found Turkey guilty at a court hearing.

DEATHS UNDER TORTURE - 1988-1990

Number detained and died under torture

1988 - 14 people

1989 - 11 people

1990 - 12 people

DISAPPEARED - 1989-1990

Omer SAVUN: - 6 May 1989, disappeared in Siirt.

Huseyin DEMIRTAS: 26 May 1989, disappeared in Siirt.

Adnan BAGCA: 11 June 1990, disappeared in Siverek.

Abdullah KURT: September 1990, disappeared in Yuksekova.

MURDERS AT MASS GATHERINGS - 1989-1990

Place: Istanbul

Tarih: 1 MAY 1989

Police attacked a large number of people in Istanbul Taksim who had gathered to celebrate May Day. In Sishane district, the young worker M. Akif DALCI was killed when they fired on people.

Place: Lice (Kurdistan)

Date: 13 December 1990

Villagers from Arikli and Dablo, an hour away from Lice, set out on a march to Lice to protest against crackdowns and raids which had forced people to become refugees. At the entrance to Lice the villagers were met by a barricade formed by special teams, soldiers and police, who opened fire and killed two villagers, one of them a 12-year-old. Many others were wounded and detained.

DEATHS AT THE HANDS OF PERSONS UNKNOWN - 1990

Prof. Muammer AKSOY: 31 January, killed by contra-guerrillas. Treated as murder by persons unknown.

Cetin EMEC: Hurriyet newspaper journalist Emec was killed by contra-guerrillas on 7 March. Treated as murder by persons unknown.

Turan DURSUN: The writer Dursun who specialised in work on religious matters was murdered on 4 September. Treated as murder by persons unknown.

Bahriye UCOK: Prof. Ucok, killed on 6 October 1990 by contra-guerrillas who sent him a letter bomb.

DEATHS IN PRISON - 1988-1990

H.Husnu EROGLU, Mehmet YALCINKAYA: After a hunger strike, they were sent from Eskisehir Prison to Aydin E Type Prison on 2 August 1988, and were murdered by torture on the way.

Idris CAN: died on 20 December 1990 in Istanbul Pasakapisi Prison as a result of torture. (Ordinary prisoner)

PRISONERS LEFT TO DIE IN JAIL

BECAUSE THEY WERE DENIED MEDICAL TREATMENT:

M. Emin YAVUZ: died in Aydin E Type Prison on February 18, 1988 after a hunger strike in Eskisehir cell-type prison.

Huseyin ELMAS: despite it being shown that he had been tortured, he was denied medical treatment and died in 1988.

Inkilap DAL: While in a foreign country to seek medical treatment, died in 1989 from the effects of torture experienced in custody.

Mehmet COVENDERE: Died in Bayrampasa Prison on 26 February 1990 as a result of untreated illness brought about by torture.

Mustafa BAHAR: Died in Ceyhan Special Type Prison on 14 October 1990 as a result of untreated illness brought about by torture.

Feremez AYDIN: Died in 1990 as a result of untreated illness brought about by torture.

PRISONERS WHO DIED IN JAIL

FOR REASONS WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED:

Muhittin SUSTA: Died in 1988 in Kartal Military Prison.

Samet ASLAN: Died on 12 December 1989: the authorities in Agri Prison claimed he "committed suicide".

The Terror Report of Turkey 1991

Detained and died in custody: 23 people

Killed by death squads: 22 people

Killed by gunfire from state forces while taking part in demonstrations: 32 people

Number of those tortured: 552 people

KILLINGS BY DEATH SQUADS -1991

Place: Izmir-Karsiyaka

Date: 9 April 1991

Faruk BAYRAKCI and Olcay UZUN were killed by police during a house siege in Izmir Karsiyaka.

Place: Istanbul-Hasanpasa

Date: 19 May 1991

Hatice Dilek ASLAN and Ismail ORAL were killed in a house by police in full view of Hatice Dilek Aslan's child.

Place: Istanbul-Besiktas

Date: 28 June 1991

At No. 12 Yeni Mahalle Kalan Street, Perihan Demirer, who was all by herself, was killed by police in an operation lasting 20 minutes. Sefik Kul, Mustafa Karabulut, Ramazan Ayhan and Hilmi Kalayci were "charged" at Istanbul No.5 Higher Penal Court under file 1994/230.

Place: ISTANBUL; Dikilitas, Balmumcu, Nisantasi and Yeni Levent

Date: 12 July 1991

As a result of state operations in four districts of Istanbul in which the streets were blockaded, Niyazi AYDIN, Ibrahim ERDOGAN, Ibrahim ILCI, Omer COSKUNIRMAK, Yucel SIMSEK, Nazmi TURKCAN, Bilal KARAKAYA, Zeynep Eda BERK, Cavit OZKAYA and Hasan ELIUYGUN were killed. Not even the names of the death squad members who carried out the killings were known. At that time the head of the Istanbul Security Department was Mehmet Agar.

The 12 July trial; The Judicial Medical Faculty report on the slaughter stated, "injuries inflicted by a metallic object of a kind connected to an explosive substance..." and "injuries suffered from gunshots fired from the immediate vicinity...". The evidence was lost. The policemen suspected "could not be found"!

The Istanbul 6th Higher Penal Court case ended on 8 February 1995. The massacre participants Ayhan Carkin, Sefik Kul, Dursun Ali Ozturk, Ali Ersan, Mehmet Baki Avci, Ali Cetkin, Ali Bulut, Ismail Alici, Yasar Uzun, Abdulkadir Dilber, Yasar Karaca, Yunus Yildirgan and Haci Gungor were acquitted! An appeal was sent to the European Court of Human Rights in connection with this trial.

Place: Ankara

Date: 14 July 1991

Fintoz Dikme and Buluthan Kangalgil were killed in a house by police.

Place: Istanbul Mimar Sinan University

Date: 8 September 1991

The student at the Academy of Fine Arts Seher SAHIN was detained by police who were raiding her school, and not even thinking it necessary to take her back for interrogation, they threw her to her death from the third floor of a university building.

Place: Istanbul Merter

Date: 10 October 1991

Hayri KOC was killed in an open space in Merter by the police.

Place: Istanbul Gayrettepe

Date: 26 October 1991

Burhan Remzi KAFADENK was killed on the open street by policemen who riddled him with bullets. Court proceedings were opened against the policemen responsible at the 7th Higher Penal Court but on 21 November 1997, the policemen Mehmet Sakir Öncel and Erdogan Oguz were "acquitted" without witnesses to the shooting being heard.

MASS KILLINGS - 1991

KULP MASSACRE - 24 December 1991; special teams fired from three different places at a crowd attending the funeral of guerrillas in Kulp (Kurdistan); 16 people were killed.

MASSACRE AT FUNERAL CEREMONY - On 10 July the funeral of the Diyarbakir HEP

(pro-Kurdish People's Labour Party) chairman Vedat Aydin, who was abducted and murdered, took place, but the participants were themselves attacked. As a result of the contra-guerrilla attack, eight people were killed, 300 wounded and 700 detained.

DEATHS FROM TORTURE - 1991

Birtan ALTUNBAS: On 9 January, he was detained at Hacettepe University's Beytepe Campus. On 16 January, following torture, he was taken to the Gulhane Military Medical Academy. He died there. Murat Bobrek, who was detained along with Altunbas, stated that Birtan was tortured with electricity, was hung by the arms, was stripped naked and left in a cell, and was beaten. Those who carried out this murder so openly have never been brought to trial.

Ali Riza AGDOGAN: detained on 13 February, the same day he was thrown from the third floor of the Beyoglu Teams Administration building. He died in hospital on 16 February.

Result of the trial: Commissioner Seydi Yapici and policeman Recep Ucar were sentenced to five years and six months' imprisonment for "intentional manslaughter".

Imran AYDIN: On 2 March, he was killed by torture in the Ankara DAL (Intensified Research Laboratory, a notorious torture centre). The police said his "feet slipped while he was trying to run and he fell down a hole".

The autopsy report by the Judicial Medical Faculty said death was caused by "bleeding of the pancreas".

Alaattin KUREKCI: Detained on 16 April, he was killed by torture in Sisli Security Department.

Yücel OZEN: 9 November, killed by torture in Beyoglu Security Department.

ABDUCTED AND KILLED - 1991

Dilal Town Hall Chairman: The chairman of the town hall of Dilal, near Uludere and four of his friends were abducted in June while travelling, and they were shot dead by contra-guerrillas.

Vedat AYDIN: HEP Diyarbakir Province Chairman Vedat Aydin was detained by plain-clothes police at midnight on 5 July 1991 while he was at home with his wife. His wife described in detail the policemen who took him away and the cars they came in. Half an hour later, despite appeals from lawyers and HEP members of parliament, the police refused to acknowledge that they had arrested him. On 7 July his body was found. The body of Vedat Aydin bore eight gunshot wounds and evidence of torture.

Ismail YIGIT: On 28 August in Dere village, Nusaybin province, he was abducted by four persons who came to his house. His corpse was found near the village a day later. It bore gunshot wounds and marks of torture.

Hamit TEMEL: On 19 October near Yuksekova, he was abducted by armed men who came to his house. Three days later, his body was found near Besbulak village.

Murat OZSAT: On 21 November he disappeared. His completely charred body was buried in Gaziantep cemetery, registered as "unclaimed". The family of Murat Ozsat said he was killed by the police because he would not become a "police agent".

Ismail Hakki KOCAKAYA: On 23 November in Diyarbakir, he was abducted by police who made him get into a car with the license plate 21 EF 916. His body was found on 27 November in Karadag. It was learned that the car he was abducted in belonged to the Diyarbakir Security Department.

Agit AKIBE, Ibrahim DEMIR: On 23 November he was detained at Agacli, Cukurlu vil-lage, near Idil. A day later his body, bearing marks of torture, was found in a cave near the spot where he was abducted.

DISAPPEARED - 1991

Yusuf ERISTI: On 14 March, he was detained by police at Istanbul Belgradkapi. He was probably killed by torture on 17 March. The body has never been found.

Ibrahim GUNDEM: He was detained in Diyarbakir-Hazro on 24 September 1991 by soldiers commanded by First Lieutenant Kenan Sahin. Since then, nothing is known of what happened to him. His father complained to the European Court of Human Rights, and was later given a beating in the village square, where he was asked, "Why did you complain?"

Hüseyin TORAMAN: Has disappeared since 27 October after being detained by police who were in a car bearing the license plate 34 ATZ 56 which was outside his house in Kocamustafapasa.

The Terror Report Of Turkey

1992

Those who died under detention and torture: 17 people
Those who murdered by the death squads: 63 people
Those who were murdered during mass demonstrations: 118 people
Murdered journalists: 13 people
Those who were subjected to torture: 594 people

1992 became a year when torture, murders, massacres and disappearances were common place. In the big cities murders and disappearances by the special teams of the police were on the agenda while the contra-guerrilla continued their attacks in the east of Turkey.

For example, just within the boundaries of the provinces that are under state of emergency 12 journalists were killed. During the attacks of the contra-guerrilla 267 persons became the victims of "murders by unknown perpetrators". There were two mass massacres. The villages of the Sirnak province's Guclukonak town were under food embargo

starting from January 1992.

The contra-guerrilla war that is also called the "Low intensity war " cost many lives all over the country.

THOSE WHO WERE MURDERED BY THE DEATH SQUADS - 1992

Place: Istanbul, MAHMUTBEY

Date: 27 January

They were 6 people who were living in the same house. They have no relations with any organisation. The house that they were living in was raided under the pretext of being "organisation's base". Three youths, Ismail Cengiz Göznek, Servet Sahin and Mustafa Ates were murdered during the raid. Cengiz Goznek and the others had come out onto the balcony and shouted, "we are surrendering". But this could not prevent them being murdered. The trial of Mahmutbey massacre was opened in Bakirkoy 3rd Criminal court and the accused police officers, Ali Riza Atak, Rahmi Kaya, Mehmet Yetis, Sefik Kul, Abdullah Dindar, Hasan Erdogan, Mehmet S Oncel, Ismet Alici, Bayram Kartal, Adnan Tasdemir, Erol Bulbul, Nevzat Kermis, Cafer Dumludag, Nizamettin Ozoglu, Kadir Ucar, Murat Karaca, Suleyman Balat, Orhan Ozer, Birol Abanoz, Selim Kostik, Huseyin Dogrul, Salih Tonga, Ayhan Ozkan, Omer Kaplan, Ramazan Sert, Cuneyt Yesilyurt, Ismail Turk, Osman Ugurelli and Kenan Dal were all "acquitted".

Place: Adana

Date: February 6.

Ali AYGÜL was murdered by the police in Adana.

Place: Diyarbakir

Date: February 18.

Halit GUNGEN: He was murdered during a raid against the offices of the 2000'e Dogru (Towards 2000) magazine.

Place: Malatya

Date: March 17.

Hasan ERKUS, Sabit ERTURK, Tuncay GEYIK, Serafettin SIRIN and Mustafa Kemal INAN were surrounded and murdered in a house in the rural area of Malatya Kurecik.

Place: Izmir

Date: April 9.

Hamiyet YILDIZ was murdered by the police in Izmir.

Place: Istanbul, CIFTEHAVUZLAR-ERENKOY-ICERENKOY;

Date: April 16-17, 1992

In four different houses, 11 revolutionaries, Sabahat Karatas, Eda Yuksel, Taskin Usta, Sinan Kukul, Arif Ongel, Sadan Ongel, Ahmet Fazil Ercument Ozdemir, Huseyin Kilic, Sati Tas (Kilic), Ayse Nil Ergen and Ayse Gulen were murdered.

In April 28, 1992 the lawyers issued a letter of complaint to the Kadikoy Republic Prosecution service by suggesting that, " the police did not aim to capture them alive and carried out an operation to massacre them" three year after the massacre the prosecution service agreed to open the case.

On the pathology reports of those who were murdered in Ciftehavuzlar, 40 bullet

wounds were located on Sabahat Karatas's body and in Eda Yuksel's body 58 bullets were recovered. In the case of Taskin Usta 45 bullet were found. Also it was found that during the operation a type of explosive called "Kortex" was used.

The police officers who were responsible from the Ciftehavuzlar massacre were more or less the same officers that we have come across before in other massacres: Resat Altay, Ibrahim Sahin, A. Vasfi Kara, Abdullah Dindar, Mehmet S Oncel, Ismail Alici, Adnan Tasdemir, Ruhi Fyrat, Aslan Pala, Mehmet Duzgun, Adalet Uzun, Mehmet Baki Avci, Senel Kahraman, Omer Mesutyagcioglu, Ali Turken, Ismail Turk, Yahya Kemal Gezer, Zulfikar Ciftci, Sonmez Alp... Also Salih Tolga, Yasar Karaca and Ayhan Carkin participated but none of them were tried. All the murderers were acquitted.

The trial of the murder of Ayse Gulen and Ayse Nil Ergen is still continuing in Kadykoy 1st Criminal court. The police officers who were "tried" were the following: Ziya Ozdemir, Mustafa Sary, Serkan Kocaturk, Murat Karademir, Murat Sahani, Nuri Zafer Altay, Muzaffer Catak, Nevzat Zengin, Ismet Elliki, Mustafa Kaya, Metin Senol, Enver Aytemur and Ibrahim Kayim.

The murder case of Sinan Kukul, Arif Ongel and Sadan Ongel also took place in the same court and the police officers Ercument Yilmaz, Ali Cetkin, Mustafa Kurtas, Fikret Isinkaralar, Ali Bulut, Samet Ozturk, Bayram Kartal, Mehmet Saka, Omer Duman, Ahmet Cingoz, Erol Tekten, Sevket Yilgin, Suleyman Bolak, Halil Ibrahim Acar, Fikret Uzuner, Murat Aydin, Mustafa Altinok, Ugur Bayik and Nazif Yazar were all "acquitted" as usual.

Place: Istanbul

Date: April 20

Onder OZDOGAN were shot and murdered by the police in Istanbul.

Place: Adana

Date: April 30

Three revolutionaries, Esmâ Polat, Siddik Ozcelik and Guven Keskin were murdered during the operation in their house.

Place: Ankara-Dikmen

Date: May 4

Halil Ates, Solmaz Karabulut, Fikri Keles and Ali Yilmaz were surrounded in their house. They were all murdered by automatic weapons and bombs.

Journalist H. Uysal witnessed the massacre in Dikmen, he said: "without issuing any warning, for around 20 minutes the building was riddled by 15-20 machine guns. A single handgun was responding to this massive fire. Following that the building was again under fire. Meanwhile we heard a woman's voice. When the officers heard her voice one of them asked for a couple of hand grenades and threw both of them one after another. Following the noise and blast, the police issued a warning and said "you have been surrounded, gave yourselves up"

Place: Istanbul-Kasimpasa

Date: July 13

In an operation done by the anti-terror police teams and special teams in the neighbourhood of Kulaksiz, Nurten Demir and Ismail Akarcesme were murdered.

The pathology reports revealed that 14 bullets hit Nurten Demir and half of them were fatal and out of 11 bullets that hit Ismail Akarcesme 4 of them were fatal. All of the fatal

bullet wounds were fired from close range.

A court case was opened regarding the massacre but the police officers continued their duties regardless.

Place: Istanbul

Date: July 19

Some houses in Maltepe, Kartal, Pendik and Guzelyali of Istanbul were raided. During these raids Emre Bilgin, Ramazan Ceviz, Nurguzel Yasar and Hasan Demir were murdered. No court case was opened.

Place: Ankara

Date: August 11

A massacre under the observation of the Minister of Human Rights! This time the Minister of Human Rights, Bakan Mehmet Kahraman, Home Office Secretary and the mayor accompanied the massacre. Under the observation of these bureaucrats, Nurten Acar, Eyuphan Polat, Aslan Ari, Vehbi Melek and Nurhayat Beyhan were surrounded and murdered in their house in the morning of August 11.

Place: Istanbul-Resitpasa

Date: August 31

Ekrem Akin SAVAS was chased and murdered by the police.

Place: Istanbul

Date: September 1

Ali Riza KARAGOZ was murdered by the police.

Place: Adana

Date: September 13.

Ali SAHIN and Erol POYRAZ were shot and murdered by the police in the middle of a street whilst they were distributing leaflets.

Place: Sivas

Date: September 27.

Nurettin TOPAL and Ahmet BASCAVUS were murdered by gendarme in the Buyukguney village of Zara.

Place: Istanbul-Beylerbeyi

Date: September 28.

Kayhan TAZEUGLU and Fatma SUZEN were murdered in their house in Beylerbeyi. According to the pathology report, 25 bullets were recovered from Tazeoglu's body and 15 from Suzen's. Only three of these bullets were fired from a distance, the rest were shot from a close range.

After much effort a court case was opened. The clothing of the victims was removed and the "evidence" could not be found again. The police officers were acquitted.

Place: Istanbul-Icerenkoy

Date: September 29.

The house of Makbule SURMELI was surrounded by the speacial team and the ordi-

nary police. She was on her own and was murdered there. The complaint letters regarding the murder were ignored and no court case was opened.

Place: Istanbul

Date: October 10

In Acybadem, on the third floor of a block of flats, Sultan CANIK was murdered.

Place: Adana

Date: October 1992

The Adana police murdered Saban Budak during an operation. He was accused of being a member of the TIKB. During the same operation Remzi Basalak was detained. Basalak was brought before the media in the police HQ. Basalak kicked the table of display before the eyes of millions of TV viewers. He was taken away by the police. Everyone was expecting him to be sent to jail but his corpse left the police HQ. 14 Police officers were tried and the result was acquittal as usual.

MASS MASSACRES - 1992

Massacre during Newroz: More than 100 dead!

On March 21, the state security forces opened fire at those who participated in the Newroz celebrations in Sirnak, Cizre, Idil and Nusaybin. According to the official numbers more than 100 people were murdered. Hospitals were full of the wounded and the corpses.

26 People in Sirnak, 10 people in Nusaybin, 2 people in Nusaybin's Tynati village, 2 people in Batman and so on. The next day, on March 22, the contra-guerrilla opened fire at the demonstrators and 5 people were murdered while 32 people were wounded.

Massacre in Sirnak: 120 Dead!

During the night on August 18, Sirnak was under fire from mortars, missiles and machine guns. The attack took 48 hours. Later on August 23 it was repeated. One of the officials said "an earthquake which is 7 on Richter scale could only cause such a destruction". 120 people lost their lives during the attack. This number is official. According to the people the mentioned number should be five folds.

Following the attack on August 23, the people of Sirnak who were left homeless were forced to evacuate the city and migrated. Those who refused to leave escaped to the mountains. They established tent neighbourhoods by the Sirnak-Cizre highway and struggled with diseases and starvation.

Dogansehir Massacre:

14 October 1992 - The gendarme massacred 23 Kurdish patriots (14 of them unarmed) in the Cavuslu village of Dogansehir. The unarmed ones surrendered themselves but were executed on the spot. Each of them was carrying 20-30 bullet wounds.

7 November 1992: 8 People, including children, were murdered by the contra-guerrilla in Cudi neighbourhood of Cizre.

THOSE WHO WERE KIDNAPPED AND MURDERED - 1992

Place: Bursa

Date: March 31

Bulent ULKU: The chief editor of the Korfeze Bakis (A Glance at the Bay) newspaper Bulent Ulku was kidnapped by the police. After being subjected to heavy torture he was considered dead and thrown at a ditch by the road between Bursa-Uludag. He was taken to hospital but could not be saved. The torture marks on his body and ink on his fingertips were evidences proving who murdered him.

Place: Diyarbakir

Date: June 8

The Ozgur Gundem (Free Agenda) newspaper's Diyarbakir correspondent Hafiz AKDEMIR was shot and murdered by the contra-guerrilla. His corpse was not given to his family and was buried in their absence. The Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel commented on this incident and said, "what can we do? Whatever happened, happened. It is wrong to make this an issue and disturb people's serenity" With this statement he was actually admitting the guilt of the state.

Place: Dersim

Date: July 27

Ayten Ozturk was kidnapped from the Kepektasi village of Dersim and her body was found on August 11 in Elazig military cemetery.

Place: Batman

Date: July 29

The Ozgur Halk (Free People) magazine's Batman representative Cetin ABABAY lost his life during a contra-guerrilla attack.

Place: Gercus

Date: 31 July

The Ozgur Gundem newspaper's Gercus representative Yahya ORHAN lost his life during a contra-guerrilla attack.

Place: Urfa-Ceylanpinar

Date: August 9

Huseyin DENIZ: The Ozgur Gundem newspaper's Ceylanpinar correspondent and a PEN member Deniz was murdered by the contra-guerrilla on August 9.

Place: Diyarbakir

Date: September 20.

Author Musa Anter was murdered: Musa Anter was assassinated in Aziziye neighbourhood of Seyrantepe region.

Place: Diyarbakir

Date: November 20.

Gercek (truth) magazine's Diyarbakir representative Namik TARANCI was murdered following his interviews on Hizbullah and the contra-guerrilla.

Place: Antalya

Date: December 1.

Idris CELIK: HEP (People's Labour Party) Antalya branch's managerial committee

member Celik was murdered by the contra-guerrilla. On December 4, this time HEP member Yusuf Solmaz became a target for the contra-guerrilla weapons.

During 1992, SHP Nusaybin branch chair person Oktay Turkmen, HEP Nusaybin branch executive Abdurrahman Sogut, HEP Silvan branch executive Felemez Gunes, HEP Gaziantep former chair Abdulselam Sakik, HEP Kovancilar (Elazig) branch chair Rodi Demirkapy, HEP Antalya branch executive Idris Celik and Yusuf Solmaz were also murdered by the contra-guerrilla.

THOSE WHO MADE DISAPPEAR - 1992

Mehmet Demir: He was made disappear in January 10, 1992 in Siirt.

Mehmet Ertak: He was detained in Sirnak and made disappear in August 22, 1992.

Soner GUL and Husamettin YAMAN: Cerrahpasa Faculty of Medicine student Gul and Istanbul University student Yaman were detained on May 4, in Istanbul and made disappear.

Hasan GULUNAY: While he was travelling from his home in Tarabya to his work place in Sirkeci on July 20, he was kidnapped by the police. Nobody knows his whereabouts since then.

Ayhan EFEOGLU: He was detained on October 6 and made disappear. Even though there were eyewitnesses seeing him in Istanbul police's political branch, they denied his detention.

Ismail ERTOK: He was made disappear under detention in Sirnak. The ECHR found the state guilty.

MASSACRES BY THE VILLAGE GUARDS - 1992

Most of the massacres and attacks by the village guards could not be documented. Just giving some examples of deaths and injuries between April-July 1992, which were caused by the village guards, will give an idea about the role they played.

- The village guards stopped two vehicles that were travelling from Calpinar village of Midyat to Diyarbakir and Midyat on April 20. 16 people in the vehicles were shot at by a firing squad, 8 of them were murdered and other 8 were wounded.

- On April 21, the village guards attacked peasants from Tolgaly village of Midyat. Two of them children, 4 people were murdered and 10 people were wounded.

- A water tanker that belonged to the municipality in Tepe village of Mardin, Idil was targeted by the village guards on June 26. Three municipality workers in the tanker were murdered and a worker was wounded.

- On July 12, 20 village guards stopped a minibus in Uludere town of Sirnak and executed 3 passengers.

DEATHS IN PRISONS - 1992

PRISONERS WHO WERE DENIED MEDICAL TREATMENT AND DIED IN HOSPITALS:

Ali TOPALOGLU: He was denied medical treatment for his injuries received as a result of torture and lost his life.

The Terror Report of Turkey

1993

Murdered by torture under detention: 29 people.

Murdered by the death squads: 57 people.

Murdered during demonstrations: 23 people.

Murdered journalists: 7 people.

Tortured: 827 people.

Murder by the death squads and unknown perpetrators, which were at a high level in 1991 and continued in 1992, were also widely used in 1993.

The special teams, death squads and village guards acted freely to carry out torture and massacres.

The regime that would not tolerate any opposition in the democratic arena continued to repress revolutionary publications, trade unions and mass organisations and on July 14, 1993 HADEP (Peoples Democratic Party, pro-Kurdish party) was closed down. In March they started to apply a food embargo in Kulp.

The Sivas massacre was organised in which tens of people were burnt alive and disappearances continued to take place. Helicopter gunships continued to bombard the Jel and Munzur mountains in Dersim between March 28 and April 1. Guerrillas were killed

and their corpses were brought to the city centres by being dragged behind tanks. Through this way the people were intimidated.

The essence of this period's terror policies was in fact to intimidate and repress the people.

All practices serve for this reason.

THOSE WHO WERE MURDERED BY THE DEATH SQUADS - 1993

Place: Urfa-Bozova

Date: March 7

The state security forces organised a house raid and executed Mehmet Gul whose father was the chair of a DYP (True Path Party) branch. 61 bullets were recovered from his body. According to the eyewitnesses the special team knocked the door, Mehmet Gul replied "who is it?" and then they started to open fire. Following a meeting with the mayor, Mehmet Gul's father revealed that the mayor had told him "we are very sorry, there was a mistake".

Place: Istanbul Bahcelievler

Date: March 24

Recai DINCEL, Ibrahim Yalcin ARIKAN and Avni TURAN were surrounded in a house and murdered.

Place: Istanbul Kadikoy

Date: April 1.

Hakki KARAHAN, Ferda CIVELEK and Veysel BEYSUREN were murdered by the police in the middle of a street in Kadikoy.

Place: Istanbul-Kartal

Date: April 23.

Ibrahim YALCIN was murdered in an ambush in front of the house he was staying in by the death squads. During the trial the names of several well known police officers were mentioned they were the following; Ahmet Cangoz, Ismet Elliiki, Feridun Gazi, Ayhan Carkin, Ruhi Fyrat, Ali Ersan, Erol Tekten, Mehmet Baki Avci, Ercan Cetinkaya, Ali Cetin and Sefik Kul. The pathology reports revealed that the majority of 11 bullets that were recovered from his body had been fired from point blank range. The eyewitnesses said that, "Yalcin did not have any gun on him and there was no verbal warning like "surrender yourself". One of the police chiefs who took part in the murder claimed that he did not open fire. The ballistic reports contradicted his claim and proved that some of the bullets had been fired from his gun. Despite all the evidence the court's decision was that "the police officers had acted within their authorisation".

Place: Dersim, Ardic village.

Date: April 23.

Cihan TACYILDIZ, Cengiz KALA, Haydar AYDIN, Abidin YILDIZ, Behiye CANIK, Abdi SEKER, Eylem YILDIZ, Hasan AKTAS, Selvi UZUN, Ozgur KILIC, Ali OZBAKIR and Mehmet COLAK were surrounded by military compounds and special teams in the Calaxane district of Ardic village. 5 of the guerrillas were murdered near the stream and the other two near the village. The other 5 guerrillas were captured alive because their ammunition had run out. Even though they were captured alive they were all executed on

the spot.

Place: Istanbul-Kadikoy:

Date: April 30.

Ugur Yasar KILIC and Sengul YILDIRAN: The police raided the home of three university students in Kadikoy. The police officers started to open fire as soon as they entered the house. The students tried to save their lives by climbing up onto the roof. Ugur Yasar Kilic and Sengul Yildiran were murdered there. The third student Ergul Uzundiz managed to escape and survived.

A court case was opened due to the account of Ergul Uzundiz's. 6 Police officers were "collectively accused of the murder though the actual perpetrator could not be proven". The accused police officers were acquitted. The eyewitness student who escaped death was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment so as to legitimise the massacre.

Place: Istanbul

Date: May 9.

Agdede SARIKAYA was murdered by the police during a raid in his home. The eyewitnesses revealed that the police entered the house by smashing the door with a sledgehammer. His relatives said, "he was in his home and wearing his pyjamas. They entered and killed him. No weapon was recovered in the house."

Place: Ankara-Sincan

Date: June 5.

Murat GUL was murdered in a house in the Sincan neighbourhood of Ankara. The death squads were lead by Ankara Police Chief Mehmet Cansever and the State Security Courts (DGM) chief prosecutor Nuh Mete Yuksel. Following a couple of token calls for him to surrender, the prosecutor Nuh Mete Yuksel ordered the murder by saying "we told him to surrender himself and he refused, so take him out". And Murat Gul was murdered.

Place: Istanbul-Gaziosmanpasa

Date: June 26.

Two revolutionaries, Devrim Mehmet EROGLU and Yuksel GUNEYSEL were ambushed in the work place of the chair of the SHP (Social Democratic Popular Party) Gaziosmanpasa Town branch, Mehmet Altuncu. The police captured them alive by shooting at their legs. After that Mehmet Eroglu received a bullet in his heart and Yuksel Guneyssel in his forehead. They were executed on the spot.

The court case took place in Eyup 1st Criminal Court and the police officers Mehmet Saka, Sevket Yilgyn, Suleyman Bolak and Erol Tekten were all acquitted.

Place: Istanbul-Sirinevler

Date: July 16.

Kemal AYGUL was shot and murdered by the police in the middle of a street.

First the police officers grabbed Kemal Aygul by his arms and then they started to beat him. They broke his arms and then a police commissioner shot his knees from 15-20 cm. Following that he emptied all the bullets in his gun into him. When a woman shouted "murderers... you killed the kid!" these police officers swore at her and opened fire. There was no investigation into the killing of Aygul.

Place: Mersin Silifke

Date: July 31.

Ali Taryk KOCOGLU and Mustafa SEFER were captured alive by the gendarme in the rural area of Silifke. Then they were tortured and murdered.

Place: Istanbul-PERPA

Date: August 13.

Sabri ATILMIS, Selma CITLAK, Nebi AKYUREK, Mehmet SALGIN and Hakan KASA were murdered in a cafeteria in one of the biggest shopping malls in Istanbul called PERPA.

Unusually the court case began very fast on August 17, 1993. Because the reaction to killings was great. But then the trial lasted for years. The statements of the police officers were not obtained until September 29, 1994. No evidence was collected from the scene of the crime. The names of the accused were known from previous cases like Ayhan Carkin.

This time the trial of the police officers Omer Kaplan, Ayhan Carkin, Ayhan Ozkan, Huseyin Dogrul, Selim Kostik, Kadir Ucar, Hasan Erdogan, Ali Cetkin and Ercument Yilmaz did not result with "acquittals". The massacre was obvious and could not be kept secret. First the police officers received the death penalty and then it was reduced to three years imprisonment due to "litigated reasons". And finally it was decided that they should not spend any time in prison at all!

Place: Diyarbakir

Date: September 20.

Two teachers and EGIT-SEN members were murdered.

Place: Ankara-Balgat,

Date: October 26.

Yasar YILMAZ and Tayyar Turhan SAYAR were murdered in their home. So many bombs were thrown into the house that those who entered the building to investigate could not breathe hours after the killings.

Place: Istanbul-HASKOY

Date: November 26.

Erol YALCIN and Selma DOGAN were murdered in the house where Selma Dogan's family had been living for over 10 years.

The bullet marks in Erol Yalcin's room were 1.5 m. above the floor because the room was scattered with bullets from a machine gun. According to the pathology report bullets that entered her skull from her left cheek and left of her lips killed Selma Dogan. Erol Yalcin's body was riddled with bullets. The accused police officers were "tried" in Beyoglu 1st Criminal Court. Abdullah Dindar, Mehmet Sezginer, Ali Ersan, Ramazan Sert, Mehmet Genez, Mehmet Baki Avci, Hilmi Kalayci and Abdulkadir Dilber were "acquitted" on 23.05.1995.

Place: Sirnak

Cemil MERIC was murdered in Sirnak. The case was brought to the ECHR and the state was found guilty.

MASS MASSACRES-1993

SIVAS MASSACRE

Place: Sivas Madimak Hotel

Date: July 2.

Sivas is one of the biggest cities of Turkey. In this big city there are tens of thousands of police and military personnel. In this big city tens of people were burnt alive on July 2, 1993 before the eyes of the state.

Reactionaries and fascists subjected those who had come to the city for the Pir Sultan Abdal festival, under the supervision of the state, to attacks for three days. In the evening of July 2, at around 16.30, almost 5000 fascist-reactionary surrounded the Madimak Hotel and started to stone the hotel. The announcement of "do not interfere" was heard from the police radios.

Sivas Police Chief Dogukan Oner gave the order of "do not interfere".

Those who were in the hotel managed to contact the leader of CHP (Republican Peoples Party) and the deputy prime minister Erdal Ynonu by phone, who said, "as soon as it is possible extra security forces will be sent and you will all be saved without anyone being harmed"

But nobody came to "save" them. Those who were in the hotel were burnt alive.

On July 3 at 17.00 the balance sheet of the massacre was announced. According to the official numbers 36 died and 24 were injured, 8 of them critically.

THE TRIAL OF THE SIVAS MASSACRE

After the massacre a show-trial began. Those who were responsible, those who gave the orders and those who ignored the massacre were not the accused. Only those who were used were present. First, the trial began with the denunciation of the accused who were imprisoned for 3-5 years. This way they were covering up the truth. The trial was almost concluded when the National Security Council (MGK) "declared war against religious sects". The court changed direction and with the directives of the MGK, the 33 accused received the death penalty and the other accused received imprisonment on November 27, 1997. Whilst only the reactionary-fascists were punished for the Sivas massacre, the main ones responsible like Ciller, Demirel, Inonu and Karamollaoglu escaped punishment. And the biggest culprit, the state, escaped judgement in the cover-up.

The higher court challenged the decision twice and but ended with the original verdict on June 16, 2000.

July 9-19, 1993: 13 Villages were forced to evacuate in Eruh, Cizre, Mazidag, Uludere, Kulp and Hizan, peasants in 12 villages were made to evacuate their villages and 8 peasants were murdered.

LYCE MASSACRE

Place: Lice-Diyarbakir

Date: October 21, 1993

Lice was besieged on October 21 and shut to the rest of the world for 6 days and 5 nights. During this time neither journalists nor anyone else were allowed to enter the town. Black smoke columns were seen from a distance. A massacre and plunder were carried out in the town centre. The balance sheet was more than 60 dead and around 300 injured. 248 shops in the high street were burnt together with their contents. Hundreds of houses were turned into ruins. The only buildings that were still standing were belonging to either the police or gendarme.

FORCED VILLAGE EVACUATIONS - 1993

The summer of 1993 was the peak for forced village evacuations in the east of Turkey (the Kurdish region). It can not be compared to any other times. It was obvious that the decision to force the evacuations came from a "centre". Many villages were burnt down and evacuated. The offensive intensified in the triangle of Kulp, Lice and Hazro.

An operation was undertaken in the 5 villages of Silvan on May 25. Around 300 peasants were forced to leave their homes. The names of these villages were Ferhende, Tagyke, Kevira Me?e, Miranga and HerSen.

Military and special teams raided the Goma district of Salten (Comlekci) in Kulp, Diyarbakir on May 28 and burnt 8 houses down.

Another raid took place in Kevire Kele (Kafiron Castle) village of Kulp on May 30 and 5 houses were completely destroyed. The peasants were moved to the Kulp centre.

The military personnel raided two villages, Xana Kele (Ceper) and Mehme (Haspek), one after another, in Lice, Diyarbakir on May 31. Many houses were destroyed in both villages and everyone was forced to evacuate. By using the excuse of "the guerrillas were seen in the village" the Comla? (Yesildaralan) village were raided by the military at night and the entire population was forced to leave their homes and 7 houses were burnt down.

On June 2, the Xawistan (Sugeldi) village in Catak, Van, was subjected to attack by missiles when they refused to be village guards. After that the village was evacuated and approximately 400 people were moved to Catak and Van city centre.

On June 3, Bamytn village and its Resan district in Lice, Diyarbakir were raided and destroyed by fire. Access to the village was prohibited.

The same day, the Heveda region, including the Sawusa, Hewryk, Bylika and Kamika villages of Kulp, Diyarbakir, were bombed by warplanes. The peasants moved to the neighbouring villages and the Kulp town centre.

On June 4, the peasants in sageldi district of simsim village in Hazro, Diyarbakir were bombed and 8 peasants were kidnapped by the military.

9 Villages in the Lice province were burnt down on June 28.

DEATH BY TORTURE - 1993

Vakkas DOST: Vakkas Dost was detained in October 29, 1993 in Istanbul and murdered by torture in Kumkapy police station.

Baki ERDOGAN: A well-documented and proven homicide by torture.

A revolutionary called, Baki Erdogan, was detained in Aydin together with those who were living in the same house on August 10. From the moment he was detained he was subjected to torture in Aydin police HQ. He was healthy when he was taken to the torture centre and in the evening of August 21 he was taken to Aydin State Hospital as in coma and died there.

Those who were detained with him witnessed Baki's torture for 11 days. The eyewitnesses said "Baki's head was covered with blood", "His both arms were swinging along his body and he was continuously gazing at the same point", "he was held naked and there were black patches and open scars on his body", "the blanket he was using was covered with blood".

The pathology department tried to cover-up the torture and initially reported "death by insufficient breathing" and then " oedema on lungs due to lack of food". The staff in Aydin State Hospital became an accomplice to the murder as Baki Erdogan was not registered at the hospital.

Whilst the torture marks on Baki Erdogan's body were clearly seen in photographs and on video footages, Dr. Feyyaz Piskinsut who issued the official report said "There is no pathological evidence suggesting that Baki Erdogan was subjected to torture".

The Turkish Doctors Union, Central Council prepared a report and documented the use of torture. In this report it was stated that "the evidence that was seen by the doctors who examined Baki Erdogan before his death and at the post-mortem examination suggested that the marks on Erdogan's body were caused by torture by using electricity. The marks on his shoulders and ankles were caused by hanging, the marks on the bottom of his feet were caused by a knife-like tool and the marks on his toes were caused by a knife-like tool and by crushing"

November 1993: A convoy of 70 village guards, 600 soldiers and special team members together with 2 tanks and 25 vehicles raided Teltrik village of Viransehir and 8 peasants were subjected to torture.

Ayten KORKULU, Fuat PERK, Meral AKPINAR: Amongst those who were killed after being kidnapped by "unknown perpetrators" in 1993.

The assassination of lawyer Metin CAN and Dr. Hasan KAYA: The president of the Human Rights Association in Elazig lawyer Metin CAN and the doctor Hasan KAYA were kidnapped in front of their families on 21st February. Nobody heard anything about them for a long time. But after 6 Days, on 27 February, their dead bodies were found under a bridge in Dinar which is about 15 km away from Tunceli. When their families and the representatives of the democratic organisations arrived to identify their death body's, they clearly saw the traces of the torture on their bodies. They were both murdered with their hands tied behind their backs and had received a single bullet wound in the head. Their case was brought to the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR).

Sadik BILGIN: On 4th March the police took him into custody. He was threatened and told that his name and address had been given to Hezbollah. Shortly after this incident he was assassinated.

Ikram MIHYAZ: Ikram Mihyaz was the representative of the TUM-BEL SEN union and the president of its 2nd branch in Izmir, he was assassinated by the contra-guerrilla on the 5th of July.

Ferhat TEPE: He was the Bittlis correspondent of the newspaper OZGUR GUNDEM. He was assassinated after being kidnapped coming out of his house on the 28th of July.

Mehmet SINCAR, Metin OZDEMIR: A delegation from the DEP party were attacked with shotguns on the 4th September in Batman. During the attack Mehmet SINCAR -the deputy of DEP and Metin OZDEMIR one of the founders of this party were killed. The DEP deputy of the Batman district, Nizamettin TOGUC, miraculously escaped death after receiving several wounds.

Sevket OZDEMIR: The lawyer Sevket OZDEMIR, who was the president of the DEP in the Batman district, was kidnapped on the 27th of November. His dead body was later found a few kilometres from Batman.

Mehmet IKINCISOY: the police arrested him on the 9th of December and his dead body was later found in a cemetery in Mardinkapi.

Cemile BARIK: She was kidnapped with her sister from their house in Tatvan on the 31th of December, her dead body was later found with traces of torture on it several kilometres from her village.

Erdogan SAKAR: Nobody heard anything from Erdogan SAKAR after he was taken into custody during the PERPA operation. The details of this operation were dealt with earlier

in this report.

Hikmet Simsek, Salih Demirkan, Hamdi Sinsek, Halit Ozdemir, Semdin Culaz, Ibrahim Akil: They were all kidnapped from their village of Gudumlu in the Sirnak district on 14th June. To date there has still been no news about them.

Aysel MALKAC was a reporter working for the newspaper OZGUR GUNDEM in Istanbul. She was taken into police custody on the 7th of August after coming out the building of the newspaper office where she worked. To date there still has been no sight of her

M. Bah ATALA, Turan DEMIR, Bahri SIMSEK, A. Celil IMUK, M. Salih AKDENIZ, Celil AYDOGDU, Umit TAS, M. Serif AVSAR: They were assassinated on the 20th of October in the district Kulp in the city of Diyarbakir.

Ahmet KALPAR: He "disappeared" after being taken into custody in Siverek in December 1993.

Serhat DEHMEN: Even though he was taken into police custody by the political branch of the police nobody has been able make contact with him since.

Abdulahap Timurtas: He was taken into custody on the 14th of August in Silopi (Yenikoy). Since then there has been no further news. Soon afterwards Turkey was condemned by the European Court of Human Rights.

DEATHS IN PRISON -1993

POLITICAL PRISONERS WHO LOST THEIR LIVES BECAUSE THEY DID NOT RECEIVE TREATMENT WHEN THEY WERE ILL

Abdullah Fidan: He's lost his life as a result of his hunger strike action on the 9th of April in the E-type jail in the city of Mus.

Yilmaz Dogru: He lost his life on the 29th of November in Diyarbakir prison because he did not receive treatment for the torture he had received.

Ahmet Ozdil: He lost his life because he did not receive treatment for the torture he had received.

Cuma TEPE: He lost his life because of the conditions in the prison and because he did not receive treatment for the torture he had received.

Naime Gungor: He lost his life as a result of torture and bad health.

Metin Turker: He lost his life as a result of the torture he had received at the police department in Ankara on the 5th of June.

Hamdullah Erbil: He lost his life as a result of the poor conditions he had been held in. He had been released from prison and was receiving treatment in Europe.

Burhan Ciftci: He lost his life because his injuries were neglected and not treated.

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Those who were killed during custody and in the prisons: 34 people

Those who were assassinated by the death-squads in their homes or in the street: 32 people

Those who were killed by an "unknown perpetrator": 292 people

The number of newspaper reporters murdered: 2 people

The number of villages that were burnt and evacuated by State forces in Turkey: 1500 villages, 31 forests.

Those in custody: 14, 473 people

The amount of people tortured: 1128 people.

1994 was a time of great pressure and terror upon the people throughout the State of Turkey. The total amount of people killed in custody, by unknown perpetrators, by death-squad and during the "fire fights", was more than 4000 people.

One can also see the State terror in the democratic arena with the following statistics:

The amount of arrests made against those who work in cultural associations, trade-unions and media groups: 123.

Raids by the police against cultural associations, trade-unions, newspapers and the

buildings of democratic parties :119

Everything is forbidden. Massacres, torture, punishment or prison is waiting those who resist.

In 1994 the State of Turkey gives hope to the people by entering and participating in several European institutions. On the other side, torture, massacres, disappearances in custody and imprisonment is still continuing.

PEOPLE KILLED BY THE DEATH SQUADS

Place:Ordu-Kumru

Date: 9 February

Bahattin ANIK: He was trapped to death by the Special Forces entering the village of Eskicokdegirmen in the district of Kumru.

Place:Ordu-Unye

Date: 12 March

Yucel Maral, Yavuz Yazli, Ali Faik Ozkan, Baris Atalay, Irfan Yenilmez: They were assassinated by Special Forces after being surrounded in the village of Ballik in the district of Unye.

Place:Dersim-Cemisgezek

Date: 19 March

Mursel Goleli, Nazim Karaca, Feride Karaca were killed in a forest In the district of Cemisgezek.

Place:Dersim-Pertek

Date: 4 May

Serpil Yilmaz, Ayten Yuksel Keles were killed by the gendarme and the Special Forces on the 4th of May near the village of Pertek in the district of Dersim.

Place:Adana

Date: 17 May

Maksut Polat was shot dead by the police from the political branch at point blank range whilst coming of a bus in Yesilevlerstreet.

Place: Sivas

Date: 15 July

Nihat Sahin, Gulnaz Sarioglu, Murat Kaymak, Osman Sonmez were killed during a fire-fight in the village of Kanlicayir in the Zara- Sivas district.

Place: Istanbul- Bagcilar

Date: 4 August

Huseyin Arslan, Guner Sar and Ozlem Kilic were assassinated after a 6-hour-operation in their home which had been surrounded. The one responsible for this operation- which went on until early the next morning- was the head of the police department in Istanbul, Necdet Menzir.

It was proven from the dead bodies of these three revolutionaries that they were shot from a short distance after being bombed. The investigation report made the following conclusions.

- 1- Escape was not possible.
- 2- Thousand of bullets and bombs, including gas bombs were used.
- 3- Everything in the house had been torn to pieces.
- 4- The inside of the house had been cleaned with water so as to destroy evidence.

But in spite of these facts the perpetrators of this crime were acquitted. They were the following police officers: Ali Bulut, Mehmet Palas, Dursun Ali Ozturk, Fethi Vuruskan, Selim Orhan Dogan, Kadir Tank, Ergun Kati, Ali Ersan, Mustafa Kizan, Birol Abanoz, Mahmut Onder Topbas, Sami Sen, Abdulkadir Dilber, Muzaffer Altay, Salim Ertan Kysacik, Ilhami Cavus, Ceylani Baydar, Tarik Ersoy, Ramazan Ayan.

Place: Istanbul-Besiktas

Date: 28 April

Fuat Erdogan, Ismet Erdogan, Elmas Yalcin: As a result of an operation by the death squads on a coffee shop in Arzum on Boulevard Barbaros three people were killed. Lawyers Fuat Erdogan, Ismet Erdogan and Elmas Yalcin were sitting in the coffee shop when they were shot dead.

A case was opened into this massacre. The evidence proved that the bullets came from the guns belonging to police chief Sefik Kul -who was in charge of the operation -and the police officer Baki Avci. During the 4 years after this massacre, there wasn't any attempt to condemn or convict them. Instead during the subsequent years those responsible were promoted.

The police claimed that they had already taken fingerprints, so there was no need to do it again. There was no objection from the public prosecutor or the court to this fact. The police officers who had participated in the death squads tried to blame Baki Avci, who had died, for the operation to protect themselves.

Place: Istanbul- Sultanciftligi

Date: 8 October

Guler Ceylan and Ibis Demir were assassinated. The police broke down the door of the house in the Seckinler apartment Bloc B. at about at 21.45 and shot them dead.

Place: Mersin

Date: 26 October

Ahmet Ozturk and Zeynep Gultekin were assassinated without any instrument to protect themselves by the police sitting in their home. Ahmet Ozturk was the ex-representative of the newspaper Mucadele in Adana.

Place: Istanbul-Gulsuyu

Date: 4 November

Ecevit Balci was assassinated because he was "hanging a banner with political slogans" on a bridge. The result of court case was the acquittal the police officers Levent Yapsan, Sadik Sungur and Ersin Batan.

DEATH AS A RESULT OF TORTURE -1994

Velat Han Gulsenoglu was a university student who was taken into custody in Istanbul-Kasimpasa. He was taken to the police office in Kasimpasa and assassinated with a bullet in his neck after being tortured. He was taken to hospital in the trunk of a car, and left to die. The investigation by the lawyers from the Human Rights Association in Istanbul has

proved that he was shot dead after being made to get down on his knees.

Can Demirag: he has been killed on 2nd August as a result of torture.

Rifat Ozgungor: Sivas, 16 September- The former representative of the newspaper Mucadele Ozgungor, was taken into custody on the 15th of September in a village in the district of Hafik-Sivas by the military. He was taken away in front of the villagers in a military car to the central police office in the Hafik district. But one day later on 16th September he was taken to the hospital in Sivas already dead. When his family came to the hospital to identify him they saw that his dead body had been torn to pieces and bore the marks of torture.

"The front of his right foot was totally cut off. There were traces of chain marks on his wrists. There was blood bubbles between his toes. There was a deep cut under his left rib. On the right side of his testicles there was a bullet wound. There were burns on the side of his head and traces that he had been beaten." In the gendarmes report it said: "He had taken the gun of one of the gendarme officers and shot himself dead."

Bayram Duran: Bayram Duran sold pastries in the street. He was taken into custody on the 15th October by police officers from the Gazi district of Istanbul because he was a suspect in a case of armed robbery. He was 26 years old and had no problems with his health. But one day later he came out of the police station dead. The official investigation report proved that he was tortured to death.

After some difficulty the 2nd criminal court of affairs opened a case but it failed to reach any conclusion..

THOSE WHO DISAPPEARED-1994

Ali Efeoglu: On 5th January he was taken into custody by the torturers and disappeared.

Recep Guler: Guler was a representative of the newspaper Yeni Cozum in Izmir has been taken in custody in April and disappeared.

Lutfiye Kacar: She was taken into custody by the police on the 5th October and disappeared.

Ismail Bahceci: He was the president of and one of the founders of the first students movement MUBYOD in Istanbul and one of the founders of the federation of students associations in Turkey and a leader of the students movement. Ismail Bahceci, he was taken into custody by the police on the 24th December and disappeared.

Cuneyt Aydinlar- officially disappeared on 22nd February. He was taken into custody and disappeared. The response of the police and the public prosecutor was "there is nobody in the records under this name". His custody was proven by official documents. In fact according to the state security court of Istanbul Cuneyt Aydinlar was taken into custody.

Mustafa Guncan: There has been no news of him since 18th August.

Kenan Bilgin: He was taken into custody on 12th September at a bus stop in

Dikmen-Ankara by civilian police officers. Many people witnessed him being taken into custody. But the police refuse to accept that he was taken into custody. There has still been no news of him.

Ahmet Yetisen: He was taken into custody on 14th October 1994 by the civilian police after a raid on his home. Since then there has been no news of him.

Nazim Babaoglu: He was a reporter on a newspaper. He did not return from an assignment in Siverek on 12th March. He was last seen getting off a bus in Siverek and meeting 3 people. After that there has been no more information about him.

Kemal Cicek: He was taken into custody in the district of Bismil in Diyarbakir on the 3rd of October. Since then there has been no news of him.

Selim Isler: He was taken into custody on the 18th of October in the village of Hacilar in the district of Karliova-Bingol. Since then there has been no news about him.

PEOPLE KILLED BY KIDNAPPING-1994

Behcet Canturk and Recep Kuzucu: They were kidnapped on 14th January in Istanbul. They were found on 15th January a few kilometres from the district of Sapanca- Sakarya assassinated by bullets in their heads.

The brothers Fevzi Aslan and Salih Aslan were found dead after being taken into custody from their workplace office in Istanbul. It was proven that both murderers were committed with the same weapon.

Kerem Gencer: His dead body was found a few kilometres from the village of Kirkbudak-Tatvan on 17th January after being kidnapped.

Yusuf Ekinci: One of the lawyers from the Ankara Bar, Ekinci was kidnapped and his dead body was later found several kilometres away in Ankara -Golbasi.

Sehmez Yavuz: His dead body was found on the highway in Diyarbakir-Silvan on 11th March.

Mehmet Sen: A member of the DEP party in Gaziantep. Mehmet Sen was kidnapped on 26th March. His dead body was found in a cemetery in Lice. His head had been broken into pieces, his eyes had been gouged out, his arms were broken and there were wounds on his head and on his throat from a shotgun.

Kamil Gundogan: He was taken into custody in the district of Lice in Diyarbakir on the 29th April whilst standing at a bus stop. His dead body was found in the cemetery of Lice.

There were traces of torture on his body and his head had been cut off.

Kadri Yilmaz: He was taken into custody with his father, brothers and sisters after a raid by the police at his home in Diyarbakir on the 1st of May. The political police separated him from his family and his dead body was later found in a cemetery in Lice.

Necati Aydin, Mehmet Ay and Abdulkirim: On 9th April the former president of the Tum-Saglik-Sen union in Diyarbakir, Necati Aydin, was taken into custody with Mehmet Aydin and Abdulkirim from Silvan by the political police during a visit to the home of one of their friends. Their dead bodies were found in a place called Pamukcayi between Silvan-Diyarbakir. Their bodies were found buried in the ground up till their hips, bound by handcuffs. They had all been shot in the head.

Nimet Barut: The headman of a village called Akilli in the district of Kulp-Diyarbakir he had been taken into custody. He was 57 years old. His dead body was found on the 12th of May.

Mehmet Serif Avsar: He was an artisan. His dead body was found a few kilometres from the village of Tepebasi in the district of Silvan-Diyarbakir on 7th May.

Hasan Ates, Bedel Ozkan: Bedel Ozhan was the headman of the Kurudere village in the Cukurca-Hakkari district. Ozhan and Hasan Ates were taken into custody on 8th May from their village. Their bodies were found on 11th May in a neighbourhood of their village. They had both been tortured and their eyes had been gouged out.

Muhsin Melik, Mehmet Ayyildiz: On 2nd June, a member of HADEP and the former chairman of the Urfa city branch of DEP Muhsin Melik and his driver Mehmet Ayyildiz were shot dead in Urfa.

Muhsin Melik, who was seriously wounded, said before he died that the murderers were the civilian police because they had been following them during the last few weeks.

Savas Buldan, Adnan Yildirim, Hacı Koray: Were kidnapped by the contra-guerrilla because they were supporters of the Kurdish nationalist movement. Their dead bodies were found on June 4th in the village of Karakus in the Yigilca-Bolu district.

Ikram Mihyaz: The former president of the 2nd branch of the Tum-Bel-Sen union was taken into custody. His dead body was been found on the 6th July in the village of Yaka in Bornova-Izmir.

Ahmet Demiray: He was been taken into custody by the "protectors of the villages" on the 22nd of July in Seyrantepe-Diyarbakir and he was taken to the military headquarter of the gendarme of Lice. He was found in the village of Dibek in Lice.

Siddik Etyemez, Ahmet Ceylan: Their dead bodies were found on the highway between Diyarbakir- Ergani on the 30th September.

Faik Candan: He did not return from a visit to the bank on the 2nd of December. He was the president of the HEP party which had been closed down by the state of Turkey. The classical response of the police was "we haven't got him". Faik Candan was killed and his dead body was been found on the 14th December in the neighbourhood of Bala in Ankara.

Huseyin Taskaya, Ahmet Kalpar: They were kidnapped on the 6th of December in the district of Siverek-Urfa by the "protectors of village", who belonged to the landlord Bucak, in collaboration with soldiers. There has been no news about them since their kidnapping. Taskaya and Kalpar were member of DEP.

In 1994 there were 432 people killed by "unknown perpetrators"

THE MASSACRES & BOMBINGS - 1994

24-26 March: The villages of Kuskonar, Kocakili, Sapanca, Hisar and Caglayan in the city of Sirnak were bombarded by jet-planes between 24-26 March. The Villages were destroyed. Many people were killed in the attack.

15th February: The DEP building in Ankara was bombed. 1 dead, 17 wounded.

4th December: Two buildings in Istanbul belonging to the newspaper Ozgur Ulke were bombed at the same time. The buildings were destroyed.

DEATHS IN THE PRISONS-1994

Ramazan Ozuak: the gendarme killed him in Diyarbakir prison on The 4th of October after a sudden-attack.

THE PRISONERS WHO LOST THEIR LIVES BECAUSE THEY WERE NEGLECTED

H. Ibrahim Kirik: Even though he had a heart attack he was not taken to hospital. He lost his life in Ceyhan Special type prison.

Serdar Yalcin: He lost his life because he did not receive treatment for the torture he had received.

THE DEATHS OF PRISONERS FOR UNKNOWN REASONS WHICH CANNOT BE EXPLAINED

Bekir Onder: He lost his life in Mardin prison on the 28th November.

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1995

Those killed in custody or in prison -101 people

Those killed by the death squads in their homes or in the street - 21people

Those killed by "unknown perpetrators" - 321 people

"Disappeared" - 202 people

Those killed during demonstrations - 26 people

Those in custody - 15,00 people

Those tortured - 1412 people

Villages destroyed - 243

The attacks intensified in January and February. They were transformed in March into massacres. The massacres in the Gazi and Umraniye showed the true face of the State of Turkey.

The police and the military forces were responsible for the massacre of the destitute people of Gazi and Umraniye. It was the politics of destruction and intimidation. According to official documents, there were more than 3000 people killed this year. The death squads were working full out and full-time in the cities.

The terror in the form of prohibitions and punishments: 100 associations, parties, trade

unions and newspapers were banned.

173 associations, trade-unions, publishing houses and political parties were attacked. 304 publications were forbidden.

Only these examples show the kind of democraci there is in Turkey.

During 1995, there was still a state of terror and it was continuing...

PEOPLE KILLED BY THE DEATH SQUADS-1995

Place:Diyarbakir

Date: 12th January

Reyhan Havva YPEK, Refik HOROZ, Huseyin DENIZ, Selim YE?YLOVA: They were students at the university of Dicle. They were shot dead by the death squads whilst the were sitting in their home. One of the students was taken into custody before the massacre started and was later brought back to the house and was killed. None of those students were armed. The bodies of Refik and Selim had more than one hundred bullet holes. No official inquiry has ever been made and no legal case ever opened.

Place: Istanbul-Bahcelievler

Date: 9th February

Ayten KORKULU, Fuat PERK, Meral AKPINAR: They were killed in their house in Bahcelievler-Soganli by a death squad organised by the police. Sefik Kul, a police man, was a well know member of this death squad. Although legal steps have been taken by several organisations against Sefik Kul, it was never an obstacle for him neither for the authorities of Turkey, to volunteer for massacres. This again proves that the State of Turkey does not respect human rights.

On the 16th of June the trial against the death squads responsible for the massacre in Bahcelievler-Soganli took place at the 3rd high court of Bakirkoy. Unfortunately this ended up as a show trial since the members of the court didn't want the event to be reconstructed and therefore all the accused members of the police-force Sefik Kul, Suleyman Bolak, Ayhan Ozkan, Huseyin Dogrul, Erol Tekten, Yavuz Parlak, Cetin Yesilba?, Sava? Akin, Nihat Culhaoglu, Sevket Yilgyn, Talip Kaya, Abdulkadir Dilber, Ali Er?an, Salih Palamir, Ahmet Turan Taskent were found not guilty. The autopsy on the bodies of Ayten, Meral and Fuat showed that they had respectively been shot by 7, 19, and 14 bullets.

Place:Sinir

Date: 14th February

Irfan Barlik and three villagers: Irfan Barlik and three passing villagers were killed when they were crossing the border from Syria to Turkey.

Place: Gaziantep

Date: 4th April

Demet Taner, Huseyi Coskun: Demet was killed by the police in the garden of his home in the area of Sahinbey. On the same day, Coskun was killed at the cross way in Burciolu.

Place:Ankara-Batikent

Date: 12th April

Mustafa Selcuk, Sirin Erol and Seyhan Ayyildiz: They were assassinated in their

apartment, hundreds of bullets were fired at them. All of them were unarmed and therefore were unable to protect themselves. Referring to the massacre at Batikent, the minister of State made the following confession: (The minister of State, Algan Hacaloglu, who is responsible for the human rights in Turkey made a report on the massacre in Batikent, according to the report)

' On April 12th 1995 after we had heard of the event, we first contacted the responsible persons at the police-force. But regretfully there was nobody who was able to update us on the event. Therefore we decided to send a delegation of advisers specialised in law to investigate the event. After receiving their information I decided to make my own research at the place of the event that had taken place on the 12th April 1995 at 23.30 in Batikent, the quarter of Kardelen-Hacilar Apartment number 13\9. And I made my own conclusions:

a) At the apartment where 3 suspects were killed, there was no investigation after the operation, the door of the house wasn't closed in an official way, someone in the apartment was taken to hand over the keys and to sign a piece of paper (This person declared that he was under pressure). 18 hours after the incident the place was still open and everybody could come in and out without any control. Everybody could see the blood on the floor , the objects were dropped on the floor.

b) It was possible to take the suspects alive into custody if we take the building and the apartment in consideration. It was possible to drop the gas bombs from the broken door or windows, so could they taken in custody. It was very certainly possible to take them into custody without injuring them.

c) At the place of the incident, the victims did not have the chance to come together.

d) On the carpet and on the floor could be seen traces of two bullets. That proves there were shots fired in a vertical position.

e) On the other side, there were no injuries on the police force side. How is it than possible It is clear that the security-forces did not take the precautions to catch the suspects alive.

f) The bullet, which was found in the wall, was a dum dum bullet, which is forbidden for police organisations in the United States.

Place: Istanbul-Okmeydani

Date: 9th June

Sibel Yalcin: To escape the police pursuit she took refuge in a house in the quarter of Mahmut Sevket Pasa. The quarter was encircled when she let the people in house go from the windows and the back of the house. She was alone when she was shot dead under the rain of hundreds of bullets.

Place: Dersim-Ovacik

Date: 25th June

Kenan GURZ, Zehra ONCU, Dogan GENC, Figen YALCINOGLU, Cem GULER: They were killed after being encircled by thousands of soldiers in Ovacik-Yesilyazi.

Place: Izmir

Date: 27th July

Ali Riza Kurt: He has been killed in a house at 01.30 by a sudden-attack by the police.

The official registrations of the names, dates and the places of those who killed by the police and gendarme-forces during the year 1995:

- 5th January 1995: Cemil Bingol-The head of the village in Kocasirt in the district of Omerli-Mardin.
- 10th January 1995: Izzettin Celik in Ergani-Diyarbakir
- 14th January 1995: Huseyin Kilic- a teacher in Tarsuslu
- 1st February 1995: Suat Yildiz and Fesih Akburat in Mersin
- 6th February 1995: 2 villagers in the district of Sason-Batman
- 11th February 1995: Murat Deniz in Diyarbakir-Kulp
- 8th February 1995: 2 villagers in the village Melle in the district of Sirnak Gundike
- 5th April: Tacettin Akgul and a woman with the first name Elif in Antep
- 27th May: Suleyman Yalcin in the village of Bakacak (Mardin-Nusaybin)
- 9th June 1995:Yadigar Ciftci in Mardin Kiziltepe
- 12th June 1995: Memduh Demir
- 24th June 1995: Mustafa Dolek, worker in a State organisation
- 1st July 1995: M. Salih Yavas in Silvan
- 3rd July 1995: Serdar Ugras in Urfa Ceylanpinar
- 7th July 1995: A special team killed Hasan Yanan by burning
- 13th July 1995: Husnu Esen in Mersin
- 20th July 1995: Ahmet Yilmaz in Silvan
- 21st July 1995: Huseyin Ertug in Mardin-Kiziltepe
- 23rd July 1995: Huseyin Altiner in Mardin-Midyat
- 26th July 1995: Murat Kahraman and Mehmet Kaplanci in Hatay-Dortyol
- 10th August 1995: Mehmet Bicakci in Batman
- 24th August 1995: Ali Agirman in Mardin-Midyat-Guven
- 31st August 1995: Osman Acar in Mardin-Midyat-Budakli
- 11th September 1995:Felemez Nasir in Istanbul-Esenyurt
- 24th October 1995:Ercan Akdemir, Kezban Akdemir and their daughter in the village of Yedipinar of Mus
- 1st November 1995:Cemil Agirman from the village of Colpinar of Mardin- Midyat
- 9th November 1995:Ahmet Sizil in Sirnak-Silopi and Dogan Koc in Dersim-Mazgirt.
- 11th November 1995: Fesih Omur and Sirin Altin in Diyarbakir-Baglar
- 16th November 1995:Hayrullah Celebi in Istanbul
- 30 November 1995:Bekir Dolasmaz in Mardin-Midyat
- 9th December 1995:Ekrem Demirtas and his children 6 and 11 years old named Ercan and Bahar in Batman
- 11th December 1995:Cemal Guler in Istanbul-Uskudar
- 13th December 1995:Nihat Derik in Mardin-Derik
- 14th December 1995:Ibrahim Kacar in Mardin-Besiri

MASSACRES-1995

GAZI, UMRANIYE MASSACRES

On the 12th March 1995 at 21.00 Halil Dede was killed by a shot from a cab. Halil Dede has nobody. The cab moved to the exit of the quarter and drove out.(In the boot of the cab was the dead body of the real driver Mesut Efe, this was revealed later after the attack). The police in the area did not come to the scene for the first hour after the attack. The people were angry about that and began to gather at the place. At this moment the police came. This time-in the early morning- the police opened fire on the people in the neighbourhood of Cemevi. Against this attack, the people tried to protect themselves with barricades.

The events continuing for three days. As a result of the attacks by the police and gendarme, which continued for three days on the 12th, 13th and 14th of March, the following people were killed: Mehmet Gunduz, Sezgin Engin, Fadime Bingol, Hasan Gurgun, Ali Yildirim, Dilek Sevinc, Zeynep Poyraz, Reis Kopal, Mumtaz Kaya, Fevzi Tunc, Dincer Yilmaz.

The massacre continued also in Umraniye. On the 15th March 10,000 people organised a demonstration. When they arrived in the front of a school in Umraniye, they were shot by the murderers whom had laid in ambush. Ismihan Yuksel, a mother of eight children, 52 years old, Ismail Baltaci, 40 years old; Hakan Cubuk, Genco Demir and Hasan Puyan were killed.

The proces of Gazi

After a few months a show trial was opened. This process took its place in history as an example of demagoguery and lying. The prosecutor of the republic in Eyup accused the people of being responsible for these events. He had no shame.

Some police-officers whom had taken part in the massacre were also the police officers in the Susurluk scandal. Suleyman Memisci, Ali Dogan, Adem Albayrak, Metin Gundosan, Hamdi Ozata, Hasan Yavuz, Yakup Murat, Ugur Duran, Ibrahim Serdar, Orhan Durmu?, Mehmet Turk, Mustafa Keles, Selcuk BYcer, Ali Ulukas, Yetkin Korkut ve Ahmet Turken were the police-officers who were suspects in the Susurluk. The members of the death squads like Ayhan Carkin were not even subjects.

The case was sent to Trabzon (Black Sea area) under the reason of "security". The families of those killed were put under pressure, were taken in custody and were intimidated to give up. The police officers who were taken in custody were discharged and the evidence went missing. Only one of the police officers, Adem Albayrak, remained in the prison because there was a lot of evidence proving his participation in the massacre. The case was closed with punishment for only two police officers which is not enough punishment for a massacre.

The massacre in Zaho

5th April 1995: In the forest of Zaho 7 villagers were taken into custody by soldiers on the 2nd of April. They were found killed on the 4th of April, they had been tortured.

During the funeral ceremony on the 5th of April, the people were angry and there was a confrontation with the Turkish red-cross ambulance. The guards opened fired on the people at the people and 4 people lost their lives.

DEATH AS A RESULT OF TORTURE-1995

Nurettin Toluk: He was going to the police station at Izmir-Kadifekale after being summoned. His dead body was left on the rails at the train station at Hilal after being tortured and killed.

Ayhan Isik: On the 6th May 1995 he was taken into custody in Istanbul-Beylerbeyi. He was killed as a result of torture.

Sinan Demirbag: He was a student of the Uludag university. He was taken into custody in his birthplace of Elazig on the 7th July from his home. His family said that he was taken to the military to do his military service. But he was taken to be tortured. He has been tortured for 15 days and he was taken to hospital in a critical condition. A few days later he lost his life.

Ali Haydar Efe: He was killed as a result of torture on the 8th August in the police head-

quarters in Ankara.

Zehra Baysal: She was killed by torture in December in the police headquarter in Istanbul.

Mehmet Sayan: He was taken into custody by the police in Diyarbakir and he was killed by torture.

Seyfettin Tepe: Tepe was taken in custody by the police in Bitlis. He was killed in custody. The police said he "committed suicide by hanging himself with his own underwear".

Halil Ibrahim Okkali: Halil Ibrahim was 12 years old, he was taken in custody because he was a suspect in a case of "theft". He was released in a critical state. He was taken to hospital by his family. He was in a coma for three days. The torturers responsible received 10 months from the 2nd criminal affairs court.

"DISAPPEARED"-1995

Selahattin Yasak: A teacher he was kidnapped on the 10th of January in Batman. Since then there has been no news of him.

Sabri Akdogan: Sabri Akdogan who was together with two "protectors of the village" disappeared on 29th January on the way to Midyat-Dargecit.

Bulent Kaya: The reporter of the newspaper Ozgur Gundem Kaya, had gone to a charter firm, he doesn't come back. Since 7th February there has been no news of him.

Osman Kuntas: The president of the trade-union Belediye-is in Batman was kidnapped by two persons coming out of his home. Since 8th February there has been no news of him.

Mazlum Sarisaltik: On 9th February he was taken into custody to the head office of the police in Tunceli. He is still missing.

Murat Yildiz: He was taken by his mother Hanife Yildiz to the central police station in Izmir-Bornova on 23rd February as a result of an accusation of "theft". There was no news of him after that. The police declared: "He has jumped from the ship into the sea and disappeared". The responsible police officers were never present during court case in Gebze which was continued for 4 years.

Ali Ihsan Dagli: He was taken into custody with another 8 villagers on the 14th April in Esme of the district Silvan. There is still no news of him.

M. Sait Zengi: On the 6th May he was taken into custody from his workplace. Since this date there has been no news of him.

Abbas Gul: There has been no news regarding this student after being taken into custody on the 1st June from the Sutcu Imam university in Kahramanmaras.

Selahattin Akbulut: He disappeared on the 2nd June 1995.

Edip AKSOY, Ahmet CYNGOZ, M. Emin KIZILSU: They were taken in custody on the 18th June in Diyarbakir. Since that date there has been no news of them.

Abdullah Yagizay: In August he was taken into custody at a checkpoint in the centre of the district of Nusaybin. There has been no news about him since.

Cemil Cicek: He was 68 years old. He disappeared on the 26th September.

M. Emin YILMAZ, Haydar YILMAZ, Besir SAYGIN, Yusuf ERTAS: They disappeared on the 15th October 1995. They were searching for two other disappeared villagers when they disappeared too.

Kelevan Uzmez: He was taken in custody on the 15th of October in Silopi and disappeared.

Fehmi Tosun: On the 19th October he was kidnapped coming out of his house in Avcilar-Gumuspala by the police and there has been no news of him since.

Duzgun Tekin: On the 21st October he was kidnapped by civilian police officers. For one week he had been followed by the police. He noted the car number licence plates of the police cars. The police have denied taking him into custody.

Nedim Akgun: Nedim was 12 years old when he disappeared on the 1st of November 1995.

Seyhan Dogan: He was 14 years old, he disappeared on the 2nd of December in Mardin-Dargecit.

M. Emin Aslan: He was taken in custody on the 2nd of December in Mardin-Dargecit and disappeared.

Kamil Bektas: He disappeared on the 2nd December in Silopi-Yenikoy.

Suleyman Acar: He was taken into custody on the 2nd December and disappeared.

Resul Aydemir: He was kidnapped on the 12th of December in the quarter of Baglar in Diyarbakir and disappeared.

Yakup Aslan: He was taken into custody and disappeared.

Murat Ayaz: He was going to Elazig from Dersim-Alyazi. He was taken into by soldiers to the Nisankaya police station. Since then there has been no news of him.

ASSASSINATED AFTER BEING KIDNAPPED-1995

Hasan Hasanboga: He was taken into custody with two others in the Sulak village in Idil-Sirnak on the 3rd of January. His dead body was found between Cizre-Idil. On his body there were traces of torture.

Aysenur Simsek: Was a chemist who was one of the founders of the Ankara Saglik-Sen trade union. She was kidnapped in January by the police. After a long time with no news the prosecutor at Kirikkale informed her family of the whereabouts of her body on the 12th of April 1995. She had bullets in her head and breast which had been fired from a short distance.

Abdullah Eren: He was taken into custody on the 29th of January in Sirnak. He was found 5 days, he had been killed under torture.

Hamza Haran: He was taken into custody in the village of Huseynik near Lice in 1994. His dead body was found one year later on the 25th of October in 1995.

Fehmi Akyurek, Ramazan Ayhan: They were taken into custody in the village of Saydamli in Lice on the 25th of October. Their dead bodies were found in Mardin on a rubbish dump. In the same rubbish dump the dead body of A. Baki Isik from the village of Baserdivan in Lice was found.

Hasan Ocak: the political police of Istanbul in took him in custody Aksaray-Yenikapi. After 5 days after he was killed by strangulation with a cord by the police. His dead body was mutilated and found in the forests in the village of Bozhane in Beykoz on the 26th of March. The villagers who found his dead body inform the gendarme. His corpse was buried in a cemetery for people without relations or known friends even though they knew his identification. His family was not informed. His grave was found after 57 days.

The minister of interior affairs, Nahit Mentese of this period, declared: "Hasan Ocak was taken in custody on the 21st of March but he was taken off us". He was also seen in the anti-terror section at the headquarters of the Istanbul police.

Ridvan Karakoc: He was taken into custody in May although the authorities denied it. He body was later found in the forest of Beykoz. On the 2nd June his dead body was extracted. The result of the autopsy revealed that he was tortured electric shocks and by hanging. On his breast there were more than 20 cigarettes burns, his hands were broken and he had been strangled with a cord.

Atilla Baris: He was kidnapped by the contra-guerrilla in March in Mus. His dead body was found on the 13th of April in the neighbourhood Agacli in Mus.

Ferhat Eser: He was civil servant. He was kidnapped in the Sehitlik quarter of Diyarbakir on the 13th of April. His dead body was found in the village of Pirincli in Diyarbakir on the 27th of April.

Salih Gec, Nevzat Ersonmez: They disappeared on the 18th of April. They were killed by torture.

Huseyin Koku: He was kidnapped by the police on the 29th of April in Elbistan. He was the president HADEP in Elbistan, Koku and was found in the neighbourhood of Poturge-Malatya. His head was cut off.

Hadi Baran: He was kidnapped from a village called Kahveci in the Kozluk-Batman district on the 14th May. He was found on the 7th of June.

Kamber Gunes: He was kidnapped and killed on the 24th October in Dersim.

Muslum Kavut: He was taken into custody on the 13th October by special teams. He was the leader of a series of demonstrations and the head of hisvillage. He was found dead on the 4th November.

Hasan Cicek: He was taken into custody in the village of Dere in the district of Hozat-Dersim. After being killed his dead body was burnt by special teams.

Fahri Kusun: persons with walkie-talkies kidnaped him. 15 days after this incident, his dead body was found tortured on 9th November in the neighbourhood of Ongozlu-bridge.

Cemil Agirman: At the begin of November he was taken in custody. A few days later he was found in a cave killed by special teams.

DEATH IN THE PRISONS- 1995

THE MASSACRE OF BUCA PRISON

Ugur SARIASLAN, Turan KILIC, Yusuf BAG: They were tortured and killed as a result of a sudden-atack organised by the gendarme and the guards.

THE PRISONERS WHO LOST

THEIR LIVES DURING HUNGERSTRIKES AND DEADFASTS:

Fesih Beyazcicek: In spite of him being unwell as a result of hunger strike, he Was not taken to hospital and he lost his life.

Remzi Altintas: He lost his life on the 20th day of hunger strike in a special type prison in Amasya.

THE PRISONERS WHO LOST THEIR LIVES

BECAUSE THEY WERE NOT TREATED FOR THEIR ILLNESSES

Suleyman Ongun: He was taken with force from the prison of Diyarbakir to the prison of Gaziantep. During the attack in the prison he was seriously wounded. He did not receive medical treatment to save his life. He lost his life on 22nd January.

Orhan Tanrikulu: His illness as a result of torture was not treated and he lost his life in Diyarbakir prison.

M. Salih Isik: He lost his life on 28th April in the prison of Buca because his medical treatment was prevented.

Hakan Anterli: He lost his life in the prison of Diyarbakir because his illnesses which was a result of torture was not treated.

Kazim Tunc: He lost his life because his medical treatment was prevented in the prison of Nevsehir in September.

Ayhan Isik: He lost his life because his illnesses as a result of torture was not treated.

Kerem Kalbisen: He lost his life because his illnesses, as a result of torture was not treated.

Bedran Onen: He lost his life because his medical treatment was prevented in the prison of Buca.

Umit Dogan Gonul: He was not taken to hospital to treat his illness and he lost his life on 24th November in the E-type prison of Aydin.

Mustafa Kaya: He lost his life because he was not treated for his illness in the prison of Bursa in December 1995.

The Terror Report of Turkey

1996

Number of persons who have been murdered by the death squads or tortured to death in detention: 190 people

Killed in attacks by unknown perpetrators: 78 people

Disappeared: 194 people

Arrested: 20,434 people

Tortured: 346 people

Number of villages emptied and/or burnt down: 68

Number of associations, parties, trade unions and press publications that were closed down: 132

Number of associations, trade unions, press publications and parties that were raided: 134

Stung especially by the participation in the May Day rally, which was higher than the ruling classes had expected, and after the victory of the Death Fast action by the revolutionary prisoners, the state started to broaden their attacks on the masses.

The ideological and psychological attacks that were developed against the people's opposition were allied to open terror, and a new wave of state terror was created.

The emptying of villages spread even as far as Sivas. After Dersim, the food embargo

was also made more severe in Bingol. Police who beat a journalist with truncheons in the middle of the street launched a raid on the building of the

Association of Journalists of Turkey on July 16. Terror against the people in order to make them surrender was planned and put into effect, step by step.

THOSE WHO WERE MURDERED BY THE DEATH SQUADS - 1996

Place: Izmir-Buca

Date: January 18

Ercan OZCEKEN: He was killed in a house that had been surrounded.

Place: Istanbul - Bahcelievler

Date: February 9

Ayten KORKULU, Meral AKPINAR, Fuat PERK: They were surrounded in a house and killed by the police.

Place: Hatay

Date: March 21

Yasar Devrim ASLAN: He was murdered at the border near the village of Yesiltepe in Yayladag, Hatay province.

Place: Istanbul - Goztepe

Date: April 10

Muharrem KARAKUS, Mustafa BEKTAS: They were shot by police in the middle of the street at the Goztepe cross-roads at about 7 in the evening. Mustafa Bektas lost his life there after being shot in the back. Muharrem Karakus who got away was murdered a while later near Uskudar.

Place: Istanbul - Alibeykoy

Date: May 13

Irfan AGDAS: The 17-year-old Irfan encountered plainclothes policemen while selling the legally published newspaper Kurtulus at the Saya hill in Alibeykoy. What happened next was described by eyewitnesses as follows: "The police directed their weapons at Irfan and opened fire on him from their car. After Irfan was wounded one police officer came out and started to kick him. Then they put him inside the police car, injured as he was. Inside the car one policemen was sitting on top of him." Irfan bled to death because he was not brought to hospital.

One year after the murder of Irfan Agdas, a trial was opened. The accused policemen Birol Midik, Abdurrahman Yolcu and Aytekin Kayhan were not punished. While the police said "a confrontation was started, we defended ourselves," the transcripts of speech on the police radio telephone showed that such a confrontation did not take place: "In consequence of a 502 that was not carried out (502 is an armed attack against the police) one person was shot from behind." This was taken into the protocol of the court as an analysis report of a radio telephone. One of the bullets that went into Irfan's body exactly hit the mark over his heart. The court could not find the 17 shell-cases belonging to the bullets that were shot at Irfan. But as a result of investigation by the lawyers it emerged that the shell-cases had been held by the military. This was not taken into consideration either. The trial is now on the way to the European Court of Human Rights.

Place: Istanbul - Kagithane

Date: June 22

Adalet Yildirim was killed in the street. Those who gave the order to kill her were Mehmet Agar, one of the involved in Susurluk, and the chief of police Kemal Yazicioglu.

Place: Istanbul - Gultepe

Date: July 15

The house of Hanim and Mehmet Gul on the 2nd floor of a 5-storey building at Zincirliidere Street number 4 was surrounded by special teams. The revolutionaries whose names were Hasan Huseyin Onat, Emine Tuncal, Gulizar Simsek and Ali Erturk, who stayed inside the house, were killed in the usual way. The house owner Hanim Gul was wounded and arrested by the police. On July 22 she was killed after being thrown out of the window in the First Aid Hospital of Taksim, in which she was being kept under arrest. The lie that has been told was known to us. It was claimed that Hanim Gul "committed suicide". Hanim Gul was openly murdered. In any case the chief of police Kemal Yazicioglu showed this with the following words: "We gave two martyrs at the Kustepe police station and in front of Tansu Ciller's waterside residence. At the funeral of our martyrs I said 'You will hear from us soon'. Now you've heard us..."

Place: Istanbul - Yenimahalle

Date: July 19

Levent Dogan: During a protest action in Yeni Mahalle which was held in support of the Death Fast in the prisons, the police opened fire on the masses. As a result of this gunfire the 17-year-old high school pupil Levent Dogan was killed. The trial which was opened after this massacre was held at the 2nd Criminal Court of Bakirkoy. It acquitted the policemen Haci Mustafa Guleser, Sefik Kutuk and Erdal Unalan, who took part in the massacre.

Place: Adana

Date: August 8

Assassination of small children: During a police raid at a house in Kucuk Delikli/Adana, the children Ridvan Altun, Omer Bayram, Dilan and Berivan were killed. One of the last two was two years old, the other four. The trial which was opened against the policemen who carried out the massacre was held on January 27, 1997. And the trial against 23 policemen in accordance with article 4912-3 of the Turkish Penal Code was quashed on the grounds that "there was nothing indicating that punishment was necessary". The attorney general M. Ali Kutlu claimed that the policemen "defended themselves". They defended themselves against two children aged two and four! The court was merely a completion of the massacre.

Place: Istanbul

Date: August 11

Ali Haydar GOCER: He was shot by police in Bahcelievler and lost his life on August 11, at the hospital where he was brought wounded.

Place: Istanbul - Alibeykoy

Date: August 20

Muhammed Kaya and Senem Adali: They were assassinated in their house at Nihal Street when the house was fired on in the early morning hours. In his statement on the

murder of these revolutionaries, who both were distributors of the newspaper Kurtulus, the chief of police Kemal Yazicioglu said following: "Senem Adali and Muhammed Kaya are DHKC members, furthermore they carried out two actions..." That means, according to the police it is legitimate to kill if someone is a "member of an organisation". The 22 bullets that were found in Senem Adali's body displayed the reality of the massacre. Once again a verdict of acquittal against the four policemen who Killed Senem Adali and Muhammed Kaya was reached at the 1st Criminal Court of Eyup.

The court claimed that "the police had opened fire to protect itself and their friends... and that they were defending their lives". This time "they have protected themselves" in the early morning hours against two people who were asleep.

Place: Mersin

Date: April 14

Four people were killed at one day: The members of a special team that surrounded a house in Mersin called out "surrender". Selahattin Ekin and a woman whose identity couldn't be established who were inside the house came out saying that they'd surrender. After they leaned against a pole with hands raised, they were both shot. The people of the neighbourhood witnessed the whole incident and their testimony was published in the press. On the same day the operations of the special team continued. This time Hacı Yusuf Daloglu and the 17 year-old K.O. were also killed by the bullets of the special team inside a garden in the neighbourhood of Guneşkent in Mersin.

Place: Diyarbakir

Date: September 14/18

In four days nine people were singled out and shot: Between September 14/18 a total of nine people were singled out and shot in Diyarbakir. One person was found close to the gendarme station of Kagitli, one person on the Silvan road, and another four close to the Kagitli gendarme station (Nasir Alan, Fevzi Orak, Nurettin Yigit and a person whose name is unknown) were found with gunshot wounds to the head and with marks showing they had been dragged behind a vehicle. It was established that these four people had been detained by the police.

Place: Tokat-Almus

Date:

Hasan Bolat: All men of the village Mescit in the district Almus in Tokat were taken into custody by gendarmes saying that "they were supporting an illegal organisation". The 55-year-old Hasan Bolat, who was working as a shepherd close to the village on the high plateau was killed by the special team after they selected him for shooting.

Place: Denizli-Sarigol

Date:

Servet Surucu: The gendarmerie who was searching for Sabri Gulsoy in the village of Bahadirlar of Denizli-Sarigol district raided his house. The villager Servet Surucu who was in the house as a visitor was taken away by gendarmes under the command of senior sergeant Yusuf Bilge who were saying, "You know your place". Three hours later the gendarmes brought back the Surucu as a corpse.

Place: Dersim

Date: August 16

Mazlum Mansuroglu: After a clash between the PKK and soldiers on August 16 in Dersim the farmer Mazlum Mansuroglu was condemned to be shot after his eyes were gouged out. The body of Mansuroglu and two killed PKK members were put on an armoured car and the special teams made a great show of displaying the symbol of the fascist MHP (Nationalist Movement Party).

MASSACRES - 1996

MAY DAY MASSACRE:

During the gathering of the masses at the May Day rally in Istanbul the police made an armed attack. Yalcin LEVENT, Hasan ALBAYRAK and Dursun ODABAS lost their lives during the massacre in Kadikoy in which also long-barrelled weapons were used. In this massacre tens of people were wounded and hundreds arrested, and subjected to severe torture. Akin RENCBER who was released after being tortured lost his life 10 days later. His family explained that "he was hit with a sand bag and his body was given electric shocks" and said that Akin had kept saying: "They finished me by beating me with a sand bag again and again". So the number of people who lost their lives as a result of the massacre rose to four.

VILLAGES WERE BOMBED:

On the night of August 11 soldiers and officials of the special team opened fire in the city centre of Hakkari-Cukurca. During the shooting a lot of workplaces and vehicles were hit, and around 20 animals were killed. About 60 people were taken into custody. With the gunfire from the gendarmerie command and the police headquarters on August 21 the city centre of Cukurca was again pounded with mortars. Three people died and two were injured when a mortar bomb hit a house. In Eruh, Varto, Karliova, Diyarbakir, Mardin and many other places many attacks of the same kind were carried out in that period.

DEATHS AND UNKNOWN PERPETRATORS:

The chauvinist wave which was been started on the pretext that the Turkish flag was taken down during the HADEP congress lasted several days. While the director of HADEP and numerous party members have been arrested, three HADEP members from Batman who participated in the congress were killed after their vehicle was shot at in Kayseri Pinarbasi when they returned on June 24.

DEATHS UNDER TORTURE - 1996

Torture is even practised on little children and this has been proved. Despite this the torturers weren't punished. A few examples of torture apart from those which result in death will be enough to prove that torture is state polici.

The two and a half year old Azad Tokmak was arrested together with his mother on December 9. He had not just to watch the torture applied to his mother but in order to make her speak, he was tortured as well by extinguishing cigarettes on his hand and giving electric shocks to his body. The Medical Chamber of Istanbul proved the torture on Azad Tokmak after long investigations with a report issued on April 24, 1998. The arms of Ferzande Abi, member of the board of the DEP in Hakkari, were paralysed as a result of torture on April 25. Devrim Oktem who was arrested on February 5, lost her unborn child

as a result of torture.

Yeliz Kilic who was taken into custody in Manisa on February 8, and Zeynep Avci who was arrested in Izmir in December, were both raped and subjected to severe torture. The chief of police of Manisa, Kemal Iskender was a police chief involved in many torture cases and massacres, and he was promoted after every torture and massacre. Even the penalties that were given just for show to the policemen who were tried for torturing the high school pupils in the "Manisa Trial" were annulled by the supreme court of appeal. Hakki Seker, who was arrested on March 19, was raped with a truncheon in the political police department of Ankara. While distributing leaflets in the neighbourhood of Okmeydani in Istanbul on June 4, Fuat Tepe was injured by police bullets. He was arrested in an injured condition and subjected to torture. As a result of torture in the district Edremit in Balikesir, Canol Kaner's testicles were torn and he had to be operated on.

Bulent Ozpolat: He was taken into custody from the Marmara University on October 9. As a result of torture he was issued a report by doctors saying he was unable to work for 25 days.

Ismet Guvenc: He was tortured by police after being arrested and afterwards was brought to the basement of a construction site, where he was shot on October 6.

Orhan Bakir: In a report it was said that he "died because of stepping on a mine" on November 18 while on the way to show something. But not even the "protocol of arrest" showed his signature. His lawyer stated that "he was killed by torture and his dead body was decayed". The file was sent to the European Court of Human Rights. On May 29 1997 it was decided that the trial will be discussed at the European Court of Human Rights.

Ali Ormanci: He was arrested on January 22 in Bursa accused of stealing. He died under torture.

Metin Goktepe: He was a correspondent of the newspaper Evrensel who went to the funeral of prisoners who were killed in the prison of Umraniye. He was arrested on January 8, together with thousands of people and they were taken to the Closed Sports Hall of Eyup for there was not enough place in the police station. Goktepe who was arrested beside the correspondent of Yeni Yuzyl Murat Inceoglu and Cumhuriyet correspondent Kerem Ilgaz was brought to the sports hall while being beaten. Metin Goktepe who had been seen in good condition by others was beaten to death. The police stated that "he fell from the wall and died". The later autopsy proved that he was killed by torture. According to the autopsy "he died as a result of being beaten with an object like a cement waterpipe, furthermore his whole body was covered in fractures." The trial against the torturers was finished on May 6, 1999, and the murderers were sentenced just for show. None of the accused remained in prison.

Tahir Ozer and Ali Cetinkaya: They were arrested in 1996 in Siirt and assassinated at the police station.

Cetin Karakoyun: He was arrested on January 8 in Mersin accused of theft. He was 14 years old. After being subjected to severe torture he was shot by the policemen who carried out the interrogation.

Hamdi Deniz: He was imprisoned for deserting from the army. It was reported that he died on February 11 at the gendarmerie station in Kocaeli Derbent. The official statement was that he committed suicide, hanging himself from a height of 140 centimetres. Hamdi Deniz was 170 centimetres tall.

Hanim Eren: The 45 year-old Hanim Eren was arrested on September 27, together with her husband in Diyarbakir-Silopi. On September 29 it was stated that she had "committed suicide in custody". Marks of severe torture and blows were found on the body of Hanim

Eren.

Ali Ormanci: He was a person known by the police in Bursa. The police were arresting him for many crimes like theft, robbery, pickpocketing and other offences and they tried to make him admit to the crimes. Finally he was arrested on January 21. There was no evidence of a crime. Despite that he was not released but brought to the Police Headquarters in Bursa on the pretext of investigating whether he was wanted for any other crime. On January 22 he was killed under torture in the custodial prison of the police headquarters, which he had entered not only alive but in a healthy condition.

Hasan Tanis: He was arrested accused of being involved in a murder committed in Bursa-Karacabey and brought to the district police Headquarters on May 4. The 41 year-old Tanis who was a father of two children and a tradesman known by everyone in the district, was first subjected to several kinds of torture. He told his relative Ahmet Tekin to whom he spoke during his time in custody, "They will kill me. They want me to admit to a crime that I haven't committed," and thereby he explained the real intention of the police. The torturer policemen who couldn't make Hasan Tanis do what they wanted, killed him by knifing him in 11 places.

Fettulah Kaya: He was arrested by police at the "Sato Muzikhol" (Chateau Music Hall) in Aksaray on May 14 and brought to the chief office of the vice squad in Gayrettepe. After remaining there for around four hours, he was brought to the police station of Aksaray. Two hours later he lost his life.

Fehmi Kaplan: He was arrested on December 19 in the district of Narman of Erzurum. It was declared that he died by "hanging himself at the custodial prison". His brother Vehbi Kaplan said that his elder brother was killed under torture stating that they saw several signs of blows on the body of his elder brother and also that the belt with which he was supposed to have hanged himself didn't belong to his brother.

Kamber Gunes: He was arrested by special team and rural guards while grazing his sheep in Tunceli Cemisgezec on October 24. For two days his arrest was not confirmed. On October 27 his dead and torture-marked body was found close to Asagi Peyder village.

Aziz Karakus: The 60 year-old Karakus from Dogan village near Tunceli Cemisgezec was arrested from his village in July by special team members and soldiers. There was no news about him for a long time. His dead body was found in October near the village. He had been tortured.

DISAPPEARED - 1996

Mehmet Findik, M. Emin Findik and Omer Kartal: The village headman of Doruklu Mehmet Findik and two of his relatives who went to the police station in the night of December 31, 1995 on being summoned by the gendarmerie station commander of Silopi because he wanted a "New Year turkey" never returned home.

Disappeared in Diyarbakir and its environs: There was no news about nine people after they were arrested in November 1996. One of them, Tefvik Kusun, who was arrested on November 29 by police in a white civilian police car from a construction site that he guarded, was found dead at the Adiyaman highway months later. Like Tefvik Kusun, Mahmut Onaran and Atilla Korkmaz were found dead on December 23 at the Adiyaman highway. Onaran was arrested in a police car with plate-number 21 AV 305 telling him "We are bringing you to interrogation", and Korkmaz was arrested by a civilian police car with the number-plate 21 AV 545. Still there was no news about the other six people who were made to disappear in the region of Diyarbakir. The following names could be established: In Diyarbakir-Kulp Sirin Bayram (since November 1), Ramazan Yazici in Diyarbakir (since

November 22), in Diyarbakir Hakki Kaya (since November 18), Hidir Ozturk in Diyarbakir (he was imprisoned and put inside the cell of the turncoats, he told his family that he didn't want to stay there. But when his family went another time to visit him, they were told that "their son escaped from hospital". And there was no further news about him), in Diyarbakir Selahattin Gumurcu (since November 25), in Diyarbakir Mahmut Mordeniz and his wife Fahriye Mordeniz (since November 28) have disappeared.

DEATHS IN THE PRISONS - 1996

PRISONERS WHO LOST THEIR LIVES AS A RESULT OF STATE ATTACKS IN THE PRISONS:

MASSACRE IN THE PRISON OF UMRANIYE:

On the 4th of January thousands of special team members and gendarmes launched an operation in the prison of Umraniye.

Those murdered during this operation:

Riza BOYBAS: He was killed by the gendarmerie after being beaten and tortured.

Gultekin BEYHAN: He was killed by the gendarmerie after being beaten and tortured.

Abdulmecit SECKIN: He was killed by the gendarmerie after being beaten and tortured.

Orhan OZEN: He was killed by the gendarmerie after being beaten and tortured.

By taking the decision not to launch a prosecution in response to the charge, the attorney general of Uskudar Istanbul did not even see the necessity to open court proceedings.

MASSACRE IN THE PRISON OF DIYARBAKIR:

On September 24 the political prisoners went to the visitors' cabin to receive their families. On the return to their cell they were taken inside one of the prison administration buildings and killed by blows with clubs with nails in them.

This was done by special teams with snow masks who entered the prison. It was an open massacre which was planned together with the prison direction, while there was no incident, resistance or barricade that they could show as a pretext for what happened.

The 10 persons who lost their lives in the massacre:

Mehmet ASLAN: Death under torture...

Kadri DEMIR: Death under torture...

Edip DONEKCI: Death under torture...

M. Nimet CAKMAK: Death under torture...

Erkan Hakan PERISAN: Death under torture...

Ridvan BULUT: Death under torture...

Hakki TEKIN: Death under torture...

Mehmet Kadri GUMUS: Death under torture...

Cemal CAM: Death under torture...

Ahmet CELIK: Death under torture...

The trial which was opened in connection with the massacre at the 1st Criminal Court of Diyarbakir still continues.

Omer GEZER: He lost his life in January as a result of the torture to which he was subjected during transport from the prison of Diyarbakir to the prison of Elazig.

Mehmet GOZ: He was killed under torture in Agri Prison.

Ozdemir KOCAHAL: He was killed in November under the pretext that he tried to escape while being brought to the hospital from the prison of Tokat/Zile.

Rudi BILGIN: He was killed in November under the pretext that he tried to escape while being brought to the hospital from the prison of Tokat/Zile.

THOSE WHO LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE DEATH FAST:

In accordance with the state's project to introduce cell prisons, the prison of Eskisehir was opened. On the other hand they started to arrest the prisoners' families who came to visit at the entrance of the prison and they also obstructed visits. After hundreds of prisoners in all prisons carried out several actions of a warning nature to show a reaction and the repression and transfers into the cells didn't stop, the Death Fast action has started.

As a result of the Death Fast action which continued for 69 days, 12 revolutionary prisoners lost their lives. The names of those who lost their lives in the Death Fast to protest against the inhumane repression and torture conditions and the isolation directive :

Aygun UGUR: Umraniye E Type prison.

Altan Berdan KERIMGILLER: Bayrampasa Prison.

Ilginc OZKESKIN: Bayrampasa Prison.

Ali AYATA: Bursa Prison.

Huseyin DEMIRCIOLU: Anka Central Closed Prison.

Mujdat YANAT: Aydin Prison.

Ayce Idil ERKMEN: Canakkale E Type Prison.

Tahsin YILMAZ: Bayrampasa Prison.

Ulas Hicabi KUCUK: Bursa Prison.

Osman AKGUN: Umraniye E Type Prison.

Yemliha KAYA: Bayrampasa Prison.

Hayati CAN: Bursa Prison.

PRISONERS WHO LOST THEIR LIFE BY SUICIDE OR BURNING THEMSELVES TO PROTEST AGAINST THE REPRESSION IN THE PRISONS:

Selami ZORO: He lost his life as a result of setting himself on fire in Erzurum Prison to protest attempts to make him a collaborator.

Suheyla ALAGOZ: She died as a result of burning herself in Sivas Prison in October as a protest against attempts to make her become a collaborator.

Hamdullah SENGULEN: He lost his life after burning himself in the prison of Bayrampasa in November to protest against the repression in the prisons and the massacre of 10 prisoners in Diyarbakir.

Vedat AYDEMIR: He lost his life after burning himself in the prison of Bayrampasa in November to protest against the repression in the prisons and the massacre of 10 prisoners in Diyarbakir.

Fikriye G. MUHAMMET: She lost her life, hanging herself in November to protest against the repression in the prisons.

PRISONERS WHO LOST THEIR LIVES BECAUSE OF NOT RECEIVING MEDICAL TREATMENT:

Kalender KAYAPINAR: He was left to die while not being given medical treatment during the period he remained in prison. He was released from the E Type prison of Canakkale because he had no chance of living on and died just three days later on January 3.

Tuncay BALTAS: He lost his life in the Central Closed prison of Ankara in January because he didn't receive medical treatment.

Suleyman OZER: He lost his life in the E Type prison of Yozgat on the February 22 because he didn't receive medical treatment despite suffering from cancer.

Yunus YAMAN: He lost his life in the Closed Central prison of Ankara in August because he was not given medical treatment despite suffering from bone atrophy.

PRISONERS WHOSE CAUSE OF DEATH COULDN'T BE ESTABLISHED:

Fuat ONDER: He lost his life on July 28 in the prison of Kayseri. (Social Prisoner)

The social prisoners Metin SUNBUL, Kadir SUBASI, Mete UNSAY, Abdulgaffar YAVUZ and Muharrem AKBULAK were killed in the prison of Usak on the 2nd of July.

The Terror Report of Turkey

1997

Number of people killed by the death squads and by torture in custody: 114

Persons killed by extrajudicial executions: 109

Disappeared: 213

Persons arrested: 27,308

Tortured: 366

Number of depopulated villages and hamlets: 243

Number of closed associations, trade unions, press organs and parties: 153

Number of associations, trade unions, press organs and parties attacked by police: 213

Apart from the persons killed during the state's terror actions who appear below, many events were registered. For instance; on 17th January, the "Teenagers of Manisa" whose torture was well documented, received a prison sentence of 76 years and 3 months. The trial of the torturers has not ended. As happens each year on May Day, this year too, before May Day, in different places of Istanbul and Anatolia, hundreds of people were arrested after police raids on several newspaper offices and Democratic Mass Organisations;

On the 22nd of June, the representation of the newspaper Kurtulus in Ankara was

bombed by the contra-guerrillas; On the 4th of June, the Ankara Security Court sentenced the HADEP general chairman Murat Bozlak and another party leader, Hikmet Fidan, to six years of prison; During the 11th June National Security Council's (MGK) meeting, the Marmara Tiyad was mentioned as an "association which must be closed" and immediately afterwards seals were placed on its doors.

According to the 1997 Istanbul Bar Association's service of the Penal Court Principal Code (CMUK), in Istanbul alone, 11,371 persons were arrested.

PERSONS KILLED BY DEATH SQUADS - 1997

Place: Mardin

Date: 23rd April

When during the 23rd April celebration, people didn't want to take the flags forced on them, the armoured cars attacked the people. A 12 year-old child died, crushed by a car.

Place: Dersim

Date: 31st July

During the bombing of the village of Halbori in Dersim with mortars, a woman died, 3 persons were wounded. It was learnt that the mortar bombs were fired by military units.

Place: Istanbul-Beyoglu

Date: 5th February

A revolutionary called Kamuran Ozcan was killed by death squads.

Place: Antalya

Date: 16th February

Celal Cankoru: In Antalya, during a protest action against Susurluk, a person named Celal Cankoru was killed by the police after they attacked the people.

Place: Istanbul

Date: 16th February

Nurettin Demir: Killed by the police in the middle of the street because he was hanging a banner.

Place: Istanbul-Kucukkoy

Date: 9th June

Suleyman Ors: He was surrounded by the police in the cellar of a house in Kucukkoy and was killed by a hail of hundreds of bullets and bombs. During the autopsy, 48 bullets were found in Suleyman's body. It is attested that "most of the bullets were shot at close range". The trial of the killer policemen began only 18 months later. Although 48 bullets were found in Ors' body, only one policeman named Sami Sen was accused. Before, Sami Sen was implicated in tens of massacres, he was tried for these and acquitted. He was released after a tribunal hearing in Eyup's 2nd Criminal Court. The Court didn't even want any collecting of cartridges from fired bullets.

Place: Ordu-Mesudiye

Date:

Children shot at by Special Military Teams: During an operation in Ordu, city of Mesudiye, the Special Military Teams shot and killed two shepherds, Cihat Metin, 12 years

old and Turgay Metin, 14 years old.

Place: Izmir

Date: 24th December

Serkan Eroglu: Serkan was a student of the University of the Aegean. Police harassed him incessantly by calling on him to be a collaborator. Finally, he was killed, first knocked out with chloroform and hanged in the University's toilets.

DEATH UNDER TORTURE - 1997

Fettah Kaya: On 13th May, he was killed under torture in the Aksaray police station.

Mahmut Yildiz: On 22th November, he died under torture in the Siirt Security Headquarters.

Mehmet Yavuz: He was arrested on 12th March accused of theft in Adana. He was killed under torture. The torturer policemen were brought before the courts in the Adana Third Criminal Court and finally acquitted.

Alpaslan Yelden: On 2 July, he was arrested in Izmir, for a common law crime. The day after, he was brought to hospital in a coma and died.

Mustafa Koca: On 6th July, he was arrested for "drunkenness". After 2 hours, his corpse was removed from the police station. In the autopsy report, it mentions "injuries in his bowels linked to a paralytic trauma in the abdomen".

Servet Surucu: He was arrested on 2 August in Sarigol, in the province of Manisa by the gendarmerie. After 3 hours, they left his body in the doorway of his own house.

DISAPPEARANCES - 1997

Mass disappearances in Diyarbakir and its suburbs: In November 1996, 9 persons disappeared but only the body of one of them, Tevfik Kusun, was found. On 29th November, Kusun was abducted and put in a white plainclothes police car while he was working as a watchman on a construction site. In the highway leading to Adiyaman where the body of Tevfik Kusun was found, on 23rd December, the bodies of Mahmut Onaran and Atilla Korkmaz was also found. Onaran, was arrested by the police who brought him "to interrogate him" using a car with the registration number 21 AV 305, while Korkmaz was brought by a plainclothes police car with the registration 21 AV 545. There is still no news of the six other persons who disappeared in the suburbs of Diyarbakir.

Fikri Ozgen: On 27th February, he was kidnapped and made to disappear by plainclothes police in Diyarbakir.

COMMON GRAVE IN SIRNAK

On 8th November, during roadworks near Cizre in the province of Sirnak, four bodies were found. The witnesses were neutralised and the bodies were carried off by soldiers. It's supposed that these bodies found by accident could shed light on many other cases of disappearance in this area.

DEATHS IN PRISONS - 1997

PRISONERS WHO DIED IN PRISONS:

M. Sirin ONEN: He was caught and killed by the gendarmes in April while he was try-

ing to escape from the prison of Iskenderun.

THOSE WHO DIED IN PRISON BECAUSE THEY WEREN'T TREATED:

Polat IYIT: He died on 15th January in the prison of Bayrampasa because he wasn't treated after his Death Fast.

M. Emin CAKAN: He lost his life on 16th February in the prison of Agri because his medical treatment was hindered despite the torture he was subjected to in custody.

Celal TURKER: Although he suffered from cirrhosis, pneumonia and osteoporosis, medical treatment wasn't given and on 16th February, he lost his life in the Special Type Prison of Ceyhan.

M. Salih CELIKPENCE: As a result of cirrhosis of the liver, he lost his life on 11th April in the Closed Central Prison of Ankara.

Ibrahim MALGIR: As a result of delayed intervention after a heart attack, he lost his life in the Closed Prison of Urfa in July.

Osman DAS: He was partly paralysed, but even a diagnosis of his disease wasn't made. He was abandoned to die and finally he lost his life on 27th December in the Central Closed Prison of Ankara.

Mehmet KURNAZ: On 21 September 1995 he was severely wounded when soldiers attacked Buca Prison, but he was not given medical treatment, and on December 21 he died of kidney deficiency a short time after being released.

Erkut DIREKCI: After he caught a disease in the prison, he lost his life after he was released in December 1997.

Resit KAYRAN: He lost his life in the Prison of Siirt because medical treatment was prevented.

Selami CELIK: He lost his life in the Prison of Siirt because medical treatment was prevented.

The Terror Report of Turkey

1998

Number of people killed by the death squads and deaths resulting from torture in custody: 128 people

Killed during attacks by unknown perpetrators: 192 people

Disappeared: 66 people

Arrested: 27,308 people

Tortured: 498 people

Number of emptied villages: 30

Villagers who were killed during raids on villages: 151 people

Number of associations, parties, trade unions and press publications that were closed down: 153

Number of associations, parties, trade unions and press publications that were raided: 213

Arrested journalists: 298 people

Number of banned publications: 278

The armed attack against Akin Birdal on 12th of May; the raid of the central bureau of the newspaper Kurtulus on October 7 and the arrest of 24 of its workers and afterwards the raid on the newspaper office in Kocaeli and the injury of its workers; the attacks by civil-

ian fascists on members of HADEP in quite a lot of places, which have been incited by the state after the arrest of Abdullah Ocalan in Italy; the police raid on the anniversary of Susurluk at the Cultural Centres of Gazi and Okmeydani, at the Mezopotamya Cultural Centre, at GESAM, at the Hundred Flowers Cultural centre when it was opening, the Tohum Cultural Centre, the Cultural Centre Bulunmaz, MEDKOM, the Free Women Association; and besides thousands of arrests and torture cases the murder by lynching of an 18-year-old juvenile in Diyarbakir and a 45-year-old teacher in Izmit are just some of the attacks and violations within this year.

The official number of arrested alone shows what kind of terror exists in the country...
The terror continues without interruption.

THOSE MASSACRED BY THE DEATH SQUADS - 1998

Place: Adana-Kiremithane district

Date: January 28

Three revolutionaries, among them also the journalist Mehmet Topaloglu were assassinated in the house where they were staying. The names of the other killed are Bulent Dil and Besat Ayyildiz. During the massacre hundreds of bullets were used. The number of those bullets fired from the front of the house was five. But the number of bullets found in the body of Mehmet Topaloglu alone was twelve (12). Furthermore Mehmet had been subjected to torture. In the explanations of the people of the neighbourhood it was said that one of the revolutionaries was wounded and captured, thrown down the stairs and then killed by torture. The marks of this torture were found as well in photos of the dead bodies.

Place: Istanbul - Fatih

Date: February 11

The police of the political branch who raided a house in Fatih killed the 15 year-old, Gulistan Ozdemir and the 19 year-old Hamdin Salgin who were inside the house. The trial which was opened against the murderous policemen at the 4th Criminal Court of Istanbul ended with their acquittal.

DEATHS UNDER TORTURE - 1998

Mehmet Yavuz: He was killed after being torture at the Police Headquarters of Adana where he was brought after being arrested from a house in the neighbourhood of Alipinar in Diyarbakir on the 12th of March. With explanations like "There were signs of blows all over the dead body and fractures of his skull and both arms. Lit cigarettes were put out on his body. The nails of toes and fingers were pulled out, his body was covered in bruises " his father Ahmet Yavuz who saw the corpse, clarified that his son was killed by torture. Although the police stated that he died from a "heart attack" it was defined in the Forensic Medical report that "that the destruction of the internal organs and the bleeding which were the cause of death could have been caused by a hard and blunt trauma to the head, as from a stone, stick, a fist or a kick. The trial which has been opened against 11 policemen at the Criminal court of Adana still continues.

Ismail Saydam: He was arrested at the Besyol cross-roads in Bursa by rapid reaction police after being involved in a quarrel and was killed in the minibus into which he was put on September 20, as a result of a savage beating from police. Ismail Saydam's father-in-law, Sait Inan who witnessed his arrest, reported the following: "When I intervened the

police beat me as well with fists. They took Ismail into the back seat and started to beat him with truncheons".

Ismet Yenilcek: The 67 year-old Ismet Yenilcek who was put into a police car in Izmir-Cennetcesme, died inside the police car. After the incident that happened 30th of December, the relatives of Yenilcek said that the circumstances of his death were doubtful.

Metin Yurtsever: On November 18, the police who was supported by civilian fascists raided the Kocaeli provincial organisation of HADEP. The police made the families on hunger strike lie down in the middle of the room and after beating them for one hour they handed them over to the MHP fascists whom they had brought with them. After the injured HADEP members were brought to the police headquarters. Metin Yurtsever who was beaten savagely was tortured in the police station. Yurtsever, whose rib bones were broken, whose lungs were collapsed and whose stomach was filled with blood as a result of internal bleeding, lost his life. The police removed the report given by the casualty department of the state hospital saying that "he was killed by blows and torture", and prepared another autopsy report on Metin Yurtsever saying that his death could be caused by arteriosclerosis (hardening of the veins).

Memik Yazar: He was arrested on November 18 in Gaziantep and lost his life as a result of torture.

Huseyin Uzun: He died in custody in December 1998 at the Istanbul Department for Organised Crime. It was declared that he had "committed suicide".

Riza Poyraz: He was arrested on the 22nd of December and thrown from the 5th floor of the Istanbul Police Headquarters. His legs were broken. Riza Poyraz was killed in the prison of Umraniye during the attack on the prisons on December 19, 2000.

Cengiz Suslu: He was arrested, accused of theft on May 4 and stayed in police custody for 21 days. He was raped with a truncheon and his intestines were torn as a result of it. This was proved by a medical report.

DISAPPEARED - 1998

Neslihan USLU, Metin ANDAC, Mehmet Ali MANDAL, Hasan AYDOGAN: They were arrested in Izmir on the 31st of March and disappeared. In July 1999 Turan Unal, a member of the counterguerilla team which made them disappear (code name: 03 Team), told in the prison of Cankiri what he knew about the disappearance of the four revolutionaries: "All four were interrogated in a building in Hatay Uckuyular in Izmir, inside a military unit territorial in Foca. At the end of April they were subjected to severe torture and put inside a fisherman's boat with a little camera on the Seferihisar coast in Izmir with broken arms and pills had rendered them unconscious. The 03 team bombed and submerged the boat together with those inside. They chose Seferihisar because the mountains directly descend into the sea and it is a desolated, deep place." The places for interrogation change depending on the importance of the matter. If there is something important it is done at the Bayrak Garrison, if simple at the JITEM (Intelligence Organisation of the gendarmerie) in Yenimahalle or in the buildings of the special team in Golbasi... They are brought to the places on the Eskisehir road and to police stations under construction. The necessary interrogations and later other things are done there... Some of the disappeared are buried in the military field of the Bayrak Garrison, another part in the basement of state buildings -mainly those belonging to the police - which are constructed by Hasemoglu Buildings, others are annihilated by dissolving them in acid cauldrons in factories which belong or are connected to the state and which use acid and where petroleum by-prod-

ucts are developed... We called them 'holes'..." Mehmet Mazaca: He disappeared in October in Elazig. It was reported that he suffered from health problems because of his torture in 1993 and that he was last seen in the police centre of Elazig.

DEATHS IN THE PRISONS - 1998

Yildiray KEZER: She was shot by the gendarmerie on 9th of July with the excuse that she tried to escape from the partially open prison of Atabey. (Social prisoner)

Adem INCE: She committed suicide in Cankiri Prison on April 27 after she didn't receive medical treatment despite of torture during arrest.

Ayhan YILMAZ: He lost his life after committing suicide in the prison of Bingol on the 1st of September.

PERSONS WHO LOST THEIR LIFE

BECAUSE THEY DIDN'T RECEIVE MEDICAL TREATMENT IN THE PRISONS:

Serpil YILMAZ: She lost her life on January 5, as a result of cerebral haemorrhage.

Mehmet CANPOLAT: He lost his life in September in the E Type prison of Umraniye because treatment was prevented by late intervention despite of heart attack.

Halil GICE: He lost his life on the 28th of June in the Closed Central Prison of Ankara as a result of stomach bleeding. (Social Prisoner)

Adem SARIKAYA: He lost his life on June 30 at the prison of Bayrampasa as result of a crisis because he didn't receive medical treatment. (Social Prisoner)

Huseyin KAN: He lost his life on July 14 at the prison of Bayrampasa as a result of disease because he didn't receive medical treatment. (Social Prisoner)

VILLAGERS WERE FORCED TO EAT EXCREMENT:

The soldiers under the command of major Cafer Tayar Caglayan, who attacked the village of Yesilyurt of the district Cizre in Sirnak in the night of 14-15th January 1998, forced the villagers to eat excrement. The major Cafer Tayar Caglayan who was brought before the 3rd Criminal Court of Ankara was only sentenced for "ill treatment". The trial was sent to the ECHR. Turkey was also condemned at this trial.

The Terror Report of Turkey

1999

1999 was a period in which the access to the European Union, the adaptation of the Copenhagen criteria and the democratisation package were in currency in the highest degree. But despite all that, state terror continued to make blood flow. With the approval and participation of all high rank state officials the greatest massacre with the aim of intimidating the people was carried out in the prison of Ulucanlar in the capital city Ankara. It was so brazen that not the murderers but the murdered were tried. In the same period the assassination of prisoners continued by "hindering or delaying late medical treatment". That was a form of "silent annihilation" and it showed in which stealthy ways state terror can be hidden. During that year the countries within the European Union have declared at least in 90% of speeches that "Turkey is on a good road".

What a pity, there was not the smallest reduction of state terror in Turkey, but the blood of the people continued to be shed.

PERSONS KILLED BY DEATH SQUADS - 1999

Place: Istanbul-Tarlabasi

Date: June 4, 1999

Selcuk Akgun and Sadik Mamati were killed by death squads in the basement of a construction site opposite the US Consulate. There was no explanation of why Sadik and Selcuk who were alleged to have been "captured dead in a confrontation while preparing an action against the US Consulate to protest against the NATO attacks in Kosova", couldn't be captured alive. On the 10th of June a complaint was filed against the police. In the request it was demanded that a trial be opened against the chief of police of Istanbul Hasan Ozdemir, the deputy chief of police of Istanbul and responsible of the political branch Atilla Cinar, the director of the political branch Sefik Kul and against all other policemen who participated in the massacre. The trial ended with the acquittal of the murderous policemen in 2001.

Place: Adana

Date: October 5, 1999

The police of Adana killed Murat Bektas and Erdinc Aslan while raiding two equivalent apartments, one after the other. Erdinc Aslan was a revolutionary. There was no clash. Murat Bektas was a simple worker and was not linked with any organisation. Like always the police entered the house and killed without any warning or investigation. The minister of Internal Affairs Sadettin Tantan answered the questions of the journalists in relation with this murder: "The police can never kill anybody by mistake".

While the murder of Erdinc Aslan was seen almost as "normal", the killing of Murat Bektas by accident was handled in the press with the banner headline "execution knocked at the door suddenly".

Because of the reactions of the public, first arrest warrants were issued against six police officers who committed the massacre. Afterwards five of them were immediately released. Later the other one was freed as well. The trial continues.

Place: Tokat

Date: October 7, 1999

Ali Riza Akaslan was killed in the evening hours by the bullets of gendarmes in the district Almus of Tokat province near the village of Camdali in the evening hours.

Place: Sirnak-Kumcati

Date: March 17, 1999

The 55 year-old Haci Altan and the 22 year-old Resul Kilic, people of the village, were killed saying they were "PKK guerrillas".

Place: Tokat-Almus

Date: May 21, 1999

Ali Demir: He was killed in front of his house as a result of the gunfire of the special teams. Ali Demir was a villager with mental illness. Two days before this incident the special team members who went from Ankara to Tokat, came to the village of Kapici on 19 May and emptied the houses of the villagers Huseyin Gul, Mehti Gul and Kamil Gungor. They announced a house arrest over the village. In the same days the 65 year-old shepherd Hamit Ceki was found dead in the village of Bakanli near Almus.

Place: Istanbul

Date: July 10, 1999

Kadriye Celik was shot by police after being accused of "car theft".

Place: Batman

Date: July 19, 1999

Medine Guven was killed by soldiers guarding of the prison of Batman who were firing wildly in all directions. Medine Guven was mother of 8 children who were sleeping on the roof of their house.

Place: Van-Baskale

Date: May 19, 1999

Nine persons were killed under the allegation that they had illegally entered Turkey at the border triangle Baskale, near the Syrian and Iraqi borders. They didn't listen to the order "stop" - this was given as the reason they were shot.

DEATHS UNDER TORTURE - 1999

Musa Cabar: After being arrested in the village Ketvene (Duruca) in the district Nusaybin/Mardin in February, the 60 year-old Musa Cabar was released a while after. But during his arrest he was severely tortured. After being released he received medical treatment for this reason and was able to live two months more. But he didn't recover and lost his life at the beginning of April.

Suleyman Yeter: The education expert of the trade union Limter-Is Suleyman Yeter was killed at the political branch of the police headquarters in Istanbul on the 7th of March, after being tortured like many other people who had been arrested with him. In the Forensic Medical Report it was proved that the cause of death was torture. The Forensic Medical Report said that he died because "high-pressurised water directed at his neck broke the neck vertebrae". Policemen, deputy commissar Okuducu and the policemen Mehmet Yutar and Erol Ersan are tried as well. But every court sitting becomes the scene of the efforts to present the policemen in the best possible light. The trial continues.

Ismet Yencilek: The 67 year-old Yencilek, who was put in a police car in February to show them a place was beaten to death inside the car. Fehmi Kaplan: Fehmi Kaplan who was arrested on November 13 in the district Narman in Erzurum under the pretext of being "drunk" has died in the police centre as a result of torture. He was walking to the district police office muttering about "police murderers".

Ahmet Gecgil: He was killed in the Anti-Terror-Branch of the police in the district Iskenderun/Hatay on the 22nd of July. To give an example of how widespread torture is and that it is state polici, here are some that did not result in death.

Bilal Iper: Bilal Iper who was arrested during the attacks in 9 villages in the district Pazarcik/Maras on the 9th of June, was raped with a truncheon during the arrest and forced to eat his own excrement.

Torture of children: On June 30, 7 children in the ages of 13 to 19 years were arrested under the allegation of "theft" in the neighbourhood Kucukcekmece in Istanbul. They were subjected to torture and sexual abuse. The torture has been proved with Forensic Medical Reports. Children raped with a truncheon: Fatma Deniz Polattas and the 15 year-old N.C Samanoglu who were arrested in Iskenderun on 6th of March were raped with a truncheon and harassed under detention. The rape was proved with a report of the Central Council of the Turkish Medical Association. In the same case Nurettin Yagmur's ear-drum membrane burst as a result of torture, Yusuf Ontas wanted to commit suicide because he couldn't bear the torture applied to him and was rescued in an injured condition.

DEATHS IN THE PRISONS - 1999

THOSE WHO LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE PRISONS

AS A RESULT OF STATE ATTACKS:

Ulucanlar Massacre

This massacre on the 26th of September 1999 was a harbinger of the big massacre on December 19, 2000. The prisoners and condemned who have been murdered during the operation were killed by torture in a section of the prison named the "hamam". The autopsy reports and photos left no doubt that they had been tortured. This massacre was also documented by the TBMM (Turkish National Assembly) human rights commission in an investigation.

Habip GUL: He was killed at the Closed Central Prison of Ankara/Ulucanlar as a result of the military attack on 26th of September, with torture and gunshots.

Abuzer CAT: He was killed at the Closed Central Prison of Ankara/Ulucanlar as a result of the military attack on 26th of September, with torture and gunshots.

Mahir EMSALSIZ: He was killed at the Closed Central Prison of Ankara/Ulucanlar as a result of the military attack on 26th of September, with torture and gunshots.

Halil TURKER: He was killed at the Closed Central Prison of Ankara/Ulucanlar as a result of the military attack on 26th of September, with torture and gunshots.

Onder GENCASLAN: He was killed at the Closed Central Prison of Ankara/Ulucanlar as a result of the military attack on 26th of September, with torture and gunshots.

Umit ALTINTAS: He was killed at the Closed Central Prison of Ankara/Ulucanlar as a result of the military attack on 26th of September, with torture and gunshots.

Ahmet SAVRAN: He was killed at the Closed Central Prison of Ankara/Ulucanlar as a result of the military attack on 26th of September, with torture and gunshots.

Aziz DONMEZ: He was killed at the Closed Central Prison of Ankara/Ulucanlar as a result of the military attack on 26th of September, with torture and gunshots.

Zafer KIRBIYIK: He was killed at the Closed Central Prison of Ankara/Ulucanlar as a result of the military attack on 26th of September, with torture and gunshots.

Ismet KAVAKLIOGLU: He was killed at the Closed Central Prison of Ankara/Ulucanlar as a result of the military attack on 26th of September, with torture and gunshots.

PRISONERS WHO LOST THEIR LIVES, BEING ABANDONED TO DEATH

BECAUSE THEY DIDN'T RECEIVE MEDICAL TREATMENT:

Engin HUYLU: He lost his life in the E Type prison of Cankiri in February because he didn't receive medical treatment.

Cetin GUNES: Except for the diagnosis of a deadly heart disease he didn't receive medical treatment and lost his life on March 27 in the Closed Central Prison of Ankara.

Ugur Hulagu GURDOGAN: As a result of late intervention he lost his life at the E Type prison of Umraniye on April 20, 1999, after he became ill.

Esref OZKAYA: Because of the hindrance of medical treatment he lost his life in July 1999 in the prison of Zile in Tokat.

Abdulkadir YILMAZ: He lost his life on September 25 in the prison of Diyarbakir because he didn't receive medical treatment.

Ihsan BIC: He didn't receive medical treatment despite of cirrhosis disease and lost his life on October 9 in the prison of Diyarbakir.

M. Necmi AKGUN: Despite of suffering from cancer on the lungs his treatment was hin-

dred for a long time and he lost his life in the E Type prison of Aydin on the 27th of December.

Hanim BARAN: Despite her womb cancer from which she suffered as a result of the torture in custody she didn't receive medical treatment and was abandoned to death in the E Type prison of Umraniye. After it became clear that she was going to die, she was released.

She lost her life in December 1999, some time after release.

Ismet DILEK: In January he lost his life in the prison of Ipsala in Edirne because he didn't receive medical treatment (Social prisoner)

Mustafa UYUMAZ: He lost his life in December in the prison of Samsun because he didn't receive medical treatment (Social prisoner)

The Terror Report of Turkey 2000

With the bloody massacre of 19th December, the State's terrorist actions reached their summit that year. Repression, bans, censure, punishment of opinion and condemnations of opposition party leaders. On 24th February, the Second State Security Courts (DGM) in Ankara sentenced 18 HADEP members to 3 years and 9 months of prison, among them the general chairman of HADEP Ahmet Turan Demir and the former general chairman Murat Bozlak. On 10th March, the First State Security Courts of Diyarbakir, sentenced the general chairman of the FP, Necmettin Erbakan in accordance with the crime of "provoking openly hate and hostility among the people on grounds of race and religion" was sentenced to one year in prison. The ban of the scarf in the university spread out to the Islamic imam hatip secondary schools. Because the wearing of the scarf, many servants, teachers, doctors, nurses, were removed from their profession.

More or less, 4,000 policemen of the Rapid Intervention Teams made a march in Istanbul with the slogan "blood to blood, vengeance", "ya allah, bismillah, allahu ekber". Similar vengeance marches were carried out in the provinces of Bursa, Adana, Izmir, Mersin, Gaziantep and Antalya. The State National Courts of Istanbul openly threatened the media about the Death Fast and announced punishments in case that they reflect propaganda of revolutionary organisations.

MURDERS BY DEATH SQUADS - 2000

Place: Istanbul-Okmeydani

Date: 10th December

Ozkan Tekin: The police fired at four teenagers hanging a banner in Okmeydani in Istanbul and killed Ozkan Tekin.

DEATHS IN PRISON - 2000

PRISONERS WHO LOST THEIR LIFE AFTER THE ATTACK OF THE STATE TO THE PRISONS:

Ayhan SONMEZ: He was killed in January during an attack of the gendarmerie on the prison of Bandirma.

Sancar KARTAL: He was killed in January during an attack of the gendarmerie on the prison of Metris.

Prison Operations of 19th December:

The 19th December prisons operation occurred while the whole world watched Turkey because of the Death Fasts. Total terror ensued. According the official statements; 8 battalions of gendarmerie commandos only, and 37 battalions of soldiers for a total of 8,335 persons were involved. 191 are officers, 432 are sergeants, 392 are expert gendarmes, 281 are expert officers, 7,080 are soldiers and NCOs. Besides, The Interior Minister gave directives to the governors in the case they need reinforcements according to the security and public order's aid plan.

For all the prisons, more than 20,000 gas bombs were thrown. In the prison of Canakkale 5,048 gas bombs, as well as fire engines and Sikorsky helicopters were used. The special units of gendarmery from Istanbul-Halkalidan participated also to the attack.

In the prison of Umraniye, 1,500 gendarmes were on a "mission". Heavy work engines, weapons with unknown contents Sikorsky helicopters were used.

In the prison of Bayrampasa:

Ozlem Ercan: One of the 6 women burnt alive. Cause of death was burning.

Seyhan Dogan: One of the 6 women burnt alive. Cause of death was burning.

Yazgulu Guder Ozturk: One of the 6 women burnt alive. Cause of death was burning.

Gulser Tuzcu: One of the 6 women burnt alive. Cause of death was burning.

Nilufer Alcan: One of the 6 women burnt alive. Cause of death was poisoning by smoke.

Sefinur Tezgel: One of the 6 women burnt alive. Cause of death was burning.

Mustafa Yilmaz: Killed with 4 bullets.

Cengiz Calikoparan: Killed with 3 bullets.

Murat Ordekci: Killed by one bullet.

Ali Ates: Killed by one bullet.

Asur Korkmaz: He burnt himself to protest against the attack.

Firat Tavuk: He burnt himself to protest against the attack. Nevertheless, the reason of his death isn't burning but bullets. They shot him while he burnt himself.

Furthermore 55 prisoners were wounded with bullets, blows and bombs. This operation continued for 14 hours.

Prison of Umraniye:

Ahmet Ibili: Shot while he burnt himself to protest against the attack. 8 bullets which

caused death were found in his body.

Alp Ata Akcayoz: he was killed at the end of the operation with 2 bullets.

Ercan Polat: Killed by bullets.

Riza Poyraz: Killed by bullets.

Umut Gedik: Reason of death, poisoning with the smoke caused by gas bombs. The exact number of the wounded isn't precisely known but almost a hundred prisoners were injured by bullets and bombs. The operation continued for 83 hours.

Prison of Canakkale:

Fidan Kalsen: She burnt herself to protest against the attack.

Ilker Babacan: Killed with bullets.

Sultan Sari: Killed with bullets.

Fahri Sari: Killed with bullets.

Hundreds of prisoners and convicts were wounded. The operation lasted 56 hours.

Prison of Bursa:

Murat Ozdemir: He burnt himself to protest against the attack.

A. Ihsan Ozkan: He burnt himself to protest against the attack.

As it was for all the prisons, the injured were sent to the F type prisons without any treatment.

Prison of Cankiri:

Irfan Ortakci: He burnt himself to protest against the attack.

Hasan Gungormez: He burnt himself to protest against the attack.

Tens of prisoners and convicts were wounded. The operation lasted 10 hours

Prison of Ceyhan:

Halil Onder: After he burnt himself to protest against the attack, he was dragged along stones to the hospital. He lost his life on 26th December in the hospital. Apart from the gendarmes and the prison guards, the Rapid Action Police Forces participated in the assault which continued for 8.5 hours.

Prison of Usak:

Yasemin Canci: After the 19th December attack, she burnt herself to protest against the second attack.

Berrin Bickilar: After 19th December attack, she burnt herself to protest against the second attack.

The first attack continued for 1 hour 15 minutes, the second, almost 1 hour. In the prisons of Aydin, Bartin, Buca, Gebze, Nevsehir, Nigde, and Kurkculer, there were no deaths but in those prisons like in others, hundreds of prisoners were wounded.

All prisoners were tortured during their transfer to the F type prisons, and immediately they were raped, beaten, they cut their hair by force. The deputy Mehmet Bekaroglu who visited the F type prison of Sincan said "there is no captive who didn't suffer from torture".

Some documents in connection with the operation of December 19

Document 1: BAYRAMPASA PRISON FORENSIC MEDICINE EXPERT REPORT

The Forensic Medical expert delegation who examined the operation launched in Bayrampasa prison, proved - contrary to the official statements by the state - that 6 women died in the fire and that "gas bombs much higher than the deadly dose were thrown inside the dormitory".

In the report of the delegation it was also noticed that there didn't take place any confrontation, that means that the prisoners haven't opened fire, but "that all acts of firing came from the administration building".

The meaning of this was clear, the state has burned alive 6 women in Bayrampasa and killed 5 prisoners by shooting them. 1 prisoner burned himself to stop the attack.

Here are some notes regarding the operation also from the Forensic Medicine expert report:

1-) "It was established from our side that the crime scene was disturbed."... "At the entrance of C-14 a very big heap of newspapers, magazines and books was seen. The persons on duty informed that this heap has been produced new and that there was a great number of blood stains on the floor under it." ... "It was noticed that concentrated blood stains were recent at the staircase of C-15 which have been covered with cement for a part later on".

2-) "In the areas underneath the holes of the ceiling inside the dormitory (C-1 dormitory), in a larger number, 45 peaces of detonated lachrimatory gas bombs (40 piece of soft plastic in a global form with the writing "APG, FLK, Artificio, CS"; 3 pieces of hard plastic in a cilindrical form with the writing "MKE, Mod 56, TACIZ EDICI, OC, HAND GRENADE"; 2 pieces from cilindrical metal with the writing "CS") have been found.

3-) "The report notifies its opinion that the shots which caused the holes from cartridges that have been established in the walls and windows and inside the dormitories during the examinations in the courtyard between the dormitories, came from the opposed dormitory roof and/or the loop-holes of the inner front walls of the courtyard."... "As already made clear in the exposure protocol from 19.01.2001, all shots that made the cartridge holes which were found in the inner corridor of Block C, were realised from the administrative part towards the dormitory 19 on the end of the inner corridor, no shots or any invention for shots were fixed from the other direction."

4-) "It was known that the effect of tear gas in dormitory C-1 was much higher than the deadly dose; that tear gas bombs are deployed through explosion, and that some kind of tear gas bombs and rockets just as the tear gas bomb which was in the dormitory and writes "Not for use in closed places, there needs to be sufficient air current. Throw the bomb on a field without human beings or burning materials. "must not be thrown on a field which could lead to fire." ... "... Chemical substances that couldn't be identified."...

Document 2: SECTIONS OF THE EXPLANATIONS OF THOSE WHO LIVED THE ATTACK IN THE PRISONS OF BAYRAMPASA and UMRANIYE

"... a burning liquidity which we couldn't identify was poured on us and inside the dormitory from the loop-hole windows and the holes which were opened from the ceiling..."

(from the defence which was read out at court by the female prisoners of Bayrampasa)

"... Before we regained consciousness they threw A WHITE POWDER from the ceiling

and the walls. Immediately after they put inside inflammable gas from all directions and set it on fire. All of us started to burn from our hair and our head." (From the statement of female prisoners to the press on December 26, 2000)

"In a normal fire. first one place catches fire and slowly becomes a flame. But it was not like that. The flame was at once. While I was burning my clothes were unaffected. My back, my hands and my face burned but the clothes on my body didn't burn. My sweater didn't burn. But my body burned. A very interesting thing. I didn't catch fire, there were no flames but I burned. The bombardement which started at 4.30 a.m. continued without interruption until 11.00 a.m. In the same time the dormitory was put under gun fire. When we went to the courtyard they were laughing at us. We started shouting "Extinguish the fire. Don't squeeze the water in your hands on us but inside the dormitory. Extinguish the fire. People burned alive, you burned them alive." But despite it the fire continued for two hours. Two hours long. We shouted that they should stop the fire. They didn't extinguish it. They constantly cursed and swore, "We are going to kill all of you, we'll burn you all".

(From the explanations of Ebru Dincer who was saved with burns from dormitory C-1 in Bayrampasa)

". As I turned my head aside I saw a friend shouting while she was pulling on her hair. Again there came shouts, "We are dying" from inside the dormitory... Afterwards there started to come again voices from upstairs. "They are burning, they are burning" they were shouting. Birsen and Gulizar came downstairs with their heads on fire..." (From the explanations of Filiz Gencer who was saved from the C-1 dormitory in Bayrampasa.)

"... The beds were burning from the thrown bombs, we tried to extinguish them with wet blankets and pillows. We couldn't stay at any place that we entered." (From the explanation of Nursel Demirdigucu who was saved from dormitory C-1 in Bayrampasa)

"... They especially made holes inside bunk walls and to the whole ceiling. The bombs came on our head, our back and our feet... All of us lost consciousness, some of us fainted. The same time friends who regained consciousness and got out from the flames led us towards the door. Those who could get out went back and tried to save the other friends. When we went out the last time there was nothing to see than flames. Gulser burned at the door. They tried to burn all of us." (From the explanation of Hamide Ozturk who was saved from dormitory C-1 in Bayrampasa)

"... They are throwing bombs through every whole they open directly above us. And it seems this is not enough, they also squeeze gas from the holes. This smoke is a coloured gas. They are spraying it with something like a hose-pipe. The sprayed gas is deployed in the whole dormitory. There is deafness and burning, as if a needle is stinging into my whole body, it is almost impossible to breathe. I feel as if my liver and my inner organs are disintegrating. When they recognized that we are leaving our dormitory they started to burn the dormitory. First of all they put fire in front of the door through from which we are going to get out. I fall down before I reach the door. When I open my eyes the floor directly in front of me is catching fire. But it is not an ordinary fire. As if there was poured benzine over the things on the floor, they are catching flames at one. At this moment I feel that I'm burning. There's a terrible heat on my body. Birsen is there as well. Her face and

hands, everything is burned." (From the explanation of Gulizar Kesici who was saved from dormitory C-1 in Bayrampasa)

"... During this fire Murat Ordekci, Fevzi Saygili and Dincer Otlucimen were shot. A friend succeed to enter. But a bullet which was fired on him leaped from the under space of the door, went inside and hit Cengiz Calikoparan from his leg... At that moment fire was opened from the loop-hole of the door. All friends who stayed there were injured, under this gunfire Ayhan Koc, Ali Ates, Bekir, Mehmet Kulaksiz, Binali and Ismail were shot. Mustafa Yilmaz also was shot here a second time. With our slogans we announced that Mustafa was martyred. Afterwards there followed another quick gun fire. Cengiz Calikoparan was wounded once again. Ali Ates as well received a lot of bullets. And he fell martyred as the fire continued..." (Savas Dortyol from the section of the men in the Bayrampasa prison)

"... The operation teams who entered the prison from the administration building with gas masks, continuously kept the section in which our dormitory was under gun fire. As soon as they entered from the administration building they started to open fire without any warning and except of some short breaks the shots were never interrupted..." (From the request that was given to the DGM by Ercan Kartal)

"We woke up to the sound of weapons. While the fire was opened for the first time our friend Erol Arikan was injured on his foot. Afterwards Hakan Erkal was hit on his chest... Those on death fast shouted "If the attack doesn't stop we will burn ourselves". But it wasn't stopped and the death fast activist Firat Tavuk set himself on fire and began to run towards the special teams showing the sign of victory. In that moment Firat Tavuk was killed by shots. This incident happened before our eyes. They continuously opened fire on us from a Kanas weapon from the upper loop-hole of dormitory 16." (Mesut Akbulut from the section of men in the Bayrampasa prison)

"... We opened the door of the courtyard and went altogether outside and started with the halay (traditional Anatolian dance)... They started to throw gas bombs on us. On the courtyard it was impossible to see each other. There was gas smoke everywhere. Some friends went back inside the dormitories C-15 and C-16. Approximately 80 of us remained on the courtyard. With the spread of gas we tried to return inside as well. But they opened fire to our feet. They just put us under gunfire. Right in that moment Murat Ordekci was hitten with bullets next to me. Many of our friends were shot. Fevzi Saygili kept lying where he was hitten... Meanwhile they started to shoot inside the dormitory from the loop-hole of dormitory C-15 and from the ceiling. There were around 20 friends inside dormitory C-15." (Haydar Bozkurt from the section of men in the Bayrampasa prison)

"... We woke up among the intensed sound of explosion... We went to the main corridor. We were unable to see each other, deafening noise that brings to mind shots and bomb explosion..."

The injured were carried in the hands of 3-4 people... The most severely wounded were during this first hail of bullets. Ercan Polat, Riza Poyraz and Mizrap Ates's wounds were in dangerous places... All of us were gripped by the thought "Here is at least the final point if we are going to die, all of us will die here". This was finally at the end of the third day... Except for the wounded in the stretchers and the resisters we stood packed together on

our feet. Approximately more than 200 people were closely pressed together on a space of 50-60 square metres... They started to spray gas from eight holes that they'd opened above us. It came down from the holes in a mix of dirty green and yellow as if gushed out of the hose-pipes. Afterwards gas bombs began also to come from the windows that look to the courtyard... It was not possible to hold and throw them away, to count them... The picture was terrible... Just as in the "Gas Chambers" of the Nazi Concentration Camps, deadly gas that made us vomit was sprayed from the ceiling, the people began to fall one above the other... Some of them passed through a crisis, hands and arms fluttered, some others held their throat with both hands, others became limp, shouting meaningless words... In short a picture of total savagery ... In the group that went out first there was also Alp Ata Akcayoz. He was inside the group before me. When I went out after them I saw Ata on the ground and found him about to become slack..." (Mehmet Akdemir who lived the operation in umraniye)

"... Our friend Ahmet Ibili, one of us on death fast was volunteering to burn himself. He went to the upper middle corridor and said "that he's going to sacrifice himself to stop the operation and to prevent more people dying". He chose this place because there were soldiers on both ends of the corridor, and he burned himself before the eyes of the soldiers. In this moment the soldiers on both sides of the corridor started to shoot with panic to our comrade Ahmet Ibili who set himself on fire in the middle of the corridor. The soldier who was shot in Umraniye has been shot there by soldiers as a result of fire from his own side..." (Ecevit Alisan Sanli who lived through the operation in Umraniye)

"I am on duty at the E Type prison of Umraniye under register number 925 as prison warden... Although woman personnel inside the soldiers entered without any warning or call to "surrender", shooting towards the dormitories... Heavy arms that I'd witnessed here and whose name is even unknown to me were taken inside from the main walls of the prison... During my duty I went three times next to the women on death fast who were transferred to the Sisli Etfal hospital. In that period I witnessed disgusting things as well... The most striking of those were the words of an expert soldier, who said "if there is rat poison or insecticide, put it inside the soup", while a soup for a female prisoner who stopped the death fast as a result of forcible medical intervention was being prepared (because diet food wasn't given). (Prison warden Yildiz Ercan who witnessed the operation in Umraniye)

Document 3:
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF EYUP
BAYRAMPASA PRISON
EVALUATION PROTOCOL

Onto the statement in the protocol written by the gendarmerie during the operation in Bayrampasa, that Firat Tavuk who was shot while burning himself, was shot by his own friends, in short by the prisoners, the Public prosecutor's office of Eyup again made examinations at the place of the incident. And he used the following explanation in the protocol:

"... Because all marks of cartridges that have been seen along the corridor with the above mentioned experts of the Forensic Medical Institute after having fixed this marks and inventions showed from the administration section in direction of the last dormitory in the corridor, dormitory 19, and not a single mark of a cartridge shot has been in the direction of the administration section, it has been understood that this situation which was pointed out in the operation protocol of the gendarmes, namely that he burned himself and

went towards the gendarmes and afterwards was hit as a result of the shots from his own friends CAN'T BE POSSIBLE, because as already explained a bit before there was no indication or sign for that fire was opened from the place where the prisoners were staying towards the administration from where the gendarmes entered and remained..."

* All documents, statements of witnesses and those who lived through the attack of December 19 in 20 prisons were published in a book titled "MASSACRE IN THE PRISONS -1" by the ANADOLU YAYINCILIK (Anatolian Publications).

PRISONERS WHO WERE ABANDONED TO DEATH AND WHO LOST THEIR LIFE BECAUSE THEY DIDN'T RECEIVE MEDICAL TREATMENT IN THE PRISONS:

Halef OZER: The 70 year-old Halef Ozer, lost his life in January 2000 in the E Type prison of Aydin because he weren't given medical treatment despite his health problem.

Mehmet Nuri ADLIG: He lost his life in the prison of Batman because he wasn't given medical treatment despite becoming ill after being subjected to torture during his arrest.