

Two dreadful documents on

MILITARY JAILS IN TURKEY

İNSAN HAK VE ÖZGÜRLÜKLERİNİN SAVUNUCULARINA DUYURU VE ÇAĞRI
METRİS CEZAEVİNDE NELER OLUYOR ?
İnsan haklarında sahip çıkan, insan hak ve özgürlükleri
altına alınmasıyla ilgili olan ileri, demokrasi, demokrasi
1980'den sonra ö. evlerinde, ama ileri, demokrasi, demokrasi
olarak tutuklulara karşı olan ileri, demokrasi, demokrasi
nedenle bilmektir. İnsan hak ve özgürlükleri, demokrasi, demokrasi
de olan bu durum. İnsan hak ve özgürlükleri, demokrasi, demokrasi

1. CI ORDU VE SIKIYÜNETİM KOMUTANLIĞI II NO'LU
SIKIYÜNETİM MAHKEMESİ BAŞKANLIĞINA,

SELİNİYE

Devletin en yüksek kademelerini işgal edenlerce iddia edildi-
yecek ki, Gözaltında işkence yapılmamaktadır. Cezaevlerinde işkence ya-
pılmamaktadır. Cezaevlerinde yaşam koşulları "olabildiğince" iyidir.
İnsan haklarına saygılıyız. 6 Kasım seçimleriyle "demokrasi"ye geçtik.
Savunma hakkı vardır. Devletimiz "hukuk devleti"dir.

Evet, saydıklarımızı bugünde söylemeye devam ediyorlar. Ancak
gerçekten böyle mi?

Sizlere sorduğumuz bu dilekçe de bunun cevabını arayacağız. Yani, göz-
altında sorgu nasıl yapılıyor? Gözaltında ceza ve tutuklularında ya-
pılanların amacı nedir? Savunma hakkımız kullandırılıyor mu? Bizler
kimiz, ne istiyoruz? Neyi niye yapıyoruz? Sorularına cevap arayaca-
ğız. Ve bu arama uğraşımızda cevapları hep birlikte bulmaya çalışa-
cağız.

Anlattıklarımız yaşadıklarımızdır. Hiç biri gerçek dışı olmadığı gibi
kesinlikle abartılı yerde yoktur. Olayların tanıkları sadece dilek-
çeye imzalarını atanlar olarak bizler değiliz. Ceza ve tutuklularında
kalan herkes, arkadaşları ve insanî özelliklerini kaybetmiş polis, sa-
kar ve subaylar cezaevi ve askeri hastahane doktorları, avukatları
kızınızı gören aileleriniz, avukatları
sizlersiniz. Olayları

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JAILS
IN TURKEY**

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DOCUMENT I

*Appeal to the defenders of Human Rights and freedom:
What is going on in the prison "Metris" in Istanbul?*

The democratic and progressive social opinion defending the human rights and freedom knows in general for the terror and the tortures with their inhuman nature are being exercised in the prisons over the political prisoners and in particular in the military prisons after the 12th of September 1980 in Turkey. That is why it is not necessary to repeat this once again, but our aim is to disclose in this appeal only what happened in the last four months in the prison "Metris" and which is the newest form of performing the policy of forbiddings, terror and torture exercised over us - the political prisoners most intensively.

We require from the defenders of human rights and freedom and from the whole social opinion that in spite of the lies and the demagogy of the authorities and the regime, the policy of forbiddings, terror and torture continues over us - the political prisoners, who came in the prison "Metris" more than a month ago

and who do not wish to wear the military uniform type of dresses in the prison.

The military prison "Metris" is famous as one of the main centers for torture in Istanbul since about five years onwards without an interruption. The purpose of the disclosure is not the whole policy as dirty and disgusting it is there, the terror and the tortures, that continue from the opening of the prison until today. Of course such a disclosure will be made when the time comes. Our purpose is to disclose with facts and data the actions of the present prison management in the last month. the same management considers the prison as its own property and manages in the way it wants. It applies most uncerecermoniously the policy of terror, forbiddings and torture contrary to the power of the social opinion and its reactions against the tortures and the terror in the prisons.

The present management of the military prison "Metris" was employed in the summer of 1983. A bigger part of our fiends were already in the prison. All political prisoners in "Metris" are put under continuous terror and torture from the opening of the prison until today. The employment of the new prison management (in July and August 1983) turned the prison in object of complete application of the policy of forbiddings, terror and torture, which do not yield to those of the Nazist concentration camps. The political prisoners who are resisting and want to defend their dignity and political points of view are under a permanent terror and attack. The aim of the prison management was and is still the same -we to be "rehabilitated", to become obedient slaves of the regime and the system, not to oppose to anybody for anything, to stand still to the surpressing of our dignity, to be peaceful with all sanctions and actions directed against our dignity. For a short period of time of the management replaced part of the political prisoners from the prison "Metris" to the military prison "Sagmalcilar" under the reason that this part does not give up to any rehabilitation and adaption in the prison "Metris". This replacement was a signal for the beginning of all those new actions and measures, that managed to weaken and disorganize the resistance of the prisoners in "Metris".

The general plan aiming to make the society in the country

apolitical, began to apply in the prison "Metris" in order to make all democratic and revolutionary prisoners give up their ideas, to become "independent", to repent themselves. So very often, the terror and the tortures in the prison were becoming more beast like and reached such scales that the terror and the tortures in the Political Management to the Direction of the Police were seemingly preferred.

The political prisoners who resisted and wanted to defend their dignity were under inhuman tortures and constant terror.

After August 1983 they began to perform most unmoral and inhuman checkings and researches. The prisoners were undressed completely. Under "falaka" were put all those prisoners who resisted to such checkings and research. The falaka is being applied systematically and permanently.

For an indefinite time it is forbidden to go out for meeting our families and lawyers and walk in the yard of the prison.

All kinds of books, textbooks and magazines are confiscated and taken out. Their receiving in the prison is forbidden. The daily papers were given with a limit and not regularly. For a long time it was forbidden to, receive the newspaper "Cumhuriyet" and some other papers.

All radio receivers and TV sets were taken out.

The food is decreased in quantity. Very often were are not given their third dish, i.e. the desert.

It is forbidden or limited to shop any goods from the buffet. The forbiddings for tea and cigarettes are being applied in a definite interval of times. The ill prisoners are not treated. They are not given medicines. Physicians are employed, but a bigger part of them do not deal with medical check and treatment of the ill prisoners. Actually they fulfil the function of assistants of the inquisitors, they determine the dosage of the inquisitions, exercised in the prison. There were some death cases as a result of the refusal to treat the ill prisoners. For example our ill friend Adil Can died in the beginning of April 1985 due to this reason.

Our right for defense is taken out completely. It is forbidden to meet our lawyers. Beside this, all the materials and documents connected with our defense were taken out. It is forbidden for us to make any applications for defense to the courts. All our letters

and cables, written by us or addressed to us are subject to a medieval censorship and check. They are not given to us purposely and not being sent purposely to the addresses shown by us.

It is forbidden to have pens and pencils with the exception of black and not hard pencils.

On the 16th of January 1984 they introduced the obligation for us to wear military uniform. This is a new sanction and a form of pressure over the political prisoners.

The tortures and the terror reached enormous scales. The cruel beatings, the falaka, the torture in the laundry and others kinds of torture turned to an bridled state terror to us, the prisoners. (*)

This is a determined policy that applies systematically and permanently in the prison. Tens of political prisoners are put under it. That is why all of them are alive witnesses and object of this practice. Different State leaders began to say (actually they were forced to say) that the inquisition "is not systematical but a single event", that "the inquisitors are being punished in case facts are established for their actions". We would like to attract the attention of the social opinion to the fact that this policy of forbiddings, terror and torture continues without diminishing. That is why we shall show the present forms of this policy, as we pay less attention of its former forms.

We are a part of the political prisoners, that were sent from the prison "Metris" to the prison "Sagmalcilar" for a denied time after which we were return to the prison "Metris". Even at the entrance of "Metris" we were put under terror and inquisition. Those were for example: immoral and inhuman checkings and research at which we were undressed in the corridors between the premises and the yard for walks and ventilation. Right away we have to underline that during this research and checking nothing is really checked or searched for. Therefore the purpose of the management is to touch our dignity and not to make a check.

Five of our friends - Bedri Yagan, Zeynel Polat, A. Hikmet

* For more detailed information see the 2nd document: "AN APPLICATION TO THE PRESIDENCY OF SECOND MILITARY COURT AT THE COMMAND OF FIRST ARMY (SELIMIYE) - ISTANBUL". It has been signed by eight people and typed. We presented it to the court on 10th of October 1985.

Asma, Mehmet Ünal and Sabri Temel made quite reasoned resistance against this undeserving for us check. That is why they were beat to collapse and put in solitary confinements. This happened on Wednesday 18th of December 1985.

At the entrance of the prison they confiscated and took out all our books, medicines, photographs, letters, notebooks, pencils, copies of the acquisitions, application for interrogations and defense that were brought by us from the prison "Sagmalcilar". Beside this, the textbooks, the manuals for studding some profession, the books for learning foreign languages were taken, out and never returned to us. A bigger part of our letters, photographs and applications for interrogation and defense was destroyed and we were told: "They have been lost", "It is unknown where they were put on".

The copies of the acquisition and the court documents were returned to us. Two or three notebooks were returned to all the premises. The dresses were in disorder and torn as the reason stated was: "they dresses were in disorder and torn as the reason stated was: "they had to be checked". Beside this, more of clothes were stolen. This was the culmination of the self-will of the management of the prison and a complete lawlessness.

All the bracelets of our watches were taken out also.

The self-will of the management in "Metris" has nothing to do with the laws and reached unseen so far scales.

The going out for walking, the meetings with our lawyers are our natural and legal rights. Beside this, the General Staff of the Army took the following decision, that recognizes these our rights:

"All prisoners, including those who refuse to wear the military uniforms must go out for walkings and meetings with their lawyers."

Also, in his quality of a President of the Parliament Commission for inspection and control of the prisons -Bülent Akarcali (a deputy form ANAP) declared the following:

"The arrested and the prisoners have the right to meet their lawyers and go out for walks. This is their right and not an order, or a present by the management of the prison. Therefore, their right should not be limited or taken out in any manner."

The above mentioned decision of the General Staff began to apply even when we were in the prison "Sagmalcilar". That is why from 15th of November 1985 we began to go out regularly for meeting our lawyers and to the yard for walkings. This continued to the day we arrived from the "Sagmalcilar" in "Metris". It came so that one and the same decision, a formal one (the decision of the General Staff) applies quite differently (more exactly does not apply in "Metris"). The lack of application in the prison "Metris" shows the scales of the self-will and the lawlessness of the prison management in "Metris".

On the 20th of December 1985 the following thing happened in premise N° 8 in block "E" in the prison "Metris":

There was prisoner and a friend of us named Yadigar Adigüzel who had an ill heart. All of a sudden his condition got worse and became critical. We called the doctor. But the doctor did not appear for a long time. After several hours a doctor came together with a lieutenant named Zafer Dilek, who was commanding a battalion on the first floor. We asked the lieutenant:

"Why the doctor did not come immediately? The boy is dying. Do they want to kill him in this way?"

"Yes, we want to kill him in this way. We will kill him in the same way we killed Adil Can an not so long ago."

This was the answer of this lieutenant-inquisitors. In this way he expressed the hatred toward us. This case also shows that the physicians in the prison do not fulfil what they are obliged to do in accordance with the Hippocrat oath, that they do not deal with treatment of the people and saving the lives of the ill persons but they became coparticipants in the tortures and the inquisitions exercised over the political prisoners, according to the preliminary developed plan. Such physicians, acting on orders of the management took out from us and never gave them back a big part of the medicines we have brought from the prison "Sagmalcilar" and which we were going to give to the ill ones (from tuberculosis and other diseases) in "Metris". They took them out and destroyed them after which they said:

"We lost them. We do not know where we have put them." etc.

We made a calculation which shows that the material damages

mad by the management of "Metris" over about 300 prisoners who came from the prison "Sagmalcilar" were up to 1 million Turkish liras. This is a result from the robberies and the plunder done by the management and called by them "checks and research" that are continuing now with the same intensity as before.

The physicians do not come on time when we need them. Beside, they look through the hole on the door of the premise and do nothing else when they come after a long waiting by us. They look through the hole and go away, they never write prescriptions, they do not permit us to buy medicines with our own money. Sometimes we manage to make them write prescriptions and check us. But we almost never receive the medicines mentioned in the prescriptions.

Our friends who needed emergency treatments in a hospital or in the prison polyclinic remained in the premises because of the reason that "they refused to wear military uniforms". To our friends that suffered from tuberculosis medicines were not given. Besides, they were not transferred to a hospital. In such a way the management is purposely sentencing them to death. On the 12th of January 1986 a doctor was sent from the military hospital "Haydarpasa" in the prison "Metris". He was a specialist in chest diseases. He examined many prisoners and personally insisted to examine another 10 prisoners who suffered from tuberculosis. But the management of the prison did not fulfil the desire of the doctor and did not take these 10 prisoners to the doctor under the reason that "they refuse to wear military uniforms" and "they should not be examined".

It is known that in the last time there is a campaign for the treatment of tuberculosis throughout the country where the disease is quickly spread. But opposite to this official campaign, the prison management of "Metris" did not take any measures for the treatment of the prisoners who suffered from tuberculosis, because the same management wants to sentence them to a slow in the prison and to turn them in chronically ill people.

The management forced the political prisoners who refused to wear military uniforms to go to the court, dressed only in their underwear and to go out for a walk in the winter also in their underwear only. This is also a part of the policy for forbiddings, ter-

ror and inquisitions in the prisons. This fact needs no comments having in mind the cold weather in the winter even the when we wear hot and thick dresses during walks and in the court.

The court proceedings begin at 10 o'clock. The prisoners who have trials and refuse to wear the military uniforms are made to go out the premises at 6 to 7 o'clock, to undress their pyjamas in the corridors as well as their sweat suits and pullovers, to remain only in their underwear and to get in order out in the yard for wakings, where to wait in the cold up to 9 o'clock in order to go to the court.

The obligation for us to wear military uniforms was introduced in the beginning of 1984 in the prison "Metris". On the 28th of January all the prisoners objected to this obligation. Then they were put under the falaka. Their sweat suits were confiscated. Besides, the prison management made the following announcement over the loudspeakers of the prison to all political prisoners:

"You will wear the military uniforms by all means. This is your obligation to be fulfilled. This is a State policy. Sooner or later we are going to make you wear them, we will make you wait in the cold air, the snow and the rain outside in the course of hours in your underwear if you continue not to wear them. Without this you are chronically ill people. Your diseases will deepen, they will become incurable as you wait in the cold, the snow and the rain. So you will be in pain to have diseases received here."

This announcement was repeated several times. It was an essential part from the policy of the prison management whose desire was to render us ill and to sentence to a slow death.

In the same days Muzaffer Ergüder (a major who is a main inquisitor in the center for inquisitions, called prison "Metris" and who came there after August 1983) began to repeat the following threat:

"Look what. Even Napoleon was conquered by the cold in Russia."

The prison management continues to apply the same policy like in the past, still the same with small differences. In this way it is joking with the reaction of the social opinion as well as with

the official declarations made on the issue of inquisitions. When we underline that their actions are arbitrary and lawlessness it is declaring the following:

"We know our job. You continue to complain as much as you want and where to you want. You could not even stand on your feet if we decide to fulfil all the orders given to us from above."

The above mentioned shows that according to the management "legal and purposed" is the free will and the inquisition in the prison.

Even the ill prisoners are undressed before they start for the court under the reason to be "searched". And they are beaten. This is another proof for the inhuman policy of the prison management in "Metris".

On the 30th of December 1985 Yadigar Adigüzel (a political prisoner included in the main trial against DEV-SOL and severely suffering from a heart disease) had an heart attack. This was because lieutenant Zafer Dilek made him undress quite naked for a "check" when he came back from the court and began to "check" him. After a week the same was repeated as a result of which Yadigar had a second attack. This illustrates once more the fact that by these actions the prison management wants to kill all the political prisoners, that it takes all possible methods and means for achieving its aims. This management is so cruel and villain that it put under torture and inquisitions even the fatal ill under the reason for "checks". It is knowledgeable and experienced on the issue of inquisitions, that are exercised by it since three years onwards.

That is why we are disclosing it to all the people of our country, to the whole world and all the people who consider the inquisition as the biggest crime to the mankind.

The inquisitors should be unmasked. Their inquisition image should be shown to all the people. The inquisition is making wounds to the whole society even when it is being done to a single person, regardless the reason for exercising it.

The inquisition is being done over hundreds of prisoners in the prison "Metris".

The management in "Metris" "manages" the prison since the

summer of 1983 onwards. It became specialized in inquisitions. The prison managers to all other prisons are already known by the social opinion and are unmasked to a certain extent. However, the management of the prison "Metris" managed to hide.

How and from where it feeds the courage to do so many free wills and lawlessnesses? Who and what kind of state authorities are supporting and covering this management in "Metris"? We want from the social opinion and from all the people defending human rights and freedom to find the answer of the above mentioned questions and to bring the responsible for all this.

During the winter, the cold is turned to (by the management) in a means for additional tortures and inquisition over us. That is why it confiscated and took away all our dresses and pullovers. Besides, it is not putting the central heating on or is putting it very weakly and irregularly, provides blankets that have nothing to do with the word "blanket". All this is an essential part of the prison management's policy. To this policy we have to add the three years long practice of providing the food in the prison.

The food (after the hunger strike during July and August 1983) was and still is of so bad quality and small in quantity, that can be hardly eaten by people, who terminated a hunger strike just. It was and still is very salty, bitter and unboiled. Besides, rankers were pissing in the tea given to us for breakfast and threw sand even stones in the food. This is another proof for the tortures and the inquisitions over the political prisoners in "Metris".

From January 1984 and in the course of all six months the interrupted to give the third dish i.e. the desert. Besides, it was forbidden us to buy honey, jam, khalva and other sugar products from the buffet. Also from January 1984 onwards tea is served too much and previously sweetened. The aim is that we are disgusted by the tea that we drink in big quantities. Now such a tea is given to the prisoners who refuse to wear military uniforms.

The food is so small in quantity that it is not enough for 10 people, not to mention 16 people in one premise. At the same time it is very fatty, with plenty of water and missing products. Its quality is very bad. The variety is limited. From 31st December 1985 they give the tea preliminarily and too much sweetened with a lot of sugar. It was like this in the course of six months,

after which they began to give normal tea. But now they again give sweetened tea. This is another free will. Such a tea could hardly be drinkable.

After August 1983 the water in the prison "Metris" was also turned in a mean for torture. It is like this now. The management stops water and it is letting on for a short time and in small quantity. For example today water was running only for ten minutes in the morning. It has no sufficient pressure and could not reach the upper and middle floors. It is insufficient for washing, cleaning, drinking and the other needs of 16 people in each premise.

Besides, the prison management gave an order to close the main tap for the water in the prison even when the city water system is full and the water pressure in the prison is sufficient. This is being done purposely in order to make an obstacle for us to use the water and to sentence us to a lack of water. The "Metris" prison is a rare case in the world practice of prisons where the water is turned to a mean for pressing the prisoners.

In such conditions we don't have any possibilities to eat regularly and enough, not to suffer from infected and chronic diseases caused by the inquisitions and terror. The programme and the plan of the prison management has the single aim: to break and destroy all political prisoners who are fighting for the defense of their human rights and dignity in the prison "Metris". All sincere and honest people and democratic power should oppose to this terror of the management and to disclose to the social opinion all tortures which are a threat to our lives in prison.

The prison "Metris" is one of the basic centers for inquisitions in the whole country where a complex of different tortures is being exercised. The tortures and the forbiddings in "Metris" prison are being done every day and every hour, accompanied by different methods for beating and inquisitions in order not to give the right to life to the prisoners, especially to the political prisoners. The beatings and the inquisitions are a part of the actions of the prison management. There the beating as a torture is often reaching such extends that are bigger from the extent the torture is being exercised in the Political Department of the Police. There is no prisoner who did not suffer the every day beating by the management during the large scale prison operations, called also

"operations for hair cut" (September 1981) "operation for dressing in uniforms" (from 16th of January to 2nd of February 1985).

The beating as a torture reaches such extends that many political prisoners were forced to declare unorganized hunger strikes instead of bearing the beating. There were several prisoners who fell into a depression and became apolitical.

On the 31st of December 1985 a big group of soldiers rushed into the all premises including that one numbered 23 from block "E" under the reason they are doing a check and a search operation. The aim was to create a disorder in the prison. This group took out from the premise N°23 the prisoners Attila Özgür, Hasan Coser and Semdin Simsir and put them under falaka. After this Hasan Semdin were thrown in solitary confinements. All this was done without any reason.

A similar operation was done on 15th of January 1986 by a group of soldiers in the premise N°7 from block "E" under the same reason. The prisoners from this premise were taken out, undressed and heavily beaten. As a result of this, the nose of Ibrahim Tataroglu was broken. Bahattin Isçan collapsed from pains and beating caused by the handcuffs put on his waist.

During the time of these two rushings the groups were stealing our things, everything was thrown into the floor and stepped over our food, broke the mirrors and confiscated the pencils we just have bought.

The prison management is a very big enemy to the books and to the game of chess as well. That is why they took away and never returned to us the chess after such a search. They took away the chess pieces we have made out of pastry.

The prison management does not allow books to be brought in even the magazines "Nokta" and the newspaper "Cumhuriyet" which are not forbidden and are not within the range of the Turkish Criminal Code. All this is a free will and lawlessness of the prison management, which even does not execute the decision of the General Staff. We don't know at what kind of level we should complain of this management? That is why we complain to the social opinion against this management of the prison "Metris".

The same management that does so many and all kinds of tortures and inquisitions and does not recognize any laws. We want

to know: Is there any level to stop the actions of this management? What is the source of this power, that does all kinds of tortures and inquisitions and does not recognize the laws. We say to all the people who defend the human rights and freedom:

"Come along. Let us find the answer of these questions together".

Our opinion is that the joint efforts of all us will give a result in this direction.

We underline: we say that the conditions in the prison and those of the political prisoners who refuse to wear military uniforms have nothing to do with the human dignity and this is so from any point of view in the prison of "Metris".

We came in "Metris" on 17th of December 1985. After 10 days i.e. on 27th of December 1985, all tables and chairs that were as prison inventory in our premise were taken out by the management. Instead of them we were given the plastic tables and chairs that were unhealthy and which as the plastic tables and chairs bought by us from the "Sagmalcilar" prison are very small and low and that are not comfortable for writing, reading or having the meal.

Until August 1983 the management did not give any tables and chairs. So it is always looking for a reason to find them and take them away. Its policy of pressure and forbiddings is like the sword of Damocles to us. All the glasses for tea bought by us from the buffet after our arrival were confiscated. We are not given coloured pencils and ball pens with the exception of the black pencils and refills. Besides, they do not sell new refills if we do not return the used ones. On the 9th of March a complete forbidding was introduced for the use of ball pens and pens. This forbidding was seemingly taken off two months ago.

In August 1983 the radio and TV sets were taken out. This continues for the political prisoners who do not wish to wear the military uniforms in "Metris". We think that there is no other prison in Turkey where the prisoners are not allowed to have radio and TV sets beside the prison "Metris".

We put the following question to all influential and high ranking State leaders:

Does the continuation of the policy of the prison manage-

ment of "Metris" worry you? Don't you feel ashamed for the forbiddings and the disgusting tortures and inquisitions in the prison "Metris" and in other prisons?

We turn to the social opinion with the question:

"Until when the disgusting action of the management of "Metris" will continue? Until when this will be permitted? All the forbiddings for books have to be stopped for the prisoners including for those in "Metris" where the political prisoners and where the percentage of the reading people is a very high one. We appeal to all people and organizations voted to the book to take initiatives for eliminating the forbidding for reading books in the prison. This forbidding is nothing else but a reflection of the policy of general pressure over all the people in the country. Such is the role of the forbiddings for radio and TV sets in the prison.

The letters written by us, the cables and the petitions are not being by the management to the addresses mentioned. The letters written by us and addressed to our families, to newspapers and to organizations are subject to a severe censorship and even being burned in the boiler of the central heating of the prison. our cables are being returned under the reason that "a cable apparatus is missing". Our requests are not accepted by the management, which always says the followings:

This request is not written in accordance with the pattern." We cannot accept such requests."

In such a way it is making an obstacle of our connection with outside world, which is very limited because of the forbiddings over our meetings with the lawyers and visitors in prison.

The letter written to our families and those sent by them to us are not given to us or they are given after the check by the censorship, who puts frightening marks over and under some words and sentences in the letters. For example the words "freedom", "liberation" etc. are considered by the management as very dangerous. All this shows the points of view and the conducts of the management against us.

Let us show the following particular case:

Our families have sent many cables to us for the new Year and in which they were interested of our health condition. These cables were considered as "suspicious and doubtful". This is why

they were not given to us purposely in the course of 20 days. After 20 days they have lost their actuality and sense.

This case illustrates only part of the actions of the management of the prison "Metris" directed against the freedom of our correspondence. This management would like to hold us blocked in all directions. We ask the social opinion and all interested state organisations and influential people:

"How many are the prisons in the world and in our country where the prisoners have almost no right and freedom of correspondence by letters and cables and requests and complaints to respective levels on different matters?

Bülent Akarcali (a deputy from ANAP and president of the Parliament Committee for Inspection and Control of the Prisons) made a press conference in which he exposed his points of view and those of the Committee for the situation in the prisons and showed the measures that should be taken. It is known to everybody that he said.

"The Parliament Committee will do everything possible so that the arrested and the prisoners are in position to announce their complaints and requests to the respective levels directly without any control on behalf of the prison management."

Now we address Mr Akarcali and to all deputies from the Assembly as well as to all interested persons and organisations to pay attention to the following:

We want only this: Our letters and requests to be sent to the addresses mentioned. At least this is to be assured, if it is not possible to assure the sending of our complaints, requests and applications to the respective levels without control and censorship on behalf of the prison authorities. We want them not to prevent this right. The prison management is a follower of the censorship of Sultan Abdulhamit from the last century. Beside this we have to underline that this management is very double-faced. It dares to defend openly all its actions and says to us: "You may complain wherever and to whoever you want." But it imposes embargo and control over applications and cables in which we are complaining of it. This shows its hypocrisy. Our thoughts are awakened by the fact that it does not even send our cables to the General Staff, which contain our complaints against it. it does not send them

because it is aware that the General Staff has thickly underlined the following warning to all prison authorities: "The going out in the yard for walks, the meetings with lawyers cannot be forbidden in any case. The prisoners cannot be put under checks that will offend the human dignity and which is being done as they are being undressed."

The above mentioned warning from the order of the General Staff is being fulfilled since the 15th of November 1985 in the prison "Sagmalcilar". The management of the prison "Metris" continues so far not fulfill this order. From this point of view this management acts even in contradiction to the orders of the General Staff. During the first days of the life in the prison "Metris" it was confirmed by the management that it is forbidden to us to go out for walks and to meet our lawyers because "we do not wear the military uniforms." However the same management started to say the following immediately after the following news appeared in "Cumhuriyet" (on the 21st of January 1986) and regarding the meeting of our families with Kamil Yöncüler (Lieutenant General and the President of the Coordination Council of the Martial Law Commands at the General Staff):

"Your walks are permitted and the meetings with the lawyers are permitted. But they are permitted under the condition that you agree to be checked undressed before you go. In the opposite case you cannot go out for walks and to meet your lawyers."

This is the new tactic of the management against us. It used this tactic and such methods since long ago. It is very well aware that we will never agree to be checked in this immoral way which is in a contradiction with our human dignity. After this, it will have the possibility to make the following claim in order to "absolve" itself before the public opinion:

"We did not forbid them to go out for walks and to meet their lawyers. But they disagree to be checked for security before they go out. That is why they cannot go out before they are being checked."

In such a way the management of the prison want to continue the forbiddings in spite the fact of the order of the General Staff that underlines clearly that the security check should be done without hurting the human dignity.

In principle, we are not categorically against the check for security. But we are against the check that is being done in immoral way and hurts the human dignity. Therefore it is our human obligation to resist against such a check.

Not long ago one of our football teams was check by the Swedish Custom authorities. Numerous influential and high ranking persons and organisations started to protest in Turkey against the Swedish Custom authorities and to raise the issue to international organizations. Now we ask them: "Don't you know that we are under such check s permanently in the prisons, which are under your control and management?"

We would like to know the answer to our question:

How and which level supplies the power to the prison managers, thanks to which they act so freely and illegally?"

From August 1983 onwards the prison management in "Metris" "fulfills" seemingly the function of court authority. The meetings with our lawyers are forbidden since August 1983 until today. There is no doubt that this causes a big negative influence to our right for defense. We are forbidden to have books even those we are using for our right to defense. The worst of everything is the fact that the prison management does not permit us to own pencils, papers copies of the accusations, that is puts a hand on all our applications for interrogation and defense, written to the Court, controls everything, decides itself who has to go to the Court, controls everything, decides itself who has to go to the Court and who has to participate or not in the Court proceedings.

On 18th of December 1985 even at the entrance of the prison we were confiscated our copies from the protocols of the Court proceedings, the documents for interrogation and defense, our notes, the applications and patterns for applications, even part of the copies of the accusations. These are still not given back. This is another method by which our right for defense is being limited. At such conditions we have no possibility to prepare our defense and to announce in the Court. We ask all interested state organisations and persons:

The prison management and Muzafer Ergüder in particular, who checks and destroys all our applications "executes" the function of our authorities. Who gave this authority? Since when and

how it happened that in our country the prison managements began to deal with not only the jobs and the security of the prisons but with court functions as well? Why and how such a permission is given to the prison authorities? Why this free will and lawlessness is not stopped?

All this is the biggest obstacle for our right for defense. This obstacle has to be taken off. Efforts should be made for the elimination of "the court functions" of the prison management in the prison "Metris".

We hope that this our appeal will be supported by all democratic judicial organizations and lawyers by all the people who stand for the principle of the independence of the court power, by all the people defending the human rights and freedom by all democratic forces.

Our trials are being proceeded in our absence since the obligation for wearing the military uniforms was introduced. We are being held outside the court room under the reason that we came in our underwear, i.e. immorally dressed for a court and that is why we are held in a room next to the hall. So in the course of hours we were forced to wait dressed in our underwear only.

We are let in the court room only in case the Court would like to make a confrontation, necessary in the stages of interrogation one or another action. Besides, we are let in the Court and taken out as if we are sheep and not human-beings. We have no right to defend ourselves and to speak under the reason that we are dressed in underwear only. On this issue we made an application to the Court. Then the Court took a decision in which it underlined that we can enter the hall if we are dressed in training suits. But the prison management continues to oppose. In such a way it continues to depress our right for defense.

There is no doubt that the court proceedings will not be just and fair when the right to defense is very limited and when the Court and the prison managements do not permit this right to be exercised. We are convinced that the history and the future generation will say their word on this issue.

We address and appeal to all the people who consider the inquisition for biggest crime to the hanking, to all the people who are against the inquisition and who consider that the inquisitor

should be punished on time, to all the people who think that the defense of the human right and freedom is a necessity for each democrat, to all the democratic social opinion; to all democratic and revolutionary organization, to all progressive forces and to all the humanity.

Oppose to the policy of forbiddings, tortures and inquisitions in the prison "Metris".

Take the organizers responsible for the execution of this policy. They are the chief managers of the military prison "Metris" and are named: Colonel Yüksel Tuncel, Major Muzaffer Ergüder, the Lieutenants Zafer Dilek, Hüseyin Görücü and Celal Ince.

Do not permit to the military boots to overpress your right and freedoms."

Make support to the political prisoners, who know how to defend the human dignity since five years onwards at any conditions and situations."

Let us all together and at any rate defend the human dignity, human rights and freedom;

Let the fight for independence and democracy strengthen.

Harun Hançaya: *[Signature]* Baki Yığın: *[Signature]* Murat Ümit: *[Signature]*
 Zeynel Polat: *[Signature]* Hasan Binyaz: *[Signature]* A. Fikri Çelebi: *[Signature]*
 Mürsel Çelbi: *[Signature]* Yılmaz Demirkaya: *[Signature]* A. Hakkı Arzu: *[Signature]*
 Recep Güler: *[Signature]* Mehmet Düzgün: *[Signature]* Mehmet Ünal: *[Signature]*
 Ertan Şen: *[Signature]* Ahmet Zengin: *[Signature]* İbrahim Bingöl: *[Signature]*
 M. Kamil Uzun: *[Signature]* Rıza Tokin: *[Signature]* Ahmet Çelik: *[Signature]*
 Semih Genç: *[Signature]* Zor: *[Signature]* Vehbi Erzen: *[Signature]*
 Serhan Arkan: *[Signature]* Halil Sürgün: *[Signature]* Tayyar Şimşek: *[Signature]*
 Ahmet Turgut: *[Signature]* Kerem Güler: *[Signature]* Kadir Efeçil: *[Signature]*
 Suat Ülkümez: *[Signature]* Bülent Pak: *[Signature]* Ali Tarık Kocoglu: *[Signature]*
 Mehmet Kılıç: *[Signature]* Mete Akbulut: *[Signature]* Halil Terakki: *[Signature]*
 Celaleddin Çengiz: *[Signature]* S. İbrahim: *[Signature]* C. Lütfi Toprak: *[Signature]*
 Nuri Kemal Ç. Başoğlu: *[Signature]* Mehmet Şimşek: *[Signature]* Faruk Ereren: *[Signature]*
 Nazik Zeki: *[Signature]* Recep Dincer: *[Signature]* Murat Toros Güneş: *[Signature]*
 Duran Karatay: *[Signature]* M. Murat Sarı: *[Signature]* Hüseyin Aydın: *[Signature]*
 Sami Kirit: *[Signature]* Mehmet Akdemir: *[Signature]* ERN: *[Signature]*
 Kadir Güven Kılıç: *[Signature]* Yazar Yavuz: *[Signature]*

DOCUMENT II

To the Presidency of the Second Military Tribunal
at the Command of First Army (Selimiye) - Istanbul

People of the highest standing in the state apparatus claim that:

"No violence is exerted upon arrested or interrogated persons"; "No one resorts to violence in prisons"; "Living conditions in prisons are good as possible"; "We respect human rights"; "By the general elections of November 6th we have proceeded to democracy"; "Our state is a constitutional one".

Yes, even today, they go on repeating the above statements. But is that the real state of things? We shall look for the answer to this question in this petition of ours. In other words we shall look for the answer of the following questions, all of us trying together to find the correct answers.

How are interrogations carried out under arrest? What is the purpose of all that is being done under arrest and in prisons? Are we allowed to avail ourselves of our right of defense? What kind of people are we and what do we want? What do we do and why do we do it?

What we describe in this petition we have personally experienced and still experience it. There is not one single part of our report that is not true or that is being exaggerated. Many people

are living witnesses to those events, so are we, the people who have put on their signatures under this petition. Living witnesses are also:

- All prisoners in arrests and jails;
- Policemen, officers, soldiers who have not lost their mind and their human features;
- Doctors in prisons and in the military hospitals;
- Our families which see how we appear in court and what we look like there;
- Our lawyers;
- You as a jury;
- All people who have direct or indirect contacts with the police and prison centers and departments.

Every hour and every minute events have their witnesses. The events we describe here are not rumors neither tale-stories.

We have been in the military prisons for about five years already. Our prison life began with our arrest by the police and by the court and goes on till now. This life of ours is an unprecedented fact which proves that life now-a-days, human dignity, personality and human values are being destroyed and violated thoroughly.

Article 17 of the Constitution of 1982 says:

"No one can be subjected to violence and torture. No one can be maltreated or punished by a punishment derogatory to man's dignity."

Besides that the Turkish criminal code that "the torturers should be given grave sentences". Here we underline the word "claims" instead of using the word "punishes". That is due to the fact that it (the code) enumerates the sentences that should be given to the torturers but up till now in practice no torturer has been punished and is not punished. Further in our report we shall prove that by facts. That means that the sentences listed by the code remain on paper. We shall point out also in the course of our statement the answer to the following question:

- How is it possible that for years we have been subjected to such a life and no actions or investigations have been carried out against the employees of the biggest police office and against those of the military prisons in the biggest city of our country in

spite of the clear and categorical provisions in the Constitution and in the Criminal Code?

Modern life rejected all kinds of violence and tortures upon man. Besides that modern life demands the creation of all the conditions and opportunities needed by man to develop man's human features. Modern law as a theory and a practice considers right of defense as an entity since the moment of man's arrest to the moment of man's release. Besides that modern law provides all the opportunities so that the right of defense is best exercised.

But in this country, in Turkey, even minimum human life does not exist. To say nothing about creating all the conditions for exercising the right of defense. Because the latter does not exist at all. Rights which exist in theory are completely destroyed in practice. All this happens in the biggest police office and in the prisons of the biggest city of this country, as well as in the other police and prisons centers throughout the country. All this happens in this country in the last quarter of the 20 th century.

Here we are going to describe in details and thoroughly all this as well as the impact of the prison conditions upon our health. We shall inform the people who are not aware of it. Thus we shall make them take a stand on human values. We appeal to the people to fight against the antihuman actions. That is one of the essential tasks, every man's duty and necessity. This is a task, duty and necessity for all people (and for us as living witnesses and victims in particular) who should tell the coming generations the consequences of the destruction of man's values in order to oppose violence, restriction and destruction of man's values, violation of man's dignity and man's depersonalization.

I. CONDITION AND PRACTICE IN FIRST DEPARTMENT OF THE POLICE OFFICE

All practices in the police office are depicted as aiming at "getting information from the organizations' members on their actions and organization contacts". But in fact those practices aim at one thing only: all arrested (and in particular the ones for whom they know in advance to be democratic, progressive and revolutionary people) are to be forced to admit some crime, to make

confessions and to give evidence according to the police principle which says: "There should be no action, the organizers and the authors of which are not found out". In other words all actions which means severe tortures, are exerted upon patriotic progressive and revolutionary people, whose ideas are considered "poisonous" for the existing system in the country even when they have no connection with any underground organization or action. There are many cases when they are forced to sing a scenario prepared in advance by the police officials and which they call confessions and evidence by the interrogated.

We would like to describe in more details all the practices and the conditions in First Department. That is why we shall divide the practices into three parts:

A) MENTAL TORTURE

All the tortures have mental and physical objectives in breaking and detrying the interrogated person. But every torture in the long run has its physical and mental essence. That is why we shall describe every torture in the corresponding part following our personal criteria and classifications.

The torturers directed against man's personality and dignity, against his standpoints and personal opinion and estimates in the following way:

a) Man is deprived of food and water. Man is put in chains when he is hungry and thirsty. He is not allowed to fall asleep. He is not allowed to go to the WC. He is forced to drink salty water mixed with urine and other disgusting things. He is put under an electric bulb of very high voltage.

The above kinds of torture are applied in the first days of the arrest and go on for several days without break. They aim at breaking the morale of the person depriving him of the most elementary and essential needs so that he is no longer able to think or behave himself and to be driven to panic.

b) He is taken to the woods where they tell him that he is going to be shot down without trial and sentence and that is why he is to dig his grave himself. This torture goes like that:

They put a bullet in the pistol and they show it to the prison-

er. Then they blindfold him, put the muzzle at his forehead and ask him: "Will you do what we ask you or not?" They wait for the answer for some seconds. At that time they replace the full pistol by an empty one and they pull the trigger of the empty pistol.

The above torture is practiced both in the woods and the very police office. There are cases when a prisoner is tortured twice in this day -in the woods and in the police office. Some additional tricks are used in order to get quicker result. For example the man is made to dig his own grave. They shoot in his legs. Some one from the police intervenes and "save" him when they shoot in the legs.

All this is being repeated in the interval of minutes and seconds and man gets overstrained as he is to make his choice between life and death. All that aims at his mental and physical collapse.

c) Curses and insults: A great part of the arrested people respect and are attached to the human and moral values. The curses and the insults are directed against personality and against the moral values and estimates of all those people, as well as against their standpoints, reasonings and evaluations about social life, their wives, mothers, sisters, relations and friends. All the curses and insults aim at humiliating man and at undermining human values in man.

d) Man is forced to wait for hours in the torture cells listening to the cries and shouts of the tortured people.

At the same time he is not able to undertake whatsoever action against this disgusting and antihuman torture method carried out just in front of his eyes. Furthermore, he does not stop thinking that he is there to wait for his turn of torture. All this aims at undermining his human characteristics and at crushing his moral and mental resistance. Torture, applied or exerted upon a man in front of another man has much more destructive mental effect upon the latter compared to the tortured one. That is why a large part of the arrested people are made to wait (after being taken out of the cells) in an empty room just next to the torture cells, before being taken to torture in the cells themselves. After the torture they are thrown again in the cells. Furthermore they can be

made stay in this room for weeks if they have rejected to do what the police wants them to. The purpose is to hear the cries of the tortured people in the cells which are just next to the room in question. Besides that the cries go on for ever, day and night. There are such rooms where the prisoner is blindfold while his hands and legs are tied to the wall or to the radiator by chains. This goes on for weeks or for months. After the coup d'etat the period of time for interrogation in the police was three months which sometimes lasted four months. Thus the man, waiting for this turn in such rooms, without food, constantly thinking that his tortures can begin any moment, that he is going to be kicked and pummelled, becomes very nervous. All that a ms at his modal break. Then another torture method is exercised too called by the policemen "method of hinting". This method also aims at breaking the morale of the people as it consists in hinting that "your comrades are arrested", "they told us everything", "they confessed everything" etc. Then they ask him to sign his "confessions" and "evidence" prepared by the police in advance.

e) Blindfolding: While waiting in the room in question and listening to the tortures, the prisoner is blindfold. So the man cannot see anything around nor the hits directed at him. All this make the tension stronger as well as the unawareness. This aims at weakening and breaking his moral strength. As we mentioned before the prisoners remain blindfold for days and weeks.

f) Threats to rape, push clubs and truncheons into men's anuses and into women's genitals.

Almost all the arrested people are social figures of high moral and strenght. That is why this kind of torture aims at their moral crushing.

g) Psychological probing

During the mental and physical torture very often the police shows a "very good attitude" towards the prisoner. Thus it aims at making the prisoners give up their ideas, confess and tell everything, do what the police requires, sign the false evidence, reconcile with the system or at least discuss things and talk to the "good" policemen. By this method the police probes and checks up the psychological state of the prisoners in order to be able to plan its further methods.

h) Torture of the arrested people's relations and relatives

The police resorts to this kind of torture when the prisoner has not been crushed and goes on enduring all kinds of tortures exerted upon him. This it begins to torture his relatives and friends telling them to convince the prisoner to do what the police tell him to. Different kinds of threats are exploited if they do not agree to convince him. They are brought to the police office and are subjected to beatings, curses, insults, the policemen take liberties with them etc; in front of the prisoner himself. Those are predominantly his brothers, sisters, wife or husband, his children, mother and father who have nothing to do with his ideas. This kind of torture is one of the most disquieting ones and is directed against the morale and the dignity of the prisoner. The arrest and the torture of such people is applied even when the police is looking for one man and wants to catch him more easily.

B) PHYSICAL TORTURE

This kind of torture has both psychological and physical objectives: man's psychological break down, his physical destruction, mutilation his organs, weakening his will as a result of the very strong pains preparing the ground for his collapse. Physical torture is exercised systematically and for a long time (for hours) upon most of the prisoners. We can describe the various methods of physical tortures in the following way:

a) Electric torture

The prisoner's body is connected to the electric current by numerous cables. The current gives constant and very strong pains and traumas to the muscles. The dividing line between life and death is about 50-60 volts. But the "interrogators unaware of this dividing line" often "cannot define the safe voltage". In this way they are to blame for the death or for the burning of the prisoners. Of course such death cases are reported in the press as "heart attack", "haemorrhage" etc. without giving the real reasons for such "heart attacks" and "haemorrhages". The current attached to the body immediately increases the pressure in the prisoner's brain which results in very strong headache. The cable are attached to the prisoner's tongue, lips and ears in order to increase the head-

ache. They are also connected with the prisoner's genitals so that he gets frightened about the destruction and mutilation of this genitals. This increases his pains and causes mental break down.

This method has been applied for many years. That is why the "interrogators" use it as a rule very carefully and skilfully. In December 1980 a prisoner was killed by the electric torture in the political department of the Ankara police office. In connection with that case proceedings were initiated against the policemen-torturers. One of them pointed out the "essence" of the electric torture in the following way:

"I am policeman for eight years already. That is why I know well what voltage the prisoner's body can endure" (Cumhuriyet newspaper).

It is clear enough that the policemen are trained also in the electric torture and may be that is the reason for not so many death cases.

There are no visible marks over the tortured prisoner's body after the electric torture. But scientific studies carried out in hospitals where tortured has a very destructive effect which is deeply hidden and invisible in the body. The first hospital of such a kind in the world has been opened by Amnesty International in 1981. It is in Copenhagen -Denmark's capital and it treats the tortured people. The director of this hospital is Dr Inge who says that studying the tortured people proves the exact method being applied on them; He adds:

"For example the cardiological photographs of the tortured people show if the method of electric torture has been applied upon them and for how long period. The electric torture has very destructive and lasting consequences in man's organism. It causes different diseases which spring up years later. Such diseases are mental and neurotic disturbances, illnesses of various vital organs such as the brain, heart, kidneys, pancreas, genitals, etc. It has been proved that the fundamental reason for many such diseases is due to the electric torture. Because nerve cells are the first to get destroyed. This destruction spreads further to other cells and organs which are connected with the nerve cells."

b) Falaka

The falaka has been exercised for many centuries in Turkey. It

surpasses even the Mediaeval methods. Both in past years and now the falaka is applied in both the main centers and smallest police stations and in the gendarmerie. The prisoner's legs are tied to a club and he stands with his legs up. In this way he cannot move his legs during the torture. To get better effect they are pushed into tyres (lorry tyres) so that the heels look up. After that the heels, the knees, the thighs are subjected to hundreds of strong hits (hundreds is no exaggeration) with truncheons, clubs and bars. The strength of the blows depends on the strength of the "interrogator" at the moment. The heels get red. After the 50th blow they get blue, they swell and begin to get chapped after 10-20 blows more. The heels start bleeding and the pains are very strong. When the torture comes to the end the prisoner is left in the cell to look after himself alone with some ointment or something else if he can find it at all. Of course that treatment lasts until the falaka torture begins again. The real treatment begins after his coming back to the prison and it lasts for months.

c) Ordinary beating and beating with sandbags

The prisoner put among several "interrogators" is subjected to awful kickings, pummelling and knee hittings. They blows may reach any part of his body. The interrogators don't give a pin about that. Their purpose is to cause apings and to have the effect they need. The prisoner may faint. But that does not mean and end to the torture. Once he comes back to conscience the beating begins a new. That is repeated several times a day and it depends on the "mood of the interrogators". In order to get greater effect the policemen tie the prisoner with a chain to a wall or to some radiator, he is not given any food neither is he allowed to fall asleep. Now-a-days that kind of torture is applied most often. Beating with sandbags is another "technical" characteristics of that torture. By such sandbags or gloves (inside which there are also stones) the prisoner is beaten upon the most sensitive parts of the body. Such parts are the kidneys, liver and head. The blows cause a sound shock resulting in losing conscience. While the beating goes on the prisoner's hands are tied up.

The ordinary beating and the one with sandbags result in mental break down accompanied by haemorrhages in the internal organs. it was not by chance that the newspapers published the

news about the death of prisoners in the police office, due to haemorrhages. The haemorrhages in the internal organs is one of the main reasons for the chronic headache and about the kidney diseases among the prisoners. That is the naked truth and it needs no scientific study.

In October 1980 Ahmet Karlang^oç (an active member of Dev-Sol) died as a prisoner in the political department of the Istanbul police office. The post-mortem found out that Karlangic's death was the result of haemorrhage (in the brain) caused by ordinary beating and beating with sandbags.

d) Hanger

That kind of torture has been borrowed from the medieval dungeons. The prisoner is hung on the ceiling. His hands are opened to both sides. His legs do not touch the floor. He is left in this state for hours. That is the method which causes most damages in man's organism, compared to the other torture methods. Thus the muscles of the arms and the legs are most strained. Then the muscle ligaments tear. If the torture lasts longer one gets deformations in the nerves and in the shoulders. The pains get stronger and even unbearable with every minute. Many prisoners tortured in this way faint with pain after 20-30 minutes. The torturers make them regain conscience without taking them down from the hanger.

The hanger method entered into practice after the coup d'etat of 1980 and is one of the most practiced method on the part of the fascist ruler sin the countries dependent on imperialism. They aim at the destruction of the opposition. Is is not by chance that the dependent on imperialism exploiting and fascist authorities apply one and the same methods of torture, their purpose being suppressing the people" struggle.

Sometimes the prisoner is hung with his head down and his legs up. In this state other methods of torture are applied as well. Then the blood rushes to the brain, the pressure increases in the head and one feels an awful headache. That often results in haemorrhage in the brain.

Alongside with the hanger method other methods are applied (such as the electric torture, falaka, etc...).

e) Bath in an ice-old water and "airing" after that.

In the coldest winter days the prisoners is forced to enter naked into the bath-room full of ice-cold water (where he has to stay for several minutes) or to lie down on the concrete and they pour upon him water by a hose for 5-10 minutes. After that he is forced to stay outdoors, in front of an open window, in front of a ventilator or in front of a refrigerator with an open door. That lasts quite long (sometimes even an hour). When his body dries up they pour water again until he freezes or faints.

Another method that is applied is to lie down naked in the snow. That needs no comment. Everybody knows what are the consequences -in winter even the healthiest people put on a coat and warm cloths.

The freezing cold results in awful pains, some organs lose their sensitivity because of the partial freezing, it results in bronchitis and diseases of the respiratory organs, to damages to the whole organism an most of all to kidney diseases. The nerve cells and the blood-forming elements get structural damages. That is why the partially frozen parts of the body itch and ache for years after the torture. The same torture is the cause of many lung and kidney diseases among the prisoners.

f) Method of walking in the snow mixed with glass barefooted.

That is the method when they force the prisoner to walk barefooted in the snow mixed with glass. The method is applied after falaka, electric torture, beating, bath in ice-cold water, etc, as a kind of "rest" between the different tortures. This method increases the prisoner's pains who even without that is suffering enough. The broken glass on its part givers new wounds on the feet.

g) Spinning round in the opposite direction.

Two torturers catch the prisoner by his arms and other two by his legs. They thus begin to ratat him, pulling him in opposite directions. That damages the spinal column of the prisoner, even breaks it. The pains in the waist among almost all the prisoners is the result of that torture. Many comrades of ours go on curing the pains and the injuries of their spinal column, although they have experienced the torture several years ago.

h) Pushing in pieces of broken glass and an iron bar into the genitals.

That method of tortures causes very grave mental breakdowns, it hurts and cuts the genitals which results in various infections. Infections are not cured at all in the prison conditions and they spread to the upper parts and the inner genitals. That is why infections become chronic and the genitals stop functioning. The genitals contain most nerve knots in comparison with the other parts of the body. That is why this method of torture causes the most terrible pains and sufferings. The wounds and the infections in the genitals increase those pains and suffering ever more.

C) LIFE IN THE CELLS

The prisoners live in the cells before and after the torture period which is also called "period of interrogations". As you will find out from our report, this life in the cells is nothing but a prolongation of the torture.

Only several cells have living area of 5-6m². All the rest are about one square meter. Only several cells have bunk-beds. All the other are absolutely empty. Therefore the prisoners sit and lie down upon the concrete which is very cold. After the cruel tortures the concrete attacks the tortured prisoner's body and crushes all the resisting strength of the constitution. In winter it gets more terrible. The cells have no heating, they are never heated by anything. The people go on sitting and lying upon the cold concrete.

There are lice, bugs and all kinds of parasite in the cells. The prisoners are not allowed to clean the cells and the premises. The prison administration does not deal with sanitation at all. Very rarely preparations are sprayed against parasites, although the prison's statute (regulations) specially points out the necessity of such a measure. Besides that such a spraying is on paper and has not effect. The prisoners go on suffering from the parasites.

The only aperture through which air comes into the cells represents a hole of half a centimeter in diameter, which is under the door. In each of the 1 meter cells there are 5-6 prisoners while in the bigger ones (5-6m²) there are 10-15 prisoners. Thus the air is not enough at all. The ice-cold in winter and the awful heat in summer are additional factors undermining prisoners' health.

One can go to the lavatory or the WC only once (sometimes twice) in 24 hours. The stay in the WC is defined, i.e. only 5 minutes -at the same time we are obliged to wash ourselves and our cloths. If someone stays more in the lavatory he is subjected to beating by truncheons, clubs, he is kecked, pummelled, etc, on the part of the supervizers "God's creations' under the pretext that the prisoner in question deliberately lingers" in the lavatory.

The food consists of milk, yoghurt, khalva, jam, cheese and sausage that are sold sometimes in the buffet of the police office. That is a monotonous food which is repeated every day and which costs very much. That is why the prisoners are obliged to spend a lot of money on food. Besides that the woman-intermediary between prisoners and the buffet never gives back the change. When we ask for our change she says back: "how many times am I going to give you back the change? You are accusing the Turkish police in steeling." There are even cases when a prisoner who wants his change back is beaten. All the money found in the pockets is immediately taken by the policemen after the arrest, under the pretext that this is "money given by the underground organization". Of course, no protocol is drawn up for the taken money. Therefore this money becomes "coffee money" for the torturers. That is why many prisoners remain without any money and cannot buy food. The question about the food is another kind of torture which is very bad especially after the other kinds of tortures. Because the constitution cannot recover when the tortured prisoner is hungry.

Violence exercised by some people upon other people has a negative effect not only on the tortured prisoners but the torturers as well. Therefore the torturers lose or have already lost their human features. They are antisocial creatures, they are corrupted and mentally broken down. That is why they often take tablets, heroin, hashish, liquor and other drugs. The disgusting ties are common among all the torturers. That is quite natural. Because the imperialist and fascist exploiters (dependent on imperialism) exercise tortures in order to preserve their power. They lose their human face while torturing the others and try to make up with the drugs, etc, which corrupt man but which they need to live. The same is the situation with the jailers on duty. Every jailer has an inferior-

ty complex, takes pills, heroin, hashish, liquor and other drugs, he disturbs the prisoners in the cells, takes them out from the cells, without any reasons beats them just to satisfy their animals' passion.

Here we should point out some peculiarities about the torturers.

They work in teams. Every team has its responsible who is contact with the chief of department "K". A part of those chiefs have graduated from the "police institute". Another part has no education but "have climbed up the ladder" and have gone through courses. The chiefs, after taking their jobs in the torture centers, get professional training not only in Turkey, but in the USA centers as well. These centers have been established to train torturers. In those centers there are many policemen who have been sent for training by the fascist dictatorships of the dependent on imperialism neo-colonial countries. Learning the art of torturing they lose their human faces. Because torture is incompatible with human essence.

All the other policemen have not graduated even from secondary school. They have become policemen after some short police courses. The only requirement for working at the torture centers is the lack of human features. Those people have no education, they have no idea about reality in Turkey and in the world, they have no other profession, they have not done anything else. They are anti-social people, the scum of society. Their personal life consists of the triangle: money-drugs-women. They think of nothing else. That is why they do everything without any objection. Following the orders of imperialism and fascism they blindly are down on the people and the revolutionaries.

Such people have but one world - that of the torturers. Because they are the cretins in social life, they have no social environment, they cannot talk sense, they cannot talk sense, they lack any social activity. If they had any social activity they would not be torturers. They deal only with tortures which needs no human characteristics, in contrast to the social activity which supposes high human virtues. Therefore such people are something of rabid dogs, connected only to their masters and fulfilling the orders of their chiefs. They have bloodshed eyes and attack furiously their

victims. Their chiefs are in the same conditions. Because their education and training destroy the human features in them. It is contrary to social life and human values. Such chiefs have leading and directing functions. They have turned into tool of the regime and after a certain period in the torture centers they become instructors in torture.

These nonentities have no idea about Turkey nor about the world. They have no social interests, nor problems. They tell us that we are "traitors to our fatherland", "terrorists" and they attack -the people who think, read and fight for the establishment of the people's power and about the creation of an independent and democratic Turkey of labour. We have dedicated all our life to this purpose. They kill us and mutilate us.

To claim that "no torture is exercised in the country" means to try to conceal the irrefutable truth.

We have already said that there are provisions in the Constitution and the Criminal code that say that "torture is forbidden", "the torturers should be given severe sentences" and that is being repeated constantly by the most high ranking statesmen. But how is it that those state important people who speak about "observance of laws" know nothing about our tortures lasting for a month, month and a half, three months, four months, they know nothing about prisoners life in the biggest police office, in the biggest city of the country? In our opinion that cannot be true. Because they do just the opposite of what they say. It cannot be otherwise because torture is one of the basic methods of all fascist states in the world. They need it in order to prolong the cruel exploitation and to crush the opposition. All state rulers headed by the Prime Minister and the President make statements for the press and they claim that:

"Torture is a crime", "there is no systematically exercised torture in our country", "there are only single cases of torture, done by some overweening employees". Proceedings have been initiated against them and they get their punishment".

Tortures are exercised systematically and on a large scale in this country. They have become policy of the state. No lies or official statements can conceal the fact that tortures are exercised in Turkey. The official signing of the human rights' declaration is in

vain. After the coup d'etat of 1980 the tortures in the country have become so popular that the attempts of the state rulers and employees to conceal them are but ridiculous.

The whole public opinion today is aware of the fact that Chile's fascist dictator Pinochet has murdered tens of thousand of people by tortures. But the same Pinochet put his signature under the human rights' declaration. The fascist Menahem Begin has carried out a genocide over the Palestinians in Shatilla. Two Palestinians have been arrested and murdered in the arrest in Israel last year. That has caused a wide response in the world. That is why Arens was compelled to declare that the murderers of the two Palestians would be brought to trial. The fascist generals in Argentina, the dictators in South Korea, the murderers of the people in Indonesia, i.e; all fascist authorities claim to be against torture, that proceedings have been initiated against the single cases of torturers, that torturers are being punished but no one in the world believes such stories and statements.

The ringleaders of the fascist junta have turned our country into a prison and into a concentration camp, they have brought the people to measure and they have opened the gates of the country for imperialism. Who believes them when they say that there are no tortures. Such statements and declarations are but an attempt to conceal the tortures.

A man is a man in deed and not in name. Laws, statements, signatures under documents (against tortures) aim at only one thing: to conceal and veil tortures exercised systematically on a large scale, which have become state policy.

Tortures in the police stations have incurable consequences upon our health.

Life in the police stations means a cruel violation upon the mental and physical structure of the prisoners' constitution. That is a torture in itself along side all the other kinds of torture there which last for months. Their impact upon our health can be describe in the following way:

a) Their short-lived impact

A large number of the prisoners are poor people. Their life before being arrested passes in very hard and difficult conditions. A great part of their organs and cells are weak enough even be-

fore the arrest. That is why the tortures in the police stations increase all their illnesses in their kidneys, lungs, heart and other organs. All their dormant illnesses begin to come to the fore. Even the most robust people get ill after the tortures. They get various diseases such as: kidney infection, haemorrhages in the liver, in the brain, various disturbances, rheumatism, injuries and breakings of the spinal column, various diseases of the cardiovascular organs, wounds, diseases of the respiratory organs, many diseases caused by microbes etc. All this is the result of the awful living conditions and of the tortures in the police stations. It affects our health very badly. Here we are not yet speaking about the death cases and the reasons about them. We shall only say that after the coup d'etat only in the Istanbul police station 100 people have died due to the tortures upon them. Tortures have been the main reason for their death. There were also cases when prisoners have been shot down.

b) Their long-lasting impact

The "development" of the torture techniques and the reaction of the democratic public opinion to torture made the torturers be "more careful" and leave no marks after the torture is finished, cause no injuries and destruction in organs and cells which can be noticed immediately. In spite of this however, especially in the first days, tortures are exercised which leave no marks. After the first intensive tortures the prisoner is given some "rest". One way or another the real damages of the first tortures appear later in the various organs. That is why we are speaking of long-lasting impact of the tortures. The chronical infections in the kidneys, the diseases in the digestion, the kidney insufficiency, ulcer, gastritis, infections in the intestines, heart insufficiency, mental break downs due to damages in the brain, the injuries of the spinal column, rheumatism, partial deafness, disturbances in the equilibrium between the psychological activity and the body, etc, are chronicle diseases, which appear later but as the result -direct or indirect -of the tortures.

c) Mental break downs

We can list the mental disturbances and break downs which appear at the border-line between life and death during the tortures, in moments of great strain while the torture lasts for a long time

and as a result of the great pains and sufferings. They represent additional consequences to be above-mentioned diseases which appear immediately or later-on after the torture has been stopped.

The mental weak points which one has get worse after the torture, turning even into definite mental diseases and disturbances. Such diseases are for example: deep changes in man's behavior and thinking, depressions (state of mental and physical weakness), lost of confidence in oneself, evading questions etc. Even the most robust constitutions sometimes, after some torture, lose their confidence and turn suspicious towards those around them, they accept the violence cult, run away from the burning questions of the day, they lose their ability to think and to establish contacts and connections with the events, they get nervous all the time, alienate themselves from the others and from the social problems. Of course all these diseases and disturbances are different with the different people. Everybody is different from the others. Those who are intellectually more stable, confident in themselves and in their ideas, who have sound convictions before the torture, get even more conscientious, self-confident and irreconcilable after the torture in spite of the fact that they also lose a great part of their physical health and strength. But their number is not big. Besides even such people get some mental disturbances: neurotic state, groundless reactions, insensibility, very slow or very quick actions, etc.

THE LAW ON POLICE

It is useful to say something in brief about the new law on police.

This law and the other new laws are steps and initiatives for institutionalizing of fascism in the country. Even the junta parties pointed out that this law had been worked out and passed with the objective of creating a police state, that it destroys human rights and liberties, giving extraordinary opportunity for arbitrariness to the executive authorities.

By the way, the 1980 coup d'etat provided the executive authorities with extraordinary powers and turned into a support and a basis of the legislative and judicial powers. The latters have no

independent functions and characteristics any more. The same were the conditions even before the coup d'etat, i.e. even then the three powers (executive, legislative and judicial) had no independence. Even then the executive power was the most important. The principle of dividing the three powers had been turned into a dependency of the other two powers (legislative and judicial) on the executive power. In fact that is the situation in very country where fascism rules. Before the coup d'etat there was a kind of relative independence on the part of the legislative and judicial powers in, comparison with the executive one. The pro-American fascist junta that came to power in 1980 destroyed that relative independence. Then the regime of September 12th passed a series of laws in order to institutionalize that destruction. It worked out and imposed a new Constitution with the same purpose. Then the junta put on civil cloths and made the people "elect" a new Parliament. Thus, together with "newly elected" Parliament it goes on ruling the country.

The law on police is a step towards fascist institutionalizing which had not been brought to the end on September 12th. When one examines that law one realizes that it destroys completely the basic rights and liberties which even before that have always been very limited; that it empowers the police to great authorities since the police is the lever of the executive power. We shall not study and point out all the elements and characteristics of that law. But we would like to discuss a clause in its Article 5.

Article 5 says: "The police can take the prisoners from the prison and to drive them to the Police office under the condition that there is the respective verdict and the chiefs are informed about that. These are predominantly the prisoners who have been sentenced for smuggling and crimes connected with the state security. So, the police can hold them in the police office for 24 hours (and for 15 days if they are a group of criminals). That operation can be carried out any time when necessary. The prisoner in question has the right to require an examination by a doctor before being taken from the prison to the police office."

As one can see, art. 5 of the law has two peculiarities that are also present in the other articles as well. These peculiarities are the following:

1. The stay in the police office can be non-stop and can embrace all periods of time of the previous sentenced by the court.

2. Interference in the works of the justice.

We have already described the way interrogations are carried out in the police office as well as in all the police stations.

Today there is almost no one who has not passed through such "interrogation" or whose relatives and relations have not been subjected to tortures.

Therefore Art. 5 of the law gives the right to the police to repeat the tortures upon the prisoners (taking them from the prison and driving them to the police office), the threaten with torturing them again without any reason.

This law violates and abolishes the fundamental human rights. The September 12th's period had "legalized" the taking of the prisoners from the prison and their driving again to the police office when martial law is established. But that had been temporary. By this law now the martial law and the state of emergency become permanent practice when the police can commit any arbitrary act over the prisoners and over the citizens. Torture is the bias of fascism. This truth is proved once again by this law.

The period of time for arrest and interrogation is very short in modern legal system when the police's task is to catch the wanted person, to interrogate him and to send him to the court. Besides that the lawyer of the man is always present at the interrogation by the police and has a constant contact with him. Then the inquiry and the investigation are carried out by the "independent" court.

But in this country things are not like that. The interrogation here is done by the police without informing the judicial organs or the prisoner's lawyers. Besides that interrogations here mean cruel tortures which sometimes result in the prisoner's death. Of course such deaths are concealed by various lies on the part of the police, such as:

"The prisoner threw himself down from the window", "He himself has smashed his head in the wall", "He has died of infection in the lungs", "He got heart attack" etc.

Sometimes they organize "demonstrative trials" against some inquisitors when the facts of mass tortures get evident and irrefuta-

ble. They aim at pouring oil on troubled waters and nothing else. At such trials the sentences are minimal for the inquisitors.

The police does not inform the judicial organs about the arrest and the interrogations. Because it knows perfectly well that it will not be able to accomplish all its arbitrary acts and murders and its practice would be, to a certain degree, limited if it informs the judicial organs. Besides that such an informing is contrary to the fascist practice.

Before the coup d'etat of 1980 the inquiry against prisoners had been carried out only by the judicial organs. After the coup d'etat however the police got more authority than the judicial organs and it carries out the whole inquiry. All people and all the organizations, including the people who stand for a "constitutional state", as well as the judges who try our cases and who should possess professional judicial dignity - all they should oppose that practice. We - prisoners in jails and arrests, who suffer from the direct consequences of that practice, should also oppose it.

Today in this country the fundamental principles of law are violated. Without those principles law cannot exist at all - neither as a theory nor as a practice. The police comes to the prison any time, it takes the prisoner and drives him to the police office in order to be "interrogated" and anew to torture him. The prison administration meets all the requirements of the police. The prosecutor's office also helps in all this under the pretext that the "case is intricate", "there are some new and unclear moments which have to be lightened by the new interrogations and inquiries in the police office". The purpose is but to torture the prisoner again. There were many cases when the prosecutor was present all the time during the interrogations carried out by the police, he took part in tortures of the interrogated man and even personally supervised the tortures. For such cases the people were chosen according to the lists prepared in advance by MIT. Besides that the prison authorities point out definite prisoners as "leaders" in the prison struggle, they torture those prisoners, collaborate with the court and the police in order to send the prisoners again to the police office for new tortures.

After the coup d'etat these methods became very day routine. Many of our comrades were taken from the prison, driven again to

the police office and subjected to new tortures. That has been done as a result from the cooperation between the police, the court and the prison authorities.

The new moving from the prison to the police office has an unique purpose -new violence upon the prisoners. That is true enough because there is no reason and ground for new interrogations and inquiries in the police office since the prosecutor's office deals already with everything, has all the data, possesses judicial knowledge and experience which are, no doubt, much greater than those of the police.

Torture has become still more sound basis of the regime after the junta's Constitution was adopted. That is confirmed by Art. 5 from the law on police, according to which the prisoners are taken from the prison and moved to the police office without any reasonable cause. Therefore the tortures will be exercised and exerted in cooperation between police, the court and the prison authorities.

II. LIVING CONDITIONS IN THE PRISON AND THE ACTIONS OF THE PRISON AUTHORITIES

Up till now we have described our life in the police office, the methods of the "interrogations" and the impact of those methods upon our health. Now we are going to depict our life in the prisons and the actions of the prison's authorities against us.

What does fascism aim at?

After we leave the torture centers we enter into the special military prisons at the military commands. They are located in barracks or police stations and especially at the political departments to the police offices. It is wrong and untrue to think that torture is not exercised in the military prisons. It is exercised there too and turns into still more insidious torture in comparison with that in the political department at the police offices.

This torture is a continuation of the one in the political department at the police offices. This is a torture which goes on non-stop as long as we stay there. Therefore the influence of this systematic torture is still more destructive and disastrous for our mental and physical health. The purpose of the tortures in the

prisons is on a large scale in comparison with that of the tortures in the police. The authorities define that purpose of the torture as "rehabilitation of the people in prison", "their adapting to society". That means:

- All patriotic, progressive and revolutionary people are to be made to give up their ideas, to change their personality, to stamp on themselves their human dignity and values, to be turned into robots fulfilling all orders;

- In this way they are to be converted into obeying tools of the exploiters' and antinational fascist system.

So by means of torture and violence in the prisons fascism wants to break down and destroy the political prisoners who fight against the fascist regime, to turn them into people who have lost their political ideas and dignity. The aim is to discredit the struggle for independence, democracy and socialism.

Who are the people who "educate" the progressive and revolutionary prisoners?

It is useful here to say something about the officers of the fascist prisons who claim that are the ones to "educate" us and "adapt us to society".

Education in the officers' and non-commissioned officers' schools is directed to the learning of the military discipline. Everything is no discipline of one's own will based on some ideological conviction. It is based on the unconditional submission only, on the orders coming from higher quarters. According to the military regulation all orders are to be executed, even those which are wrong and against the law. Such military discipline is the basis for institutionalizing of tyranny. It embraces all the army people. Every one who has his own sound thinking or initiative is dismissed. He is replaced by the one who does not think at all and who is ready to execute any order from the higher quarters. Today the principal function and task of the government of the Republic of Turkey is to defend and guard the fascist dictatorship -dependent on imperialism. The exploiting classes, defending and guarding the exploiters' system are dependent on imperialism with which they are already one and the same thing. Their interests are imperialism's interests. Therefore they are dependent also on the military structures (the Pentagon, NATO, etc.) which protect imperi-

alism. They have merged with those military structures too. That requires a definite type of people who do not think at all but just fulfil the orders of the higher quarters.

Education based on military discipline includes not only military training but also economic and social subjects. But the people who are trained there have no conscience, their ability to think is destructed. Besides that the economic and social subjects for them are full of distorted facts and faked information. They stuff their heads with lies making them believe that "imperialism's interests are also our own".

Fascist discipline destroys the independent personality of the officers and the non-commissioned officers, it gives them knowledge corresponding to the military chain created to serve imperialism's interests. This discipline also gives knowledge directed to the protection and safeguarding the exploiters' regime in the country. That is why the officers and the non-commissioned officers are people isolated from the social life and who are socially alienated. Everybody who has some contact with the officers and the non-commissioned officers knows that. We also know it. Because we are in contact with them in the prisons. They cannot realize life's truths and facts. They cannot speak sense and get confused when we tell them that their official conscience does not solve and cannot solve any problems. They are a community of ignorant people having no idea about the reality in the country and about the problems of our working people. Are those people going to "educate" us, to "rehabilitate" us? Those ignorant people are completely mixed up even when they start some discussion with our patriotic, progressive and revolutionary sympathizers. At such discussions a part of them (who still possess some brains and honour) say to our sympathizers and to us the following:

"It is an interesting thing. May be you are right in our discussions up till now. But let us see the events from another point of view".

But a great part of the officers and the non-commissioned officers are religious fanatics and reactionaries. They immediately start using cruises and insulting words and force the soldiers attack us when we say that everything is based on science, that there is no religion, society and nature follow their inherent ob-

jective laws and regularities and not any superpower. Besides that they start accusing us in "terrorism", "treason" etc., etc.

These are fascist officers and non-commissioned officers. They protect and guard the regime of the local collaborationists, who sell off to imperialism all natural resources of the country and all the values of society getting in return just what is left behind on the imperialism's table. Because we, the revolutionaries, represent the vanguard in the struggle of the workers and of the peasants who want land, vanguard in the struggle of the teachers and the students who want democratic education, the struggle of the clerks and small shop-keepers who fight for their human existence, the struggle of the Kurdish people who fights for its national rights and independence.

They accuse us in "terrorism", "treason", etc, etc. All that is demagoguery.

The officers and the non-commissioned ones try to make up for their social alienation by taking liquor and drugs. That is why there are many alcoholics and drug addicts among them. Besides that they want to make up for the humiliated human feelings by their animal passions. That is why there are many disgusting sexual connections, homosexuality, etc. among them. In this respect they are different from the policemen who take some of the officer's and non-commissioned officers' functions.

That is how those people look like and they are the ones who are to "educate" and "adapt" us to society. They are people without any independence of thought and action. Their conscience is perverted. They have become tools of fascism and imperialism. They do not realize at all what happens in the country and in the world. Those are the people who are far away from the social life and from the human relations -alcoholics, drug addicts, sex-maniacs and all kinds of sexual pervers.

Such are the people who have to "educate" and "adapt" us to society in the prisons and in the special camps. They themselves need treatment and education. We do not need them. Because we are conscientious, sensitive and good at heart people who deliberately have dedicated ourselves to the struggle for socialism.

In this way fascism wants to do away with the progressive

and revolutionary people and their ideas. When it fails in destroying us it launches its second programme. The purpose is one - to turn the progressive and revolutionary people into paralyzed and mutilated individuals, mentally and physically broken down. It tries to apply this programme which takes away and violates all social, natural, elementary and judicial rights of the progressive and revolutionary functionaries, subjecting them to constant tortures.

THE SANCTIONS

The political prisoners are thrown into the military prisons where they are forced to serve their sentences following the same regulations which are applied to the military prisoners, in compliance with Art.13/1 of the respective military regulation. This Art. 13/1 is valid for almost all the military prisons. According to this Art. 13/1 the prisoners should go to bed at 10 p.m., they should get up at 6 a.m., they should clear around, get ready for the check up, to address all the employees in the prison, the jailers including, as "my commandant", to shave every morning, to have their hair cut every 15 days, to go out for military training called "sports" at definite hours of the day, to sing military fascist marches and songs, to pray before every meal, to stand to attention in front of all employees, the rankers included, to show no economic and financial solidarity between themselves, not to deal with any political activity but the fascist education such as "patriotic and religious knowledge", "morale", "lectures" in Atatürkism, etc, to show no collective attitude to the prison events and to those in the country, to lodge no collective plea, to go out for the "salute" to the banner at definite hours and days, never to object anything when the officers want to take off all their cloths in order to see and check their anuses. Those are the obligations to which two years ago another one was added - the obligatory wearing of uniform military cloths. This is the general picture of the obligations, i.e. the every day sanctions and tortures in the military prisons where we "live". They are applied by force, even by bloody method of pressure. Thus fascism aims at destroying our human dignity and our political principles.

THE FINAL OBJECTIVE OF FASCISM

All the above-mentioned rights and obligations in the prisons have been applied ever more consistently and with no compromise after the 1980 coup d'état. They are always accompanied by intensive torture, violence, bans and restrictions. Such is the situation in almost all military prisons, the only exception being those in Istanbul. They force the prisoners observe all those rules and obligations. The allegation that everything is done "to the advantage" of the prisoners is absolutely wrong.

Now torture and violence is comparatively not so frequent. But it is still applied. The purpose is to turn the political prisoners into political traitors. The final objective of the military rules and obligations is to force the political prisoners to betray their struggle and ideas. The law about the repentants "embroiders" the truth about that objective.

THE "MAMAK" AND "DIYARBAKIR" PRISONS

Both prisons are centres of death, violence, torture, bans, restrictions and a whole chain of rules and obligations. They are military prisons where everything "goes on successfully". They are typical prisons where the policy of the fascist junta is "successfully" applied.

Anti-human practices, blood and murder reign there. Both prisons are shame for mankind. The methods of the Nazis are applied there. Both prisons have been turned into concentration camps full of physically and mentally broken down people. There already mentally ill people serve their sentences. They have been turned into laboratories for the extermination of people which can be used as a subject of a whole doctor's thesis in psychology. Here are the people who have been "educated" and "adapted" to society as a result of the "rehabilitation" on the part of the fascist junta...

That is the most awful and barbarian annihilation of the people who represent a part of the social opposition for the existing regime.

Whoever heard of mentally ill people becoming useful to society?

The mass and cruel tortures and the confessions of the former inquisitors refute the lies of the junta's ringleaders who claim that "there is no torture".

The thousands of medical certificates presented at the courts the investigations carried out by the national and international organizations prove that torture is a systematically applied method in the police and in the prisons on such scales that one shudders at the thought of it.

But the inquisitors go on applying undisturbed the tortures. For example: Raci Tetik -former chief of the Mamak prison says the following in front of the court on the occasion of the death of the writer and publisher Ilhan Erdost:

"Just a few hit with the truncheons upon the prisoners' hands when they enter the prison".

We ask the question: how can a prison's chief order those few hits with the truncheons on the coming prisoners?

Besides that we know that I. Erdost has been murdered by torture exercised not only by "a few hits with the truncheons on his hands" but by inhuman beating.

The prisoners who come for the first time to the prison are still under the impact of the terrible tortures in the police. The prison administration starts the beating immediately they enter into the prison. That is called the "welcome beating". The purpose of that beating is to frighten the prisoner at the very beginning of his life in the prison and to be forced to observe the rule and the obligations, i.e, the prison's sanctions. Thus the "welcome beating" represents the first form of all the following tortures in the prison. Such beating is carried out in almost all the prisons although with some variations. The same thing is done in the civil prisons too.

The sanctions at the "Diyarbakir" prison are still more terrible and are combined with the national oppression over the prisoners there. Tens of Kurdish patriots have been killed and hundreds of Kurdish patriots have been mutilated as a result of the tortures in that prison, tortures which are exercised with the purpose to break down the prisoners who show some resistance and to turn them into traitors (those who are not strong enough and cannot endure torture).

Hunger strikes have been carried out in Mamak and Diyarbakir and those strikes have lasted 42 days in Mamak in February, March and April 1984 and three months in Diyarbakir in January, February and March 1984. That was the resistance of the prisoners in both prisons.

Many people died as a result of the hunger strikes. That fact was confirmed even by the chief of the general staff in his official published in connection with the situation of the military prisons in the beginning of April 1984. Of course this official statement falsified a series of moments and data, it gave wrong and false idea about the situation. The purpose of that statement was to conceal the mass and intensive character of the tortures in the prisons. But the events were on such a large scale that the statement could not achieve its end and turned into a confession on the done tortures and crimes on the part of the official authorities.

THE RESISTANCE IN MAMAK AND THE SITUATION TODAY

The disturbance in Mamak took place at different periods of time and aimed at challenging the Nazi methods and actions on the part of the prison's administration. The disturbances also marked the peak in the prisoners' struggle for human dignity. But they have been smashed by force. The resistance under the form of a hunger strike lasted 42 days. In contrast to the previous one this strike was successful and a part of the sanctions in the prison was reversed, the physical torture in particular.

THE RESISTANCE IN DIYARBAKIR AND THE SITUATION TODAY

After the coup d'etat of 1980 there had been many hunger strikes in the Diyarbakir prison. A part of those hunger strikes resulted in the death of some prisoners.

Besides that the prisoners there decided to burn themselves, to jump down from the beds, to cut their hands as a protest to the constant violence and tortures upon the prisoners. Many prisoners died in this way. In 1984 another hunger strike started in the pris-

on. It forced the prison's administration improve the living condition in the prison.

Today there is no torture in both prisons. But it may begin again any time. Besides that the sanctions go on. The gained rights are violated by cooked up pretexts and excuses. Since a year and a half the wearing of the uniform military cloths is obligatory.

Many political prisoners have been killed in the different prisons and police stations in the country. Legal proceedings have been initiated in connections with these murders. But the murderers -officers of the prisons have been acquitted. One of those murders is the murder of Mazlum Güder, an active Dev-Sol member and he was killed at the Elazig military prison in March 1983. We are going to tell something more about that murder which is a typical case about the murders in prisons and police stations. Thus we shall give you an idea about all such murders.

HOW WAS COMRADE MAZLUM GÜDER KILLED?

Our comrade Mazlum, even when a teenager, could not remain indifferent to the people's poverty and the tyrannical and violent exploitation of the people. He entered the organized revolutionary struggle against imperialism and fascism which are the sources of oppression and misery. Due to his bravery and resolute character, to his modesty and deep faith in his people and in the struggle, Mazlum from Elazig entered the front ranks of the people's fight. He represented the strength, the starch and the faith of the people and of the revolutionaries. That is why fascism decided to try all its methods to destroy Mazlum. Mazlum had been caught by the fascists after intensive and long searches and hunts, in the town of Mersin in May 1980.

Since the very moment of his capture he combined in himself the unconquerable strength of the people and proved his clear and categorical communist faith and convictions. Thus he could endure all the insidious tortures. The tortures could not make him betray his principles.

"I can risk my head but I will not betray my organizations".
For a certain period of time he served his sentence in the Tar-

sus prison from where he had been sent to Elazig prison. In Elazig the situation was the following: continuous, systematic and cruel tortures were carried out, the living conditions were restricted, one had no right to judicial defense. Mazlum turned into a source of strength and morale, confidence and resolution for all the prisoners in those severe conditions in Elazig prison. There he became the vanguard of the prisoners in raising the banner of their struggle and life as political prisoners.

Fascism chose Mazlum as its target. His arrest could not destroy his political convictions and his personality. He consolidated it further and helped his comrades consolidate too their convictions and personalities. That is why fascism decided to liquidate him physically.

Thus, according to the reports of MIT and of the police, an indictment was cooked up against Mazlum. Legal proceedings were initiated against him and a death sentence was wanted. Thus fascism wanted to do away with Mazlum did not let fascism condemn him. He condemned fascism in the court. Thus he was declared not guilty by the court.

He had to leave prison and restart the struggle for people's power which is to replace the power of imperialism and fascism.

Fascism was aware of Mazlum's plans. That is why it decided to create a "legal" barrier and to prevent him from leaving the prison. But this time the efforts failed. The fascist regime violated even its own laws and regulations in order to achieve its end -the physical liquidation of Mazlum.

That is why the formalities connected with Mazlum's leaving the prisons were postponed. Then the fascist non-commissioned officer Selçuk Öztürk - serving in Third military prison in Elazig told Mazlum:

"Do not rely on the fact that the court has acquitted you. I am to tell you that we are not thinking anything good for you."

The words of the fascist non-commissioned officer were not said by chance. He was speaking gladly and pathetically knowing the prepared scenario for Mazlum's liquidation.

After the "confession" of the fascist non-commissioned officer Mazlum was told: "You have to present at the trial in Adana. We shall take you there."

Thus Mazlum was taken from the prison. He said good-bye to all his comrades who thought that after the trial in Adana he was going to be free. But they did not know that for the last time they say good-bye and see him.

Thus Mazlum was taken out of the Third military court in Elazig and brought to the second military prison of the same town. He was taken again to the Third military prison after "interrogation" at the administration building of the Second military prison.

During the driving between the two prisons Mazlum had been with a comrade who had been arrested in connection with the trial against the organization "BIRLIK YOLU" (The road to unity). The Mazlum had said to this comrade:

"They took me out of the third military prison without any ground about it. They asked me silly and strange questions. I could not make out what they aim at. In my opinion it is strange enough that officers and civil policemen are dealing with such elementary and simple matters."

One day they take him into a dark room and begin to torture him. He shouts revolutionary slogans against all the tortures upon him. The slogans have been heard even by the rankers who had been on duty in the building where Mazlum had been tortured. The rankers informed our comrades in the prison about that. The rankers informed our comrades in the prison about that. The tortures had lasted very long. Mazlum went shouting his slogans expressing his revolutionary resolution and his faith in the people's struggle. But he got very severe wounds as a result of the tortures. He began losing his strength. Severely wounded, he lost a lot of blood and fainted. The inquisitors threw him into the cell of Forth military prison. The Prison's administration, the police, MİT, serving as tool of fascism, have been convinced that this state Mazlum would not last long and would die. A comrade of ours -prisoner in Forth military prison- told us:

"It was about 3 a.m. when they threw a man into a cell. We began to hear suffering shouts and slogans. We called out from our cell. But he did not reply. The jailer on duty came for the check of the cells about 4 a.m. When he looked into the next cell he cried out: "There is a man here who is on the brink of death."

He ran to the entrance. Other jailers came, they took the man from the cell to the hospital. But he was already dead. That happened on March 4th 1983."

Mazlum dedicated his life and himself to his people. He will live for ever in the hearts of the people.

He lives and will ever live in our minds. He is an example for us, for our resolution to bring the struggle to end.

We are asking you, all the people who respect rights and human values: Mazlum's murder committed by official persons and concealed by a lie, is it not indicative of the essence and the structure of the present Turkish State? It depicts the terrible conditions in the prisons, doesn't?

As we already said those prisons are full of people who physically and mentally are mutilated and broken down, they have been turned into obedient tool of the regime which is in the process of social decay.

These are the consequences of fascism's policy.

WHAT HAPPENED IN THE METRIS AND SAGMALCILAR PRISONS?

Now we shall discuss the question: In what way and with what purpose the policy of fascism is applied in the prisons? What are the consequences? We shall give the answer to that question by describing our life -the last five years of it in the prisons of Metris and in Istanbul.

A. Arrested and prisoners according to the law:

Art. 19 of the Constitution says that the arrest is a 'room where people for whose guilt there exist enough evidence are put. They are put there in order to prevent them from escaping, destroying the evidence and the facts or their substitution".

The prison on its part is called a "room where they put people who have committed criminal acts against the law and who are deprived of liberty for a certain period of time in compliance with the sentence given by the law".

"In both the arrest and the prison legal and necessary measures are undertaken so that the prisoners can improve their personality

and not be completely isolated from social life in spite of the restrictions on their liberty".

That's it. But let us see the real state of things.

The arrests and the prisons do not secure the above mentioned legal and necessary measures and rights. We are deprived of a normal social life and activity. We are subjected to tortures. We are deprived of our right of defense. They want to destroy our ideas, the political and social activity, to turn us into people without personality of our own, without a thought of our own, people who are subordinate to all and to everybody. That is the so called policy of "rehabilitation". They carry out this policy, retorting to all kinds of methods and means about which we are going to speak later on.

B. Social life

Prisons are a heap of concrete, completely isolated from outside world. It is true that the special type of prisons where only political prisoners stay, are built up in a new way. It consists in the absolute isolation of the political prisoners from the outside world. They are built up in such a way that the outside world can never be seen from the rooms, the cells and the yard for walks and airing. Something more: in Sagmalcilar prison there is a wire-netting in the yard for walks and airing as if the four high walls, the iron gate and the yard fence are not enough. It is evident that when those walls in the yard have been built up, they have wanted to build up also walls in the eyes and in the minds of the prisoners. The purpose is to make the people pessimistic, without any faith, "serving their sentences according to their crime". Everything is a heap of concrete. Everything is man's "creation". In contrast to these new prisons, the old ones were built up in such a way that at least from the windows one could see the outside world, the yard for walks and airing was not covered by concrete, there were trees in the new prisons. Some prisoners cultivate flowers themselves in the concrete's cracks. But the prison's administration immediately destroys those flowers cultivated by the prisoners. This fact is another proof of the deliberate building up of the prisons in this way.

The design of every new prison has an American origin. The political prisoners are put on purpose together with inveterate criminals. This is not accidental. The new prisons are identical with the prisons of type A, B and C, where are only criminals, recidivists, who have death sentences or life imprisonment and who have no chance and no hope to be released at all. Anyway, there is a difference between the new prisons and those of type A, B and C. The latter have very big windows and iron gates with a fence. We also stay in such prisons at the beginning of our prison life i.e. when we "are not considered guilty until the guilt is proved by facts and evidence according to Art. 38 of the Constitution." That means that we are sentenced in advance, that Constitution and laws are not valid for us.

C. How are premises and windows built up

1. At the Metris prison:

a) Air is very insufficient. The premises in Metris consist of three parts with total floorage of 25-30 m². These are the bedrooms, dining rooms and WC-lavatory. There are 16-18 beds in a bedroom. But after October 1983 they decided to disturb the "calm and normal life" of the prisoners. That is why they began to move (without any reason and three times daily at that) every political prisoner from one bedroom to another. Besides that in some bedrooms they put only 10 beds while in some other, 26. That went from May to June 1985.

There are usually 18 beds in each bedroom which consists of two parts - 15 m² for the beds and 10 m² for sitting, for the table and the chairs. The total floorage is 25 m² which is extremely insufficient for 18 persons. That is why we lack air in the bedrooms. 18 people need at least $12 \times 8 = 216$ m³ air, having in mind that the standard says that every man needs 12 m³ air in normal conditions. In every room there is only 90 m³ air ($30 \times 3 = 90$).

This shows that the bedrooms are too small for 18 people, that they lack the necessary air. That has a very bad impact on our health. That is why we suffer from oxygen insufficiency, fatigue, nervousness, constant headache and other illnesses. The noise re-

sulting from the life of 18 people in one room additionally affects our health and our mental state.

b) We are isolated.

The prisoners in every bedroom can see only each other, without contacting the prisoners from the other bedrooms. That is an additional torment and restriction. This aims at the destruction of our social activity since are forced to live for years like that, i.e. only the 18 of us, isolated from all other prisoners and people. No doubt, we shall never see again the outside world. But the new type of the built up prisons, the fewer premises on them, the barriers in passing from one bedroom to another suffocate our social life, even inside the prison. That is inhuman. But nothing can be done since that is one of fascism's ends.

2. At the Sagmacilar Prison:

a) Dirty and restless situation

The premises on Sagmacilar prison consist of 2 parts with total floorage of 24 m². Those are bedrooms and dining rooms on the one hand, and WC lavatories on the other. There is a wall between them. In every bedroom there are 6 people. The fewer premises, the fact that we have to meet all our needs in one and the same room, the dirt as a result of all this, the disorder, the violation of the social life, these are the causes for the restless situation in the prison.

b) We live in premises where air is insufficient

The windows are very small. Every bedroom is built up in such a way that it has 12 m² of air for every man and 72 M³, for the six people ($12 \times 6 = 72$). They claim that this is enough for a normal life. But this is absurd. Because the figures in question are valid only for the windows. The total area of all the windows in Sagmacilar prison however is only $0.8/24 = 1/30$, in spite of the fact that the total area of the windows in buildings where there is a normal life should be $1/6$ or at least $1/10$. That means that it is considerably smaller than the minimum. The total area of the windows in the premises bordering the outside wall of the prison is 0.5m² i.e. $1/50$. That means it is 6 times smaller. Besides that air is insufficient also due to the fact that there is no current and airing.

c) The situation in the cells

The isolation in the cells is still worse since the total floorage there is 8 m². All needs (WC including) are satisfied inside the cell which is meant for one prisoner only. The total area of the windows in the cells bordering the outside prison wall is only 0.1 m². Every prisoner stays in his cell for a long time which has still more negative consequences upon his health.

The single cells in Sagmacilar prison prove the irrefutable fact that fascism subjects to inhuman existence everyone who does not bow his head in front of the disgusting fascist tyranny. The cell is something of a small room where there is a WC, a sink, a rubbish-bin and a bed. The latter takes the larger part of the cell. That is why there is no free space in it for the prisoner himself. He has to push aside those things if he wants to get up from his bed, to move around or to satisfy some need. The rubbish-bin, the sink, the WC, the mattress (made of the dirty shells of cotton seeds) stink incessantly and awfully, which makes the air dirty. The cell's window is very small. In such a place people stay for years without going outside even once. But the Constitution of 1982 says:

"Man cannot be subjected to punishment and behavior contrary to human dignity."

Living conditions in the cells are even contrary to the conditions of military life, to say nothing about the fact that they have nothing to do with human dignity.

d) WC

A wall and a door (which is always open because of a damage) divide the WC from the other premises in the prisons of Metris and Sagmacilar. The distance between the WC and the bedrooms is just a step. All that results in dirt in the bedrooms and in the cells where we stay 24 hours a day and we are going to spend there many years yet. The dirt from the WC penetrates into the bedrooms, the dining rooms and the cells. In such a way we have to live in indescribable dirt. The big sewerage rats are our usual "guests" in both prisons. With those rats we share our food too because we have no right to cupboards.

e) The question about rubbish

The rubbish-bin is always in the bedrooms. That increases the dirt there. We constantly insist to be given medicines and prepara-

tions against the flies and the pest. But the prison's administration gives nothing and undertakes no other measures. Only once a year in Metris they spray preparation. But spraying has no effect. We asked for spraying with preparation in Sagmalcilar but since that prison has been built up, disinfection has not been done.

f) We suffocate with smoke

The chimneys of the central heating and of the kitchen are very low in both prisons. That is why the smoke from the chimneys rushes into all the premises and especially into the ones which are nearer to the chimneys. Very often the smoke forms enormous clouds which like a fog hold in the premises and in the yard for walks and airing. The smoke comes out of the chimneys incessantly and we breathe it all the time.

The stoves burn charcoal which results in various chemical and poisonous substances that mix with the air and we breathe them incessantly. That is why we suffer from various lung infections, spasms of the respiratory organs, dyspnea (difficult breathing), coughs, throat inflammations, infections of the throat, lung disease, vomiting and other diseases caused by the breathing of the above-mentioned substances. But these are the diseases which appear immediately. There are however such diseases which come out later: bronchitis, emphysema (the skin and the bones become blue due to the oxygen insufficiency in the blood which cause inductions in the haemoglobin) etc. The constant breathing of those substances also bring us headaches, loss of appetite, fatigue, insomnia, indigestion, heart troubles, dizziness, poor memory, etc. Besides that the hydro carbons that the smoke contains lead to various negative effects. Something more, they cause cancer of third and fourth degree.

Everything is clear: in this way we are subjected to a slow death.

DISK's leaders and members taken part in the trial against DISK live in the premises of the Metris prison where the smoke is densest and incessant. That is why they do not go out in the yard for walks and airing in token of protest against the prison's administration which takes no measures to stop the smoke. Later on the chimneys were made higher. But it gave no positive result.

g) The cold and the dampness in the new prisons penetrate into our constitution

The prisoners of the two prisons (Metris and Sagmalcilar) have been put up when the building up had not yet been finished. Many construction works were done after the prisoners had been moved in. Every newly constructed building should not be inhabited at least one year after it has been finished. This is necessary in order to become dry and to have no dampness. The prison in Metris and Sagmalcilar were absolutely damp when the prisoners were moved in. Besides that the administration did nothing to remove the dampness. The central heating in the winter was not put in operation. That represented an additional suffering in the coldest days.

The central heating in Metris was put in operation just for two weeks between November 1981 and March 1982, i.e. in two years time. Besides that it was very poor and no heat came out of it. The dampness and the lack of central heating are perfect for the rheumatism and other similar diseases. Further more, we put on several thick cloths in order not to catch cold in such a cold and damp building. But the cloths prevent the air circulation of the constitution and lead to the skin diseases, moulds, etc.

In summer unbearable dampness in prison, combined with the heat prevents the evaporation of the sweat. As a result of this thermal energy is accumulated in the body, we get thermal fatigue and heat strokes. In winter the wet cold and air cause colds as a result the increased loss of body heat.

Science has proved that cold and dampness bring about rheumatism and other similar diseases. We know that too by our own experience in the prisons.

We have no place to dry our underwear which we wash ourselves. The prison's administration does not allow the building of a drying-room in the prison. It forbids even the hanging out of our underwear on the windows. But in spite of this in summer we hang it out there. In winter however there is no place to dry our underwear. That is why we have to dry it inside the bedrooms. That makes the small rooms as they are still smaller, creates additional dampness and accelerates the appearance of rheumatism and other diseases.

h) The prisons are built up hastily. That is why the piping, the electrical wiring and the other installations get out of order very often

The prison's buildings are built up so hurriedly and urgently that their most solid parts are only the outside walls and the iron fences. Everything else inside the buildings is done very badly. That is so because the fascist junta is very anxious to build up more new prisons for its opponents. In thousand of villages there are no schools and the fascist junta doesn't give a damn for the millions of unemployed.

Where, in which country but in ours has one heard of organizing "ceremonies" for the inauguration of a new prison and the minister of justice takes part in the ceremony by cutting off the ribbon? Such things happen only in Turkey. The fascist government is anxious to fill up all the prisons with the opposition's people.

Of course, some other people also benefit from this anxiousness. These are the construction companies. But we are the sufferers because the taps get out of order, the electrical wiring also gets out of order, the windows cannot be closed, there is always something wrong with the doors, the central heating does not work, the walls' plaster falls down, the cold in winter and the heat in summer penetrate inside though the outside walls which have no solid rough coating, the rains and the dampness penetrate everywhere, etc., etc.

When some installation is out of order we wait for months to be repaired. The taps in the premises are out of order. There is no water. The electrical bulbs are out of order. The cold penetrates through doors and windows. The central heating does not work and even when it does work it gives no heat. In such conditions we live in the prisons.

The Metris prison has been opened four years ago. But in almost all the premises there is something out of order. The Sagmalcilar prison has been opened two years ago. In about 20 of its premises there is something out of order.

i) Beds and mattresses

They are "special" ones. Their special character serves the re-

gime's policy and it consists in the following: they have to be uncomfortable for those who lie upon them.

aa) In the Metris prison

In this prison the mattresses are put upon 5-6 iron bars, each one 2-3 cm. thick which are arranged parallelly longwise. The distance between the bars is 1.5 - 2 cm. The mattresses are 2-3 cm. thick and their stuffing consists of dirty rags and remains of bad cotton. The stuffing is so thin and insufficient that the mattresses fall down through the iron bars when one lies or sits on them. There is no use to make the mattress in the morning. Because even if one does it, it begins to take its previous shape very soon. In order to prevent the falling down of the mattresses we fill in the space between the bars with whatever we have. Those are usually newspapers, etc., but they are taken away when there is an inspection of the premises.

bb) In the Sagmalcilar Prison

Mattresses and beds in this prison are even worse. The mattresses are not made of cotton. Their stuffing consists of the shells of dirty cotton seeds, which inside the mattress become separate small balls. The dirt comes out of the mattress because the cloth's quality is very poor. The dirt is such that even the sheets on the mattress get as black as pitch just for two days.

The bed-springs upon which the mattresses are put are the same as those in the Metris prison. There is only one difference: the bed-springs here consist of 13 iron bars, 4-5 cm. thick, which are arranged longwise and the distance between the iron bars is 3-4 cm. The mattress, turned into separate small balls, falls down through the iron bars. Here we also put newspapers to prevent the bending of the mattress. But the newspapers here are also taken away when they come to inspect the premises.

Both mattresses and beds are extremely uncomfortable to sleep on. One can sleep only when one is too worn out. When we get up in the morning we are aching all over, waist, back, etc..

J) We live in absolute darkness

Light is one of the principal vital necessities for man. But it also has been turned into a method of torturing us in the prisons.

In Metris the windows are normally big. But the window-panes are neither wide, nor high enough. That is why they do

not let light come in through them. Besides that they are very near to the ceiling does not reach the floor but shines upon a part of the ceiling only. It is evident that the windows have been made in this way on purpose, to deprive the prisoners of sun-light. There is no other explanation. Normally every building is constructed in such a way as to let in as much sunlight as possible. Prisons however are constructed in another way, to let no sun-light in.

Therefore no sun light penetrates into the prison but for several months in summer. Sun is our guest for a very short time in the definite summer months. Sun is necessary for man's psychological and physical health. That is why the regime deprives us of this necessity.

k) The artificial light in the prison is insufficient and insani-tary

Since we have no sun light we are forced to put on the electrical lamps for most of the day and at night. The premises get especially dark and dull when there are clouds outside. But the prison's administration wants to use even the artificial light as a means of pressure upon us. Besides that it wants the prisoners to be deprived of everything in order to command and rule more easily. That is why the electrical switches and the wall-plugs are out of the rooms. Only the soldiers on duty operate with them.

aa) In the Metris Prison

The electrical lamps in Metris are put on from 6 p.m. and they are put off at 10 p.m. That means that we have lighting for only 4 hours. In February 1982 the prisoners categorically insisted on two more hours lighting. After long and painful negotiations the administration agreed. It is obligatory to go to bed and to get up at strictly definite hours. We are not allowed to have electrical lamps on when it is cloudy. Thus we are obliged to live in darkness.

The prisoners are political people. That is why they spend the day in reading, writing and studying. No one can deprive us of this right. But the regime makes things difficult by banning the switching on of the lamps, the opening of the windows so that sun light can enter the rooms.

The lack of sufficient artificial and natural light in prison

damage the eyes of many prisoners. The lamps are of lowest voltage and cause pains and damages to the eyes. We need luminescent lighting which is more economical and gives better light, suitable for the eyes. We asked the administration to give us luminescent lighting but it did not agree. We wanted to pay for it. It again said "no". Besides that only 40-60 watts' lamps can be bought. We fought for 100 watts' lamps and they started selling such bulbs at definite periods only. All that means that the regime wants to deprive us not only of sun light, but also of the artificial lighting.

bb) In the Sagmalcilar Prison

The situation with the lighting in this prison is still worse. The windows there are three-five times smaller than the normal ones. Besides that the windows have double wire-netting which lets no light in. The windows there are also nearer to the ceiling. The sun enters only 3-4 months of the year and only 3-4 hours daily during those months. That is why the premises are dark. They get darker when outside the weather is cloudy. In contrast to the Metris prison here there are no banning and restrictions on the artificial lighting. Of course the switches and the plugs are also outside the rooms in order to be used for exerting pressure when necessary. The lamps they sell there are also 40-60 watts. But there are also of 100 watts. Luminescent lighting is no permitted in this prison either although we badly need it since the sun light is less. We are given just ordinary bulbs. The walls of all the premises are died in dirty-yellow colour which increases the negative consequences from the lack of artificial and sun-light in both prisons. It is evident that the wall colour is on purpose dirty-yellow in order colour which does not absorb the light.

cc) The Impact of darkness on our health

Natural light is necessary for both our eyes and our health. Besides that it is a psychological necessity. Sun is necessary to all creatures. Because it is antiseptic. It is necessary for the mentality as well but we are deprived of it.

Artificial lighting damages the eyes and brings about depressive psychological impact. The bad artificial lighting on its part overstrains the eyes very quickly and causes various eye and other diseases such as periodical squint, depression, headache, conjunctiv-

itis, short-sightedness. Their eyes become immediately red, they run and ache after the reading of only several pages.

l) We are subjected to cold

The prisons have central heating. But as everything else, the central heating has also been turned into a means of pressure upon us.

In the winters of 1981 and 1982 violence and tortures in the Metris prison were most intensive and on a large scale. That is why the central heating worked for 15 days only and during different periods of time. It began to work normally in the winter of 1982-83 as a result of our struggle. We achieved our ends. Violence and tortures intensified again in the winter months of 1983-84 and 1984-85. During those months the central heating was again used as a means for exerting pressure and tortures upon us. From all the five months of severe winter it worked for just two months. Besides that it gave almost no heat.

As a result of our struggle in the Sagmalcilar prison the central heating did work in the winter of 1983-84. But violence intensified in the winter of 1984-85 and the central heating was stopped but for two months.

The new building, the concrete floor, the dampness and the ice cold have caused and still cause various diseases. Such diseases are rheumatism, kidney diseases, lung diseases and diseases of the respiratory organs.

m) The question about the bath, the washing of the underwear and the dish washing.

The bath is inside the premises of the Metris prison. According to the prison's regulations it is to work twice in a week. But that is not so. The bath works once in two or even three-four weeks. According to the regulations there should be hot water at least for 2 hours. But that is never done. The bath was closed for two months just when violence and tortures intensified.

In Sagmalcilar prison the question about the bath is still more complicated. Because it is outside the premises. Besides that every prisoner is entitled to use it just for 15 minutes one a week. In January 1984 violence and tortures became very intensive. That is why those who could go into the bath at least once in a month was considered very lucky.

There is no hot water except in the bath which is opened at definite hours and days of the week. Besides that no prisoner can take even a bucket of hot water from the bath and bring it to his room. That is why we wash all our underwear with cold water. Sometimes the prison's administration collects the underwear and sends it to the laundry. But this "washing". From the laundry the underwear comes back dirtier and black. That is why no prisoner gives his underwear to the laundry any more and washes it himself with cold water.

Very often we suffer from mould and other similar diseases because of the poor sanitation. The diseases become chronic because we wash the underwear with cold water.

n) Prison without water

Water is the most necessary and natural necessity for man. But it has also been turned into a means of exerting pressure upon us in the Metris prison.

The first two years we had water for half or even for a whole hour before each meal. Of course, that was not enough for 18 grown up men in every room. No one of us could satisfy his needs for water which was running for such a short time. That is why we were very economical and careful about the water.

After January 1982 and July 1982 in particular violence and tortures reached their climax. That is why water too was turned into a real means of pressure upon us. We had water just for half an hour daily. The upper floors had no water at all because of the intentional low pressure. There were cases when, day after day, not a single drop of water fell from the taps. The prison's administration gave to every group of 18 men a 10-15 litre bucket of water with which we had to bathe ourselves, to wash underwear, wash dishes, our hands and faces. It was not enough for one man only, to say nothing about 18 men. In a word, such an experience had been rarely seen even at the Nazis' camps.

Today there are no communicable diseases and centres of diseases in the prison. But this fact is due to us and to our extreme efforts to live in better conditions in spite of the insufficiencies and violence.

Of course, the other prisoners who were "independent" and who had given up their ideas and their struggle, had everything,

even constantly running water. Their central heating was working all the time. They had always hot water before every meal.

o) The worst tea in the world is that in the prison

The tea they sell in the prison is the worst and of the lowest quality. In Metris it is sold from a tea-kettle, while in Sagmalcilar -in cups from a thermos flask. The coffee seller comes with a thermos flask to the room's door, fills up the cups and hands them through the door's hole.

Very often the tea is over made, sometimes it is hurriedly done and is cold. It costs several times more.

How do we drink tea?

In Metris until July 1983 we drank it in glasses. After July the prison's administration took away all the glasses and gave us plastic cups.

In Sagmalcilar prison we have been drinking it in plastic cups from the very first days. Tea, bad enough as it is, gets still more trasteles in such cups. Besides that plastic cups crack and the cracks become hotbeds of microbes. Soap powders which we use to wash the cups with, also enter the cracks. These powders mix with the tea when the tea is hot. Thus we get the prison's "tea-speciality" and we drink it. The cracks also gather various substances, oil waste, etc. which cause cancer and which mix with the hot tea. All this results also in indigestion and accumulation of cancerogenes in the body.

Tea is often forbidden and becomes a means of pressure upon us

Although the tea is bad, we drink it, but even this tea gets deliberately forbidden from time to time, as a sanction and a means of exerting pressure upon us. This ban is often applied.

p. Tables, chairs, wardrobes

In the rooms there are no tables, no chairs, no place where to sit, write, read or eat. There are no wardrobes and cupboards to put in our cloths, food, books, not-books.

Until July 1983 in every room of Metris prison there were two tables and two chairs. In September 1982 we were given also a wardrobe and a cupboard. But they were immediately taken away during the intensive violent acts and tortures which began in July 1983. That is why we had also eat sitting on the floor and

we laid our food on newspapers spread on the floor and laid our food on newspapers spread on the floor. We read and wrote sitting on the beds. We were not permitted to have our own plastic small chairs and tables in the rooms. Not long ago they began to give tables and chairs to some of the rooms.

In Sagmalcilar prison tables and chairs have never been given. Besides, wardrobes and cupboards were taken away immediately after we came to the prison. We have tables and chairs bought and given to us by our families. But they are not solid ones and they are not for grown up men. An ordinary table for us should be 75-80 cm. high, while a chair should be 38 cm. The plastic tables and chairs bought and given to us by our families are respectively 64 cm and 38 cm. But that's it! We eat, read and write on these tables and chairs. Our need of normal tables and chairs can be realized by everyone, having in mind that we are political prisoners who continuously read and write.

Plastic tables cost 5.000 Turkish liras. That is why many of our comrades cannot afford to by such expensive tables.

On small tables and chairs we feel very uncomfortable when we read, write and eat. Because they are not convenient for people of normal stature. That is one of th'e reasons why we feel pains in the waist and in the neck.

What we had done ourselves was confiscated.

In Sagmalcilar prison we had made only several tables. But on March 12th, 1984, they confiscated them and did not let us make such tables any more. This fact gives the answer to the question why we are not given tables and chairs. Yes, we are not given because in this way they want to disturb our brain work. They force us to eat on the floor. That is another kind of violence and torture. Besides that they want to suffocate our initiative i.e. to make something which we need.

q) Sagmalcilar is the unique prison in the world where wearing shoes and slippers is forbidden.

The prisoners in Sagmalcilar prison have no shoes. They are forced tow ear only rubber and nylon mules. The pretext for taking away all our shoes is extremely funny. It says:

"We have found an explosive in a pair of shoes".

In our opinion that was a provocation on the part of the pris-

on's administration. Even it had not been a provocation but a real fact, nobody has the right to take away all our shoes and warm slippers because of it. That's the result of the revengefulness of the fascist junta's ringleaders. Up till now in no other country has such a thing happened.

The premises are made of concrete which is ice-cold and damp in winter. One can live in such concrete rooms only if one has thick and warm shoes, slippers and socks. But they were taken away from us. That is why we are obliged to put on only plastic and nylon mules given to us by the administration but those mules do not warm at all. Something more -they are bad for the health. That is one of the most disgusting methods of torture upon us. It results in our suffering from various diseases (rheumatism, orthopedic injuries, kidney pains and crises, pains in the heels, thighs, and thigh's muscles). The nylon mules also cause mould on the feet. Many of our comrades suffer from such diseases.

r) At the beginning they limited and now they forbade the exchange of all things between us and our families.

In Metris, in the first months they refused to take and forward to us the slippers, the sheets, the blankets, etc. which our families had brought for us.

It is clear enough that we need warm cloths and more comfortable shoes in the rooms where we stay all the time. The prison's administration had given us thin and worn out blankets and sheets which could not be used at all. Are waged a long and intensive struggle to make the administration give us slippers, sheets and blankets brought by our families. We got them after our hunger strike in May and June 1982. But in January 1984 the administration introduced the wearing of uniform military cloths as a sanction and took away all our trousers, jackets, coats, collars, shirts and sweat suits, except the pullovers. It also took away the blankets which it itself had given us before and forbade our families to bring us our own blankets. Many of our comrades today share their blankets with other comrades who have none. Thus we were subjected to ice cold in the months when the central heating intentionally did not work. The regime exploits even winter time as a means of pressure upon us.

In Sagmalcilar prison the administration took away all our belongings (jackets, trousers, coats, collars, shirts, except two pullovers) when we came to this prison for the first time. Then in January 1984 they took away also our sweat suits. The restrictions and bans on getting food and cloths from outside grew more severe each day. Now there is a categorical ban on getting food and cloths from outside. We have already mentioned that the administration gave us plastic and nylon mules. But is banned the buying of woolen slippers which could prevent the penetration of the cold through the mules.

s) The buffet follows the prison's regulations and not the prisoners' wishes

The prices of the goods in the buffet are extremely high, the goods themselves are of poor quality and the choice is very limited. Anyway, the buffet is important for us, having in mind the fact that food in the prison's dining-room is bad and not enough.

For about four years already the buffets in both prisons sell no sugar which we need when following a diet or when we prepare some sweets. Immediately after our hunger strike of July 1983 ended, the buffets stopped selling honey, jam and khalva. After the end of the hunger strike these three food-stuffs, as well as other sugar products, were of vital necessity for us. That is why the administration put a ban on their selling and this ban lasted until June 1984. Selling lemons was also prohibited. The body and the liver and the brain in particular satisfy their energy necessity by the "glucose" substance which honey, the other sugar products and sweets contain. Lemons on their part are rich in vitamin "C" which is very essential to our health, having in mind the lack of sun-light in the prison. Thus we badly need all these products. The administration is aware of this fact and makes us suffer additionally by putting a ban on their selling in the buffet.

After July 1983 selling of threads and needles was also prohibited. We needed them because inspections in the rooms were very frequent and at every inspection everything was messed up and torn. They tore even the mattresses and we needed thread and needle to mend them. That is why they prohibited the selling of needles and threads.

In Sagmalcilar the buffet is open irregularly. Great many

products that should be sold there according to the buffet's list, are lacking. Besides that the products are very expensive and of poor quality. For example, in the last several months the cheese's prices on the market went down to 500-550 Turkish liras for a kilo but the cheese's prices in the buffet remained the same -1,000 Turkish liras for a kilo and that cheese, furthermore, is of poor quality.

Honey, jam and khalva were sold just for several months, i.e. in the period from January to July 1984. Since November 1984 a new ban was put on the selling of sugar. Since January 1984 up till now no lemons have been sold. There is a ban on selling tomato paste and spice in the buffets of both prisons for a year already. Fish and canned foods have been sold twice up till now. Eggs are the cheapest source of protein for us. But they are sold very rarely. The food in the dining-room does not meet our needs of vitamins and proteins. We are not allowed to buy something else in order to make up for the vitamins and proteins we lack.

All these restrictions and bans are "backed with arguments" in the official reports. Of course, these official reports never point out the real reasons and arguments. Because they want to break us down mentally and physically, by putting a ban on the food, thus increasing our sufferings.

t) The rooms are inspected very often. Everything is messed up and robbed by the searchers.

The frequent searches in the Metris prison mean robbery, confiscation and thefts, and not an inspection at all, i.e. both inspections and searches are also a means of pressure upon us. When there is a search, everything is messed up, the mattresses are torn, their stuffing is spread about everywhere. Then they stamp on them with their boots which have been made wet before that. Besides that the searchers take our belongings without asking us. This practice went on from July 1983 to June 1984. At the time of the "general" search on August 14th, 1983 the mattresses and the food-stuffs were thrown on the floor and they deliberately stamped on them. We had just ended our hunger strike and we had to restore our health by additional food. The administration was aware of it. That is why it organized the search, messed up everything, stamped on everything and it even sprayed some prepara-

tions on our food stuffs. The material damages from this search reached millions of Turkish liras. We wrote about it all in our pleas to the court and to the other institutions. But they did nothing.

The searches, i.e. the robberies in the Sagmalcilar prison were carried out in the period from February of May 1984. They are carried out even now as a means of additional pressure upon us. At the time of such searches we are very often beaten up. For example on September 4th, 1985, all the prisoners of the buildings "B" and "E" of the prison were most cruelly beaten up.

u) Very often we look outside only through the windows' wire-nettings.

The rooms are small, damp and no sun light penetrates. That is why we badly need walks and airing in the yard. Our going out in the yard has an additional effect too. It breaks the monotony of our life within the four walls of the premises. One can play football outside, etc. But the administration often restricts our going out in the yard.

The time for walks and airing in the yard of Metris prison is only 100 minutes. This is extremely insufficient. Besides that we are often deprived even of that right. The Metris prison operates for 50 months already. For 33 months we were forbidden to go out in the prison's yard for walks and airing. Besides that since August 1983 up till now we are not allowed to go out.

The time for walks and airing in the yard in the Sagmalcilar prison is 225 minutes. The prison operates for 24 months. For only 5 months we have been allowed to go out in the yard. Besides that since January 1984 a ban on the going out in the yard was put which ban goes on till now.

The prison's administration does not let us go out for walks in spite of the fact they are of vital necessity for us.

v) Our love and respect for our families is also exploited by the administration which want to turn it into a means of sanctions and pressure upon us.

Visiting days are the prison's windows towards the outside world, to our families, relatives and relations. Besides that the visits are very important for our mental health. But the prison's policy of the fascist junta has proved that it wants to prevent the

visits and the contacts of the prisoners, to restrict and even ban them. That is an anti-human policy.

Visiting time in the Metris prison is just 10 minutes in the first six months and 15 in the second six months. Every prisoner is entitled to one visit only in a week. Visits are permitted also on holidays. But no visits have been allowed without a wire-netting between prisoners and visitors. That means that for 50 months the prisoners have never had the chance to shake hands with their beloved, to embrace their mothers and sisters, to kiss their children. This is very painful and unbearable, having in mind the fact that family and relation connections are very strong in this country.

Visits are limited and often banned at all. Thus our contact with the outside world is limited. The ban on visits amounts to 35 months from the 50 months since the prison operates. The visits' ban, introduced in August 1983 goes on till now. In this way the family and relation connections have been used as a means of pressure and torture upon us.

w) Quantity, quality and variety of the food do not differ from the food at the prisoners-of-war and the concentrations camps.

The food given to us by the prison's administration before the coup d'etat could not be eaten at all. We had to cook it additionally. We cooked it by adding the products we bought from the buffet outside or which were brought by our families, relatives and relations. We had stoves, hot-plates and some other kitchen utensils in our meals in prison.

But immediately after the coup d'etat we were forbidden to take any food-stuffs brought to us by our families, relatives and relations. The buffet outside was closed all stoves and hot-plates were taken away. But at the same time the quality of the meals in the prison's dining-room was improved. Of course that did not mean that this food corresponded to the normal standards of quantity, quality, flavour and nutritiousness.

aa) What does our food look like?

Food is insufficient in quantity. 80% of it always consists of cold beans, peas, lentils and pilav made of groats. Meals cooked with these products often lack tomato paste and are either greasy or lack oil. The products we listed above are rarely put into the

soup. The soup is almost pure water. It rarely contains any meat. Usually the meat is either tainted or half-boiled. The minced meat they cook is full of worms. The prisoner who finds some piece of meat in his plate is considered a lucky man. The buffet is poor; that is why food in the dining-room is very important. But food also becomes a means of additional pressure upon us. Quantity, quality, flavour and variety of the food get worse when violence and tortures intensify. For example, in such a period of time (from July 1983 to June 1984) food in the Metris prison was extremely bad, half-prepared, without any meat nor minced meat, uniform every day, almost pure water and by 50% under the "normal" quantity. Besides that from January 1984 to June 1984 we were given no third course which consists in sweets or fruits.

By this third course man's body, liver and brain in particular get glucose as a source of energy. Fruits on their part are rich in vitamins and mineral substances. Their force giving us no sweets and no fruits means depriving us of basic food-stuffs which aims at breaking the strength and the resistance of our bodies.

bb) What should the food be? The consequences of the wrong, irregular and insufficient food.

We need average 2,800 calories a day. 50-60% of these calories should consist in carbohydrates; 25-30% in fats; 10-15% in proteins. But in prison this is impossible. Because we get the bigger part of the energy essential to our bodies by carbohydrates and fats. The insufficiency of protein is a fact for all the periods. Besides that proteins are of only vegetable and not of animal origin. We should get proteins of animal origin and should satisfy at least 40% of all the proteins we need. It is well known that amino acids are not generated in the body but the body should get them from outside in order to introduce them into the cells and lymph. Therefore the proteins of animal origin are the source of the amino acids. But those proteins are extremely insufficient for us since we deal with intensive brain work in the prison. The body loses its resisting abilities when it does not get enough proteins. That results in stresses, mental and rapid over-fatigue. As a result in stresses, mental and physical deficiency, retardation of the reflective processes and rapid over-fatigue. As a result of all this many prisoners get ill. That is inevitable in the severe pris-

on's conditions which crush human dignity and create tense situations.

There is almost no glucose in the carbohydrates we get. Glucose is very essential. It is the source of physical energy for the brain and the liver. The food is very greasy and lacks vitamins, mineral substances, carbohydrates and proteins. It looks like farina. Therefore liver is not restored as it should and it turns the carbohydrates into glucose with great difficulty. We do not exaggerate when we say that all of us face some liver disease.

Such food of poor quality and small calories causes various health problems such as putting on weight, diseases of the cardiovascular system, of the respiratory organs, the veins and other damages. The extremely strained conditions, the poor food and its uniformity lead to nausea in many of our comrades. They do not feel like eating for days, they have no appetite. They lose weight and get ill.

The prison's food leads also to putting on or losing weight. Sometimes both happen. For example: we have comrades whose faces, arms and legs are very thin while the abdomens, thighs and buttocks get extremely fat. All this is the result of the bad prison's food.

cc) How is the food brought to the rooms?

Food in Metris prison is brought in big vessels with on cover on. It takes 30 minutes to bring us the food from the kitchen to the premises. For that time all kinds of dirt fall into the vessel with no cover on. Something more happens, the soldiers on purpose throw dirty things into the vessel and they even spit and piss into it. They do this (most at the time of intensive violence and tortures in the prison) because the prison's administration brainwashes the soldiers, it imposes fascist ideology and urges them to be hostile to the political prisoners who fight for the establishment of the people's power in the country.

We have proved all this by facts and have shown them to the officers. But they undertake no measures against this intentional dirtying of the prisoners' food. In fact we did not expect the officers to undertake any measures. We know that they are fascist officers of the fascist and anti-people's army who, by lies and demagoguery, want to incite the soldiers against us and to turn them

into our enemies. Besides that very often the officers urge the soldiers dirty the food on purpose. That has been confirmed more than once by soldiers who later came to know every one of us, began to feel sorry about their actions and behavior toward us and to stigmatize and condemn all fascist officers implating wrong ideas in them.

In Sagmalcilar prison the food is given to us through a 7-centimeter hole. That is anti-human. Besides that in this way the food gets dirtier. Because the hole is always dirty. No one cleans it, we are not allowed to clean it either. All this means that we take the food through this hole as if the food is meant for dogs, through the little door of the kennel.

dd) The vessels we use for tea and meals

The plates and the cups are made of plastics. After several months they crack. Then we wait for months to be given new ones. That is why we have to use them in spite of the fact that their cracks are full of dirt and microbes.

We cannot wash away the dirt from the cups because we have no hot water. The cold water cannot wash them. Besides that the soap powders and the soap freeze on the cups and the plates. When hot tea or hot food is poured into them they unfreeze and mix with the food. That is why we are obliged to eat the food which is full of unfrozen dirt, soap powders, decaying plastic pieces which are cancerogenic.

All this causes to many of our comrades diarrhea and diseases of the digestive organs.

ee) We have no place to put our food-stuffs

We have already said that in both prisons we have neither wardrobes, nor cupboards to put in our cloths and food-stuffs. That is why we keep our food-stuffs uncovered in the rooms. Of course, we put a newspaper on them and we keep our bread in pouches made of cloth. But newspapers and pouches do not help. The WC is very near to us and we can do nothing to prevent the penetration of the unpleasant smell and of the microbes into our rooms.

ff) The ill prisoners are obliged to eat the same food

In both prisons the meals for the healthy and the ill prisoners are the same. No dietetic food is given to the ill prisoners.

All of us eat one and the same food, i.e. those who suffer from ulcer, tuberculosis and heart-disease and the same food, as well as the 60-year old men. It is but logical and natural that the state of the ill and old prisoners would deteriorate further due to the food, which even to the healthy prisoners causes various diseases and upsets their stomachs.

The ill prisoners have no choice. Besides that they do not know what kind of food they should not eat and which one is good for them. They have no money and no right to buy something else from the buffet. So they eat the food given to them by the administration and thus they aggravate their diseases and upsets. The latter, when not treated, become chronic.

Beans and the other similar products which in fact are the principal products in the prisons' kitchen cause winds in the large intestines. Besides that they cause difficulties in the digestive organs and contribute to turning the diseases into chronic ones. That is the most often thing after we end our hunger strikes.

X) There is no special attitude and care to the ill prisoners

For a long time there were no premises for the ill prisoners, in spite of the fact that such premises are always necessary. People suffering from contagious diseases (tuberculosis, etc) grow weak and their state deteriorate as a result of the restrictions and bans and because they are obliged to live all the time in the shared rooms. That means that they are intentionally subjected to such conditions.

The ill prisoners were separated from the "healthy" ones only after several months (in Sagmalcilar) and after one year (in Metris) since the prisons started to operate. So they were separated and accommodated in other premises. That was a positive measure having in mind the health of the other measures, such as for example: dietetic food, getting better chances to buy something else from the buffet, more time for walks and airing in the yard, regular medical examination and control, etc. In Metris prison one has better chances to buy something else from the buffet. In Sagmalcilar prison however no such measures have been undertaken. Besides that the ill prisoners have been put in one premise which means complete isolation from everything and everybody.

y) The ill prisoners are not sent to the hospitals

Hospitals provide better conditions and opportunities. That is why it is necessary that all the ill prisoners are sent to the hospitals when there is no possibility to be treated in the prisons. But even the serious cases are not sent to the hospitals. The ones who are sent to the hospitals, are considered as lucky people.

The policy of the regime and the administration is clear and categorical. It says:

"You should remain without any treatment, you should be mutilated, even physically liquidated if you go on standing against us, against our sanctions and against our regime."

We have many comrades who would have recovered if they had an immediate medical aid, if they had been examined and treated. Their diseases aggravated and became dangerous for their life. But their treatment was intentionally postponed by the administration.

z) We are given no medical certificates with which to prove the tortures committed upon us.

Many comrades have been ill, mutilated and paralyzed due to the tortures committed upon them in the police's political department. A big part of them are not able to treat themselves in the prison. They should be immediately sent to the hospital. But they wait for months and for years to be sent to the hospital. They are not sent immediately because of the following two reasons:

1. Their diseases, paralyses and mutilations in this way deteriorate.

2. To prevent the giving of medical certificates the tortures upon them and to prevent the initiation of proceedings against the inquisitors.

Months and years are necessary so that the outward signs and marks from the tortures disappear completely. Medical certificates are given by the doctors on the basis of a rough medical examination. Besides that the doctors there follow orders and instructions. They are part of the torture's mechanism. The doctors are ordered not to give any medical certificates. Besides that the doctors say the following (if there are still marks upon the body of the tortured man):

"How should I know that these are torture's marks, as you say, that you have them for such a long time? Who knows? May

be you yourself have done them? They may be even before your arrest. Why didn't you come in time? It is already late".

Thus they try to make fun of the tortured man, they give him no medical certificate and send him away.

Besides that our insistant and permanent pleas (by which we want to be examined by a doctor and to get medical certificates confirming the tortures upon us) are not sent to the respective instances. Then our lawyers interfere and our pleas reach the respective instance and of the doctors in the hospitals show their negative and biased attitude toward us. They violated their medical oath, according to which they should treat all cases.

They tell us the following trying to justify themselves and to back themselves with arguments:

"You deserve everything. Because you are terrorists and you should bear all the consequences of your terroristic acts. You have not thought about that when your were killing people".

Thus these doctors who are obliged to treat people prove to be just accomplices of the police.

Of course we are much obliged and appreciate what the other doctors have done in remaining loyal to Hippocrates's oath and who make effort to cure every prisoner in the hospital.

A part of our ill comrades should be examined and treated by different wards of the hospitals. But they come back to prison without that. That is so because the bureaucratic mechanism of the hospitals is very complicated, slow and heavy. Thus the examination of our comrades at the various wards is postponed for months, to their next visit to the hospital. That is why the exact diagnosis is never established, no treatment is carried out and the diseases gain ground.

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