



amnesty international

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT
1 Easton Street London WC1X 8DJ
United Kingdom

Memorandum
URGENT ACTION

EXTERNAL (for
general distribution)

14.3.84

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UA 44/84

Fear of Torture

24 February 1984

TURKEY: Mrs Sevgi KILIÇ, teacher
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Sevgi Kiliç, a secondary school teacher aged 33, was detained together with 14 other teachers on 24 January 1984. She is being held at Ankara Police Headquarters, where it is feared that she is being tortured. According to information received by Amnesty International, she has not been charged or allowed access to her family or to a lawyer. She is married and has two children.

According to reports, Sevgi Kiliç had already been questioned in November 1983 by inspectors from the Ministry of Education who accused her and her colleagues of having made communist propaganda and of having campaigned for a "No" vote in the referendum on the new Turkish Constitution in November 1982. The dossiers compiled on Sevgi Kiliç and her colleagues were transmitted to the National Security Council, the Martial Law Commander and the Minister of Education.

Background information

Both before and following the military coup of September 1980 Amnesty International received allegations that the torture of political prisoners in Turkey was routine and systematic. In many cases death is alleged to have resulted from torture. Torture allegations usually relate to the 45 day detention period, during which detainees are held in police stations for interrogation without access to families or lawyers.

Although Turkey now has a civilian government, following elections in November 1983, martial law is still in force throughout the country. Amnesty International has continued to receive allegations of torture.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Telegrams/express letters/airmail letters:

- expressing concern that Sevgi Kiliç has been held incommunicado since 24 January 1984, which has given rise to fears that she may be ill-treated
- requesting information about her present state of health and the reasons for her detention

.../...

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

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



APPEALS TO:

General Sabri Yirmibeşoglu
Martial Law Commander
Ankara
Turkey

Telegrams to: Martial Law Commander
Yirmibeşoglu, Ankara, Turkey

Mr Vehbi Dinçerler
Minister of Education and Sport
(Milli Egitim ve Spor Bakanligi)
Ankara
Turkey

Telegrams to: Minister Sport Education
Dinçerler, Ankara, Turkey

Please organize some appeals from TEACHERS and TEACHERS' ORGANIZATIONS.

Please send copies of appeals to Turkish diplomatic representatives in your country.

PLEASE SEND APPEALS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. Check with the International Secretariat if sending appeals after 24 March 1984.



— Please take action as soon as you receive this Urgent Action appeal. Carefully read the recommended action. If possible, send a telegram or express letter immediately to one or more of the addresses given. Other letters can be sent afterwards.

— Telegrams and letters should be brief and courteous. Stress that your concern for human rights is not in any way politically partisan. Refer to relevant provisions in international law, such as the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights:

Article 3 — "Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person."

Article 5 — "No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment."

Article 9 — "No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile."

— The name of Amnesty International may be used, although letters written in a private or personal capacity may be more effective.

— Copies of appeals should be sent to relevant diplomatic representatives in your country.

— In Urgent Action cases, Amnesty International has to act rapidly to prevent the ill-treatment of prisoners. An appeal is issued when Amnesty International believes it has received reliable and accurate information in such cases. It is not always possible to verify all details independently and in some instances the situation outlined in the appeal may change. Urgent Action participants are always notified of any significant new facts.

— Copies of any replies received from government authorities should be sent immediately to your section's Urgent Action coordinator or direct to the Campaign and Membership Department of the International Secretariat. If appropriate, thank the official who has replied and ask to be kept informed about the case.



Amnesty International

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT
1 Easton Street London WC1X 8DJ
United Kingdom

Ibrahim Zakaria
WFTU
Namesti Curieovych 1
Prague 1

Our reference:
CMD/SN/JH
Direct line:

17 February 1984

22/11/1984
S21/20ksia
Koma
Homernik

Dear Secretary General,

Please find enclosed an urgent action on a teacher and trade unionist.
May I urge that you give it especially urgent attention.

With many thanks for your help,

Jacqui Hunt
Jacqui Hunt
Campaign and Membership Department

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Amnesty International is an independent worldwide movement working impartially for the release of all prisoners of conscience, fair and prompt trials for political prisoners and an end to torture and executions. It is funded by donations from its members and supporters throughout the world. It has formal relations with the United Nations, Unesco, the Council of Europe, the Organization of African Unity and the Organization of American States.



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**URGENT
ACTION**



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Torture/Health Concern

15 February 1984

TURKEY: Nazif KALELI

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Nazif Kaleli, a teacher and trade unionist, aged around 40, has been imprisoned since March 1980. He was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment in October 1983 after being convicted under Article 125 of the Turkish Penal Code of secessionist activities as an alleged member of the Socialist Party of Turkish Kurdistan (TKSP). He is imprisoned in Diyarbakir Military Prison.

Amnesty International is informed that Nazif Kaleli is in a coma. It is not known whether he has been transferred to a hospital. He is believed to have been tortured frequently since his detention in 1980 and his health is reported to have suffered greatly as a result. In late 1982 he was transferred to Ankara Gülhane Military Hospital in a coma due to kidney failure. He was subsequently returned to Diyarbakir Military Prison and Amnesty International has received reports that he is gravely ill. As well as kidney failure, he is said to suffer from back injuries and one report described him as being partly paralyzed. Nazif Kaleli is married with two children.

Background information

Amnesty International has received frequent reports of torture concerning prisoners in Diyarbakir Military Prison, including reports of death as a result of torture. In May 1982 Amnesty International asked the Turkish authorities to allow an Amnesty International delegation to visit Diyarbakir Military Prison in connection with reports that more than 100 prisoners were in very bad health as a result of torture and bad prison conditions. No response was received. Twice in the past six months prisoners in Diyarbakir have gone on hunger strike in protest, among other complaints, at the continuation of torture. The most recent hunger strike, which began in early January 1984, is said to continue and Nazif Kaleli is reported to have been one of those participating.

Amnesty International has received reports that those on hunger strike have been tortured. Reports of at least seven deaths of prisoners in Diyarbakir during January 1984 have been received. The cause of death is not known, but an Amnesty International mission which visited Diyarbakir from 27-31 January 1984 was informed by the military authorities that two of the deaths were due to respectively brain tumour and suicide. Amnesty International has called on the military authorities to account publicly for all the deaths and to allow families the bodies for independent medical examination and burial.

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Although civilian government was restored to Turkey in November 1983, following a military coup in September 1980, martial law still prevails throughout the country.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Telegrams/express letters/airmail letters expressing concern about reports that Nazif Kaleli has been tortured and is in a coma. Request information concerning his current state of health and whether he is receiving medical treatment.

APPEALS TO:

General Kaya Yazgan
Martial Law Commander
Diyarbakir, Turkey

Telegrams to: as above

Copies of appeals should be sent to diplomatic representatives of Turkey in your country.

Appeals from TEACHERS and MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS are particularly requested.

PLEASE SEND APPEALS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. Check with the International Secretariat if sending appeals after 28 March 1984.



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