

file 55



Ref: WM/turk96

9 August 1966

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Re: **AUDIO VISUAL MATERIALS FOR USE WITH THE TURKEY CAMPAIGN**

Dear Friends

Please find enclosed your copies of the video and audio tapes for use with the Turkey Campaign.

All **video tapes** contain three items:
An 'International Video News Access Tape'
A feature : 'Turkey : Prison of Fear'
A feature : 'Eren Keskin'.

The VNAT is an 'international version' with no commentary. The two features will have commentaries in the language you requested.

All **audio tapes** contain two features: 'Turkey : Prison of fear' and 'Eren Keskin'. These will be international versions with a written script for radio producers.

Please note the embargoed release date: **1st OCTOBER 1996**

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Best wishes

Wayne Minter
Audiovisual Resources Coordinator

TURCHIA: LE CARCERI DEL TERRORE

00:00:00 Istanbul, maggio 1996: scene di strada.	Istanbul non è solo la città delle moschee, dei negozi e delle mete turistiche. Ad Istanbul, la gente vive nella paura di essere arrestata e torturata dalla polizia.
00:00:09 Ankara, 1995. Scene del funerale di Mehmet Sincar Riot.	La polizia usa spesso i metodi più brutali, anche in occasione di dimostrazioni pacifiche o di funerali. Mehmet Goktepe, giornalista, è stato arrestato e picchiato a morte dalla polizia, mentre stava facendo un servizio sul funerale di quattro persone uccise in carcere.
00:00:29 Fotografia di Metin Goktepe.	
00:00:34 SYNC. Istanbul, marzo 1996: Ihsan Caralan, direttore responsabile del giornale "Evrensel", nel suo ufficio.	"Poteva succedere a qualsiasi altro nostro giornalista, ma probabilmente è stato scelto Metin perché si occupava da cinque anni di politica interna, denunciando le violenze e gli abusi commessi dalla polizia sui civili, in particolare contro i giornalisti. Metin stesso, così come altri colleghi, aveva subito minacce, era stato in carcere ed era stato picchiato dalla polizia. Per questo, secondo noi, non è stato un caso che sia stato scelto lui".
00:01:03 Istanbul, 8 gennaio 1996: la polizia arresta e rinchiude dentro lo stadio coperto di Eyup quasi mille persone.	Metin Goktepe è stato solo uno delle circa mille persone arrestate al funerale di Mehmet Sincar Riot e trasportate all'interno dello stadio di Eyup. Alcuni testimoni hanno raccontato che una volta arrivati dentro lo stadio, Metin Goktepe è stato preso dal comandante di polizia e picchiato a bastonate.
00:01:26 SYNC. Marzo 1996: testimonianza di Ihan Ucar.	"Metin è caduto a terra e i poliziotti hanno cominciato a trascinarlo per i piedi e a bastonarlo, urlando frasi di scherno, tipo 'Questo qui è solo un giornalista, è innocente!'. Quando ho

	alzato gli occhi per guardare cosa stava accadendo, mi hanno colpito alla testa urlando: 'Vuoi diventare anche tu un martire della rivoluzione?'. Allora anche gli altri hanno cominciato a gridare ai poliziotti di smetterla, ma loro continuavano a bastonare Metin con le gambe dei tavoli e delle sedie. Quando lui è caduto di nuovo a terra, mi hanno preso e portato via. Poi hanno preso Metin, ma non ho potuto vedere dove lo portavano."
00:02:04 Marzo 1996: esterni dello stadio e del negozio di the.	Da allora non è stato più visto vivo. Dopo, il suo corpo è stato ritrovato abbandonato davanti al negozio del the, all'interno del cortile dello stadio, con la testa sfasciata.
00:02:15 Marzo 1995: rivolta a Gazi. La polizia bastona i fotoreporter.	L'unico motivo per cui il caso di Metin è eccezionale è la presenza di così tanti testimoni. Ci sono abbondanti prove che in Turchia i giornalisti che hanno il coraggio di opporsi al governo sono vittime di abusi e di violenze e subiscono ogni giorno minacce di tortura e di morte. Questa immagine mostra lo stabile dove lavorava la redazione del giornale "Paese Libero", prima che fosse distrutto a causa del suo sostegno ai curdi. Anche Mensure Erdohan, redattrice capo del giornale, è stata arrestata e torturata dalla polizia.
00:02:29 Istanbul, settembre 1994: la redazione di "Paese Libero".	
00:02:41 SYNC. Marzo 1996: parla Mensure Erdohan, ex-redattrice capo del giornale "Paese Libero".	"Mi hanno spogliato completamente e mi hanno gettato addosso un secchio di acqua fredda . Mi hanno preso per i capelli e mi hanno sbattuto contro il muro; poi mi hanno violentato. Mi picchiavano in continuazione sulla testa. Il secondo giorno, mi hanno buttato dentro una vasca piena d'acqua, vicino alla mia cella, e mi hanno tirato violenti

	getti d'acqua nel naso, nella bocca e ai genitali. Sono svenuta: non so dire quanto tempo sono rimasta dentro quella vasca.”
00:03:20 Istanbul, marzo 1995: rivolta a Gazi.	<p>In Turchia, la legge prevede che i prigionieri politici possano essere trattenuti fino a 30 giorni, senza avere il diritto di chiamare un avvocato, creando così condizioni favorevoli all'uso della tortura.</p> <p>Ma la tortura non è usata solo sui prigionieri politici: la polizia viola costantemente le stesse leggi che è chiamata a difendere e per questo chiunque è in pericolo. Ogni anno, centinaia di persone tenute in custodia dalla polizia subiscono abusi e maltrattamenti e negli ultimi cinque anni, più di 90 persone sono morte per cause direttamente collegate alle violenze subite.</p>
00:03:56 GVs Ankara, marzo 1996.	In Turchia, l'uso della tortura non è un evento eccezionale, ma una prassi usata anche nelle circostanze più banali.
00:04:02 Ankara, marzo 1996: testimonianza di Done Talun.	Done Talun è una ragazzina di appena dodici anni, arrestata nella capitale, Ankara, perché sospettata di aver rubato un pezzo di pane. Per questo, Done è stata picchiata e sottoposta ad elettroshock.
00:04:12 SYNC. Done Talun.	“Dopo gli elettroshock, hanno cominciato a darmi gomitate sulla pancia, poi uno di loro ha detto di smetterla. Allora, mi hanno preso per i capelli e tirato per aria, lasciandomi cadere a terra. Poi, hanno ricominciato a picchiarmi sulla pancia, fino a che l'altro ha detto di nuovo di smetterla perché ‘per le ragazze è pericoloso’. Mi hanno bastonato sulle ginocchia e mi

	hanno portato in un'altra stanza, dove hanno continuato a picchiarmi. Quando uno si riprendeva, facevano un altro elettroshock.”
00:04:47 Sud-est della Turchia, settembre 1994: rifugiati vicino Hakkari.	Negli ultimi dieci anni, il conflitto armato in corso nel sud-est della Turchia tra le forze di governo e il Partito dei Lavoratori del Kurdistan è costato la vita di oltre 18.000 persone. Dal 1984, quando il Partito dei Lavoratori del Kurdistan ha iniziato i suoi attacchi armati, la popolazione civile è stata il bersaglio principale di un conflitto senza tregua. Da quando sono cominciate le ostilità, la popolazione della città di Diyarbakir è raddoppiata: i curdi fuggono dalla campagna e vanno a vivere nei sobborghi, oppure abbandonano definitivamente le loro case e cercano rifugio nelle grandi città come Istanbul.
00:05:06 GVs Diyarbakir, marzo 1996.	<p>L'intera zona è piena di soldati, spesso equipaggiati di armi e veicoli militari dai paesi della NATO alleati della Turchia. Il governo turco ha adottato una strategia significativamente definita “prosciugare il mare per prendere un pesce”. Interi villaggi vengono rasi al suolo. Gli abitanti catturati nel corso di queste operazioni vengono portati via con gli elicotteri e nessuno sa più niente di loro.</p> <p>Quest'uomo ha perso tutto quello che aveva quando i soldati sono arrivati nel suo villaggio.</p>
00:05:50 SYNC. Diyarbakir, marzo 1996: un anziano parla all'Associazione per i Diritti Umani.	“C'erano quasi 150 case, forse 200. Non è rimasta in piedi neppure una pietra. Niente.”
00:06:00 Settembre 1994: villaggio raso al suolo nei pressi di Diyarbakir.	Da questo villaggio sono fuggite 70 famiglie, quando le loro case sono state incendiate. I pochi che sono rimasti

	vivono nella paura che i soldati possano ritornare.
00:06:08 Settembre 1994: il villaggio di Birijik, nel sud-est della Turchia.	Gli abitanti del villaggio di Bircik sono stati ancora più sfortunati. Nessuno è rimasto qui e nei dintorni nessuno ha il coraggio di raccontare quello che è successo. Uno strano silenzio avvolge le mura bruciate di quelle che un tempo sono state le case di 500 famiglie. E' rimasto solo qualche ricordo di un villaggio che fino a poco tempo fa era pieno di vita.
00:06:26 Sud-est della Turchia, settembre 1994: fumo sulle cime delle colline.	Le prove di questa brutale politica di distruzione sono il fumo che sale dalle cime delle colline, dove solo l'esercito ha accesso, e le case bruciate disseminate nella regione.
:00:06:37 Diyarbakir, marzo 1996: fotografie sul muro dell'Associazione per i diritti Umani.	Nelle zone ove è in corso il conflitto, la tortura, la morte di persone nelle mani della polizia e le "sparizioni" sono ormai all'ordine del giorno. Fare ricerche sulle violazioni dei diritti umani in quest'area è particolarmente pericoloso.
00:06:54 SYNC. Diyarbakir, marzo 1996: Mazhar Kara, tesoriere, parla all'Associazione per i Diritti Umani.	"Mi hanno attaccato un cavo sul pollice destro e sui genitali. Poi hanno mandato brevi scosse elettriche, hanno bagnato la pelle dove avevano attaccato i cavi e mandato altre scosse elettriche. Hai la sensazione che un serpente penetri dentro tutti i tuoi muscoli, dai genitali alla gola. Poi ti lasciano lì così. Il dolore è atroce."
00:07:28 Sud-est della Turchia, settembre 1994: posto di blocco dell'esercito e macchine delle forze dell'ordine.	Dove la polizia può godere della più totale impunità, nessuno è al sicuro. Tra quelli che rischiano di più, ci sono i curdi impegnati in attività politiche, come il marito di questa donna, candidato alla carica di sindaco.

00:07:46 SYNC. Istanbul, marzo 1996: Nuray Sen.	“Il 26 aprile 1994, mio marito, Mehmet Sen, è stato arrestato da quattro poliziotti in borghese mentre stava lavorando dalle parti di Nizip, nella regione di Gaziantep. Undici testimoni lo hanno visto salire a forza dentro una macchina della polizia priva di contrassegno. Dopo quattro giorni di inutili ricerche, la polizia mi ha chiamato per andare a prendere il suo corpo all’obitorio dell’Ospedale Statale di Gazantiep”.
00:08:26 Cevizdali, provincia di Bitlis, 1° ottobre 1992: massacro di civili ad opera del Partito dei Lavoratori del Kurdistan.	Sia da parte turca che curda, la popolazione civile subisce minacce e attentati. Anche il Partito dei Lavoratori del Kurdistan ha commesso delle gravi atrocità, come il massacro di civili, il rapimento e l’uccisione di almeno 90 insegnanti, accusati di rappresentare lo Stato. Le conseguenze di tutto ciò sulle famiglie delle vittime sono devastanti.
00:08:49 SYNC. Ankara, marzo 1996: parla la signora Avci.	“Una persona riesce a vivere se ha uno scopo nella sua vita. Per me, non ha più senso niente, mi limito a mangiare e dormire. Quando ci siamo sposati, io e mio marito eravamo giovani e siamo sempre stati molto uniti: non riesco a sopportare di non sapere più niente di lui. Adesso, posso solo sperare che le mie paure più grandi non siano vere e che un giorno tornerà a casa.”
00:09:11 Istanbul, marzo 1995: rivolta a Gazi.	Formalmente la Turchia è una democrazia parlamentare e i governi che si sono succeduti al potere sono riusciti a dare al mondo l’immagine di un Paese in cui i diritti umani sono rispettati. In realtà, il governo non fa niente per proteggere i cittadini dalla violenza e dagli abusi delle forze dell’ordine.
00:09:29 SYNC. Marzo 1996: Mensure Erdohan.	“Ancora adesso, soffro di incubi e rivivo durante la notte lo stesso

[illegible]

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL VIDEO FEATURE

TURKEY - EREN KESKIN - A LIFE UNDER THREAT

EMBARGOED UNTIL: OCTOBER 1996

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Amnesty International Logo.	
00:00:00 Relatives of "disappeared" and police lines, Gelatasaray, Istanbul. March 1996.	They come every Saturday to this spot in central Istanbul. They are the relatives of the disappeared, demanding the release of their loved ones from a government that denies any knowledge of their whereabouts.
00:00:12 Eren Keskin, Human Rights Lawyer, and Ocak family.	Human rights lawyer Eren Keskin is here to meet the Ocak family whose son did reappear. His body was found dumped in a forest and then buried in a cemetery for the unknown. Witnesses had last seen him in custody, screaming that the police were going to kill him. Talking on the street is not considered safe. The Ocaks are taken to the Human Rights Association.
00:00:35 SYNC: Mr Ocak, Human Rights Association, Istanbul. March 1996.	"We opened the coffin. After 58 days... It was Hasan's face. The body was Hasan's! We took him and buried him in our graveyard. And as if that wasn't enough, when I came to bring the headstone for his grave, the police were so filled with spite that they seized the headstone. Where in the world do such things happen?"
00:01:17 Street scenes, Ankara. March 1996.	In Turkey they happen all too frequently. It is a dangerous place to oppose the government. That includes being a lawyer. Eren Keskin was held in this prison. Her crime was to write articles and speeches which supported a peaceful settlement to the armed conflict between government forces and the Kurdish Workers Party, or PKK, in the south east of the country.
00:01:27 Bayrampasha prison, Istanbul. March 1996.	Today she is here to visit some of her clients. But she still remembers her own time behind these walls.

00:01:52 SYNC: Eren Keskin. March 1996.	<p>"I stayed here for five and a half months in the women's wing, in a section for 75 women. Most of the prisoners with me were Kurdish women. The conditions in Bayrampasha are a little better than other prisons in Turkey. We were allowed to receive books and magazines. The greatest difficulty is that political prisoners cannot receive open visits. For five and a half months I had no open visits with my relatives. I couldn't touch them and that is what affected me most."</p>
00:02:38 Eren Keskin, Istanbul street.	<p>But it is a feeling that Eren knows she will probably have to get used to again. The next day her own court case goes in front of the judges at the State Security Court in Istanbul.</p>
00:02:50 SYNC: Eren Keskin over pix of State Security Court, Istanbul. March 1996.	<p>"I openly expressed my personal opinion, favouring a peaceful solution to the Kurdish problem, and for this I am being tried for the offence of separatism, trying to divide Turkey. Of course the idea of going to prison disturbs me because when you go to prison it's not only from the point of view of the loss of your physical liberty, but as a lawyer my work also suffers."</p>
	<p>In this instance an adjournment is granted for a month, but within minutes Eren is in the bizarre situation of being back in the same court defending one of her clients, while he is still in prison.</p>
	<p>While postponements of sentencing may be possible, Eren is not hopeful about her chances of acquittal in this court. It includes a military judge and there is no jury. In spite of this she is determined not to flee the country.</p>

<p>00:03:55 SYNC: Eren Keskin in vision.</p> <p>00:04:06 Ortakoy district, Istanbul. May 1996.</p>	<p>"In Turkey there is a concept of 'crimes of thought' but those of us who believe that such a thing is intolerable - and I think all democrats hold this opinion - oppose this. If everyone left the country and no-one went to prison people would not be aware of 'thought crime'. As it is the great majority of the population are not aware of the situation. So I have decided to stay in Turkey in order to defend my ideas to the end."</p>
<p>00:04:30 Eren Keskin's office, Istanbul. May 1996.</p>	<p>In the meantime she continues to work, seeing clients who have suffered at the hands of the police and security forces. There is no shortage of clients.</p>
<p>00:04:40 SYNC: Eren Keskin over pix of crowd wishing to attend funeral of Mehmet Sincar, Kurdish MP killed, allegedly with collusion of security forces. Sept. 1993.</p>	<p>"Thousands of people have disappeared in custody, thousands have been tortured, people are shot in the street and tried on account of their views. If a country where all these things occur is deemed to be democratic then Turkey is democratic. But I do not believe that anyone with common sense can believe that Turkey is a democracy."</p>
<p>00:05:07 Soldiers and military vehicles, South east Turkey. September 1994.</p>	<p>Many of the killings in Turkey are linked to the conflict in the south east of the country. In this emergency zone normal laws are suspended. Suspects can be held in police stations for up to 30 days without being charged. Complaints of torture and murder are commonplace.</p>
<p>00:05:24 PKK massacre - Cevizdali, Bitlis province. 1/10/92.</p> <p>00:05:38 Birijik burnt village. September 1994.</p>	<p>The PKK, meanwhile, have killed prisoners and civilians, in some cases massacring women and children. At least 18,000 people have been killed here in the last twelve years. Civilians live under threat from both sides. The army has adopted the policy of burning down entire villages in an attempt to deny support to the PKK.</p>

<p>00:05:45 SYNC: Village woman, Human Rights Association, Istanbul. March 1996.</p>	<p>"At around that time, about 3.30, they opened fire on the village with tanks, bombs, armoured cars. Until about 7.30 in the morning those bullets fell upon us like rain. Three masked men took my brother-in-law away from home, from his family. After that, I can hardly bear it, we gathered up his spattered brains from the ground. We picked up every piece of nail and bone 500 metres from the stable."</p>
<p>00:06:13 Diyarbakir, police helicopter and soldiers. March 1996.</p>	<p>Diyarbakir is the main city of the region. Its population had doubled since the conflict began. Most of the newcomers are refugees from the countryside. The air above the city reverberates to the sound of helicopters on constant patrol, and the streets are filled with police and soldiers.</p> <p>Eren has come to Diyarbakir to address a woman's conference on human rights in Turkey. She has not been to the city in nearly two years. It is a dangerous place for her.</p>
<p>00:06:40 SYNC: Eren Keskin</p>	<p>"After we turned in here, a white minibus came up behind us. A shot was fired from the minibus. We immediately stopped the car. The driver told us to get down when the shot was fired. We looked and saw that the minibus had also stopped behind us - the same ones who had shot at us. We got out. They were laughing and gesturing and then drove straight off, in that direction."</p>
<p>00:07:16 Police, Diyarbakir Municipal Hall at Conference on Human Rights for Women. May 1996.</p>	<p>At the conference Eren speaks under the watchful eye of the police.</p>

00:07:23 SYNC: Eren Keskin speaking at conference.	"For example in Mardin, Sukran Aydin was raped - why was nothing done about it? It is vital that this is talked about. Why, when Naman Celik was raped was this matter not made public? In reality the picture is a black one. Yes we want peace, but the government doesn't respond. It's time for the government to take a step towards peace. The Turkish people have to demand peace, but unfortunately the Turkish people have not yet done so. That's unfortunate. That's the reality."
00:07:53 Eren Keskin on panel.	Until human rights are respected in Turkey people like Eren Keskin will continue to live under threat for the crime of free speech. Until human rights are respected in Turkey people like Eren Keskin will continue to live under threat for the crime of free speech.
END	

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL VIDEO FEATURE

TURKEY - PRISON OF FEAR

EMBARGOED UNTIL: OCTOBER 1996

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Amnesty International Logo.	
00:00:00 Street scenes, Istanbul, May 1996	This is Istanbul. But behind the shopping streets, tourist centres and historical mosques the city has become a dangerous place for its citizens, where police use brute force instead of abiding by the law they are meant to uphold.
00:00:09 Funeral of Mehmet Sincar Riot scenes, Ankara, 1995 00:00:29 Photograph, Metin Goktepe	The police frequently use the most cruel methods imaginable to deal with even peaceful demonstrations and funerals. Journalist Metin Goktepe was covering the funeral of four people who had been killed in prison when he was detained and beaten to death by police.
00:00:34 SYNC: Ihsan Caralan, Managing Editor Evrensel Newspaper. Evrensel Office, Istanbul, March 1996.	"It could have been someone else from Evrensel other than Metin. But the fact that Metin had been covering political events for about five years may have had something to do with it. He exposed the police's brutal treatment of people and journalists. He, like other journalists, had been beaten, detained and threatened. Thus, in our view, it was not a coincidence that Metin was singled out."
00:01:03 Men led into Eyup Covered Sports Stadium, Istanbul, 8 January 1996.	Metin Goktepe was just one of up to a thousand people who were arrested at the funeral and taken to a sports stadium. These pictures show the men being led into the stadium by police. Witnesses say that once inside Metin Goktepe was singled out by the commanding officer and then beaten.

<p>00:01:26 SYNC: Ilhan Ucar, witness to beating. March 1996.</p>	<p>"Metin fell to the ground and they hauled him back on his feet and continued hitting him, taunting him saying: This one's a journalist. He's innocent!" and so on. When I looked out from under my jacket again they said "Do you want to be a martyr for the revolution too?" and struck me on the head. I lay still on the ground then. When other people called out "Don't hit him! Why are you beating Metin up?" they started hitting him even more. They held the broken legs of tables and chairs in their hands. Metin fell again and when he did, they made me get up, searched me again and took me inside. They took Metin and after that I didn't see where they took him."</p>
<p>00:02:04 Externals of stadium and tea shop. March 1996.</p>	<p>He was never seen alive again. His body was later found dumped by this tea shop inside the stadium grounds. His head had been smashed.</p>
<p>00:02:15 Gazi riots. Cameraman being beaten. March 1995.</p>	<p>What happened to Metin was unusual only because there were so many witnesses. There is overwhelming evidence that opposition journalists in Turkey face harassment and the threat of torture or murder on a daily basis. Mensure Erdohan was the editor in chief of Ozgur Ullke, a pro-Kurdish newspaper shown here before it was destroyed in a bomb attack, when she was arrested and tortured.</p>
<p>00:02:29 Ozgur Ullke office, Istanbul. September 1994.</p>	
<p>00:02:29 Ozgur Ullke Office, Istanbul, September 1994.</p>	

<p>00:02:41 SYNC Mensure Erdoohan, former Editor in Chief of Ozgur Ullke newspaper. March 1996.</p>	<p>"They stripped me naked. They poured cold water over me from a bucket. They pulled me up by my breasts, abused me sexually, pulled me up by the hair and banged me against the wall. Punching me constantly in the head. On the second day - a small pool was situated next to my cell - they threw me into it and began to pull me off the ground by my breasts, continually hosing me with a high pressure hose aiming at my genitals, my mouth and my nose. Again they punched me and pulled my hair. I passed out. I don't know how long I stayed there in that pool."</p>
<p>00:03:20 Gazi riots, Istanbul. March 1995.</p>	<p>Turkish law permits political prisoners to be held for up to 30 days without access to a lawyer creating the perfect conditions for torture. But torture is not only used against political opponents. Because police systematically flout the very laws they are meant to uphold, anyone who encounters them is at risk. Hundreds are brutally treated in police custody every year and more than 90 have died apparently as a direct result in the past five years.</p>
<p>00:03:56 GVs Ankara. March 1996 00:04:02 Done Talun, Ankara. March 1996.</p>	<p>In Turkey torture is a routine way of dealing with even the least serious suspects. Twelve-year-old Done Talun was arrested in Ankara the capital city on suspicion of stealing a loaf of bread. She was beaten and subjected to electric shocks.</p>
<p>00:04:12 SYNC: Done Talun</p>	<p>"After the electric shocks stopped they hit me in my waist with the elbow. Another man said "Don't hit her" when they hit me there. They also pulled me up to the ceiling by my hair and let me drop and hit me in the belly again. The other man said "Don't hit the girl there, you'll damage her." He didn't do it again. He struck me in the knee and then threw us into another room. The ones that came in there also beat us up and pulled our hair. They gave electric shocks again when people got upset."</p>

00:04:47 Refugees near Hakkari, South east Turkey. September 1994.	In south east Turkey the armed conflict between government forces and the separatist Kurdish Workers Party, the PKK, has claimed over 18,000 lives in the last decade. Since 1984 when the PKK began their attacks, civilians have been the main victims in this relentless conflict. The city of Diyarbakir has doubled in size since the conflict began. Driven from the countryside the Kurds live in the run down suburbs or else they flee even further from their homes to Istanbul and other towns.
00:04:56 Military prison, Diyarbakir. September 1994.	
00:05:06 GV's Diyarbakir. March 1996.	The area is saturated with troops, frequently using equipment, vehicles and helicopters supplied by NATO allies. The Turkish military has adopted a strategy which is sometimes referred to as "draining the sea to catch a fish." Entire villages are burnt to the ground. During such operations villagers have been taken away by helicopter never to be seen again. This man lost everything when the soldiers came to his village.
00:05:38 Destroyed village near Diyarbakir. March 1996.	
00:05:50 SYNC: Old man, Human Rights Association, Diyarbakir. March 1996.	"There were 150 houses, maybe as many as 200. Not one stone was left standing. Nothing."
00:06:00 Half-burnt village outside Diyarbakir. September 1994.	In this village 70 families left when their homes were torched. The few who stayed fear the troops will return.
00:06:08 Birijik village, South east Turkey. September 1994.	Those living in the village of Biricik were even less fortunate. Not one person is left here and no-one nearby will talk about what happened. An eerie silence hangs over the blackened walls of what was once home to 500 people. There are few signs left of what was recently a thriving community.
00:06:26 Smoke on hillside, South east Turkey. September 1994.	The evidence of this scorched earth policy lies in the smoke rising from hillsides where only the army has access, and in the ruined houses that litter the region.

00:06:37 Photographs on wall of Human Rights Association, Diyarbakir. March 1996.	Torture, deaths in custody and "disappearance" are commonplace practices in this conflict zone. Investigating human rights abuses in this area is especially dangerous.
00:06:54 SYNC: Mazhar Kara, treasurer, Human Rights Association, Diyarbakir. March 1996.	"They attached a cable to my right thumb and genitals. They give short bursts of electricity. They wet the areas to which the cables are attached and then release the electric current. It is as if a snake is writhing upwards through your muscles from your genitals to your throat. Then they leave you there. The pain is terrible."
00:07:28 Army checkpoint and security police in cars, South east Turkey. September 1994.	Where police and soldiers can act with total impunity no-one is safe. This is especially true of Kurdish politicians. This woman's husband was a candidate for mayor.
00:07:46 SYNC: Nuray Sen, Istanbul. March 1996.	"My husband, Mehmet Sen, was arrested from his workplace in Nizip county in Gaziantep on 26 April 1994, by four plainclothes police. At the time of his arrest there were 11 eyewitnesses. They abducted him in an unmarked police car. Despite all our official enquiries we got no results. After four days of searching for my husband I was called by the police to go and collect his body from the Gaziantep State Hospital Morgue."
00:08:26 PKK massacre, Cevizdali, Bitlis province, 1/10/92.	Caught in the crossfire of this war the civilian population lives under threat from both sides. The PKK have carried out their own atrocities, including the massacre of civilians. They have also kidnapped or killed at least 90 teachers who they accuse of representing the state. The effect on the families is devastating.

00:08:49 SYNC: Mrs Avci. Ankara. March 1996.	"Everything seems empty to me, like living with no aim. Right now my life has no direction; I'm just eating and sleeping. A person will live if he has an aim in life. I got married to my husband when we were very young and we were very attached to one another. It is very difficult. God willing, our worst fears won't come true and he'll come back one day."
00:09:11 Gazi riots, Istanbul. March 1995.	Although Turkey is a parliamentary democracy, successive governments have promoted themselves to the outside world as human rights protectors, while doing nothing to protect their citizens from the criminal brutality of the Turkish security forces.
00:09:29 SYNC: Mensure Erdoohan. March 1996.	"Even now, some nights I have nightmares and I feel the same terror. I remember that cell and the sound of footsteps - when the key turns in the lock, my hair stands on end - it means the torture is about to begin again, and then I'm terrified.
ENDS	