

Refugee Review Tribunal

AUSTRALIA

RRT RESEARCH RESPONSE

Research Response Number: TUR17416
Country: Turkey
Date: 15 July 2005

Keywords: Turkey – Van Province – Kurds – PKK – Jandarma – Police – Identity cards

This response was prepared by the Country Research Section of the Refugee Review Tribunal (RRT) after researching publicly accessible information currently available to the RRT within time constraints. This response is not, and does not purport to be, conclusive as to the merit of any particular claim to refugee status or asylum.

Questions

- 1. Please provide a general update on recent developments in Turkey affecting the rights of Kurds (both the theory and the practice).**
- 2. Was there jandarma activity in Van province in 2002? What is the current situation for Kurds now in that province?**
- 3. Do police in Istanbul and Ankara still do random checks of ID cards, and if so would they normally do a further check on the background of a Kurd who was from Van province?**
- 4. Is the PKK (by any name) still regarded as a threat by the Turkish authorities? Is there PKK activity anywhere in Turkey currently?**

RESPONSE

- 1. Please provide a general update on recent developments in Turkey affecting the rights of Kurds (both the theory and the practice).**

According to the US State Department:

The Constitution provides a single nationality designation for all Turks and does not recognize ethnic groups as national, racial, or ethnic minorities. Citizens of Kurdish origin constituted a large ethnic and linguistic group. Millions of the country's citizens identified themselves as Kurds and spoke Kurdish. Kurds who publicly or politically asserted their Kurdish identity or publicly espoused using Kurdish in the public domain risked censure, harassment, or prosecution (US Department of State 2005, 'National/Racial/Ethnic Minorities' in *Country Reports on Human Right Practices for 2004 – Turkey*, 28 February – Attachment 1).

The European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) in its *Third Report on Turkey* reports:

ECRI is pleased to note that the constitutional and legislative changes in the field of human rights and fundamental freedoms should help to give the Kurds greater freedom of expression, freedom of assembly and freedom of association. It notes, however, that in the case of the Kurds, such freedoms are still severely curtailed, especially in practice. ECRI notes in particular reports that Kurdish students have been arrested and/or expelled from university for having signed petitions or demonstrated in support of the teaching of Kurdish in universities. A number of persons have allegedly been convicted for listening to Kurdish music in private. In some cases, however, persons who have expressed their Kurdish identity by peaceful means have been acquitted. ECRI hopes that the new laws will pave the way for a rapid improvement in this area. It notes that parents are now permitted by law to give their children Kurdish first names, even though a circular prohibits them from choosing names incorporating the letters Q, W or X, which exist in the Kurdish language but not in the Turkish alphabet (European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) 2005, *Third report on Turkey: Adopted on 25 June 2004*, 15 February, para.78/p.22 http://www.coe.int/t/E/human_rights/ecri/1-ECRI/2-Country-by-country_approach/Turkey/Turkey%20third%20report%20-%20cri05-5.pdf - Accessed 4 July 2005 – Attachment 2).

An International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights (IHF) report states:

Human rights organizations reported a significant decrease in prosecutions under legislation restricting freedom of expression. While the government amended several provisions under the Penal Code or other laws, persons expressing their views publicly on controversial issues such as minorities, the Kurdish question, Islam and other religions, and human rights violations were still under threat of prosecution and conviction (International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights (IHF) (undated), 'Freedom of Expression and Free Media' in *Human Rights in the OSCE Region: Europe, Central Asia and North America, Report 2005 (Events of 2004) – Turkey* http://www.ihf-hr.org/viewbinary/viewdocument.php?doc_id=6391 – Accessed 29 June 2005 – Attachment 3).

The IHF report continued that prosecutions against persons expressing opinions or reporting on controversial issues, including Kurdish issues, remained state policy (International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights (IHF) (undated), 'Freedom of Expression and Free Media' in *Human Rights in the OSCE Region: Europe, Central Asia and North America, Report 2005 (Events of 2004) – Turkey* http://www.ihf-hr.org/viewbinary/viewdocument.php?doc_id=6391 – Accessed 29 June 2005 – Attachment 3).

The report also stated that:

...Regular confidential intelligence circulars by the Turkish Armed Forces to military and civilian security authorities maintained their instructions on the surveillance of minorities, particularly Kurds, other minority members and minority rights activists (International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights (IHF) (undated), 'National and Ethnic Minorities' in *Human Rights in the OSCE Region: Europe, Central Asia and North America, Report 2005 (Events of 2004) – Turkey* http://www.ihf-hr.org/viewbinary/viewdocument.php?doc_id=6391 – Accessed 29 June 2005 – Attachment 3).

An August 2004 Canadian report also cites sources that stated aspects of legislative reform packages which aimed to improve the rights and treatment of minorities, including Kurds,

have either not been implemented or have been implemented partially. The report covers a range of issues including Kurdish names, language education and language broadcasting (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2004, *TUR42658.E - Turkey: The situation of Kurds, particularly the extent to which legislative reform packages have been implemented (May 2003 - August 2004)*, 25 August – Attachment 4).

Sources cited by the UK Home Office indicate that the first broadcasts in languages other than Turkish were aired on radio and television by Turkish Radio and Television Corporation (TRT) in June 2004. However, strict limits for the broadcasts were set (UK Home Office 2005, *Turkey Country Report*, April, paras. 6.230-6.235 – Attachment 5; US Department of State 2005, 'Freedom of Speech and Press' in *Country Reports on Human Right Practices for 2004 – Turkey*, 28 February – Attachment 1).

Since August 2002 it has been possible to open private schools to teach “‘languages and dialects traditionally used by Turkish citizens in their daily lives’” (European Commission Against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) 2005, *Third report on Turkey: Adopted on 25 June 2004*, 15 February, para.63/p.19 http://www.coe.int/t/E/human_rights/ecri/1-ECRI/2-Country-by-country_approach/Turkey/Turkey%20third%20report%20-%20cri05-5.pdf - Accessed 4 July 2005 – Attachment 2).

Kurdish language courses were reportedly opened in 2004 in Batman, Van, Sanliurfa, Diyarbakir, Adana and Istanbul (European Commission Against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) 2005, *Third report on Turkey: Adopted on 25 June 2004*, 15 February, para.63/p.19 http://www.coe.int/t/E/human_rights/ecri/1-ECRI/2-Country-by-country_approach/Turkey/Turkey%20third%20report%20-%20cri05-5.pdf - Accessed 4 July 2005 – Attachment 2); (UK Home Office 2005, *Turkey Country Report*, April, para. 6.236 – Attachment 5).

ECRI has noted that the bans on parties representing Kurdish interests remain in place. Constitutional and legislative amendments, however, will make it more difficult to ban political parties in future. Additionally, cautions and ancillary penalties, such as the removal of financial support, may replace or precede outright bans on political parties (European Commission Against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) 2005, *Third report on Turkey: Adopted on 25 June 2004*, 15 February, para.79/p.22 http://www.coe.int/t/E/human_rights/ecri/1-ECRI/2-Country-by-country_approach/Turkey/Turkey%20third%20report%20-%20cri05-5.pdf - Accessed 4 July 2005 – Attachment 2).

A May 2005 *BBC News* article reports that many Kurds would like the government's reforms to go further; however, some Turkish nationalists feel that the Kurds are abusing the fact that Turkey's European Union bid means it is more tolerant towards the expression of dissident sentiment (O'Toole, Pam 2005, 'Plight of Turkish Kurds continues', *BBC News*, 12 May <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/4540535.stm> - Accessed 12 July 2005 – Attachment 6).

A June 2005 article states:

...Currently, no political speeches can be made in the Kurdish language in Turkey, and the group's ethnic schools and television stations are frequently harassed by the authorities over technical reasons. Turkey's Kurds are only allowed to participate in public life if they describe themselves as Turks. Human rights organisations also estimate that there are between 1mn and 4.5mn Kurdish internally displaced persons in the country...(‘Political Risk Analysis – Turkey: The Kurdish Question’ 2005,

Emerging Markets Daily News, 17 June – Attachment 7).

A July 2005 *Agence France Presse* article states:

Local politicians demand that Kurdish be taught in public schools, that laws restricting Kurdish representation in parliament be repealed, that Kurdish localities given Turkish names revert to their former appellations and that PKK militants be amnestied ('Turkey: Turkey's Kurds fear war may be back at the doorstep' 2005, *Agence France Press*, 5 July <http://www.metimes.com/articles/normal.php?StoryID=20050705-071957-9545r> - Accessed 11 July 2005 – Attachment 8).

2. Was there jandarma activity in Van province in 2002?

Generally, according to information accessed from a security website, the Jandarma are paramilitary forces under joint Interior Ministry and military control responsible for security in the countryside. The gendarmerie is primarily a rural police force maintaining public order outside the municipal boundaries of cities and provincial towns; it guards Turkey's land borders against illegal entry and smuggling. It has jurisdiction of over 90% of Turkish territory and 50% of the population. ('Jandarma' (undated), GlobalSecurity.org website <http://www.globalsecurity.org/intell/world/turkey/jandarma.htm> - Accessed 6 July 2005 – Attachment 9).

On Jandarma activity in Van province in 2002, the US State Department has reported two incidents:

...Also in November, the Governor of Van Province denied approval for the investigation of the killing of Mumtaz Ozdemir, shot by Jandarma while driving in May, allegedly after failing to heed a stop warning (US Department of State 2003, 'Arbitrary or Unlawful Deprivation of Life' in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2002 – Turkey*, 31 March – Attachment 10);

and

... In January the Jandarma arrested 500 students at Van's Centennial University after they petitioned the rector to include Kurdish among the university's elective courses...(US Department of State 2003, 'National/Racial/Ethnic Minorities' in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2002 – Turkey*, 31 March – Attachment 11).

The Economist describes the arrest and treatment of a student by the gendarmerie following the petitioning of a university in 2002, which appears to be related to the incident mentioned in the above US State Department report ('Getting just a little better – Turkey and its Kurds' 2002, *The Economist*, 26 October – Attachment 12).

Other reported activities of the Jandarma in Van province during 2002 are:

- capturing illegal immigrants ('Security forces capture illegal migrants in eastern western Turkey' 2002, *BBC Monitoring European* (source: Anatolia news agency), 18 November – Attachment 13; 'Security forces capture 174 illegal immigrants in eastern province' 2002, *BBC Monitoring European – Political* (source: Anatolia news agency), 6 June – Attachment 14; 'Security forces capture 43 foreigners in Van province' 2002, *Anadolu News Agency*, 5 March – Attachment 15).

- seizing heroin ('Gendarmerie forces confiscate 70 kg heroin in Van' 2002, *Anadolu News Agency*, 24 June – Attachment 16; 'Turkish authorities seize 112 kilos of heroin, detain three' 2002, *Agence France-Presse*, 28 May – Attachment 17).
- rescuing people ('Heavy snowfall continues to paralyze daily life and traffic' 2002, *Anadolu News Agency*, 6 January – Attachment 18).

3. What is the current situation for Kurds now in Van province?

Specific information on the current situation for Kurds in Van province was not found in the sources consulted.

Although not referring specifically to Van province the US State Department reports:

...Kurds who publicly or politically asserted their Kurdish identity or publicly espoused using Kurdish in the public domain risked censure, harassment, or prosecution (US Department of State 2005, 'National/Racial/Ethnic Minorities' in *Country Reports on Human Right Practices for 2004 – Turkey*, 28 February – Attachment 1).

Again not specifically referring to Van province, the IHF stated that the "police and gendarmerie particularly targeted Kurdish activists..." (International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights (IHF) (undated), 'National and Ethnic Minorities' in *Human Rights in the OSCE Region: Europe, Central Asia and North America, Report 2005 (Events of 2004) – Turkey* http://www.ihf-hr.org/viewbinary/viewdocument.php?doc_id=6391 – Accessed 29 June 2005 – Attachment 3).

A number of sources refer to recent Kurdish activities in Van.

Sources indicate that currently there is PKK activity in Van province ('Turkey: Police kill one demonstrator in eastern Turkey' 2005, *BBC Monitoring Online*, source: Turkish commercial NTV television, 21 June <http://www.bbcmonitoringonline.com/> - Accessed 23 June 2005 – Attachment 19; 'Two Kurdish rebels killed in fighting in eastern Turkey' 2005, *Agence France Presse*, 17 June – Attachment 20; 'Bombs defused in eastern Turkish province of Van' 2005, *BBC Monitoring European*, source: Anatolia news agency, 31 May – Attachment 21; 'Turkish police arrest rebel member planning to carry out "sensational" act' 2005, *BBC Monitoring European*, source: TRT 1 television, 23 March – Attachment 22).

Articles also report that police have dispersed demonstrators protesting against "Kurdish rebels" being killed by police ('Turkey: Police kill one demonstrator in eastern Turkey' 2005, *BBC Monitoring Online*, source: Turkish commercial NTV television, 21 June <http://www.bbcmonitoringonline.com/> - Accessed 23 June 2005 – Attachment 19; 'Turkish Police Fire Shots, Tear Gas At Rebel Funeral' 2005, *Dow Jones International News*, 27 June – Attachment 23; Hacaoglu, Selcan 2005, 'Turkish troops fire automatic weapons to disperse Kurdish demonstrators', *Associated Press Newswires*, 21 June – Attachment 24).

In April 2005 a Turkish news agency reported that nine students were detained during an unlicensed demonstration in Van. The students performed folk dances, sang in Kurdish and chanted slogans in support of PKK's Abdullah Ocalan. The demonstration had been followed by Van's police chief and Public Prosecutor ('Turkey: Nine Turkish students held for

chanting pro-Kurd “illegal slogans” 2005, *BBC Monitoring*, source: Anatolia news agency, 10 April <http://www.bbcmonitoring.com/> - Accessed 14 April 2005 – Attachment 25).

In February 2005, a Turkish article did not report any police action against demonstrators in Van remembering the seventh anniversary of Ocalan’s arrest (‘Turkish police disperse demonstrations staged for release of rebel Kurd leader’ 2005, *BBC Monitoring European*, source: Anatolia news agency, 15 February – Attachment 26).

Background information on Van

A Kurdish source identifies Van as being a part of Northern Kurdistan and provides a brief description of the area. Gunter writes that the Kurds constitute a majority in Van province (Izady, Mehrdad R. 1992, *The Kurds; A Concise Handbook*, Crane Russak, Washington, p.9,11- Attachment 27; Gunter, Michael M. 1990, *The Kurds in Turkey: A Political Dilemma*, Westview Press, Boulder, p.6 – Attachment 28).

4. Do police in Istanbul and Ankara still do random checks of ID cards, and if so would they normally do a further check on the background of a Kurd who was from Van province?

No information was found in the sources consulted on this specific question. Of interest may be the following information.

In June 2004, after a bomb blast in Istanbul, police reportedly undertook “random checks” in shopping malls and bus and train stations (‘Turkey says wanted radical leftist behind deadly Istanbul blast’ 2004, *Agence France Presse*, 25 June – Attachment 29).

In February 2005, in southern Turkey, authorities “searched cars and checked identity cards” after a bomb was found (‘U.S. military bans soldiers from shops near southern Turkish base following bomb discovery’ 2005, *Associated Press Newswires*, 3 February – Attachment 30).

A 2004 source cited by the UK Home Office noted that Christians were still sometimes subject to police surveillance in Turkey. In some instances, the police checked Protestant congregations’ identity cards (UK Home Office 2005, *Turkey Country Report*, April, para. 6.162 – Attachment 31).

5. Is the PKK (by any name) still regarded as a threat by the Turkish authorities?

Note: The PKK (Partiya Karkeren Kurdistan – Kurdistan Workers’ Party) regrouped as KADEK (Kurdistan Ozgurluk ve Demokrasi Kongresi – Kurdistan Freedom and Democracy Congress) in April 2002 and as Kongra-Gel (Kurdistan’s People’s Congress) in November 2003 (UK Home Office 2005, *Turkey Country Report*, April, paras. 4.12, 4.18, 4.20 – Attachment 5).

Kongra-Gel is considered a terrorist organisation by the Turkish government (Repucci, Sarah (undated), *Countries at the Crossroads 2005: Turkey*, Freedom House, pp. 3-4 – Attachment 32).

According to a Stratfor analysis:

The U.S. decision to invade Iraq in 2003, on the other hand, has brought the Kurdish question back to center stage. Kurdish separatism is Turkey's boogeyman, as the

military and government have long seen Kurdish autonomy as a threat to the country's integrity. With the Kurds asserting themselves in northern Iraq and PKK activity picking up there, the Turkish military is huffing and puffing, and Erdogan's government is leading the chorus ('Turkey: A Military Comeback in the Works' 2005, Stratfor, 7 February <http://www.stratfor.biz/Story.neo?storyId=243748> – Accessed 12 July 2005 – Attachment 33).

In June 2005 the Turkish General Staff Chief reportedly remarked that the PKK posed “a threat to not only the security officers but the civilians as well” (“Anti-Terrorism Perfection Center” opens in Ankara’ 2005, *Anadolou Agency*, 28 June – Attachment 34).

Recently, Turkey’s commander of the Ground Forces reportedly stated that:

...the demands the terrorist PKK puts forward under the guise of human rights in parallel with its armed activities threaten Turkey's integrity...('General says rebel group's demands, activities threaten Turkey's integrity' 2005, *BBC Monitoring European*, source: Anatolia news agency, 4 July – Attachment 35).

A Stratfor report notes that Turkey has deployed troops to northern Iraq to combat members of the PKK ('Iraq: Turkish Troops To Fight PKK' 2005, Stratfor, 3 March <http://www.stratfor.biz/Story.neo?storyId=245136> – Accessed 12 July 2005 – Attachment 36).

6. Is there PKK activity anywhere in Turkey currently?

Although some sources indicate that the PKK resumed its armed campaign on 1 September 2003, most sources agree that it ended its cease-fire with the government on 1 June 2004 ('Turkey risk: Political stability risk' 2005, *Economist Intelligence Unit – RiskWire*, 29 June – Attachment 37; Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2004, *TUR42990.E - Turkey: situation and treatment of members, supporters and sympathizers of the Kurdistan Worker's Party (PKK) and Hezbollah by state and non-state agents (January 2003 - September 2004)*, 21 September – Attachment 38; O'Toole, Pam 2003, 'Rebel move 'sends mixed signals'', *BBC News*, 2 September <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/3202645.stm> - Accessed 5 July 2005 – Attachment 39; Repucci, Sarah (undated), *Countries at the Crossroads 2005 - Turkey*, Freedom House, p.6 – Attachment 32; Dymond, Jonny 2004, 'Kurds move to end Turkish truce', *BBC News*, 29 May <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/3760285.stm> - Accessed 5 July 2005 – Attachment 40).

According to one source, analysts have estimated that there are 6,000 “PKK guerrillas” in Iraq and 2,000 inside Turkey (Vick, Karl 2005, 'Turkey: In Turkey, new fears that peace has passed', *Washington Post*, 10 May <http://www.kurdmedia.com/news.asp?id=6842> - Accessed 11 May 2005 – Attachment 41).

A June 2005 Economist Intelligence Unit report writes:

...By May 2005 armed clashes between PKK militants, many of whom had infiltrated from camps in northern Iraq, and the Turkish security forces had become a daily occurrence in south-east Turkey. In addition, the PKK conducted a largely unsuccessful urban bombing campaign in Istanbul during early May 2005. Although the PKK has been too weak to mount a military challenge to the Turkish state, it nevertheless had the capacity to take lives and increase social tensions between the majority Turks and the Kurdish minority...('The operating environment: Political

conditions' 2005, *Economist Intelligence Unit – Country Commerce*, 20 June – Attachment 42).

A June 2005 *CrisisWatch* bulletin by the International Crisis Group states:

Upswing in confrontations between army and Kurdish PKK militants in southeast; at least 14 rebels and 13 soldiers killed. Army launched major security operation in Tunceli region involving as many as 10,000 troops pursuing 350 rebels. Army warned explosives smuggled from Iraq could be used to fabricate bombs; bomb exploded Kusadasi resort 1 May killing policeman; 2 suicide bombers killed in Siirt 16 May...('Turkey' 2005, *CrisisWatch*, International Crisis Group, No. 22, 1 June, p.9 – Attachment 43).

A selection of reports of recent PKK activity in Bingol, Hakkari, Kusadasi, Siirt, Sirnak and Van follow:

- July 2005 – blowing up a train in Bingol ('Turkey: Turkey's Kurds fear war may be back at the doorstep' 2005, *Agence France Press*, 5 July <http://www.metimes.com/articles/normal.php?StoryID=20050705-071957-9545r> - Accessed 11 July 2005 – Attachment 8).
- June 2005 – clash with security forces in Van province ('Two Kurdish rebels killed in fighting in eastern Turkey' 2005, *Agence France Presse*, 17 June –Attachment 20).
- May 2005 – planted a bomb in Van province ('Bombs defused in eastern Turkish province of Van' 2005, *BBC Monitoring European*, source: Anatolia news agency, 31 May – Attachment 21).
- May 2005 – an attack on the governor's house in Siirt province ('Turkey: Eight dead in violence in southeast Turkey' 2005, *Reuters AlertNet*, 7 May <http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/L17718027.htm> - Accessed 18 May 2005 – Attachment 44).
- May 2005 – a gun battle with security forces in Hakkari province ('Turkey: Eight dead in violence in southeast Turkey' 2005, *Reuters AlertNet*, 7 May <http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/L17718027.htm> - Accessed 18 May 2005 – Attachment 44).
- April 2005 – the Kurdistan Liberation Hawks (TAK), known to carry out urban attacks for the PKK, claimed responsibility for a bomb blast in Kusadasi ('Turkey: Rebel Kurd group claims bloody blast at Turk resort' 2005, *Reuters*, 1 May <http://www.kurdmedia.com/news.asp?id=6767> - Accessed 4 May 2005 – Attachment 45).
- April 2005 – 21 PKK members were killed by security forces in Siirt province ('Turkey: Turkey kills 21 Kurdish fighters' 2005, *BBC News Online*, 15 April <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/europe/4447775.stm> - Accessed 2 June 2005 – Attachment 46).
- April 2005 – 9 PKK members were killed by Turkish soldiers in Sirnak province ('Turkey: Nine Kurdish rebels, soldier killed in Turkey clash' 2005, *AFP*, 4 April

<http://hosting.afp.com/clients/ikp/english/news/050404134252.lfntmjmx.html> -
Accessed 6 April 2005 – Attachment 47).

An attached Canadian report cites sources referring to clashes between PKK/KADEK/Kongra-Gel and government forces during 2003-2004 in the provinces of Tunceli, Bingol, Batman, Elazig, Tokat, Diyarbakir, Hatay, Mus, Hakkari, Sirnak, Van and Mardin (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2004, *TUR42990.E - Turkey: situation and treatment of members, supporters and sympathizers of the Kurdistan Worker's Party (PKK) and Hezbollah by state and non-state agents (January 2003 - September 2004)*, 21 September – Attachment 38).

List of Sources Consulted

Internet Sources:

Google search engine

CIAONET, STRATFOR, Jane's Intelligence Review

Reliefweb <http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/dbc.nsf/doc100?OpenForm>

UNHCR *REFWORLD* UNHCR Refugee Information Online

Databases:

Public *FACTIVA*

DIMIA *BACIS*

REFINFO

RRT *ISYS*

RRT Library *FIRST*

Reuters Business Briefing

Country Information

IRBDC Research Responses (Canada)

RRT Country Research database, including
Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch,
US Department of State *Country Reports on Human
Rights Practices*.

RRT Library Catalogue

Minority Rights Group International 2004, *Minorities in Turkey*, July

List of Attachments

1 US Department of State 2005, '[Introduction]', 'Freedom of Speech and Press', 'National/Racial/Ethnic Minorities' in *Country Reports on Human Right Practices for 2004 – Turkey*, 28 February.

2 European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) 2005, *Third report on Turkey: Adopted on 25 June 2004*, 15 February. (http://www.coe.int/t/E/human_rights/ecri/1-ECRI/2-Country-by-country_approach/Turkey/Turkey%20third%20report%20-%20cri05-5.pdf - Accessed 4 July 2005)

3 International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights (IHF) (undated), *Human Rights in the OSCE Region: Europe, Central Asia and North America, Report 2005 (Events of 2004) – Turkey*. (http://www.ihf-hr.org/viewbinary/viewdocument.php?doc_id=6391 – Accessed 29 June 2005)

4 Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2004, *TUR42658.E - Turkey: The situation of Kurds, particularly the extent to which legislative reform packages have been implemented (May 2003 - August 2004)*, 25 August. (REFINFO)

- 5 UK Home Office 2005, *Turkey Country Report*, April, paras. 4.12-4.24, 6.224-6.240.
- 6 O'Toole, Pam 2005, 'Plight of Turkish Kurds continues', *BBC News*, 12 May. (<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/4540535.stm> - Accessed 12 July 2005)
- 7 'Political Risk Analysis – Turkey: The Kurdish Question' 2005, *Emerging Markets Daily News*, 17 June. (FACTIVA)
- 8 'Turkey: Turkey's Kurds fear war may be back at the doorstep' 2005, *Agence France Press*, 5 July. (<http://www.metimes.com/articles/normal.php?StoryID=20050705-071957-9545r> - Accessed 11 July 2005) (CISNET Turkey CX126298)
- 9 'Jandarma' (undated), GlobalSecurity.org website. (<http://www.globalsecurity.org/intell/world/turkey/jandarma.htm> - Accessed 6 July 2005)
- 10 US Department of State 2003, 'Arbitrary or Unlawful Deprivation of Life' in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2002 – Turkey*, 31 March.
- 11 US Department of State 2003, 'National/Racial/Ethnic Minorities' in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2002 – Turkey*, 31 March.
- 12 'Getting just a little better – Turkey and its Kurds' 2002, *The Economist*, 26 October. (FACTIVA)
- 13 'Security forces capture illegal migrants in eastern western Turkey' 2002, *BBC Monitoring European* (source: Anatolia news agency), 18 November. (FACTIVA)
- 14 'Security forces capture 174 illegal immigrants in eastern province' 2002, *BBC Monitoring European – Political* (source: Anatolia news agency), 6 June. (FACTIVA)
- 15 'Security forces capture 43 foreigners in Van province' 2002, *Anadolu News Agency*, 5 March. (FACTIVA)
- 16 'Gendarmerie forces confiscate 70 kg heroin in Van' 2002, *Anadolu News Agency*, 24 June. (FACTIVA)
- 17 'Turkish authorities seize 112 kilos of heroin, detain three' 2002, *Agence France-Presse*, 28 May. (FACTIVA)
- 18 'Heavy snowfall continues to paralyze daily life and traffic' 2002, *Anadolu News Agency*, 6 January. (FACTIVA)
- 19 'Turkey: Police kill one demonstrator in eastern Turkey' 2005, *BBC Monitoring Online*, source: Turkish commercial NTV television, 21 June. (<http://www.bbcmonitoringonline.com/> - Accessed 23 June 2005) (CISNET Turkey CX124418)
- 20 'Two Kurdish rebels killed in fighting in eastern Turkey' 2005, *Agence France Presse*, 17 June. (FACTIVA)
- 21 'Bombs defused in eastern Turkish province of Van' 2005, *BBC Monitoring European*, source: Anatolia news agency, 31 May. (FACTIVA)

- 22 'Turkish police arrest rebel member planning to carry out "sensational" act' 2005, *BBC Monitoring European*, source: TRT 1 television, 23 March. (FACTIVA)
- 23 'Turkish Police Fire Shots, Tear Gas At Rebel Funeral' 2005, *Dow Jones International News*, 27 June. (FACTIVA)
- 24 Hacaoglu, Selcan 2005, 'Turkish troops fire automatic weapons to disperse Kurdish demonstrators', *Associated Press Newswires*, 21 June. (FACTIVA)
- 25 'Turkey: Nine Turkish students held for chanting pro-Kurd "illegal slogans"' 2005, *BBC Monitoring*, source: Anatolia news agency, 10 April <http://www.bbcmonitoring.com/> - Accessed 14 April 2005. (CISNET Turkey CX118705)
- 26 'Turkish police disperse demonstrations staged for release of rebel Kurd leader' 2005, *BBC Monitoring European*, source: Anatolia news agency, 15 February. (FACTIVA)
- 27 Izady, Mehrdad R. 1992, *The Kurds; A Concise Handbook*, Crane Russak, Washington, p.9,11. (RRT Library)
- 28 Gunter, Michael M. 1990, *The Kurds in Turkey: A Political Dilemma*, Westview Press, Boulder, p.6. (RRT Library)
- 29 'Turkey says wanted radical leftist behind deadly Istanbul blast' 2004, *Agence France Presse*, 25 June. (FACTIVA)
- 30 'U.S. military bans soldiers from shops near southern Turkish base following bomb discovery' 2005, *Associated Press Newswires*, 3 February. (FACTIVA)
- 31 UK Home Office 2005, *Turkey Country Report*, April, para. 6.162.
- 32 Repucci, Sarah (undated), *Countries at the Crossroads 2005: Turkey*, Freedom House.
- 33 'Turkey: A Military Comeback in the Works' 2005, Stratfor, 7 February. (<http://www.stratfor.biz/Story.neo?storyId=243748> – Accessed 12 July 2005)
- 34 "'Anti-Terrorism Perfection Center" opens in Ankara' 2005, *Anadolou Agency*, 28 June. (FACTIVA)
- 35 'General says rebel group's demands, activities threaten Turkey's integrity' 2005, *BBC Monitoring European*, source: Anatolia news agency, 4 July. (FACTIVA)
- 36 'Iraq: Turkish Troops To Fight PKK' 2005, Stratfor, 3 March. (<http://www.stratfor.biz/Story.neo?storyId=245136> – Accessed 12 July 2005)
- 37 'Turkey risk: Political stability risk' 2005, *Economist Intelligence Unit – RiskWire*, 29 June. (FACTIVA)
- 38 Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2004, *TUR42990.E - Turkey: situation and treatment of members, supporters and sympathizers of the Kurdistan Worker's Party (PKK) and Hezbollah by state and non-state agents (January 2003 - September 2004)*, 21 September. (REFINFO)

- 39 O'Toole, Pam 2003, 'Rebel move 'sends mixed signals'', *BBC News*, 2 September. (<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/3202645.stm> - Accessed 5 July 2005)
- 40 Dymond, Jonny 2004, 'Kurds move to end Turkish truce', *BBC News*, 29 May. (<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/3760285.stm> - Accessed 5 July 2005)
- 41 Vick, Karl 2005, 'Turkey: In Turkey, new fears that peace has passed', *Washington Post*, 10 May. (<http://www.kurdmedia.com/news.asp?id=6842> - Accessed 11 May 2005) (CISNET Turkey CX121295)
- 42 'The operating environment: Political conditions' 2005, *Economist Intelligence Unit – Country Commerce*, 20 June. (FACTIVA)
- 43 'Turkey' 2005, *CrisisWatch*, International Crisis Group, No. 22, 1 June, p.9.
- 44 'Turkey: Eight dead in violence in southeast Turkey' 2005, *Reuters AlertNet*, 7 May. (<http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/L17718027.htm> - Accessed 18 May 2005) (CISNET Turkey CX122084)
- 45 'Turkey: Rebel Kurd group claims bloody blast at Turk resort' 2005, *Reuters*, 1 May. (<http://www.kurdmedia.com/news.asp?id=6767> - Accessed 4 May 2005) (CISNET Turkey CX120061)
- 46 'Turkey: Turkey kills 21 Kurdish fighters' 2005, *BBC News Online*, 15 April. (<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/europe/4447775.stm> - Accessed 2 June 2005) (CISNET Turkey CX122793)
- 47 'Turkey: Nine Kurdish rebels, soldier killed in Turkey clash' 2005, *AFP*, 4 April. (<http://hosting.afp.com/clients/ikp/english/news/050404134252.lfntmjmx.html> - Accessed 6 April 2005) (CISNET Turkey CX117837)