

UPDATED LIST OF IMPRISONED JOURNALISTS IN TURKEY INCLUDING RECENT RELEASES - JUNE 2014

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Explanatory notes on the commonly used abbreviations:

TCK: Türk Ceza Kanunu (Turkish Criminal Code)

TMK or TMY: Terörle Mücadele Kanunu (Turkish Anti-Terror Law)

CMK: Criminal Procedures Code

Law 2911: Law on Public assembly

PKK: Kurdistan Workers' Party, listed as a terrorist organization internationally by a number of states and organizations, including Turkey, the United States and the European Union

KCK: Union of Kurdistan Communities

BDP: Kurdish Peace and Democracy Party

MLKP: Marxist Leninist Communist Party

DHKPC: Party and Revolutionary Front for the Liberation of the People

MKP: Maoist Communist Party

Imprisoned journalists in alphabetical order

	Name	Profession	Status	Length of Sentence	Law and Article	Prison	Court	Case
1	AKYÜZ Seyithan	Azadiya Welat newspaper (published in Kurdish), Adana (Southern Turkey) representative	Convicted on October, 16, 2012 Detained on December 7, 2009 Arrested on December 10, 2009	Sentenced to 2 years imprisonment and 6 years 3 months in two different cases. Sentenced to 12 years of prison in KCK Adana case.	Article 7/2 of TMY, Article 314/2 of TCK	Isparta E Type Prison	Adana 8th High Criminal Court	He was convicted to 6 years and 3 months imprisonment for some calendars found in his Adana office; He received a 2 year prison sentence for some copies of "Ülkeye Bakis" newspaper, seized by authorities and found at his office. He was convicted again to 1 year and 6 months imprisonment for selling newspapers in Izmir during "1 May" demonstrations in 2006. This sentence has been confirmed by the Appeals Court. On December 11, 2011, he was sent to prison for "collaborating with the Union of Kurdistan Communities (KCK)". The Adana 8th High Criminal Court has not allowed Akyüz to make his defense in the Kurdish language since December, 10, 2010. His lawyer could not inspect the file nor the evidence for more than one year because of a court decision for secrecy. He was transferred from Adana Kürkçüler T type prison to Iskenderun M Type Prison. On October, 16, 2012, he received in KCK trial 12 years prison for "being a member of KCK" and "spreading propaganda" in the name of the PKK. His lawyer has appealed the sentence. On December, 5, 2013, the 9. section of High Court has confirmed the sentence given in the scope of KCK Adana case. Akyüz was transferred to Isparta E Type Prison.
2	ALGÜL Miktat	Mersin Mezitli FM (radio) and Ulus Newspaper	Convicted Arrested on May 17, 2010	Sentenced to 61 years of prison for "holding an organization with the aim of committing crime"	Article 220 of TCK	Ankara Sincan Prison	Adana 7th High Criminal Court	He is being accused of establishing an organization with the aim of committing a crime; looting for the organization; violating inviolability of domicile; depriving a person of his liberties by means of threat and violence; and collection of cheques and bonds by means of threat. On June 25, 2011, he addressed a letter to the public stating "he has been victim to dark forces and gladio infiltrated into the state". On September 12, 2011, he informed the public that he was transferred from Osmaniye T Type Prison to Adana Kürkçüler F Type Prison. He was suspected for "threatening municipality and businessmen to ask for money" and "blackmailing through radio broadcasts". He was sentenced to 61 years of prison for collaborating with criminal organization but organization is clearly mentioned in the file. On January 3, he complained to the prosecutor of Ankara against the members of the Adana 7th High Criminal Court who condemned him and against the prosecutor who prepared his indictment. He accuses them and some policemen from Mersin of being at the service of the religious community of Fethullah Gülen and for "conspiracy" against him. On January 7, Ankara prosecutor opened an investigation and provided later the transfer of Algül to Ankara Sincan Prison. According a observation report released on December, 6, 2013 by a CHP MPs delegation, he is now in Sincan Prison of Ankara. In this report, Algül is complaining MPs who visited the prison on December 4, about his conviction. He believes he was convicted of belonging to several organizations at once. "They accused me of being the leader of a criminal organization such as Interior Organization (İç Örgüt) and condemned me to be the head of the Mersin network of Ergenekon organization and finance it and accused me at the same time to be linked with Organization of vengeance Brigade in Turkey (TİBT). As if I was a CEO of several organizations. According them, I am the leader of İç Örgüt but this organization seems not have any member..".
3	ATAK Sevcan	Özgür Halk newspaper, editor	Convicted on May, 26, 2011 Detained on June 18, 2010	Sentenced to 7 years and 6 months prison	Article 220 of TCK Article 5 of TMK	Izmir Şakran Prison	Diyarbakır 6th High Criminal Court	She was arrested on June 18, 2010 in Diyarbakır. On May 26, 2011, the Diyarbakır 6th High Criminal Court sentenced Atak to 5 years imprisonment for "helping PKK organization by making its propaganda" and then further increased the sentence to 7 years and 6 months imprisonment, because she was already convicted in the past under the TMY. The case concerns a 15 years old girl (ZK) who fled her family arguing she was subject to violence there and then attended the Özgür Halk and Firat Distribution Company offices with the desire to work in the press. This girl was taken by Sevcan Atak to the office of Diyarbakır branch of the Association of Human Rights (İHD), where apparently she fled again. Taken into custody with Atak, she claimed at the police that she was forced to win the mountain and participate to PKK militants. According to the lawyer of Law Commission of Diyarbakır branch of İHD, Rehsan Bataray, acquitted in the same case, the sentence against Atak was confirmed by the Supreme Court June 27, 2012. She was transferred from Adana Karataş Women's prison to Izmir Şakran Prison, on April, 27, 2012. An observation report issued by Human Right Association (İHD), notes Atak and five other women detainees were victims of sexual abuse and bad treatment during this transfer. "When we arrived at the prison Sakran, they wanted to conduct a search of the body. We were not against this but they wanted to search us one by one. We could hear the screams of the detainees who have gone before us. They imposed us dishonorable practices and abuses. Finally, we took off our clothes and underwear by force. They pulled our hair. The women guards left the door ajar. The men guards looked at us through the door. This has greatly affected us.", she said to Eren keskin and Necla Sengül, from İHD Commission. The report was published on May, 22, 2012.
4	CETİN Abdullah	Dicle News Agency, correspondent	On trial Detained on December 16, 2011 Arrested on December 20, 2011	Faces 22.5 years of prison	Article 314/1 of TCK Article 5 of TMK	Siirt E Type Prison	Diyarbakır 5th High Criminal Court (Next hearing: on December, 3, 2013)	He was arrested in Kurtalan (in the Siirt region) in the scope of the ongoing Kurdistan Communities Union (KCK) investigations. His home was raided by police. He is charged with leading the KCK organization and participating-organizing demonstration in this region. Çetin is charged with being the representative of the region Kurtalan of KCK. 27 suspects, among them 9 detained, are on trial. Diyarbakır 5th High Criminal Court denied releasing him, during the 2. hearing held on September 7, 2012. Kurtalan Mayor, Necatî Yılmaz is also one of the defendants of this case. Cetin is also a worker at the municipality. He is accused on the basis of article he wrote on the municipality, daily phone contacts he had with DiHA redaction and his relations with his sources. Lawyer Serdar Çelebi said "In such trial, evidences are not important, but the context given by police and prosecutors. That's why, it is not easy to expect a release at this stage for Cetin". The court denied released him and others suspects, on September 24. Lawyer Reyhan Yalçındağ, described the investigation as "illegal" and argued that police forced himself to create evidence. Çetin is still in Siirt E type prison.
5	ÇİFTÇİ Ferhat	Azadiya Welat daily, Gaziantep representative	Convicted Arrested on February, 16, 2011	Sentenced of 21 years and 8 months of imprisonment	Article 314 of TCK, Article 5 of TMK, Article 7 of TMK	Gaziantep H Type prison	Adana 6th High Criminal Court	He was arrested on February 16, 2011. On December, 20, 2011, Adana 6th High Criminal Court sentenced him to 21 years and 8 months prison for "being a member of outlawed Kurdistan Worker's Party (PKK) organization" and "making propaganda" in favor of this organization. Çiftçi is still in Gaziantep H Type Prison.
6	DEMİR Sahabettin	DiHA, Van reporter	Convicted Detained on September, 5, 2010	Sentenced of 11 years prison for another case. Sentenced of 4 years prison for "propaganda"	Article 7 of TMK Article 5 of TMK	Giresun F Type Prison	Van 3rd High Criminal Court	The Court has sentenced him to 4 years prison for "spreading propaganda in favor of PKK organization". High Appeal Court had confirmed the sentence. He was imprisoned in Bitlis E Type Prison after a altercation between him, his two brothers and his cousin. He was transferred on July, 9, 2012 to Giresun E Type Prison. After a controversial judicial process, Heavy Penal Court sentenced Demir to 11 years prison for "attempting murder, assault with a weapon, and trespassing". His lawyer Aydoğan Yolyapan said High Appeal Court confirmed the sentence, two months ago. The lawyer said conviction of Demir is based on the police conspiracy and vengeance. According him, file has been manipulated by police. Yolyapan believes Demir is convicted because of an article that journalist wrote on raping of a minor, allegedly perpetrated by four police officers. As the last resort, his lawyer appealed to the Constitutional Court. On November 2012, Demir has launched hunger strike during 28 days with many journalists detained in KCK cases for protesting detention conditions of PKK leader Abdullah Öcalan and also recognition of the right of using mother tongue in the courts and education. He stopped it following the government's promises to carry out reforms in favor of the use of the Kurdish language for the defense.
7	DOĞAN Cengiz	Azadiya Welat daily, employee, Mavi ve Kent (Blue and City) local magazine (closed), former editor-in-chief	On trial Detained on April, 20, 2009	Sentenced to 1 year, 6 months and 22 days of prison for propaganda, 2 years 10 days of prison for resisting against military. Faces 15 years prison in KCK Şırnak case	Article 314 of TCK Article 7/2 of TMK Article 5 of TMK	Mardin E Type prison	Diyarbakır 6th High Criminal Court (KCK Şırnak) Nusaybin Criminal Court (demonstrating)	He was editor in chief of the local "Mavi ve Kent" (Blue and City) magazine which is not existing anymore. He was sentenced to 1 year, 6 months and 22 days of prison for "propaganda" as responsible of the magazine. He was condemned again to 2 years and 10 days of prison for resisting against military, when he was transferred in prison. He was arrested on April, 20, 2009, in his friend's home in Nusaybin, in a scope of an investigation on KCK launched in Şırnak region (South-est of Turkey). He is also facing 15 years prison in this file. Since his arrest, he is in Mardin E type prison. But, Nusaybin Prosecutor opened an investigation against him for organizing a picture exhibition held in Mitanni Cultural Center (Nusaybin) in memory of some PKK militants killed during operations. He was also suspected for participating to another demonstration held by MEYA-DER on February, 3, 2011. On September, 26, 2011, he gave a petition to the prosecutor an said, "How can I be at this exhibition and in prison at the same time?". But a courtcase was opened by Nusaybin prosecutor Mahfuz Simsek against him and 27 others defendants for these allegations. The trial started on October, 17, 2012, before Nusaybin Criminal Court.
8	DUMAN Hamit (Dilbahar)	Azadiye Welat daily, columnist	Convicted Arrested on February, 13, 2010	Sentenced to 16 years of prison	Article 314/2 of TCK Article 5 of TMK	Erzurum H Type prison	Erzurum 2nd High Criminal Court	He was arrested on February 13, 2010 in the cope of "Ağrı KCK" investigation launched in Patnos, Doğubayazıt ve Diyadin region (Eastern Turkey), in Van and Muş cities. He is also a Peace and Democracy Party (BDP) Headquarter collaborator. On June, 14, 2011, Erzurum 2th High Criminal Court has sentenced him to 16 years of prison for "being a member of Kurdistan Communities Union (KCK)", linked to Kurdistan Worker's Party (PKK). 11 defendants of the case couldn't make their defense in Kurdish. The president of the Court recorded this demand as follows: "Defendants spoke in an unknown language". Lawyers said to the court the trial is political one and requested release of their clients. But the Court rejected this demand. His lawyer appealed the sentence.
9	DUMAN Hatice	Atılım newspaper owner and editor-in-chief Former owner and editor-in-chief	Convicted Detained on April 13, 2003 Arrested on April 17, 2003 Convicted in another case (on May 4, 2011)	Faces 22 years and 6 months prison Received a life sentence	Article 146 of former TCK (article 309 of actual TCK) Article 5 and 7/2 of TMK	Kocaeli Gebze M-type Prison	İstanbul 12nd High Criminal Court	So far, she has faced many court cases against her in the past based on Article 7 of the Anti-terror Law ("propaganda") because of articles she published in newspapers. She is on trial since seven years for being a "member of an outlawed/armed organization", the Marxist Leninist Communist Party (MLKP). In the same investigation, Atılım weekly editor Necatî Abay was also one of the people in custody, in April 2003. On May 4, 2011, the İstanbul 9th High Criminal Court convicted her to a life sentence for being one of the heads of the MLKP and "attempting to destroy constitutional order by force". She was found guilty of dropping explosive on July 31, 2001, in Kızıltoprak district of Kadıköy(İstanbul), of having a fake ID in the name of Perihan Özdemir, of armed robbery into a bank (Akbank) branch in Eyup (İstanbul), robbery against two people for taking their arms. Her lawyers appealed the verdict. On February, 22, 2013, Parliament Prisons Review Commission members visited Gebze Prison. Duman claimed there is no evidence into the indictment. "The only evidence is the testimony given by my husband under torture. When they threat me and my mother of rape, my husband Ali Gul Alkaya admitted all charges brought against me", she said.

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10	GÖK Mustafa	Ekmek and Adalet newspaper, Ankara representative	Convicted for older accusation and on trial for the second one Arrested on February 2004	Faces life sentence for the first accusation and 15 years for the second one	Article 146 of former TCK (abolished on 1st June 2005, but still used in this lawsuit) Article 314 of TCK	Sincan No 1 F-type Prison	Ankara High Criminal Court	In 1993, he was arrested and sentenced in first instance to a life sentence for "attempting to change the constitutional order by force". However, he was then released in 2001 due to serious health problems. He was then sent to jail, three years later, when it was evaluated that he was healthy enough to serve the rest of his sentence. Another case has been opened against him, concerning activities he was involved in during the period of 2001 to 2004. He is accused of "belonging to an outlawed organization, the Revolutionary People Liberation Party (DHKPC) and being its Ankara representative. He is in Sincan Prison since February 2004.
11	ILHAN Murat	Azadiya Welat, Diyarbakir worker	Convicted Detained in March, 25, 2010	Sentenced to 6 years and 3 months imprisonment	Article 314 of TCK Article 5 of TMK	Diyarbakir D Type Prison	Diyarbakir 4th High Criminal Court	He was sentenced to 6 years and 3 months imprisonment on the basis of a secret witness (Saat) for helping a person (B.İ.) so that she passes the border with Northern Iraq and gains the PKK base. According to the Ministry of Justice's records, he is accused for "providing financial support to a member of the armed terrorist organization PKK, to fund a passport to travel to a base of the organization in Northern-Iraq; and aiding and abetting an illegal terrorist organization". But the Turkish Journalists Union (TGS) says that Ilhan's sentence is mostly linked to some conversations he had with Roj TV. He was in hunger strike with many journalists detained in KCK cases, for protesting detention conditions of PKK leader Abdullah Öcalan and also recognition of the right of using mother tongue in the courts and education. He stopped it following the government's promises to carry out reforms in favor of the use of the Kurdish language for the defense.
12	HACIOGLU Cüneyt	DIHA Uludere reporter	On trial Detained on August 31, 2013 Arrested on September, 2, 2013	Faces 15 years of prison	Article 314 of TCK Article 5 of TMK	Mardin E Type prison	Şirnak High Criminal Court (Diyarbakir High Criminal Court lifted)	He was arrested on August, 31, 2013, during a raid at his home in Uludere district of Şirnak province. He was sent before the Court and sent to Mardin E Type Prison. His lawyer Tirsenk Bartan appealed against the detention but didn't obtain any result. Cüneyt Hacıoğlu's trial started in Diyarbakir. The prosecutor asked his conviction. But after the amendment 6526, this Court was lifted on March, 6, 2014. His file is now transferred before Şirnak High Criminal Court. He is accused of "possessing documents which belong to PKK outlawed organization" and "being a member of PKK". The date of the trial is not known yet.
13	KABAKULAK Hasan	Reporter in Hatay for Yurt daily and Hatay Asi local newspaper. Correspondent for Syrian State TV	On trial Detained on April, 10, 2013 Arrested on April 11, 2013	Faces aggravated life sentence	Article 302/1 of TCK	Adana Kürkçüler F Type Prison	Hatay 1st High Criminal Court (Next hearing: on June, 16, 2014) (Adana 10th High Criminal Court lifted)	He was arrested in Hatay and suspected for "carrying information in the name of Syria" and "obtaining in order to ensure the political or military espionage, state informations to be kept confidential". He was sent to Adana Kürkçüler Prison. Before being jailed, he signed many articles for Yurt and Hatay Asi newspapers, entitled "SFA Hospital in Hatay?", "An British ambulance in Hatay?", "Jihadis preparing for attacks in Turkey", "Mossad in Hatay" etc. Hasan Kabakulak was arrested under an investigation launched on 29 January 2013. His indictment (2013/146) was published on August, 2nd, 2013. He is accused of participating, on January, 29, 2013 in Antioch (South of Turkey), to the kidnapping of a Syrian regime opponent lawyer (Musa Ahmad Emhan). He was imprisoned on April 10 on the basis of alleged confessions made by a "secret witness" suspected of being at the same time an agent of the Turkish intelligence (MIT) and a defendant of the same file. A bodyguard (M.A.) of a Syrian agent has not talked about Kabakulak during his first testimony on February 2 2013, but accused Karabatak, in his statement of 8 February, for participating in this attempt of kidnapping. Kabakulak is accused of having violated national unity and now facing aggravated life imprisonment under the article 302/1 of Turkish Criminal Code. His lawyer Tugay Bek has appealed his detention on December, 4, 2013. According Bek, Kabakulak is unfairly accused and victim of the position of his newspaper "Yurt", against to any interference with the internal affairs of Syria. He claims that the newspaper denounced many times the collaboration of MIT with jihadists groups in Syria. As this release was rejected, Karabatak is held in prison. His trial began December 4, 2013 before Adana 10th High Criminal Court. As this court was abolished by the 6526 amendment of 21 February 2014, the case was sent to the Hatay 1st High Criminal Court. The trial will continue on June, 16, 2014.
14	KARAVİL Kenan	Radyo Dünya (Adana) editorial director	Convicted Detained on December 7, 2009 Arrested on December 10, 2009	Sentenced to 13 years and 6 months in Adana KCK case	Article 314/2 of TCK Article 5 of TMY Article 7 of TMK	Kırıkkale F Type Prison	Adana 8th High Criminal Court Adana 6th High Criminal Court	He was the Adana representative of the Azadiya Welat from 1997 to 1998. He spent six years in prison from 1999 to 2005 for political activities. From 2007, he started to work for the Adana Radyo Dünya. He was arrested on December 10, 2009, by the Police Directorate Anti-Terror Branch in Adana, in South-Eastern Anatolia on the grounds of alleged connections to the KCK. He stands accused of keeping connections with the Kürdistan İşçi Partisi (PKK) (Kurdistan Workers' Party). The case started on October 22, 2010. The Court did not allow Karavil to make his defense in the Kurdish language, since December, 10, 2010. His lawyer could not inspect the file nor the evidence for more than one year because of a court decision for secrecy. When he was in prison, the Adana 6th High Criminal Court condemned him on February 4, 2010, to a further 10 months imprisonment for "spreading propaganda". On October, 16, 2012, Adana 8th High Criminal Court sentenced him to 13 years and 6 months prison for belonging of Adana structure of KCK and spreading propaganda in favor of this organization. He was transferred from Adana Kürkçüler F type prison to Kırıkkale F type prison. On December, 5, 2013, the 9. section of High Court has confirmed the sentence given in the scope of KCK Adana case.
15	KEŞKEK Gamze	Tavir monthly, director	On trial Detained on January, 18, 2013 Arrested on January, 21, 2013	Faces 55 years of prison	Article 314/2 of TCK Article 7/2 of TCK (8 times) Article 5 of TMK	İstanbul Bakırköy L type Prison for Women	İstanbul 4th High Criminal Court (Next hearing: on June, 11, 2014) (İstanbul 23th High Criminal Court lifted)	She was arrested on January, 18, 2013, with more than 60 people, among them Youth Federation (Gençlik Federasyonu) members and İdil Theatre Workshop members, as part of an investigation against the armed organization DHKP-C (Revolutionary Party and Front for the Liberation of the People) for collaborating with this organization. She was sent to İstanbul Bakırköy Prison for Women. Her lawyer Evrim Deniz Karatana has appealed the detention on January, 28, but the Judge Yakup Kaya, specializing in cases of terrorism and organized crimes, dismissed the request on January 30, 2013. According the judge, the detention is "justified and proportionate" with the importance of the case. Without providing any specific pattern for the detention, he also believes that "an alternative judicial measure would be ineffective". In the indictment of April, 24, 2013, she is accused of "belonging" to the DHKP-C organization". In the indictment signed on April, 25, 2013, the prosecutor İdris Kurt asks for her conviction 8 times, for "propaganda", because she allegedly attended to eight demonstrations for the release of some DHKPC detainees and once for taking from the Forensic Medicine the tomb of a militant (İbrahim Çuhadar) of the organization killed during an attack against Gazi Police Station, on September, 11, 2012. Her trial started on October, 10th, 2013 before İstanbul 23th High Criminal Court. The court denied releasing her and 12 other defendants and believes that there is risk of escape, of deterioration of evidence and there is strong evidence for keeping her in jail. After the repeal of İstanbul 23th High Criminal Court on March 6, İstanbul 4th High Criminal Court deals now with the court case. The trial will continue on June, 11, 2014.
16	KONAR Ali	Kurdish Azadiya Welat newspaper, Elazığ representative (Eastern Turkey)	Convicted Detained on May 24, 2010 Arrested on May 27, 2010	Sentenced to 7 years and 5 months imprisonment on 17 december 2010	Article 220 of TCK Article 314.2 of TCK Article 5 of TMY	Malatya E-type Prison	Malatya 3th High Criminal Court	Detained in an operation launched against the Yurtsever Demokratik Gençlik Meclisi (YDGM) (Patriotic Democratic Youth Assembly), linked to the KCK. Konar was not allowed to speak to his lawyer during the first 24 hours of his custody. His detainment was based on charges of "being a member of a terrorist organization". The Malatya 3rd High Criminal Court sentenced Konar on December 17, 2010, to 7 years 5 months imprisonment.

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17	SÜSEM Erdal	Eylül Hapishane Kültür Sanat dergisi (culture and art journal for prisoners), editor	Convicted for life sentence, on further trial Detained on February 1, 2010 Arrested on February 5, 2010	He is serving life sentence and faces finally 15 years imprisonment. He has many cases also for "propaganda"	Article 146 of former TCK Article 314/2 of TCK Article 7 of TMK	Edirne F-type Prison	İstanbul 12th High Criminal Court	On February 24, 2011, the Court of Appeals confirmed the life sentence that İstanbul 12nd High Criminal Court decided for "attempting to change the constitutional order by force" in link with TIKKO (Turkey Liberation Army of workers and peasants). His lawyer made a final appeal to the High Council of Appeals Court (Yargıtay Ceza Genel Kurulu). His lawyer went to the ECHR in August 2013. According to his wife Eylem Çağlar Süsem, ECHR has agreed to treat his case. Erdal Süsem is also on trial for being a "member of the Maoist Komünist Partisi (MKP) (Maoist Communist Party) organization". He is accused of having connections with members of outlawed organizations. According to his wife, these connections are concerning relations with readers (former detainees) of the magazine Eylül. Süsem also faces many court cases against him for "spreading propaganda" concerning articles and other contents published in the magazine since April 1, 2007.
18	TEMEL Tayip	Editor of the Dicle Press Agency (DIHA) and Azadiya Welat daily newspaper columnist, former editor-in-chief of the daily	On trial Detained on October 3, 2011 Arrested on October 7, 2011	Facing 22,5 years prison	Article 314/1 of TCK Article 5 of TMK	Diyarbakir D Type Prison	Diyarbakir 2nd High Criminal Court (Next hearing: unknown) (Diyarbakir 6th High Criminal Court lifted)	In 2002, he spent 7 months in jail, while he was a student, for advocating that "Kurdish should be an education language". On July 21st, 2008, a court in Saniurfa convicted him to 1 year imprisonment for a speech he had made in the memory of his colleague Kemal Kilinc, who was killed in the 1990s. On April 3, 2011, the anti-terror branch of the Diyarbakir police unit launched an operation against Kurdistan Communities Union/Turkey Assembly (Kürdistan Topluluklar Birliği/Türkiye Meclisi-KCK/TM) and took into custody more than 50 people, including Tayyip Temel. He was sent to prison four days later for collaborating with the KCK. His trial started on February 22, 2012, before the Diyarbakir 7th High Criminal Court. One of his lawyers, Cemil Özen said he is charged with "managing the organization" and "taking part in the Media Committee" of KCK. He argues he had been arrested in the scope of journalistic activities as he is accused of having contacts with politicians of Democratic Society Party (DTP) and Peace and Democracy Party (BDP) representatives. E-mail correspondence, phone calls and conversations he had with his colleagues are quoted in the indictment. He is also accused on the basis of a secret witness testimonies. It is claimed he has gone to a PKK camp. Temel admit he had been in Northern Irak; "but for journalistic reason", he said. He launched hunger strike with many journalists detained in KCK cases for protesting detention conditions of PKK leader Abdullah Öcalan and also recognition of the right of using mother tongue in the courts and education. He stopped it following the government's promises to carry out reforms in favor of the use of the Kurdish language for the defense. Since 2013, defendants are allowed to make their defense in their mother tongue (Kurdish). On October, 11, the Cour denied releasing defendants taken account "the current state of evidence", "strong suspicion of crime" and "risk of escape". After the adoption on February 21, of the Law 6526 which (by its provisional article 24) repealed High Criminal Courts mandated with the article 10 of Antiterror Law, the Diyarbakir 6th High Criminal Court was removed. The prosecutor of Diyarbakir has distributed later the "KCK Diyarbakir" file (2010/444) before the Diyarbakir 2nd High Criminal Court. But this court did not announce a date of hearing yet. This Court which will undertake the KCK file used to reject, on March, 14, 2014, the request for release of all defendants, on the grounds that "the defendants could deteriorate evidences, exercise pressure on witnesses and return to the mountain in the site of PKK, since the organization continues to conduct its actions". Defense lawyers protested this decision and has asked this request for release be considered not done. The court must still save the defense of fifteen defendants, added most recently to the file. On April, 12, 2014, 34 defendants mainly spent five years in prison were released but not Temel. He is in jail since October 2011.
19	TUNCA Sami	Yeni Evrede Mücadele Birliği (Union fight in new stage) political review, editor-in-chief	Waiting trial (for the last arrest) On trial (for Newroz demonstration) Convicted (for the first accusation) Detained on September, 17, 2013 Detained on September 19th, 2013	Waiting for indictment (for the last accusation) Sentenced to 11 years of prison in Adana	Article 314 of TCK Law 2911 Article 7/2 and 5 of TMK	Tekirdağ N.1 F type Prison	Adana 7th High Criminal Court 11. Chamber of İstanbul Anatolia First Instance Court	He was arrested on September 17, at his home in Tekirdağ, brought to İstanbul and sent to prison. In June, he attended many demonstrations held in Sarigazi district. He is suspected for "being a member of a outlawed organization", "participating to demonstrations", "possessing fake ID", "throwing stones and molotov cocktails". He might be accused for collaborating with Communist Labour Party of Turkey/Leninist (TKEP/L) organization. According Mücadele Birliği review, he was imprisoned because the judge found that he could flee. During his arrest, the police showed him pictures of protesters, their faces covered, throwing stones or possession of iron bars, for accusing him. "I participated in these events with my identity as a journalist and socialist", he wrote in a letter sent to readers, on October 5, 2013. He added that he was just aware of a conviction of 11 years and six months in prison in another case but did not give detail. "It is certain that I will stay in jail long enough", he stated. He was transferred first to İstanbul Metris Prison, then to Tekirdağ N.1 F Type Prison. His indictment is not ready yet. His lawyer Sevinç Sarıkaya said he is now convicted for a sentence of 11 years of prison given by Adana 7th High Criminal Court for "membership of an outlawed organization", "propaganda of a terrorist organization", "possession of explosive device" and "violation of Law 2911 on demonstration" in a case open in Gaziantep (File N. 2008/144). Tunca is also on court for attending Newroz (New year of Kurds) celebration in İstanbul. This case is ongoing before the 11. Chamber of İstanbul Anatolia First Instance Court. He was taken into custody in Sancaktepe Police Station where he was submit to torture since police officers allegedly have broken a chair on the back of Tunca. Policemen are subject to trial before 35. Chamber of İstanbul Anatolia First Instance Court (File N. 2012/816). Prosecutor asked the conviction of three policemen for "injury". The trial will continue on April, 15, 2014.
20	TUNÇ Faysal	Dicle News agency (DIHA) Şırnak correspondent (South-Eastern Turkey)	Convicted (two times) Detained on April 5, 2007 Sentenced on April 30, 2008	Sentenced to 6 years and 3 months imprisonment; The prosecutor had initially filed for 10-15 years	Article 314/2 of TCK Article 220 of TCK Article 5 of TMK	Rize Kalkandere L Type prison	Van 4th High Criminal Court, Diyarbakir 5th High Criminal Court	According to the DIHA press agency, Tunç was arrested on April 5, 2007, in the Eruh province (Siirt). Tunç was sentenced, by the Diyarbakir 5th High Criminal Court, for "voluntarily and knowingly helping an illegal organization (PKK)". He was transferred in 2011 from the Diyarbakir D type prison to the Rize Kalkandere L Type prison. He just finished serving this sentence but started to serve another prison sentence given before this case by the Van 4th High Criminal Court with the same accusations. Both sentences were confirmed by a High Appeals Court. He launched hunger strike with many journalists detained in KCK cases for protesting detention conditions of PKK leader Abdullah Öcalan and also recognition of the right of using mother tongue in the courts and education. He stopped it following the government's promises to carry out reforms in favor of the use of the Kurdish language for the defense.
21	YEŞİL Nuri	Kurdish Azadiya Welat newspaper, Tunceli worker (Eastern Turkey)	Convicted (2 times) Detained on May 24, 2010 Arrested on May 27, 2010	Faces 22 years and 6 months prison sentence	Article 314/2 of TCK Article 7/2 of TMY (2 times)	Elbistan E-type Prison	Erzurum 2nd High Criminal Court	Previously, Nuri Yeşil had been arrested (on November 6, 2008) for distributing Azadiya Welat newspapers at Dogubeyazit (province of Ağrı) and for being involved to protests happened on October 20, 2008, in Dogubeyazit. He stayed 10 months in the Erzurum H-Type Prison and was charged for being a member of a terrorist organization (PKK). After being acquitted, he was released on July 2, 2009. Since August 2009, he became a representative of the Tunceli offices of Azadiya Welat. In a separate case, he was sentenced to 1 year and 7 months in prison for "propaganda". On May 24, 2010, he was arrested again and sent to prison three days later with Ali Konar. On June 23, 2011, he was sentenced by a High Criminal Court for "membership to a terrorist organization" (Patriotic and Democratic Youth Assembly - YDGM) and "spreading propaganda for a terrorist organization" to 12 years and 6 months in prison. A High Appeals Court will decide about the decisions.
22	ZAVAR Erol	Odak review, former owner and editor-in-chief	Convicted Detained on January 15, 2001 Arrested on January 17, 2001 Sentenced on June 27, 2001	Initially received a death sentence which was then converted to life imprisonment	Article 146/1 of former TCK (abolished on June 1st 2005)	Ankara Sincan No1 F-type Prison	Ankara 2nd State Security Court	Charged for membership to the illegal organization "Devrimci Halk Kurtuluş Partisi-Cephesi (DHKPC)/Üçüncü Yol Direniş" (Revolutionary People Liberation Party and Front/Third Path Resistance) movement, and in accordance with the aims thereof, attempting to "overthrow the existing constitutional order by force". Prior to his conviction, Zavar was diagnosed with cancer of bladder. However, he says that his health is better compared to previous years. He was operated on more than 20 times. In June 2011, a legal report stated that he is in better condition and he can have medical consultations once a year. He was arrested in 2001 due to a complaint of a person who said "he collected money by force in the name of the organization".