

TERRORISM AND VIOLENCE:

Turkish Case

Murat YILDIZ *

*T*errorism can be defined in many aspects. According to Prof.Dr. Sulhi DÖNMEZER, well-known professor on criminal justice in Turkey, terrorism is “planned and illegal application of violence for the purposes of social, national, racial and religious conspirators, which invoke the conflict and fight between social classes.

*G*eorge BUSH, former President of the U.S.A. and ex-chairman of CIA, terrorism represents in many aspects, the cheap and effective way of achieving power. Terrorism is a tactic allowing terrorist to appear and eventually it influences international media.

*B*enjamin NETENYAHU, ex – Prime Minister of Israel, defines terrorism in his book “Terrorism; How Can the West Win?” that he wrote in 1986 as follows; “terrifying in order to achieve political goals through threatening, making disabled or killing innocent people intentionally and in a systematical way.” Netanyahu in his book Counter-Terrorism; how Democracies Combat Domestic and International Terrorism” published in 1995 defined terrorism as an illness sprouting in democracies

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*T*he violence and terrorism in particular and, mention the resources and reasons of terrorism as well as the level of counter-terrorism achieved in Turkey were explained in this study. Furthermore in details the strategies for counter-terrorism from the perspective against violent illegal organization “Hizbullah” which has already been revealed with its all dimensions in Turkey.

Key Words: Terrorism, Violence, Hizbullah, Sources of Terrorism in Turkey, Turkey.

* Kom., Master Student

*Bombardment is good,
Bombing is bad*

But in the definition of terrorism
What is important "whose whistle is the one that is played".**

Preamble

I would like to remind you a specific case in order to define "what violence is and what is not?" or "under which conditions it is violence or under which conditions it is not." (Solok, 1996: 6)

The fact that William Golding, author of the "Lord of The Flies", won Literature Reward of Nobel in 1983, disturbed many British people. The fact that all violence mentioned in the novel was committed by children whose ages differ from ten to thirteen, was considered a complete "nonsense" by the British people. They found such an approach towards children "horrible" because childhood represents purity, goodness and time prior to man hood and having met with violence. The same British people were shocked when they faced a real case of "Lord of the Flies" which occurred in Great Britain roughly four years ago. Two boys, one of which was six years old, the other was eight, took the hands of a lost boy at the age of five at a very crowded shopping center claiming that they would take him to his mother and took him out without hurry. They took the boy to a railway that is a little far away from the Centrum and not used so often. Information about type of torture and how the child was killed was never disseminated to press and media. But a high-level police chief, who was puzzled and shocked, let a word slip from his mouth "mutilated"...

All British people were in silence. They didn't know how to react excluding those who lived in Liverpool. They have forgotten that the persons they were facing were just kids, and they were cursing the families of the children. When the corpse of the small kid was found, police were sure that they would arrest a perverted murderer. Police didn't believe in the truth even after they watched the records of the undercover cameras at the Shopping Center. Records were watched many hundred times repeatedly. Both of the children confessed the murder many weeks after psychologists interrogated them.

The more frightening fact than the case itself was that the Liverpool people who were attacking against the armored car in which the criminal kids were transported to the Court and were saying that they wanted to mutilate the kids. During the trials, no media and press member was allowed to enter in. In the pictures drawn by painters, the kids were continuously crying out with their teddy bears in their arms. Scientists had made great efforts to explain the case and the reason why these two kids had killed another kid before the court gave its Ruling.

** WODDIS, Roger; "Ethics for Everyman": Sleeted from the New Oxford Book of Light Verse and arranged by Kingsley Amis (Oxford University Press, 1978 P. 292)

Families of the kids were investigated back to their three generations. Furthermore their brains were screened. Besides some psychologists pointed out the possibility whether the kids had watched the movie of "Child's Play", a horror film, one day before the murder. The kids were decided to be "dangerous for the community" because no explanation had been made to this unusual case. The kids were so little that the legislation was helpless. But remedies are countless in democracies. Both of them were sentenced to life-long imprisonment in separate prisons. They will be isolated from other people as long as they live.

People tired to make definitions for "violence" on televisions and radios and press organs, and made discussions on violence and each element invoking violence was studied one by one. Specialists made noisy discussions for hours. The explanations they had made such as "Children don't have the concept of death. Therefore they don't know to harm and have got no definition of violence, and behaviors which contain violence unconsciously such as connecting a piece of tinplate to the tail of a cat or removing wings of a fly are very natural for them" were insufficient to explain the case in "a scientific way".

Man, who is determined to reach at the utmost point of the sophisticated civilization and to have continuous development, says when looking at his behind; "Now I'm a civilized person although I used to be a primitive animal. I'm no longer putting woman on fire because they were witches. I have cancelled the Inquisition courts, I'm no longer spending seventy-five percent of my whole life in fighting, my execution techniques are more civilized, I promise sudden death because I have discovered atom bomb. I can cope with my aggressive distinct and I can define violence as a concept..."

Can man fame their destroying and aggressive distinct? Otherwise, will he never be able to discover who he is as he always develops himself while trying to find out why and what he has done? As it can be understood from this passage, violence is available in the nature of man.

In this study, I will stress the violence and terrorism in particular and mention the resources and reasons of terrorism as well as the level of counter-terrorism achieved in Turkey. Furthermore I will explain in details the strategies for counter-terrorism from the perspective against violent illegal organization "Hizbullah" which has already been discovered with its all dimensions in Turkey.

Definition of Terrorism

The Word of "terror" is originated from the word of "terrere" in Latin which means causing for depression or horror because of fear." (Wilkinson, 1974: 9). The word of terrorism was first listed in the Dictionnaire de l'Academic Francaise. The word of terrorism which means "intimidation, threatening" in (Basic Turkish Dictionary, 1988: 1325) Turkish is explained in M. Larousse as all violent actions initiated by

rebellions, terrifying, a violent regime executed by a government (*M.Larousse, 1973 : 83*). It is defined in Ana Britannica as “applying systematic violent actions against a state, people or individuals in order to achieve a goal.” (*Ana Britannica, 1990: 549*)

Wilkinson defines terrorism as follows; “systematically killing, destroying or threatening to kill or destroy in order to intimidate individuals, groups, community and government with the aim of imposing some political wishes” (*Wilkinson, 1977: 49*). THORNTON defines terrorism as “symbolic actions aiming to have influence on political attitudes through abnormal methods” (*Thornton, 1964: 73*).

Benjamin NETENYAHU, ex-Prime Minister of Israel, defines terrorism in his book “Terrorism; How Can the West Win?” that he wrote in 1986 as follows; “terrifying in order to achieve political goals through threatening, making disabled or killing innocent people intentionally and in a systematical way.” Netanyahu in his book Counter – Terrorism; How can Democracies Combat Domestic and International Terrorism” which he published in 1995 defined terrorism as an illness sprouting in democracies (*Korkmaz, 1999a: 9*).

According to George BUSH, former President of the U.S.A. and ex-chairman of CIA, terrorism represents in many aspects, the cheap and effective way of achieving power. Terrorism is a tactic, which allows terrorist to appear and eventually it influences international media (*Korkmaz, 1999a: 10*).

According to Prof. Sulhi DÖNMEZER, well-known professor on criminal justice in Turkey, terrorism is “planned and illegal application of violence for the purposes of social, national, racial and religious conspirators, which invoke the conflict and fight between social classes (*Dönmezer, 1977*) . Suat İLHAN, a retired general, defines terrorism as an organized and irregular violence and claims that one aspect of terrorism can always be found in all definitions but not a single definition defines terrorism completely (*İlhan, 1988: 8*).

Legislative Definition of Terrorism

According of Article 1 of Counter-Terrorism Law of 3713 adopted in 12th April, 1991 in Turkey, terrorism is “all actions carried out by an individual or individuals who is member or members of an organization aiming to change the basic characteristics, political, legal, social and secular and economical structure of the Republic listed in the Constitution, to destroy the indivisible integrity of the State with its country and nation, to endanger the existence of the Turkish State and Republic, to destroy or weaken or capture the State authority, and to destroy basic rights and freedoms and to harm both the internal external security, public order and general situation of the State.”¹

Although it is not possible to name all violent actions as terrorism, it is understood that the joint point in all these definitions of terrorism is the application

¹ Law on Counter-Terrorism of 3713 adopted on 12th April, 1991 P-1

of violence. However, application of violence here has the aim of imposing some ideologies on people by force after individuals or groups (besides countries) have been organized secretly for ideological purposes and imposed intimidation and fear over people. The difference between ordinary violence and the one that is applied by terrorist organizations is their aims.

Terrorism is a method of action rather than an ideological trend or movement. It is a kind of strategy and tool to reach a definite goal.²

The Purpose of Terrorism

The initial purpose of terrorism is to draw attention to a definite belief. Through such actions community is separated. Another aspect of the concept of terrorism is that terrorists often claim that they act on behalf of the community and have the responsibility of publicizing the wishes of the community as a goal in their actions.

Violence, which is used in operations, creates fear in the society. Such operations divide the society into different pools. Another aspect of terrorism is repeated revolution that they do all these on behalf of people and their duty is to voice people's wishes.

Probably more important is the aim of the terrorism, which is to draw political and economic gains for certain groups. Sometimes violence is used as tools weaken or to destabilize a country.

Another objective of terrorism is to provide some groups with political and economical interests. In some cases terrorism is applied as a tool in order to destabilize and weaken another state (Dönmezer, 1977).

The purpose of terrorism is to decrease the confidence of the people in their State by eliminating the feeling of peace and security that has been existed in the community.

Terrorism in Turkey

Sources of Terrorism in Turkey

Turkey is multi-ethnic and multi-culture society. The fact that she is a cradle for the communities having different religions and cultures is one of her greatest inheritance (wealth) that she obtains from the Ottoman Empire. Some national and international groups and States which consider the stability of Turkey at the international political forum and her geo-political position against their own interests have implemented cold war tactics in order to invoke the ethnical groups in our country against the State and to cause a civil war.

Terrorism in Turkey had existed both before and after the Republic as organized violent actions based on "dogmatic and fixed ideological ideas" and it has

² Law on Counter-Terrorism of 3713 adopted on 12th April, 1991 P-1

victimized thousands of people, caused spending many billions of U.S. Dollars most importantly it has caused fear, panic, disorder and instability which lasted for years (Dilmaç, 1977: 42). 16 Terrorist organizations which are mainly supported, organized (managed and directed) by foreign countries have targeted military, industrial, economic organizations and institutions of our country as well as leading philosophers, artists, politicians and security officials (Korkmaz, 1999a: 87).

Turkey is situated at a crossroad of east and west, and north and south. Because of her location, European, Asian and, Middle Eastern states meet each other over Turkey. This location is not only an important route for international migration but also rounds her wide open for political conflicts originating in the neighboring countries.

Turkey, which is capable of controlling the Eastern Mediterranean including the Persian Gulf and Aegean Sea, has interest in the security and all kinds of transportation activities of the regional states very closely. That is why, our country which directly affects the political, economical and military relations of the neighboring countries, is an important factor that the regional States always have to take into consideration (Korkmaz, 1999a: 94).

Dardanelles and the Bosphorus which are special places for world trade and transportation activities, play important roles for the socioeconomic, commercial and, in some cases, military relations of the Western Europe and Africa with the United Commonwealth States, Bulgaria and Romania as well as the other regional States (Öztürk, 1993: 165).

Turkey, one of the rare countries that are self-sufficient with a strong economic capacity, is capable of influencing the economical relations of the world power centers due to her location, which occupies the heart of trade of transportation routes of the region (Y.Ö.K, 1985: 16).

When the international agenda of terrorism up to the 1980s is studied, it is seen that the Eastern Block and particularly the former Soviet Union were leading supporters of terrorism in our country and that their supports were not limited only to the leftist organizations but also for the rightist organizations (Henze, 1986: 67).

a) Domestic Sources

Having political powers not acting in accordance with their party programs and principles and not keeping their promises has caused lack of confidence. Furthermore political parties adopt destructive and wearing critics instead of democratic opposition, which cannot solve the present problems, has contributed to the creation of an environment suitable for terrorism.

b) Socio-Cultural Factors

Today, industrial communities have become sources of violence as a result of

mass they created. Especially social conflicts and cultural changes, due to urbanization and immigration contributed to increases in crimes and use of violence as well. In addition lack of a policy that will gather and unit all cultural groups together and insufficient level of the general consciousness regarding the problems, have been indirectly accelerating the separation of the community.

c) Economic Factors

Unequal economic distribution creates venous social inequalities, which much people unhappy and divided. Those sections of population that receive disproportionately less than what they deserve become the likely member candidates of militant and terrorist organizations. Increasing inequalities not only contributes to unrest in society but also create a lucrative environment for terrorist organizations.

Development History of Terrorism in Turkey

When we study the history of terrorism in Turkey, ideology seems to be prominent source in the agenda of the country starting from the foundation of the Republic of Turkey, until 1980s, following the military coup in May 27, 1960, the Constitution of 1961 brought more freedom to the country. Benefiting from that atmosphere, the extremist left started to gain strength and organized. As of September 12, 1980, there were seven legal Marxist-Leninist Parties and more than 50 illegal leftist organizations (Korkmaz, 1999b: 108-109). Between the periods of 1978 - September 12, 1980- until the military coup in September 12, 1980, 5241 persons were killed and 14152 were injured. This goes to situation in Turkey with regard to terrorism, almost similar to civil war, (Korkmaz, 1999b: 111) shows the severity of terrorism in Turkey, which as far as casualties, resembles to civil war.

Terrorist activities, which were prevented by the military coup of September 12, 1980, started to be accelerated again especially in 1984 by PKK (Kurdistan Workers Party) terrorism. Based on communist ideology, PKK started a kind of movement mainly based upon ethnic identity, for the purpose of establishing a separate state or a federation in east and Southeast Anatolia. Despite indifference of the local public, PKK succeeded to form a basis in the region, which has difficult geographic and climatic conditions by using violence, frightening people performing propaganda activities.

PKK that directly and indirectly assisted by many states lost its efficiency seriously especially in the recent period, due to the strict policies followed by the state. For instance Şemdin SAKIK, the second man in the organization was apprehended and brought into Turkey, then the leader of the organization, Abdullah ÖCALAN who was expelled from Syria and sheltered in Russia and in Italy was seized in Kenya in a successful operation and was brought into Turkey on

February 15, 1999. This psychologically affected the organization and caused its collapse.

Following ÖCALAN's imprisonment in İmralı Prison, the organization experienced high degree of demoralization and arbitrariness. However, PKK launched demonstrations both of home and abroad, attached and occupied Embassies, bombed one burned public vehicles and set ever themselves on fire in order to protest ÖCALAN's seizure in various countries in the world.

With the fall of Russia, leftist terrorists lost their leaders their ideology seemed to be wounded considerably. However to everybody's surprise they increased their terrorist activities as if they were trying to show that they were stronger than ever. In addition to Marxist terrorist organizations, some other groups that claim being religions also resorted to violence to get their messages across the public. One of these organizations is Hizbullah that started their underground activities, as the terrorist activities of leftist terrorist organizations were rampant.

As a Concept, Hizbullah

As a word, Hizbullah mean the way to the God, the God's supporter, the God's Party. Hizbullah believers started to appear especially in 1980's in Diyarbakır at the surrounding of a theological bookseller where such issues are discussed and disseminated. In the last 10 years following the establishment of Hizbullah Group, they formed their strategies and started building their organization, rapidly along with propaganda activities. Terrorist organization Hizbullah aims at destroying the present constitutional order and establishing a theoretical state depending on religious law modeled after Iran.

Establishment of the Terrorist Organization Hizbullah and Factors Effected its Development

Islamic Revolution in Iran carried out under the leadership of Humeyni in 1979, caused politicization of Islam. After 1979, the Iranian leaders started to work for exporting the revolution to some countries, including Turkey and started to provide every kind of support to the groups ideologically close to themselves.

As commonly known, South East Anatolia and East Anatolia has been the native land for many prophets of celestial religions, therefore conservative structure has been prominent factor in the region for creation of many religious orders, movements and groups. Radical fundamentalist formations usually spring from the region.

Because of insufficient level of education, the local people have been easily deceived and radical fundamentalist thought has been imposed by mullahs, sheiks and members of terrorist organizations. The role of illiteracy is crucially

important in participation to all such formations explained. In East and South East regions, compulsory primary school education has not been applied successfully and this situation has been very much to women's disadvantage, when compared with men's percentage.

Terrorist organization PKK, starting from second half of 1980s has found a new path such as Kurdistan Religiousmen Union, Kurdistan Devoted People Union in order to expand its organizational base to include the people living in the region misusing religion and using it in line with its targets.

PKK activities towards conservative people in the region have caused reaction of the radical fundamentalist groups and confrontation with the terrorist organization PKK. PKK-Hizbullah conflict started in 1991 upon killing of Hizbullah members in Mardin, İdil in order to repress Hizbullah/Science (İlim) Group, which has a large-scale organization in the region, and to force its members to obey.

Following this incidence the terrorist organization Hizbullah has started armed struggle against the terrorist organization PKK, and a lot of militants and sympathizers from both parts were kidnapped or killed.

During the period between "1991-1995" nearly 700 militants and sympathizers were killed. It has been stated that 500 of them were committed by illegal Hizbullah/Science (İlim) organization and 200 of them were committed by the terrorist organization PKK.

Strategy:

The strategy of the terrorist organization comprises three stages. These are:

Communication (Propaganda)

Community (Organization)

Pious War (Armed Struggle)

Terrorist organization has a well-camouflaged organizational structure. Members of the organization are known as clever and honest people in their environment. It has been established that members of the organization living in Bursa are painter, electrician, cooker, and driver of service buses and owner of shops selling cleaning materials. Law enforcement officers, who are making investigation about Hizbullah members, were replied by their employers, "They are working very hard. We have never guessed that they are militants". It has been revealed that Hizbullah followers have good relations with their neighbors and friends (*Milliyet, 2000*).

Terrorist organization Hizbullah has used mosques and particularly small mosques as base in order to organize and gather sympathizers. In accordance with the news in *Hürriyet* Newspaper dated 20 July 1999 illegal Hizbullah organization selected small mosques and Qur'an Teaching Courses on the streets of Diyarbakır as propaganda centers. Hizbullah had to stop its organizational efforts in

mosques Due to operations of the law enforcement officers there has been a change in the places where they perform their training activities. Recently they have concentrated on Qur'an teaching centers where children aged between 11 and 16 are taught Qur'an (Hürriyet, 2000).

In the statement given by a member of organization during his hearing in the court he confessed that they misused religion during their propaganda in mosques and they have never mentioned the name of Hizbullah in order not to frighten the society. In addition, he also confessed that members who were successful during the propaganda efforts were promoted to the rank of trigger-man (Hürriyet, 2000).

Due to police operations, higher-level responsible persons of Hizbullah (of which operational field were narrowed thanks to the operations) ordered their militants to disappear and have their beard and mustache cut. Higher-level responsible persons ordered their militants to keep away from mosques for some time and then reached the decision that the women should "take off their overgaments". In fact the wives of the militants who married in line with the religious beliefs and the women militants should wear coats with long skirts as well as wear scarfs around their heads. Intelligence units established that members of the organization who are at the age of military service were ordered to perform their compulsory military services and gather intelligence (Hürriyet, 2000).

Furthermore, periodical reports and meetings were cancelled which Hizbullah had arranged in accordance with the province. Militants were ordered to use only public transportation means when they have to leave the places where they reside. In addition, it has been determined that compulsory meetings in the organization should be performed between the hours of 07.00-09.00, 12.00-14.00 and 18.00-20.00 when the police and military officers were shifted, after morning, noon and evening worships.

Members of the organization who were captured by the police were ordered to act as if members of any organization which they know very well, including PKK, giving false information in order to complete their detention periods. So the helpless militants could have been free by the way of confession, which is ruled and gives some rights to the offenders if they confess their fault and give some clues about their activities (Hürriyet, 2000).

The news frequently taken place in the media stress that the terrorist organization Hizbullah was established or supported by the State in order to fight against PKK. Although, it has been explained repeatedly by the official authorities of the State that the terrorist organization Hizbullah neither established nor supported by the State, former Head of Department at the National Intelligence Agency (MİT) Prof. Dr. Mahir KAYNAK in his interview published in a newspaper on January 7, 2000, noted that "... it is not important whether Hizbullah was established by the State or not, the important thing is they took place in the

same row with the State during their combat against their enemies". Mr. Kaynak, indicated that the reason of intensification of the killings in the last year is to justify the elimination of the organization before, and he also stated that some sinister intentioned powers who infiltrated into Hizbullah might have directed members of the organization to commit killings and added that these powers who infiltrated into the organization might be the members of a foreign secret service (Akit, 2000) Former Head of Department at the MIT said that this type of organizations could be misused by foreign secret services.

As for bureaucratic functioning of Hizbullah, the internal enemies were specified as follows;

- . Disobey orders;
- . Accused of being informant;
- . Cut financial support to the organization;
- . Businessmen rejected funding Hizbullah;
- . Different Islamic groups;
- . Rival societies.

The organization used the method of forced disappearance instead of execution of its enemies in public. Hizbullah believes that forced disappearance is more deterrent than execution, in public and after interrogation under torture victims are slaughtered and bodies are buried in the cell houses.

External enemies are;

- * Adherents of Atatürk;
- * Everybody who supports secular democratic contemporary state of law;
- * State officials, public and media employees who cause threat over Hizbullah;
- * Local administrators;
- * PKK militants.

Those called external enemies are executed by a single shooting back of their necks by a Takarof pistol, by sword strokes in the crowd and by bombed attacks. After the actions no sign or announcement is left. Hizbullah militants who attend construction of a shelter house in a city is brought blindfolded from other regions in order to prevent them knowing the surrounding area who attended the construction of which shelter house who know the place of the shelter house is recorded, and if the shelter house is revealed, persons who attended the construction of this house are interrogated and responsible persons are executed. Some features of this execution of Hizbullah, which reminds servants buried alive in the pyramid after construction of the Tombs of Pharaohs in ancient Egypt, were whispered among the members of the organization and the fear in the organization kept alive continuously.

Interrogations are recorded on videocassettes and tape as well as including information about dates, where and who used the assassination arms.

Leaders and members of the organization do not use telephone. Instead of telephone they send e-mail each other via Internet or use couriers. Nevertheless, members of the organization are not allowed watching TV. TV is only watched upon special permission and with the aim of gathering intelligence.

Bookkeeping records of the donation of supporters of the organizations firms run by the organization, incomes and expenditures of automobile sellers, UN-tanned skin of the scarified animals, incomes from alms and aids, extorted money from the businessmen and incomes from sales of stolen motorcars are kept in computer environment. Members of the organization are ordered to economize on their expenditures.

Reports are prepared for every individual shelter constructed in cities, villages and fields, along with excavation and construction methods. In shelter type A, persons are kept who will be interrogated for a long period and then will be killed, in shelters type B persons are kept who will be interrogated for a short period and then will be released.

During the operations performed in 52 cities 1384 persons were detained, the court arrested 665 of them. Ammunition seized during these operations is in a considerable amount.

ARMS AND EXPLOSIVES	AMOUNT
<i>Long-barreled arm</i>	179
<i>Short-barreled arm</i>	290
<i>Shotgun</i>	14
<i>Cartridge</i>	48.404
<i>Dynamite</i>	31
<i>Hand grenade</i>	933
<i>Rocket launcher</i>	32
<i>Explosive</i>	641 Fuse, 200 grams TNT
<i>Shell of rocket launcher</i>	642
<i>Bomb launcher</i>	6
<i>Mine</i>	3
<i>Other</i>	5

Source: News from media

During the recent operations 63 buried bodies have been found. The activities of the organization have been intensified especially in Diyarbakır. With these operations, 155 unsolved murders and 140 cases have been revealed.

ENLIGHTENED CASES

<i>Kidnapping</i>	17
<i>Kidnapping and killing</i>	30
<i>Killing</i>	60
<i>Wounding</i>	13
<i>Armed attack</i>	8
<i>Hitting</i>	5
<i>Threat</i>	1
<i>Extortion</i>	1
<i>Bombing</i>	3
<i>Arson</i>	2
<i>Total</i>	140

Since the geopolitical situation and strategic importance of the country Turkey has a key role in the Middle East Region and therefore, draws the interests of super powers. Beside this, in the public, many people think foreign secret services meddled with increase of the violence actions in the country (for example; recent HİZBULLAH case).

Another reason of sprouting of terror in Turkey is the support and provocation of destructive efforts of internal and external tentacles of illicit international arms and narcotic drug traffickers as well as insufficiency of the measures taken on this matter.

On the other hand, slow performance of judicial mechanism and insufficiency of laws in effect in overcoming violence activities have always been criticized. Some observers believe that instability created by terror in the country encourage some illegal groups to commit violence.

It is not possible to ignore the importance of the role of ideological polarities in spreading of armed and unarmed conflicts between left and right wing groups (Keleş & Ünsal, 1996a: 97-101). In addition there is always a danger of infiltration of political polarities into the State mechanisms.

administration to take stiff measures and the idea of establishing the constitution of a precipice between the public and administration is very important. The more the terrorist activities happen the measures of the administration will be greater and stiffer. The security forces will enter the houses unnecessarily, take into custody and arrest the innocent people and make the life conditions harder. Meanwhile, the politics related assassinations and killings will increase gradually and the mutual hardness will go on by increasing violence. At the end of this process, the political chaos will return into a crisis in the country (Bozkurt, 1992: 28). This is the expectation of terrorist. The concession and provocation balance should be well adjusted and it has to be controlled with a well-operated mechanism.

To be accused of religious hostility, which is often encountered, is a fact for police as in the case of Hizbullah. For this reason, the religion should be introduced people with its true and real aspects within the state's control without exploiting it.

As a result, the terrorist activities are one of the problems of Turkey. However, all the terrorist activities are struggled within the legal bases in conformity with international legal texts despite the false thoughts of some countries on this matter. School curriculums are readdressed by virtue of educating the security forces in accordance with the democratic principles and human rights. In addition, the custody periods has been readdressed with some regulations by virtue of providing the conformity with the European norms in the previous years. The draft about this matter is still negotiated in the committees.

I would like to finish my article with a Turkish poet's universal saying. "Let's love each other, be together, greater and lively"²

Özet

Gelecekteki terörist ve şiddet eylemlerinde, örgütlerin üyeleri sadece politik amaçlar doğrultusunda değil aynı zamanda etnik ve dini amaçlarla daha geniş kitleler üzerinde daha fazla zarar vermek için nükleer, biyolojik ve kimyasal silahlara ulaşmaya çalışacaklardır. Diğer bir deyişle, etnik ve dini motifli terör olaylarının artacağı tahmin edilmektedir.

Dahası yukarıda saydığımız bu tür maddelerin bulunduğu ülkelerdeki gelişmeler terör örgütlerinin bu maddelere ulaşımını kolaylaştırmıştır.

² Hacı Bektaş Veli

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