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PREMIER CONGRÈS DES NATIONS UNIES EN MATIÈRE DE
PRÉVENTION DU CRIME ET DE TRAITEMENT DES DÉLINQUANTS
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ETABLISSEMENTS OUVERTS

LES ÉTABLISSEMENTS OUVERTS EN TURQUIE

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au Ministère de la Justice de Turquie, Ankara



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Summary

Some Turkish prisons bear the characteristics of an open institution. They were founded in order to make possible the organization of prison labour, a basic feature of the penitentiary system. There are nine such institutions:

1° *Imrali Island Institution.* — Capacity: 600 inmates. Work: agriculture, cattle raising, fishing, shoemaking, carpentry and spinning. Connections with Istanbul and other ports are maintained by regular maritime service and contribute to the feeling of freedom of the inmates. The prisoners have great freedom of action and are not under guarded supervision.

2° *New Prison at Ankara.* — Capacity: 200 inmates (men only). Work: printing, book binding, shoemaking, carpentry and tailoring.

3° *Mobile Construction Team.* — This is a typical example of an open institution.

The team moves about freely to undertake prison construction work in different parts of the country. It consists of 90 prisoners directed by a supervisor and instructors.

4° *Dalaman Agricultural Colony.* — Capacity: 150 inmates. Work: agriculture (cereals, fruit and cotton), apiculture, cattle raising and several other trades.

5° *Degirmisaz Mining Team.* — 300 prisoners work in the coal mines under the same conditions as the free workers.

6° and 7° *Institutions at Sivas and Isparta.* — The average inmate capacity, at Sivas is 270 and at Isparta, 137. Work: carpet making. At Sivas there is a section for women and the workmanship is excellent.

8° *Edirne Agricultural Colony.* — It is located at the Greek frontier and can receive 200 inmates. This colony also has some of the main features of the open institution. Work: agriculture, cattle raising, apiculture and manufacturing of construction materials.

9° *Correctional Institution at Ankara.* — Capacity: 200 juveniles (boys only) sentenced for more than six months. Primary and vocational education (shoemaking, carpentry, tailoring, metal work and typewriter repairs, as well as some agricultural work). One avoids giving the boys a feeling of imprisonment.

The characteristics common to these institutions are the total absence of obstacles to evasion, the lack of armed supervision, and the wages for prison labour paid from a fund established at the Ministry of Justice. These wages are destined primarily to the support of the inmates; however, part of the wages is saved for the day of release and part is given to the offender as pocket money. The establishment of similar institutions is contemplated by the Ministry.

This archiving project is a collaborative effort between United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and American Society of Criminology, Division of International Criminology. Any comments or questions should be directed to Cindy J. Smith at CJSmithphd@comcast.net or Emil Wandzilak at emil.wandzilak@unodc.org.