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**POLITICAL
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OF TURKEY**

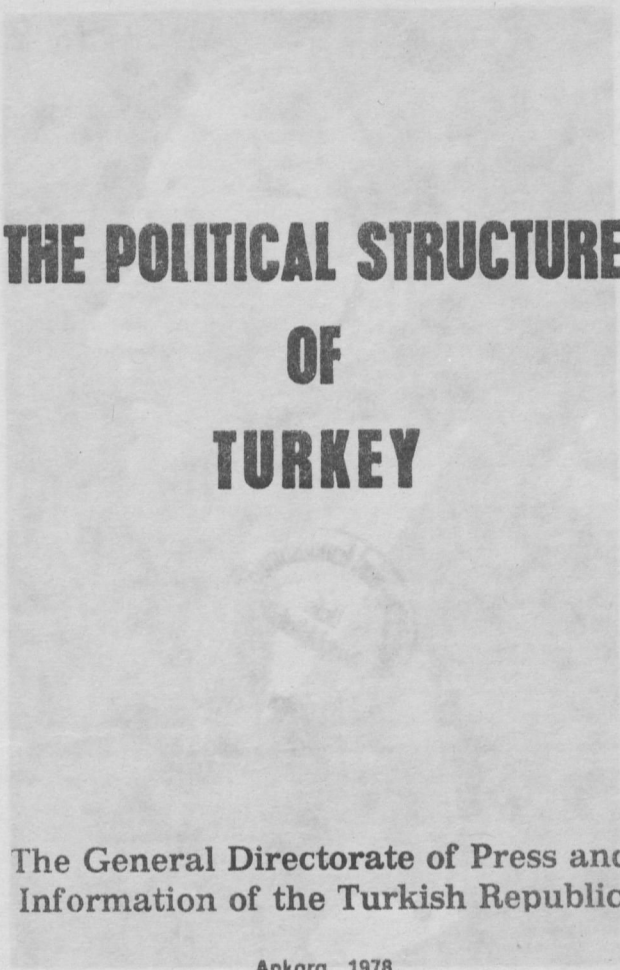
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THE POLITICAL STRUCTURE OF TURKEY

**The General Directorate of Press and
Information of the Turkish Republic**

Ankara, 1978

Mustafa Kemal ATATÜRK



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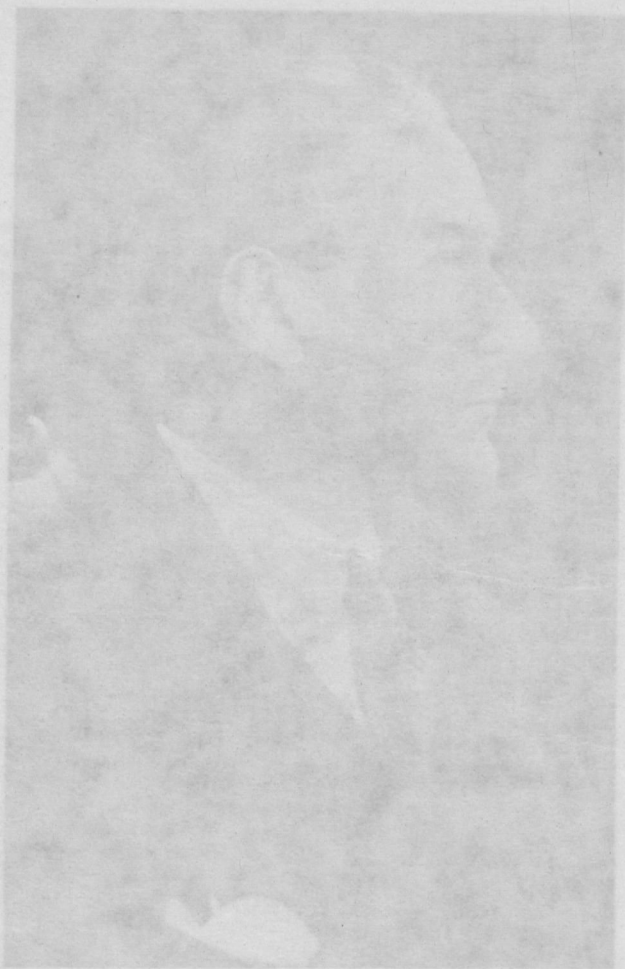
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Mustafa Kemal ATATÜRK



Muhtar Kemal Atatürk

CONTENTS

Introduction

Part I — Outline of Political Development

1. The Turkish Governmental Experience
 - a) The Pre-Ottoman Period
 - b) The Ottoman Period
2. The First Limitation on Absolutism (The Deed of Agreement)
3. The Prelude to Constitutional Government (The Reorganization Decree and the Reform Decree)
4. The First Constitution and the First Constitutional Government
5. The Road to Reform and the Second Constitutional Government
6. The War of Independence and the Establishment of the TGNA
7. The 1921 Constitution and the Establishment of the New Order: the Republic
8. The 1924 Constitution

Part II — The Legal Framework of the Turkish Republic

1. General
2. The Constitution
3. Electoral Laws

Part III — Political Institutions and Organizations of the Turkish Republic

- 1. The Legislative**
 - a) The Grand National Assembly
 - b) The National Assembly
 - c) The Senate of the Republic
 - d) Joint Session of the TGNA
 - e) Enactment of laws, legislative activities
- 2. The Executive**
 - a) General
 - b) The President of the Republic (Table of Presidents of the Republic)
 - c) The Council of Ministers (Table of Prime Ministers and their Governments)
 - d) The Provisional Council of Ministers
 - e) Other Institutions and Establishments
 - (i) The National Security Council
 - (ii) The Chief of General Staff
 - (iii) The Supreme Planning Council and the State
 - f) The Turkish Radio and Television Organization (TRT)
 - g) The Office of Religious Affairs
- 3. The Judiciary**
 - a) General
 - b) The High Courts
 - (i) The Supreme Court of Appeal
 - (ii) The State Council
 - (iii) The Supreme Court of Military Appeals
 - (iv) The Supreme Military Administrative Court
 - (v) The Court of Jurisdictional Disputes
 - c) The Supreme Council of Judges

- d) The Constitutional Court
- e) The Supreme Council of Public Accounts

4. Political Parties

- a) General
- b) Historical Development (Table of main political parties formed in Turkey)
- c) Political Parties Represented in Parliament
 - (i) The Justice Party
 - (ii) The Republican Reliance Party
 - (iii) The Republican People's Party
 - (iv) The Democratic Party
 - (v) The National Salvation Party
 - (vi) The Nationalist Action Party

d) Other Groups and Independents in Parliament

e) List of the main political parties founded in Turkey



INTRODUCTION

Turkey is a republic; a national, democratic, secular state based on human rights and the rule of law, whose people and territory form an indivisible whole. The constitutional provision that the form of state is a republic is unalterable, nor can any proposition be made for its alteration. The official language is Turkish and Ankara is the capital.

Sovereignty is unconditionally vested in the Turkish nation and is exercised by the constitutionally empowered institutions. The exercise of sovereignty cannot be delegated to any person, group or class, nor can any institution exercise State authority not derived from the Constitution.

Every individual is entitled to his fundamental rights and freedoms, which cannot be usurped, transferred or relinquished. The State is responsible for the removal of all political, social and economic obstacles restricting the individual's basic rights, freedom and security in such a way as to be incompatible with the principles of social justice and a state based on the rule of law. Furthermore, the State prepares the requisite conditions for the individual's material and spiritual development, and is responsible for ensuring that the individual leads a physically and mentally healthy life and receives medical attention.

All individuals are equal before the law, irrespective of language, race, political opinion, philosophical conviction or religious belief. The immunity and freedom

enjoyed by the individual cannot be restricted, except where explicitly prescribed by the law and in conformity with the judgements of a court of law. Criminal responsibility is personal and no individual can be made to appear before any authority other than the court he is subject to by law. Moreover, the individual cannot be subjected to ill-treatment or torture, and no punishment incompatible with human dignity can be inflicted.

The privacy of the individual and his home is inviolate. Every individual possesses freedom of domicile, communication and travel, as well as freedom of conscience and religious conviction. He is free to express his thoughts and opinions singly or collectively, verbally, in writing, through pictures or via any other media. Every individual is entitled to learn, expound and propagate knowledge of the sciences and arts, and to conduct all manner of research into these fields. All individuals are entitled to assemble or demonstrate without prior authorization, providing they are unarmed and have no aggressive intent. Associations can also be formed without previous sanction.

The Press is free and cannot be censored. Printing houses and their premises, including their presses and other equipment, cannot be confiscated or rendered inoperative, even though there may be a charge of them being instrumental in a criminal act.

Every individual is entitled to the rights of ownership and inheritance, and he can conduct business and make contracts in the field of his choice. It is both the right and duty of every individual to work. Drudgery is prohibited and rest is considered to be the natural right of every worker. Employers and employees are entitled to establish federations and trades unions without prior authorization, and can freely join or withdraw from such organizations.

Every Turk is entitled to enter public service, with no discrimination other than qualifications demanded.

All individuals bound to the Turkish State by ties of citizenship are considered to be Turks, and all citizens have the right to elect and be elected in accordance with the legal provisions. Elections are based on freedom, equality and secrecy, with direct suffrage and open counting and classification of the votes. Citizens can establish political parties, and enter or resign from them in accordance with the established procedures.

This little booklet is designed as a handbook for those wishing to learn about the political structure of the Turkish Republic, the fundamental constitutional aspects of which are summarized above.

1. THE TURKISH GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE

a) The pre-Ottoman Period

In almost every era of history the Turks have founded many states, not only in Eastern Europe and Asia Minor, but also in many other parts of the world, beginning with those established on the steppes of Central Asia. The present Turkish State is the seventeenth among them. (1)

Though certain of these bodies politic were based on nomadic societies, others had the character of a united modern state. Moreover, following the Turkish conversion to Islam, Islamic principles began to have great influence in affairs of state.

b) The Ottoman Period

PART I

Since many of these states existed long before the emergence of conditions leading to the establishment and development of modern democracy in Western Europe, a modern

OUTLINE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

- (1) The Great Hun Empire (209 B.C. — 219 A.D.), The Western Hun Empire (46 — 219 A.D.), The Hun Empire in Europe (375 — 454 A.D.), The White Hun Empire (429 — 552 A.D.), The Gokturk Empire (552 — 744 A.D.), The Avars (562 — 796 A.D.), The Khazar Empire (562 — 1016 A.D.), The Uighur Empire (744 — 1312 A.D.), The Kevakids (862 — 1012 A.D.), The Chingids (862 — 1162 A.D.), The Great Seljuk Empire (1040 — 1197), The Khwarezm-Shahs (1077 — 1221), The Golden Horde (1224 — 1502), The Empire of Tamerlane (1369 — 1507), The Great Mogul Empire of India (1526 — 1858), The Ottoman Empire (1299 — 1922).



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The title of citizen is granted to those who wish to enter the Turkish Republic, the laws and regulations of which are...

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b) The Ottoman Period

Since many of these states existed long before the emergence of conditions leading to the establishment and development of modern democracy in Western Europe, a modern constitutional state could not be established in Turkey until recent times.

- (1) The Great Hun Empire (204 B.C. — 216 A.D.), The Western Hun Empire (48 — 216 A.D.), The Hun Empire in Europe (375 — 454 A.D.), The White Hun Empire (420 — 552 A.D.), The Göktürk Empire (552 — 743 A.D.), The Avars (562 — 796 A.D.), The Khazar Empire (602 — 1016 A.D.), The Uighur Empire (740 — 1335 A.D.), The Karakhanids (932 — 1212 A.D.), The Ghaznavids (962 — 1183 A.D.), The Great Seljuk Empire (1040 — 1157), The Khwarezm-Shahs (1077 — 1231), The Golden Horde (1224 — 1502), The Empire of Tamerlane (1369 — 1501), The Great Mogul Empire of India (1526 — 1858), The Ottoman Empire (1299 — 1922).

The creation of the Ottoman Empire and its eventual development into the world's largest power is mainly based on the Turks' acceptance of the concept of freedom. The widespread tolerance shown to Christianity and to other religions was an important factor in the growth and development of the Ottoman Empire. The Ottoman administration gave indiscriminately to all peoples living within its frontiers the possibility to lead free, normal lives. However, the difficulty of supplying livelihoods for the numerous people living on a wide expanse of territory, and the difficulty of running the country under the conditions prevalent in that particular period in history, prevented the Ottoman State from developing its political system.

The sultans, who had steadily remained behind the Western world's late eighteenth century conceptual progress resulting from rapid industrial and commercial development, subsequently began to seek means to reform the state. At first, these attempts were confined to military reform. Since it was held that backwardness was the consequence of military deficiency. Sultan Selim III, who was enthroned in 1789, tried to grasp the meaning of the French Revolution, and alongside military reforms he endeavored to modernize the organization of agriculture, industry and finance. While Selim III tried to curtail the authority of the Ulama (the Moslem doctors of theology) and the Sheik al-islam (the head of the Moslem hierarchy), who refused to interpret the reasons for backwardness with scientific methods, conservative opposition forces collaborated with the Janissaries (the Elite Imperial Guard) in dethroning and assassinating the sultan in 1807.

2. THE FIRST LIMITATION ON ABSOLUTISM (The Deed of Agreement)

By the early 19th century the situation had altered somewhat; new ideas and political developments had begun to make themselves felt. During these years the West accepted such fundamental principles as :

«Sovereignty rests with the people», «National sovereignty shall only be exercised through the people's representatives», «Human rights should limit the representatives' implementation of power.» Thus the West had begun to adopt the principle of «the separation of powers.»

Sultan Mahmut II, who was enthroned in 1807 following the uprising quelled by Alemdar Mustafa Pasha, had a progressive outlook. He believed in restoring the badly shaken authority of the State against the emergence of independent «derebeys» (valley-lords), who were creating problems in various parts of Anatolia. Sultan Mahmut II decided with Alemdar Mustafa Pasha to cooperate with the «ayan» (Council of Notables) to deal with this situation. This decision took the form of a document known as the «Sened-i ittifak» (Deed of Agreement). With this document the Sultan's absolute authority began to be impinged upon by extraneous forces. In the document, the Sultan called on the «ayan» for support in running the administration. It was clearly understood that the Sultanate could no longer continue to be based on divine right. In later years, this development placed the Sultan in a position of dependency on the Ottoman intellectuals, thus resulting in a re-orientation toward constitutional monarchy.

3. THE PRELUDE TO CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT (The Reorganization Decree and the Reform Decree)

The first official document reflecting the desire for fundamental changes in the State's political structure was the «Tanzimat-i Hayriye Fermanı» (The Auspicious Decree of Reorganization), known as the «Gülhane Hattı» (The Noble Edict of Gülhane). The edict was promulgated on the 3rd of November 1839 from Gülhane Palace by Mustafa Reşit Pasha, the Foreign Minister.

The decree also embodied certain basic principles of constitutional, administrative, penal and procedural law. In these sections were provisions guaranteeing the personal rights and security of all subjects, without discrimination. Reference was made to the notion that «nothing was more dear than life, property, honour and integrity», and that «whosoever saw such concepts endangered would take the path of evil as a consequence of insecurity, even though he may not be evil by birth.» In addition it was stated that «the principle of equality should prevail», that «no one could be executed unless openly tried and sentenced» and that «lawful heirs could not be held responsible for the deeds of a criminal, and thereby be deprived of their inheritance.» The principle of the «legitimacy of the Administration» was laid down in another section, and measures to guarantee this were recommended. This decree was the first reflection in the Ottoman Empire of the liberal movement which had spread over Europe after the French Revolution of 1789.

The «Islahat Fermanı» (Reform Decree) of the 18th of February 1856, laid down undertakings particularly in relation to freedom of conscience and worship. It recognized the right of all subjects to enter public service without religious discrimination, introduced provisions for open court trials and undertook to improve executive enforcement procedures. It is after this date that the

military, medical and administrative academies, modelled on Western counterparts, were founded. In a way, the Reform Decree can be seen as the implementary plan of the Tanzimat Decree.

4. THE FIRST CONSTITUTION AND THE FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT

During the Tanzimat period, an attempt to provide the State with an abstract constitution, was made by politicians and statesmen

Certain statesmen with authority in the State's administration, led by Mithat Pasha, convinced the Crown Prince Abdülhamit of the need to accept a modern constitution, in return for their support of his accession to the throne, replacing Murat V, who was to be deposed on the grounds of insanity. Hence the promulgation of the first Constitution in 1876 and the establishment of the first constitutional government.

The 1876 Constitution, which was modelled on the 1831 Belgian Constitution, was ratified and put into effect on the 23rd of December 1876, through an Imperial Decree addressed to Mithat Pasha. In one part of the Constitution (comprising 119 articles in 12 parts), the sovereign rights of the Sultan were defined. In another part concerning the basic rights of subjects, it was made clear that «all rights and freedoms were to be exercised within the limitations imposed by the law.» Parliament was given a limited authority in the promulgation of laws restricting the individuals' rights and freedoms, whereas the Sultan's authority remained paramount. Furthermore, the Constitution included broad guarantees of the «sacred rights of the Sultan and his dynasty.»

A Parliament, composed of a Senate and a House of Representatives, was established in accordance with the Constitution. Bills debated and passed by the Senate were later submitted to the House of Representatives for approval, and enforced after ratification by the Sultan. Government members, ranked as Ministers of State, were given greater importance than Parliament. As the Prime Minister and the Sheik al-Islam were chosen from among those favoured with imperial confidence, the Sultan still clearly possessed final and absolute authority in both domestic and foreign affairs.

The Constitution granted special privileges to the Prime Minister over and above other ministers. The Sheik al-Islam was also invested with powers similar and equal to those of the Prime Minister, since the spiritual power vested in the Sultan was to be represented by the Sheik al-Islam.

Parliamentary control over the Council of Ministers and state affairs was much restricted. When Parliament was not in session, the ministers were empowered to promulgate temporary laws on subjects ordinarily under parliamentary jurisdiction. Providing they were ratified by the Sultan, such laws were not unconstitutional.

According to a provision of the Constitution, both houses were to assemble on the 1st of November by Imperial Decree and recess on March the 1st. When taking the oath, Members of Parliament were first expected to swear loyalty to the Sultan.

Although there was a constitutional provision that elections were to be held within a maximum of six months after the Sultan's dissolution of Parliament before the convening of the new Parliament, it proved impossible to enforce this owing to the constitutional provision that Parliament could meet only on November the 1st by

Imperial decree. The Sultan also subsequently banished Mithat Pasha, utilizing a constitutional provision, on the right to exile. Then the Sultan produced a pretext and prorogued Parliament on the 13th of February 1877. Parliament was not recalled for 33 years thereafter

5. THE ROAD TO REFORM AND THE SECOND CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT

Throughout the period of unconstitutional rule, the intellectuals, under the name «Young Turks», fostered ideological development and desire for freedom, despite all oppression and restraint. They organized themselves into an illegal organization, «The Union and Progress Party». This party was especially influential among the young army officers in European Turkey.

The first reaction to this dictatorial administration was started in the town of Monaster on July 6, 1908 by Resneli Niyazi, who, after a revolutionary attempt, became an underground leader. Sultan Abdülhamit II sent Şemsi Pasha to put down these uprisings, but after being shot and wounded by a young officer, Şemsi Pasha was obliged to establish the Second Constitutional Government on July 23, 1908. He denounced the Grand Vizier Saffet Pasha as the one responsible for overthrowing the constitutional system, and declared the re-establishment of constitutional rule on August 1, 1908, promising that Parliament would be convened every year thereafter.

It was during this period that the unfortunate «March 31 Event» broke out. This was a reactionary movement against the re-instated reforms, and was repressed by the Revolutionary Army, which marched on Istanbul. Although Sultan Abdülhamit II's connection with the March 31 Event has never been confirmed, he was dethroned and an amendment made to the Constitution, severely

restricting the Sultan's authority. This amendment obliged the Sultan to make an oath, swearing obedience to the religious and constitutional Laws.

The Constitution ensured full personal freedom and the ministers were made responsible for general government policy as well as the policy of their own ministry. In the event of parliament being unable to convene the constitution provided that ministerial decisions should be implemented under the order of the Sultan, so long as these decisions did not conflict with the principles laid down in the Constitution. In addition to these changes the Sultan's right to impose exile was revoked, and, with certain restrictions and conditions, the people were given the right to form associations freely.

In fact, these changes were nothing more than a transition from constitutional monarchy to parliamentary monarchy. The 1909 revolutionaries could not unfortunately create a democratic parliamentary system. This conflict within the state shaped political thought into two streams: pan-Islamism and Turkish nationalist movements. Nevertheless, both these movements died away after the First World War, since they became invalid in the new conditions.

The Ottoman Empire entered the First World War on November 12, 1914. During the war the only political party represented in Parliament was the Union and Progress Party. For the 4 years of the war the Ottoman Empire won battles along fronts that extended 12,000 km., against European powers, but was forced to sign the Mondros Treaty on October 29-30, 1918 after Bulgaria surrendered, and hopes of a victory in alliance with Germany faded. The victorious nations immediately occupied all the



strategic Turkish bases, as laid down in the 7th item of the treaty. The Government made no attempt to resist, proving utterly submissive to the occupying powers, and the Sultan turned the situation to his own advantage by dismissing Parliament on December 20, 1918. although it was contrary to the Constitution, and postponing elections to some uncertain future date.

6. THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TURKISH GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY (T.G.N.A.)

Regional resistance soon gained momentum against the unjust occupation by the victorious nations, taking advantage of the treaty; and the occupation of Izmir by the Greeks on May 15, 1919 was the last blow that transformed the resistance movement into a true struggle for independence. It was just after this (May 1919) that Mustafa Kemal Pasha (Atatürk) went to Samsun as Military Inspector of the Anatolian Armed Forces and called for organized armed resistance to the occupying nations. The regional resistance movements found their true leader in Mustafa Kemal Pasha and rallied round him.

After the Congresses of Erzurum and Sivas the first Parliament convened in Ankara on April 23, 1923. From then on, the new Parliament would form the basis of New Turkey's political and judicial development.

The Erzurum Congress took place between July 23 and August 7 1919. The decisions taken there constituted the basic 6 principles of the later «Declaration of Independence» (Misak-i Milli). According to this declaration the people and territory of Turkey should form an indivisible and complete whole, mandates and foreign dominance were unacceptable, and the National Will of the people was to be the only valid power. This resulted in the establishment of the «National Sovereignty Principle»



as the basis of the new state. Between September 4-11 a second congress gathered in Sivas, announced by the «Amasya Declaration» which called the representatives of the nation together. At this congress the previously formulated principles were represented as the «Declaration of Independence».

The revolutionary movement was renamed «The Anatolia and Rumeli Law Assembly» (Rumeli is European Turkey), and empowered to represent the whole Turkish Nation and direct the resistance campaign. The «Council of Representatives» consisting of the Assembly representatives, commenced by forming a national Parliament. All the actions of the Government were put under the Parliament's control. They were even prepared to convene the Parliament in Istanbul, then still under foreign occupation, but this proved impossible. However, after an attack by the occupying forces, who caught some of the parliamentarians and exiled them to Malta, it became necessary to convene the Parliament in Anatolia.

The first session of the TGNA was held on April 23, 1920. The first decision to be taken was the acceptance of the Istanbul Parliamentarians, who wished to join the TGNA. Thus the TGNA took over all the judicial and executive power, a move necessitated by the urgency of the situation. It was also necessary to establish a government immediately. The Executive Council, whose members were elected from the TGNA, were given absolute executive authority and the head of the Government was at the same time chairman of the Executive Council.

The Government comprised 7 ministers at first and after 11, and a new law brought into effect on December 4, 1920, charged the leader of the TGNA with choosing the government members, in order to establish internal governmental harmony.



7. THE 1921 CONSTITUTION AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NEW ORDER: THE REPUBLIC

The conditions now permitted the setting up of Constitutional law. On January 20, 1921 the Constitution was brought into effect and a parliament established that was to be the sole representative of the national will and the only source of political power. The parliament was represented by the TGNA, and held sole right to cancel, amend, and make laws, and declare war. A law dated February 14 invalidated all laws made, or that might be made in future, by the Istanbul Government after the occupation of Istanbul. However, no general administrative changes were made in the Constitutional Law, until June 7, 1921, when the Supreme Court of Appeal was established, thus closing the last gaps in the organs of the state.

Under the direction of the TGNA and the Government, Turkish forces won the İnönü (I and II) and Sakarya battles, and «The Great Attack», that started on August 26, 1922. No enemies remained in West Anatolia by September 18, 1922. The Armistice was signed in Mudanya on October 11, 1922. Now the doors were open for the Lausanne Peace Conference. At this point the leader of the Istanbul Government, Sadrazam Tefvik Pasha (Grand Vizier) applied to the TGNA, suggesting that they should cooperate in Lausanne. This brought the conflict between Government and Sultan to the fore once more and the TGNA decided that the Caliphate and Government were separate institutions, and that the TGNA would select the Sultan's heir (from among the Ottoman descendents) from then on, and he would be responsible to the new Turkish Republic. It was decided that only the TGNA Government would go to Lausanne, for this reason, the Government of Istanbul resigned. The last of the Ottoman

Sultans, Vahdettin, asked the British for political asylum, The next day his Caliphate was rescinded. While the Lausanne Peace Conference was on, certain dissident elements appeared in the Parliament As a precautionary measure against this, the revolutionary group in the Parliament decided to settle the matter. On October 29, 1923 the Republic was declared, with a few constitutional changes. Under the new system the President would be elected by the Parliament from among its own members, for a period of 4 years. The President was the head of the state and his re-election would be permissible. The organization of the Government also changed with the new Constitution. The President would appoint the Prime Minister and he would appoint the ministers from among the members of the Parliament. The Government would be approved after the vote of confidence in the Parliament.

totally. With a law brought into effect on March 3, 1924, the Caliphate was abrogated and the dynasty came to One month later, on April 20, 1924, the Constitution was amended to adopt the principle of secularism.

8. THE 1924 CONSTITUTION

With a few changes the 1924 Constitution laid down the lines for the organization of the whole state until 1960. The main principles of this Constitution were Nationalism, Reform, State Control and Secularism.

The Constitution assumes that only the nation holds the right to sovereignty. On a political basis, the nation is represented by the TGNA, and the sovereignty of the nation comes from its power of legislation, execution and judgement. Of these, the legislative and executive powers are united in the Parliament, whereas judgement is the function of the independent courts. Up to 1946 Turkey

had been administered by a one-party parliamentary system. The 1924 Constitution easily gave way to a transition from a one-party system to a multi-party system. After 1946, the handicaps of controlling the executive power were felt and criticism started.

The changing conditions of the world showed the necessity of judiciary control over executive power but unfortunately, the Constitution was incapable of such a change. The changes that the Constitution itself fostered did not permit an atmosphere of free criticism in the inner structures of the political parties. Thus criticism of the decisions taken by the ruling party increased, in reaction against this.

The elections on May 14, 1950 resulted in the defeat of the Republican People's Party after 27 years in power. The elections were considered a new step in democracy and regarded as elections of «maturity» by the western democratic societies.

Complaints about personal rights and freedom increased under the rule of the Democrat Party and reached their peak in 1960. The May 27, 1960 Revolution was directed to solving this problem and a new Constitution was prepared by the Constituent Assembly. The people were given extensive democratic rights and social economic and personal freedom.

The 1961 Constitution, which is still valid, apart from minor amendments, approved the principle that laws should be within the principles laid down by the Constitution. To ensure this, the new Constitution provided for the establishment of the Constitutional Court.

Society changed and, in doing so, sought new methods. As a result of this, after the revolution of May 27, 1960, the 1961 Constitution which introduced the concept of a Social State came into being. This Constitution increased personal freedoms and sought to answer other social needs. The future of the multi-party parliamentary regime in Turkey was thus ensured.



1. GENERAL

The Republic of Turkey is a democratic state based on the rule of law, in which laws are valid both in letter and in spirit.

Where no legal provisions exist, judges rule in accordance with customs and traditions. Where no such customs and traditions exist, the judge acts as he would if he were a law-maker, utilizing logical interpretations of legal precedents.

Every individual is expected to abide by the principle of good intent, in exercising his rights and fulfilling his obligations. The law does not protect a right exercised solely with intent to harm others.

PART II

Unless the law so, every individual is obliged to prove a claim made against another. Moreover, nothing is an offense unless it is specifically against the law, and no one can be punished for an act which was not deemed an offense by the law in force at the time the act took place.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC

The Constitution is the basis of all law and no law can contradict the Constitution. The present Constitution was drafted by the Constituent Assembly formed after the Revolution of the 27th of May 1960, submitted to a referendum and endorsed on the 24th of July 1961.

National sovereignty is exercised by the authorized organs, according to the principles laid down in the



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2. THE CONSTITUTION

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National sovereignty is exercised by the authorized organs, according to the principles laid down in the

Constitution. According to the Constitution, legislative power is vested in the Turkish Grand National Assembly, and this power is intransferable. The executive power is constitutionally vested in the President of the Republic and the Council of Ministers. Judicial power is exercised by independent courts of law in the name of the Turkish Nation. The provisions of the Constitution are the fundamental legal rules binding for all institutions, offices and individuals.

Amendments to the Constitution can only be proposed through a written motion submitted by at least one third of the Grand National Assembly, and such motions cannot be discussed urgently. The passing of an amendment is dependent on a two-thirds majority in both the National Assembly and in the Senate. No amendments to the State's form as a republic can be proposed.

3. ELECTORAL LAWS

Citizens possess the right to elect and be elected in accordance with the law. Elections are based on direct suffrage, where all votes are equal and the voter casts his ballot freely and secretly, and where the result is openly counted. Every Turk who has completed his twenty-first year is eligible to vote and casts his vote personally. Enlisted men, corporals, sergeants and military academy students cannot vote, nor can those under litigation or those prohibited from public service. A proportional representation system is used, with every province comprising an electoral area.

Elections are conducted by Election Boards; with the Supreme Election Board in Ankara, a Provincial Election Board in every electoral area, a District Election Board in every administrative district, and a Polling-Booth Board for every polling-booth established in the electoral areas.

The Election Boards are composed of senior judges, and all the political parties participating in the elections have representatives on the provincial and district election boards.

Election propaganda is free within the limitations imposed by law. Necessary election expenditures are paid from the general budget.

- 8 — Political parties receive aid from the state in accordance with the ratio of votes obtained in the general elections.

Every citizen who has completed his thirtieth year is considered eligible for election as a Deputy. Those who are, under litigation illiterate, employed without authorization by a foreign government, those sentenced to penal servitude or prison sentences exceeding five years, (except those with reduced sentences) and those who have not done their military service, cannot be elected as Deputies.

Detailed arrangements for elections, basic rules and electoral rolls, are contained in the special laws concerning elections to the House of Representatives, the Senate of the Republic and of local administrators.

The Electoral Boards are composed of senior judges, and the political parties participating in the election have representatives on the provincial and district election boards. The law provides for the election of the members of the Electoral Boards, and the law also provides for the election of the members of the Electoral Boards. The law also provides for the election of the members of the Electoral Boards. The law also provides for the election of the members of the Electoral Boards.

Even those who have completed the last year of their education are eligible for election as Deputies. Those who are under military service, who are without military service, or who are in a foreign government, those sentenced to penal servitude or other punishment, exceeding the year, except those who have reduced sentence and those who have not done so, military service, cannot be elected as Deputies.

Details arrangements for election, date, time and election rolls are contained in the special law concerning elections to the House of Representatives. The Board of the Republic and of local legislatures. It is their duty to see that the law is carried out in the election, and that the law is carried out in the election. It is their duty to see that the law is carried out in the election, and that the law is carried out in the election. It is their duty to see that the law is carried out in the election, and that the law is carried out in the election.

The law also provides for the election of the members of the Electoral Boards. The law also provides for the election of the members of the Electoral Boards. The law also provides for the election of the members of the Electoral Boards. The law also provides for the election of the members of the Electoral Boards.



THE LEGISLATIVE BODY

a) GENERALITIES - The legislative body, legislative activities :

The legislative body of the Republic of Turkey is the Turkish Grand National Assembly, which is a committee of the National Assembly and the Senate of the Republic.

The legislative body has the authority to enact, amend or abolish laws, to decide on the printing of money and on general or partial amnesties, to approve agreements signed by governments of the Turkish Republic with foreign powers or international organizations, to appoint and send troops of the Turkish Armed Forces into foreign countries.

PART III

POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC

The budget and other bills connected with the finances of the state become final only after having been debated and approved by the legislative body.

Members of the legislative body enjoy immunity. Members can be held legally responsible neither for their voting, nor for their speeches in parliament.

Other than their legislative functions, members also have an investigative function, which they carry out by submitting written or oral questions.



PART III
POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS AND
ORGANIZATIONS OF THE TURKISH
REPUBLIC

1. THE LEGISLATIVE BODY

a) GENERALITIES : The legislative body, legislative activities :

The legislative body of the Republic of Turkey is the Turkish Grand National Assembly, which is comprised of the National Assembly and the Senate of the Republic.

The legislative body has the authority to enact, amend or abolish laws, to decide on the printing of money and on general or partial amnesties, to approve agreements signed by governments of the Turkish Republic with foreign powers or international organizations, to declare war and to send troops of the Turkish Armed Forces into foreign countries.

The legislative body may, where certain issues are concerned, grant to the Council of Ministers the authority to rule by decree.

The legislative body decides on whether or not to apply death sentences passed by independent tribunals.

The budget and other bills concerned with the finances of the state become final only after having been debated and approved by the legislative body.

Members of the legislative body enjoy judiciary immunity. Members can be held legally responsible neither for their voting, nor for their speeches in parliament.

Other than their legislative functions, members also have an investigative function, which they carry out by submitting written or oral questions

and censure motions; or by requesting parliamentary investigations and inquests, or by taking other similar actions. Censure motions may be submitted only in the name of a party group, or with the signature of at least ten members.

Both houses meet with a quorum of the absolute majority of the full membership and, unless the Constitution states otherwise, the absolute majority of the members attending is required to reach a decision.

The sessions of the legislative body are public and the minutes are published in the records of the respective houses.

The debates may be rendered public by all the means available to the media.

b) The National Assembly (NA)

The National Assembly, comprising 450 elected members, is one of the two chambers of the Turkish Grand National Assembly. Every Turkish male or female who has completed his or her thirtieth year, and has no cause impeding his election, may be elected as a Deputy. Elections to the National Assembly are generally held every four years, though the Assembly can decide to call for new elections before the termination of the four-year period.

The National Assembly functions in accordance with the parliamentary statutes. Under these statutes, the Chairmanship Council of the National Assembly consists of a Chairman, four deputy-chairmen, three administrative members and seven other council members. Political parties forming a group in the National Assembly are represented in the Chairmanship Council in the same proportion as in parliamentary committees.

The committees are selected at the beginning of each legislative year for a period of two years. The National Assembly Committees cover the following fields: the Constitution; justice; national defence; home affairs; foreign affairs; national education; industry, technology and commerce; public works; reconstruction; communications and tourism; agriculture, forestry and rural affairs; and National Assembly accounts. The number of members in each committee is proposed by the Advisory Council and determined at the plenary session.

The Advisory Council meets under the chairmanship of the Chairman of the National Assembly and comprises the chairmen of political party groups, or their deputies, or other members designated by them in writing. These political party groups can be formed by parties with at least ten members in the National Assembly.

Plenary sessions are held each Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday between 15.00 to 19.00, excepting official holidays. These proceedings may be modified in plenary session on the recommendation of the Advisory Council.

c) The Senate of the Republic

The Senate of the Republic is composed of 150 members elected through universal suffrage and 15 members appointed by the President of the Republic. The Chairman and members of the National Unity Com-

mittee, whose names are listed in Law 157 of December the 13th 1960, and the former Presidents of the Republic are life members of the Senate. Life members who join a political party, subsequent to their entering the Senate, lose their status as life members on the date of the first senatorial election held thereafter.

Every Turk who has completed his fortieth year, received a higher education and who has no cause impeding his election to the National Assembly, may be elected to the Senate of the Republic.

The President of the Republic selects 15 members from among those who have distinguished themselves in various fields and who have completed their fortieth year. At least ten of these members are appointed from those who are not members of any political party.

The Senator's term of office is six years and members completing their term of office may be re-elected. One third of the Senators, elected by universal suffrage and appointed by the President stand for re-election every two years. When the term of office of a Senator appointed by the President expires, or when a senatorial vacancy occurs for any other reason, the President of the Republic appoints a new member within one month. The person appointed to fill a vacancy is appointed for the remainder of the term of office of the member he replaces.

The Chairman of the Senate of the Republic, like the Chairman of the National Assembly, is elected for two years by a two-thirds majority of the plenary session of the Senate through a secret ballot. If this specified majority is not obtained in the first two ballots, an absolute majority suffices thereafter. Political party groups represented in the legislative chambers may not nominate candidates for the chairmanships of these

chambers. The Chairman and deputy-chairmen of the Senate cannot participate inside or outside the Turkish Grand National Assembly in the political parties or political party groups of which they are members, nor can they take part in Assembly or Senate debates, except in cases necessitated by their office. Moreover, the Chairman may not vote.

The functioning of the Senate is governed by the provisions of its own statutes. The provisions of these statutes are conceived so as to ensure the participation of each political party group in all parliamentary activities in proportion to its size. A political party group in the Senate must consist of at least ten members. Independent members of the Senate can also form a group with a minimum of ten members.

According to the Senate statutes, three different kinds of committee operate; those dealing with all kinds of public matters, those concerning the Senate of the Republic, and those dealing with certain specific public matters. The plenary session is entitled to establish new committees or to dissolve existing ones.

d) Joint Session of the TGNA

The National Assembly and the Senate of the Republic meet under the chairmanship of the Chairmanship Council of the National Assembly to debate and resolve matters indicated by the Constitution; that is the declaration of war, the sending of the Turkish Armed Forces abroad, the authorizing of foreign armed forces to be stationed in Turkey, and the declaration of martial law.

The Turkish Grand National Assembly elects a new President of the Republic fifteen days prior to the end of the term of office of the outgoing President. The Grand National Assembly is immediately required to convene if it is not already in session. The newly elected President of

the Republic takes the oath before the joint session of the Turkish Grand National Assembly.

Requests for parliamentary investigation and reference to the Supreme Council of State, concerning the Prime Minister and other ministers, are debated and voted on at the joint session of the Turkish Grand National Assembly.

f) The enactment of laws :

Bills may be submitted by the Council of Ministers or by members of the Grand National Assembly alone. Members may defend their own proposals before the relevant commissions formed in both houses. Government bills are known as «Law projects» and bills submitted by members are known as «Law proposals.»

Law projects and proposals are first debated at the National Assembly. Bills ratified, or ratified after having been amended, or rejected by the National Assembly are sent to the Senate of the Republic. If the Senate ratifies the text adopted by the Assembly, the law is finalised. If a text rejected by the Assembly is turned down by the Senate as well, rejection of the bill becomes final.

Article 92 of the Constitution gives detailed information concerning the finalisation of laws in case of conflict between the two houses.

Before being submitted to the general assembly, the bills are studied by the related commissions, which prepare a report presenting the bill to the floor.

Special rules apply for debates on budgets and development plans. The budget, contrary to the general rule, is first debated and voted on in the Senate. During debate of the budget on the floor, members of the

Grand National Assembly may not submit amendments aiming to increase expenditures or to decrease income.

The President of the Republic approves within ten days the laws adopted by the Grand National Assembly. He may send legislation which he disapproves of back to the Grand National Assembly to be redebated; the President can only do this once.

The President of the Republic does not have the authority to veto laws concerning the budget or the Constitution.

2. THE EXECUTIVE

a) General

The executive power is vested in the President of the Republic and the Council of Ministers, within the framework of the Constitution and the law. The provisions of the Constitution are the fundamental legal rules binding for the executive bodies and the administrative departments.

Executive functions are conducted through administrative procedures, based on the principle of central administration and local administration when deemed necessary. In terms of its organization and functions the administration is a whole. Public bodies are created only by law or on the authority expressly granted by law.

The Turkish central administrative organization is divided into provinces according to factors of geography, economics and public service. These provincial administrations are further divided into town administrations, which are in turn subdivided into rural administrations. Provincial administration is based on the principle of self-government. Self-governing regional organizations comprising several provinces can be established for the discharge of specific public services.

Local administrative organs are public juridical bodies, created to meet the common local needs of residents of provincial, municipal and rural areas, whose policy making organs are elected by the people. Elections to local administrative bodies are held at the times prescribed by law and are subject to the principles laid down in the Constitution. Only the courts have the right of jurisdiction over the acquisition or loss of an administrative body's status.

According to the Constitution, universities are autonomous institutions. Television and broadcasting stations, in the form of impartial public corporate bodies, can only be established by the State. Also impartiality is the basis of news agencies established by the State.

Professional organizations having the character of public institutions are established by law, and they elect their own administrative organs from among their own members.

b) The President of the Republic

The President of the Republic is the Head of State. In this capacity he represents the Turkish Republic and the integrity of the Turkish nation. The President of the Republic is elected by secret ballot and a two-thirds majority of the plenary session to a term of seven years, from among those members of the Turkish Grand National Assembly who have completed their fortieth year and received a higher education. In the event that this majority is not obtained in the two ballots, an absolute majority is considered sufficient. The President is not eligible for re-election. If the President-elect is a member of a political party, he is compelled to disassociate himself from his party, and his status as a regular member of the Grand National Assembly is thereby terminated. Upon his assumption of office the President takes his oath before the TGNA.

The President presides over the Council of Ministers when he deems it necessary, accredits representatives of Turkey abroad, receives representatives of foreign states and ratifies and promulgates international treaties and laws.

The President may, within a period of 15 days, reject laws passed by the TGNA which he considers to be inexpedient, and send them back to the TGNA, stating the reasons for rejection. He cannot, however, reject the budget laws and constitutional amendments. The President may call the TGNA to convene when in recess, directly or on the request of the Council of Ministers.

The President is empowered to commute sentences or issue pardons on the grounds of chronic illness, infirmity or old age.

The Council of Ministers

The Council of Ministers consists of the Prime Minister and the ministers. The Prime Minister is determined by the President from among the members of the Turkish Grand National Assembly. The Ministers are nominated by the President from among the members of the TGNA, or from among those qualified for election to the TGNA. The full list of members of the Council of Ministers is submitted to each legislative body. Ministers are not to exercise any other functions.

As head of the Council of Ministers, the Prime Minister exercises responsibility among the ministers, and



T A B L E I

PRESIDENTS OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC

Mustafa Kemal ATATÜRK	29 October 1923	—	10 November 1938
İsmet İNÖNÜ	11 November 1938	—	22 May 1950
Celal BAYAR	22 May 1950	—	27 May 1960
Cemal GÜRSEL	27 May 1960	—	28 March 1966
Cevdet SUNAY	29 March 1966	—	28 March 1973
Fahri S. KORUTÜRK	6 April 1973	—

The office of Commander-in-Chief is integrated in the abstract existence of the Turkish Grand National Assembly and is represented by the President of the Republic, who also presides over the National Security Council.

The President is not held accountable for his actions connected with his office. All decrees are signed by the Prime Minister and the relevant Ministers, who are held responsible for them.

The President may only be impeached for high treason with a motion of at least one third of the plenary session of the Grand National Assembly. Conviction of high treason requires a minimum two thirds majority of the joint plenary session of both legislative bodies.

Should the President be temporarily absent from his office, on account of illness or travel abroad, the Chairman of the Senate acts as his deputy until the President returns. In the event of the demise or resignation of the President, or of a vacancy for any other reason, the Chairman of the Senate acts as his deputy until the new President of the Republic is elected.

c) The Council of Ministers

The Council of Ministers comprises the Prime Minister and the ministers. The Prime Minister is designated by the President from among the members of the Turkish Grand National Assembly. The ministers are nominated by the Prime Minister and appointed by the President from among the members of the TGNA, or from among those qualified for election as Deputies. The full list of members of the Council of Ministers is submitted to each legislative body. If these chambers are not in session they are convened.

As head of the Council of Ministers, the Prime Minister ensures cooperation among the ministers, and

supervises the implementation of the Government's general policy. The members of the Council of Ministers are collectively responsible for the implementation of this policy. Each minister is also responsible for his own department and for the actions of his subordinates.

The Prime Minister, or any other minister designated by him, reads the Government programme before each legislative chamber not later than one week after the formation of the Council of Ministers, whereupon the programme is submitted to the National Assembly for a vote of confidence. Debate on the vote of confidence begins after two full days following the reading of the programme, and a vote is taken after one full day following the termination of the debates.

Should the Prime Minister deem it necessary, he may ask for a vote of confidence from the National Assembly after discussing a matter in the Council of Ministers. A request for a vote of confidence may be granted by a majority vote of confidence from the National Assembly after discussing a matter in the Council of Ministers. A request for a vote of confidence may be granted by a majority vote of the members attending the session, but it can be rejected only by an absolute majority of the plenary session.

The Council of Ministers is responsible to the Turkish Grand National Assembly for guaranteeing national security and for preparing the Armed Forces for war. After his nomination by the Council of Ministers, the Chief of General Staff is appointed by the President.

The Council of Ministers is entitled to submit bills of law to the Turkish Grand National Assembly. The general and annexed budget bills and the report on the national budget estimates are submitted to the TGNA by the Council of Ministers at least three months before the beginning of the new fiscal year.

The Council of Ministers can draw up regulations governing the mode of law enforcement, providing that these do not conflict with existing laws and that they have been examined by the State Council.

Ministries are established in accordance with the principles laid down by law. A minister becomes an acting minister for a ministry in which there is a vacancy, or for a minister who is on leave or absent for some valid reason. A minister may not temporarily replace more than one minister. A minister who is brought to trial before the Supreme Council of State by a resolution of the Grand National Assembly, is deprived of his ministerial status. When a ministerial post is vacated for any reason whatsoever, a new appointment must be made within fifteen days.

If the Council of Ministers is twice defeated in the National Assembly in eighteen months and then fails to gain a vote of confidence for a third time, then the Prime Minister can ask the President to call fresh elections to the National Assembly.

When a provisional Council of Ministers is necessary, the Prime Minister can form such a provisional council to preserve his own position. Whenever the President is absent, the Prime Minister presides over meetings of the National Security Council.

d) The Provisional Council of Ministers

If the Council of Ministers has twice been defeated by a vote of no confidence within eighteen months, and if a third vote of no confidence is obtained, the Prime Minister can request that the President call new elections to the National Assembly. Whereupon, the President, after consultation with the chairmen of the legislative chambers, can decide to call new elections.

TABLE II
GOVERNMENTS OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC AND THEIR PRIME MINISTERS

Prime Minister	Governments formed	Date of formation	Date of resignation
İsmet İnönü	1st. İnönü Govt.	30.10.1923	6. 3.1924
	2nd »	6. 3.1924	22.11.1924
	Okyar Govt.	22.11.1924	3. 3.1925
	3rd İnönü Govt.	4. 3.1925	1.11.1927
	4th »	2.11.1927	25. 9.1930
	5th »	27. 9.1930	4. 5.1931
	6th »	4. 5.1931	1. 3.1935
Celâl Bayar	7th »	1. 3.1935	1.11.1937
	1st Bayar Govt.	1.11.1937	11.11.1938
	2nd. »	11.11.1938	25. 1.1939
Refik Saydam	1st. Saydam Govt.	25. 1.1939	3. 4.1939
	2nd. »	3. 4.1939	8. 7.1942
Şükrü Saracoğlu	1st. Saracoğlu Govt.	9. 7.1942	8. 3.1943
	2nd. »	15. 3.1943	5. 8.1946
Recep Peker	Peker Govt.	7. 8.1946	9. 9.1947
	1st. Saka Govt.	10. 9.1947	8. 6.1948
Hasan Saka	2nd. »	10. 6.1948	14. 1.1949



Şemseddin Günaltay	Günaltay Govt.	16. 1.1949	22. 5.1950
Adnan Menderes	1st. Menderes Govt.	22. 5.1950	8. 3.1951
	2nd. »	9. 3.1951	14. 5.1954
	3th. »	17. 5.1954	30.11.1955
	4th. »	9.12.1955	1.11.1957
	5th. »	25.11.1957	27. 5.1960
Cemal Gürsel	1st. Gürsel Govt.	30. 5.1960	4. 1.1961 1
	2nd. »	5. 1.1961	28.10.1961 2
İsmet İnönü	8th. İnönü Govt.	20.11.1961	1. 6.1962 x
	9th. »	25. 6.1962	2.12.1963 xxx
	10th. »	25.12.1963	1.13. 2.1965 xxxx
Suat Hayri Ürgüplü	Ürgüplü Govt.	20. 2.1965	22.10.1965 xxxxx
Süleyman Demirel	1st. Demirel Govt.	27.10.1965	22.10.1969 (v)
	2nd. »	3.11.1969	14. 2.1970 (vi)
	3th. »	6. 3.1970	12. 3.1971 (vii)
(1) National Unity Committee Government			(viii) Technocrats (above party) Government
(2) National Unity Committee Government			(ix) RPP-NTP-RRP-NAP Coalition Government
(x) RPP-JP Coalition Government			(x) RPP-NTP-RRP-NAP Coalition Government
(xx) RPP-NTP-RPNP Coalition Government			(xi) RPP-NTP-RRP-NAP Coalition Government
(xxx) - RPP-independents Government			(xii) RPP-NTP-RRP-NAP Coalition Government
(xxxx) JP-NTP-RPNO Coalition Government			(xiii) RPP-NTP-RRP-NAP Coalition Government

Nilhot Erim	1st. Erim Govt.	26. 3.1971	3.12.1971	Y
	2nd.	11.12.1971	17. 4.1972	YY
Ferit Melen	Melen Govt.	22. 5.1972	10. 4.1973	YYY
Naim Talı	Talı Govt.	15. 4.1973	6. 1.1974	
Bülent Ecevit	Ecevit Govt.	7. 1.1974	18. 9.1974	XXXXXX
Sadi İrmak	İrmak Govt.	17.11.1974	31. 3.1975	YYYY
Süleyman Demirel	4th Demirel Govt.	31. 3.1975	14.6.1977	XXXXXX
Bülent Ecevit	2nd. Ecevit Govt.	21. 6.1977	21. 7.1977	
Süleyman Demirel	5th. Demirel Govt.	21. 7.1977	5. 1.1978	
Bülent Ecevit	3th Ecevit Govt.	5. 1.1978		
(Y) JP-RPP-Technocrats (above party) Government				
(YY) JP-Technocrats (above party) Government				
(YYY) JP-RPP-Technocrats (above party) Government				
(YYYY) Technocrats (above party) Government				
(XXXXX) RPP-NSP Coalition Government				
(XXXXXX) JP-NSP-RPP-NAP Coalition Government				
JP-NSP-NAP Coalition Government				
RPP-RPP-DP- Independent member of National Assembly- Coalition Govt.				

In situations necessitating the formation of a provisional Council of Ministers, ministers resign from their posts and the Prime Minister forms a Provisional Council of Ministers. The Provisional Council of Ministers consists of members of the party groups in proportion to their representation in the National Assembly, provided that the ministers of justice, the interior and communications are chosen from among the independents. Deputies in the Turkish Grand National Assembly. The Provisional Council of Ministers is not subject to a vote of confidence and remains in office for the duration of the elections until the new National Assembly convenes. In the event of general elections, new ministers of justice, the interior and communications are appointed by the Prime Minister from among the independent members of the TGNA, within fifteen days after the date of such a decision, and not less than three days before the date on which elections are to be held.

Other constitutional organisations and establishments.

e) Other Institutions and Establishments

(i) The National Security Council

The National Security Council is composed of the Prime Minister, the Chief of General Staff, the ministers indicated by law and the Forces Commanders.

The President of the Republic presides over the National Security Council, and in his absence, his place is taken by the Prime Minister.

The National Security Council recommends to the Council of Ministers the necessary basic approach to decisions taken in connection with national security and coordination.

(ii) The Chief of General Staff

The office of the Chief of General Staff functions in coordination with the Ministry of Defence and is incorporated in the general budget. It was established in accordance with Article 110 of the Constitution.

The Chief of General Staff is the commander of the Armed Forces. He is appointed by the President after his nomination by the Council of Ministers and his duties and authority are regulated by law. The Chief of General Staff is responsible to the Prime Minister in the exercise of his duties and authority.

(iii) The Supreme Planning Council and the State Planning Organization

The Supreme Planning Council is composed of the Prime Minister or one of the Deputy Prime Ministers, three ministers to be delegated by the Council of Ministers, the Undersecretary of State of the State Planning Organization and the heads of the Economic Planning and Coordination Department. Its main function is to prepare and submit to the Council of Ministers a report on the long-term development plan and the yearly programmes.

The State Planning Organization was established by Law 91 in accordance with Articles 41 and 129 of the Constitution. It is attached to the Office of the Prime Minister and is incorporated in the general budget. This organization is charged with the preparation of necessary plans for national development toward definite targets, within the framework of long-term plans and annual programmes.

d) The Turkish Radio and Television Organization (TRT)

Radio and TV stations can only be set up by the state. Their administration, as impartial public corporate bodies, is regulated by law (Article 121 of the Constitution).

9) The Office of Religious Affairs

The Office of Religious Affairs, which is part of

the general administration, is charged with carrying out the functions prescribed by a special law (Article 154 of the Constitution).

3. THE JUDICIARY

a) General

The judicial power is outlined in Part III of the Constitution in accordance with general principles. This jurisdiction is exercised by the independent courts of law. Judges are given special guarantees and are independent in the discharge of their duties, passing judgement in accordance with the Constitution, laws, justice and their personal convictions. No institution, office, agency or individual may give orders or instructions to courts and judges in connection with the discharge of their duties, or make recommendations or suggestions. The organization of the courts, their duties, jurisdictional operation and trial procedure are regulated by law.

No questions may be asked, debates held, or statements made in the legislative chambers in connection with the exercise of judicial power in a case on trial. Legislative and executive organs, including the Administration, are under obligation to comply with court rulings and not to delay their execution.

The public prosecutors are attached to the Ministry of Justice as far as their administrative functions are concerned. With the exception of public prosecutors' election to the Supreme Court of Appeal, the power to decide on all questions concerning the careers of public prosecutors, on disciplinary actions to be taken against them, or their expulsion from the profession, is vested in the Supreme Council of Prosecutors. The Supreme Council of Prosecutors is presided over by the Minister of Justice and is composed of the Prosecutor of the Republic, three regular and two alternate members cho-

sen by the General Assembly of Penal Departments of the Supreme Court of Appeal, the Undersecretary of State and the Director General of the Personnel Department of the Ministry of Justice.

State Security Courts deal with cases concerning offences against the State's territorial and national integrity, free democratic order and the Republic as laid down in the Constitution, in addition to offences directly related to State security. A State Security Court comprises a chairman, four regular and two alternate members, a prosecutor and a sufficient number of assistant prosecutors.

Special judicial courts are established by law to meet special needs. Among them are press courts, foreign exchange courts, cadastral courts, land courts, labour courts and traffic courts.

Judicial courts are generally divided into criminal courts, civil courts of first instance and civil courts of peace according to the nature of the cases they hear.

In each civil court of first instance there is an examining magistrate charged with conducting the initial enquiry concerning the accused and a prosecutor with an adequate number of assistant prosecutors to initiate a case of public prosecution if need be. There is a sufficient number of court-bailiff's offices and bankruptcy offices within the field of jurisdiction of every court of first instance. In every office there is a court-bailiff and secretaries appointed by the Ministry of Justice. The court-bailiff's office and the bankruptcy office may be unified in one office.

Court proceedings are open to all. All court verdicts are put down in writing and are accompanied by a justification of the verdict.

The Constitution declares the high courts to be the Supreme Court of Appeal, the State Council, the Supreme Military Court of Administration, the Supreme Court of Military Appeals and the Court of Jurisdictional Disputes.

The Supreme Council of Judges and the Supreme Council of Prosecutors are established to pass final judgement on all matters pertaining to the careers of judges and prosecutors, judicial courts, the abolition of a court or the post of a judge or prosecutor, the alteration of a court's area of jurisdiction and the supervision of judges and enquiries into their conduct.

The Constitutional Court reviews claims of laws being unconstitutional and passes final judgement on them, and acts as a High Court of Justice when necessary.

The Supreme Council of Public Accounts is in charge of auditing on behalf of the Turkish Grand National Assembly all accounts of revenue and expenditure of Government departments, financed from general and annexed budgets, and is in charge of inspecting, auditing and ruling upon matters concerning the accounts and procedures of those responsible.

b) The High Courts

(i) The Supreme Court of Appeal

The Supreme Court of Appeal was established as the highest authority for the review of verdicts. It examines verdicts of lower courts and is, in cases specified by law, a court of first and last instance. The reviews are carried out and concluded by nine departments of civil law, one of commerce, one of the court-bailiff and bankruptcy trustee, and seven of criminal law.

The General Council of Law, the General Council of Penal Law and the General Council for the Reconciliation of Opinions convene for the purpose of carrying out their functions as prescribed by law.

(ii) The State Council

The State Council is an authority of Jurisdiction. As a high administrative court it examines cases opened by those whose interests are affected with reference to

administrative procedures, from the point of view of authority, cause, intention and principle. It also examines and rules upon verdicts of courts of administrative jurisdiction as a court of appeal.

As an advisory council it comments on draft laws sent by the Council of Ministers, examines proposed regulations and conditions of concessionary agreements.

The twelve departments within the State Council function within the framework of a division of labour made according to the nature of the work. These departments are the General Council, the Council of Administrative Departments, the Council of Departments of Prosecution and the Council for the Reconciliation of Opinions.

(iii) The Supreme Court of Military Appeals

The Supreme Court of Military Appeals was established as the highest authority of military prosecution. It acts as a court of first and last instance for military personnel in cases prescribed by law.

The Supreme Court of Military Appeals is composed of four departments. The Departmental Councils and the General Council perform their duties as prescribed by law.

(iv) The High Military Court of Administration

This court is charged with solving administrative disputes arising from the actions and duties of military personnel in connection with their military service. It has three departments.

(v) The Court of Jurisdictional Disputes

The Court of Jurisdictional Disputes is empowered to finally settle disputes among civil, administrative and military courts arising from disagreements on duty and authority.

The court is presided over by a member delegated by the Constitutional Court and is composed of six other

members, including three members from the Supreme Court of Appeal, three members from the State Council of the Supreme Court of Military Appeals, according to the nature of the dispute.

c) The Supreme Council of Judges

The Supreme Council of Judges was instituted to ensure that judges execute their duties independently and free from all manner of influence. The court rules on all matters concerning the careers of judges.

A proposal made by the Minister of Justice for the abolition of a court or the post of a judge, or for the alteration of a court's area of jurisdiction, is dependent on the approval of the Supreme Council of Judges.

The council is also entitled to apply to the Constitutional Court on the grounds of certain laws and statutes of legislative bodies being unconstitutional, in areas concerning their own functions and existence.

The Supreme Council of Judges functions in the form of three departments.

d) The Constitutional Court

The Constitutional Court reviews whether laws and statutes of the Turkish Grand National Assembly are constitutional, and examines the conformity of constitutional amendments, with the provisions of the Constitution.

The Constitutional Court can act as a high court of justice in bringing to trial the President of the Republic, members of the Council of Ministers, the chairmen and members of the Supreme Court of Appeal, the Supreme Court of Military Appeals, the Supreme Council of Judges, the State Council and the Supreme Council of Public Accounts, the Chief Prosecutor of the Republic, the Chief Attorney, the Chief Prosecutor of the Military Court of Appeal as well as its own members, for offences related to their offices.

The court is composed of fifteen regular and fifteen alternate members. A regular or alternate member of the Constitutional Court must have completed his fortieth year and have served as a chairman, member, Chief Prosecutor or Chief Attorney in the Supreme Court of Appeal, the State Council, the Supreme Court of Military Appeals or the Supreme Council of Public Accounts, or have served on the academic staff of a faculty of law, economics or political science in a university for at least five years, or have practised law as a barrister for fifteen years.

The Constitutional Court conducts in open hearing cases concerned with the closure of a political party and cases regarding those prosecuted in its capacity as a high court of justice. Rulings on other cases are made after examination of the files.

The President of the Republic, political party groups in the legislative assemblies, political parties represented in the Turkish Grand National Assembly, political parties which have obtained at least ten per cent of the vote in the preceding elections, or one sixth of all the members of one legislative body, and, in cases concerning their existence and functions, the Supreme Council of Judges, the Supreme Court of Appeal, the State Council, the Supreme Court of Military Appeals and the universities, may initiate annulment suits in the Constitutional Court based on a charge of the unconstitutionality of a law, the statutes of the Turkish Grand National Assembly or specific articles and provisions thereof.

e) The Supreme Council of Public Accounts

The Supreme Council of Public Accounts inspects in me of the Turkish Grand National Assembly and has the power to prosecute. It is charged with the duty of auditing all accounts of revenue and expenditure and

property of Government departments' financed from the general and annexed budgets, and is empowered to make final rulings concerning the accounts and operations of those responsible, and in general of examining, auditing and ruling on matters prescribed by law.

4. POLITICAL PARTIES

a) General

Political parties are formed without prior authorization and operate freely. Whether in power or in opposition, they are considered to be an element of democratic political life that cannot be renounced. Citizens have the right to form a political party, to join such a party or to resign from it, according to the set procedures.

The regulations, programmes and activities of political parties should conform to the principles of a democratic secular Republic based on human rights and freedom, and with the fundamental provision of the indivisibility of the State with its territory and people. The Constitutional Court has jurisdiction over cases concerning the abolition of political parties. The same court also performs the financial auditing of the parties.

Political parties which have received at least five per cent of the total votes in the elections for the National Assembly, receive Government aid. The amount of the aid and the manner in which it is distributed among the parties, in proportion to their representation in the National Assembly, is regulated by law.

Political parties are organizations with declared programmes, which directly aim at controlling and influencing the order of society, the State and public activities according to their specific views, through their membership of the TGNA, in conformity with special laws, and by means of elections for local administrations.

The organization of political parties comprises their central organs, their committees in the provinces and administrative districts, their representatives and deputies in the towns and villages, as laid down in the party regulations, and their groups, if any, in the TGNA, the Provincial Assemblies and Municipal Councils.

At least fifteen persons qualified for election as Deputies should unite in order to form a political party. The status of the party as a juridical person is established when the founders submit a statement on the formation of the party to the Ministry of the Interior. The statement should be duly signed by the founders and should contain their names, surnames, professions or occupations and domiciles, the name of the party, the address of its headquarters and two copies of its regulations and programme. A register is kept for political parties by the Constitutional Court.

b) Historical Development

The origins of political party activities in Turkey date back to many years before the Republic. Within the period of the preceding seventy or eighty years, about eighty political parties have been founded in Turkey, though most of them were closed down or abolished for various reasons before having a chance to make themselves felt.

The political organization which was established in the National Assembly during the War of Liberation, under the names of the First and Second Groups, resulted in the transformation of the First Group into the «People's Party». Also in the same period, the «Green Army», though not quite a political party in the modern sense, was organized, and meanwhile, two Turkish Communist Parties, one official and one underground, appeared.

In later years the first multi-party experiment was made with the formation of the Progressive Republican Party in 1924, to save the opposition from working in

secret and to eliminate the tendency of single party rule turning into dictatorship. This experiment, which lasted for four months, was followed by the foundation of the Free Republican Party six years later. Both experiments showed that the endeavours to establish a multi-party system were fruitless.

During the years immediately following the Second World War, the situation was ripe for the transition to a multi-party system. In this new atmosphere a number of parties were founded in Turkey after 1946, their total number reaching thirteen in one year. The Democrat Party was the most influential among them. This party came to power following the 1950 elections and remained in power until the revolution of the 27th of May 1960.

Following the revolution of the 27th of May 1960, several new parties were founded to fill the gap created by the Democrat Party. Thirteen parties were founded in 1961 alone.

Among the newly formed parties the Justice Party proved the most influential. The New Turkey Party was also influential for a time. The Turkish Workers' Party appeared as a doctrinaire party representing leftist opinion in the National Assembly, but was abolished by the Constitutional Court on the 21st of July 1971.

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...



POLITICAL PARTY LEADERS

Mr. Fahir Sükan
Leader of the Democratic Party

Mr. Bülent Ecevit
Leader of the Republican
People's Party



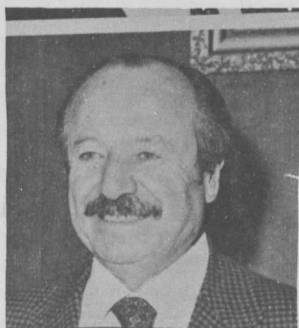
Mr. Süleyman Demirel
Leader of the Justice Party



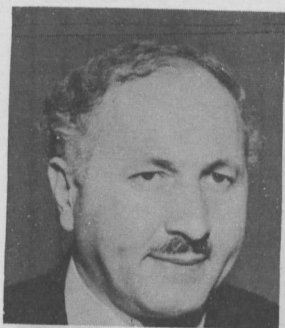
Mr. Turhan Feyzioglu
Leader of the Republican
Relliance Party



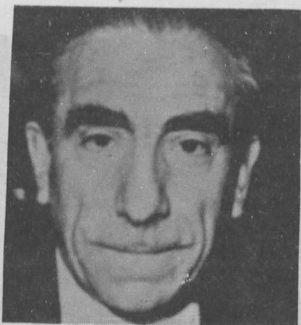
**Mr. Bülent Ecevit,
Leader of the Republican
People's Party**



**Mr. Faruk Sükan
Leader of the Democratic Party**



**Mr. Necmeddin Erbakan,
Leader of the National
Salvation Party**



**Mr. Alpaslan Türkeş
Leader of the Nationalist
Action Party**

EMBLEMS OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES



Justice Party



**Republican
Reliance Party**



**Republican People's
Party**



**Democratic
Party**



**National
Salvation Party**



**Nationalist
Action Party**

c) Political Parties Represented in Parliament

(i) The Justice Party (JP)

The Justice Party was founded on the 13th of February 1961 in Ankara. Its aim and purpose is defined as the «uplifting of the Turkish Republic, founded as a state based on the rule of law, national sovereignty and human rights, in the consciousness of the moral values and nationalism inherited from her rich history.» Also «to attain the level of contemporary civilization via the shortest possible route, to develop the country in an atmosphere of freedom, and to enable the nation to become a State of social prosperity.» The Justice Party supports «nationalism, individualism, rural development, private enterprise, reformism, development and unity.» The party aims at «the realization of a State of social prosperity by making the widest use of all material and spiritual resources of the country, and at the establishment of social justice and security by eliminating poverty, unemployment, helplessness and ignorance.»

The party organ with the greatest authority is the Great Congress, which convenes every other year. The leader of the party chosen by the Congress represents the party. After the Great Congress, the highest party organ with the power to decide on matters is the Central Council of Representatives. Included in this council are the Leader of the Party, members of the Executive Board, ex-leaders of the party, fifteen party Senators and Deputies, and provincial party chairmen chosen by their own congresses.

The General Administrative Council is the highest executive organ of the party. It is composed of the Party Leader, the Chairman of the Senate Group, one of the Vice-Chairmen of the Party Group in the National Assembly and twenty-four members chosen by the Party Congress.

The General Chairmanship Council is composed of the Leader of the Party, the Deputy Leaders, the Secretary General, the General Accountant, the Chairman of the Senate Group, and one of the Vice-Chairmen of the Party Group in the National Assembly.

The party has its own organizations in the provinces and administrative districts. Women's and youth branches are the auxiliary organizations of the party.

The Justice Party occupied the second place in the National Assembly with 151 seats in the first elections following its foundation, and it became a partner in the first Republican People's Party Government. After the second RPP coalition Government relinquished power, the JP became the major partner in the new coalition Government (JP-NTP-RPNP), and was subsequently able to form a single party government following the 1965 and 1969 elections. The third JP Government, which was formed on March the 6th 1970, was obliged to resign on March the 12th 1971.

The JP, which received 3,197,000 votes (29.8% of the total valid votes) and 149 Assembly seats in the 1973 elections, obtained 40.7% of the valid votes at the end of the 1975 interim elections for the Senate and the Assembly. At present the party has 159 seats in the Assembly and 78 in the Senate. Its emblem is a white horse and the Leader of the Party is Mr. Süleyman Demirel, the present Prime Minister and M.P. for Isparta.

(ii) **The Republican Relliance party. (RRP)**

The party was founded in Ankara on the 12th of May 1967. Its aim and purpose is defined as «endeavouring to uplift the country and nation in every field, through activities within the framework of the Constitution and

the law, by convincing the Turkish people to accept the views and principles laid down in the party programme.» «Liberalism, nationalism, reformism and the provision of peace and prosperity» are the fundamental principles of the RRP. The RRP believes that the way to rapid development lies in a mixed economic system, where the public and private sectors work in harmony.

The party organ with the highest authority is the Great Congress, which convenes every other year. The Leader of the Party is chosen by the Congress and he represents the party.

The Party Council, the General Administrative Council and the United Central Administrative Boards are respectively the organs next in power to the Great Congress. Other organizations of the party are the provincial and district boards, the party groups in the TGNA and the auxiliary organs.

The RRP which obtained 564,000 votes (5.3% of the valid votes) and 13 Assembly seats at the end of 1973 General Election, did not enter the 1975 interim elections. At present the party has 10 seats in the Assembly and 4 in the Senate. Its emblem is a ram, and its Leader is Mr. Turhan Feyzioğlu, Deputy Prime Minister and M.P. for Kayseri.

(iii) The Republican People's Party (RPP)

The Republican People's Party was founded in Ankara under the name of the «People's Party» on the 9th of September 1923. In 1924 the name of the party was changed to the «Republican People's Party».

Its aim and purpose is defined as follows :

«... to serve within the principles of free parliamentary democracy in such a way as to strengthen this

regime for the security of the country, the happiness and prosperity of the nation, the expansion of social justice and the free development of the human personality.»

The RPP is a democratic party of the left, respectful of human rights, and bound to the principle of a national, democratic and social state based on the rule of law. In addition the RPP aims to «adopt a policy whereby the people will be given what is due to them by right, to bring greater happiness to people, to save the people and the State from estrangement by integration, to ensure greater administrative justice and direct health services for the greater benefit of the people, and thus to create a deeper popular faith in democracy.»

The development model and the economic system proposed by the RPP also includes the creation of a «People's Sector» to be composed of village cooperatives, organizations for social security and mutual assistance, unions, partnerships of workers abroad and other similar people's partnerships.

The organ with the highest authority in the conduct of party activities is the Great Congress, which convenes every other year. The Leader of the Party is chosen by the Congress and represents the party. Next to the Congress, the Party Assembly is the organ which wields the greatest power. The Party Assembly is composed of sixty-four members chosen by the Congress, together with the heads of the women's and youth organizations. The Leader of the Party acts as Chairman of the Party Assembly.

The RPP remained in power for twenty-seven years following its formation. The multi-party democratic system was adopted in 1945, and the RPP relinquished power to the Democrat Party after having lost the 1950 elections. The Democrat Party remained in power until the 27th of

May 1960. As the party having the greatest number of seats in the National Assembly after the 1961 elections, the RPP formed three coalition governments, first with the JP, then with the NTP and the RPNP.

The RPP, which received 3,570,000 votes (33.3% of the total valid votes) and 185 Assembly seats in the 1973 elections, is at present the party with the greatest number of seats in the National Assembly. The government formed by the RPP in January 1974, in coalition with the NSP resigned on September the 18th 1974. At the end of the 1975 interim elections for the Senate and the Assembly, the RPP obtained 43.7% of the valid votes and possesses 190 seats in the Assembly and 60 in the Senate. The emblem of the RPP is six arrows and its Leader is Mr. Bülent Ecevit, M.P. for Zonguldak.

The democratic leftist movement («democratic» meaning change of power by way of elections and acceptance of the multi-party parliamentary system, and «left» meaning acceptance of the superiority of labour) in the Republican People's Party began in 1966; the party became Turkey's biggest in the 1973 elections and emerged victorious once again in 1977. The RPP is a member of the Socialist International.

(iv) The Democratic Party (DP)

The Democratic Party was formed in Ankara on the 18th of December 1970. Its aims and purposes are outlined as follows :

«... to protect national unity and integrity, to develop national sovereignty within the framework of a democratic order based on law, to provide the individual, the family and society with a life of complete freedom and prosperity, to achieve social justice, nationalism, rural development, reformism (conforming with the national structure), and the attainment of the contemporary level of civilization by Turkey, with the guidance of Turkish culture.» «A state at the service of the nation, increased investment, work

and stability in an atmosphere of freedom» are the principle slogans of this party, which considers the individual to be the basic element of society. The DP accepts a mixed economic policy, which conforms with the democratic order, regards individual initiative as fundamental and places the greatest stress on private enterprise.

The party organ with the greatest authority is the Great Congress, which convenes once every two years. The Leader of the Party, chosen at the Congress, represents the party. The Party Council wields the greatest power in party affairs after the Great Congress.

The DP received 1,275,000 votes (11.9% of the total valid votes and 45 Assembly seats in the 1973 elections, making it the fourth largest party in the National Assembly. At the 1975 interim elections for the Senate and the Assembly, the D.P. obtained 3.1% of the valid votes and has 23 seats in the Assembly. The emblem of the party is an open palm of the right hand with fingers together and the thumb apart. The Leader of the Party is Mr. Ferruh Bozbeyli, M.P. for Istanbul.

(v) The National Salvation Party (NSP)

The party was founded on October the 11th 1972 in Ankara. Its aim and purpose is to «uplift the nation in both material and spiritual spheres and to ensure its happiness.» The party aims to «ensure that the nation constitutes an indivisible whole, united to achieve national goals, that human rights and freedoms are guaranteed, and that the unity of state and nation is achieved in the fullest and most perfect understanding within the democratic order.»

The fundamental principles of the NSP, which proposes the establishment of «moral order above all», «national initiative in industry», «freedom and prosperity for all», may be summed up as the «National View.»

The organ with the highest authority is the Great Congress, which convenes every other year. The Leader of the Party is elected by the Congress and he represents the party. The organ with the greatest authority after the Great Congress is the General Administrative Committee, composed of twenty regular and twenty alternate members.

The NSP received 1,265,000 votes (11.8% of the total valid votes) and 48 Assembly seats in the 1973 elections, placing the party in third position in the National Assembly. The NSP joined the coalition Government as a partner of the RPP following the elections, and is a partner in the present Government together with the JP, RRP and NAP. At the end of the 1975 interim elections for the Senate and the Assembly, the NSP obtained 8.4% of the valid votes, possesses 49 seats in the Assembly and 5 in the Senate. Its emblem is a large key. Its Leader is Mr. Necmettin Erbakan, the Deputy Prime Minister and MP for Konya.

(vi) The Nationalist Action Party (NAP)

As a result of developments and changes that have taken place in the course of time within the structure of the Nation Party, which was established in Ankara in 1948, the party adopted the name of «Nationalist Action Party» at the Adana Congress on the 9th of February 1969. In the meantime, some of the party members continued to run the Nation Party.

The aim and purpose of the party is «to raise the Turkish nation to the level of contemporary civilization in full consciousness of science, morality and order, self-sacrifice and self-denial, dynamic nationalism and idealism.» These aims are brought together under the title of the «nine lights» and they reflect the social and economic views of the party.

The party organ with the highest authority is the Great Congress, which convenes once every two years. The leader who represents the party is elected by the Great Congress.

The Nationalist Action Party received 362,000 votes (3.4% of the total valid votes) and 3 Assembly seats in the 1973 elections. The party became a partner in the present coalition Government with the JP, NSP and RRP. At the 1975 interim elections for the Senate and the Assembly, the NAP obtained 3.3% of the valid votes and has 3 seats in the Assembly. The emblem of the party is three crescents, and the Leader of the Party is Mr. Alpaslan Türkeş, Deputy Prime Minister and M.P. for Adana.

d) Other Groups and Independent in the Legislative Assemblies

Some of the members of the ex-National Unity Committee, who are members of the Senate according to the Constitution, have united under the name of the «National Unity Group» in the Senate.

The members of the Senate appointed by the President of the Republic also form another group, known as the «Contingent Group».

The independent members of both the Senate and the National Assembly occasionally unite and form «Independent Members Associations» of their own.

Name of the Political Party	President	Address
Justice Party	Süleyman DEMİREL	Selânik Avenue No. : ... Ankara
Republican People's Party	Bülent ECEVİT	Farabi Street No. : 7 Ankara
Republican Reliance Party	Turhan FEYZİOĞLU	Bayındır Stre. No. : 7 Ankara
Democratic Party	Ferruh BOZBEYLİ	Selânik Ave. No. : 3 Ankara
Democrat Party	Necati TURGUT	Meşrutiyet Avenue No. : Ankara
Turkish Unity Party	Mustafa TİMİŞİ	Mithatpaşa Ave. Sırm Street No. : 2/10 Ankara
Turkish Workers Party	Mihri BELLİ	Ticarethane Street 12 Çağaloğlu - İstanbul
Nationalist Action Party	Alpaslan TÜRKES	Bahçelievler 3. Avenue Ankara
National Women Party of Turkey	Mübeccel TÖRÜNER	İstiklâl Avenue Asma Terzihan No. : 304/3 Beyoğlu İstanbul

National Salvation Party,	Necmettin ERBAKAN	Sümer Street 5/2 - Ankara
Nation Party	Necati CEYLAN	Aşağı Ayrıncı Kibris Street No. : 21/1 - Ankara
Sosialist Labor Party of Turkey	Ahmet KAÇMAZ	Başmuhasip Street Tan Street No. : 10/2 - İstanbul
Labor Party of Turkey	Behice BORAN	Piyer Loti Ave. No. : 21 Çemberlitaş - İstanbul
Sosialist Revalofion Party	M. Ali AYBAR	İbrahim Müteferrika Street No. : 4/412 - İstanbul
Order Party	Hüsamettin AKMUMCU	Dışkapı Alma Street - Ankara
Home Party	Şinasi KUTAL	Alemdar Ticarethanesel Çıkmaz Street Özkur Han Sultanahmet - İstanbul
Sosial Justice Party	N Tank YAKOVO	Atatürk Bulvarı No. 144/2 Kavaklıdere - Ankara
Labor Pealcant Party of Turkey	Doğu PERİNÇEK	Necatibey Avenue Ankara Apt. No. 22/19 - Yenışehir - Ankara

T A B L E III
MAIN POLITICAL PARTIES FORMED IN TURKEY

- (xx) **Justice Party, Ankara 13.2.1961 —**
 Republican Public Party, Adana 1930 - 21.1.1930
 Purification-Protection Party, Ankara 1946 - 12.3.1947
 Political Association of Independents, Istanbul
 1950 - 1951
 Great Anatolia Party, 1969 - 1972
- (xx) **Republican Reliance Party, Ankara 12.5.1967 —**
 Republican Peasants National Party, Ankara
 Republican Vocational Reform Party, Ankara 1961 -
 1962
 Republican Nation Party, Ankara
 Republican Party, Ankara 1961 - 1966
 Republican Party, Ankara 1972 - 1973
- (xx) **Republican People's Party, Ankara 9.9.1923 —**
 Labour Party, Ankara 1950
 Farmers and Peasants' Party, Mudanya 1946 -
 2.6.1946.
 Democratic Unity Party, Sivas 1967 - 1968
- (xx) **Democratic Party, Ankara 18.22.1970 —**
 Democratic Workers' Party, Istanbul 1950) - 1951
 Democratic Party, Ankara 1970 - 1971
 Democrat Party, İzmir 1961
 Democrat Party, Ankara 1946 - 1960
 Reform Party, İzmir 1961 - 1962
 946 Combatants of the National Struggle Party,
 Eskişehir 1962 - 1964
 Ergenekon Peasants and Workers' Party Istanbul
 1964
 Reliance Party, Ankara 1961
 Freedom Party, Ankara 20.12.1955 - 24.11.1958
 Free Socialist Party, Istanbul 1961 - 1964
 Idealists' Party, Istanbul 1947 - 1957

- Islamic Democrat Party, Istanbul 1951 - 1952
 Protection of Islam Party, Istanbul 1951 - 1952
 Protection of Islam Party, Istanbul 1946 - 12.9.1946
 Kemalist Youth Party, Istanbul 1961 - 1966
 Liberal Democrat Party, Istanbul 1946
 Liberal Peasants' Party, Istanbul 1950
 Service to the Nation Party, Istanbul 1961
 (x) Nation Party, Ankara 20.7.1948 - 1953
 National Development Part, Istanbul
 1945 - 22.5.1958
 National Order Party, Ankara 20.1.1970 - 20.5.1971
 (xx) National Salvation Party, Ankara 11.10.1972 —
 (xx) Nationalist Action Party, Ankara 9.2.1969 —
 Conservative Party, Ankara 1961 - 1966
 Equality Party, Istanbul 1961 - 1963
 Moderate Liberal Party, Ankara 1961
 Union of independents, Istanbul 1950
 Independent Turkish Socialist Party, Istanbul 1948
 True Democrats Party, Afyonkarahisar 1948 - 1949
 Radical Freedom Party, Lüleburgaz 1953 - 1956
 Radical Party, Istanbul 1962 - 1963
 Salvation Party, İzmir 1962 - 1964
 Free Republican Party, Istanbul 12.8.1930 -
 18.12.1930
 Free Democrat Party, İzmir 1948 - 7.6.1949
 Social Justice Party, Istanbul 1946
 Social Democrat Party, Ankara 1964 - 1965
 Socialist Party, Ankara 1961 - 1962
 Progressive Republican Party, Ankara 17.11.1924 -
 5.6.1925
 Land, Property and Free Enterprise Party, Istanbul
 1949

Turkish Republican Labourers and Farmers' Party
Edirne 1930

- (xx) **Türkisch Unity Party, Ankara 17.10.1966 —**
Turkish Public Participators Party (Green Army)
Turkish Advanced Ideals Party, Istanbul 1969 - 1971
Turkish Workers-Farmers's Party, Ankara 1961 -
1966
Turkish Workers Party, Ankara 13.2.1961 - 27.1.1971
Turkish Workers and Farmers' Party, Istanbul
1946 - 1952
Turkish Workers and Farmer's Socialist Part, Is
tanbul 1919 - 1923
Turkish Communist Party (Green Army)
Turkish Peasants' Party, Istanbul 1952 - 1958
Turkish Socialist and Labouring Peasants' Party,
Istanbul 1946 - 16.12.1946
Turkish Socialist Workers' Party, Istanbul 1946
(x) Turkish Socialist Workers' Party, Istanbul 1974)-.....
Turkish Socialist Party, Istanbul 1946 - 1952
(x) Turkish National Women's Party, Istanbul 1972-.....
Turkish Progress Party, Istanbul 1948 - 1953
Turkish Conservative Party, Istanbul 1947 - 1952
Turkish Social Democrat Party, Istanbul 1946 - 1956
Minor Party, Erzurum 1957 - 1958
Fatherland Party, Istanbul 1954 - 1956
All for the Fatherland Party, Istanbul 1946 - 1952
New Democrat Party, Ankara 1961 - 1965
New Turkey Party, Ankara 1961 - 1962
Duty to the Land Party, Hatay 1946

Newly Formed Parties

- (x) Democrat Party, Ankara 22.1.1975 —
- (x) Fatherland Party, Istanbul 22.1.1975 —
- (x) Turkish Labourers' Party, Istanbul 12.2.1975
- (x) Turkish Workers' Party, Ankara 1975 —
- (x) Socialist Party, Ankara 1975

NOTE :

- (xx) = Political parties with representatives in the TGN
(x) = Parties presently active

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THE GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF
PRESS AND INFORMATION OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC

