# 25 Apr 2019 – Lec 20

* The term between 1980 and 2010
* Consequences of the 1980 military coup
* 1982 constitution is still applicable
* Summer months of 1979: some top soldiers in the army shared secrets between them. Kenan Evren confessed them. They were discussing the possibility of a coup at that summer. It was not a good time at that time. Demirel government received the vote of confidence in the parliament. It would undermine the credibility of the army if coup happened at that time.
* 24 Ocak Kararlari of 1980:
  + Reform packages
  + Signaled a transformation
  + Under the leadersip of turgut ozal (economic advisor to demirel’s government.) turkey wanted to become export oriented.
  + Turkey started negotiating IMF. (IMF would say that get rid of subsidies.)
* Ozal was going to liberalize the trade regime of Turkey.
* Starting with Ozal(1980), we’ll see him first as an advisor. After the coup, he was the minister under the cabinet of Bulent Uslu
* 1980 to 1989 legacy of Ozal and impact of that huge transformation
* Trade unions and workers protested the decision in 1980. They wanted to stike, organize mass demonstrations. It was hard for government to continue with this economic program.
* Why this military coup was made?
  + To open the path for the implementation of this economic program.
  + Fahri Koruturk: president of Turkey: his term coming to an end in 1980. Parliament had to find a successor. The system was in such a deadlock that the government can’t find a successor.
  + Violence was ordinary for people at the end of 1970s.
  + Economy was in bad times.
  + 1979, in Iran, Islamic revolution happened. Now, all of the neighboring countries were trembling, and everybody was concerned about the spillover effect of the revolution. Some 6 days before the military group, a group hit the street shouting seriat isteriz. Iraq declared war in Iran 1 year after the revolution in Iran. The war between Iran and Iraq lasted for 8 years until 1988.
* In the fall of 1980, Kenan Evren and his friends interviened. Kenan Evren was the face of the cunta. 12 September he announced the decision. All state organs stopped functioning. Deposition of the cabinet followed.
* Political parties arrested.
* Turkes went underground for 3 days. Others immediately arrested.
* State of emergency declared in all cities. Huge military intervention.
* In 1960 military coup, it was against the governing party, Menderes and his friend. Milli Birlik Komitesi kurulmustu.
* In 1971, primarly against leftists’ groups. TIP shut down, many labor union activists arrested.
* In 1980, the goal this time was to destroy the entire political spectrum. They wanted to get rid of everyone.
* The military cunta was really determined to shape the Turkish politics in a very brutal way.
* The institution called Milli Guvenlik Konseyi.(National Security Council). (Milli Birlik Komitesinin es degeri. Anayasayla gelen Milli Guvenlik Kurulunun ingilizcesiyle Milli Guvenlik Konseyinin ingilizcesi ayni. Turkcesini kullan)
* The face of the intervention was General Kenan Evren.
* Declared the head of the state 2 days after the coup.
* A cabinet of 27 people under the prime ministry of Bulent Ulusu.
* October 1980 – October 1983 : this cabinet was on duty.
* Ozal kicked out of the cabinet in 79-80 with a corruption scandal.
* Nickname for Ozal was Takunyali. Religious background.
* Under the martial law, the commanders everywhere in Turkey were very strict implementing rules.
* Political climate after the military coup was nightmareish.
  + Discussion about political topics strictly prohibited.
  + People retreated to their houses a lot.
* In 1982, NSC issued a decree, all guys (Demirel, Turkes and others) cannot express their views on public. They cannot make any political assessment. In time, this will change a little bit. If Demirel was going to say something, his nickname was Bibilen on journels.
* Political parties all resolved; their properties confiscated. The crackdown was very brutal.
* A lot of people arrested.
* Universities put under the control of YOK, directly appointing presidents and deans.
* The attitude of the military regime for prisoners were very harsh.
* Erdal Eren: this guy was the symbol of the brutal nature of the military regime.
  + He was 16-17 when he was arrested. Had some political affiliations. Yurtsever Devrimci dernegi uyesi gibi bir sey.
  + For his execution, they changed their identity card and made him 18.
  + Evren, who had strong confidence about talking about anything, always defending his ideas, trying to rationalizing punishments: “Eskiyayi asmayip besleyelim mi?”
* New constitution of 1982, we still use, unlike 1961, extensive powers to the executive.
  + 1961 constitution was interested in giving power to legislative (senate etc.)
  + Let’s also increase the influence of the military in Turkish politics.
  + Starting with Cemal Gursel, all presidents had some military background.
  + The powers of the president increased with 1982, kenan evren made sure that he’s using to the fullest.
  + Senate shut down. It was very limiting for executive.
  + In a referendum with high turnout, 92% of the people accepted the new constitution.
* Law on political parties and the new election law:
  + Proportional representation (1961) changed to 10% threshold (Highest threshold in the any of the democratic states).
  + June 1983.
  + Politicans, party leaders(Demirel, Turkes, Erbakan, Ecevit), should go back to their corners. They are banned for a decade.
  + They will come back by 1990.
  + For the formation of the new political parties NSC should approve. No women and youth branches initially in parties.
* Before the elections in November 1983, 15 parties established. 12 of those parties were not allowed to join the elections. Those 3 were:
  + Milliyetci Demokrasi Partisi of Turgut Sunalp (retired solder). Kenan Evren’s first choice. Center-right. OK with capitalism.
  + Halkci Parti(Necdet Calp, modelled after CHP, soft leftist political party.),
  + Anavatan Partisi: Turgut Ozal. Less known.
* During the election campaign, TRT was so biased. The camera always exclusively focusing on Turgut Sunalp. Turgut Ozal was trying to get attention on the show.
* ANAP %45 ile Ozal kazandi.
* Turgut Sunalp received the least amount of vote.
* Ozal emphasized the idea of orta direk (a popular term = “Silent Majority”). One of the major goals was to 1980 was to depoliticize the society.