

Report on Work Murders in 2015

Unite against Work-Related Murders... Resist, Worker! In order to Survive... In Turkey, at least 1730 workers are murdered in 2015!

Workers' Health and Work Safety Assembly (Turkey) – WHSA (İşçi Sağlığı ve İş Güvenliği Meclisi) is a coordination, a labour organization founded by workers, public employees, workers' families, doctors, engineers, academicians, journalists, lawyers... and their organizations. WHSA is independent from the state and the capital, and it coordinates the common struggle for safety and health at workplaces.

Work-related murders are not accidental, destiny, nor natural; they are avoidable

In our law, the scope of the definition of work-related accident and work-related disease is quite limited. The reason behind that is deaths, injuries, disabilities and diseases are conceived based simply on the compensation law, which would result in less number of work-related accidents and work-related diseases considered within the idea of “compensation,” and thus less cost to the bosses. Same goes with the penal law as well.

On the other hand, our perspective is integral. We, as WHSA do record incidents of worker deaths as many as we can identify. Our criteria for those records are as follows:

1- Why do we use the concept of “worker health” instead of “work health”? In our law the concept of “work health” is preferred. However, this concept refers to an approach aiming at the health of the work, in other words the efficiency and profitability of the premises. However, workers' health comes first, not financial interests of any kind, nor growth objectives. That is why labourers should use the concept of “worker health.”

2- Why do we have to say “work-related murder” or in short “work murder” instead of “work accident”? The common ground of our Assembly is the idea that all work-related accidents are avoidable. Basic consequence of the idea that all work-related accidents are avoidable, is to be able to define what we experience as capitalist “work-related murders” or as in Turkey shortly called “work murders” instead of work-related “accidents”, “destiny” or “natural”...

3- Who should be within the scope of the concept of “work-related murder”? According to the October 2015 data of the Turkish Statistical Institute, out of over 58 million working age population, the workforce consists of 30 million and 3 thousand people, and the rate of men is 71,9% whereas of women is 31,8%. The rate of people working out of the social security system is 33,6%. On the other hand, 20,4% of the employees are in the agriculture sector, 20% in the industry, 7,6% in the construction, and 52% at the service sectors.

Based on these facts, we should;

a) Consider all worker/employee deaths (in or out of the social security system); in or out of the workplace; while working, travelling to/from workplace (with his/her means, or shuttles provided by the workplace), accommodating, eating etc, in other words “in the entirety of the work processes” as work-related murders.

b) Take domestic worker, security worker, shop-keeper, farmer, public employee, and non-Turkish citizen worker deaths as work-related murders as well.

c) In our country, deaths of many workers working out of the social security system and of some in the system are not recorded. Therefore, it can be stated that the number of worker deaths are way bigger than the data given by the Social Security Institution (SGK), governmental organization in Turkey.

4- Not 98%, but 100% of the work-related murders can be avoided. “98% can be avoided, but 2% is unavoidable”: That is the discourse even the labour movement appropriates. The origin of this discourse goes back to 1932. In his “domino model” Heinrich described the processes causing accidents as linear processes. He assumed social environment/inherited characteristics, human error, unsecure behaviours, mechanical and physical hazards, accidents and injuries as domino pieces affecting each other. Leading characteristic of this model is “the human error” factor being at the centre. Heinrich assessed 75.000 compensation/insurance claims, and concluded that 88% of those accidents were based on unsecure behaviour by individuals, 10% were originated from mechanical and physical conditions, and 2% were unavoidable.

Then the following questions come to mind: Who hears the compensation/insurance cases? How do decision making processes operate? Isn't the law being interpreted based on the interests of the sovereign class? Who write the accident reports up, based on which perspective? In a changing society, technology, information, organization, societal values are all bound to change as well. However, when it comes to avoid work-related murders, majority of experts and operators still believe in the domino model. A variety of models with different scopes have been proposed after the domino model, causes lying behind workplace deaths and injuries have been elaborated, and several theories based on sound scientific bases have been developed. Common ground of those theories is taking the production process as a system, and considering this system as a subsystem of the societal system.



At least 1730 work-related murders in 2015

Based on what we could monitor from print press, visual and digital media, and the information we have received from labour and professional organisations, and the victims' relatives, and under the light of data updated every day, work-related murders in 2015 are as follows by months:

In January at least 128,
In February at least 85,
In March at least 140,
In April at least 135,
In May at least 167,
In June at least 155,
In July at least 172,
In August at least 160,
In September at least 177,
In October at least 144,
In November at least 130,
And in December at least 137 workers lost their lives...

Out of 1730 employees who lost their lives in 2015, 1486 were paid workers or public employees; 197 were farmers/petty land owners and 47 were shop-keepers, making overall 244 working on self employment basis...

Work-related mass murders: Do not forget, do not let it be forgotten!

At one side, reactions against work-related murders are tried to be absorbed via naturalizing and non-secularization of the society by relating the murders to the “nature of the work” and by releasing sermons by the Turkish Directorate of Religious Affairs. At the other side, some “crisis management” mechanisms are being introduced coupled with high budget social projects, occupational training and reward-punishment schemes following the Soma massacre in 2014. However, those state and capital policies can no longer cover up the work-related murders at massacre levels...

Let's have a look at worker massacres in 2015:

* On January 10th, 5 workers working to fix the generator at the Balkodu-2 Hydroelectric Plant tunnel under construction in Trabzon, Çaykara died in an avalanche incident. Expertise report stated that the avalanche hazard forecasted by the weather cast was not taken into consideration and that the workers were sent to the repair work by force...

* On March 29th, a shuttle hired by Syrian seasonal agricultural workers in Şanlıurfa, Akçakale toppled and 12 workers dashed to the road and died. They were Syrians who came from Haseke to Ankara where their relatives work collecting beet, 4 of them were children, names unknown...

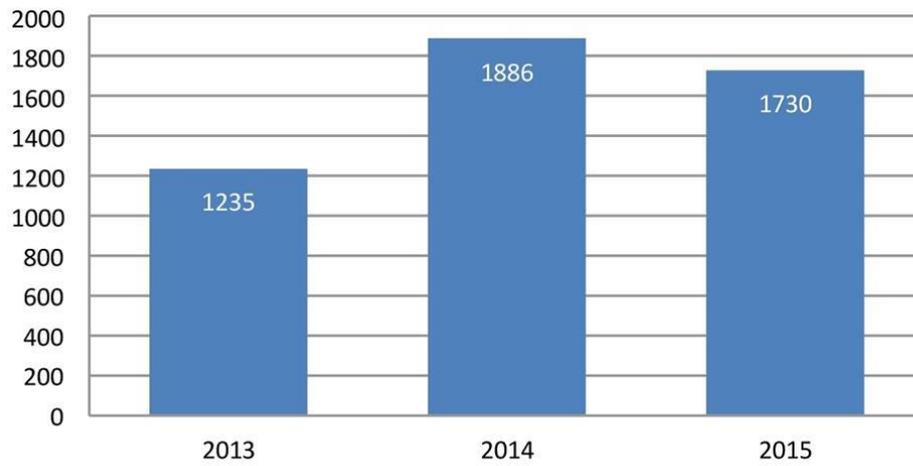
* On July 6th, an open van carrying land workers in Manisa, Gölarmara hit a milk tanker and 15 workers dashed to the road, 14 of which women. Female workers were working 11 hours a day and getting about 300 TL as a monthly salary...

* On August 5th, a steel construction scaffolding collapsed in a viaduct construction in İzmir, Menemen. 4 workers died under tonnes of steel and soil. There were missing screws in the steel equipment of the scaffolding leading to collapse due to the weight of cement load...

* On September 11th, a truck carrying construction workers, majority of which are Syrian, toppled on the road in Hatay, Iskenderun and 7 workers dashed to the road. There were 51 workers at the truck haulage. At the beginning they were thought to be land workers, it turned out only later that they were being transported in that haulage...

* On October 14, the ceiling collapsed during the construction of the new service building of Morphology Department of Medical Faculty, Balıkesir University, at the conference hall at the second floor while working on colon intersections, and 4 workers were crushed and died...

Work murders with respect to years



Work-related murders as the cost of growth and development

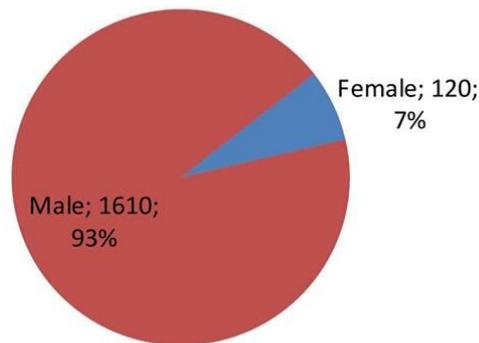
A perception that work-related murders will end had been created after the enactment of the Occupational Health and Safety Law no. 6331 in 2012. However, necessary precautions were not taken, pressure on unionization was not decreased, and responsible persons were not prosecuted. As a result, the number of work-related murders increased.

In 2013, 1235 workers died

In 2014, 1886 workers (301 of which in Soma massacre) died

And in 2015, 1730 workers died...

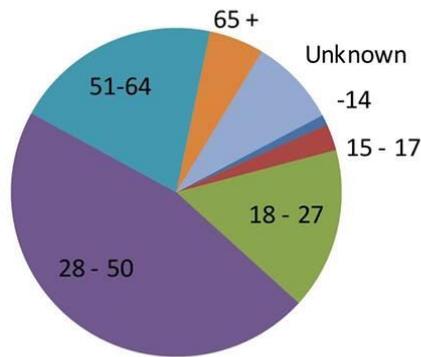
Work Murder distribution in 2015 with respect to Gender



120 female and 1610 male workers lost their lives

Majority of workers in construction, mining, transportation, metal and energy sectors where work-related murder cases take place frequently, are men. That is the reason why majority of work-related murder victims we could identify are men. Whereas women mainly work in agriculture, health, education, office, food, textile, aviation, municipality, and domestic sectors. Another factor is that work-related murders of women are either kept secret or they are made invisible since they work in informal economy. Nevertheless, we do know that we could reach only a fraction of women worker murder cases. Yet, we could identify more work-related murders of women than the Social Security Institution (SGK)...

Work Murder distribution in 2015 with respect to age groups

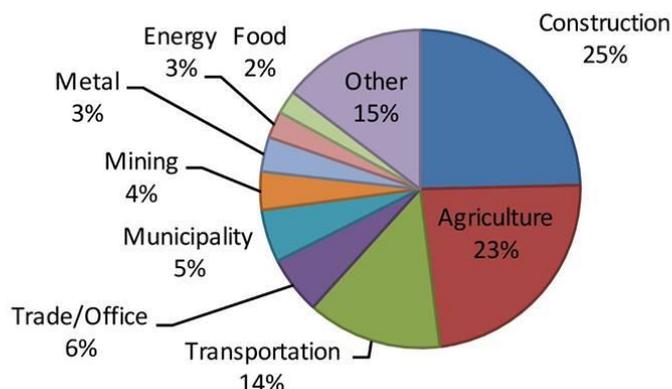


Our trained workforce dies at work

Work-related murders happen independent of age, doesn't matter children or elder: We all die at work. Our children, our future is not protected. The young and adult age group is the one that gives most victims in our workforce to work-related murders. And we lose our elder people at an age when they actually should rest and convey their experiences to the young. According to our data, in 2015 the distribution of 1730 work-related murders by age is as follows:

- 18 child workers of age 14 or younger;
- 45 child/young adult workers of age 15-17;
- 275 workers of age 18-27;
- 800 workers of age 28-50;
- 444 workers of age 51 or elder;
- 148 workers whose ages could not be identified died in 2015...

Work Murder distribution in 2015 with respect to sectors



Work-related murders are clustered in construction, agriculture and transportation sectors

Although many work-related murders take place in trade/office, municipality, mining, metal, energy, food, security and tourism sectors, “the three usual suspects” are always there: Construction, agriculture and transportation sectors...

Work-related murders are clustered in sectors where seasonal work, bad work conditions (no union, no organization, no job security) are dominant.

During the reign of the Justice and Development Party (AKP) number of construction worker deaths increased as the result of “crazy projects.” The destructive power of the construction sector encompasses the labour, the cities and the nature. Workers lose their lives in giant projects such as urban transformation, 3rd bridge on the Bosphorus, shopping malls, residences, dams, whereas those projects destroy the urban texture and the nature in an irreversible manner...

Parallel to the destruction of the agriculture, especially during summer when the weather is hot, there is a peak in number of work-related murders in this sector. Number of deaths of seasonal agriculture workers, farmers, shepherds, forestry workers and fishermen categorized under this sector, all increase. Among seasonal agriculture workers especially nomads, in other words ones travelling from city to city depending on the harvest time of the product, health and security problems skyrocket especially in their transport and accommodation. Whereas the farmers are in the grip of high taxes, abolition of subventions, quotas, increase in incoming product prices and new laws...

Transportation and logistics sectors are growing parallel to the economic growth, which leads to the work-related murders of long distance drivers. Number of lorry, truck, shuttle, commercial bus, motor courier, cargo and taxi driver deaths are also increasing. Main causes of work-related murders are long work hours (14 to 16 hours), lack of routine maintenance of the vehicles, and bad road conditions...

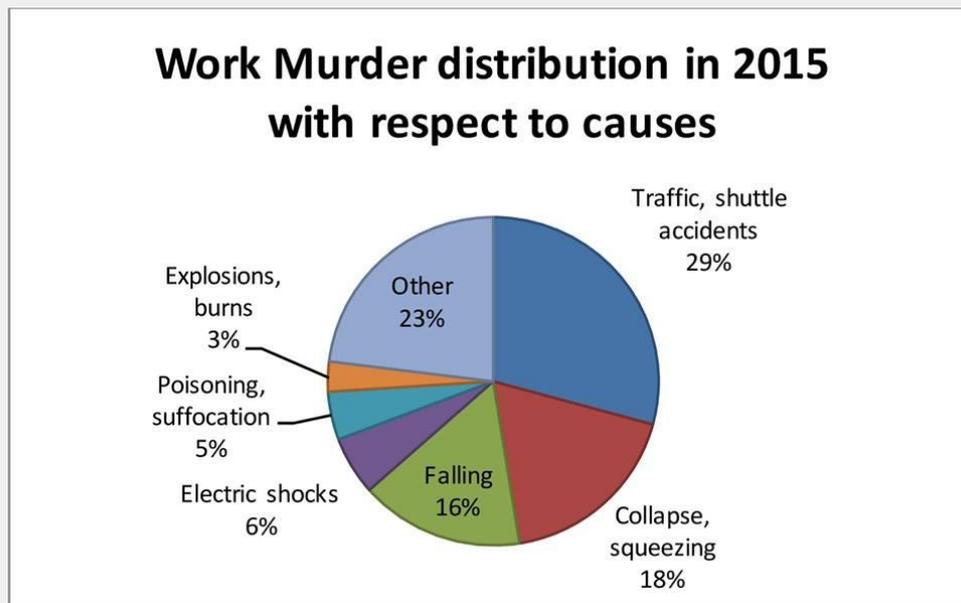
According to our data, in 2015 the distribution of 1730 work-related murders by sectors is as follows:

- 426 workers in construction and transportation sectors;
- 405 workers in agriculture and forestry sectors;
- 236 workers in transportation sector;
- 101 employees in trade, office, education, movie industry sectors;
- 93 workers in municipality and public works sector;
- 67 workers in mining sector;
- 61 workers in metal sector;
- 47 workers in energy sector;
- 41 workers in food and sugar sectors;
- 36 workers in defence and security sectors;
- 34 workers whose sectors unidentified in the light of the data at hand;
- 33 workers in tourism and entertainment sectors;
- 30 workers in health and social services sectors;
- 26 workers in petro-chemistry and rubber sectors;
- 25 workers in ship, shipyard, marine, port sectors;
- 22 workers in cement, soil, glass sectors;
- 17 workers in wood and paper sectors;
- 12 workers in textile and leather sectors;
- 9 workers in communication sector;
- 6 workers in media and journalism sectors;
- 3 workers in banking, finance and insurance sectors

lost their lives.

Attention! Number of work-related murders in agriculture/forestry, transportation and food/sugar sectors have drastically increased compared to the previous year. Immediate precautions should be taken in these sectors

besides construction/transport, trade/office, municipality, mining, metal and energy sectors with high rates of work-related murders as mentioned above...



Main reasons of worker deaths are traffic accidents, collapses/crashes and falls

Leading cause of death in work-related murders are traffic/shuttle accidents, which leads to the driver deaths in the transportation sector being number one. In those incidents, seasonal agricultural workers are dashed to the road. In fact, the Ministry was supposed to secure the transportation of the workers based on the regulation titled "Improvement of Work and Social Lives of Seasonal Agricultural Workers" issued on March 24th 2010...

Another leading cause of death in work-related murders is falling from a high position. This happens most in constructions. However, a standard scaffolding, a proper security belt, side panels or simply a net can highly avoid falls. And then again the issue of cost comes to the picture...

Workers are crushed due to the fall of a heavy object, collapse or squeezing in the machinery. Collapses in constructions and mines; crashes under a tree or tractor; and squeezes in the machinery in metal and transportation sectors are frequent. Those can be avoided by taking simple precautions...

Other causes of death are thunderbolts, heart attacks, suicides, etc. Weather conditions are not taken seriously leading to deaths due to a thunderbolt or under avalanche. In fact, those can be known beforehand based on weather casts, but no precautions are taken. Workers have heart attacks or brain haemorrhages due to overwork. They commit suicide because of pressure policies, unemployment or the debt grip...

According to our data, in 2015 the distribution of 1730 work-related murders by cause of death is as follows:

- 506 workers died due to traffic, shuttle accidents;
- 357 workers died due to other causes: heart attack, brain haemorrhage, suicide, silicosis, Crimean congo haemorrhagic fever, liver failure, malaria, bee sting, snake bite, thunderbolt, armed attack-shooting, cow attack, pig attack, mers virus, beaten up, tuberculosis;
- 315 workers died due to collapses and crushes;
- 277 workers died due to falls;
- 100 workers died due to electric shocks;
- 82 workers died due to poisoning and suffocation;
- 51 workers died due to explosions and burns;
- 22 workers died due to cuts and amputations;
- 20 workers died due to fall or hit of an object.

Attention! Number of work-related murders due to heart attacks and suicides drastically increased compared to the previous year. That is a sign of the fact that work conditions as well as economic conditions of the workers get worse, in other words they get more and more indebted. All those work-related murders can be avoided...

A hidden epidemic: Work-related diseases

We took deaths caused by work-related diseases under the category of “other causes” in our report, because our data is very limited in that category. According to our data, in 2015, out of 1730 workers who lost their lives only 13 died due to a work-related disease, which corresponds to 1%. And whether 13 deaths due to Crimean congo haemorrhagic fever, malaria, bee sting, respiratory and digestive disorders are officially considered work-related disease or not is not certain...

According to the International Labour Organization (ILO) data, every year 160 million people in the world have occupational and work-related diseases, and every year 1.950.000 people die due to a work-related disease. Those figures are not based on diagnosed work-related diseases or deaths due to a work-related disease, but are only estimates.

Out of every 1000 workers, 4 to 12 new work-related diseases are estimated. In other words, in Turkey every year about 120.000 to 360.000 workers do get a work-related disease. It can be said that estimated annual number of work-related diseases would be higher than 300.000 due to the long hours of average work durations and the extent of the precarious, flexible work schemes. On the other hand, according to the SGK data, annual number of diagnosed work-related diseases is even less than 500.

Again according to the ILO data, number of deaths due to work-related diseases is about 5-6 times higher than work-related murders. Since in Turkey at least 1.500 workers die every year due to work-related murder, at least 10.000 workers should have died due to a work-related disease. However, according to the SGK data, annual number of deaths due to a work-related disease is no more than 10. A comparison of ILO estimates and SGK data points to the lack of a diagnosis system for work-related diseases. The structure of the Turkish health system does not allow the medical diagnosis of work-related diseases, whereas characteristics of the working conditions impede determination of work-related diseases. A worker should apply to numerous hospitals and public institutions in order to get a work-related disease diagnosis, and wait years to get a result. In addition to that, in most cases getting a diagnosis means that person should be ready to the unemployment threat.

Work-related and occupational diseases can totally be avoided like work-related murders in a labour process where all phases of the “work” are organized based on a human centred approach. In the struggle against work-related diseases, it is possible to enable a diagnosis system in the present structure, to get improvements in the law and to develop occupational rehabilitation after the diagnosis only by rising the claims of the labour movement. A labour struggle that puts “threat” at the centre, that fights to avoid it, and that makes organized action as a method is a must to avoid work-related diseases.

Traffic accidents or murders is a labour and public health problem

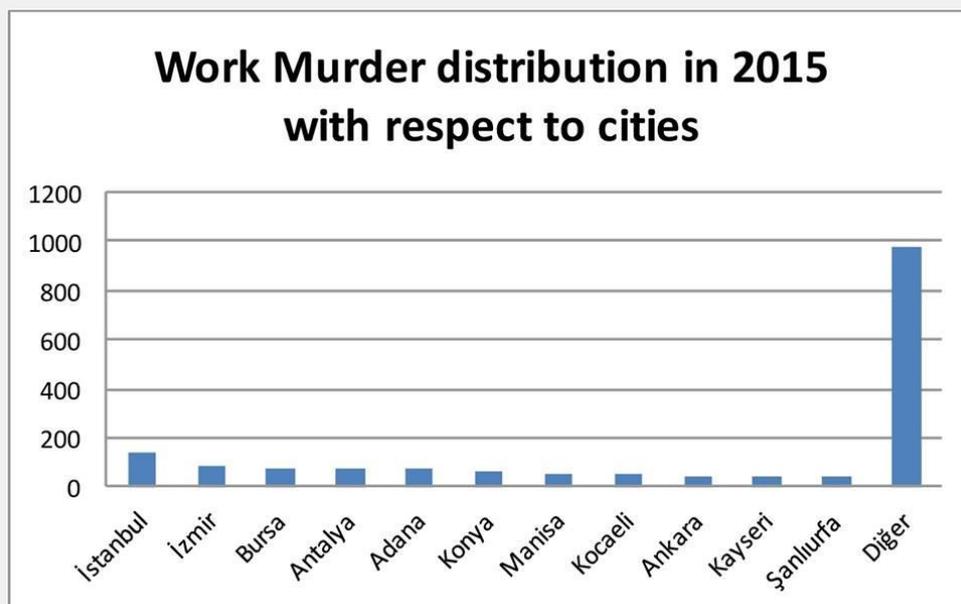
We would like to give a brief evaluation concerning work-related murders due to traffic and shuttle accidents. According to the Turkish National Police, Traffic Education and Research Directorate data, in Turkey 3.580 people died in a traffic accident at the scene of the incident in the first 10-months period of 2015. In accidents the driver is generally considered as the genuine faulty, whereas there is a variety of side causes. However, according to 2015 work-related murder data, 506 workers lost their lives due to traffic/shuttle accidents. In other words, if we compare this data with the Traffic Directorate’s data (based on the first 10 months of the year), out of 100 people who died at the scene of the accident 8 were workers; those people lost their lives at work or while going to work...

Traffic accidents or murders is a workers' and public health problem. Besides our friends working as drivers and other workers who die while traveling to/from work, many citizens also lose their lives in traffic accidents where lorries, buses, taxis are involved. In that sense, conditions of work in traffic and traffic rules is a very serious problem also concerning the public health.

The state approach to the traffic accidents/murders is similar to its approach to work-related murders: Individualizing the problem. Statements like “untrained worker is the reason lying behind majority of accidents,” and “we should take individual precautions” are heard in traffic accidents as well: In fact, those are not the real source of the problem, and they only help them hiding their responsibilities. All AKP politicians who are the addressees of the problem, to begin with the President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, reduce traffic accidents/murders to individual faults, and argue that number of accidents decrease...

In fact, real reasons lying behind traffic accidents/murders are long work hours of lorry, bus and shuttle drivers (16 to 18 hours); lack of recreation facilities and time; lack of vehicle maintenance; carrying workers with non-proper vehicles by the patrons' decisions; carrying them in closed truck haulages, tractors, or not assigning them a vehicle but forcing them to travel to work by their own means; double roads, roundabouts, high speed train tracks all built out of standards... (Workers dying in the construction of 3rd Bridge, double roads, train tracks, airports etc. are considered not here but in another section.)

We once more underline the fact that the transportation is “an integral part of work processes.”



Work-related murders took maximum number of lives in İstanbul, İzmir, Bursa, Antalya, Adana and Konya

In 2015, work-related murders took place in 80 cities, (with the only exception: Bayburt), and abroad... Maximum number of murders took place in İstanbul, the centre of Turkish industry, and in almost all sectors... Accidents single out in mining sector in Zonguldak, Karaman, Isparta, Elazığ, Manisa and Şırnak; tourism and organized industry in Antalya; agriculture in Adana, Düzce, Isparta, Muğla, Aydın, Şanlıurfa and Mersin; organized industry in Ankara, Gaziantep, Tekirdağ, Samsun, Malatya, Kayseri and Malatya; metal in Bursa and Mersin; chemical industry in Kocaeli; food in Konya and shipyards in İzmir. Murders in agriculture, construction, energy, transportation, municipality, trade and education sectors are dispersed to every city of our country...

According to our data, in 2015 the distribution of 1730 work-related murders by place of death is as follows:

142 workers died in İstanbul;

88 workers died in İzmir;
77 workers died in Bursa;
75 workers died in Antalya;
68 workers died in Adana;
64 workers died in Konya;
56 workers died in Manisa;
55 workers died in Kocaeli;
44 workers died in Ankara;
42 workers died in Kayseri;
40 workers died in Şanlıurfa;
37 workers died in Mersin;
36 workers died in Samsun;
35 workers died in Balıkesir;
33 workers died in Aydın, Gaziantep and Hatay each;
30 workers died in Muğla;
29 workers died in Sakarya;
28 workers died in Denizli;
25 workers died in Mardin;
23 workers died in Zonguldak;
22 workers died in Bolu and Ordu each;
20 workers died in Erzurum;
19 workers died in Bilecik, Kastamonu, Malatya each and abroad;
18 workers died in Afyon, Çanakkale, Kütahya, Sivas and Tekirdağ each;
17 workers died in Edirne, Kahramanmaraş and Trabzon each;
16 workers died in Düzce, Isparta and Karabük each;
15 workers died in Burdur and Şırnak each;
14 workers died in Diyarbakır;
13 workers died in Adıyaman;
12 workers died in Çorum, Elazığ, Eskişehir and Uşak each;
11 workers died in Bartın;
10 workers died in Amasya, Gümüşhane, Karaman, Kırıkkale, Niğde, Osmaniye, Sinop and Van each;
9 workers died in Aksaray;
7 workers died in Siirt, Tokat and Yozgat each;
6 workers died in Bingöl, Erzincan, Kırklareli and Nevşehir each;
5 workers died in Bitlis and Kars each;
4 workers died in Ağrı, Artvin, Batman, Çankırı, Giresun, Hakkari, Iğdır, Muş, Rize and Yalova each;
3 workers died in Ardahan;
2 workers died in Kırşehir and Tunceli;
1 worker died in Kilis.

Attention! Number of work-related murders in İzmir, Bursa, Antalya, Konya and Adana drastically increased compared to the previous year. Public authorities should take immediate precautions in those cities, and in every city where work-related murders are numerous starting with İstanbul...

Precariatization put workers' health and security problem forward

24 January 1980 Decisions issued in order to integrate Turkish capitalism into world capitalism based on neoliberal policies could not be realized thanks to the opposition of the working class. Turkish capitalism wanted to get a place in the new international division of labour by applying the so-called export based industrialization —like other developing countries. That objective could only be achieved in the post-12 September coup d'état period.

With the 24 January Decisions, Turkish currency had been devaluated against the USD with a rate of 49%, increasing exchange rate of 1 USD from 47 TL to 70 TL. And from July 1981 on, the practice of regulating

exchange rates on daily basis had started. In order to pass to the export based industrialization, tax exemptions had been granted to imports, or import taxes had been decreased. Central Bank of Turkish Republic had started incentive funds for export activities. Another regulation had been to leave price policy to be determined by market conditions. Public control had thus been limited, and there had been 100 to 400% rises in prices.

Wages started to be determined by the market conditions, which led to a general decrease in all wages. Regulations towards giving incentives to the foreign capital issued. Public expenses were decreased and public enterprises went through a rapid privatization. Profit transfers were facilitated, and foreign trade was liberalized. 24 January Decisions formed the basis of today's economical policies.

The fact that rural population migrates to the cities due to the dissolution of agricultural policies as part of the European Union (EU) access processes and thus proletarianizes (or will be proletarianized in near future) will result in the turmoil of the Turkish society. Rural to urban migration constitutes the main pillar of the proletarianization, and the main source of the precariat pool. Before 1980, less than 50% of the population was urban, whereas today 80% of the population lives in cities.

In the post-1980 period, number of workers in the service sector more than doubled, and number of industrial workers almost doubled. Meanwhile, in the same period agricultural workforce rapidly decreased. Those rates show that 2/3 of the rural to urban migration went to work in the service sector, and 1/3 in the industrial sector, as cheap workforce.

Towards the end of the 1990s, cornerstones of participation in the new international division of labour within the frame of the EU process, were set. Local Government Law, Union Law, New Labour Law, Civil Servants Law and Public Reform Law became effective or are being in this process. Changing schemes regulating health, education, social security and pensions in line with the interests of precarious work, refers to the other aspects of the Turkish society in turmoil. And with the most recent regulations under so-called "omnibus bill" last bits of social security are being cleared.

In this process, various forms of precarious work such as subcontracting, using immigrant or non-registered workers, partial work, flexible employment, domestic work, seasonal work and temporary work took place based on this ground.

On the other hand, taking only work forms into consideration in Turkey will lead to a short-sighted view on the connection between precarious work and workers' health problem. For the precarious work intersects all forms of work and blurs the differences between them, i.e. relatively secure conditions can be missed. For instance, 301 workers died on May 13th 2014 in Soma were working under the company's payroll, in the social security system and unionized. However, after the massacre, it turned out that there was a kind of subcontracting system called "dayıbaşılık" (a specific type of subcontractor) in the mine and that the union was ignoring.

To begin with, precarious work forms blur the job descriptions and give the initiative of determining the work conditions more to the employer, thus leading to the vulnerability of the workers regarding workers' health and security issues.

In our country, there is no research data on the relation between precarious work and workers' health and security. We, as WHSA cannot determine the work form in the majority of death cases. And although SGK has means to determine those data, they prefer not to collect or announce them. Based on our observations we can only state that permanent workers are relatively better protected compared to subcontracted workers.

A different category would be work in public/private sectors, and same observations would be applied to those categories. There is again no systematic data on workers' health and safety issues for public and private sector workers separately. Yet, it can tentatively be said that public sector employees are relatively better protected compared to the private sector workers. Best examples can be found in mines. Worst work conditions in mines run by the state are better than the ones run by the private sector.

Finance capital, forces big masses to dispossession and turns them into precarized workers. Today a working class is formed in the present work market where work forms such as subcontracting that incapacitates union organizations, and most vulnerable worker populations prevails. Following section will discuss most vulnerable workforce groups, in other words, child and retired/elder workers (in age category); female workers (in gender category), and immigrant workers (in ethnicity category), in relation to the forms of work that we could identify.

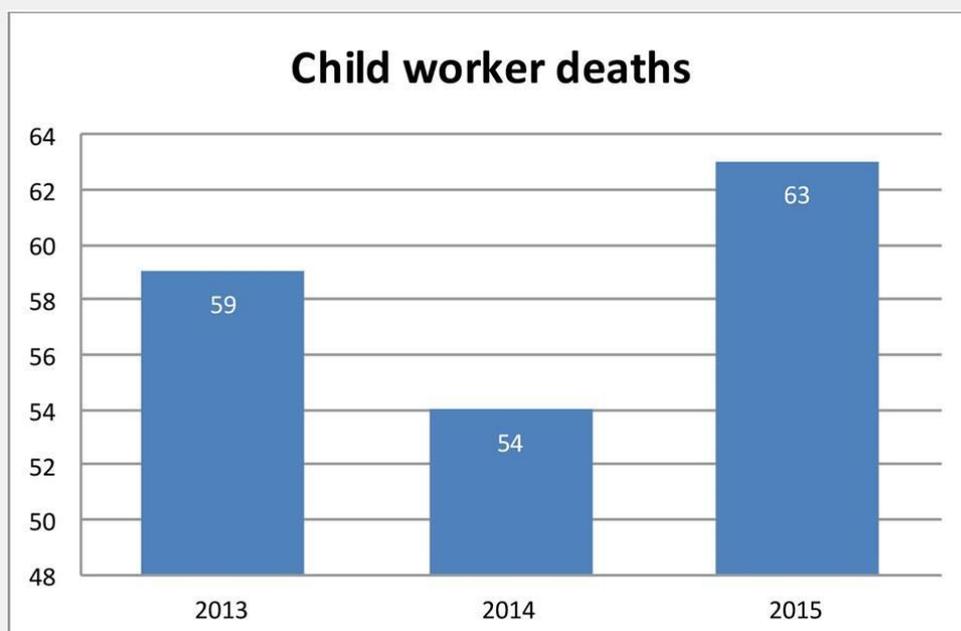
Under the Grip of Poverty and 4+4+4 Education System: Child Workers

According to the 4th article of the Regulations on the Procedures and Principles of Employment of Child and Young Workers, child worker is defined as “the person having a primary school degree who turned 14 years of age, but did not turn 15 years of age”, and young worker is defined as “the person who turned 15 years of age, but did not turn 18 years of age”.

In the “National Child Rights Strategy Paper and Action Plan” prepared by the Ministry of Family and Social Policies at the end of 2013, it was stated that 893 thousand of 15 million 247 thousand children between the ages of 6-17 were employed. It was also stated that 292 thousand child workers were between the ages of 6-14.

According to Child Labour Survey by Turkish Statistical Institution (TÜİK) for October, November, and December 2012, 44,7% of children (399 thousand children) are employed in agricultural sector, 24,3% (217 thousand children) in the industrial sector, and 31% (277 thousand children) in the service sector.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Security made a statement regarding the working child deaths. In reply to a parliamentary question proposed by former CHP İstanbul Deputy İhsan Özkes regarding the child workers who lost their lives between 2002 and 2014, former Minister of Labour Faruk Çelik stated that 127 children died while working in this period, namely 1 child in 2002, 4 children in 2004, 3 in 2005, 10 in 2006, 7 in 2007, 11 in 2008, 13 in 2009, 10 in 2010, 22 in 2011, 5 in 2012, 21 in 2013, and 16 children in 2014.



However, our records as WHSA indicate different numbers. Accordingly;

59 child workers died in 2013,
54 child workers died in 2014,
63 child workers died in 2015.

Of the 176 child workers who lost their lives in work-related murders in the past three years, 92 children were employed in agriculture, 20 in construction, 14 in trade/education, 12 in metal, 6 in food, 6 in textile, 5 in accommodation/entertainment, 5 in transportation, 5 in public works, 3 in chemistry, 2 in cement, 1 in mine, 1 in communication, and 1 in health sector. We could not identify the line of work for 3 children due to lack of sufficient data.

The ratio of child worker deaths to overall worker deaths was 5,4% in 2013, 3,4% in 2014, and 3,6% in 2015.

As is apparent in the picture, the laws failed to protect the well-being of child workers. While this is the case, the Deputy Minister Halil Etyemez, speaking at the 103rd session of the International Labour Conference in 2014, stated that this problem was no longer on the agenda of Turkey thanks to the measures taken in the struggle against child labour.

EU Commissioner for Enlargement Stefan Füle also said that Turkey had been successful in the struggle against child labour. He said, "Turkey pledged to end child labour by 2014, and has become one of the three most successful countries in child labour prevention in 2006 according to ILO."

The main areas of employment of child labour are seasonal works such as agriculture and construction. Child workers, especially girls, undertake many tasks, gathering in particular in the agricultural sector, and form the invisible force of the sector. Boys are employed in the construction works. They do not only help with light tasks, but also undertake dangerous pieces of work.

Children who start working by the end of school semester in summer should be added to this kind of seasonal labour. Because of poverty, or in order to learn a profession, child workers are employed at auto repair shops, barbershops, warehouses, stores, etc., or join the labour by selling bagels, water, tissues, or shining shoes.

Another form of child labour is apprenticeship and internship. Under the cooperation between the Ministry of Education and the capital owners, children work for long hours at low fees in organized industry and factories. Working under the apprenticeship contract in the sectors determined by the Ministry of Education, apprentices are regarded as students for part of their working period is allotted to theoretical training. The age limit is 13 in the apprenticeship contract. The boss gives half of the grade of the apprentice children. These circumstances lead to overworking and underpayment. Vocational schools have become the outsourcer of factories. As Koç once said, "Vocational high schools is a national matter."

In a conference held in Ankara by the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labour and Social Security, and EU Turkey Delegation, the nature of the vocational education preferred by employers was discussed, and the Project for Improvement of the Quality of Vocational and Technical Education was set in motion to shape vocational high schools according to the demands of labour market, and to determine the "quality" of high school students by the boards that include businessmen in 21 pilot provinces.

Finally, the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labour and Social Security, and Istanbul Chamber of Industry signed a protocol for the "Project for School-Industry Cooperation, Istanbul Model" designed by İstanbul Provincial Educational Directorate for the improvement of vocational education. Latest technology machinery, equipment and hardware will be funded by the unemployment insurance fund in selected schools. Professional and career consultants will provide consultancy and guidance on job hunting skills and interview techniques to the students of selected schools. Speaking in the signature ceremony, the Minister of Labour Ahmet Erdem said the protocol would meet the sector's demand for cheap labour.

4+4+4 education system also gave impetus to the process of turning children into labourers through vocational and technical education. Eğitim-Sen (Education and Science Workers' Union) conducted a survey titled "The Impact of Clashes on Education and Teachers", according to which there were only 45 private vocational high schools in Turkey in 2011-2012 educational year when this practice was initiated, while the number of schools increased tenfold as a result of direct support and incentives from public resources over the past three years, and the number of students in private vocational high schools unbelievably increased by 17,5 times.

On the other hand, the laws could not ensure child workers' access to education. According to the National Children's Rights Strategy Paper and Action Plan, children's participation in labour force interfered with their education. According to the report, 20% of 292 thousand child workers between the ages of 6-14 attended compulsory education, and 66% of child workers between the ages of 15-17 did not go to high school.

Deprived of the Right to Rest: Pensioners / Older Workers

The age of retirement was established in law according to different status and conditions in Turkey, and it used to be lower. However, the legal amendments in 1999, and the subsequent Law of Social Insurances and General Health Insurance (SIGHI) in 2008 increased the age of retirement and the number of days for social security premium payment.

According to the article 28 of the SIGHI Law, the age of retirement for men and women is increased gradually to become 65 years of age as of 2048.

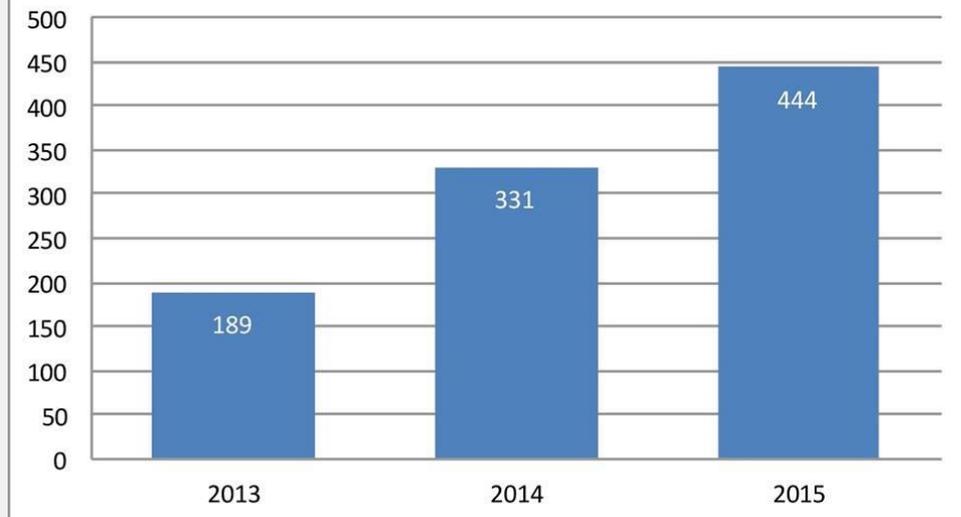
However, workers should have a right to retire after a certain period of working. It should be determined according to their profession and gender. Here are some questions to be asked in determining retirement in our country: Is there access to money and health in old age? What is the measure of increasing life expectancy? Is not the nature of the work a determinant? What is the status of education, occupation (industrial workers, especially mine workers are subject to highest physical exhaustion), income and assets (house ownership, difference in pensions, presence of additional income)? Are there any systemic diseases (heart, lungs, eyes, hypertension, diabetics, prostate)? What is the impact of habits such as smoking and drinking? Is there access to regular health check-up? What is the social and psychological situation like? Is there age-related weakening of reflexes and mental functioning? Is there access to adequate resting, vacation, nutrition, and accommodation? What is the impact of transportation and urban life? Is it possible to consider the conditions of employers and executive employees same as workers?

The government has considered retirement as a waste of resources. Let us listen to the words of the Former Minister of Labour Faruk Çelik: "...They ask for early retirement without waiting for two years for the age limit after they complete the days of premium payment. If you are entitled to retirement at the age of 44-49 in Turkey while the age of retirement is 60-65 in the world, an individual may be right to demand early retirement. But if you carry the burden of a country, you need not to follow populist policies in the area of social security. If we make an exception for those who are waiting for the age limit, we believe that the grandchildren will regret this decision..."

In the National Employment Strategy Paper, it was noted that "Non-productive older groups are allocated a higher share in social spending in Turkey."

The public institutions have not documented older worker deaths. However, we hear every day of the news reports of death of older workers who had to work until retirement or waiting for the age of retirement, or who could not be entitled to retirement due to absence or irregularity of social security.

Pensioner – Older worker deaths



According to the records of WHSA,

189 pensioner/older workers died in 2013,
331 pensioner/older workers died in 2014,
444 pensioner/older workers died in 2015.

Of the 964 pensioner/older workers who lost their lives in work-related murders in the past three years, 343 workers were employed in agriculture, 204 in construction, 130 in transportation, 75 in trade/office/education, 40 in municipality/public works, 33 in mine, 20 in metal, 17 in shipyards/ports, 15 in accommodation, 14 in energy, 13 in woodwork, 11 in defense/security, 10 in food, 8 in healthcare, 7 in textile, 5 in chemistry, 2 in communication, 2 in press, and 2 in cement sector. We could not identify the line of work for 13 pensioner/older workers due to lack of sufficient data.

The ratio of pensioner/older worker deaths to overall worker deaths was 15,3% in 2013, and rose to 17,6% in 2014, and 25,7% in 2015. Due to poverty and practical elimination of retirement rights through legal regulations, older workers were pushed to precarious employment and became an important source of the precariat pool.

Older workers are mainly employed in agriculture, primarily as small landowning/farming, secondly as seasonal agricultural labour. Though for different reasons, both of these ways raise the main health concerns of not having social security and death at work.

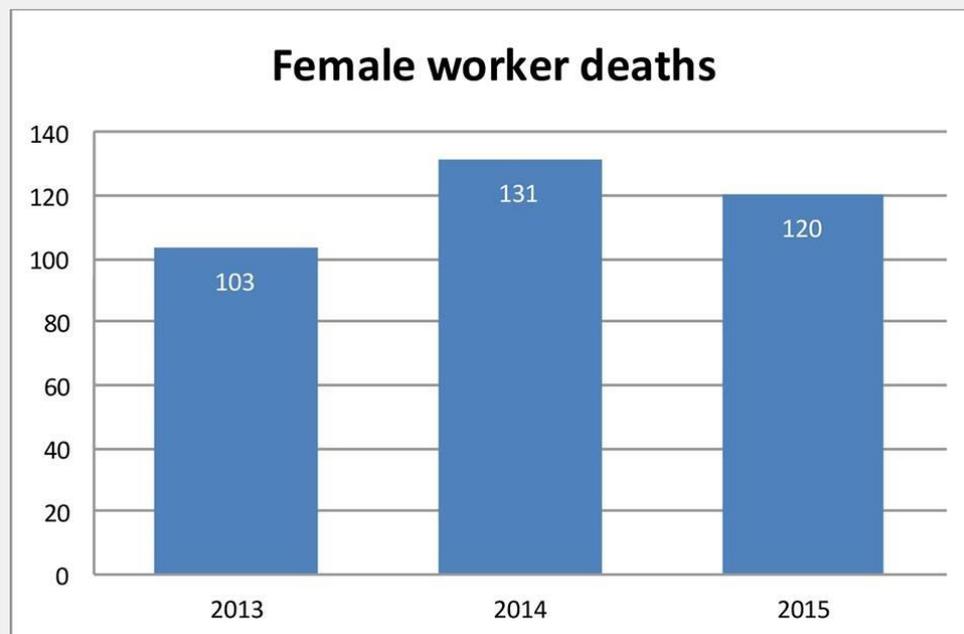
The second main areas of employment for older workers are construction and transportation. It is difficult to reach retirement in these sectors due to absence or irregularity of social security. On the other hand, older workers who retired/could not retire in other professions tend to work in these sectors due to the opportunity of unskilled labour employment.

Older workers often appear to be working as tradesmen. In this line of work based upon a small amount of capital, Social Security Support Contribution debts constitute an important problem in access to healthcare services.

Labour attempted to be made invisible: Female workers

Female workers are attempted to be made invisible as labour force in our country. It applies to work-related murders, as well. For example, according to 2012 work-related accident statistics of Social Security Institution (SSI), the number of female worker deaths is only nine, yes, 9 in figures if we need to underline it. According to

the SSI records, only 2 percent of worker deaths are women. However, the statistics do not include seasonal agricultural workers. The SSI statistics follow a similar pattern almost every year. It reveals the fact that work-related murder data pertaining to female workers are hidden or not disclosed, and that female workers are unregistered and most precarious, in other words, female labour is made invisible deliberately.



According to the records of WHSA,

103 female workers died in 2013,
131 female workers died in 2014,
120 female workers died in 2015.

Of the 354 female workers who lost their lives in work-related murders in the past three years, 199 workers were employed in agriculture, 33 in trade/office/education, 27 in healthcare, 20 in municipality/public works, 19 in textile, 9 in accommodation/entertainment, 9 in food, 5 in transportation, 5 in press/journalism, 4 in metal, 4 in chemistry, 3 in banking, 3 in defense/security, 2 in cement, 2 in construction, 1 in woodwork, 1 in communication, and 1 energy sector. We could not identify the line of work for 7 female workers due to lack of sufficient data.

The rate of female worker deaths to overall worker deaths was 8,3% in 2013, and 6,9 % in 2014 and 2015.

Half of female workers are employed in the agriculture sector, mostly as unpaid family workers. Participating in agricultural production from planting to marketing in the fields and gardens, women are also in charge of the housework and child raising. The capital owners' need for cheap labour across the country drives women to seasonal agricultural labour and casual employment recently.

Fifteen percent of female workers are employed in the industrial sector, and 35% in the services sector. The main areas of employment for women are education/trade, textile, municipality/public works, accommodation/entertainment, healthcare, food, and chemistry. Female workers also serve as unpaid family workers. They work at home as well as in the factories and plants. They do knitting, tricot embroidery, needlecraft, beadwork, electronic appliances assembly, cleaning (charwomen), and elderly care.

AKP government recently announced programs and packages that aim at confining women to household via part-time employment and spreading cheap labour over women.

If we examine the "Bill Related to Making Amendments in Some Laws and Decree Laws for the Purpose of Protection of Family and Dynamic Population" that was on the agenda in January 2015, passed the

commission, but did not come to the Parliamentary General Assembly, it will help us to understand the policies of spreading precarious employment conditions among female workers. According to the bill;

- Women will be defined by the requirements of the “duty” of motherhood.
- The policy of encouraging families to have at least three, sometimes five children will provide for cheap labour, and women will be forced to flexible and precarious works within the frame of the motherhood duty assigned to them.
- On the excuse of maternity leave, part-time employment will be established in a widespread manner instead of full-time and secure employment.
- Female civil servants will be offered part-time employment for the 6-year-period after giving birth.
- Encouragement of private day care centers will turn nursery service into a commodity rather than a public service.
- Private employment offices will hire female labour on the days and hours they need. It will spread the employment of women like slaves in different workplaces in different hours and days at different fees.

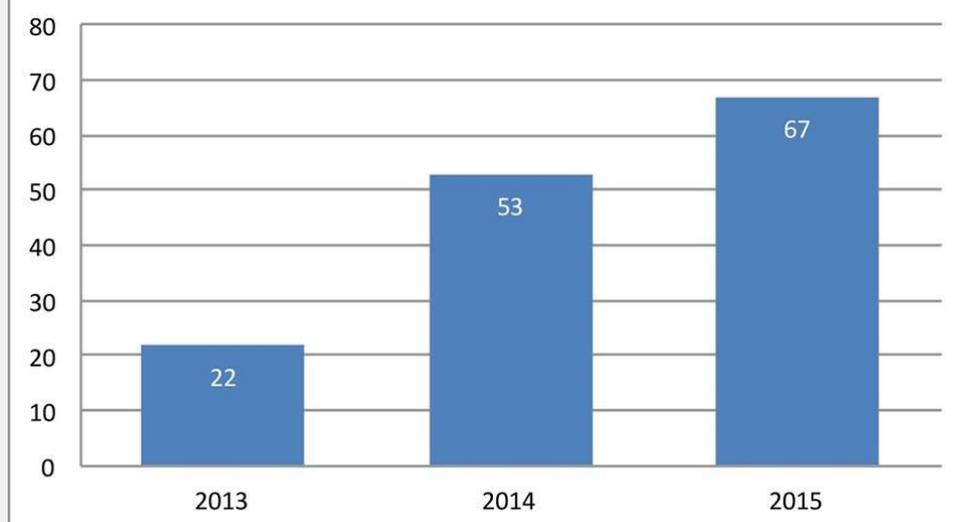
In summary, women were going to be paid lower fees, condemned to unskilled labour, discriminated in positions requiring promotion and responsibility, loose retirement rights, and face unemployment problems in skilled labour. For the time being, this policy could not be implemented due to the pressure of women’s protests on the streets...

Under the grip of war, migration, and chauvinism: Migrant workers

In Turkey, immigrant is defined in the paragraph d of the article 3 of the Settlement Law no.5553: “Persons of Turkish stock who are attached to Turkish culture, and wish to come individually or collectively to settle in Turkey shall be called immigrants upon acceptance according to this law.” All immigrant definitions in the following paragraphs include the specification of “Turkish stock and Turkish culture”. The reason for this is that Turkey has been self-enclosed until 2000s, and acceptance and border crossing has been difficult except for permanent migration from Bulgaria in late 1980s and early 1990s, and temporary migration from Northern Iraq.

Since 2000s, our country has faced an intense wave of migration along with the wars that started in Afghanistan to continue in Iraq and spread over the region, finally escalating in Syria. Although this wave of migration is partly in transit, millions of migrants have become permanent today. This situation is also reflected in the presence of migrant worker deaths in our country.

Migrant worker deaths



According to the records of WHSA,

22 migrant workers died in 2013,
53 migrant workers died in 2014,
67 migrant workers died in 2015.

Of the 142 migrant workers who lost their lives in work-related murders in the past three years;

43 workers were employed in agriculture, 37 in construction, 13 in textile, 8 in transportation, 8 in municipality/public works, 6 in woodwork, 6 in metal, 5 in shipyards/ports, 5 in mines, 2 in food, 2 in chemistry, 2 in trade, 2 in accommodation/entertainment, 1 in press, 1 in cement sector, and 1 in a line of work we could not identify due to lack of sufficient data.

Among these migrant workers there were 88 Syrian, 10 Georgian, 10 Iranian, 8 Afghan, 5 Chinese, 5 Turkmen, 4 Russian, 2 Bulgarian, 2 Japanese, 2 Ukrainian, 1 American, 1 Indonesian, 1 Kyrgyz, 1 Moldavian, 1 Pakistani, and 1 Romanian workers.

The rate of migrant worker deaths to overall worker deaths was 1,8% in 2013, and rose to 2,8% in 2014 and 3,8% in 2015. This piece of data alone shows the evident increase of migrant labour in our country. It reveals that migrants are a new component of the labour class in our country, suggesting the need for union movements to develop a perspective to organize migrant workers.

Millions of people migrated from Syria due to the war since 2011. As the President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan said in a televised address in October, 500 thousand Syrians live in Istanbul alone. This figure is estimated between two-three million countrywide. An overwhelming majority of Syrian migrants live in miserable conditions. It makes them a significant source of cheap labour.

Syrians have been given work permit recently. Over a period of 3-4 years, around one million Syrian workers joined the labour market in Turkey, in other words, became a part of Turkey's labour class. Unions and workers should urgently create the conditions of organization and joint struggle with them to strive for their equal rights instead of turning against or ignoring them. Otherwise, the capital owners will use Syrian workers as leverage to deteriorate all workers' rights in Turkey.

On the other hand, seasonal works attract labour migration in our country. The main group of migrants working in construction sites are those from the Central Black Sea (Ordu province) and Eastern Anatolia (Van and Ağrı provinces). In agriculture, although there are local migrations from every region, Kurdish workers form a

significant part of migrant labour. Overall, Kurdish workers are the essential vein of domestic migration of labour force.

Organized industry is quite underdeveloped in Eastern and Southeastern Anatolia except for the provinces of Gaziantep, Malatya, Urfa and Erzurum. The economic situation is disastrous. It is partly because of limited public investment and absence of private sector in the region as well as the ongoing clashes since 1984. Economic breakdown causes chronic poverty, turning Kurds into precarious labour force. Therefore, large, mostly seasonal, labour force migration took place from the East to the South, West and North of Turkey for years. Under these circumstances, Kurdish workers lose their lives in work-related murders. Forced migration of labour force takes place every year as a typical scene of the last three decades.

“Seasonal agricultural labour” forms the primary form of Kurdish labour force migration. Kurdish families have a large share in the cheap agricultural labour needed in gathering cotton in Urfa and Adana; raw vegetables, fruit, grape, olive, and tobacco in the Mediterranean and Aegean regions; vegetables, fruit, and hazelnut in Marmara; hazelnut, tea, and tobacco in the Black Sea region; and vegetables in the Central Anatolia. These are the same workers who fly off the box vans and tractors on the road, get poisoned from pesticides or food, suffer from chronic health problems due to poor accommodation and nutrition, and are deprived of education.

“Seasonal construction labour” forms the secondary form of Kurdish labour force migration. Seasonal Kurdish labour holds a particular place in the construction sector, which is the traditional stronghold of precarious work that has spread countrywide and is almost completely left to subcontractors. There is enormous need for unskilled and low-skilled temporary workers in the construction sector, where the public, i.e. Housing Development Administration (TOKI), is the largest shareholder, due to rapid and large-scale urbanization, increasing domestic and foreign trade volume, and mega projects such as giant power transmission lines and dam complexes as well as international expansion of Turkish construction firms. Kurdish labour force is thus indispensable in the sector. Almost entirely subcontracted and without social security, these workers are exposed to all sorts of accidents, the most common forms of which are falling down from height and getting trapped under debris. Just like seasonal workers, they suffer from chronic health problems as a result of poor accommodation and nutrition.

We Demand Healthy, Safe and Secure Work...

1- Emphasizing that the health of workers has priority over all economic interests and growth, “workers' health” should replace the concept of “occupational health” that expresses a mentality targeting the health of the occupation, not the worker, i.e. the productivity and profitability of the business.

2- Worker deaths should be defined as capitalist “work murder” instead of “work accident” because all work accidents and work-related diseases are preventable.

3- Work-related murders in the “entire course of work” should be recorded, including the deaths of all registered and unregistered workers/employees in and out of work, i.e. while working, commuting, housing, eating...

4- Social security system, which is pruned every day with new laws, should encompass all workers, and labour laws should cover work-related murders of all working groups, including housework, security, trade, farming, migrant labour, etc.

5- Considering that six times as many workers as work-related murders lose their lives due to work-related diseases, and that ILO establishes the rate of work-related diseases among working population between 4 to 12 per mille, work-related diseases should not be hidden, and an approach should be adopted to identify/prevent and fight against work-related diseases under coordination of health organizations.

6- Eight percent of those who lose their lives in traffic and shuttle accidents die at work or commuting to/from work, and the matter should thus be addressed as work-related murder and public health concern.

7- Unemployment is used to repress the demands for worker health, but it should be underlined that worker health and job security demands are inseparable.

8- Labour can only be protected by earning a salary enough to provide for a decent life, and the demands for worker health and the struggle for minimum wage are thus intertwined.

9- Workers are entitled to decent transportation, accommodation and nutrition means leading to healthy lives while ensuring life safety.

10- Precarious work leaves workers vulnerable, and subcontracting, as its most concrete form, increases the risk of death and diseases, which are the most visible forms of worker health; “subcontracting should be banned!”

11- Child labour has become the source of precarious work as a result of families’ poverty, rural-urban migration, 4+4+4 education system, privatization of education, and the capitalism’s need for cheap labour; “End child labour!”

12- Under conditions of deepening poverty in our country, work life begins at early ages to last almost for a lifetime. Labourers should be entitled to retirement after a certain period of working, and retirement should be assessed according to their occupation and gender; “No to retirement in grave!”

13- Women work in agriculture, industry, service sector, and at home, but female labour is invisible; female labour’s struggle should be supported for salary improvement, job security, reduced work hours, and against insult, harassment, and mobbing, and the worker health mentality should be defined in a way to take female labour as one of its pillars.

14- The rights of migrant workers, mostly Syrians, should be defended as they are deprived of basic requirements, in particular the right to health; Kurdish migrants should be provided work security and health as they work in agriculture and construction where seasonal and subcontracted labour is the basic form of labour.

15- Justice should be secured in worker deaths; politicians, bosses, bureaucrats and others who are responsible should be punished severely.

16- Unionization of workers and freedom to choose unions is the basis of ensuring worker health and work safety. All kinds of pressure on workers’ freedom of organization should be eliminated.

17- Worker health and work safety boards should be established at the workplaces, kept functioning, and half of their members should consist of workers.

18- Unions, trade associations and expert delegations should have a say in decision-making in the inspection of worker health and work safety.

Unite against Work-Related Murders...

Resist, Worker! In Order To Survive...

We remember with respect thirty seven workers whose names we could not find out and Ali Sami Hançer, Hacı Gökşen, Aydın Tektaş, Yusuf Ak, Osman Babür, İbrahim İrdin, Hikmet Şakrak, Ali Egzik, Galip Arslan, Niyazi Altıntaş, Melek Argun, Ö.A., Ersin Aylanç, İ.D., Mustafa Kaya, Dursun Bozkurt, İbrahim Savun, Sami Seçim, Mehmet Ali Top, Tolga Aslan, İsmet Doğa, Rabia Erdoğan, Erkan Ertaş, Tuncay Barkin, Neril Ökdem, Emrullah Kaçmaz, Mehmet Sönmez, Hüdaver Danalı, Ali Dökmeci, Yalçın Coşkun, Tuncay Karakan, Soner Mutlu, Üzeyir Öztekin, Aytuğ Kesim, Kadim Karataş, Mehmet Gök, İbrahim Yılmaz, Ç.E., Beytullah Günel, Nuray Çalışkan, Aydın Şahin, Mevlüt Demirel, Mahmut Ağca, Büşra Demir, Devlet Erkigün, Levent Turan, Mehmet Altuntaş, Recep Cengiz, Ümit Batmaz, Rafiye Ceylan, Turan Yılmaz, Kasım Yavilioğlu, Zeki

Balaban, Kurtuluş Polat, Mehmet Öner, Barış Yıldız, Mehmet Deniz, Ömer Demir, Güler Dinç, İlker Uyarsal, Osman Türk, Salih Akboğa, Murat Kıratlı, Kalender Ballı, Muhterem Ballı, Nihat Özeren, Abdullahfettah Karpuç, Turgay Tutar, Hakan Yanıkoğlu, Kadri Balta, Ahmet Hacneyief, Oktay Can, Şaban Pir, Kenan Şahin, Ayhan Olku, İbrahim Demirel, Güven Kişin, Erdal Genç, Necati Altınışik, Ahmet Göksu, Yüksel Bek, Hayri Solmaz, Ahmet Meydan, Ergün Gültepe, Melih Telek, Halis Ökmen, Ahmet Özbek, Serkan Çolak, Ahmet Acar, Hamdi Ferik, Murat Karaaslan, Ziyep Kalit, Yunus Çakar, Yüksel Atılgan, Sinan Kayar, Hekim Casım Nebo, Yaşar ., İsmail Çalimli, Zeki Çiftçi, Yusuf Hamdan, Kadir Çiftsüren, İsmail Dökçe, Taner Yalçın, Faruk Aldaş, Nazmi Özkaya, Mehmet Yılmaz, Serdar Aydın, Emrah Kılıç, Necdet Koçak, Zehra Musa Yamaç, Yılmaz Erz, Murat Tuğrul, Öner İnal, İsmet Ağaç, Hamdi Tel, Mesut Kocatüfek, İbrahim Demirhan, A.S., Cengiz Dinç, İsmail Bilişmez, Yusuf Karaca, Abdülaziz Yural, Salih Doğan, Haydar Aydın, Bülent Durgun, Engin Beytorun, Zeliha Gündüz, Mustafa Polat, Mehmet Yılmaz, Seyfettin Karaorman, Yaşar Tuncer, Ahmet Kundakçı, Ramazan Türkeli, Osman Akçan, Muzaffer Aslan, Hasan Gökçay, Vahide Gökçay, Osman Piri, Mazlum Candede, Halil İbrahim Alış, Mustafa Duman, Vakkas Akdeniz, Ömer Faruk Bulut, Hüseyin Şenol, Esat Hatipoğlu, Ahmet Cozur, Şenol Beler, M.Emin Karaipekli, Hasan Özel, Talha Fahirci, İlyas Kızılkaya, Sadettin Atli, Münir Acar, Mustafa Özcanbaz, Tolgahan Faraşat, Sefa İşbeceren, Sezgin Albayrak, Serdar Meral, Erhan Öner, Yusuf Köroğlu, Naci Çiftçi, Abdullah Kudak, Gazi Dertli, Mustafa Bilmez, Ahmet Hamdi Özmercan, Yusuf Coşkun, Ahmet Oruç, Hasan Kurt, Mehmet Kambur, Tuncer Kaya, Rifat Özen, Tahir Elçi, Erman Tezcan Kahraman, Kemal Akgül, Arif Aslan, Şeyh Davut Sabuncu, Erdoğan Aydın, Adem Gönül, Alim Ortatepe, Mahmut Durusoy, Mehmet Katılmış, Hüseyin Evlice, Hamza Acar, Engin Kaya, Salih Minyüz, Mehmet Al, Yaşar Can, Aslan Dülger, Sinan Şimşek, Alim Maskan, İsa 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Taben, Ahmet Taben, Mehmet Felek, Ahmet Solmaz, Hüseyin Parın, Ramazan Tari, Yücel Koca, Veysel Kalkan, Mustafa Pançalı, Turgut Değerli, Enes Yetkin, Bedriye Serbest, Adem Tan, İbrahim Çelik, Şaban Doğan, Üzeyir Bayram, Rıza Yavuz, Necdet Girit, İsmail İpek, Sami Sepetçi, Arif ., Ali Akkoyuncu, Rıdvan Öztürk, İzzet Bozdağ, Mehmet Bozbağ, Yusuf Al, Mustafa Yıldırım, Hasan Çorbacı, Hüseyin Özdemir, Mustafa Durmaz, Savaş Sorgun, Ahmet Gürtürk, Davut Kartal, Dursun Özer, İsmail Eroğlu, Hanife Mert, Hüseyin Ok, Ünsal Beydilli, Ali Osman Balbay, Ali Kolak, Zübeyde Akbulut, Samet Malkoç, Fahri Acu, Sefa Borulday, Halil İbrahim Sarı, Halil Atak, Hasan Gencimek, Hasan Sefa, Deniz Yaman, Erkan Seyhan, Mustafa Işık, Mehmet Hanifi Demir, Mustafa Bayındır, Yılmaz Gül, Mustafa Öztürk, İlyas Haytan, Alperen Ersoy, Salih Mahmud Leyla, Haydar Yılmaz, Bünyamin İvgen, Zülküf Dursun, Şahsuvar Ertürk, Casim Akbulak, Sedat Zengin, Yaşar Say, Şakir Önal, Çağrı Gürün, Emin Akar, Cafer Y., Özkan Türk, Yunus Özaslan, E.S., Mennan Veylan, Cemal Orhan, Reşat Yanık, Zeki Birdal, Ahmet Yener, Fuat Taşdelen, Neşet Ayana, Muharrem Taşoğul, Yusuf Babur, Mehmet Zengin, Mehmet Kartal, Feyyaz Şahin, AbdulBashir Ghafeouri, Medeni Maral, Kaplan Okyay, Caner Yılmaz, Nihat Altun, Mehmet Karaağaç, Servet Ekicioğlu, Ahmet Kavşitli, Ayhan Sabancı, Mehmet Ali Hisar, Mehmet Uzunkaş, Ali Akbaş, Nasif Yakıcı, Abdülkadir Çiçek, Necmeddin Polat, Kadir Muhammed, Cumali Ergün, Raif Bayram Erdoğan, Davut Öztürk, Metin Yıldız, Fevzi Kolbüken, Mehmet Günsever, Tayfun Bildik, Vezir Işık, Ahmet Kılıç, Selamet Kütükçüoğlu, Selami Ertürk, Mahmut G., Erkan Güney, Nurettin Yıldırım, Nuri Gökçay, Ferhat Meram, Munzur Özer, Seyithan Aşkın, Yusuf Kara, Murat Arslan, Durgut Eğin, Zeki Sabur, İbrahim Gencer, Erol Küçük, Adem Balı, Alper Başarır, Mehmet Tatlı, Osman Sav, Nuri Bektaş, Pınar Demirel, Mahsun Nursel Korkmaz, Mehmet Serin, Turhan Özyazanlar, Abdulselam Atmaca, Berat Gökçe, Hüseyin Gönen, Yılmaz Kaya, Yaşar Uysal, 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