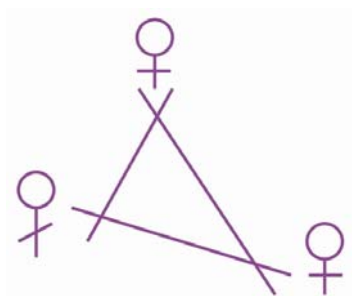


Sample Legislation on Violence against Women in Turkey*

- The Protection Order Law Against Domestic Violence in Turkey (Law No. 4320 on the Protection of the Family)
- The Turkish Penal Code Articles pertaining to Sexual Violence and sexual rights
- A Comparative Table of Provisions Pertaining to Violence and Sexual Rights in the Old and New Penal Codes

**unofficial translations by WWHR-New Ways*



WOMEN FOR WOMEN'S HUMAN RIGHTS

(WWHR) – NEW WAYS

For more information please visit www.wwhr.org or contact us at newways@wwhr.org.

WOMEN FOR WOMEN'S HUMAN RIGHTS (WWHR) - NEW WAYS

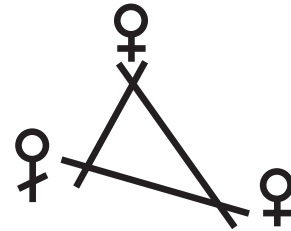
WWHR - New Ways is an independent women's organization established in 1993 with the aim of defending and promoting women's human rights in Turkey and worldwide. Working continually since its inception in the fields of education, research, publications, campaigns, activism, advocacy and lobbying, WWHR - New Ways has become a well-known non-governmental organization in Turkey and abroad.

It was one of the select organizations to deliver a presentation at the United Nations Global World Conference on March 8th 1999, in recognition of its successful efforts towards the adoption of a protection order law against domestic violence in Turkey (Law No. 4320 on the Protection of the Family). Again in 1999, WWHR - New Ways received the AWID Leading Solutions Award in recognition of its contributions to the advancement of gender equality and social justice. And in 2007, the organization was honored with the Gruber Foundation's annual women's human rights award. As an extension of its achievements, WWHR - New Ways gained Special Consultative Status with ECOSOC of the United Nations in 2005.

Within the context of its national efforts, WWHR - New Ways has been providing training in the field through the Human Rights Education Program for Women since 1995, supporting grassroots organizing, and contributing to the interaction between grassroots organizations and the national women's movement. It played a leading role in the campaigns organized for Turkish Civil and Penal Code reforms, and undertook the responsibility of preparing and defending a shadow report for the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Kinds of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) Committee in 1997 and 2005.

On the international level, WWHR - New Ways achieved one of its most significant successes by bringing together NGOs and academicians promoting women's human rights in Muslim societies within the framework of "The Coalition for Sexual and Bodily Rights in Muslim Societies." The Coalition conducts research studies, campaigns and advocacy work towards the recognition and promotion of bodily, sexual and reproductive rights as human rights. Since 2000, WWHR - New Ways has been the coordinator of the Coalition, which is the first active solidarity network established in this field in Muslim societies.

WWHR - NEW WAYS
İnönü Cad. Saadet Apt. No: 29/6
34437 Gümüşsuyu - İstanbul - TURKEY
Phone: +90.212.251 00 29
Fax: +90.212.251 00 65
E-mail: newways@wwhr.org
Web: www.wwhr.org



LAW NO.4320 ON THE PROTECTION OF THE FAMILY

Law No: 5636 Accepted on: 26/04/2007

Clause 1- Clause 1 of the Law No.4320 on the Protection of the Family dated 14/01/1998 has been amended as the following

Clause 1- In addition to the provisions foreseen in the Turkish Civil Code, if a spouse or child or another member of the family living under the same roof or a family member decreed a separation by court or who has a legal right to live in a different abode or living separately even if married is subject to domestic violence, and notification is made either by the victim or by the Public Prosecutor, taking into consideration the specific circumstances, a Justice of the Family Court can pass one or more of the following rulings or take any other measures that are deemed appropriate.

The accused spouse or other family member can be ordered:

- a.** Not to use violence or threatening behavior and words against family members;
- b.** To leave the common dwelling and not to approach the dwelling (whether inhabited jointly or separately) through allotting it to the other family members and not to approach their place of work;
- c.** Not to damage the property of the family members
- d.** Not to cause distress to family members through means of communication;
- e.** To surrender a weapon or other similar instruments if any to the police;
- f.** Not to arrive at the dwelling inhabited by the victim or the workplace while under the influence of alcohol or other intoxicating substances nor use such substances in these places;
- g.** To report to a health facility for examination or treatment.

The above-mentioned measures can be applied for a period not exceeding six months and, if the accused does not abide by the rulings, s/he shall be warned that s/he is liable to arrest and confinement.

In case the perpetrator of violence is the spouse of other family member who also provides or contributes to the livelihood of the family, taking into account the standard of living of the victims the Justice may rule on maintenance payments even if not requested by the victims, given that no prior decision for maintenance payments or alimony has been taken according to the provisions in the Turkish Civil Code.

The appeals and executive actions taken towards the judgment execution are not subject to court fees.

Clause 2- Clause 2 of Law No.4320 has been amended as following.

Clause 2- A copy of the protection order is entrusted to the Public Prosecutor by the court. The Public Prosecutor monitors the application of the order through the police. In the event of the order being implemented, the police, without the need for the victim to submit a written

application, will themselves conduct an investigation and transfer the documents to the Public Prosecutor within the shortest possible time.

The Public Prosecutor files a criminal case against the spouse or other family member at the magistrate criminal court.

Even if another crime constitutes the deed, the spouse or other family member who has violated the protection order is further sentenced to another three to six months imprisonment.

The provisions for the implementation of the law are specified in the bylaw.

Clause 3- This law comes into effect from the date on which it is promulgated.

Clause 4- The provisions of this law are implemented by the Council of Ministers.

THE NEW TURKISH PENAL CODE

articles pertaining to sexual violence and sexual rights

The Aim of the Penal Code

ARTICLE 1. –

(1) The aim of the Penal Code is to protect and prevent crimes being perpetrated upon **personal rights and freedoms**, public order and security, public health and environment. In order to realize this aim, the types of crimes, punishments and security measures, and basic principles of culpability have been laid forth in the code.

Unlawful Provocation

ARTICLE 29. –

(1) A person perpetrating a crime while under the influence of emotional or physical suffering caused by **an unlawful act** is given punishment of imprisonment for between eighteen and twenty-four years instead of the aggravated punishment of life imprisonment, and between twelve and eighteen years instead of life. The punishment to be given in other cases is reduced by between one fourth and three fourths.

Justification of the article:

...**It is necessary that the suffering be the result of an unjust act. The reason why this provision has been added to the article is to prevent its misapplication to cases of “customary or honor killings” to grant sentence reductions. ...**

Aggravated homicide

ARTICLE 82. –

(1) In cases where murder with intent is perpetrated;

- a) By plan,
- b) Savagely or through infliction of torment,

.....

- i) By motivation of vendetta,

- j) By motivation of custom,**

The perpetrator is punished with the aggravated punishment of life imprisonment.

SECTION TWO

Crimes against Individuals

PART SIX

Crimes Against Sexual Inviolability

Sexual assault

ARTICLE 102.

(1) Upon the victim's complaint, a person who by sexual behavior breaches the bodily inviolability of someone is punished with punishment of imprisonment for between two and seven years.

(2) In situations where the act is perpetrated by inserting into the body an organ or other object, the sentence is punishment of imprisonment for between seven and twelve years. In

cases where this act is perpetrated against a spouse, interrogation and prosecution is dependent upon the victim's complaint.

(3) In cases where the crime is perpetrated;

a) Against a person in a condition of not being able to physically or psychologically defend himself,

b) In such a manner that the influence granted by public office or service is abused,

c) Against a person of filial relation by blood or marriage, including the third degree,

d) With a weapon or together with more than one person,

The punishments to be given according to (1)-(2) above are increased by one half. (4) In situations where during the perpetration of the crime a degree of force greater than needed to overcome the victim's resistance is used, the perpetrator is punished separately for the crime of intent to wound.

(5) In cases where as a result of the crime the victim's physical or psychological health is spoiled, the sentence imprisonment for not less than ten years.

(6) In cases where as a result of the crime the victim enters a vegetative state or dies, the sentence is the aggravated punishment of life imprisonment.

ARTICLE 103. –Sexual abuse of children

(1) A person who exploits his or her child in a sexually is punished with punishment of imprisonment for between three and eight years. Understood by the phrase sexual exploitation are:

a) Every kind of sexual behavior towards children who have not yet reached sixteen years of age or who have but whose ability to understand the act's legal meaning and consequences is not developed,

b) Sexual behavior towards other children realized only by way of force, threat, trickery or another cause affecting will.

(2) In cases where the sexual exploitation is realized by way of inserting into the body an organ or other object, the sentence is punishment of imprisonment for between six and fifteen years.

(3) In cases where the sexual exploitation is realized by an ancestor, person of filial relation in the second or third degree, stepfather, adopter, guardian, person serving as educator, caretaker, health provider or other persons with responsibility for protecting and supervising, or through abuse of influence gained by a relationship of service, the punishment to be given according to (1)-(2) above is increased by one half.

(4) In cases where the sexual exploitation is realized against the children of (1) (a) by use of force or threat, the punishment to be given according to (2)-(3) above is increased by one half.

(5) In cases where the force and violence to which recourse is taken in sexual exploitation is cause of grave consequences of the crime of wounding with intent, the sentences connected with the crime of wounding with intent are applied.

(6) In cases where as a result of the crime the physical or psychological health of the victim is spoiled, the sentence is punishment of imprisonment for not less than fifteen years.

(7) In situations where the crime is cause of the victim's entering a vegetative state or death, the sentence is punishment with the punishment of life imprisonment.

Sexual relation with one who is not an adult

ARTICLE 104. –

(1) Upon complaint, a person who has sexual relations, without force, threat or trickery, with a child who has reached sixteen years of age is punished with punishment of imprisonment for between six months and two years.

(2) If the perpetrator is more than five years older than the victim, the punishment is doubled without out need of complaint.

Sexual harassment

ARTICLE 105. –

(1) Upon the victim's complaint, a person who harasses someone with a sexual aim is sentenced to punishment of imprisonment for between three months and two years or judicial fine.

(2) In cases where such acts are perpetrated by abuse of influence derived from relationship of hierarchy or service or by taking advantage of convenience gained by sharing a workplace, the punishment to be given according to (1) above is increased by one half. If by such act the victim is caused to abandon his or her job, the punishment to be given is not less than one year.

Indecent acts

ARTICLE 225. –

(1) A person who engages in sexual relations publicly or in exhibitionism is punished with punishment of imprisonment for between six months and one year.

Genital examination

ARTICLE 287. –

(1) A perpetrator who sends a person, without decision of an authorized judge and prosecutor, to genital examination or performs such examination is sentenced to punishment of imprisonment for between three months and one year.

(2) The judgment stipulated in (1) above is not applied to examinations done with the aim of protecting public health because of infectious diseases in conformity with judgments provided for in legal codes and administrative law.

**PROVISIONS PERTAINING TO SEXUAL AND BODILY RIGHTS IN THE
TURKISH PENAL CODE: A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF AMENDMENTS
ACHIEVED BY THE CAMPAIGN FOR THE REFORM OF THE TURKISH PENAL
CODE FROM A GENDER PERSPECTIVE**

THE NEW TURKISH PENAL CODE	THE OLD TURKISH PENAL CODE	COMMENTS
<p>The Aim of the Penal Code ARTICLE 1. – (1) The aim of the Penal Code is to protect and prevent crimes being perpetrated upon personal rights and freedoms, public order and security, public health and environment. In order to realize this aim, the types of crimes, punishments and security measures, and basic principles of culpability have been laid forth in the code.</p>	<p><i>The old penal code did not contain such an article defining the objective and scope of the law.</i></p>	<p>The provision in the first article of the penal code stating that the aim of the law is to protect the “personal rights and freedoms” is very significant as it underlines from the beginning that personal rights and freedoms are safeguarded with the penal law. This principle provides a much more progressive framework, in accord with the regulation of sexual rights in the new law.</p>
<p>Unlawful Provocation ARTICLE 29. – (1) A person perpetrating a crime while under the influence of emotional or physical suffering caused by an unlawful act is given punishment of imprisonment for between eighteen and twenty-four years instead of the aggravated punishment of life imprisonment, and between twelve and eighteen years instead of life. The punishment to be given in other cases is reduced by between one fourth and three fourths.</p> <p>Justification of the article: ...It is necessary that the suffering be the result of an unjust act. The reason why this provision has been added to the article is to prevent its misapplication to cases of “customary or honor killings” to grant sentence reductions. ...</p>	<p>Unlawful Provocation Article 51 – If someone perpetrates a crime under the influence of rage or severe suffering produced by an unlawful provocation and such crime is found to require punishment of death, he or she is sentenced to the grave punishment of life imprisonment, and if found to require the grave punishment of life imprisonment, to the grave punishment of imprisonment for twenty-four years. In other cases the punishment for the crime perpetrated is reduced by one fourth.....</p>	<p>This amendment is an important step to stop honor killing perpetrators from receiving sentence reductions. Previously this general provocation article had been misused to grant sentence reductions in cases of honor killings, even though the article directly offering sentence reductions to honor killing perpetrators had been cancelled in ...</p> <p>However, despite the Platform’s efforts, the provision is only included in the justification and not the article itself and still leaves room for interpretation.</p>

THE NEW TURKISH PENAL CODE	THE OLD TURKISH PENAL CODE	COMMENTS
<p>Aggravated homicide ARTICLE 82. – (1) In cases where murder with intent is perpetrated;</p> <p>a) By plan, b) Savagely or through infliction of torment, </p> <p>i) By motivation of vendetta, j) By motivation of custom, The perpetrator is punished with the aggravated punishment of life imprisonment.</p>	<p>Article 449: If the act of homicide is:</p> <p>1. Perpetrated against an ancestor or descendant; 10. Perpetrated with motive of vendetta; 11 Perpetrated against a state official in performance of his or her office or, even if the attribute of state officialdom has passed, because he or she has performed such office; the perpetrator is sentenced to punishment of death.</p>	<p>The Platform lobbied intensively to include “motivation of honor” instead of “ motivation of customs” in this article, due to the fact that customary killings do not encompass all honor killings and still provide a leeway for some honor killing perpetrators. However, the parliament was resistant to this demand until the end, exemplifying the reluctance to challenge the traditional patriarchal construct of “honor.”</p>
<p>SECTION TWO Crimes against Individuals PART SIX Crimes Against Sexual Inviolability</p>	<p>SECTION EIGHT Crimes against public morality and the order of the family</p> <p>PART ONE Those who perpetrate forced seizure of chastity, seduction of children and molestation of sexual virtue</p>	<p>This amendment in the classification and section title is crucial, as it depicts the transformation in the law’s philosophy and perception of women and sexual rights. While the old penal code treated women and their sexual and bodily integrity as commodities of men, the family and the society, the new code explicitly acknowledges women’s right to sexual and bodily integrity.</p>

THE NEW TURKISH PENAL CODE	THE OLD TURKISH PENAL CODE	COMMENTS
<p>Sexual assault</p> <p>ARTICLE 102. (1) Upon the victim’s complaint, a person who by sexual behavior breaches the bodily inviolability of someone is punished with punishment of imprisonment for between two and seven years.</p> <p>(2) In situations where the act is perpetrated by inserting into the body an organ or other object, the sentence is punishment of imprisonment for between seven and twelve years. In cases where this act is perpetrated against a spouse, interrogation and prosecution is dependent upon the victim’s complaint.</p> <p>(3) In cases where the crime is perpetrated; a) Against a person in a condition of not being able to physically or psychologically defend himself,</p> <p>b) In such a manner that the influence granted by public office or service is abused,</p> <p>c) Against a person of filial relation by blood or marriage, including the third degree,</p> <p>d) With a weapon or together with more than one person,</p> <p>The punishments to be given according to (1)-(2) above are increased by one half.</p> <p>(4) In situations where during the perpetration of the crime a degree of force greater than needed to overcome the victim’s resistance is used, the perpetrator is punished separately for the crime of intent to wound.</p> <p>(5) In cases where as a result of the crime the victim’s physical or psychological health is spoiled, the sentence imprisonment for not less than ten years.</p> <p>(6) In cases where as a result of the crime the victim enters a vegetative state or dies, the sentence is the aggravated punishment of life imprisonment.</p>	<p>Article 416</p> <p>Anyone who by way of using force or violence or threat seizes the chastity of someone who has reached sixteen years of age, or perpetrates such act against someone who because of mental or physical illness or a cause other than the act or means of trickery used by the perpetrator is in a state of not being able to resist, is punished with the grave punishment of imprisonment for not less than seven years.</p> <p>And if someone initiates in such way another act or action towards chastity or honor, he or she is imprisoned for between three and five years.</p>	<p>The article regulating rape and other forms of sexual assault has been completely rewritten as proposed by the Platform.</p> <p>A very progressive definition of sexual assault is adopted, in contrast to the old definition which regarded sexual assault as an attack on “chastity”. The recognition that rape may occur in different forms (through the insertion of an object; anal penetration etc.) and that sexual assault may result in psychological damage, as well as physical, are groundbreaking provisions.</p> <p>Another major accomplishment of the Platform is the explicit inclusion of marital rape as a form of sexual assault in the new code.</p>

THE NEW TURKISH PENAL CODE	THE OLD TURKISH PENAL CODE	COMMENTS
<p>ARTICLE 103. –Sexual abuse of children</p> <p>(1) A person who exploits his or her child in a sexually is punished with punishment of imprisonment for between three and eight years. Understood by the phrase sexual exploitation are:</p> <p>a) Every kind of sexual behavior towards children who have not yet reached sixteen years of age or who have but whose ability to understand the act’s legal meaning and consequences is not developed,</p> <p>b) Sexual behavior towards other children realized only by way of force, threat, trickery or another cause affecting will.</p> <p>(2) In cases where the sexual exploitation is realized by way of inserting into the body an organ or other object, the sentence is punishment of imprisonment for between six and fifteen years.</p> <p>(3) In cases where the sexual exploitation is realized by an ancestor, person of filial relation in the second or third degree, stepfather, adopter, guardian, person serving as educator, caretaker, health provider or other persons with responsibility for protecting and supervising, or through abuse of influence gained by a relationship of service, the punishment to be given according to (1)-(2) above is increased by one half.</p> <p>(4) In cases where the sexual exploitation is realized against the children of (1) (a) by use of force or threat, the punishment to be given according to (2)-(3) above is increased by one half.</p> <p>(5) In cases where the force and violence to which recourse is taken in sexual exploitation is cause of grave consequences of the crime of wounding with intent, the</p>	<p>Article 414 – ...Anyone who seizes the chastity of a child less than sixteen years old is sentenced to the grave punishment of imprisonment for not less than five years.</p> <p>If the act was perpetrated by way of force and violence or use of threat or against a child who because of mental or physical illness or a cause other than the act or means of trickery used by the perpetrator is in a state of not being able to resist, the grave punishment of imprisonment is not less than ten years.</p> <p>Article 415 Anyone who initiates an act or action towards the chastity or honor of a child less than sixteen years old is imprisoned for between two and four years and if such act or action is under the conditions stipulated in the second paragraph of the above article, for between three and five years.</p>	<p>The sexual abuse of children were regulated in different articles in the old penal code, without the crime being explicitly named.</p> <p>The new penal code regulates the crime in one article with severe punishments, defining the crime explicitly and in detail, in a similar fashion to the sexual assault crime above.</p>

<p>sentences connected with the crime of wounding with intent are applied.</p> <p>(6) In cases where as a result of the crime the physical or psychological health of the victim is spoiled, the sentence is punishment of imprisonment for not less than fifteen years.</p> <p>(7) In situations where the crime is cause of the victim's entering a vegetative state or death, the sentence is punishment with the punishment of life imprisonment.</p>		
<p>Sexual relation with one who is not an adult</p> <p>ARTICLE 104. – (1) Upon complaint, a person who has sexual relations, without force, threat or trickery, with a child who has reached sixteen years of age is punished with punishment of imprisonment for between six months and two years.</p> <p>(2) If the perpetrator is more than five years older than the victim, the punishment is doubled without out need of complaint.</p>	<p>Article 416 – Those who have a sexual relationship with someone who is not an adult, with his or her consent, in cases when the act is not found to require a graver punishment, are punished with imprisonment for between six months and three years.</p>	<p>The Platform vehemently opposed the inclusion of this article, not originally proposed in the draft law.</p> <p>We are deeply concerned that this article will leave room for the unjust prosecution of young adults, particularly young women, through complaints of families, school officials etc. The platform is still persisting in the demand that sexual relations of young adults be penalized only upon the complaint of the victim.</p>
<p>Sexual harassment</p> <p>ARTICLE 105. – (1) Upon the victim's complaint, a person who harasses someone with a sexual aim is sentenced to punishment of imprisonment for between three months and two years or judicial fine.</p> <p>(2) In cases where such acts are perpetrated by abuse of influence derived from relationship of hierarchy or service or by taking advantage of convenience gained by sharing a workplace, the punishment to be given according to (1) above is increased by one half. If by such act the victim is caused to abandon his or her job, the punishment to be given is not less than one year.</p>	<p>Article 421</p> <p>Those who verbally assault women or young men are imprisoned for between three months and one year and those who molest, for between six months and two years.</p>	<p>The new article also explicitly names the crime of sexual harassment, as well as criminalizing sexual harassment in the workplace, which is a very significant amendment.</p>

THE NEW TURKISH PENAL CODE	THE OLD TURKISH PENAL CODE	COMMENTS
<p>Indecent acts ARTICLE 225. – (1) A person who engages in sexual relations publicly or in exhibitionism is punished with punishment of imprisonment for between six months and one year.</p>	<p>Article 419 Those found publicly in an indecent condition or action are punished with imprisonment for between fifteen days and two months and those having sexual relations in such manner, for between six months and one year and in the cases stipulated in this article, separately with the grave punishment of fine for between 100 lira and 500 lira.</p>	<p>The old version of the article regulating “indecent acts” left room to prosecute sexual minorities and sometimes women on completely unfounded grounds. The new article does not contain any references to “indecent” and clearly names the punishable acts.</p>
<p>Genital examination ARTICLE 287. – (1) A perpetrator who sends a person, without decision of an authorized judge and prosecutor, to genital examination or performs such examination is sentenced to punishment of imprisonment for between three months and one year. (2) The judgment stipulated in (1) above is not applied to examinations done with the aim of protecting public health because of infectious diseases in conformity with judgments provided for in legal codes and administrative law.</p>	<p><i>There was no such article in the old penal code.</i></p>	<p>Despite the efforts of the platform, the demand to explicitly ban and criminalize virginity testing has not been accepted. Instead, the article entitled “genital examination” has been adopted. The shortcomings of this article are that it does not explicitly ban the practice of virginity testing on all grounds and does not set the woman’s consent as a precondition for genital examination.</p>
<p><i>Removed</i></p> <p><i>Removed</i></p>	<p>Article 420 – Those who have women dance with the aim of prostitution or women who dance voluntarily, in a manner contrary to public morality, in open places or partially open places where the people may easily be aware of it, are imprisoned for between one month and six months.</p> <p>Article 422 – Those who in women’s dress enter places where women are found are imprisoned solely because of this act for between three months and one year and if in the place they have entered in such change of costume they perpetrate a crime requiring punishment more severe than such crime they are also punished with the punishment for that crime.</p>	<p>The following articles have all been removed in the new Turkish Penal Code. These articles are all examples of the way in which women’s sexuality has been viewed as a potential “threat” to the society in the old law and rather than including provisions to safeguard sexual and bodily rights, they aim to further restrict and control women’s sexuality.</p> <p>Many of the articles below also discriminated overtly between women on the basis of marriage, virginity etc., all of which has been</p>

<i>Removed</i>	<p>Article 429</p> <p>Anyone who with force or violence or threat or trickery, with feeling or lust or intent to marry, kidnaps or detains in a place an adult woman or woman rendered adult is punished with the grave punishment of imprisonment for between three and ten years.</p> <p>If the woman kidnapped is married, the grave punishment of imprisonment is not less than seven years.</p>	<p>eliminated in the new penal code.</p> <p>Also very prevalent in the articles below is the constructs of “honor”, “virginity”, “chastity” being upheld over the rights and freedoms of women. The elimination of such constructs from the new penal code has been one of the major accomplishments of the campaign.</p>
<i>Removed</i>	<p>Article 432</p> <p>If the perpetrator of one of the crimes stipulated in the above articles, without being found in any lustful action towards someone he or she has kidnapped or detained, voluntarily returns him or her to the home or family from which he or she has been kidnapped or takes and leaves free him or her in a secure place from which the family can take him or her, in the case stipulated in article 429 he or she is punished with punishment of imprisonment for between six months and three years, and in the case stipulated in article 431 for between one year and three years.</p>	
<i>Removed</i>	<p>Article 433</p> <p>If one of the crimes stipulated in the above articles has been perpetrated solely with intent to marry and not more than one day has passed, the punishment to be applied to the perpetrator is reduced by between one third and one half.</p>	
<i>Removed</i>	<p>Article 434</p> <p>In cases where marriage occurs between the kidnapped or detained girl or woman and the defendant or one of the condemned, if the husband has been given a public lawsuit and a sentence, the carrying out of the</p>	

	<p>punishment is suspended.</p> <p>If within the allotted time divorce is decreed with reason of an event brought about unlawfully by the man, continuance is renewed. If sentence has previously been given, punishment is carried out.</p> <p>The sentences in this article are valid also with regard to articles 414, 415 and 416.</p> <p>In cases where suspension of the public lawsuit or punishment of the married defendant or condemned is required, it is required to drop the suit and punishment of accomplices in the act.</p>	
<p><i>Removed</i></p>	<p>Article 453</p> <p>If the act of homicide is perpetrated by a mother, with the motive of saving her pride, against her newborn child, the perpetrator is given punishment of imprisonment for between four and eight years.</p>	