



FETO

FETHULLAH TERROR ORGANISATION

KADEM

WOMEN AND DEMOCRACY ASSOCIATION

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FETHULLAH TERROR ORGANIZATION (FETO)

What is FETO?

Fethullah Terror Organization (FETO) was established under the leadership of Imam Fethullah Gülen. It was named with the supposed objective of raising an ethical community, primarily in Turkey and Turkish territories and acting with the purpose of 'İlay-ı Kelimetullah' (spreading Islam). However, it actually aimed at seizing all constitutional institutions, security units, civil and judiciary establishments with the intention of becoming a huge and effective political and economical power at an international level. Operations began throughout Turkey under the directive of Ankara Chief Public Prosecutor's Office on December 11th, 2015 indicting Fethullah Gülen and members of the Gülen movement as defined under the "Fethullah Terror Organization/Parallel State Structuring" from the Chief Prosecutor' Office.

Structuring of FETO

The organization under the leadership of Gülen has a much firmer hierarchical structure when compared to other illegal organizations. Known as the upper body, Imam Gülen has positioned himself at the forefront of the organization. Lower units such as the "Appointment Committee", "Advisory Council", "Mullahs Group" and "Parliament" are dependent on and managed by Gülen. The decisions made in the parliamentary unit are transferred through the bottom units within a hierarchical structure. The hierarchical structure of the organization has been organized as a world imam, geographical region imams, region imams, county imams, district imams, neighborhood imams, home imams, head guides, teachers, students and community members. The decisions of the assembly are performed unconditionally by members, insuring their status as clandestine, confidential maintaining security intelligence. Finally, every financial decision is made explicitly by the "Trustee Council".

• Organising Strategies of FETO

The structuring of FETO organization and recruiting was based on research. Using this system, FETO was able to organize in many fields including jurisdiction, the military, and public bodies and universities. Confessed Gülenists revealed the organization's complex strategies. New members were recruited as children. Their transformation into soldiers was a result of extreme brainwashing. Gülen established community homes for families with limited financial resources and offered scholarships. In these communities, the children received a religious education. In order for children to stay at the Gülen community

homes, mandatory conditions were implemented. Boys and girls were educated separately. Books written by Gülen and about him were required reading for all of the children. The children were also required to adhere to strict behavior which included forced collective prayer.

Adult members of the organization, identified as "brother" and "sister", were in charge of indoctrinating new recruits assigned to them. These brothers and sisters never used their real names and instead relied on code names.

Regional imams were decided the homes that each student would stay in. The Fethullah Gülen community acquired the exam questions held by the Student Selection and Placement Center (ÖSYM). The center organized University entrance exams and placed students in appropriate universities. These questions were distributed by its militants to the followers of the organization and the students who stayed at Gülen homes before exams. In 2010, the exam fraud was uncovered when results of the Public Personnel Selection Examination (KPSS) were announced. 350 people answered all exam questions correctly, 70 of who were husband and wife and 23 of whom were close relatives. The questions of university entrance exams and entrance exams for civil service at public bodies were distributed in Gülen houses' community lessons all around the world. As a result, the top ranked students were educated in private institutions and schools affiliated with Fethullah Gülen. It was arranged for different students from different cities to achieve top marks in an attempt to obscure the illegal activity. Students were told their responsible "brother" or "sister" at the Gülen houses had seen the questions in their dreams when they prepared for exams, Furthermore, after the exams, the organization imams stepped in when the members were assigned to different public bodies. They decided where each student will study or at which public body he or she would work in line with the strategic need of the organization. Organization imams referred members to enter into military or public service. Those who were trained and placed as an organization member within judicial, military or public bodies gave a certain percent of their salaries (generally between 10-20%) to the organization in gratitude for being placed in that position.



<http://www.trtworld.com/turkey/turkish-police-detain-25-national-exam-cheating-probe-1956>

Attorney generals and judges in Turkey were historically assumed by elderly and experienced individual after a lengthy career. However, after FETO interfered in the judicial system, a younger group of FETO loyalists assumed high ranking positions through exam fraud and imam

referrals. It is clear that the words of the Organization leader Imam Gülen aimed to control courts and keep them under control with FETO management: “You will rent judges and also rent attorneys when necessary”



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PNZ36MM5hqA>

FETO tried to reach the children of sergeants and officers by convincing them to enroll in the Gülen Schools. The organization aimed to place these children in military schools in order to infiltrate the Turkish Armed Forces (TSK) as one of its most important objectives. Furthermore, it was one of its most important plans to achieve such an influence in the military in order to have the right to comment on strategic issues.

• **Using Public Funding to Recruit Organization Members**

Carried out by the public bodies, SODES (SOCIAL SUPPORT PROGRAM) projects were prepared in order to meet the needs caused by the changing social structure, and to strengthen social solidarity and union. It was revealed that SODES projects, which were prepared to prevent terror especially in Eastern and Southeastern regions of Turkey, were misused by FETO supporters. SODES were implemented to assist children of low-income families with education and to strengthen ties of the state with its citizens. FETO supporters used SODES finances to support schoolrooms or dorms of the FETO organization. .

FETO, in order to develop an allegiance culture, promoted the image that the organization leader Fethullah Gülen is a supreme person, by making up religious references to older children. It was revealed that organization members claimed they took children on student trips, when they actually went to FETO boarding camps and received government funding. Instead, the money intended for education in SODES projects was collected from benefiting families and used to indoctrinate students by forcing them to read the books of FETO leader Fethullah Gülen at the camps.

• **Providing legality by “Dream” and mass control**

FETO based the dreams of Imam Fethullah and significant top officials of the organization as an inspiration of any activity they performed and order they gave. Students who stayed at the organization’s homes stated that FETO used dreams to hold members together in times of duress and tried to solve problems

with this method. The organization took advantage of unsuspecting religious members of the community with these dream statements. On one occasion, the organization made a member of the community sell their land. They claimed the Prophet Muhammed appeared in a dream and said this person had acquired too much wealth. The individual sold their land, and the money from the sale was used for FETO interests.

Seeping to requested body by marriage

Strategic marriages were also implemented to secure FETO members high ranking security in the public sector. Organization members married individuals in significant positions whether they were in the organization or not in order to achieve a guaranteed level of dependence. This marriage method was used in management, military and national education institutions as they are the most critical management units of the state.

• T (Rural) Structuring

T structuring was used by FETO in rural structuring. T expression is formed by the word rural in Turkish (Taşra). Rural structuring was in a few levels and it was granted as T1, T2, T3 and T4 in accordance with national registry. T groups were composed of more than one person in itself. In the T structuring weeklong camps were organized to maintain strong bonds and regular interviews were held throughout the year. People within this structure unit that were not FETO members were Gülen sympathizers, and felt indebted to the organization. Their purpose was to form a new structure in bureaucracy and remove people who tried to prevent the FETO structuring in bureaucracy. People who were not suitable for this duty were discharged and they were legally prevented from reversing their position. However, if discharged people were a member of FETO or helped FETO, it was made sure that a legal decision in favor of that person was given. State Council Investigation Judge Ebubekir Başel was taken into custody after the failed 15th July coup attempt and admitted that he formed “T type” structuring in judgment.



<http://factcheckingturkey.com/failed-coup/fethullah-Gülen-claims-he-not-behind-coup-attempt-turkey-282>

• Purpose of FETO

FETO wants to start a war against legitimate governments and capture the state to further its own interests. The most significant purpose of the organization is to listen legally and illegally to all public and private institutions, as well as

significant people. Information obtained is used as blackmail to capture all constitutional institutions, security units, and civil and forensic structures of Turkey. It is also used to gain effective political and economical power at an international level.

Therefore FETO is an organization that acts solely within the scope of its own purposes and thinks little of democratic structure, institutions of Turkey and national will of people. It is seen that it has imperialist intentions and is engaged in activities to achieve these intentions.



<http://www.globalresearch.ca/erdogans-checkmate-cia-backed-coup-in-turkey-fails-upsets-global-chessboard/5538735>

FETO controlled thousands of outstanding secondary schools, universities, and student dorms throughout Turkey. The Gülen organization operates dozens of universities in around 110 countries throughout the world, and has hundreds of secondary education institutions. FETO targeted secondary and high school (children between the ages of 15 and 19) children and ensured their enrollment in its own educational institutions to be brainwashed and become FETO members to achieve its aims. These youngsters educated in the schools of the organization were prepared for careers in law, politics and education sectors, but primarily for government jobs in these sectors. In this process there was only one purpose: To prepare these youngsters as the management classes of Fethullah Islamic Republic in the future. Wealthy FETO members who received orders directly from Fethullah Gülen continued to open schools and dorms in the name of the organization. With the idiom of the writer of Sabah Newspaper, it was an "educational jihad". The purpose of the organization with this educational jihad was to transform the Turkish community in accordance with the Islamic vision of FETO and Turkify Islam in other countries.



<http://www.meforum.org/2045/fethullah-gulens-grand-ambition>

Dozens of Fethullah schools abroad were opened for boys. Afterschool activities are used to direct student to Islam. Schools and schoolrooms abroad are opened with the purpose of gathering young and intelligent Gülen Movement sympathizers. A worldwide organization is developed in order to employ FETO

members in all management levels of state-owned companies Important families abroad and their children are reached through lobbies. Links are established so future FETO interests can be furthered. It is clear that FETO is an international terror organization with secret plans to seize control of important government and private bodies for its own purpose. The threat is not confined to Turkey, but has global interests.



<http://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2012/05/inside-turkeys-secretive-islamic-Gülen-school-movement/257120/>

ANTI-DEMOCRATIC AND COUP-SUPPORTING HISTORY OF FETO

Which coups did FETO support?

FETO leader Fethullah Gülen both vocally and silently supported coups and military interventions that interrupted Turkey's democracy. FETO leader Fethullah Gülen supported the 28 February 1997 coup and 12 September 1980 coup without any damage. He had stated many times that he supported these coups. Imam Fethullah supported coup plotters in the past and it is obvious that he could support any event or person that may be of use to him within the scope of his own interests, regardless of any concern for democracy and freedoms.

28 February 1997 Coup

FETO leader Fethullah Gülen made religious statements, accepted as "fatwa" by the Gülen community members, in a state of chaos caused by the soldier and media junta on February 28th. He supported the coup process targeting the government under the leadership of the Refah Party. Fethullah Gülen clinched his manner in favor of the coup with his words "soldiers are more democratic". Fethullah Gülen's call towards the government "You could not do well, leave it" was published in newspaper headlines. Fethullah Gülen did not even avoid saying "I am unsure how to revise this, as I don't entirely understand the intent" for the National Security Council targeting to overthrow the government. He also said that "They do a good deed even if they make a mistake" in a television program he attended on April 16th in the process called "postmodern coup" by the attempted soldiers. Fethullah Gülen, who always prioritized religion and made it obligatory for the students in Gülen homes to follow religious rituals

in an environment where religious freedoms were restricted, said one should disclaim such freedoms. He stated that “A hijab is of nonessentials” for hijabs worn by women who wanted to follow Islamic rules and supported hijab ban imposed by the military regime. As a religious influence, his support of the hijab ban was disgraceful. Many girls were excluded from the community and could not pursue their education.

Fethullah Gülen objected the president of the coalition government, Necmettin Erbakan. [He used soldiers to protect] FETO and the Gülen community and interests in the 28 February coup. Fethullah Gülen supported the coup and achieved his objective: the Gülen community was the only religious group that experienced no harm in the coup.

• 12 September 1980 Coup

FETO leader Fethullah Gülen also gained strength after the 12 September 1980 military coup. Fethullah Gülen supported Kenan Evren, the leader of the coup, and coup plotters as quoted, ‘WE PRESENT ARMS TO THE COUP PLOTTERS’ after the 12 September 1980 coup in his essay “The Last Patrol”. Published in Sızıntı magazine, the essay was accessible to the masses and was one of the media organs of FETO. Fethullah Gülen said that Kenan Evren deserves heaven saying “EVREN CAN GO TO HEAVEN ...” in an interview with Mehmet Gündem in Milliyet Gazette, dated January 31, 2005. Gülen meant that he appreciated Kenan Evren as he required students to have religion lessons at schools. This organization uses religion as a tool to incite chaos.



<http://www.dailysabah.com/war-on-terror/2016/07/27/after-supporting-coups-in-turkey-Gülen-lies-about-his-past-in-nyt-op-ed>

CORRUPTIONS OF FETO

What illegal methods did FETO use to be successful?

One of the most important purposes of FETO is to infiltrate key aspects of the state and place organization members in key posts and manage the country. The effort of FETO to infiltrate and organize within the state makes it effective in the military, security and judicial systems. The organization is involved in illegal activities, engaged in corruption and fraud to embed in, infiltrate the state and achieve dominance in state institutions. Examples of corruption include theft

of questions from the Civil Service Exam (KPSS), and fake evidence for military coup accusations. Accused soldiers were replaced FETO members.

• **Stealing Questions of KPSS 2010 Civil Service Exams:**

The theft of exam questions enabled FETO members to easily prepare for and pass the exams and interviews. Members made high scores and were placed strategic positions.

Hundreds of thousands of candidates prepare for the annual exams to be considered for employment in public and high ranking positions in Turkey. A lot of effort and time is needed to pass this exam, and few candidates achieve high scores. Doubt was cast with so many candidates achieving such high scores in the KPSS Educational Science Test compared to previous years. 350 candidates correctly answered all 120 questions and around 3000 candidates had answered more than 110 questions correctly. Cheating claims were made, and investigations began.



<http://www.trtworld.com/turkey/prosecutor-national-exam-cheating-probe-receives-threats-4265>

In the education section of the test, many correctly answered all questions, which brought to question the test's credibility. Test results for the years before and after 2010 were investigated. Turkish Eğitim-Sen General President İsmail Koncuk, held a press conference and explained a letter that testified cheating. A file was formed 5 days before the exam and sent by e-mail. The exam questions were included within this e-mail file.



<http://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/default.aspx?pageid=438&n=no-need-to-cancel-kpss-exam-yok-head-says-2010-08-30>

KPSS investigations started again in 2015. A FETO cheating network was caught. 350 candidates achieved 120 net points in 120 questions in an exam attended by 279.889 people. 70 of the 350 candidates achieved 120 net points were husband and wife. 20 of them were close relatives, and 52 of them were staying in same apartment, site or district. Among 3227 candidates who had

scored above 100 raw points, 446 were husband and wife, 191 were close relatives and 980 were staying in the same site, apartment or district. Many of the suspects disappeared under the scope of the investigation.

• **Tent Burning Instruction Given to Police to Aggravate Gezi Protests:**

Police allied to FETO burned tents pitched by Gezi Park protesters. This ignited severe conflicts between protesters and police. FETO's purpose was to keep public and chosen management at bay, and damage Turkey's economy. The chosen management forced the protesters to clash with police, which changed the scope and extent of the protests.

The government started a detailed investigation: whose tents were burned and why, who burned the tents and who ordered the tents to be burned. Inspectors discovered through recorded statements that FETO member Security Deputy Manager Ramazan Emekli made the order.

Investigations revealed Ramazan Emekli was a member of FETO since his time in the police academy. He was also known for his close relations with media representatives of FETO when he was with the Istanbul Security Intelligence Branch Office. Municipal police who served during the Gezi protests supported the findings, as did various video images of the protests. As a result, Emekli was discharged.



<http://www.dailysabah.com/politics/2014/06/10/order-to-burn-gezi-park-tents-was-given-by-controversial-name-investigation-reveals>

• **Removing of Staff Soldiers with Balyoz and Ergenekon Cases:**

FETO planted fake evidence of coup accusations to incite the dismissal of high ranking attorney generals and judges. Dismissed personnel were replaced with FETO members. Many of the staff officers held significant duties and were accused in this process, contributed to the unsuccessful coup attempt of 15 July 2016.

Confessed TSK members and coup plotters were on trial for many long years and were discharged by FETO member judges as ordered by Balyoz and Ergenekon. Top-end positions were available for FETO member soldiers. FETO member attorney generals, judges and high judgment members performed many irregularities in order to perform a job vacancy especially in the degree of command. It was revealed that the claims made by the soldiers were written by these organization members.

It was claimed that around 370 soldiers within TSK had prepared a fully organized coup plan 15 days after the AK's Party election in 2002 in Balyoz and Ergenekon

compass. Many soldiers were arrested and sentenced to imprisonment. FETO members were placed in the vacant positions. Ergenekon's and Balyoz's claims were revealed to the public by Taraf Gazette writer Mehmet Baransu for the first time. Mehmet Baransu, a member of FETO, delivered numerous documents related to this claim to the Court House and kept the information source hidden.



<http://www.aydinlikdaily.com/m/agenda/court-says-evidence-in-turkeys-so-called-coup-was-fake-h632.html>

Attorney generals concluded that the documents used in the investigation were forged. The case ended before it started. After the attorney generals detected that the documents were forged documents, instead of starting a new investigation to find the source of the forgeries, the correspondences that reveal the forgeries were kept in the judicial system by FETO member attorneys and judges. Attorney generals, judges and high judgment members involved in the Balyoz case but did not reject forged documents were removed from their posts and investigations of their actions were opened.



<http://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/236-acquitted-in-balyoz-coup-case.aspx?PageID=238&NID=80408&NewsCatID=338>

THE LONELY PEOPLE OF FETO

How were individual freedoms of FETO members restricted?

FETO encouraged people to act in accordance with the organization's aims. Organization members performed orders instead of relying on their own wills and claims. Many of these orders were obeyed forcefully, despite their conflicts with religious orders, which the Gülen Movement claimed to respect. The organization restricted individual freedoms and imposed upon members by commanding them to drink alcohol, keep alcohol in the home and to openly neglect religious obligations. With these acts, FETO aimed to camouflage its members who wanted to perform religious obligations in the military and high positions where Kemalist tutelage was dominant for many years.

• Women as a statute tool

Soldier FETO members chose their wives carefully. Many forced their wives to remove their hijab to prevent affiliation with the Gülen movement and risk their advance in the military. Soldiers' efforts to force their wives to change their appearance and lifestyle to strengthen their own position in the military affected their wives. Their wives were transformed into a tool to make progress in the movement, and their life styles and own wills were ignored. According to detected facts by the attorney general, a 'divorcement fatwa' was given to organization members who were to perform the coup before the coup attempt of 15 July. It stated that their wives would not be hurt in case the coup attempt failed and as a result, around 300 soldiers were divorced a month before the coup attempt.



<http://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/two-ex-sergeants-reveal-feto-link-behind-their-dismissal-.aspx?pageID=238&nID=102325&NewsCatID=341>

• In-organization wife choosing imposition

The investigation devoted to the 15 July coup attempt revealed that male members of the organization chose a wife from a photo album. Each of the girls was closely related to the organization. It was discovered that young boys and girls of the organization were only allowed to marry within the organization. Brothers and sisters were introduced through catalogues, and marriages outside of the organization were not allowed.

According to the claim of Director of Support Services Ömer Doğan ÇİMENLİK, his daughter B.Ç. was married by FETO sisters when she was a student in the department of Physical Sciences Teaching. Female FETO members still studying and staying in FETO dorms were forbidden to marry. Those who did not obey this rule were dismissed from FETO dorms and homes. They were not allowed to marry people out of the organization. It was absolutely forbidden to have a boyfriend or make friends with boys. This was to ensure that these girls stay away from social life and establish strong relations in the organization.



<http://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/general-who-caused-female-soldier-to-commit-suicide-arrested-over-failed-coup-attempt-.aspx?pageID=238&nID=102238&NewsCatID=341>

• **Mandatory Profession Choice**

The departments of education for FETO member students were determined by FETO brothers or sisters. The students had to choose determined departments and they were forced to be a soldier, judge or public official by brothers and sisters whom they depended on. FETO directed their professional life by choosing regions or countries, positions and institutions for them to work in after graduation. FETO members who graduated from university were also forced not to work in the field they were educated in but were made to go to a different country or city, in order to fulfill the needs and interests of the organization. They were forced to work in significant positions of the states by conscious guidance.

• **Children taken from their families;**

Kids who stayed in FETO dorms were educated to obey their brothers or sisters in dorms rather than their families. These brothers and sisters determined their whole lives from their area of profession, to the choice of wife or husband. The organization removed the children's sense of self and established a dependence on the organization. As these authorities exhibited love and care for the children and determined their limits, they pushed their families into the background of their minds. Children who once had strong family bonds and individual preferences, were transformed into soldiers, entirely dependent on brothers and sisters of the organization. They did everything they were told and performed orders without question.



<http://www.dailysabah.com/war-on-terror/2016/07/30/young-lives-ruined-by-feto-bullying-in-military-schools>

ATTITUDE OF FETO TOWARDS THE RESOLUTION PROCESS

At the beginning of 2013, the Justice and Development Party under the leadership of the Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, developed a policy called "Resolution Process". It was established to end the more than 30 year war against the PKK terrorist organization in southeastern Turkey. Enacted in 2009, the resolution process was the final point in which confidential negotiations between the parties called "democratic initiatives". The process was carried out with the delegation of the Kurdish Nationalist and Marxist Party in parliament. The Peoples' Democratic Party (HDP), which has ideological ties

with the PKK, process was based on democratization packages, education in the mother tongue, enhancing employment, and disarmament. The Justice and Development Party lost the elections on 7th July 2015 and the upper level body of PKK called Kurdish Communities Union (KCK) declared on 11th July 2015, the ceasefire was broken. Immediate assassinations and bombings in southeastern Turkey began. The Resolution Process has officially dissolved, and the armless solution for a 30 year war with 40,000 casualties was “put in the fridge” as declared by President Recep Tayyip Erdogan.



<http://www.trtworld.com/turkey/report-says-pkk-heavily-armed-during-peace-process-5676>

For the solution of the PKK and Kurdish issue that Turkey has been facing for more than 30 years to succeed) Gülen has said that “education, religion, economy, and security” should be structured in a planned manner. He established and opened schools in the region within this framework. In actuality, FETO had no desire for a peaceful solution in the region. FETO members were given directives to infiltrate into Kurdish communities in Eastern and Southeastern Turkey. The media, under the control of the organization has assisted in this process.

In 2009 when the opening and first step of the resolution process started, public prosecutors and police chiefs loyal to FETO and within the scope of the KCK (Kurdish Communities Union) interrogation, detained the mayors of the Peace and Democracy Party (BDP). Though the BDP joined the People’s Democratic Part (HDP) in 2014, this was a striking example of FETO’s attempts to sabotage the opening and resolution process from the beginning. The people of the region who placed great importance on and had great expectations from the resolution process under the leadership of Erdoğan and ended by PKK reacted strongly to the photograph of the mayors detained together in plastic handcuffs.



<http://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/opinion/2014/01/turkey-parallel-state-strikes-back-20141545517864901.html>

FETO obviously wanted to interfere with the negotiations with the PKK during the resolution process. They put the blame on previous administrations and on the government in power at that time. The leader of FETO, Fetullah Gülen,

complained that he did not find the war against the PKK conducted by the Turkish Armed Forces sufficiently intense, and said "it is a shame that the Turkish Army has not been able to pay the terrorists on the mountains back for thirty years."



<http://content.time.com/time/world/article/0,8599,2116330,00.html>



<http://www.al-monitor.com/pulse/originals/2013/05/Gülen-movement-peace-process-pkk.html>

It was later found that the public prosecutors and judges who were members of FETO held a secret meeting at a top level in a hotel in Antalya. At the end of this meeting, Fethullah Gülen's directive was communicated to the participants that each member of FETO and those who are loyal to the Gülen movement must vote for the Peoples' Democratic Party (HDP) at the elections that were held on 7th June, 2015. This directive was even to be communicated to low ranking members. The media organizations under the control of FETO supported this decision and produced propaganda for the Peoples' Democratic Party (HDP).



<http://english.dohainstitute.org/release/7558a2f5-9a6b-4943-b54f-2f068c3f6439>

The Gülen movement maintained a deliberately confusing stance on the resolution process. The movement both objected to and supported the process to express support for the HDP and to oppose the AKP. The movement declared should the process fail, "they would be the parallel structure". FETO considered the Resolution Process as an obstacle to its restructure and objectives: it was the Gülen movement who first proposed the Sri Lanka model for the Kurdish issue, but they also objected to the process in the Newroz of 2013.



<http://www.mei.edu/content/clash-former-allies-akp-versus-Gülen-movement>

• The Hidden Side of the Roboski Incidence

On 28 December 2011, 34 Turkish civilian citizens of Turkish origins lost their lives in a bomb attack on Turkish Armed Forces F-16 warplanes in Uludere, Sirnak, Iraq. It was later found out that the pilots and their commanders who took part in this bombing attack were members of FETO. They were all involved in the attempted military coup d'état on 15th July, 2016. The investigation is ongoing.



<http://rudaw.net/english/middleeast/turkey/010820161>

The Roboski incident showed that all 34 of the casualties were planned, and asserted they were terrorists of the PKK. Gendarme major Hüseyin Erten realized this massacre was involved in the military coup attempt made on 15th July, 2016. It was found that he had relations and had collaborated with FETO. As a result, he has been dismissed from the Turkish Armed Forces. Just as in the Roboski incident, the soldiers were persuaded that terrorists of PKK were coming. They were led to believe that there was a military drill and operation against ISIS on 15th July, 2016. This was a tactic employed by FETO to realize its nefarious plans.



<http://www.dailysabah.com/war-on-terror/2016/07/29/feto-reportedly-planned-civil-war-by-killing-kurds>

• “The Only One Turkey” Reality

The TV series called Tek Türkiye (The Only One Turkey) was a production broadcast between 2007 and 2011 on TV channel Samanyolu TV. It was the most popular and biggest broadcasting organization among the media organizations

controlled by FETO. The stories in the series are narrated in a state supporting nationalistic manner.

FETO made Mehmet Doğan their scapegoat. He was a lead opponent of FETO. In the 64th episode of the TV series "The Only One Turkey" was broadcast for the purpose of reaching millions of people on 9th April, 2009, this opponent group called "Tahşiye" was addressed as an opponent organization.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZfoGRX3c7aE>

The following is said in the TV series openly "Gentlemen, the elections are over, and the results are known now. Even though the results are not as we desire, at some places we note that the candidates that we support have been elected, and we are now hopeful for the future." "We must now prepare the substructure of the alliances for the next elections without losing time. But, in the short run we will put into effect the new move which will overshadow the continuing lawsuit process for which we have been giving a life-or-death struggle." "Terror, corruption, reaction, political uncertainty, economic manipulation, drugs, arms and human smuggling: in other words, we have utilized everything that will put the country into instability. We are the real owners of this country. This struggle is not the struggle for today, it is also the struggle for the past and for the future. The name of our new project will be Tahşiye." "It is a new reaction movement that will put the country into a difficult position again. You already know that we haven't been able to find new material that will create trouble in the country. Up until today, we ourselves established fake religious and terrorist organizations, and maintained the continuity of the system. Gentlemen, we are not simple gang members who commit crimes. Are we going to leave this country to these villagers? We will put an end to the discourse of these so-called patriots by imitating actions of civil society movements by virtue of our men whom we have trained autonomously and who will engage in deception for the first time. We will have this movement be taken into the scope of a terror movement. For a very long time, we have been keeping an eye on this movement and on those who lost their hearts to this cause. Now we are working on those who are not pleased. Our plan is made up of these steps:

The special people that we have brought up will be placed in the system. At the same time, some associations and foundations to serve our objectives will be established, and some student houses will be opened and the special people that we brought up will stay in these houses. And in these houses, posters and photographs of the man will be hung and the cassettes will be placed so as to

provide similarity. At this point the button will be pressed for a second time. The serial numbers of the bombs will be erased, and weapons will be taken out of the houses. In the end, much more will be done than the montage that we had applied before the cold days of February.”

These expressions give the signal of the operation organized against the opponent group called “Tahşiyê” in 2010 and prepares the ground for a fictional legitimacy within the framework of FETO’s own literature and semiology. Especially the expressions “the books and cassettes of the man will be placed so as to provide similarity” that were uttered in the TV series suggest that the opponent group (called “Tahşiyeciler”) were planning a dirty and deep organization. They targeted the houses of FETO and their leader Fethullah the Imam, and that all the dirty works would be inflicted on the FETO organization. The time that has passed until now has shown that all the dirty operations inflicted on the opponent group called “Tahşiyeciler” were actually realized by the FETO organization itself. These dirty operations include mainly the Balyoz (Sledgehammer) case, the creation of fake evidence in order to eliminate the patriot generals, admirals, and other officers in the army and open the way for their own men, the creation of chaos, terror acts, and economic manipulations, all which were inflicted on the opponent group in the TV series.

In another TV series called “Şefkat Tepe” and was broadcast on the same TV channel in November, 2010, the stories of the heroic Turkish policemen who were fighting against the terrorists of PKK were given. The contents of this TV series obviously regard the people of the region as stupid people, and it is provocative and anti-Kurdish. The purpose of this TV series called “Şefkat Tepe” is to directly influence the Resolution Process and the policy of Turkey against Syria. Indeed, it was aimed at presenting Turkish policy for Syria as an illegitimate policy. It is one of the better known methods of FETO to try to obtain legitimacy for their operations through media organizations.



<http://www.dailysabah.com/arts-culture/2014/01/06/a-conspirative-tv-series-raising-doubts-about-Gülen-movement>

ATTEMPTS OF FETO FOR TAKING THE STATE OVER

How did the process proceed up until 15th July, 2016?

FETO's unsuccessful coup attempt on 15th July 2016 was the final point of members who have recently tried several other attempts. FETO infiltrated into various organs and bodies of the state for many years step by step, and they took their final step in order to take over the administration of the country after they felt that they were strong and mighty enough. Before the attempt of FETO's military coup on 15th July, 2016, they had various other armless attempts to take over the administration, especially in the public organizations where they were well organized and where they set up several conspiracies. Before 15th July, 2016, FETO made a couple of "soft" attempts by virtue of its well organized structure at the courts and almost all the bodies of jurisdiction and with the support of the media organizations loyal to the FETO organization.

• "Attempts for a Soft Coup" on 17th- 25th December, 2013

The first attempt of FETO for overthrowing the legitimate government and establishing a new structure in which people loyal to the FETO organization within the state structure is called "the 17th – 25th December Process" in the Turkish Media.

The first steps of the attempt for a coup in the 17th-25th December process was made about 1.5 years before. Through dismissals and new appointments, the people who would realize the coup were placed in critical positions in the bodies and organs of jurisdiction and security of the country. On 15th and 16th December, an action of file erasure activities were carried out in the Financial and Organized Crimes Department of the Department of Police of Istanbul. Officers tried to destroy the illegal wiretapping and the relevant documents. The tension irritated some members of Justice and Development Party who were also members of FETO. Private teaching institutions, most of which were under the control of the FETO organization, and an important financial source for the organization and were the centers of structuring in the public organizations and institutions would be closed down. The first MP to react was Hakan Şükür, who was a fanatic supporter of FETO and Fetullah the Imam.



<http://www.dailysabah.com/investigations/2016/06/16/ex-football-star-Gülen-movement-supporter-hakan-sukur-moves-to-us>

• The Attempt Made on 17th December, 2013- for Discrediting and Overthrowing the Government

FETO wanted to arrest 4 ministers, 3 children of ministers, and some bureaucrats and managers of banks through the joint works of his men in the police department and in the organs of jurisdiction. Under the directive of the public prosecutor Celal Kara, accusations of bribery, professional misconduct, collusive tendering, and smuggling were made. FETO tried to discredit the government by using the term "corruption" in this incidence with the support of the national media. While an operation involving such serious arrests legally needs to be carried out with the knowledge of all the top level officers of the government, the governor of Istanbul Hüseyin Avni Mutlu learned it from Muammer Güler. This was learned because a search was carried out in his son's house, and the chief of police of Istanbul Hüseyin Çapkın learned it from the governor H. Avni Mutlu. The operation turned out to be carried out by the members of FETO in the organs of jurisdiction and in the police for the purposes of discrediting and overthrowing the government carried out a counter operation and dismissed top level bureaucrats and officers, and appointed new officers especially in the police department.



<http://www.middleeasteye.net/in-depth/features/akp-g-len-battle-takes-another-turn-turkey-1431083817>

The people who were arrested through an operation carried out by FETO were gathered in the conference room of the narcotics branch. At that time the chief public prosecutor Zekeriya Öz busted the police building and tried to use force in order to make the police officers draw an organization chart and forced them to write at the beginning of this chart Tayyip Erdoğan. When the new chiefs of the police rejected to obey his directives he used threats. This attitude of Zekeriya Öz caused him to be taken out of the police department building by using force. He was dismissed from duty of the coordination of the public prosecutors who carried out the interrogation. Positions of 166 judges and public prosecutors, among whom were Prosecutors Celal Kara and Zekeriya Öz were changed. It was later found that these people had relations with FETO. The public prosecutor Zekeriya Öz escaped from the country at a later time. The chief of police Hüseyin Çapkın who was involved in these incidents was also dismissed.



<http://www.trtworld.com/turkey/fetullah-Gülen-the-man-and-the-movement-144854>

Because the men of the organization were uncovered, the leader of FETO Fetullah Gülen displayed a video film in which he used such curses as “let God burn their houses, break up their families and unions, leave their feelings inside, put barriers in front of them”, in order to continue to keep the members of the organization under his influence. The curses were actually confessions, because it is obviously seen that the Gülen movement does not rely on tolerance, and in actuality, it shows they are capable of anything to reach their goals. At the same time, this incidence shows us that although “cursing” is against Islamic culture, it is an exemplary case that it is done by a man of religion who says he is Muslim, and the curse is made against another Muslim society. It was a deep frustration for the people who were deceived by FETO by virtue of which they can see the realities about the leader of the organization.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bPNS4eflyTM>

• **Plan B- “25th December”- Attempts for Discrediting and Overthrowing the Prime Minister**

In order to fully complete the “soft” coup attempt accomplished partly on 17th December, the second wave started on 25th December, 2013. Because FETO could not reach his target fully on 17th December, he wanted to finalize his success with higher targets. This time the target of FETO was Bilal Erdoğan, son of then Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdoğan. The aim was to discredit Erdogan and force his resignation. This operation was carried out by public prosecutor Muammer Akkaş and who was a member of FETO.

Even though the requirement of this public prosecutor to arrest many businessmen and top level bureaucrats was rejected by the Chief Prosecutor of Istanbul, the Police Department was called upon. It was again required that the operation should be carried out by the Financial Police on the basis of the claims and assertions of “corruption” and “money washing” were aimed at discrediting. Bilal Erdoğan was not arrested. However he was invited to the interrogation for the purposes of consulting his knowledge. It was decided he would be arrested after his interrogation, in the exact style of the previous chief of Turkish General

Staff's interrogation. The chief was arrested to eliminate the existing team in order to appoint FETO generals. The FETO member in the jurisdiction systems wanted to use force in order to bring Bilal Erdoğan to the courthouse. Security measures at the residence of the premier were increased.



<http://www.al-monitor.com/pulse/originals/2014/02/erdogan-corruption-audio-bilal-graft-probe-police-money.html>

The police department resisted FETO's judicial incitements. The chief public prosecutor of Istanbul dismissed the prosecutor Muammer Akkaş, who was a member of FETO and who started the operation. He was dismissed because he did not enter information into the jurisdiction system and did not inform his supervisors about the case. Muammer Akkaş disseminated the information at the exit of the courthouse. This was the first time in the history of the Republic that a state appointed prosecutor spoke out against the state.



<http://www.yenisafak.com/en/columns/markaresayan/what-would-have-happened-to-the-corruption-investigations-if-the-coup-d%C3%A9tat-were-successful-2007057>

• MIT Trucks- Discrediting the State against the Whole World

Plan B, the 25th December operation, was also a failure, and in its wake a new plan was attempted. This time, the plan against the National Intelligence Agency (MIT). [The agency had] trucks that were sent by MIT to Syria. This organization, which had seeped into almost every office of the government and the state, stopped the MIT trucks in Adana and Hatay on 19th January, 2014. Even though it was declared in written form by the government that the trucks belonged to MIT, the trucks were opened and the journalists were invited to the point of the incident. The goal was to show Turkey as a country that supported terrorism and to discredit the country in the eyes of the international community. The question of where the trucks were going was asked, and the president and the prime minister replied that the trucks were going to Syria to support the Turkmens in Syria. The photographs of the MIT trucks were first published by the newspaper called *Aydınlık* on 21st January, 2014.



<http://www.aydinlikgazete.com/mansetler/aydinlik-muhimmatin-fotografina-ulasti-boru-degil-top-mermisi-h32013.html>



<http://www.trtworld.com/turkey/reuters-revives-claims-turkeys-arms-aid-syrian-rebels-1691>

• **Journalist Can Dündar – the Attempt for Manipulating the General Elections**

About one week before the general elections held on 7th June, 2015 in Turkey, journalist Can Dündar , the editor-in-chief of Cumhuriyet newspaper published the documents related to the MIT trucks on 29th May, 2015. It was claimed that Can Dündar published these documents through FETO members who had infiltrated the whole state and aimed at discrediting the government. Can Dündar said that these secret documents were served to him. However, he was arrested under the accusation of publishing the secret documents of the state, and was judged. In this process, Can Dündar defended himself saying that he did his job, and the perceptions were managed by the media. However, the fact that the same photographs were published 1.5 years ago by another newspaper called Aydınlık was discussed in public and people said that this was done on purpose to create an agenda. People also discussed whether it was a spy or triggerman's affair. After his court date, he was assaulted by an armed man. This was proved to be staged, and after his acquittal he went abroad.



<http://www.trtworld.com/turkey/turkey-probes-daily-running-alleged-mit-related-images-2185>

• **Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TÜBİTAK)- Seeping into the Intelligence Agency**

Because the attempts of FETO to infiltrate government and state organizations with high and strategic significance, their attempt into such important organizations as the Scientific and Technological research Council of Turkey

(TÜBİTAK) was hindered. Even though a memorandum was sent to this organization on 31st December, 2013 saying that no recruitment should be made, 146 members of FETO were placed before 25th February, 2014 in the Space Sciences, National Crypto Institute. When it was noticed that they were appointed by virtue of FETO, they were dismissed.



Link:

• Tahşiye – The Attempt for Eliminating the Movement which Threatens FETO

The movement known as Tahşiyeciler follows the ecol of Said Nursi, just like the Gülen Movement. However, there are severe and sharp differences of opinion between these two movements in certain subjects. The movement called Tahşiye argues that the zakat (alms) should not be given to an organization but should be given to a person. The argument that the zakat should not be given to an organization diminishes the financial sources of FETO significantly because the organization collects significant amounts of zakat from its members. The Tahşiye movement is against the dialogue between the religions. However the FETO and Gülen movement is organized in many countries through its schools. When they seek support for their organization, their most important argument is the dialogue between the religions. The argument that there should not be any dialogue between the religions hinders international support: one of the most important bases of the Gülen movement. The Tahşiye movement also claims that Fetullah Gülen has distorted and violated the tractates of Saidi Nursi. If Gülen did not change the tractates of Saidi Nursi, he would lose the support of his followers. For this reason, FETO tried to eliminate and even exterminate this group even though they were based on the same origin. However, the Gülen organization has different views from Tahşiye on subjects which have vital importance for its existence.

The media organizations controlled by FETO started broadcasting against the group Tahşiyeciler in April 2009. In May of the same year, the FETO members in the Terror Fighting Team of the Police Department of Istanbul started interrogations. The group was recorded as a supporter of Al Qaida, and synchronized operations were made in 16 provinces. The leader of the Group, Mehmet Doğan was arrested by members of FETO in judicial system. He was released 17 months later as he was found to be innocent. The interrogation directed against the group of Tahşiye was later on found to be organized by FETO as a result of the synchronized police operation in 13 provinces on 14th December, 2014.



<http://www.trtworld.com/turkey/four-arrested-conspiracy-turkeys-tahsiye-probe-3514>

• **Salaam- The Amalgamation Jerusalem Army**

The illegal organization called Salaam Amalgamation Jerusalem Army was heard in Turkey for the first time when they assassinated journalists Uğur Mumcu, Muammer Aksoy, Bahriye Üçok, and Ahmet Taner Kışlalı. Many people who were caught by the police under suspicion of membership with this organization were sentenced to imprisonment on 7th January, 2002 by the 2nd State Security Court of Ankara. The relation of this organization to the process is that about 3000 people were subjected to wiretapping by the men of FETO in the Police Department. Upon the determination of the fact that the wiretapping was done by FETO, the case opened in 2011 ended up with a verdict of non-prosecution.



<http://www.trtworld.com/turkey/prosecutors-be-investigated-illegal-wiretapping-4371>

JULY 15TH, COUP ATTEMPT

What happened on July 15th?

A rogue group of Gülenist terror organization members within the Turkish Armed Forces broke the chain of command on 15 July and attempted a coup. The Coup Plotters started their operations simultaneously in Ankara and Istanbul. Fighter aircrafts controlled by the Coup Plotters flew low over the cities. The jets caused sonic explosions aimed at spreading worries and fear among people. Tanks controlled by the Coup Plotters closed the Bosphorus and Fatih Sultan Mehmet Bridges. The coup plotters sieged Atatürk Airport with tanks entered the runways to prevent flights. Coup plotters attempted to take control of the Istanbul Provincial Police Department. The Ankara Provincial Police Department was also attacked by the coup plotters. Minutes after the coup started, elected President Recep Tayyip Erdogan left Marmaris for Istanbul. The coup plotters raided the he stayed in an attempt to kill him and his family. During the raid, two of President Erdoğan's bodyguards who fought against the Coup Plotters were killed. The Coup Plotters attacked the Palace Complex, the Turkish Grand National Assembly and Prime Ministry and some Municipal buildings. For the

first time in the history of Republic of Turkey, F-16 Fighter Aircrafts controlled by the coup plotters bombed the Turkish Grand National Assembly seven times. Senior military including the Chief of Defence Staff, were taken as hostages. MIT Building and General Staff in Ankara were shot with helicopters. A bomb attack was made to Special Operations Department in Gölbaşı. Many Special Operations members were martyred here. The Gülenist Terror Organization aimed to destroy the significant institutions which could prevent the coup attempt.



<https://twitter.com/kademorgeng/status/756139337167867904>

The national public television of the state, TRT was attacked and a presenter was made to read the coup declaration by force. High ranking military officials denounced the coup as “pirate notice” and did not accept the declaration. President Erdoğan addressed the public live via national TV channels stated that the military coup attempt is the coup attempt of a small minority within Turkish Armed Forces. Our President made a call to to Turkish people to take to the streets and reclaim control of the national will and resist the coup attempt. 11th President Abdullah Gül, Prime Minister Binali Yıldırım, presidents of the opposition parties and high ranking military commanders supported President Erdoğan’s statement and made a call to the soldiers to return to their barracks. All political parties that are part of the Grand Assembly have reprimanded the coup attempt. They arrived at the grand assembly on the coup night and agreed to sign the joint declaration emphasizing democracy and union.



<https://twitter.com/kademorgeng/status/756140976981192705>

• **Coup Plotters who took shots at Civilians**

People took to the streets following the call from the President in order to prevent the coup attempt and rescue airports, bridges and the invaded state institutions. The coup attempt on July 15th was met with great reaction and resistance from Turkish citizens. Turkish people took to the streets and walked to the squares with young and old, men and women to reclaim the national will and democracy with Turkish flags in their hands. They fought with the Coup

Plotters, stood against tanks, and held bridges and roads. Despite taking bullets, being bombed and being run over by tanks, Turkish people did not give up and fought off the Coup Plotters. Turkish people have the greatest and most important role in the military coup attempt failing. The people who took to the streets, airports and bridges to resist against the military coup attempt were bombed, and some of them who stood in front of tanks, were shot by snipers. 246 civilians lost their lives during the anti-coup protests and rallies in Istanbul and Ankara. 1537 people were injured. 24 coup attempters were caught dead, 50 were caught alive.



<https://twitter.com/kademorgeng/status/756142777554001920>

The citizens of the Republic of Turkey exercised their right to self-defence against the terrorists who made the coup attempt and they gave their democratic reactions immediately. All the coup attempters killed were killed as the consequence of the armed conflict they had with the police forces. The arrested and imprisoned soldiers are treated based on the fundamental human rights and with common courtesy. It was revealed that the videos shared in various media channels titled as the “lynched soldier” were fabricated shortly after the coup attempt.



<https://twitter.com/kademorgeng/status/755820701429469184>

• **Society unites Against the Coup**

All political parties in Turkey, people from all age groups, all NGOs, all religious congregations, businesses, sports clubs, media, foreign institutions, many artists and thinkers showed their reactions against the coup attempt on July 15th. The resistance against the coup attempt appeared as a public movement instead of being dominated by a group or class of people. The political parties of the parliament gathered together on the next day in a private meeting and signed the joint declaration, reprimanding the coup attempt. NGOs came together and issued declarations against the coup attempt and organized campaigns. To ascertain this as just a certain part of society reacting to the coup is unfair to the country and an insult to the national reaction given.



<http://www.dailysabah.com/politics/2016/07/24/opposition-chps-rally-brings-turkish-parties-together-in-istanbul-taksim-square>

In the subsequent days after the coup, President Erdogan, together with the leaders of Parliament, met at the Palace Complex. He thanked them for their resolve against the coup. It was emphasized that the spirit of unity is the greatest strength to overcome difficulty. It was also stated that the fight against terror organizations such as the Fethullah terror organization and PKK will continue with resolution.

Secular political party CHP, the main opposition party, requested a meeting in Taksim Square to emphasize democracy. The ruling AKP participated in and supported the gesture. The Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality, run by the AKP, declared free transportation on the date of the historic meeting.



<http://www.dailysabah.com/politics/2016/07/24/opposition-chps-rally-brings-turkish-parties-together-in-istanbul-taksim-square>

• Turkish Media that stands against the Coup Attempt

National media channels were targeted by the Coup Plotters. The Coup Plotters tried to attack Turksat, the satellite of Turkey that provides telecommunication and attempted to cut off all channels of communication. They targeted the national public channel TRT and private channel CNN Türk. The Coup Plotters invaded TRT and made the newscaster read the attempted coup declaration



<https://twitter.com/kademorgeng/status/756145826812993537>

The Gülenist terror organization used media for its black propaganda and attempt to gain legitimacy based on the freedom of press attacked the media at the first opportunity it had. However (also including the organizations which

previously clearly supported coups), Turkish media did not compromise its determination towards democracy, freedom and elected government despite all threats and violence of the coup plotters.

• **SOEA (State of Emergency Arrangement)**

A State of Emergency Arrangement is an act of precaution to protect the people, law and democracy against serious threats that may damage the public order significantly, to preserve law and democracy. The Republic of Turkey has narrowly missed a very serious problem and situation. When the significant security risk imposed by FETO against Turkey is considered, SOEA practice is important in terms of not causing citizens to suffer from such risks and threats. Under SOEA practice, the basic rights and freedoms, such as freedom of thought and expression, freedom of travel and communication granted to the citizens by the government will continue to be kept under warranty.

SOEA arrangements are frequently exercised by many democracies around the world against various security threats. They were implemented on November 14, 2015 in France and on March 22, 2016 in Belgium and recently in Germany. As the result of an attack in a shopping accident where more than 10 people, including the attacker were killed, SOEA was declared in Germany. due to the continuing terror attacks, SOEA was extended 4 times in France. abolishing double citizenship was discussed but due to the intense reactions of people, this was defeated. SOEA in France will continue until January 2017.

Furthermore within the scope of SOEA:

- Police may be granted the right of searching without need for court order
- All people who are believed to be threats to the public order being jailed at home,
- Preventing terror suspects in prison from communicating with each other
- The Ministry of Internal Affairs (and the Mayors on a provincial scale) being able to prohibit all types of events, and activities even, if required entrance to eating-gathering areas
- The state control of radios, televisions, newspapers, theatres and cinemas and implementing censorship if required;
- Even if there is no general curfew, mayors may exercise curfews in their regions if required.
- Turkey, who is under greater risk of terror than countries such as France, Germany and Belgium and was subject to attacks by PKK, ISIS and FETO, reserves its right and liability to protect its people from such dangers.



<https://twitter.com/trtworld/status/756015013010079744>

• **Arrests and Imprisonments following the attempt to military coup**

Following the military coup attempt on July 15th, approximately 14,000 people were arrested due to support of the coup attempt and approximately 46000 people were discharged from public offices due to membership of the FETO terror organization. All of these practices were conducted within the frame of legal scope and in line with applicable rules.

The coup attempt on July 15th was a disaster and a threat for Turkish democracy more than ever before. It cannot be considered that there are people in different levels of the government who serve this terror organization and are working to ensure that this military coup succeeds. Some government officers being dismissed as a part of long lasting legal challenges against FETO is of significant importance in terms of not causing Turkey to be exposed to such a coup attempt again.

The coup attempt on July 15 received great reaction from all parts of society: from political parties to different ethics and faith groups, from NGOs to the business world, from sports clubs to art societies and media; the coup was condemned. The honourable reaction given to this attempted coup is not dominated by one group or class. The military coup attempt receiving no support from people is a significant sign of how illegitimate this attempt was.



<http://whathappeninginturkey.com/why-2700-judges-are-removed-from-duty/>

• **Failed Coup-Powerful Turkey-Democracy Shifts**

Many foreign countries and international organizations supported the elected discretion of Turkish people against the coup attempt on July 15th. Following the coup attempt, the Turkish economy and fiscal structure returned to normalcy quickly. Following the shortterm rise in foreign currencies and gold, their values started to decrease again and the economy markets were not affected. This coup attempt failed due to the brave and determined attitude of Turkish people, members of Turkish Police and Armed Forces, media and politicians with all types of opinions. Although the coup attempt was stopped, our people keep their watches to protest the coup and the Coup Plotters and to protect the

national will, democracy, elected parliament and government and President by filling city squares every night in many Turkish cities and around the globe.

MODERATE ISLAM ILLUSION OF GÜLENIST MOVEMENT

FETO is a terror organization structured in Turkey in the form of a religious congregation. In this frame, Fethullah Gülen, the leader of a terror organization envisages a government which would facilitate the benefits of the U.S.A. in the Middle East and cut off the Anti-American statements following the Iraq War. It would be silent against the policies of the U.S.A. and aims at expanding its organization envisaging structures to take over the government. In order to reach its targets, it aims at reforming Islamic rules and values with Moderate Islamic policy and creates an Islamic identity suited to the western order. By saying that, "I find revelation based Islam which besieges the value of life dangerous and detrimental to national union", he is striving to alienate the Koran, which is the Holy Book of Islam, from the religion. The actual purpose of this identity is to empty the contents of Islam and create a philosophical religion without prohibitions and orders. With this moderate Islamic approach created by the U.S.A., it is no surprise that they elected Fethullah Gülen as a name suited to this movement. It is clear that this organization with its many schools, foundations, institutions at home and abroad is chosen to train people in the name of moderate Islam and ideology and to expand this ideology. In the years when Gülen started to gain fame as the leader of a trend, it is known that he used a non-tolerant and discriminating approach towards the U.S.A. and Russia saying, "[the]U.S.A. and Russia have adopted the materialist philosophy as a system. However neither Russia nor [the]U.S.A. have different approaches towards us. It can even be said that there are no differences in between them. We insist on saying that they are both our enemies". In this frame, Fethullah Gülen aims at reaching his own targets by using America's moderate Islam Project. Under the mask of dialogue and tolerance, he tries to show himself sympathetic towards the Islamists and the western world. FETO Leader Gülen and his followers exploit the religion using peace and tolerance, which are the basis of Islam, under the name Moderate Islam and strives to influence greater populations to this end. He has opened schools and told his militia that they may exercise criminal activities such as killing civilians, stealing, and abusing people's privacy when required. When FETO was organizing, by limiting the freedoms and wills of their members, he wished to keep people within the organization by pressing and blackmailing them. The organization grew rapidly and revealed that its actual objective is not dialogue, peace or tolerance with the attempted coup. 250 people died and 1546 people were injured during this coup attempt.

In order for FETO to open its own schools all over the globe, he wished to have the support from the west using moderate Islam. When foreign press

organizations were mentioning the schools opened by Gülen in countries with high ratio of Muslims in its population, they praised these schools by declaring “Turkish schools are offering a moderate Islam and raising good Muslims”. Gülen’s schools became tools for expanding an ideology to ensure people accept without objection and never resist the regional policies. Gülen reinforced its international connections and created an environment to take over Turkish government to implement its plans to this end. FETO also did not stop him from using children and young people of all ages home and abroad in these schools, which increased in numbers after time. In order to reach its targets, they have stolen the questions and answers of examinations required for becoming a soldier, police officer or a government official and also high school or university entry examinations and forced the students trained within the organization to gain strategic duties. The people who entered the organization with the exploitation of religion have reached very high levels of management of state thanks to the stolen questions. During the bloody coup attempt of July 15, 2016, the militants they moved within the ranks of the Turkish Armed Forces for many years were used. One of the best examples to be given is what the assistant of the Chief of the General Staff said. When he revealed his connections with FETO, he confessed that he became a soldier with stolen examination questions and he gave an impression that he was alienated from Islam to conceal himself. He confessed that he placed a bug in the room of the Chief of Defence Staff.

• **Dialogue between the Religions-A cover for lobbying**

Based on the moderate statements of Gülen and his followers, they have pursued the goal to establish dialogue between other religions. In this frame, in 1996, he met in Istanbul with Fener Greek Patriarch 1st Bartholomeos and in the U.S.A. where he visited under the guise of medical necessity, he met the President of the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) Abraham Foxman and New York State Catholic Church Cardinal John O’Connor. During his meeting in New York, Foxman gave Gülen the promise that should he write a book on Islam relating to tolerance, he will have it translated into English and published. On February 9, 1998, Gülen went to the Vatican to visit Pope Jean Paul the 2nd. Following the meeting, he gathered the significant names of the Christian world during Easter under the name, “tolerance visit”. During the meetings, participants supported the schools opened by Gülen abroad and expressed their gratitude due to the services he provided. Another significant meeting was the Dialogue Among Civilizations Congress. Representatives from Jewish, Armenian, Catholic, Syrian and Greek congregations came together and praised the training activities carried out by FETO organizations abroad. Gülen could legitimize himself by receiving the approval of the religious leaders and instead of the political Dynamics shown as the enemy of democracy and secularism, he presented himself to the western world as an alternative. As policies caused secular

and Islamic groups to increasingly polarize, Gülen took this as an opportunity and concealed his organizational structuring with moderate Islam ideology. Following the visits and meetings of the leaders, he started giving speeches which openly supported the Western World and wrote letters to political and military leaders, emphasizing he was close with the western world and had a similar mindset to it. He started opening commercial companies all over the world and began using the Grand capital groups as sources. FETO has created a significant structure home and abroad and he has expressed his desire to be influential and effective in an international area outside Turkey. FETO rose up as a religious structure and continued his structuring in all aspects. It was supported by various congregations by way of moderate Islam and created a parallel state in Turkey against the legitimate state.

Gülen, by using Moderate Islamic ideology, showed himself to Turkey and the world in a different frame. He has presented himself as an alternative to radical Islamists. By creating a new identity which synthesizes both east and west, he drew people into his organization. As it can be seen, this is a curtain behind which he hides to legitimize his organization. FETO, which stated that people should approach others with respect and tolerance, became so wild as to say to his soldiers, "if the people resist when the time comes, shoot them". FETO did not only say this but also caused the military tanks to be driven over civilians and created a psychological war environment by causing fear. In addition to crimes such as "aggravated fraud", "forgery of public documents", "slander", "laundering the assets which were gained from criminal sources", "embezzlement", "listening to and recording the conversations between people", "violation of private life" and "illegally recording personal data", he also ruined the lives of many people by abusing religious values to attract them to the organization and manipulated many people this way. FETO, by concealing its true identity, is not only a threat for Turkey but also for other countries due to its activities outside Turkey. FETO influences young people in many countries just like it did in Turkey and connects them to the organization and motivates them to come to power under significant positions. The illegal and bloody tactics the organization implemented in the 15th July coup attempt always have the potential to be implemented in other countries where FETO is organized.

ATTITUDE OF FOREIGN PRESS FOLLOWING COUP ATTEMPT

A coup attempt occurred on the night of July 15th, 2016 committed by FETO member soldiers within Turkish Armed Forces against the government of the Republic of Turkey. Following the coup attempt, many news articles were published by local and international press. In the general frame, western media had a great interest in the coup attempt from beginning to the end in terms of following the incident and yet they were late in reprimanding this antidemocratic action. They pressed news against the elected government, news that waited to take positions depending on the success of the coup. As much as they found the response from Turkish people against coup impressive, there were biased news reports stating that not democracy but Islamists won. Ignoring people from many ideologies and parties that were on the streets to fight for democracy, the fight was defined as the Ak Parti voters defending Erdoğan. An article published by Tim Arango and Ceylan Yeginsu in New York Times, stated in a discriminating and polarizing manner, statements such as "The Islamists, meanwhile, were dancing in the streets". By degrading the people calling for democracy, they had an approach that was far from journalistic. All parties in Turkey had joined and stood against the coup and they are keeping the watch for democracy on the street with their voters. This was an attempt to take over control of the country against the Republic of Turkey and its citizens. Since Turkish people are aware, following the sad coup experiences of the past, of how their lives will be affected negatively in political, economic and social aspects, in this time they join and protect democracy. Ignoring this unity has the goal of presenting President Erdoğan as a target and degrading the voters. In addition to this, international media showed people taking to the streets as an "anti-democratic movement" and they give an impression that they are pro-coup. Sebastian Gorka who spoke to Fox TV said, "The important thing is that the good ones have lost", which was a terrible declaration. Defending that a coup is a more democratic system than an elected government is the reflection of the colonial mindset of the West.

Instead of emphasizing aspects of the news, such as soldiers who are members of FETO attempting to assassinate President Erdoğan, their shooting at the civilians who showed resistance, killing people by driving tanks over them and bombing parliament a symbol of national will, they have emphasized biased news such as arresting the soldiers who have killed people and they tried to give different meanings to the coup. A negative perception campaign was delivered also in visual media in addition to press against democracy in Turkey. Following the impact, ex-CIA agent Robert Bear who joined CNN and made comments on the situation in Turkey listed the reasons why the coup failed and in a way, gave recommendations to the Coup Plotters. In addition to this malevolent news, it was also claimed that this was an action taken to reinforce the authority of the government. The presenters who joined the news channels

stated that this was an amateur coup and this was not an actual coup. Despite Turkish people from all ideologies, all classes, and men-and women being on the streets; many resisting women became symbols of resistance and heroes. This fact was ignored and it was stated that women were not on the streets and they did not attend the resistance. After understanding that the coup attempt failed, there was a perception striven to show democracy lost in Turkey. As an example news outlets trying to make up a democratic meaning for the coup attempt, is the article by New York Post's Micheal Rubin's, "Why can the coup in Turkey be interpreted as hope?" Rubin remembered coups of Turkey's past and stated that the coup attempt was made on July 15th to protect democracy and that the actual purpose of the junta-gang was to re-establish democracy. As it can be understood from this expression, a degrading attitude was taken as though Turkish people do not know the meaning of democracy. An attitude so ugly as to say democracy may come with a coup was presented. This attitude is disrespectful to the Republic of Turkey, for our national will and 250 people who died for this cause.



<http://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/did-the-eu-foreign-press-really-understand-the-severity-of-turkeys-coup-attempt.aspx?PageID=238&NID=101981&NewsCatID=429>

• **Demanding the return of FETO from the U.S.A.**

FETO organized in military, judiciary, police, bureaucratic and various education institutions under the name of religious structuring and its aims to take over Turkish state. The leader of this organization is Fetullah Gülen and he has been living in the U.S.A. since 1999 under the protection of the U.S.A government. Before the coup attempt dated July 15, 2016, a coup attempt was made so as to overthrow the government with fake documents on December 17-25, 2013. After it was learned that Gülen was behind these operations, the return of FETO leader from the U.S.A. was requested. However the U.S.A. did not take action and continued harboring Gülen. On July 15, 2016, FETO gave an order to his militia concealed among the armed forces of Republic of Turkey and attempted to take over the government and caused the deaths of many people. Following this attempt, Turkey repeated its request for the return of FETO. U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry stated that Turkey needs to present evidence relating to the return of Gülen. the file compiled by the Ministry of Justice titled, "facts relating to the crime being committed" was sent to the judicial agencies of the U.S.A.. After the extradition demand reached the U.S.A., Gülen wrote an article published in the New York Times to defend himself. He confessed in this article that he worked for the U.S.A.'s benefits, and he requested support from

the U.S.A. to keep him from Turkey. This led Turkish people to believe that the terror leader is under the protection of the U.S.A. In order to attract the attention of the U.S.A. about Gülen's extradition, via petitions.whitehouse.gov address, a signature campaign was started titled "I would like your government to stop providing a safe haven to Fetullah Gülen and I want him delivered to Turkey". The U.S. knows from personal experience how great a problem a person responsible for many deaths can be. It is shocking that under such circumstances, the U.S. asks for evidence to be submitted for the extradition of Gülen. Until today, the U.S.A., ignoring the damages which Gülen has given to Turkey and Turks, delayed the extradition of Gülen claiming "Gülen's political opinions". In this frame, based on the Convention on the Extradition of Criminals signed between Turkey and U.S.A., in case a person who was not returned due to his political opinions committed crimes against the president or the prime minister or his family members, he will not be deemed as a political criminal, thus the obstacles against Gülen being returned to Turkey have been eliminated. As there are serious findings and evidence that Gülen, the leader of FETO (Fethullah Terror Organization/Gülenist terror movement), is the mastermind of the coup attempt dated July 15th, the U.S.A. should return Gülen to its esteemed ally, Turkey.



<http://www.trtworld.com/turkey/turkey-sends-formal-request-for-extradition-of-Gülen-from-us-146849>

• Comparing the reactions from the International Press towards the Failed Coup Attempt to the Reactions towards the coup in Egypt

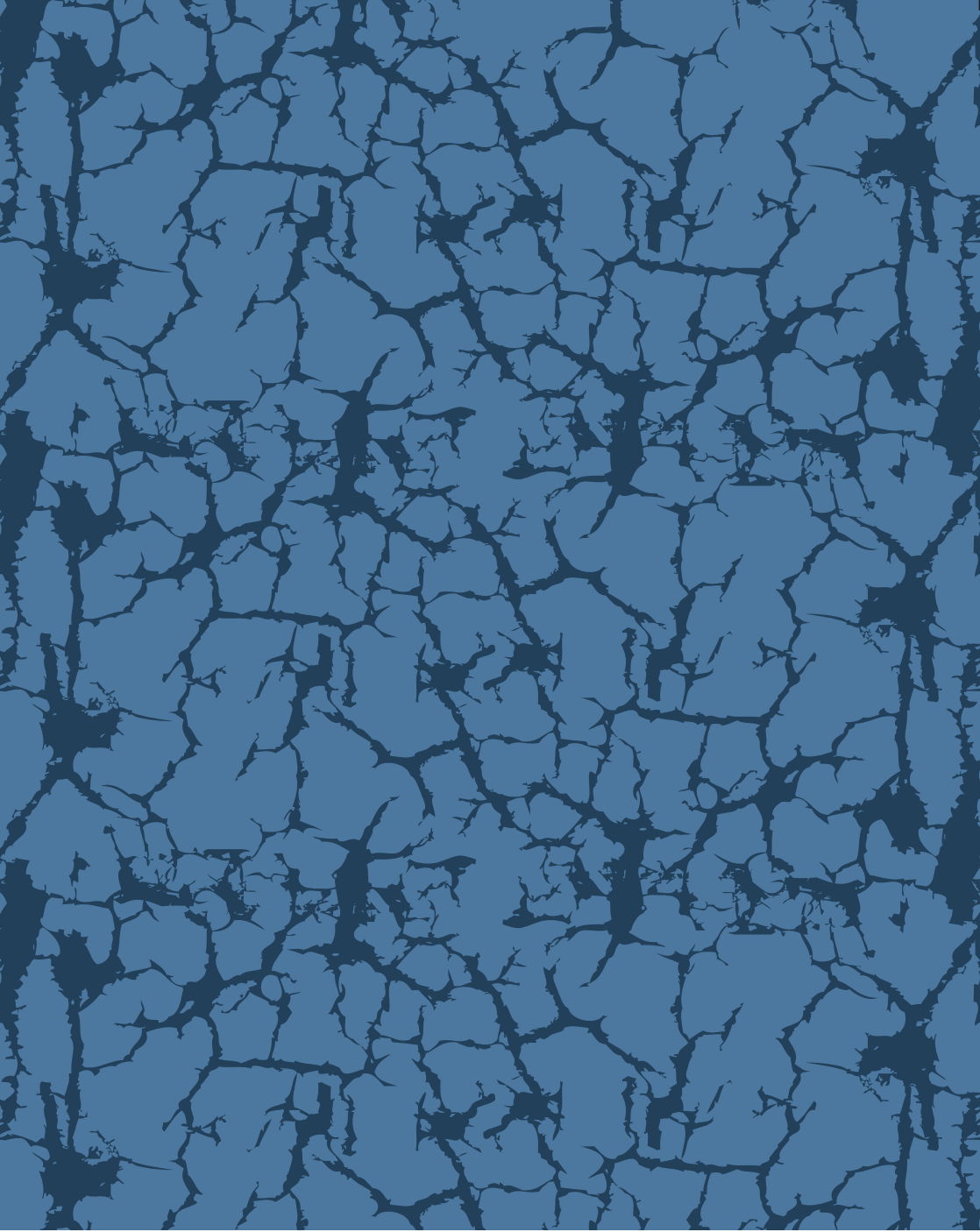
The coup attempt in Turkey makes us remember the crisis in the Arab countries in the Middle East starting in 2011, the effects of which continue today. The coup made by the Chief of Defence Staff of Egypt, Sisi in Egypt in 2013 against the President of Egypt Mursi and his administration is similar to the Turkish coup attempt. As much as international media attempted to make comparisons between Erdoğan and Mursi, such as Turkey has previously experienced coups in the past, a junta regime is unacceptable. In Turkey diverse groups within Turkey took to the streets and prevented the coup. In Egypt people also had taken to the streets to stand by the Mursi government and protests continued for a long period of time. However, Egyptian army controlled by Sisi easily took control and the people did not show much resistance. In addition, the conflicts between political parties in Egypt seemed to the people of Egypt more detrimental than the intervention by the army. It was not surprising that the attitude of Egypt to what happened in Turkey was pro-coup. Even after announcing that the coup failed in Turkey, Egyptian media continued to broadcast news that

the government was taken over by the junta-gang. The reason behind this is obviously the fact that Egyptian media, unable to enjoy a democratic culture, is in the hands of a junta-gang.



<http://aa.com.tr/en/middle-east/turkey-slams-egypts-protest-at-un-coup-attempt-remarks/609997>

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