

# Turkey: 15 JULY COUP ATTEMPT AND FETULLAH GÜLEN

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The FETO then used this vast network, first through covert then recently overt action, to advance its anti-secular and perverted hidden agenda and to take over the Turkish state. Senior government officials, businessmen, political party leaders, journalists, actors, heads of nongovernmental organizations have been targeted by the FETO when they refused to cooperate.

Some of these people were put in prison based on false accusations, or even killed.

Through large scale court cases initiated by Gülenist police and prosecutors, hundreds of military officers were put in prison and expelled from the army on the basis of fabricated documents.

Several court cases in Turkey revealed the dark underbelly of FETO:

The hierarchical ranks of the darker underbelly of the FETO are the so-called imam of the world, continental imam, country imam, region imam, province imam, district imam, neighborhood imam, house imam, head guides, students and congregational members. Fetullah Gülen is placed as the "Imam of the Universe/World" by the followers.

The clandestine side of FETO is organized in disparate, small and perplexing "cells", especially in the army, judiciary and police.

Each member of FETO in these high-profile institutions is permitted to communicate to only one small cell.

In order to minimize the risk of exposure, the wives and husbands of those people at critical positions are directly chosen by the organization. It is no wonder that, prior to the 15 July coup attempt, hundreds of Gülenist army officers "divorced" their wives, apparently upon orders from the top.

The organization uses secretive methods for communication:

- Taking an oath that promises strict obedience and loyalty to the cult
- special encrypted communications, such as ByLock, Tango, Eagle
- using "one-dollar bill" with special serial numbers in accordance with their rank, in order to show their allegiance with the organization
- Using code names in order not to reveal their identity

□ Disseminating coded messages hidden in Gülen's sermons and interviews

Those FETO members who broke their oaths are severely punished. They are not only cast out of the cult from which they benefit in many ways but also subjected to a lynching campaign socially, economically and psychologically.

In addition to harsh consequences of leaving the organization, FETO members are also financially rewarded to stay in the cult, through illegally gained assets, privileges, employment etc.

Indoctrination of young minds  
The educational establishments are the main recruitment grounds for FETO.

In addition, the so-called Light Houses [Işık Evleri] with 5-6 students each and dormitories are used to recruit and indoctrinate the new generation.

In Turkey the target group are poor families. Abroad, mainly in Central Asia and Africa, influential families are targeted for these schools established by this cult.

The next promise of FETO is  
□ Admission to leading universities (in reality through cheating in the higher education entrance examination system and entrance tests for the military schools)

□ Secure a job upon graduation, (in reality through cheating in public personnel entrance test, and special entrance examinations of leading public institutions, armed forces academy and even that of the Turkish Foreign Ministry)

□ Rapid promotion in the state institutions, (in reality through destroying the career opportunities of other public servants who are not affiliated with them. For instance, it is now understood that in the last 6 years FETO-affiliated doctors in the military hospitals in Turkey discharged around 500 military pilots from service, by producing false reports indicating serious health issues. By so doing, they opened the way for Gülenist pilots' promotion.

□ In exchange, the followers would donate 10-20 percent of their future salaries back to FETO. Criminal Investigations into FETO.

Currently F. Gülen himself is the "prime suspect" in 55 different criminal indictments.  
The recent probes into the activities of the FETO by Public Prosecutor's Office have shown that under the banner of service, tolerance and humanitarian organizations, the FETO and Fetullah Gülen have established and managed an illegal organization,  
\*exposing confidential information belonging to state

for political or military espionage purposes, \*violating the confidentiality of private life, \*unlawful recording of personal information, \*forgery of official documents, fabricating crimes, \*destroying evidence, \*money laundering.

Q8. Does government knew the plan undertaken by the organization?

In 2002, Assoc. Prof. Necip Hablmitoğlu was killed in front of his house, while he was writing an investigative and critical book on Gülen. Hablmitoğlu's wife has long voiced the involvement of Gülenists in the murder of his husband citing previous death threats. The judicial process has been blocked many times by the Gülenist police officers and judges until recently. The investigation was reopened in 2014 and has made considerable progress since then.

The Turkish Court has found concrete evidences of the involvement of Gülen followers in the assassination of Hrant Dink, a well-known Turkish-Armenian journalist, in 2007. Colonel M. Demirkaya, one of the 15 July coup plotters arrested in the latest operations, is the key person in Dink's killing.

The Group also used its adherents to launch judicial and administrative investigations based on forged evidence against certain people to discredit or force them to work with them. The involvement by the Gülenist judges and police during the Ergenekon, Balyoz (Sledgehammer) and other high profile cases are the main examples. In these cases, military officials, opposition MPs and journalists were accused of plotting a violent coup to oust the government. It later turned out that these cases were based on fabricated evidence, and that most such fabrications were produced by the Gülenists in the police.

Journalists who had written about the Gülen machinations in these trials endured slander campaigns and threats of arrests. Journalists Barış Terkoğlu, Barış Pehlivan, Soner Yalçın, Nedim Şener and Ahmet Şık served time in prison because of their work that showed Gülen's infiltration into the state. Şık was writing a book on Gülen's presence in the police force, while Şener was investigating the links of Gülen's disciples with the 2007 murder of Turkish-Armenian journalist Hrant Dink.

In 2010 upon the orders from Fetullah Gülen, the exam questions and answer keys of the Public Personnel Selection Examination (KPSS) were stolen and handed out to the certain FETO members. The members with high scores were placed strategically in the critical state bodies.

## What Danes consider healthy children's television?

A DAY into my holiday (spent with my wife's family) in Denmark, and the changes are striking enough to move me back to the keyboard. Perhaps it was the display of life-sized nude photographs of young women, kicking off discussion about whether the choice of bodies was representative enough. Or perhaps it's the casual way Danes use the English word "fuck", not because they're especially foul-mouthed but because the word was imported without much of its taboo force. On the flight over I heard a nicely dressed middle-aged mother use it with her young daughters, in mild irritation but not anger. But perhaps the most striking raw difference is on television, and specifically Ramasjang, the public children's television channel. (It is part of DR, Denmark's equivalent of the BBC.) It is everything that American or British kids' programming is not.

It is naughty. Perhaps its most beloved character is OnkelReje ("Uncle Shrimp"), a sailor-themed character in a red suit with a scruffy beard. He picks his nose. His stinky socks tell each other jokes. But much more than that, in the best Danish tradition, he mocks beloved institutions: his grandmother lights a fart on fire. He says the worst gift he ever got for Christmas—from Queen Margarethe herself—was the washbasin she washes her bare bottom in. And God he says, lives in heaven with Santa Claus and their dog Mariann, implying that the Supreme Being is not only imaginary, but also gay.

Doctor should have known this is what they would get when they hired, for the actor playing OnkelReje, MadsGeertsen,

had previously recorded as a kind of avant-garde musician under the name Je m'appelleMads. It boggles the mind that the producers at Ramasjang saw this video—in which a mostly naked Mads offers rude tributes to Denmark like a dancing pack of cigarettes and a cow pooping—and said "let's give that man a children's show."

Yet somehow it's also incredibly wholesome. The adult actors are frequently fat or ugly, in a way they never would be in America. Some have tattoos or nose-rings, just as they do in the real world. The shows—mostly live-action or puppets, not animation—move at an unhurried pace, two or three characters on the screen at the time, with little frenetic music and infrequent special effects. Whether made in the 2010s or the 1980s, Ramasjang's shows are downright languid. The contrast is all the clearer when a British or American animated show that DR has licensed comes on, with every corner of the screen buzzing with unnecessary and overstimulating movement.

Probably most striking, though, is another thing lacking: education. Quite simply, there is none, academic or moral. "Kaj and Andrea", a pair of puppets, are sweet friends, but also goofily flawed: Kaj is terribly self-obsessed, Andrea is warbling and neurotic. When other characters do something wrong, there is little of the obvious consequence-and-lesson resolution of American shows; the results are usually left to speak for themselves. "Buster's World", a glacially slow sweet live-action show from the 1980s, follows the title character through various realistic hardy-adventures in and around a country house. When an older boy bullies Buster's sister, Buster, in revenge, sabotages

the older boy's motorcycle, causing him to go flying off it. This would only make it past American lawyers if a finger-wagging adult lectured Buster and the audience at the end. Instead, Buster finds that his revenge changed little, and the show wanders aimlessly on.

Finally, there is hardly any of the ABC-123 stuff that fills American public television like "Sesame Street". Ramasjang is entertainment, not a replacement for parents or school. Parents are expected to know when to switch it off (but just in case, the characters go to bed at 8.00pm, and are shown sleeping until the morning) rather than pretend that it is self-improvement.

What's the secret? DR, including Ramasjang, is a training ground for the much-admired Danish film and television industry. Though its budget is nothing next to the BBC's or a big American broadcaster's, it's big for Denmark, meaning that it brings in the best young film-makers, writers and actors looking for experience. If this state-led approach seems typically Scandinavian, it is also Danish in the best sense of innovating constantly, while refusing to take itself seriously.

Danish kids begin school much later than they do in Britain or other countries pushing the beginning of formal education earlier and earlier. There is plenty of time for school, and when Danes get there, they end up doing rather well. But until then, they seem utterly unharmed by a childhood of hearing about the queen's bottom and watching grandma light some bodily gas on fire.