

DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHS IN TURKEY



July 15, 2016

FETO's COUP ATTEMPT IN TURKEY A TIMELINE



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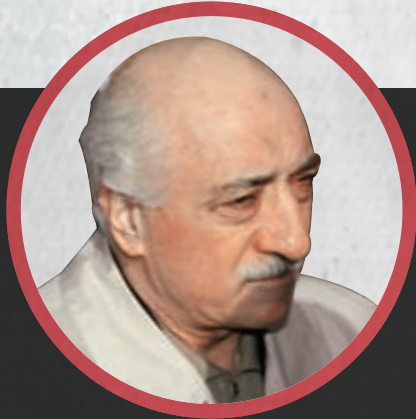
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FETO'S JULY 15 COUP ATTEMPT IN TURKEY

WHAT HAPPENED?

A group within the Turkish army associated with the Fetullah Terrorist Organization (FETO) attempted a coup in Turkey on July 15, which claimed the lives of 240 people. The attempt failed spectacularly when the Turkish nation showed an exemplary resistance in support of the Republic and democracy.



FETULLAH GULEN

Fetullah Terrorist
Organization Leader

WHAT IS FETO?

The Fetullah Terrorist Organization (FETO), which is led by U.S.-based preacher Fetullah Gulen, emerged in 1970s as a movement providing educational services. FETO claims to be a provider of education, and its members, governed by a strong infrastructure, promote themselves abroad as volunteers of education and peace. However, when we look at the organization, they conceal their real identities in Turkey and other relevant countries as they settle into critical state institutions like the army, judiciary, security and intelligence units, and bureaucracy with a variety of identities (leftist, rightist, liberal, pious). This situation reveals the actual aim of the organization, which presents itself as the “Hizmet (Service) Movement” in the countries it operates.

WHAT IS ITS AIM?

It infiltrates strategic institutions by seemingly functioning as a school, educational/cultural center, professional organization or non-governmental organization and with the aim of seizing control of the state. Under their deviant religious ideology, FETO considers it legitimate to engage in all kinds of self-defensive deception, conspiracy, trap and illegal activities to achieve its objectives. With years of confidential training and dissuasion activities, members of the terrorist organization have gained a level of professionalism beyond the comprehension of ordinary people. Its members operate with a radical “devotion” and see themselves as the “chosen ones”; they switch identities and commit all types of illegal acts, including murder if need be.

WHAT HAPPENED ON JULY 15?

On July 15, 2016, a FETO group nesting within the army attempted a coup through force using Turkish fighter jets, tanks and helicopters. The attacks were directly aimed at killing unarmed innocent people. Tanks ploughed over citizens on the streets who were protesting against the coup. FETO bombed the Presidential Palace, parliament, police and public buildings. People in the streets who protested against the coup in Ankara and Istanbul were shot and bombed by fighter jets and choppers; they also tried to assassinate President Recep Tayyip Erdogan. During the coup attempt a total of 179 civilians, 62 policemen and 5 soldiers martyred.



This book gives a complete account of the events of July 15-16 2016, when the most brutal coup attempt in Turkey's history was made by the Fetullah Terrorist Organization (FETO), as witnessed by Anadolu Agency's reporters and photojournalists. Data used in the chronology part of the book is based on the news stories published by AA on July 15 and 16.

Aside from a step-by-step account of events, the book includes striking pictures and Anadolu Agency infographics (updated on August 1) detailing the Turkish nation's firm resistance against the July 15 coup attempt, a day that will henceforth be remembered in Turkey as 'Democracy Day'.



238 | MARTYRS 171 Civilians
63 Police Officers
4 Soldiers

18,756 DETAINED

11,031 Soldiers
4,315 Police Officers
2,626 Judges and Prosecutors
689 Civilians

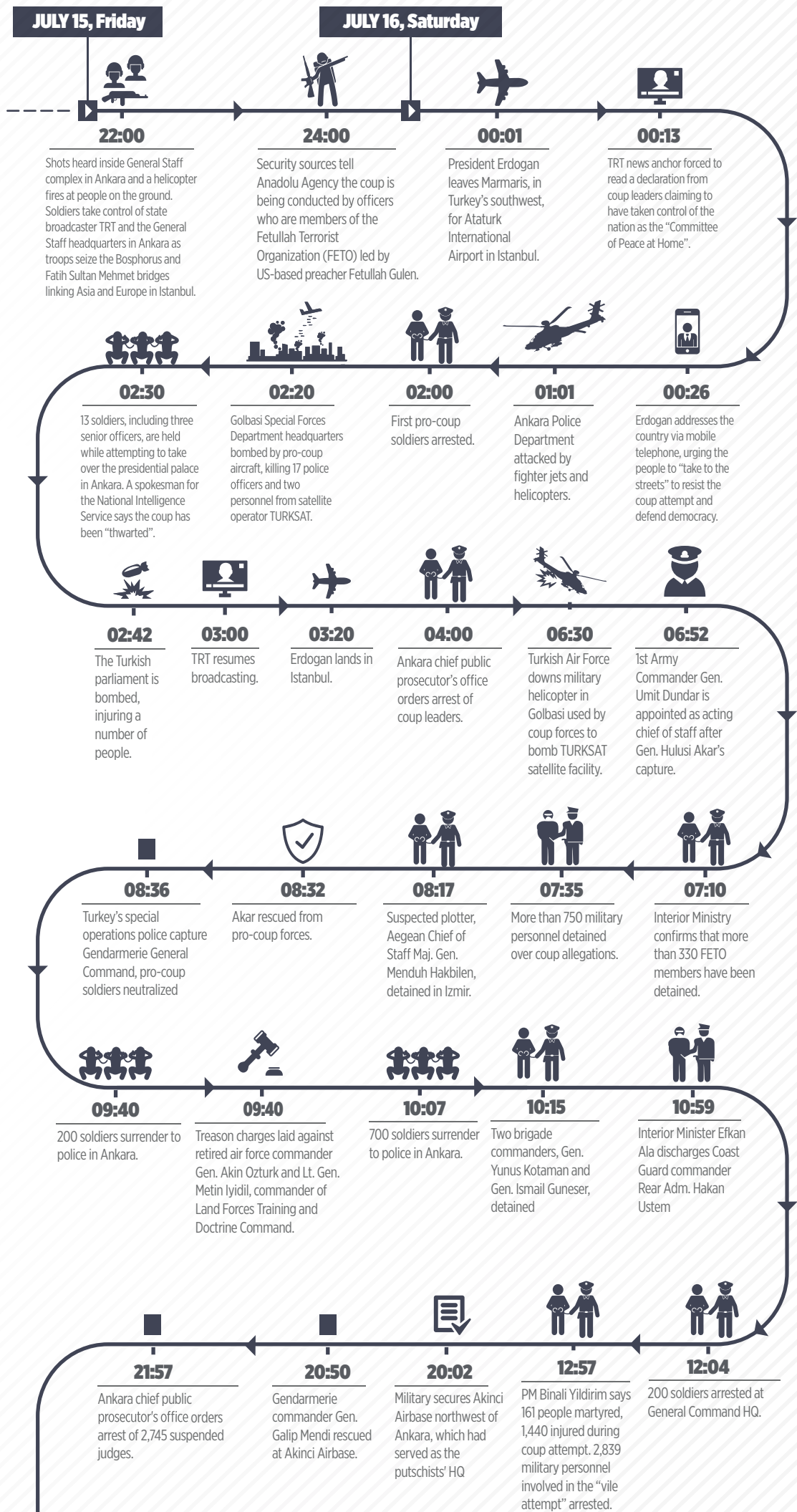
10,192 ARRESTED

6,153 Soldiers
1,751 Police Officers
2,131 Judges and Prosecutors
93 Civilians

34 Putschists killed

49 Putschists injured

549 Suspects released
pending investigation



At around 10 p.m. on Friday July 15, a group of officers within the Turkish army associated with the Fetullah Terrorist Organization (FETO) launched a coup attempt at the General Staff Headquarters that was suppressed after almost 22 hours. According to information compiled by Anadolu Agency (AA) reporters, FETO's putsch attempt was decisively put down at 8:02 p.m. on July 16.

Below is a timeline of FETO's attempted coup and its aftermath (all in Turkish local time).



10:00 p.m.

Shots heard inside General Staff HQ in Ankara and a helicopter fires at people outside.





10:00 p.m.

Soldiers take control of state broadcaster TRT and the General Staff HQ in Ankara as troops seize Istanbul's Bogazici (Bosphorus) and Fatih Sultan Mehmet bridges linking Asia and Europe.



10:10 p.m.

The undersecretary of the Prime Ministry sets up a coordination center at the Prime Ministry in Ankara.



11:05 p.m.

Prime Minister Binali Yıldırım, speaking by phone to television channels, describes unfolding events as an “insurrection”. “This will not be tolerated. Those involved will pay the heaviest price,” he says, adding that the perpetrators are a rogue faction within the army.

SON DAKİKA



Başbakan NTV'de

Başbakan: Bir kalkışma ihtimali üzerinde duruyoruz

SON DAKİKA

SON Dakika



"BİR KALKIŞMA VAR"

BAŞBAKAN: YAPANLAR EN AĞIR BEDELİ ÖDEYECEK

23:05 12:13 LERCE, TÜRKİYE'DEN LİSTEYE DAHİL EDİLEN ALAN SAYISI 16 OLD



11:24 p.m.

An explosion is heard at the Police Special Operations Center in the Golbasi district in southern Ankara.





11:30 p.m.

Chief of General Staff Gen. Hulusi Akar held hostage by pro-coup soldiers.



12:00 a.m.

Security sources say the coup attempt is being conducted by officers linked to the FetullahTerrorist Organization (FETO) led by U.S.-based preacher Fetullah Gulen.



12:01 a.m.

President Recep Tayyip Erdogan leaves Marmaris, a district in Turkey's southwest, for Ataturk International Airport in Istanbul.



12:09 a.m.

Military helicopters open fire on National Intelligence Organization (MIT) Headquarters; MIT forces return fire.



12:13 a.m.

TRT news anchor forced to read a declaration by pro-coup soldiers claiming they had taken control of the nation as the "Committee of Peace at Home". Presidential sources make it clear the Turkish Armed Forces did not release the declaration, saying: "It is a fake declaration." Shortly afterwards, satellite communications agency TURKSAT suspends TRT's transmissions.



12:26 a.m.

President Erdogan addresses the country via mobile telephone, urging the people to "take to the streets" to resist the coup attempt and defend democracy. He says those responsible for the uprising against the national will would receive "the appropriate response", whether they were a minority group within the Turkish Armed Forces or in other state institutions.



12:30 a.m.

Turkish citizens take to the streets to protest the coup attempt after call of President Erdogan as well as the calls for unity aired from mosque minarets in 81 provinces upon the instruction of Turkey's Presidency of Religious Affairs.



12:35 a.m.

The first investigation into the coup attempt is launched in Istanbul, with Kucukcekmece Chief Prosecutor Ali Dogan saying pro-coup soldiers would be detained wherever they were found.



12:57 a.m.

A military helicopter bombs a facility belonging to Turkish satellite agency TURKSAT in Ankara's Golbasi district.



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JULY



01:01 a.m.

Fighter jets and helicopters attack the Ankara Police Department. Turkish Defense Minister Fikri Isik says: "This is a coup attempt by a junta within the Turkish Armed Forces."



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JULY



01:30 a.m.

Security forces return fire on pro-coup armored vehicles near the Prime Ministry. Parliamentary Speaker Ismail Kahraman arrives at coordination center and announces that the national assembly would remain open.



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JULY



01:39 a.m.

Parliamentary General Assembly opens with the participation of assembly speaker and MPs.

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JULY



02:00 a.m.

First group of pro-coup soldiers, all of whom are alleged FETO members, is detained.



02:30 a.m.

Golbasi Special Operations Center bombed by pro-coup aircraft, martyring 17 police officers.

An F-16 Turkish Air Force jet downs a Sikorsky helicopter used by the putschists.



02:35 a.m.

Citizens and police neutralize five soldiers, including a senior military officer, who had tried to seize control.

13 soldiers, including three senior officers, are detained while attempting to take over the Presidential Complex in Ankara.



02:42 a.m.

Parliament is bombed, injuring a number of police officers and staff and damaging the parliament building.



02:49 a.m.

Parliament is bombed again; speaker and MPs take cover in assembly's bomb shelter.

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JULY



02:55 a.m.

PM Yıldırım, speaking live again by phone to private broadcaster NTV, compares those attacking institutions with jets to members of a terror organization. He describes such acts as “unbecoming of any military officer or soldier serving under the glorious flag of our Armed Forces.”

SON DAKİKA
CANLI

ANKARA

ASKERİ DARBE GİRİŞİMİ

İSTANBUL

Başbakan yeniden NTV'de
Başbakan: Kılıçdaroğlu ve Bahçeli'ye ayrıca teşekkür ediyorum
TELEFON
AA: GENELKURMAY BAŞKANI AKAR, BİR GRUP TARAFINDAN REHİN ALINDI

16
JULY



03:00 a.m.

TRT resumes broadcasting and FETO-affiliated soldiers who tried to seize control of the public broadcaster are detained.





03:10 a.m.

PM Yildirim warns that all military aircraft flying over Ankara -- especially over critical areas such as the National Intelligence Organization HQ, Parliament, Prime Ministry or Presidency -- will be downed.



03:15 a.m.

Sounds of gunfire are heard again from Turkish General Staff headquarters.



03:20 a.m.

President Erdogan arrives in Istanbul.



04:00 a.m.

Ankara Chief Public Prosecutor's Office orders the arrest of pro-coup soldiers.

It is revealed that FETO-affiliated military officers set up a group on mobile-phone application WhatsApp on July 15 through which they coordinated the coup attempt, ordered attacks on civilians with messages like “Crush, burn, hang tough”, and arranged escape plans once the coup attempt had been put down.

COUP-PLOTTERS' WHATSAPP CHATS REVEALED

Security forces uncovered some of the social media correspondence between the pro-coup soldiers linked to the Fetullah Terrorist Organization (FETO). As the chats show, pro-coup soldiers were given orders to open fire on civilians who were resisting the coup attempt. Excerpts from the conversation follow:

The order to open fire on crowds

- **Lt. Col. Muzaffer Duzenli:** I repeat. Fire on crowds to disperse them.
- **Col. Muslum Kaya:** They're bringing the construction equipment to AKOM [the Istanbul Greater Municipality's Disaster Coordination Center]. Fellow soldiers are opening fire
- **Maj. Mehmet Karabekir:** As someone in the field, I'm opening fire on the crowd. I'm waiting. Use [firearms] over and over again in a controlled way. Around 10 to 15 people are rubbed out. No such thing as losing initiative
- **Maj. Muammer Aygar:** There's an intense clash in Kuleli [Istanbul]. We're opening fire on the crowd
- **Col. Ahmet Baykal:** We have ammunition and our morale is high

"Can an offensive on the second bridge be considered?"

- **Maj. Muammer Aygar:** Can an aerial offensive on the second bridge [Fatih Sultan Mehmet Bridge] be considered?
- **Col. Uzay Sahin:** As long as our strength holds out, my friends
- **Col. Muslum Kaya:** There's a battery problem for communication with Taksim [Istanbul]. Planes just opened fire three times. We don't know where

- **Col. Muslum Kaya:** The planes did well in Taksim. They say it's calm now
- **Maj. Muammer Aygar:** Can we do the same to the second bridge?
- **Col. Muslum Kaya:** The planes are important for morale. The important thing is can the aerial support be increased when the day breaks?
- **Lt. Col. Ugur Coskun:** The people are asking the police to hand me over. Shall we open fire? There are too many of them

The "crush, burn, give no quarter" order

- **Lt. Col. Ugur Coskun:** The people crushed all our staf and handed them in to the police at the Governor's Office. Police are trying to hold back the crowd, but it's too hard
- **Maj. Mehmet Karabekir:** Crush, burn, give no quarter
- **Lt. Col. Ugur Coskun:** If we open fire, we can hit three or five of them, but we can't stop them from entering
- **Col. Zeki Atmaca:** Transmissions from the antennas at Camlica [Istanbul] should be cut off immediately
- **Col. Uzay Sahin:** Don't get carried away, don't leave your weapons
- **Col. Sadik Cebeci:** The private TV stations should be shut down

"The coup manifesto was read out on TRT, keep going"

- **Lt. Col. Mustafa Duzenli:** Fellows, thank God many targets in Ankara and Istanbul were seized. The coup manifesto was read out on [state broadcaster] TRT. Keep going the same way. Whoever resists our campaign will get a firm response. This is the order. Brothers, the units that are no longer needed in their current position should be relocated to other points
- **Lt. Col. Ugur Coskun:** Urgent support is needed in Sakarya [near Istanbul]. People are trying to interfere with the tanks
- **Maj. Mehmet Karabekir:** Randomly open fire at Sabiha Gokcen [Airport], there's a problem there.
- **Maj. Muammer Aygar:** We shot four people resisting in Cengelkoy [Istanbul]. No problem
- **Col. Sadik Cebeci:** There are around 3,000 to 4,000 people at the [ruling Justice and Development] AK Party's Istanbul headquarters. Support is needed
- **Lt. Col. Mustafa Duzenli:** The people that gather, the police that stand against the military, they should get a heavy response from tanks. Lt. Sadik, where's the place?



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04:42 a.m.

Helicopters open fire on hotel in Marmaris where President Erdogan had stayed before leaving at around midnight. Masked soldiers in heavy gear besiege hotel, injuring five police in ensuing clash.

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05:20 a.m.

PM Yildirim tweets that 130 soldiers -- including high-ranking ones -- had been arrested and one pro-coup general killed.

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JULY



06:00 a.m.

Chief Public Prosecutor's Office in Golbasi launches investigation into coup attempt. Ankara's Golbasi district is brought back under control after attack on Golbasi Special Operations Center leaves 42 people dead.

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JULY



06:30 a.m.

All streets leading to the Prime Ministry in Cankaya and the ministry's official residences -- all of which are located in security zone -- are closed. Turkish air forces down military helicopter that bombed TURKSAT facility in Ankara's Golbasi district.

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JULY



06:30 a.m.

Soldiers who had occupied Istanbul's Bosphorus Bridge surrender.





06:43 a.m.

Fighter jets operated by FETO members dropped two bombs near the Presidential Complex, in front of the Millet Mosque.



06:52 a.m.

1st Army Commander Gen. Umit Dunder appointed as acting chief of general staff in Gen. Hulusi Akar's absence.



07:00 a.m.

Pro-coup military jet bombs intersection near Presidential Complex.



07:10 a.m.

Ministry of Interior confirms 336 FETO members detained.

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JULY



07:41 a.m.

Tank exits Turkish General Staff complex, opens fire on area where trucks are parked to serve as barricade.

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07:50 a.m.

Turkish Interior Minister Efkan Ala suspends 29 military colonels and five generals linked with FETO.

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JULY



08:32 a.m.

Chief of General Staff Gen. Akar arrives at Prime Ministry in Ankara.



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08:36 a.m.

Special operations police retake Gendarmerie General Command and pro-coup soldiers at site are neutralized.





09:10 a.m.

Turkey's top judicial body, the Supreme Board of Judges and Prosecutors, convenes to take stern measures against FETO-linked judges and prosecutors.



09:32 a.m.

1,374 suspected FETO-linked military personnel are detained across the country, including 58th Artillery Brigade Commander Brig. Gen. Murat Aygun.



09:40 a.m.

Nearly 200 soldiers at General Staff HQ surrender to police.



09:44 a.m.

Authorities announce that 90 people had been martyred and 1,154 wounded countrywide during failed coup.



09:46 a.m.

Treason charges are levelled against retired Air Force Commander Gen. Akin Ozturk and Lt. Gen. Metin Iyidil, commander of land forces training and doctrine command.



09:56 a.m.

A total of 1,563 armed FETO members are detained across the country.



09:58 a.m.

All judges and prosecutors on annual leave across Turkey are recalled.



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JULY



10:07 a.m.

Nearly 700 soldiers exit General Staff HQ and surrender to police.

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JULY



10:15 a.m.

49th Commando Brigade Commander Gen. Yunus Kotaman and 2nd Commando Brigade Commander Gen. Ismail Guneser are detained.

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JULY



10:22 a.m.

After the coup attempt is put down, soldiers who had attacked hotel where President Erdogan had stayed in Marmaris escape from the area.

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10:34 a.m.

Military officers and sergeants who had been locked up for refusing to take part in the coup attempt are released from General Staff HQ. A group of pro-coup soldiers, including high-ranking military officers and non-commissioned officers, surrender.



10:37 a.m.

PM Yildirim announces that Gen. Akar has resumed duty at Cankaya.



10:41 a.m.

FETO members who had seized control of Akinci Airbase -- which they had used as a base -- flee once the coup attempt is put down.



10:59 a.m.

Interior Minister Efkan Ala suspends Coast Guard Commander Rear Admiral Hakan Ustem.



11:27 a.m.

Pro-coup soldiers at General Staff HQ ask to open negotiations with a view to surrendering.

EXTRADITION PROCESS OF TURKISH PRO-COUP SOLDIERS WHO FLED TO GREECE



The extradition process of eight Turkish military officers who fled to Greece in a military helicopter following the July 15 coup attempt could take up to a month, legal experts say.



The helicopter carrying the pro-coup soldiers landed at Greece's Alexandroupoli airport, which lies close to the Greek-Turkish border at around 11.50 a.m. local time on July 16.

THE PROCESS HAS THREE PHASES

1

The first involves a trial for illegal entry into Greece, which constitutes a criminal offense.

2

The second involves the asylum applications filed by the officers. If the applications are approved by the Greek authorities, then the extradition process will be halted.

3

The last step is extradition. Proceedings will be held before a regional court before being moved to the Greek Supreme Court, which will decide on the Turkish extradition request. The Turkish request will be considered within the framework of the European Convention on Extradition, to which both Turkey and Greece are parties.



12:04 p.m.

Special Forces detain nearly 200 soldiers at Gendarmerie General Command.



12:56 p.m.

Three Ankara public prosecutors arrive at General Staff HQ to take suspects into custody.



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12:57 p.m.

PM Yildirim arrives at Cankaya Palace and appears at news conference. “The insurrection has been suppressed,” he says, adding, “We have 161 martyrs and 440 injured until now.” He also announces the detention of 2,839 soldiers and military officers, including many of high rank.

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02:37 p.m.

Supreme Board of Judges and Prosecutors terminates membership of five judicial officials after they are detained by the Ankara Chief Public Prosecutor’s Office. Turkey’s top judicial board suspends 2,745 judges, including 541 from court of first instance and 2,204 from judicial courts.

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02:43 p.m.

A number of FETO members detained for taking part in coup attempt are brought to Ankara Police HQ.

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JULY



03:03 p.m.

Five members of the Council of State, Turkey’s highest administrative court, are detained due to suspected FETO links.

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03:26 p.m.

Another 10 Council of State members are detained.

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04:08 p.m.

Ankara Chief Public Prosecutor’s Office orders detention of 140 members of the Supreme Court of Appeals while 48 members of the Council of State are accused of membership in FETO terror organization. Of these, 11 members of the Supreme Court and four members of the Supreme Board of Judges and Prosecutors are detained for their roles in the failed coup.

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JULY



04:08 p.m.

PM Yildirim addresses MPs in extraordinary parliament session, starting speech by reciting national anthem.



06:46 p.m.

Tanks used by FETO-linked military personnel during coup attempt are taken to military barracks from Ankara Police HQ.



08:02 p.m.

Constitutional Court member Alparslan Altan's house is searched by police. Altan is detained.



08:50 p.m.

Gendarmerie Commander Gen. Galip Mendi is rescued from coup plotters at Akinci Air Base. Mendi returns to duty.



09:09 p.m.

Constitutional Court member Erdal Tercan is detained after his house is searched by police.



09:19 p.m.

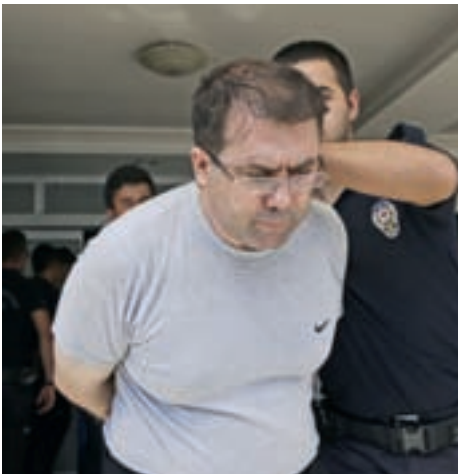
Second department of the Supreme Board of Judges and Prosecutors announces suspension of numerous judges and prosecutors.



09:57 p.m.

Ankara Chief Public Prosecutor's Office orders detention of 2,745 judges and prosecutors who "are considered members of the same organization [FETO]".

Military officers detained pending further investigation into FETO-led coup attempt



BETRAYAL CAME FROM THOSE CLOSEST TO GENERAL STAFF'S HIGHEST-RANKING OFFICIALS



High-ranking military officials close to Chief of General Staff Hulusi Akar -- and other military commanders-in-chief -- were implicated in July 15 coup attempt.

*Chief of General Staff
Hulusi Akar*

● BEGINNING OF FAILED COUP

Tension had soared at Turkish General Staff headquarters at beginning of coup attempt. Coup plotters locked a floor used by Akar's security detail. During the ensuing clash, some of Akar's guards were injured

● AKAR FORCED TO SIGN COUP DECLARATION AT GUNPOINT

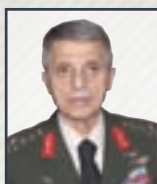
The plotters tortured him to sign the declaration but he refused. The coup plotters then tortured him by tightening a belt around his neck



Second Chief of
General Staff Yasar
Guler



Chief of Turkish Air
Forces Abidin Unal



Commander of
Turkish
Gendarmerie Forces
Galip Mendi

● TWO GENERAL STAFF GENERALS TAKEN TO FOURTH MAIN JET BASE COMMAND

Akar and Guler are taken by the plotters to Turkey's fourth main jet base.

● COUP PLOTTERS TAKE AIR FORCE CHIEF HOSTAGE

Chief of the Turkish Air Forces Abidin Unal and some other high-ranking army officials were taken hostage during a wedding ceremony

Commander of The Turkish Gendarmerie Forces Galip Mendi was also taken hostage, allegedly by one of his closest coworkers, when he entered his home

● CONFLICT AT SPECIAL FORCES COMMAND

An aide, who was working with Major General Zekai Aksakalli, shot and killed Brigadier General Semih Terzi, who supported the failed coup, but the aide was also killed by other coup plotters

● POLICE COUNTER-TERRORISM CHIEF SUMMONED

The Turkish police's counter-terrorism head, Turgut Arslan, was summoned to Gendarmerie General Command and taken hostage at gunpoint by coup plotters



REACTIONS FROM AROUND THE WORLD

European Union leaders:

EU President Donald Tusk, European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker and the body's foreign affairs representative, Federica Mogherini, said in a joint statement: "Turkey is a key partner for the European Union. The EU fully supports the democratically-elected government, the institutions of the country and the rule of law."

Azerbaijan President Ilham Aliyev:

"I strongly condemn this crime against the constitution and democracy of Turkey."

Iranian President Hassan Rouhani:

"We are in a region where, unfortunately, some think [they] can seize power by tank, plane and helicopter, and topple a government which has been elected by the people. The time for coup d'états and forcing guns and tanks on people is over. Today, only the ballot box can solve the problems of Iran, Turkey, Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, and Bahrain."

Georgian President Giorgi Margvelashvili:

"We want to express our support for the democratically-elected government in Turkey and personally to President [Recep Tayyip] Erdogan."

The White House

"The President [Barack Obama] and Secretary [of State John Kerry] agreed that all parties in Turkey should support the democratically-elected government of Turkey, show restraint, and avoid any violence or bloodshed."

Greek Prime Minister Alexis Tsipras:

"The government and the people of Greece are following the ongoing situation in Turkey. The Greek people support democracy and the constitutional order."

Spanish Embassy in Ankara:

"Spain expresses its unreserved condemnation of the attempted coup d'état in Turkey, a great friend and key ally, and declares its support for the legitimate authorities and the democratically-elected institutions and calls for respect for constitutional order and the rule of law."

British Foreign Secretary Boris Johnson:

"I have spoken with Turkish Foreign Minister Mevlut Cavusoglu to underline the UK's support for the democratically-elected government."

Chinese Foreign Ministry:

"We are closely following the situation in Turkey and hope that order and stability in the country will be restored as soon as possible."

Indonesian Vice President Jusuf Kalla:

Kalla expressed support for the Turkish government and democracy, describing the coup attempt as "very worrying".

President of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe Pedro Agramunt:

"Turkey is a member state and we support Turkey's democratic institutions and authorities. It is now important to restore order, keep calm and uphold democratic principles and institutions. The Assembly and all Council of Europe bodies are at the disposal of Turkey to provide support."

Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry:

"Ukraine expresses its strong support for the people and the democratically-elected authorities of the Turkish Republic."

Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau:

"On behalf of all Canadians, I would like to express our concern about this evening's events in Turkey. We call for restraint by all parties. Canada supports the preservation of Turkish democracy."

Austrian Prime Minister Christian Kern:

"Using force against a constitutional state is not a solution."

German Chancellor Angela Merkel:

"On behalf of the German government, I condemn in the strongest terms the attempt of some Turkish military units to overthrow the elected government and elected president of the country by using violence. It's tragic that so many people died during this attempted coup."

German Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier:

"I condemn in the strongest terms all attempts to change the basic democratic order in Turkey by using violence."

Chairman of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina Bakir Izetbegovic:

"The opposite of what was aimed for will happen... and it will emerge who was untrustworthy."

Belgian Prime Minister Charles Michel:

"We are pleased that the attempted coup has ended."

Romanian Prime Minister Dacian Ciolos:

"The only choice for Turkey is to return to constitutional order and the rule of law."

Russian President Vladimir Putin:

Russian President Vladimir Putin was the first world leader to call and voice his solid support to President Recep Tayyip Erdogan following the defeated coup. Putin emphasized that they stood by Turkey's elected government and expressed good wishes for Erdogan, his family, and the Turkish people. On July 17, the two leaders agreed over the phone to hold a face-to-face meeting two weeks later.

Iraqi Parliamentary Speaker Salim al-Jabouri:

Jabouri condemned the attack on the Turkish parliament and stressed the need to respect the political process and democratic system in Turkey.

Iraqi President Fuad Masum:

"I am hopeful that the Turkish nation is well equipped to get past this turmoil and return authority to the democratically-elected government and its institutions."

Albanian President Bujar Nishani:

"I strongly condemn any attempt to take power through violence. I wish for a fast return of public order in Turkey and hope for the Turkish people to return to normal life."

Kosovo President Hashim Thaci:

"The stability of Turkey is key to the whole region. We support the democratically-elected government and law and order in the country."

French Foreign Minister Jean-Marc Ayrault

"France hopes that calm can return quickly. It hopes that Turkish democracy will emerge reinforced by this test and that fundamental liberties will be fully respected."

Italian Prime Minister Matteo Renzi:

Renzi said he was closely following the latest developments in Turkey and was relieved that the coup attempt had failed.

NATO Secretary-General Jens Stoltenberg:

"I welcome the strong support shown by the people and all political parties [in Turkey] for democracy and for the democratically-elected government. I call for calm and restraint and full respect for Turkey's democratic institutions and its constitution. Turkey is a valued NATO ally."

EU Foreign Policy chief Federica Mogherini and Commissioner for European Neighbourhood Policy and Enlargement Negotiations Johannes Hahn:

"We condemn the attempted coup in Turkey and reiterate the EU's full support for the democratic institutions of Turkey. The EU stands in solidarity with Turkey and the Turkish people."

Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull:

"Australia has urged all parties to show calm and restraint and to show respect for Turkey's democratic institutions."

Moroccan Transport Minister Abdelaziz Rabbah:

Rabbah said the Turkish people had performed a "miracle" by protecting their leaders and democracy, going on to ask God to protect the Ummah, or the worldwide Muslim community.

President of Tunisia's Ennahda Party Rachid Ghannouchi:

"The Ennahdha Party expresses its rejection and absolute condemnation of the attempted coup, which violates the will of the Turkish people and its constitutional, democratic institutions."

Saudi Arabian Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

"Saudi Arabia welcomes the return to normalcy in the brotherly Republic of Turkey led by his Excellency President Recep Tayyip Erdogan and his elected government in line with constitutional legitimacy and the will of the Turkish people."

Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif:

"We deeply admire the resolve of the brave and resilient Turkish people, who stood up against the forces of darkness and anarchy to express their support and commitment to democracy."

Qatari Emir Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani:

The Emir condemned the failed coup, voicing Qatar's solidarity with the "brotherly Republic of Turkey" and its support for all actions taken by the latter to safeguard its security, constitutional legitimacy and rule of law.

Somali President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud:

"I condemn the coup attempt in Istanbul and Ankara. It is unacceptable to reverse the democratic path that the people of Turkey enjoyed in recent times. Somalia fully supports the government of President Recep Tayyip Erdogan."

Macedonia's President Gjorge Ivanov:

"Macedonia and Turkey have a strategic partnership. We are glad that Turkey's situation is returning to normal."

Sri Lanka's Ambassador to Turkey, Pakeer Mohideen Amza:

"Sri Lanka has condemned the recent coup attempt in the strongest terms and stands with the government of Turkey."



SARAJEVO, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA



ZURICH, SWITZERLAND



GAZA CITY, PALESTINE



MILAN, ITALY

OUTSIDE FETULLAH GULEN'S
RESIDENCE IN PENNSYLVANIA, U.S.



Cities in which anti-coup protests were held

U.S. / Boston - Pennsylvania
Chicago
Germany / Berlin - Cologne
Azerbaijan / Baku
Australia - Melbourne
Austria - Vienna
Belgium - Brussels
Bosnia and Herzegovina - Sarajevo
Morocco

Palestine - Gaza City
France - Strasbourg
Italy - Milan
Sweden - Stockholm
Switzerland / UN Geneva - Zurich
Canada - Toronto
Qatar
Kosovo - Prizren
Libya - Tripoli

Lebanon - Beirut
Luxembourg
Hungary - Budapest
Macedonia - Skopje
Pakistan
Somalia
Syria - Azaz
Tunisia
Jordan - Amman



Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan speaks to CNN International's Becky Anderson in a July 16 interview after the failure of the Fetullah Terrorist Organization's attempted military coup.



Erdogan says captured coup soldiers are now revealing the source of their instructions. "One of those who took our chief-of-staff hostage even went so far as to say: 'Let's put you in touch with our opinion leader, Fetullah Gulen'."

TURKISH OPPOSITION PARTIES STAND AGAINST COUP BID



Turkish Prime Minister Binali Yildirim (at right) and the leader of the Republican People's Party, Kemal Kilicdaroglu (at left), hold a joint press conference after a meeting at Cankaya Palace in Ankara, Turkey on July 19, 2016.

Kilicdaroglu said "I had some concerns and I expressed my concerns to Mr. Prime Minister. Especially I said the violent acts against rank and files who only listened to orders were not right and expressed that those [acts] needed to be investigated. It is our duty to resolve tension in society through cooperation," Kilicdaroglu told reporters during the press conference.

"The [Turkish] society went through a serious trauma. We need to return to normal urgently," Kilicdaroglu added, as Yildirim thanked him for the show of support.



PM Yildirim (at right) and leader of the Nationalist Movement Party (MHP), Devlet Bahçeli (at left), hold a joint press conference held the same day.

Bahçeli said Turkey was rid of a calamity with the coup attempt.

“There is relief in our society. Life goes on normally. As the MHP, we have once again expressed to Mr. Prime Minister that we will be with the efforts the government with our 40 deputies and the support we get from our people to remove all coup elements and make evaluations which will prevent such attempts in the future,” Bahçeli said.

TURKISH MEDIA COMES OUT AGAINST COUP ATTEMPT

Virtually all of the Turkish national media voices opposition to the coup bid and takes the side of democracy.





ALMOST 70,000 STATE WORKERS SUSPENDED IN WAKE OF FAILED COUP ATTEMPT

69,779 state employees are suspended amid a nationwide operation aimed at eliminating FETO members from the state bureaucracy.



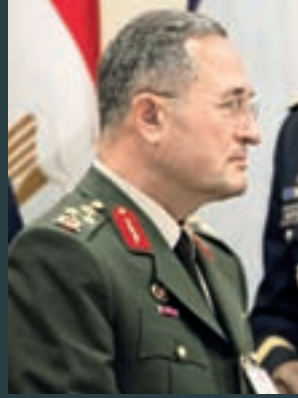
KEY HIGH-RANKING MILITARY OFFICERS ARRESTED AFTER FAILED COUP



Former Air Forces Commander,
member of Supreme
Military Council Gen.
Akin Ozturk



2nd Army Commander
Gen. Adem Huduti



3rd Army Commander
Lt. Gen.
Erdal Ozturk



Commander of Land Forces
Training and Doctrine Command
Lt. Gen. Metin Iyidil



General Staff Personnel
Chairman Lt.
Gen. Ilhan Talu



Istanbul Northern Sea Area
Commander Vice
Adm. Omer Faruk Harmancik



General Staff Intelligence Director
Lt. Gen.
Mustafa Ozsoy



Air Technical Schools Commander
Maj. Gen.
Ahmet Cural



Chief of Aegean Army Staff
Maj. Gen.
Memduh Hakbilen



Chief of NATO Land Forces
Command Staff Maj.
Gen. Salih Sevil



Strategic Transformation Director
Commander Maj.
Mehmet Disli



Land Forces Transportation,
Personnel and Training
Commander Maj. Gen.
Mustafa Ilter

TURKISH TOP COMMANDER AIDE ADMITS GULEN 'LOYALTY'

"I am a member of the parallel state, or FETO. I have served this community for years voluntarily. I have obeyed the orders and instructions of the big brothers exactly," he confessed



*Lieutenant Colonel Levent Turkkan,
former aide of chief of General Staff Hulusi Akar*

● "MAIN PERPETRATOR"

Lieutenant Colonel Levent Turkkan, former aide of Chief of Turkey's General Staff Hulusi Akar, admitted to having links with FETO, which he said was the "main perpetrator" of coup attempt

● "BIG BROTHERS"

"I continued to see my big brothers while in military school.

● "THEY GAVE ME EXAM ANSWERS"

"I took the military school entrance exam in 1989. I was a bright student and was sure I would pass the exams by my own efforts. But the night before the exam, my 'big brothers' [FETO handlers] gave me the answers to the exam"

● "EAVESDROPPING"

"I spied on [former] Chief of Staff Necdet Ozel all the time. I put a recording device in his room in the morning and took it back in the evening."

WHILE UNDER INTERROGATION, TURKKAN ALSO PROVIDED INFORMATION ON HOW THE GULEN MOVEMENT WAS ORGANIZED INSIDE THE TURKISH MILITARY

"I believe 60-70 percent of those people who have been accepted inside the armed forces since the 1990s are linked to Gulen"

TURKISH TOP COMMANDER'S AIDE ADMITS GULEN 'LOYALTY'

"I was spying on [former] Chief of Staff Necdet Ozel all the time. I put a recording device in his room in the morning and took it back in the evening hours," Turkkan said. "The device has its own capacity and could wiretap for 10-15 hours."

During the questioning by prosecutors, Turkkan admitted he received the device from a person who claimed to be working at Turk Telecom, Turkey's leading telecommunications company.

"[He] ordered me to eavesdrop on the general [Necdet Ozel]. He told me, 'We will tap him for information purposes; nothing is going to happen.' I did not question him and took the device," he said.

Turkkan said he had at least two recording devices, which he returned once their capacity was full.

Turkkan also admitted that Major Mehmet Akkurt -- whom Turkkan claimed was a member of the Gulen movement who he had worked closely with -- had spied on high-ranking generals, including Chief of Staff Hulusi Akar.

He did not specify the exact time when they tapped Akar.

"I think the movement has been spying on those generals in order to know what is going on inside the armed forces," Turkkan confessed.

Once General Hulusi Akar was promoted to Chief of Staff, Turkkan said he stopped wire-tapping.

During the interrogation, Turkkan also provided information on how the Gulen movement was organized inside the Turkish military.

"I believe 60-70 percent of those people who have been accepted inside the armed forces since the 1990s are Gulen-linked people," he said.

Turkkan said he received information about the military coup on July 14 at around 10:00 a.m. local time from Staff Colonel Orhan Yikilkan, who served as an adviser to the Chief of Staff.

"Yikilkan told me the President, the Prime Minister, the Chief of Staff and the commanders-in-chief would be arrested... [and that the military coup] would be staged at 03:00 am on early Saturday [July 16]," Turkkan said.

Turkkan said he visited his brother to check whether he was aware of the military takeover, but failed to see him.

He told the prosecution that he met with other members of the movement in his brother's home.

"When I asked them, they angrily told me, 'How do you know? Who told you this? Did you tell anyone?'... They told me to keep quiet," Turkkan said.

After the thwarted coup attempt, Turkkan said he surrendered to military officials who turned him in to the police.

Turkkan said he felt regret for taking part in the violent coup.

"Until the coup, I thought the Gulen movement was acting for God's sake and Gulen himself had a spiritual identity," Turkkan said.

"Until today, I never thought the Gulen movement was traitorous. But now, I [have] realized what they really are. They [the members of FETO] are bloodthirsty. I have never seen Fetullah Gulen, but he is the same," he said.

"I feel regret not only for taking part in this [coup attempt], but also for becoming a member of the Fetullah Gulen movement," he added.



THE NATION WILL BE FOREVER IN YOUR DEBT

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| • Cemal ABUATUYE | / Moroccan national |
| • Dursun ACAR | / Artvin / 1972 / Police officer |
| • Mesut ACU | / Ankara / 1960 / Shoe manufacturer |
| • Omercan ACIKGOZ | / Sinop / 1985 / Student |
| • Yasin Naci AGAROGLU | / Adana / 1994 / Self-employed |
| • Murat AKDEMIR | / Istanbul / 1989 / Self-employed |
| • Suat AKINCI | / Sakarya / 1984 / Plumber |
| • Tevhit AKKAN | / Erzurum / 1956 / Vendor |
| • Muhammet AKSU | / Samsun / 1977 / Cook |
| • Timur AKTEMUR | / Kars / 1979 / Upholsterer |
| • Meric ALEMDAR | / Gaziantep / 1972 / Police officer |
| • Salih ALISKAN | / Trabzon / 1968 / Laborer |
| • Ali ALITKAN | / Corum / 1984 / Mosque imam |
| • Murat ALKAN | / Ankara / 1974 / Police officer |
| • Munur ALKAN | / Tekirdag / 1975 / Police officer |
| • Suat ALOGLU | / Sanliurfa / 1977 / Self-employed |
| • Akif ALTAY | / Burdur / 1963 / Police officer |

- Hasan ALTIN / Yozgat / 1955 / Retiree
- Muhammet AMBAR / Rize / 1977 / Self-employed
- Ali ANAR / Ankara / 1981 / District chief
- Yalcin ARAN / Nigde / 1980 / Digger operator
- Haki ARAS / Ardahan / 1969 / Self-employed
- Mucip ARIGAN / Ankara / 1983 / Self-employed
- Metin ARSLAN / Karabuk / 1972 / Self-employed
- Osman ARSLAN / Afyonkarahisar / 1963 / Retiree
- Mustafa ASLAN / Yozgat / 1969 / Police Officer
- Ibrahim ATES / Ankara / 1986 / Furniture manufacturer
- Mustafa AVCU / Corum / 1994 / Student
- Mahir AYABAK / Istanbul / 1999 / Waiter
- Onur Ensar AYANOGLU / Istanbul / 1989 / Crane operator
- Bulent AYDIN / Igdir / 1969 / Soldier
- Muzaffer AYDOGDU / Ankara / 1980 / Self-employed
- Ayse AYKAC / Kastamonu / 1972 / Housewife
- Vedat BARCEGCI / Istanbul / 1988 / Jeweler
- Fevzi BASARAN / Ankara / 1985 / Police officer
- Sukru BAYRAKCI / Istanbul / 1985 / Self-employed
- Ufuk BAYSAN / Duzce / 1974 / Police officer
- Velit BEKDAS / Mardin / 1986 / Police officer
- Lokman BICINCI / Erzurum / 1991 / Laborer
- Zekeriya BITMEZ / Malatya / 1959 / Retiree
- Fuat BOZKURT / Malatya / 1985 / Self-employed
- Firat BULUT / Ankara / 1986 / Police officer
- Cunevt BURSA / Ankara / 1979 / Police officer
- Recep BUYUK / Rize / 1978 / Tradesman
- Adil BUYUKCENGIZ / Istanbul / 1964 / Merchant
- Vedat BUYUKOZTAS / Ankara / 1980 / Furniture manufacturer
- Mustafa CAMBAZ / Yunanistan / 1963 / Photojournalist
- Cetin CAN / Istanbul / 1982 / Lighting coordinator
- Omer CANKATAR / Istanbul / 1983 / Intern
- Volkan CANOZ / Ankara / 1987 / Self-employed
- Selim CANSIZ / Gumushane / 1988 / Self-employed
- Burak CANTURK / Istanbul / 1993 / Student
- Samet CANTURK / Ankara / 1996 / Worker
- Mahmut COSKUNSU / Istanbul / 1973 / Businessman
- Seyit Ahmet CAKIR / Gaziantep / 1990 / Police officer
- Yusuf CELIK / Ankara / 1970 / Tradesman
- Yusuf CELIK / Aksaray / 1951 / Retiree
- Mehmet CETIN / Usak / 1977 / Police officer



THE NATION WILL BE FOREVER IN YOUR DEBT

- Askeri COBAN / Diyarbakir / 1963 / Self-employed
- Umit COBAN / Amasya / 1975 / Swimming coach
- Aydin COPUR / Ankara / 1989 / Industrial engineer
- Cuma DAG / Elazig / 1977 / Engineer
- Fatih DALGIC / Eskisehir / 1990 / Self-employed
- Cemal DEMIR / Samsun / 1949 / Tradesman
- Seyhmus DEMIR / Mardin / 1988 / Courier
- Muhammet Fazli DEMIR / Nevsehir / 1975 / Real-estate agent
- Faruk DEMIR / Elazig / 1965 / Police officer
- Mehmet DEMIR / Gaziantep / 1985 / Police officer
- Murat DEMIRCI / Istanbul / 1977 / Laborer
- Sumer DENIZ / Sivas / 1974 / Tradesman
- Necmi Bahadir DENIZCIOGLU / Ankara / 1966 / Self-employed
- Erdem DIKER / Tokat / 1986 / Self-employed
- Mustafa DIREKLI / Sanliurfa / 1996 / Student
- Sirin DIRIL / Batman / 1983 / Driver
- Kubra DOGANAY / Kayseri / 1993 / Police officer

- Erhan DURAL / Rize / 1983 / Technician
- Tolga ECEBALIN / Istanbul / 1989 / Shop assistant
- Baris EFE / Istanbul / 1979 / Laborer
- Nedip Cengiz EKER / Elazig / 1975 / Police officer
- Medet EKIZCELI / Cankiri / 1981 / Union representative
- Kemal EKSI / Istanbul / 1992 / Self-employed
- Yusuf ELITAS / Ankara / 1979 / Teacher
- Murat ELLIK / Izmir / 1991 / Police officer
- Erkan ER / Cankiri / 1972 / Master craftsman
- Yilmaz ERCAN / Istanbul / 1977 / Self-employed
- Batuhan ERGIN / Istanbul / 1995 / Self-employed
- Niyazi ERGUVEN / Kahramanmaraş / 1990 / Police officer
- Munir Murat ERTEKIN / Sivas / 1969 / Police officer
- Sait ERTURK / Ankara / 1969 / Soldier
- Gokhan ESEN / Istanbul / 1980 / Laborer
- Osman EVSAHIBIOGLU / Konya / 1987 / Furniture manufacturer
- Yunus Emre EZER / Cankiri / 1978 / Advertiser
- Ozgur GENCER / Ankara / 1985 / Tradesman
- Tahsin GEREKLI / Elazig / 1977 / Textile supplier
- Huseyin GORAL / Elazig / 1990 / Police officer
- Serdar GOKBAYRAK / Denizli / 1971 / Police officer
- Serkan GOKER / Yozgat / 1977 / Former police officer
- Orhun GOYTAN / Istanbul / 1980 / Tourism professional
- Mehmet GUDER / Tokat / 1965 / Employee
- Umit GUDER / Ankara / 1953 / Self-employed
- Gulsah GULER / Hatay / 1992 / Police officer
- Hasan GULHAN / Samsun / 1970 / Police officer
- Halit GULSER / Diyarbakir / 1987 / Police officer
- Hakan GULSEN / Ankara / 1973 / Security chief
- Mehmet GULSEN / Ankara / 1955 / Tradesman
- Lutfi GULSEN / Ankara / 1953 / Retiree
- Recep GUNDUZ / Erzincan / 1989 / Employee
- Emin GUNER / Ankara / 1969 / Tradesman
- Sevda GUNGOR / Adana / 1989 / Police officer
- Huseyin GUNTEKIN / Erzincan / 1973 / Butcher
- Fazil GURS / Ankara / 1980 / Printer
- Yildiz GURSOY / Yozgat / 1974 / Office-boy
- Onder GUZEL / Aksaray / 1970 / Police officer
- Omer HALISDEMIR / Nigde / 1974 / Soldier
- Halil HAMURYEN / Van / 1977 / Police officer
- Uhud Kadir ISIK / Ankara / 1998 / Student



THE NATION WILL BE FOREVER IN YOUR DEBT

- Halil ISILAR / Ankara / 1994 / Electrician
- Celalettin IBIS / Yozgat / 1963 / Laborer
- Battal ILGUN / Ankara / 1981 / Self-employed
- Erol INCE / Artvin / 1968 / Police officer
- Murat INCI / Sivas / 1974 / Furniture manufacturer
- Omer IPEK / Yozgat / 1982 / Advertiser
- Huseyin KALKAN / Ankara / 1971 / Police officer
- Fatih KALU / Aksaray / 1995 / Student
- Halil KANTARCI / Istanbul / 1979 / Tradesman
- Akif KAPAKLI / Corum / 1954 / Self-employed
- Sedat KAPLAN / Trabzon / 1985 / Self-employed
- Resul KAPTANCI / Ankara / 1983 / Laborer
- Ahmet KARA / Hatay / 1992 / Self-employed
- Mehmet KARAASLAN / Diyarbakir / 1976 / Self-employed
- Mehmet KARACATILKI / Osmaniye / 1984 / Police officer
- Davut KARACAM / Ankara / 1964 / Retiree
- Sultan Selim KARAKOC / Rize / 1974 / Self-employed
- Bulent KARALI / Konya / 1977 / Self-employed

- Mustafa KARASAKAL / Corum / 1998 / Student
- Koksal KARMIL / Trabzon / 1966 / Self-employed
- Ali KARSLI / Corum / 1971 / Public officer
- Koksal KASALI / Ankara / 1979 / Police officer
- Vahit KASCIOGLU / Erzurum / 1974 / Welder
- Hasan KAYA / Sivas / 1969 / Laborer
- Feramil Ferhat KAYA / Ankara / 1988 / Police officer
- Mustafa KAYMAKCI / Kastamonu / 1979 / Security guard
- Alper KAYMAKCI / Ankara / 1986 / Foreman
- Ismail KEFAL / Giresun / 1984 / Waiter
- Ayhan KELES / Kirsehir / 1964 / Furniture manufacturer
- Mehmet Ali KILIC / Istanbul / 1994 / Student
- Onur KILIC / Istanbul / 1993 / Taxi driver
- Mutlucan KILIC / Ankara / 1998 / Waiter
- Muhammet Oguz KILINC / Samsun / 1990 / Police officer
- Huseyin KISA / Tokat / 1987 / Machinist
- Muhsin KIREMITCI / Konya / 1988 / Police officer
- Ahmet KOCABAY / Malatya / 1985 / Employee
- Mehmet KOCAKAYA / Corum / 1994 / Security guard
- Murat KOCATURK / Istanbul / 1981 / Shoe manufacturer
- Ferhat KOC / Ankara / 1987 / Police officer
- Mustafa KOCAK / Yozgat / 1982 / Employee
- Ramazan KONUS / Nigde / 1967 / Veterinarian
- Zafer KOYUNCU / Bilecik / 1971 / Police officer
- Yakup KOZAN / Ankara / 1974 / Self-employed
- Aytekin KURU / Adana / 1973 / Police officer
- Ali Ihsan LEZGI / Edirne / 1963 / Public officer
- Jouad MERROUNE / Moroccan national
- Murat MERTEL / Istanbul / 1976 / Laborer
- Halit Yasar MINE / Adana / 1988 / Soldier
- Murat NAIBOGLU / Istanbul / 1977 / Self-employed
- Eyyup OGUZ / Elazig / 1971 / Police officer
- Lokman OKTAY / Gumushane / 1964 / Electrician
- Abdullah Tayyip OLCOK / Istanbul / 1999 / Student
- Erol OLCOK / Corum / 1962 / Advertiser
- Mehmet ORUC / Adana / 1990 / Police officer
- Ahmet ORUC / Adana / 1990 / Police officer
- Serhat ONDER / Germany / 1975 / Self-employed
- Burhan ONER / Van / 1974 / Self-employed
- Ozan OZEN / Bolu / 1993 / Police officer
- Ozkan OZENDI / Malatya / 1961 / Retiree
- Izzet OZKAN / Ankara / 1983 / Coiffeur



THE NATION WILL BE FOREVER IN YOUR DEBT

- Ahmet OZSOY / Amasya / 1967 / TURKSAT director
- Fikret Metin OZTURK / Rize / 1965 / Police officer
- Erkan PALA / Istanbul / 1964 / Retiree
- Rustem Resul PERCIN / Ankara / 1998 / Laborer
- Volkan PILAVCI / Kirikkale / 1980 / Driver
- Cengiz POLAT / Yozgat / 1973 / Electrician
- Emrah SAGAZ / Giresun / 1989 / Self-employed
- Zeynep SAGIR / Adiyaman / 1979 / Police officer
- Senol SAGMAN / Istanbul / 1973 / Self-employed
- Mehmet Akif SANCAR / Ankara / 1971 / Police officer
- Emrah SAPA / Ordu / 1987 / Welder
- Fatih SATIR / Istanbul / 1988 / Self-employed
- Necati SAYIN / Artvin / 1954 / Civil engineer
- Mustafa SERIN / Balikesir / 1969 / Police officer
- Mete SERTBAS / Erzincan / 1967 / District chief
- Akin SERTCELIK / Istanbul / 1975 / Self-employed
- Demet SEZEN / Ankara / 1985 / Police officer

- Kader SIVRI / Rize / 1974 / Driver
- Mustafa SOLAK / Corum / 1973 / Decorator
- Turgut SOLAK / Balikesir / 1979 / Police officer
- Yakup SURUCU / Erzurum / 1987 / Police officer
- Mehmet Sefik SEFKATLIOGLU / Sanliurfa / 1967 / Repairman
- Mehmet SENGUL / Ankara / 1986 / Mechanical engineer
- Suayip SEREFOGLU / Rize / 1974 / Tradesman
- Omer TAKDEMIR / Ankara / 1996 / Laborer
- Mustafa TECIMEN / Hatay / 1965 / Police officer
- Turkmen TEKIN / Malatya / 1964 / Sales representative
- Varol TOSUN / Nigde / 1972 / Police officer
- Kemal TOSUN / Nigde / 1967 / Police officer
- Yunus UGUR / Adana / 1990 / Police officer
- Samet USLU / Istanbul / 1990 / Accountant
- Hursut UZEL / Hatay / 1972 / Police officer
- Mehmet Sevket UZUN / Elazig / 1985 / Police officer
- Hakan UNVER / Nigde / 1979 / Pharmacy technician
- Ilhan VARANK / Trabzon / 1971 / Professor
- Ali Mehmet VUREL / Yozgat / 1974 / Laborer
- Mesut YAGAN / Ankara / 1984 / Driver
- Muhammet YALCIN / Karaman / 1994 / Self-employed
- Mustafa YAMAN / Bartin / 1985 / Mosque imam
- Oguzhan YASAR / Erzurum / 1993 / Sales representative
- Seher YASAR / Ankara / 1992 / Police officer
- Fahrettin YAVUZ / Trabzon / 1980 / Self-employed
- Birol YAVUZ / Tokat / 1975 / Police officer
- Alpaslan YAZICI / Ankara / 1971 / Police officer
- Beytullah YESILAY / Yozgat / 1984 / Laborer
- Sevgi YESILYURT / Samsun / 1965 / Self-employed
- Halil Ibrahim YILDIRIM / Sanliurfa / 2001 / Laborer
- Gokhan YILDIRIM / Kirsehir / 1982 / Curtain maker
- Muharrem Kerem YILDIZ / Istanbul / 1987 / Sales representative
- Ihsan YILDIZ / Istanbul / 1975 / Welder
- Mehmet YILMAZ / Istanbul / 1971 / Graphic designer
- Osman YILMAZ / Istanbul / 1970 / Self-employed
- Ibrahim YILMAZ / Yozgat / 1991 / Mosque imam
- Hasan YILMAZ / Nevsehir / 1972 / Worker
- Yasin YILMAZ / Yozgat / 1981 / Self-employed
- Erkan YIGIT / Tokat / 1981 / Tradesman
- Cennet YIGIT / Antalya / 1993 / Police officer
- Umit YOLCU / Urfa / 1996 / Self-employed
- Hakan YORULMAZ / Kirikkale / 1988 / Police officer
- Bulent YURTSEVEN / Igdir / 1968 / Police officer
- Yasin Bahadir YUCE / Ankara / 1984 / Police officer
- Edip ZENGİN / Erzurum / 1971 / Police officer

STRIKING IMAGES AFTER FAILED COUP ATTEMPT



Turkish police return fire at pro-coup soldiers at the Turkish National Defense Ministry in Ankara.



Anti-coup protesters stand up against soldiers at Istanbul's Taksim Square as coup attempt unfolds.



Citizens block pro-coup armored personnel carrier in Ankara's Kizilay Square.



Anti-coup protesters resist pro-coup soldier in Istanbul's Taksim Square.

Citizens -- after being subject to gunfire -- stand up to pro-coup troops in armored personnel carrier in Ankara's Kizilay Square.



Protesters stage demonstration in front of Turkish Parliament in Ankara as pro-coup tank passes by.





Citizens gather in Ankara's Kizilay Square, protesting coup attempt and blocking putschist tanks.



Citizens converge on Istanbul's Ataturk Airport to protest coup bid.

A man lies in the path of oncoming tanks as pro-coup forces enter Ankara's Kizilay Square.




Anti-coup protesters overwhelm soldier in Istanbul's Taksim Square.



A close-up photograph of Turkish news anchor Tijen Karakas. She has blonde hair and is wearing a blue blazer. She is looking directly at the camera with a serious expression. Behind her, several men are visible, some looking towards the camera and others looking away. One man on the right is wearing a white jacket over a blue and white striped shirt.

Turkish news anchor Tijen Karakas at headquarters of national broadcaster TRT, where she was forced to read a declaration issued by the coup plotters in which they claimed to have taken control of the country. This image was captured after police recovered the state broadcaster from pro-coup forces in Ankara.

A night-time photograph of a Leopard tank driving through a city street in Ankara. The tank is moving from left to right, crushing several cars that were parked in its path. The scene is illuminated by streetlights, and there are people standing on the sidewalk in the background. The tank's headlights are on, and its turret is visible. The cars are mostly white and silver. Debris is scattered on the ground in the foreground.

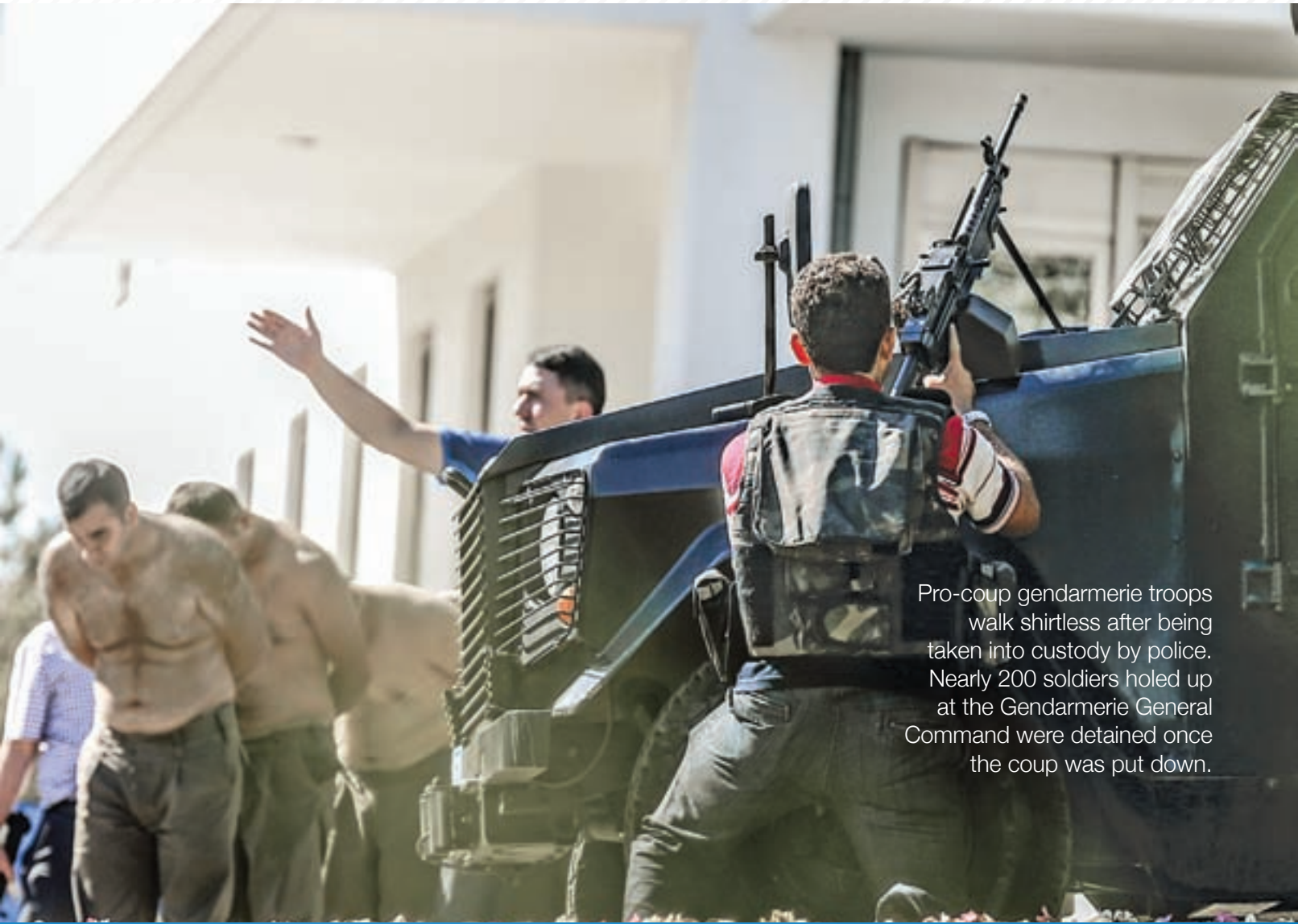
A Leopard tank drives over a line of cars that had attempted to block its path in Ankara.

Citizens stand up to pro-coup troops in armored personnel carrier in Ankara's Kizilay Square. The same troops had opened fire on the crowds shortly before.



Two protesters wave flags while standing on top of a pro-coup military vehicle as crowds demonstrate against coup attempt in Turkey's southern province of Mersin.





Pro-coup gendarmerie troops walk shirtless after being taken into custody by police. Nearly 200 soldiers holed up at the Gendarmerie General Command were detained once the coup was put down.

Following the putschists' surrender, police and protesters stand on pro-coup tanks which had blocked the Bosphorus Bridge.



Police detain soldiers clad in civilian clothes at the Akinci Airbase near Ankara, which was used as a base by the coup plotters.



The main gate of the Police Special Operations Center in Golbasi, Ankara after being hit in an airstrike during the attempted coup.





The damaged facade of police headquarters in Ankara following an aerial attack carried out during coup attempt.



A heavily damaged section of the Turkish parliament, which was struck by an F-16 fighter jet during the failed military coup.





Heavily damaged sections of the Turkish parliament in the wake of the failed coup.







Workers survey the damage to parliament the day after the coup bid.





Turkish Military Academy
Dean Brig. Gen. Kerim
Acar (at center) is seen
in custody at Ankara
Police HQ's counter-
terrorism branch.



General Staff Command and Control and
Air Rocket Defense Commander Brig.
Gen. Mehmet Arif Pazarlioglu in custody at
Ankara Police Headquarters following the
coup attempt.



People gather at Ataturk Airport to express opposition to coup attempt.



Several judges and prosecutors with suspected links to the coup attempt being taken into custody by police in Turkey's southern province of Mersin.

President Erdogan addresses crowds outside his residence in Istanbul's Kisikli district days after the failed coup attempt.



Citizens gather to protest the coup attempt in Izmir's Konak Square.

Citizens gather to protest the
coup attempt at Istanbul's
Ataturk Airport.



Citizens in Turkey's city of
Sivas gather to protest the
coup attempt.



Anti-coup protesters and police stand on armored military vehicle in Istanbul.



Anti-coup protesters and police wave Turkish flags while standing on an armored military vehicle as crowds demonstrate against coup.

WHAT IS THE STATE OF EMERGENCY?

State of emergency and martial law do not mean the same thing. "The purpose of the state of emergency is to most effectively and swiftly take steps necessary to eliminate the threat to democracy in our country, the rule of law, and the rights and freedom of our citizens," President Erdogan said. During the state of emergency, any restriction on fundamental rights and freedoms will be out of the question.



When is a state of emergency declared?

- According to the Turkish Constitution, a state of emergency can be declared for a maximum period of six months when serious indications of widespread violence that threatens the free democratic environment -- or the basic rights and freedoms established by the constitution -- appear, or when the public order comes under threat due to acts of violence.



How long does a state of emergency last?

- The parliament may alter the duration of the state of emergency and extend the period for a maximum of four months each time at the request of the cabinet, or it may lift it completely. The cabinet chaired by the President can issue decrees that apply to areas where the state of emergency requires him to do so. These decrees are published in the official gazette and submitted to the parliament for approval.



Does the state of emergency mean martial law?

- State of emergency and martial law do not mean the same thing. In the state of emergency, authority remains with the civilian administration while under martial law it is given to the military. President Erdogan announced that the Turkish Armed Forces would remain under the command of civilian governors and would continue to carry out their usual duties during the state of emergency. He also underlined that during the state of emergency any restriction on fundamental rights and freedoms would be out of the question.



What measures can be taken in a state of emergency?

- According to the State of Emergency Law, carrying or transferring any kind of weapons or ammunition can be banned. In addition, keeping, preparing, making or transferring any kind of armament, bomb, explosive or radioactive material can be banned. Moreover, any kind of device or tool that could be used to make such materials can be seized.



How is coordination ensured during a state of emergency?

- If the state of emergency is declared in a province, responsibility and authority will go to the governor of that province. If the state of emergency covers more than one province, a single governor will be given authority over the region in which the emergency has been applied.



In the wake of the failed coup bid, President Erdogan announced a nationwide three-month state of emergency.

Speaking at the Presidential Complex in Ankara after back-to-back National Security Council and Cabinet meetings -- the first since the coup attempt -- Erdogan said the state of emergency was being declared under Article 120 of the Turkish Constitution.

Under Article 120, in the event of serious indications of widespread acts of violence aimed at the destruction of the free democratic order, a state of emergency may be declared in one or more regions -- or throughout the country -- for a period not exceeding six months.

"The purpose of the state of emergency is to most effectively and swiftly take the steps necessary to eliminate the threat to democracy in our country, the rule of law, and the rights and freedom of our citizens," Erdogan said.

The president said the move was aimed at "eliminating the coup-plotting terrorist group" in reference to the Fetullah Terrorist Organization (FETO).

Speaking words of reassurance to the Turkish people, the president said: "Never be worried. There is nothing to worry about."

He said it was "out of the question" for the armed forces to seize power. "Quite the contrary, the authority and will of the [civilian] leaders will be strengthened."

"We will never compromise on democracy," he added.

Erdogan blasted ratings agency Standard & Poor's downgrade of Turkey's main sovereign rating in the wake of the failed coup, saying the move was politically motivated.

"Why are you even interested in Turkey?" he asked. "Don't ever try to mess with us."

In 2013, S&P failed to reach a rating agreement with the Turkish Treasury. Since then, it has only issued an unpaid, unsolicited assessment.

The Treasury has deals with other international rating agencies, including Fitch and Moody's, both of which maintained the country's investment-grade rating following the failed coup attempt.

The president said Turkey was still committed to moving ahead with infrastructure projects and would continue its program of economic reform.

Erdogan said that S&P's assessment did not reflect the realities of the Turkish economy, which grew by 4.8 percent in the first quarter of 2016 compared to the same period last year.

The president went on to vow that Turkey would maintain fiscal discipline. "Turkey will continue its economic reforms without any interruption....There is no liquidity problem," he said.

After declaring the state of emergency, Erdogan later addressed the crowds assembled in public squares across the country via video conferencing.

Erdogan first addressed the public in the central Anatolian city of Konya before connecting with the southeastern city of Sanliurfa online from Ankara.

He said the state of emergency was not martial law, stressing the move was intended to "purge terror members from state institutions and better practice democracy".

"The state of emergency is a process of empowering governors. The Turkish Armed Forces will serve the governors in the provinces and work with them. There is no limitation on fundamental rights and freedoms during a state of emergency. We guarantee this," he added.

Prime Minister Binali Yildirim tweeted: "This [state of emergency] decision will not effect the daily life of our people; rather, it is intended to enhance the proper and swift functioning of state mechanisms."

Yildirim also reiterated his call to citizens to not leave the streets.

Deputy Prime Minister Numan Kurtulmus, for his part, told reporters in Ankara: "The conditions of the state of emergency will only be used for fighting the [FETO-led] parallel structure."

In addition, a National Security Council and Cabinet statement asserted: "Our body has once again confirmed its commitment to democracy, fundamental rights and freedoms, and the rule of law. The steps to be taken later were also discussed."

The statement added that the state of emergency had been declared in order to protect "citizens' rights and freedoms, our democracy, and the rule of law".

Foreign Minister Mevlut Cavusoglu tweeted: "The state of emergency is definitely not opposed to democracy, the law, or freedoms; it is aimed at protecting and reinforcing these values."

Speaking to Anadolu Agency, Interior Minister Efkan Ala said the decision would not have any negative effects on the everyday lives of Turkey's citizens.

"No one need worry about it," he said. "The state of emergency will accelerate Turkey's fight against terrorism."

STANDING TOGETHER AGAINST COUP BID

President Erdogan meets with AK Party leader and Prime Minister Binali Yıldırım (at right), Republican People's Party leader Kemal Kilicdaroglu (2nd from left) and Nationalist Movement Party leader Devlet Bahçeli (at left) at Presidential Complex.





ASSASSINATION TEAM CAPTURED

■ A total of 36 soldiers have so far been arrested, who were involved in an attempt to assassinate President Erdogan during the July 15 failed coup

Over 17 days, every inch of a 50-kilometer area -- covering Mugla's Icmeler, Akkaya, Akcapinar and Sirinkoy neighborhoods -- was combed for the would-be-assassins

MARMARIS

DURING THE OPERATION



23 Suspects
arrested



13 Suspects
remain in custody



Burkay Karatepe
remains at large

On July 16

■ Rear Admiral Namik Alper, Lt. Col. Yucel Ekizoglu, 1st Lt. Pilot Ozden Haydar Murat, and Colonel Cenk Bahadir Avci were arrested in Mugla. Colonel pilots Murat Dagli and Zeki Gocmen, Lt. Col. Davut Ucum, Lieutenant Ali Akturk, Sgt. Murat Gosterit, Sgt. Ahmet Kocan, Sgt. Aydin Ozsicak, and Lieutenant Mehmet Cantaz were arrested in Izmir province

On July 17

■ Sgt. Yakup Ozcan and Sgt. Ekrem Benli were arrested in the woods of Mugla and sent to prison

On July 18

■ Maj. Gen. Gokhan Sahin Sonmezates, in charge of the Cigli second Main Jet Base, was arrested in Mugla and then jailed in the Aegean Izmir province

On July 19

■ 1st Lt. Hasan Arslanbay and Sgt. Serkan Elci were both taken into custody

On July 21

■ 1st Lt. Ali Saribey was arrested by police officers during a vehicle check in Ula district of Mugla

On July 25

■ Maj. Taner Berber, Command Sergeant Majors Zekeriya Kuzu, Omer Faruk Gocmen and Abdulhamit Gulerden, Sgts. Ilyas Yasar, Gokhan Guclu and Technical Sergeant Erkan Cikat were also arrested in Ula. Five of them, including Major Kuzu, were remanded while investigation is underway for Majors Gocmen and Berber

On August 1

■ 11 fugitive soldiers were arrested in Mugla's Akyaka, Akcapinar and Sirinkoy neighborhoods

On July 15

■ President Erdogan departed for Istanbul after being alerted about the coup attempt and narrowly escaped an assassination on the evening of the failed coup

A helicopter was reportedly flying above the hotel in the Marmaris district of Mugla where Erdogan was on a one-week holiday

A group of masked soldiers, who carried heavy weapons, later stepped out of the helicopter and targeted the president

Two police officers, Nedip Cengiz Eker and Mehmet Cetin, were martyred as they fought against the pro-coup soldiers outside the hotel

Operations were launched with the purpose of capturing the pro-coup soldiers involved

This infographic was updated as of August 1, 2016.



Pro-coup soldiers are detained after targeting hotel in Marmaris at which President Erdogan had stayed earlier.





Pro-coup soldiers are detained after targeting hotel in Marmaris at which President Erdogan had stayed earlier.

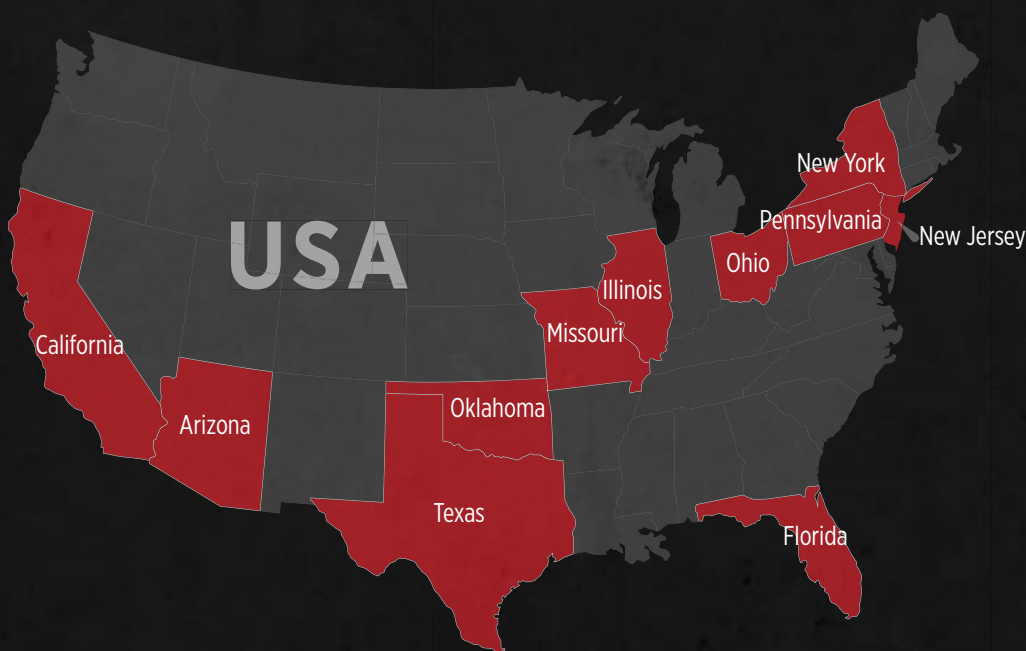
FETO'S SCHOOL NETWORK IN THE U.S.



Most schools linked to Fetullah Gulen are located in the states of Texas, Ohio and California

Gulen, who has been based in the U.S. since 1999, earns about **\$500 million a year** from these schools

■ U.S. STATES IN WHICH FETO SCHOOLS CAN BE FOUND



Arizona	: 7 schools
California	: 11 schools
Florida	: 8 schools
Illinois	: 4 schools
Missouri	: 3 schools
New Jersey	: 6 schools
New York	: 5 schools
Ohio	: 30 schools
Oklahoma	: 4 schools
Pennsylvania	: 3 schools
Texas	: 46 schools



FETO runs **around 140** schools in the U.S.



Nearly 60,000 students study at FETO schools



Schools generate about **\$500 million** in revenue per year

FETO's NETWORK IN WESTERN BALKANS

FETO has a broad network in most countries in the western Balkan region, particularly in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina

FETO-affiliated schools in region



40 in total

• The group has a presence in the public and private sectors, including education, tourism and media

15

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Serbia

1

Kosovo

5

12

Albania

Macedonia

7



ALBANIA

FETO began its activities in Albania in 1993 when it established the **Gulistan Foundation**

In capital Tirana, it runs three schools and two major universities, **Epoka** and **Beder**, and two elementary schools in cities of Shkodër and Durrës

FETO runs Albania's most prestigious preschool education institution called **Meridian**

In 1994, FETO set up the **Sema Foundation**, which runs Islamic education facilities in five provinces

FETO's **Horizontet e Reja** group functions as a non-governmental organization

Gulen writes books published by a company called **Prism**

The website that features Gulen's articles in Albanian is called **fgulen.com/al**



BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Sema Educational Institutions were established in 1998

Schools affiliated with FETO in Bosnia and Herzegovina include four preschools, five elementary schools, five high schools and one university (**Burch University**)

In the tourism sector, the well-known company **Fidan** organizes tours to Turkey for public employees

Gulen's books are available in Bosnian through the **Hikmet Publications** company



MACEDONIA

Gulen operates schools called **Yahya Kemal** in five provinces

In Macedonia FETO also manages grocery store chains such as **EVAR**. It operates **Sedef** language schools, the **Basak** tourism agency, and **Rainbow** transport firm

Weekly periodical, the **Macedonia Zaman**, is a leading news source in the country

Foundations such as **Tolerance** and **Safak** are in charge of student dormitories



KOSOVO

In Kosovo, the organization has two affiliated organizations, **Gulistan Education Centers** and the **Atmosphere Foundation**, which help FETO run schools in four provinces



SERBIA

FETO runs **Beyza Elementary Schools** in capital Belgrade and one cultural center in the city of Novi Sad, as well as two associations in the southwestern city of Novi Pazar



MONTENEGRO

FETO runs a language school in capital **Podgorica** and a student dormitory in the city of Rozaje

FETULLAH TERRORIST ORGANIZATION (FETO) STRUCTURING IN GERMANY

Germany is among the countries where FETO carries out significant activities through dozens of private schools, business associations and media organizations

- FETO has been active in Germany since the early 1990s



EDUCATION

- ▶ Private schools are run by associations such as BIL-Schulen and TUDESB

CIVIL SOCIETY

- ▶ The Dialogue and Education Foundation, founded in 2014, engages in lobbying and public relations work for FETO
- ▶ The Association of German Dialogue institutions is an umbrella group for a number of FETO-linked groups

MEDIA

- ▶ FETO's media interests in Germany operate the World Media Group
 - **TV:** Pey Media
 - **Marketing:** Tuwa Media
 - **Printing and distribution:** Sun Print and Vertriebs
 - **Publishing:** Zukunft Medien and World Media Academy
- ▶ **Newspapers:** Zaman Europe is published six times a week

BUSINESS

- ▶ The Federal Association of Entrepreneurs includes small- and medium-sized businesses linked to FETO

PERSONNEL DISCHARGED FROM MILITARY AFTER COUP BID

A total of 1,684 military personnel were dismissed from the Turkish military following the July 15 coup attempt. The Turkish Coast Guard and Gendarmerie General Command were brought under the control of the Interior Ministry in line with a decree imposing a state of emergency.

Generals, Admirals

Land, naval and air forces commands



TOTAL

325

DISCHARGED

149

Military officers

Land, naval and air forces commands



TOTAL

32,189

DISCHARGED

1,099



LAND FORCES COMMAND

Generals

202

87

726 Military officers

256 Sergeants



NAVAL FORCES COMMAND

Admirals

56

32

59 Military officers

63 Sergeants



AIR FORCES COMMAND

Generals

67

30

314 Military officers

117 Sergeants



President Erdogan approves Supreme Military Council decisions

Gen. Hulusi Akar kept his position as Chief of General Staff, based on a July 28 decision by Turkey's Supreme Military Council. Land Forces Commander Gen. Salih Zeki Colak, Air Forces Commander Gen. Abidin Unal, Naval Forces Commander Gen. Recep Bulent Bostanoglu, and Fleet Commander Admiral Veysel Kosele also kept their respective posts.

Deputy Chief of General Staff Gen. Yasar Guler was appointed the new Gendarmerie Commander, while Guler's previous post went to former First Army Commander Gen. Umit Dundar. Gen. Musa Avsever was made First Army Commander, while Gen. Ismail Metin Temel was made Second Army Commander. Third Army Commander Gen. Ismail Serdar Savas and Aegean Army Commander Gen. Abdullah Recep also kept their posts.

Gen. Hasan Kucukakyuz was appointed Commander of Combatant Air Force and Air Missile Defense Command and Gen. Tahir Bekiroglu was appointed Commander of Land Forces Training and Doctrine Command. All of the Supreme Military Council's decisions were approved by President Erdogan on July 28.

The Washington Post



A crowd waves a Turkish flag near a poster of Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan in front of Erdoğan's residence in Istanbul on July 28 during a demonstration to show solidarity with the Turkish government following the failed July 15 military coup attempt. (Anadolu Agency/Getty Images)

theguardian

Turkey coup attempt: Erdoğan demands US arrest exiled cleric Gülen amid crackdown on army – as it happened



An anti-coup demonstration in Istanbul on July 16, 2016. Photograph: Anadolu Agency/Getty Images

Bloomberg

In Istanbul, Turkey's Leaders Say Military Coup Has Failed



A police officer stands next to a tank in Istanbul's Beylikduzu district.

The police also claim to have killed a number of the coup plotters.

TIME

Coup Attempt in Turkey Ignites Night of Hell

By Michael R. Mann and Michael S. Schmidt | Updated: July 16, 2016 12:03 AM ET

Witnesses say that President Erdoğan urged supporters to resist the military.



theguardian all



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Turkey Rounds Up Plot Suspects After Thwarting Coup Against Erdoğan



People gather in front of Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan's residence in Istanbul's Beşiktaş district on July 17, 2016 to protest the 'Fethullah Gülen' network (Erdoğan's alleged military coup attempt in Turkey).

The Telegraph

HOME NEWS SPORT

News



People react against military coup attempt, in Izmir, Turkey

CREDIT: ANASTASIA KOSTOVA

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Here Are The Most Dramatic Images From The Attempted Military Coup In Turkey



People gathered outside the British Embassy in Izmir after Erdogan urged citizens to rally from military takeover.

AP Photo/Anadolu Agency

THE WORLD POST

WORLD BUSINESS U.S. MARKETS ARTS CULTURE & LIFESTYLE CRYPTO & FINANCE



People cheer around an armored vehicle in Mardin.

AP Photo/Anadolu Agency



50 NEWS

Dramatic Scenes From Turkey's Attempted Military Coup



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35/52 SLIDES © Serhat Zafar/Anadolu Agency/Getty Images

People gather in Sivas to protest against the attempted coup.



ANADOLU AGENCY



This book gives a complete account of the events of July 15-16 2016, when the most brutal coup attempt in Turkey's history was made by the Fetullah Terrorist Organization (FETO), as witnessed by Anadolu Agency's reporters and photojournalists. Data used in the chronology part of the book is based on the news stories published by AA on July 15 and 16.

Aside from a step-by-step account of events, the book includes striking pictures and Anadolu Agency infographics (updated on August 1) detailing the Turkish nation's firm resistance against the July 15 coup attempt, a day that will henceforth be remembered in Turkey as 'Democracy Day'.

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