



全球劫掠，合法与罪恶电能一面有来是数据五各大陈
中央博推屏 MI6 美丽和以色列 拳步棉和 9 个国家而心
协力

ربعه دهن اقلارل دوجول ا امنياول ا خهول اعلا فقوسران
تنارباج ول ا قلالتة ل اتي. وال ا ربوعات مال ا وه فرع رضى ل ا
داسوول و درع تنول ا قتر. وول MI6 دريكرول ا
رجم ل قيع لوه 29 ريل ين اسرايا ل ا

ГЛОБАЛЬНОЕ ОГРАБЛЕНИЕ, ЕДИНСТВЕННЫЙ ХОЗЯИН
ЗАКОНА И НЕЗАКОЖНОСТИ, ПЕНТАГОН США ЦРУМІБ
СОЕДИНЕННОЕ КОРОЛЕВСТВО И ИЗРАУЛ МОССАД И
9 ГОСУДАРСТВ — ОДНО РАЗУМ

GLOBAL ROBBERY : THE ONLY OWNER OF LAW AND
ILLEGALITY IS THE UPS PENTAGON CIA MI6 UNITED
KINGDOM AND ISRAEL MOSSAD AND 9 STATES ARE
ONE MIND

QLOBAL, OYĞUN, QANUNUN VB QANUNSUZLUĞUN
TOK, SAHİBİ ARS PENTAGONUNDUR CIA MİE
İNGİLTERE VO İSRAEL MOSSAD VB 9 DOVLETT BİR
FİKİRDİR.



HALİL İBRAHİM SEYİTHANOĞLU
ARAŞTIRMACI-YAZAR

HALİL İBRAHİM SEYİTHANOĞLU

KÜRESEL SOYGUN

KÜRESEL SOYGUN



“DÜNYANIN EN KANLI TERÖR ÖRGÜTÜ”

HUKUĞUN VE HUKUKSUZLUĞUN
TEK SAHİBİ
ABD,PENTAGON,CIA,MI6,
BİRLEŞİK KRALLIK,MOSSAD,
İSRAİL VE 9 DEVLET
TEK ZİHNİYETTİR

HALİL İBRAHİM SEYİTHANOĞLU
ARAŞTIRMACI-YAZAR

GLOBAL HEIST

"The bloodiest organization in the world"

(The only owner of law and lawlessness is the USA,
PENTAGON, CIA, M16, United Kingdom, MOSSAD,
ISRAEL and 9 States with one mentality.)

Halil İbrahim SEYİTHANOĞLU
Researcher – Writer

Book Title: GLOBAL HEIST

Author: Halil İbrahim SEYİTHANOĞLU

Publication date: 2024

ISBN: 978-625-94219-2-6

Cover design: Hasan SEYİTHANOĞLU

Layout: Hamle publications

Printing: Göksu Printing House (Ahmet GÖKSU)

Contact: 0539 402 01 02

Publisher: Hamle publications

All publishing rights of this book are reserved. Except for small quotations to be made for promotional purposes and on the condition that the source is cited, the text and visual materials cannot be reproduced, published or distributed without the author's consent. Your word, the law! All responsibilities are the publishing house! and the author's own alittle.

GLOBAL HEIST

Halil İbrahim SEYİTHANOĞLU
Researcher – Writer

CHAPTERS - CONTENTS

Book information Contents
Forewords Introduction
Introduction Hearing minutes
Dead Muslim, murdering Muslim
Words from Atatürk Words of
history and political scientists
MIT and Intelligence in Turkey
The mind of the state is different

Those who know the enemy closely are divided into five groups The First Intelligence Organization in the World World Intelligence is based on oil Thousands of people were killed for the sake of oil The first bloodshed for oil Blood started to flow with oil in the Middle East In our country, MIT, Police and other Intelligence agencies The state is at work anytime, anywhere When you listen to your allies, you can listen to the whole world. Secrecy Frost fracture Brain and mind control Terrorist organizations in Turkey Terrorism Various sources of information Lone wolf Civil war is wanted in Turkey Assassins The first party formation in the Ottoman period Devil's Fingers Daesh Actions carried out A terrible detection

Only a part of what is known The target person of their ideas, groups or sections of society Al-Qaeda Maktebul Hidamat Palestine, Muslim Brotherhood In our country Hezbollah Hüseyin Velioğlu, the leader of the organization, HIZB – UT TAHRİR İBDA – C / AK DOĞUS WAHABİSM (SALAFİ – HANBALİ – ZİRİYİ) SEPARATİST MOVEMENTS IN TURKEY SEPARATİST ORGANIZATIONS ESTABLISHED AFTER THE REPUBLIC

KURDISTAN İSLAMIC PARTY (PİK) KURDISTAN LIBERATION PARTY (RİZGARİ) KURDISTAN WORKERS' PARTY (PKK) The first action of the PKK The so-called State structure of the organization The main issue for us First of all, it should be reminded that we have served four purposes: The USA's effort to hide its support for terrorism The USA is trying to protect terrorist organizations. U.S. Department of Defense, Pentagon press conference, Reports refute Ryder's response Washington, support for the terrorist organization SIMILAR ORGANIZATIONS THAT ARE PRO-PKK ARE AS FOLLOWS: PARTIES ESTABLISHED AGAINST US IN ARMENIA ORGANIZATIONS AGAINST US IN GREECE

HOT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST This is what we meant. "Let's protect our state we have established" History and construction of the Knights Templar The real name of the Knights Templar

Monk order, warrior orders The first duty of the Knights Templar is the Poor Soldiers of Christ Commander of the Kingdom of Jerusalem Commander of the City of Jerusalem Commanders of Tripoli, Acre and Antioch Secret organizations that rule the world Conspiracy organizations of mafia big capital CFR: It was founded on July 21, 1942 in New York, USA. The Mossad and the CIA serve Zionist interests. CFR and CIA, behind the scenes of World War II Bilderberg Group (BG) PENTAGON Important confessions from Zionists Zionists' terrible plans Satan and Zionists have the same characteristics United States of America (CIA) CIA "Asylum and defection" The USA started the Arab Spring. ADB (Pentego) mission in the Iran-Iraq War Other terrorist organizations and their connections in the Gulf war: East Turkestan, Islamic Movement and Daesh KURDISTAN ISLAMIC PARTY (PIK) We have served four purposes The USA is trying to protect terrorist organizations Pentagon's last press conference Statements of Major General Orhan PAMUKOĞLU Our foreign policy is local, national. The US and Russia agreed that "the goal of the US is to establish a Kurdish state." Great Britain, United Kingdom–United Kingdom (M16) Intelligence; Britain, United Kingdom British agent Hampher British agent Hampher British agent Lawrence (Thomas Edward Lawrence)

In 1919, he was assigned to Jordan and Arabia
John Phillby, Britain, United Kingdom British agent
Sheikh Abdullah alias John Phillby KURDISTAN
ISLAMIC PARTY (PIK) Colonial countries of
England: National struggle, During the years of our
War of Independence: Our lands that the British
came with their armies and occupied.

State of Israel (Mossad)

The meaning of the Flag of

**Israel is B.O.P.) MOSSAD
determines their countries**

An "Islamic University" in Tel Aviv in the center of Israel
Israel, the first activities of the Holocaust are a state
terrorism applied to Palestine and Gaza The Russian
State (KGB) The first intelligence organization in the
Russian State In 1961, the KGB and CIA clash started
in Cuba The KGB's rival in International Intelligence is
the CIA Ottoman-Russian Wars Today's Turkey-Russia
relations Volodymyr Zelensky This is only a part of the
plan France – Republic of Armenia National struggle,
Years of our War of Independence Hunchak and
Dashnak terrorist acts on behalf of Armenians Terrorist
organizations called ASALA (Armenian Secret Army for
the Liberation of Armenia), JCAG (Armenian Justice
Commandos), ARA (Armenian Revolutionary Army)
1880 Armenian terrorist organizations: ASALA also used
pseudonyms in their actions 3 October, Only 9 June,
Armenian Secret Army New Armenian Resistance
France September Organization 15 Swiss Group Red
Armenian Army World Criminal Organization

GLOBAL HEIST

May 28, Armenian National Committee and Armenian People's Revolution Movement

The first Armenian rebellion in the Ottoman Empire VoMa
terrorist organization Countries exploited by France
France, the 2nd largest colonial emperor in the world
France's invasion of Algeria France invasion of Syria
ARMENIANS' ASALA Orly incident The so-called
Armenian issue ARMENIAN, ASALA TERROR
ORGANIZATION France Morocco massacre Countries
exploited by France France's black history in Africa:
France's role in the biggest genocide in history THE
STATE MIND IS DIFFERENT Republic of Afghanistan
Afghanistan When did Afghanistan adopt Sharia
historical Afghanistan's form of government Government
Type Russia's invasion of Afghanistan Turks in
Afghanistan Afghanistan Lame Mullah Afghanistan is
ruled by the Taliban under the rule of the USA DAESH
(ISIS): ISIS (Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham AL
QAEDA AFGHANISTAN - TALIBAN: Panjshir, which
resists the Taliban, cannot capture: The State of Saudi
Arabia Turkey and Saudi Arabia Diplomatic relations
dating back a century Turkey-Saudi Arabia cooperation
mechanisms Trade between the two countries volume
and tourism activity

Made new progress during the Erdogan-Salman era
Cooperation in military fields increased Diplomatic
relations Qatar crisis and Khashoggi murder In the
murder of Jamal Khashoggi, who killed Khashoggi Turki
Faisal's Advisor Khashoggi's Intellectual Structure: What
happened to the Jamal Khashoggi case New allegations
from a Saudi official who spoke to Reuters. Why was a
delegation sent to Istanbul? What happened at the
Consulate on October 2? 'It is not true that Khashoggi
was beheaded and tortured' Different statements from
Saudi Arabia. It should definitely not be forgotten. :
Cemal KAŞIKÇI (LAWRENCE) Spy activities in the
region in history.; Great Britain United Kingdom (UK)
agent Hampher Great Britain United Kingdom (UK)
agent Lawrence Lawrence also played an important role
in the occupation of Aqaba and Damascus. John Philby,
Great Britain United Kingdom agent Sheikh Abdullah
alias John Philby WAHABISM (SALAFI – HANBALI –
ZHIRIYA) AL QAEDA was the subject of the movie
Lawrence of Arabia, which they carried out during World
War I.

State of Qatar Qatar History of Qatar

QATAR-TURKEY RELATIONS FROM THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE TO THE PRESENT

Turkey-Qatar Political Relations (Supreme Strategic
Committee (YSK) Qatar-Turkey Economic and Trade
Relations, Country Economy Turkey-Qatar Business
Council Qatar-Turkey relations According to the
agreement, the 10 articles are as follows: Turkey-Qatar
relations Significant progress in the last 20 years Turkish
military base to Qatar:

Turkey's military presence in Qatar affects the Gulf countries July 15 coup attempt Qatar blockade and Turkey's support Was Turkey, Qatar or the USA the winner Turkey and Qatar, Training and Cooperation in the Field of Military Health

Foreign policy USA: Turkey and Qatar z State of Palestine flag of Palestine in the opening of Kabul airport Palestine Palestine Liberation Organization of Palestine Actions and assassinations of Hamas, Hezbollah and jihad organizations Palestine Liberation Organization's Munich massacre in 1972 Kidnapping of people and planes Blinding the eyes of Turks who were Ottoman soldiers Sale of land in Palestine World War I Balfour Declaration Sykes-Picot Treaty League of Nations Mandates of Palestine Ottoman Separation from the Empire, the consequences of Palestine's separation from the Ottoman Empire A Jewish state was established in Palestine The Palestinian-Israeli conflict began The division of Palestine Palestine Betrayed the Ottoman Empire The dissatisfaction of the Palestinians with the Ottoman Empire Great Britain United Kingdom pledges independence to Palestine

The threat of France and Russia to invade Palestine The Islamic Republic of Iran SAVAK organizations designated as terrorist organizations by Iran Hezbollah

—Halil İbrahim SEYİTHANOĞLU Results of the Iran-Iraq War: The last prisoner of war exchange took place in 2003 Syrian Republic French Mandate of Syria. The Great Syrian Revolt against French colonial rule Republic of Pakistan Islamic Republic of Pakistan Pakistan is the only country that does not recognize Armenia's independence.

Ethnic groups Administrative units of Pakistan AL-QAEDA (TURKEY CONNECTION) HASHHSHIS
Afghanistan is geopolitically in the heart of the world
Republic of Lebanon Lebanon The proclamation of the Greater Lebanese State on September 1, 1920
Israel and Lebanon war Lebanon crisis Lebanese Hezbollah Shiite Lebanon, Hatay State Hezbollah
Hezbollah Republic of Iraq is one of the countries in the Mesopotamia region Iraq is one of the most strategic regions in the Middle East. Meaning of the Iraqi Flag The fall of Saddam's regime The Gulf War or the First Gulf War The causes of the Iraq war
America Iraq War Republic of Georgia Georgia Batumi becoming autonomous Georgian Prime Minister Garibashvili Georgia history United Kingdom of Georgia Republic of Dagestan

Political and Ethnic Structure Neighboring borders of the Republic of Dagestan According to the Constitution of the languages they speak, the state power in Dagestan consists of the majority of the people of Dagestan, Turkic tribes. Historical Declaration of Autonomy of the North Caucasus region of Dagestan Dagestan Diaspora, The establishment of a foundation with this name is not a coincidence Religious Structure and the Status of Muslims Ingu Republic Ingush as an administrative administration Ingush are one of the North Caucasian peoples Kalmyk Autonomous Republic Kalmykia is an autonomous republic of Russia Kabardino - Balkaria Republic Kabardino - Balkaria is an autonomous Turkish-Circassian state.

Republic of Chechnya
Chechnya The form of
government of Chechnya, the
immortal leader of their
neighboring country Chechnya

The president of Chechnya is elected by the people Chechens as tribes Chechens Aleksandr Lebet (2nd Chief of the Russian General Staff) Chechnya-Russia peace and Mikhail Shikotirin (KGB General) Russian Chechen peace treaty First Chechen War Chechnya's side with Russia war with Ukraine From death fatwa to pro-Russian Russia again in Chechnya Ramadan Akhmetovich Kadyrov Putin's staunch supporter Republic of Azerbaijan

Azerbaijan History of Azerbaijan Azerbaijan declared its independence on August 30, 1991 Origin of Azerbaijanis Azeri Turks gained independence on November 17, 1991. Nagorno-Karabakh, Republic of Tatarstan, Tatarstan, Republic of Uzbekistan, Uzbekistan, Geography of Uzbekistan Its largest lake is the Aral It has a rich cultural heritage Republic of Kazakhstan Kazakhstan moved the capital of Kazakhstan from Almaty to the capital Astana.

Kyrgyz Republic
Kyrgyzstan Kyrgyzstan,
Administratively Kyrgyz
Turks

Kyrgyz, according to legends, "forty girls" The Republic of Turkmenistan Turkmenistan is an independent Turkish state in Central Asia. Languages they speak Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC), proclamation of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus Talas-Talkan-Curcan Wars in our history The reason for the Talas war The importance of the Talas war The results of the Talas War Talkan-Cürcan massacres in history The situation in Central Asia at these times The picture that appears in this atmosphere The administration of the country was in a Turkish woman The Turks became Muslims

**State of
China, CHINA**

Chinese Intelligence service MSS. Politics in the People's Republic of China Chinese State, Historical and social structure They always welcome their guests and tourists with a smiling face Architectural Features Four great inventions Political system in China Political Relations between Turkey and the People's Republic of China Xinjiang (Uyghur Turks) history Xinjiang (Uyghur Turks) The importance and place of Xinjiang (Uyghur Turks) in Turkish history are as follows Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Göktürk Khaganate Xinjiang (Uyghur Turks) Why is it so important for the Chinese state Xinjiang (Uyghur Turks) Face Urumqi is one of the most important routes of China opening to the west. Urumqi massacre Kashkar Mahmud Khotani from Kashgar Other terrorist organizations and their connections East Turkestan Islamic Movement Turkestan Islamic Party, al-Qaeda How the persecution of Xinjiang (Uyghur Turks) started The meaning of the Uyghur genocide Sexual harassment of Uyghur women in China, sexual violence.. Countries that recognize and condemn the persecution of Xinjiang (Uyghur Turks) What does an autonomous state, an autonomous republic mean? Examples of these forms of government are as follows: Countries in the Caucasus region Affiliated to the Russian Federation EAST TURKISTAN "TURKISH ISLAMIC PARTY"

PKK FIRED BULLETS AT THE TURKISH ARMY IN SYRIA. "East Turkestan Islamic Movement Istanbul THEIR ROLE IN THE REINA RAID IS THE JOINT POCKET OF US-CONTROLLED TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS

KOZİNOĞLU: CIA TIES OF THE SO-CALLED "EAST TURKISTAN" TERRORIST ORGANIZATION

The positive developments from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Republic are as follows: They are not decisions that will not happen and cannot be taken! Press release by Prof. Dr. Ümit Özdağ A handful of East Turkistani Prof.Dr. Press releases about Ümit ÖZDAĞ Prof. Dr. Ümit Özdağ, who does the Turk serve? JINSA: What is a Mossad agent? MOSSAD allegation that will shake the agenda about Ümit Özdağ Orakoğlu included the accusations against Özdağ WHY DID ÜMIT ÖZDAĞ FUND THE 'SILENT INVASION' PROVOCATIVE FIL-Mİ? HEAVY ACCUSATIONS FROM MHP'S SEMİH YALÇIN TO ÜMIT ÖZDAĞ "AGENT OF GLOBAL ACTORS"

WHAT INTERIOR MINISTER SÜLEYMAN SOYLU SAYS:

Alparslan Türkeş's statements:

IS ÜMIT ÖZDAĞ A MOSSAD AGENT?

The bitter end of the realities in our work

What do good people do so that evil does not get stronger? The common desire of cowards is heroism. No to war, children should not die.

Response to the speeches made

FOREWORD

Dear readers,

In our work titled "GLOBAL HEROBBERY", we will try to be an interpreter by shedding some light on the events and developments taking place in the world.

As you will realize as you examine it in our work, Pentogo's nightmare! You will read the views and determinations of the mortal enemy of terrorism, mafia, underground, profit-oriented criminal organizations with all their facts.

We will witness the activities of the hero of the work, former intelligence officer (K) Battal AKBABA, as a patriot, a lover of the state, and a lover of the nation.

(K) We will see the adventures of Battal AKBABA in France as Kirkor and in the dungeons of Denmark as Ağop-yan. In the later course of his life, you will see him as Kürşad in Central Asia, Göktürk in Turkestan, Dervish Mehmet in Syria, Ibrahim Abdulaziz Bin Cabbar in Iraq, Abu Muhammad bin Mustafa in Palestine, and Seyithanoğlu in Anatolia.

We will read about the struggle against American imperialism, Pentagon and all the Intelligence organizations of Europe while making plans in the Middle East, while creating various bloody terrorist organizations to make countries hostile and hostile to other countries.

Hearts that hope for their State and hope for their Nation for the sake of serving this country. A lover who leaves his loved ones, children, wife aside in the corner of his house, a wrist that uses his gun, mind, idea, and pen when appropriate...

I believe that the work we wrote by Halil İbrahim SEYİTHANOĞLU as a light and experience for a period by focusing on our country, neighboring friendly countries and our surrounding region will benefit you, our esteemed readers.

**Best regards
Editor**

INTRODUCTION

Dear readers. Words are insufficient to describe the value of the work you have on behalf of our country and our State.

The problem, the subject and the problem are not limited to today. Starting from the 1800s and continuing from yesterday to today, enemy countries are no longer waiting in ambush on the sly. They openly and clearly take their front among us, within us, and continue all kinds of betrayal, treachery and hostility with their collaborators.

Our country has come to a situation where agents, spies and foreign persons of many countries whose identity and purpose are unknown can freely roam and carry out activities. You will understand this as you read it in all the details in the work you have.

Because, the struggle of betrayal, ingratitude and political and economic attrition efforts arising from the collapse of the Ottoman state, which started in the 1800s, continues today.

There is only one solution to this, the room is education.

We must educate our children and children, who are the guarantee of our future, very well under all conditions. For this, as parents, we must be exemplary people and good educators. The only source of all terrorist organizations, religious merchants, Mafia, drugs, all kinds of criminal organizations for unfair benefit is their members, disciples, members and members.

Education is a very important issue here. Science, science and technology should be given in full in every field.

It should not be forgotten that the wheels of exploitation in the world are turned by the exploiters, not the colonizers.

This work cries out by shouting "The king is naked" before the collapse activities begin.

Best regards

Halil İbrahim Seyithanoglu

GLOBAL HEIST

Halil İbrahim SEYİTHANOĞLU
Researcher – Writer

INTRODUCTION

Dear readers, this is a State mind...

With this work in your hand, we are trying to call out to you, your children and the individuals who bear your responsibility. The issues and developments in our work concern our country and our whole society in terms of sensitivity.

In various segments, there may be those who cannot see their surroundings by thinking of their homeland and state as much as their personal company or as simple interests by getting caught up in adventure and excitement.

As you know, the thought of "an empty sack does not stand upright" may come to our minds. In today's world conditions and today, we do not have the luxury of such a life and thought on behalf of humanity.

This work of ours is not a dry story. It is a guiding and urgent warning. After reading carefully, many of our readers and knowledgeable friends will definitely realize the grave situation we live in.

After this awareness, they may fall into despair of being able to do something. But this is not that easy. What has this nation not achieved so that it cannot achieve this and similar chaos and scenarios? The important thing is that by first revealing these secrets and scenarios, the belief and resistance of success and winning are not lost.

The terrorist incidents in our country and in the world, which you especially examine in our work, have not been and are not only the problem of today. It is an order and theater stage set up by the giants of the world, the powers that want to control other countries, and the knights templar, which took place thousands of years ago.

Today, in the plays played under the name of Terror, only the actors have changed on the theater stage.

These terror, profit-oriented crimes, drugs, mafia organization of the underworld, oil fights and changing the balances have been applied to us by Western and European countries since the 1800s.

The anarchy, terror, uprisings and rebellion movements created by the separatist groups and forces living among us have brought our country to these days.

First of all, let's keep our ranks more often with our values that make us who we are, in our family and in our neighbors around us, so that we can keep peace, brotherhood and humanity alive, so that we can only spread them to the world in this way. Let's live in a comfortable world order without taking among us the terrorist-spirited western countries such as the USA, Israel, Britain, England, France, Germany, and the dealers of weapons, drugs and blood, who exploit the world and suck its blood.

Thus, "With the hope of a world where peace will prevail not war, friendship not enmity, love not hatred, freedom not slavery, abundance not famine and no one will be realized, and no one is superior to anyone else, we must unite to fight for life in a world order with equal rights and freedoms in the future and until the coming years."

In our work, while describing and expressing the process of collapse, disintegration and disintegration of the Ottoman Empire starting from 1800 years in our past history, if we take into account the establishment of the republic, the War of Independence, and the National Struggle process, all of these have been the planned movement and attack of the Pentagon-based Zionists with the union of forces of the West, European countries and Imperialist and Zionist countries.

Today, the forces surrounding us from the inside out are the same. Activating the Sèvres plan consists of Zionist, Western Imperialist and European countries, which are the same "bloody fingers of Satan", which are included in this plan.

The system they use is to use our religious beliefs, to divide and divide superstitions and agents under the guise of clergy into groups by bringing them into mosques, congregations, Ta-rikats, and to divide them into groups and to create a new

to start a civil war by putting forward the chaos scenario they always use in order not to come together.

Not to bring the Turkish nation, which is our origin and history, together by dividing it into various states and countries, and to disturb the peace of the countries of the Turkish world living all over the world by creating chaos with agents and spies, to disturb their internal and external peace by making coup attempts, Zionism attempts, pentagon interventions, and to reduce their living standards.

Friends, do not forget this: "Unbelief is one nation at all times and everywhere." False; "They are those who are captive to their egos, follow the devil and Zionism, and work to exploit and use them as slaves."

As you will see by reading in our work, it creates various terrorist organizations in the Turkish states in the Middle East, in countries governed by Islam, and strengthens them with weapons, education and economic finance and makes them attack other countries.

It should not be forgotten that the biggest enemy of Islam is the unconscious Muslims who do not fully live Islam.

The real purpose here is nothing but to mobilize the religious and national feelings of the countries and to make their own power more dominant, to have power in the region and to leave other countries weak and ineffective.

Dear readers, as a final word, we must raise and educate our children and children very well under all kinds of conditions in the new world order. For this, as parents, we must be exemplary people and good educators. The only source of all terrorist organizations, religious merchants, mafia, drugs, and all kinds of criminal organizations that are unjustly profit-oriented are their members, disciples, members and members.

Halil İbrahim Seyithanoglu

HEARING MINUTES

YEAR: 1986 (Ours are in the appointment queue.

If the US President is gracious, he will make an appointment.) **LOCATION:** America, Atlanta

VENUE: Conference room of a hotel

SPEAKER: Willem Casey, CIA

director AUDIENCE:

A group of 200 students, including Turks, CIA

DIRECTOR'S STATEMENTS: "As America, it is not possible for us to lose on an issue. We have to win every time. Of course, there is a secret to this. The secret to this is that sometimes you put your weight on someone's side. Whichever side wins, we will win in the end." "The way to keep a country in the palm of the hand is to weaken and destabilize it socially, culturally and economically. The way to achieve this is to divide the people living in that country into ranks and create sides in every sense."

**A MUSLIM WHO DIES, A MUSLIM WHO KILLS,
THE CIA THAT KILLED!**

Dead Muslim, Killing Muslim, Killing CIA.! A person who dies, a person who kills., Five states that kill, one mentality..?!? The biggest enemy of Islam is Muslims. Arab Spring, Kurdish Spring, Alevi Spring, Artificial Spring. In short, the Saudi Arabian spring is not the ruthless attack of hostile states on a strong state, but the stupid defense of its supporters, citizens, bureaucrats, deputies, academics, ministers, the opposition, the Prime Minister and the Presidents.

H.İ.Seyithanoğlu

IMPORTANT WORDS OF ATATÜRK, HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENTISTS

The words spoken by Mustafa Kemal ATATÜRK: "Turkish soldier, in no army in the world has there been a soldier with a purer heart and a stronger heart than yours. You have the heaven of every victory. You have the biggest share of every victory. I consider it my most cherished duty to my soul to express my debt of heart and thanks for your great effort that finally belongs to the enemy with your faith, faith, obedience, and iron pure heart that no fear can intimidate."

01 February 1921

"Communism is a social issue. The state of our country, the social situation of our country, the strength of its religious and national beliefs confirm the opinion that communism in Russia is not suitable for its implementation."

6 February 1921

"As for Bolshevism, if we take into account our religious traditions and social structure, which prevent it from penetrating us, it is understood that this doctrine has no chance in our country. There are neither capitalists nor millions of workers in Turkey. It is not planted in front of us in an agricultural problem. From a social point of view, our religious precepts prevent us from accepting Bolshevism. In fact, the Turkish nation is ready to fight against him if necessary."

22 September 1919

"It should not be forgotten that the biggest enemy of the Turkish world is communism. It should be crushed wherever it is seen."

1921

"Worship cannot be contrary to security and general etiquette, nor can it be done in the form of political demonstrations. The Republic of Turkey can no longer tolerate such situations, which have been seen a lot in the past."

1930

"Within the Republic of Turkey, all lodges and zawi-yas and tombs have been closed by law. Sects have been abolished. Sheikhdöm, dervish, çelebi, caliphate, fortune-telling, sorcery, tomb-narrowness, etc. are prohibited. Because these are the sources of reaction and the stigmas of ignorance. The Turkish nation could not and did not tolerate such institutions and their members."

1930

"Religion is a matter of conscience and belief. Everyone is free to obey the dictates of their conscience."

1930

"The religious brokerage of the Softa class should not be allowed. Those who derive material benefits from religion are despicable people. We are against this situation and we do not allow it."

1930

"Gentlemen, O people... You should know very well that the Republic of Turkey cannot be the land of sheikhs, dervishes, disciples and madmen. The most correct and genuine sect is the sect of civilization."

Mustafa Kemal ATATÜRK

"Sects and congregations are the outposts established by the crusaders in Anatolia."

Marshal Fevzi Çakmak

"The weather is so hazy that even the devil wears Muslim clothes."

Kazım Karabekir

Academics' statements:

"The biggest enemy of the Turks and the Muslim world is England.

They only want one thing, to cleanse the Turks without any remnants, just as they cleansed the Muslims of Andalusia from Europe.

For this, they attack religion first, but mostly our language. They will exploit our language and soul, as France did to Algeria.

That's how important language is! I warn you! Protect your language and the Ottoman words you call old.

For thousands of years, the Chinese said that we finished off the Turks. Then the Europeans said that we finished off the Turks.

The last time they said it was before the War of Independence. However, this nation was always resurrected just when it was said that its work was finished, and it became either the largest state in the world or among the largest in the world again. And believe me, this power still exists in this nation."

Prof. Dr. Oktay Sinanoğlu

"Most of the clergy in Greece are Greek nationalists, most of the clergy in Russia are Russian nationalists, most of the clergy in Armenia are Armenian nationalists. "

But most of the clergy in Turkey are enemies of Turkishness.

This is the important problem of the Turkish nation!

Prof. Dr. İlber Ortaylı

"Nowhere in the world has a people's revolution taken place without the help of money and weapons from foreign centers."

Youth Leader -i Mahir Çayan

Bibliography : Turkish Historical Society publications

MYTH AND INTELLIGENCE

THE MIND OF THE STATE IS DIFFERENT: IT IS
NECESSARY TO KNOW AND KNOW THE STATE
MIT AND INTELLIGENCE IN OUR COUNTRY:



(Moral award given by the state to the hero of the homeland)

"Merchants, travelers, Sufis, medicine sellers, spies in ziy clothes should always go everywhere and bring news if they hear.
..... There is a long time when governors, administrators, mukataa people, civil servants and umera tend to rebellion and opposition, and they want evil about the sultan and have a sufi opinion. When the spy comes and gives a message, the sultan immediately gets on his horse and sends his soldiers."

Nizamülmulk (From Politics)

"Information should be obtained from those who know the enemy closely. Those who know the enemy closely should also be divided into five groups:

Those who know the enemy closely are divided into five groups: spies among the enemy, Local spies, People who have changed faith, Convicts and those who have survived the war. For a ruler, if these five spies are on duty, he should not be afraid, he should sleep well. Because he is now powerful.

In order to be good from spies, it is necessary to be generous to them. Achieving significant success from spies is the job of a wise statesman, a far-sighted army commander.

Sun Tze (From The Art of War)

The First Intelligence Organization in the World:

The first intelligence organization in the world was established by the Chinese in the 570s. The Chinese activated this intelligence organization to receive news against the Göktürks and appointed a minister (Vizier) for this intelligence organization. This organization, which consists of temples and priests, started to send them to the Göktürk Country after being trained in various subjects and levels.

When the Göktürk khan understood this, they hit the Chinese state with their own weapons and entered the privacy of the Chinese heads of state who had established their own intelligence.

Until the last Ottoman Empire, Yıldız Intelligence, Teşkilatı Mahsu-sa and Kuvai Milliye intelligence agencies, which were detectives and were detectives, were established and provided successful services.

World Intelligence is based on Oil:

The only real main reason for World Intelligence and bloody wars is entirely based on Oil.

In the first periods when oil was first released, they first gave various names to people as healing. Later, it was used for body and muscle pain, rheumatism, healing oil was even used for headaches and toothaches. When appropriate, it was rock oil and burning water.

Thousands of people were slaughtered for the sake of oil, countries were divided, maps were moved. New states were established and many states with new names were formed.

The first bloodshed for oil was in 1894 by a British agent Mullah Reza, who was Iranian, on a Friday outing, when the Iranian shah Ali Asfer Khan was assassinated.

After the death of the Iranian shah Ali Asfer Khan, England, Russia, Germany and France were shedding blood in the oil war. As a result of these wars, large amounts of loans began to be given to Iran in exchange for oil.

Blood began to flow with oil in the Middle East. Thus, in the oil wars in the Middle East, blood began to flow with oil.

The American and Great Britain, the United Kingdom MI6 Intelligence Organization took root in Turkey after the Second World War. Of course, the Russian, German Nazis and Israel's Zionist agents did not sit idly by during this time. Starting from these periods, foreign intelligence agents in Turkey were using arms and drug smugglers in the most accurate and precise way, together with other criminal organizations.

In addition, the CIA was on the agenda to distribute a lot of money to the media group of the day, journalists, writers and illustrators and certain people.

The Turkish Intelligence Agency (MAH) was distributing information not only to the American CIA intelligence agency, but also to all European Intelligence News organizations in exchange for money. These issues have been recorded in court records and other official institutions along with their documents. During this period, the MAH Intelligence organization in Turkey was placed under the command of the US CIA. As a continuation of this, the National Intelligence Organization (MIT) was established in the following years.



(The state is everywhere.)

In our country, MIT, Police and other Intelligence organizations:

In addition to the MIT, Police and other Intelligence organizations in our country, Intelligence organizations in all countries of the world were in a position to use all tools, equipment and individuals for their purposes in order to receive information, to continue their activities, and to achieve their goals on behalf of their Countries and Organizations.

They do not know any limits in this regard. First of all, while determining the leaders and those who are intertwined with the society in order to keep all individuals in the society under control.



(The state is at work anytime, anywhere)

In particular, they keep under their control profit-oriented criminal organizations, mafia organizations, vigilantes and smugglers who operate illegitimately.

Later, while the press tried to enter the group of writers, politicians, leaders of political organizations, members of political and terrorist organizations, businessmen, industrialists were also on the target lists.

All the goals of intelligence and intelligence agencies are only a means to achieve their goals for the benefit of the interests of their country.

Bibliography: (For more information, Intelligence organizations listening to the world, "eshelon" Patrick Radden Keefe Def-ne publications can be used.)

UKASA agreement: It is a real treaty document hidden in the private vaults of the relevant countries. However, the details of the text of the treaty are a separate secret because it is extremely secret.

Treaty negotiations continued in the years following World War II and were signed as the final draft in 1948. It took place between the USA, England, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. The interception and analysis of these communications is a Pact that envisages full cooperation between them.

When you listen to your allies, you can listen to the whole world. The United States of America (USA-CIA), Great Britain, the United Kingdom-MI6, Canada, Austria and New Zealand together become members of an organization that secretly listens to even the slightest voice and gossip of all the people of the world.

With the network they created 75 years ago with the UKASA agreement they made, they collect more and more billions of phone calls, e-mails, faxes, telexes and new connection developments, automate them and distribute and share them among themselves.

Thus, when the USA listens to its allies in NATO and the British State listens to its allies in the EU, they have reached all the countries of the world at the same time.

They have created such a network in the states of the world that it has become radar domes in the desert and rural areas.

Privacy: When it seeps into an individual's life and infiltrates parts of his identity, such as husband and wife, co-workers, treacherous friends or special friendships, like mercury that reaches the fault lines of the person who separates them from each other, it tears these different parts apart. It turns from being different faces of the same personality into completely different personalities.

Frost fracture :

Earth scientists call this "frost fracture". Most rocks have fine cracks and crevices, and when it rains, water seeps into these gaps. As the air cools, the water freezes and expands, breaking the rock through it. In the same way, secrecy can infiltrate a life and turn into routine, gnawing away at a coherent identity and ultimately leading to the formation of different and separate personalities.

BRAIN AND MIND CONTROL:

The most important development in intelligence studies in recent years is brain and mind control operations. What is wanted to be done in brain controls? How to control the brain with microwave or remotely. All of these have been handled technically and medically through agents and scientists who are experts in their fields, and they have been put into operation after experiments. Is it possible to manage, control and control psychological movements and attacks that are activated by the CIA, MOSSAD, KBG, MI6, Canada and many national intelligence organizations?

Yes, it is possible and this is constantly applied in the countries of the world.

References: Erdal Şimşek, Kumsaati publications, Intelligence in Turkey and MIT T.C. Ministry of Interior information T.R. Directorate of Communications Political Structures and Terrorist Groups, Author Emin Demirel, Renk Publishing Secret organizations listening to the world, Patrick Radden Keefe, Echelon, Defne Publications

TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS IN TURKEY

"Nowhere in the world has a people's revolution taken place without the help of money and weapons from foreign centers."

Youth leader, Mahir Çayan

"They say that terrorist organizations are trying to establish a new state. No, sir, wrong. No organization can establish a state. All organizations in the Middle East were established to establish a Greater State of Israel."

Mahir KAYNAK



TERROR: Many intimidation operations adopted by anarchists, ranging from kidnapping to murder and assassinations, are the "resorting to violence" management.

Various sources of information

- 1.-Nationalist, ethnic and separatist groups,
- 2.-Various Revolutionary movements,

3.-We can also consider it as National Liberation movements (including radical groups with religious movements). LONE WOLF: Lone wolf action, in accordance with the definition in question, people who personally prepare and commit a terrorist act without any connection with a terrorist organization or organization are defined as terrorists who act alone.



POPPIES:

"Hasan Sabbah, known as the Assassins, perhaps the leader of the world's first terrorist organization, with a unique marketing tactic about a thousand years ago, encouraged people to voluntarily commit terrorist acts, accelerating the end of an era."

First party formation in the Ottoman period

The first partying in the Ottoman period started in the mid-1800s. Although many parties were established later, their activities were terminated after a short time.

These terrorist operations have infiltrated States and institutions over time. Terrorist schools and terrorist camps have emerged in various States and they have implemented them in various states that oppose them as mercenaries.

Assassinations and murders in exchange for money have been almost legitimized.

Within the territories of Palestine and Lebanon, various camps were established in many regions under the responsibility of the Palestinian state, and political and military terror trainings were given in these camps.

In these camps, many political terrorist organizations and their members were trained against the state of the Republic of Turkey. They came to our country and carried out political terrorist acts, assassinations, murder and kidnapping activities.

They have carried out these actions against state institutions, security forces, including Military and Police, politicians, State bureaucrats and their own citizens, and foreign diplomats.

The most important of these are the "bloody fingers of Satan", the USA (CIA), RUSSIA (KGB), ISRAEL (MOSSAD), Great Britain, the United Kingdom (M16), FRANCE, IRAN (SAVAMA) and SYRIA (AL-MUKHABARAT) states, which have supported assassinations and various political-terror and criminal and mafia organizations in return for terrorism in the form of intelligence agencies.

DAESH (ISIS)

ISIS (Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant) is an armed organization operating in Syria and Iraq. It has been recognized as a terrorist organization by Turkey since October 10, 2013.

The apparent purpose of the organization is to establish a sharia state based on Islamic principles.

Actions carried out after the day it was founded: The DAESH terrorist organization, which made its name known frequently especially in 2014 with the lands it captured in Iraq and Syria, was first founded in 1999 by Abu Musab Al-Zarqawi in Afghanistan under the name of the Tawhid and Jihad organization.

It is a terrible finding, only according to official records, except for local terrorist organizations in Turkey, they are trying to find a base and supporters in foreign organizations whose existence and activities are known in our country.

Only some of them are known:

"Hizbu Tahriri, Call for Islam, Bayt al-Ansar, Abu Nihat, Belig community, Islamic Amal, Islamic Jihad, Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Japanese East Asian Anti-Terrorist Organization, Bader Mainhoff, Iraqi Fattah Apostle Organization, People's Mujahideen, Iranian Suicide Guards, Japanese Red Army, Anti-Imperialist Brigade, Lebanese Military Liberation Organization, Lebanese Red Operation, Lebanese Revolutionary Organization, Tunisian Islamic Education Operation, IRA, People's Liberation, Bakhtiyar Organization, Shahin Organization, Nankel Shaab, al-Qaeda, Taliban, Daesh and others that have just emerged"

Target person, groups or section of society: Reaching the target person, groups or section of society so that their ideas gain sympathy.

Raising the intellectual level of sympathizers.

Reading brochures, newspapers, books, magazines, etc. Transportation of materials required for the action. Providing the materials necessary for the action. Making pickets during the action. Armed protection during the action

Participation in writing and poster hanging actions
Ensuring participation in legal demonstrations. Ensuring that they participate in pirate demonstrations and resistances. Directing them to collective events and conflicts that do not require expertise. Ensuring their participation in armed actions. Raising the level of his opinion in the terrorist action plan. A lot of political propaganda, seminars and trainings. Except for other Parties, Youth and political Federations, the Federation of Idea Clubs, all of which represent only the leftist view, had only 75 unions, associations and societies in our country.

References: More extensive and explanatory information can be obtained here. Department of Counter-Terrorism and Action Necati ALKAN

AL-QAEDA (TURKEY CONNECTION) Maktebul Hidamat (MAK) was established in Pakistan in the 1980s and started its activities.

It started to be established with the financial support and arms aid provided by the leaders of the Palestinian Muslim Brotherhood organization and Osama bin Laden.

Later, the Bayt al-Ansar organization was established and it has representative offices in 50 countries, especially the USA, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan.

They are collected in Afghanistan and taken to training camps and subjected to many trainings. Osama Bin Laden was the financier of all constructions, industry, weapons and organizations.

Later, he formed an alliance in the Hindu Mountains, which carried the name of "the international Islamic front for jihad against the Jews and the crusader alliance".

Subsequently, it formed a community committee consisting of the Egyptian Islamic community, the Yemeni jihad organization, the Pakistan Al-Hadith group, the Lebanese Parzizan Union, the Libyan Warring Islamic community, the Jordanian Bayiat al-Imam group, and the Algerian Islamic Jamaat, and established its representative offices in various countries.

Together with the Al-Qaeda organization and the Congregation committees it formed, it carried out various actions and assassinations. In the Target Lists, there are many countries in the world, especially the USA, European countries and Arab Countries, including Muslims. They did not bring any distinction among their target audiences as soldiers, policemen, bureaucrats, politicians, men, women, young, old and children.

Since their actions that started in 1992, they have carried out more than 35 large-scale assassinations, bombings and killings. Among these actions, 3000 people died in the attacks on the twin towers and Pentagon in 2001. The number of injured is not known exactly.

In our country, on the other hand:

On November 15, 2003, 24 people were killed and many injured in a simultaneous suicide bomb attack targeting two synagogues in Istanbul.

Again on November 20, 2003, 31 people were killed and many injured in the simultaneous suicide attack on the British Consulate in Istanbul and HSBC Bank Headquarters.

In addition to these, many actions and killing plans of the members of the organization who were caught as a result of the studies and operations against individuals, institutions and workplaces were also revealed.

HEZBOLLAH (TURKEY)

The first name of the organization, headquartered in Lebanon, was mentioned in the Tehran region of Iran. In the 1980s, his name was heard with the robbery and assassination acts they carried out in Istanbul. Later, in the 1990s, they took action against the murders of the PKK organization, which increased in the southeast.

The Hezbollah organization turned its subsequent actions back to the police and on January 14, 2001, Diyarbakır Police Chief Ali Gaffar OKAN and security police officers Mehmet Kamalı, Sabri GÜN, Mehmet SEPETÇİ, Atilla DURMUŞ and Selahattin BAYSOY lost their lives and were martyred by the crossfire of 15 people with long-barreled weapons as a result of the ambush.

Hüseyin Velioğlu, the Leader of the Organization Hüseyin Velioğlu, the leader of the organization, was captured dead as a result of the operations carried out in his house in Beykoz on January 17, 2001. Later, the Hezbollah organization wrote their anthem called "Kurdistan".

HIZB – UT TAHRİR IBDA – C / AK DOĞUŞ Turkish
National Liberation Army Martyr Cengiz Ayaz Revenge
Pocket

Revolutionary Sufi
Movement Islamic People's
Army Kurdistan IBDA -C

Birecik Ahli Sunnah
Militants Lazistan Islamic
Commandos KASEM
Akıncı Power KADYNİLİK
– In Afghanistan

WAHHABISM (SALAFI – HANBALI – ZHIRIYA) has been influential in the Arabian peninsula. Between 1850 and 1905, this religious community movement was constantly at the forefront with these thoughts, ideas and actions in the geography of the Arabian peninsula, by making extreme Arab nationalism and sharp hostility to Turks. He was also a part of this organization in the early years of Osama bin Laden.

They played a great role in the collapse of the Ottoman Empire.

SALAFI EXPEDITIONS ISLAMIC LIBERATION was founded in Istanbul and is an organization that adopts Iranian ideas.

MUSLIM YOUTH

It was established in Istanbul and is a pro-Iranian organization. **INITIATIVE AKINCILAR ISLAMIC LIBERATION FRONT OF TURKEY (TIKC ISLAMIC LIBERATION MUJAHIDEEN OF TURKEY ORDU-SU (TIKMO)**

ISLAMIC LIBERATION PARTY FRONT (IKPC) WORLD SHARIA LIBERATION ARMY (DŞKO) UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD FRONT SHARIALIST INTI-KAM SQUAD (EKCSIM)

TURKEY-ISLAMIC MUJAHIDEEN OF THE UNIVERSAL ISLAMIC WAR OF INDEPENDENCE (EIKSTİM)

ISLAMIC REVENGE ORGANIZATION (IO)
ISLAMIC REVIVAL ORGANIZATION (ITO)
ISLAMIC YOUTH ORGANIZATION (IGÖ)
ISLAMIC LIBERATION UNION OF TURKEY (RIKB)
IKHWAN-I MUSLIM (MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD)

EUROPEAN NATIONAL CONSENSUS HELPLESS
WIPES AQABA GROUP ISLAMIC LIBERATION ARMY
(IKO) ICCB KAPLANCILAR (AFID) These consist of 4
separate groups ISLAMIC MOVEMENT ORGANIZATION
(IHO) ISLAMIC MOVEMENT PROCESS ORGANIZATION
ISLAMIC MOVEMENT OF TURKEY (MALATIANS ŞA-FAK
GROUP)

RETURN TO ESSENCE AL-QIYAM (REBELLION
AGAINST ORDER) JAYSHULLAH TAKFIR MEDIOCRE
JIHAD MOVEMENT UNION OF IMAMS UNITED ISLAMIC
STATE OF AQWAM (BIAD) SALAM - TAWHID
MOVEMENT QUDS ARMY WARRIORS SEPARATIST
MOVEMENTS IN TURKEY The activities of separatist
movements in Turkey go back to the 1800s of the Ottoman
Empire with internal and external sources.

Before the history of the Republic, while it was within the
Ottoman Empire, a total of 9 major rebellions originated
from Kurds and Islam.

In the Republican period, the biggest rebellions and movements
that broke out only in the years (1923 – 1937) were 25. All of
these rebellions were suppressed and caused great damage to
our country and people in terms of loss of property and life.

In addition to these rebellions, many separatist organizations and
parties were established with the formation of a terrorist
organization.

ESTABLISHED AFTER THE REPUBLIC SEPARATIST ORGANIZATIONS

KURDISTAN ISLAMIC PARTY (PIK)

It is an organization founded in 1979 in the USA. It aims to establish an independent Kurdish Islamic State based on Islamic principles on the lands of four countries (Iran, Iraq, Syria and Turkey) where Kurdish origin homelands live. In our country, it operates in Malatya, Eastern and South-eastern provinces, Istanbul, Ankara and many other provinces. The organization operates abroad in the USA, Germany, France, England, Canada, and many other states.

KURDISTAN LIBERATION PARTY (RIZGARI) It was founded by radical Kurds after 1960 as Revolutionary Eastern Culture (DDKO) hears with the emergence of Kurdishism and separatism ideas.

It is aimed to establish an independent united socialist state of Kurdistan on the lands called Kurdistan in four countries (Iran, Iraq, Syria and Turkey), where citizens of Kurdish origin live.

**DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF NORTHERN
KURDISTAN KURDISTAN PROLETARIAN UNION
SOCIALIST PARTY OF KURDISTAN NATIONAL
LIBERATIONISTS OF KURDISTAN KURDISTAN
REVOLUTIONARY PARTY KURDISTAN
REVOLUTIONARY LIBERATION ARMY**

KURDISTAN WORKERS' PARTY (PKK)



(PKK. The establishment of the separatist terrorist organization by the state is a very serious issue that needs to be investigated. The statement of a high-level MIT official is a more serious event. However, it is another claim that the strings, that is, the control, escaped from the hands of the state.)

It was founded in 1974 by Abdullah ÖCALAN and his friends.

In addition, they have formed branches and connections with many names under the PKK party organization, youth (ARGK- ERNK- OSCE-KUT-DISTAN LIBERATION UNION - GUERRILLA TRAININGS IN CITIES AND RURAL AREAS, etc.) and organizational branches.

The first action of the PKK: On August 15, 1984, the terrorist organization PKK carried out its first attack in Erzurum. In the intervening 40 years, many martyrs and veterans, including Soldiers, Police, civilian citizens, have been given.

The purpose of the system created by the PKK terrorist organization with the KCK Agreement is expressed as establishing a "De-mocratic Confederal Kurdistan" in four parts (Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Syria).

Over time, by allying with leftist organizations, they formed sabotage actions against the public institutions of the State, Soldiers, Police State officials, and action unions against innocent civilian citizens (young, old, women, men, children) who were not on their side, regardless of region and culture.

The so-called State structure of the organization:

With the so-called State structure of the organization, under the name of Northern Field Combat Command: Serhat Province, Erzurum Province, Dersim Province, Koçgiri Province Under the name of Midfield Combat Command: Amed Province, Garzan Province Southern Field Combat Command: Zagros Province, Botan Province, Mardin Province, Ruha Province, Taurus Field Combat Command: Southwest Province, Çukurova (Amanos Mediterranean) Province In this way, they participated in many actions in our country. They took actions against the military, police, state officials, military and state organizations, businessmen and civilian citizens. They have caused the death of countless thousands of our people, the death of our martyrs, and countless wounded veterans.

In addition, while continuing its activities abroad, it has opened so-called representative offices and appointed responsible people. While it has establishments in Palestine, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Iran, Azerbaijan, Greece, Southern Cyprus, Northern Cyprus, Romania, Netherlands, France, England, Russia, Bulgaria, Italy, Sweden, Austria, Scandinavian Countries, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, Finland, USA, Spain, Ireland, it has received military, logistics and financial support.

The main issue for us: "The main issue for us is to end the existence of the PKK-YPG and other terrorist organizations" The reason why Qamishli was not included in the agreement is the fact that the city is currently under the control of Russian and regime soldiers. In other words, it is not the case that the relations between Russia and the Syrian regime were cut off and repaired after this agreement.

Therefore, common patrol areas and the PKK-YPG's withdrawal area should not be confused with each other. Turkey's ultimate goal is not to enter Syrian territory, but to clear the PKK-YPG and other terrorist elements.

We have our own independent policies and we fight to the end to implement them. If the USA or any power threatens to impose sanctions on us or worsen relations against this independence struggle we are waging on issues that threaten our own interests and national security, they will lose themselves. Because we heard similar statements before Operation Peace Spring. However, in the end, as a result of our determination and action, these discourses were replaced by positive and supportive discourses.

First of all, it should be reminded: First of all, it should be reminded that Turkey has carried out three military operations so far. Turkey is already active in all of these areas. The Syrian National Army is in a significant part of the safe zone. With the Sochi agreement, there is no question of Turkish soldiers or Syrian National Army forces withdrawing from here. As for the rest of the regions; After the PKK-YPG withdraws, Turkish-Russian troops will conduct joint patrols in one part, and the rest will be an area without the PKK-YPG under the control of Russia. The important thing is to clear that region of terrorist elements, to make it stable and to ensure the return of Syrians.

We have served four purposes. :

We have served four purposes with the Peace Spring, Euphrates Shield and Olive Branch operations.

1) Clearing our southern borders from terrorism. 2) Establishment of a safe zone where refugees can return and settle on a voluntary basis.

3) Ensuring the territorial integrity of Syria. 4) Contributing to the political solution of the Syrian crisis. The US's effort to hide its support for terrorism:

The Pentagon contradicts the reports. The United States is trying to hide its relationship with the terrorist organization PKK and the YPG and SDF.

The Pentagon Spokesperson claimed that the PKK and the SDF are not the same in response to a question from a TRT reporter. However, even the reports in the US Congress point to a close relationship between the organizations.

The USA is trying to protect terrorist organizations. It hides that the PKK, YPG, PYD and SDF are the same organization under different names.

The press conference of the US Department of Defense Pentagon and the last press conference of the US Department of Defense Pentagon once again revealed this effort.

TRT Correspondent Yunus Paksoy reminded Pentagon Spokesperson Brigadier General Patrick Ryder that the SDF and the PKK are the same terrorist organization.

Ryder tried to hide their connection by denying this. Pentagon supports YPG, But Ryder's words do not reflect the truth. The terrorist organization uses the name PKK in Turkey, PYD, YPG or SDF in Syria, and PJAK in Iran. The same terrorists frequently change their duties in the organization, which only changes its name.

Reports refute Ryder's response Official reports and statements from the United States also refute Ryder's response.

In the report submitted by the research service to the US Congress, the connection between the PKK and the YPG was included.

The CIA and the US National Intelligence Service also submitted a report to Congress stating this relationship. Former US Ambassador to Damascus Robert Ford said, "There is no big difference between the PKK and the YPG." Former US Ambassador to Damascus criticizes YPG to Biden administration US Senator Lindsey Graham also drew attention to the close relationship between the PKK, PYD and YPG.

Washington continues to support the terrorist organization. Despite all this, Washington continues to provide weapons, intelligence, training and logistics support to the terrorist organization. SIMILAR ORGANIZATIONS THAT ARE PRO-PKK ARE AS FOLLOWS

KURDISTAN FREE LIFE PARTY (PEJAK)
KURDISTAN RED CRESCENT (HSK)
REVOLUTIONARY LINE WARRIORS
MOVEMENT ISLAMIC KURDISTAN (HIK)
KURDISTAN PATRIOTIC YOUTH (YCK)

REVOLUTIONARY PEOPLE'S PARTY OF TURKEY
(TDHP) REVOLUTIONARY PEOPLE'S PARTY (DHP)
KURDISTAN NATIONAL FRONT PEOPLE'S LABOR
PARTY (HEP) DEMOCRACY PARTY (DEP) PEOPLE'S
DEMOCRACY PARTY (HADEP) DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY
PARTY (DTP) PEACE AND DEMOCRACY PARTY (BDP)
There are also many similar Parties, Associations,
Platforms and Organizations established abroad and in the
country.

Of course, as if these are not enough, separatist and separatist organizations in
Armenia, which is a neighbor on our border, continue their harmful enemy
activities against us by forming in parties on behalf of our country.

**AGAINST OUR COUNTRY IN ARMENIA
ESTABLISHED PARTIES**

HUNCHAK – DASHNAK (TROYAK AND DASHNAKSIMUM
ARMENIAN SOCIETIES) ARMENIAN REVOLUTIONARY
FEDERATION GULBENKIAN FOUNDATION ASALA ARMENIAN
MASSACRE JUSTICE COMMANDOS (EAK) ARA ASALA – MR
(NEW ASALA) SECRET ARMENIAN LIBERATION ARMY
ARMENIAN RESISTANCE ORGANIZATION ARMENIAN GI
RESISTANCE ORGANIZATION ARMENIAN YOUTH
OFFENSIVE ORGANIZATION NEW ARMENIAN RESISTANCE
3 OCTOBER ORGANIZATION 9 JUNE ORGANIZATION
REVOLUTIONARY ARMENIAN FEDERATION ARMENIAN
REVOLUTIONARY FEDERATION REVOLUTIONARY
MOVEMENT (ASALA - RM) ARMENIAN REVOLUTIONARY
ARMY ARMENIAN REVOLUTIONARY ARMY IN GREECE
AGAINST OUR COUNTRY DRY-LUSH

ARMENIAN PEOPLE'S
MOVEMENT LIBERATION TIGERS

Note: (For more detailed information, you can benefit from our author Emin Demirel's Political Structures and Terrorist Groups and other works.)

This is what we meant. They call the Turkish region Kurdistan. We are removing the word Turkish from our Turkish State. The Barzanis, under whom red carpets were laid in Turkey, showed South-eastern Anatolia as the so-called Kurdistan. This is Barzani, who is called a friend.

Pope Francis, the spiritual leader of Catholics, met with the President of the Regional Government Nechirvan Barzani in Erbil as part of his visit to Iraq. The Pope, who was welcomed with an official ceremony at Erbil International Airport, met with Barzani at the end of the welcome.

Pope Francis later attended the well-attended mass held at the Francis Hariri stadium in Erbil. "Those who understood the virtue of the Cross in Iraq did important work," the Pope said, adding, "Jesus Christ demands humanity. Be honest and clean, stay away from the ambition to fight."

The regional administration controlled by the Barzanis in northern Iraq made a scandal during the visit of Pope Francis, the spiritual leader of the Catholic Christian world, to Erbil. The so-called Kurdistan map on the stamp printed to commemorate the Pope's visit also showed the southeast of Turkey.

This stamp is used everywhere.

References :

Republic of Turkey Ministry of Interior information Republic of Turkey Directorate of Communications Political Structures and Terrorist Groups, Author Emin Demirel, Renk Publishing Department of Counter-Terrorism and Movement Necati ALKAN Secret organizations that rule the world, Erol BİLİLİK, Kaynak publications Erdal Şimşek, Kumsaati publications, Intelligence in Turkey and MIT

HOT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

"Let's protect our state we have established"

They want to explain it in the national press by openly saying this. The Vatican, the USA, the EU, the British, Israel, in short, they are besieging us by making an agreement with the ashen infidel Iran.

Let's never forget this: What does the Pope-Sistani meeting tell us? Ibrahim KARAGUL

We are told about the arrival of Pope Francis, the "president" of the Catholic Church, to Iraq, his meeting with Shiite leader Ayatollah Ali Sistani in Najaf, and the declaration of March 7 as a "National Day" in Iraq for this reason.

What kind of political message was given through the photo of the meeting between the Pope and Sistani? An attempt at interfaith dialogue? Otherwise, I will take much more dangerous "Islamic civil war" steps!

On the one hand, the master boss pope, on the other hand, the loser timid Sis-tani. On the one hand, the Pope, who gives a dominant, powerful master, a questioning image looking down on him, who has no trace of humility, who seems to control a colonial country.

On the other hand, the "loser" is Sistani, who is helpless, exhausted, sitting silently saying "oh my scolding", giving the appearance of obedience with his hands on his knees, waiting for orders.

When we consider this photograph together with what has happened in Iraq and its surroundings and in our region in the last thirty years, a very heavy, offensive network of relations, a geographical design, a power map come to life in our eyes and minds.

Shiite-Sunni separation: never an innocent visit. I am sure that this visit and this photograph were not perceived as an innocent visit in Turkey and many countries in the region, on its streets and in the memory of nations. It was seen as new steps from a dark past to a dark future, as breakthroughs in today's Middle East balance of power, as new projects and alliances in the Shiite-Sunni separation.

For the nations and countries of the East "Don't be Western"
The fact that its ambition is not possible in any format other than being a colony of the West is a historical experience.

Many countries and nations have tried this and experienced great changes. It has not reached anywhere other than being a colonial country of the West. He was taken hostage, ruined. The same countries and nations have paid and are paying a very heavy price to get rid of this chain.

The spiritual foundations of the Iran-West alliance? What the Iraqi government expects from the Pope's visit is clear in this context. This is what is expected from the Pope's visit to Erbil. However, this is not really what we are discussing. A deeper, long-term reading that includes big calculations about the future of the region beyond states and countries is important.

The image of Sistani – Pope gives new signs of this deep relationship, the network of alliances. Are the foundations of a new regional alliance between the West and the Shiite world being laid?

Are the spiritual foundations of this network of relations that we witness in political, military and geopolitical calculations and power searches being formed?

Iran-West alliance: Containment of the Sunni world? Let's get more concrete. Could the Pope's visit strengthen the West-Iran line and be part of a new "containment" plan for the Sunni world of the region? Iraq is a country under Western and Iranian occupation. This creates a favorable ground for such a partnership.

Similar attempts have happened many times over the centuries. There are many examples of Iran-West alliance and power solidarity against every rising power in the region. A line of solidarity was built in the east against a power that posed a threat to the west, including the Ottoman Empire.

In the last thirty years, every intervention of the West in our region has strengthened Iran and increased its effectiveness. The Iran-US and Iran-Israel conflict, on the contrary, has provided such mutual gains.

Is a new front being established with Iran to besiege Turkey?

So: Could the Pope's visit and the Sistani meeting be the image of a new containment project for Turkey?

Turkey is the rising power of the world. From Libya to the Caucasus, from northern Iraq to Syria, from Somalia to the Balkans, Turkey's influence is spreading rapidly, and this leads to deep questioning in the Western world.

Projects to turn from the Iraq-Syria border, the Eastern Mediterranean and the Aegean are to "stop Turkey". Couldn't Iran, which is in an extremely bad situation in Karabakh and opposes Azerbaijan's efforts to liberate its own territories by supporting Armenia, be taking a new position for the West's grand plan to "stop Turkey"?

Has the artificial Arab front failed? The West has tried this in the last five years through Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). He established a "Sunni Arab front" against Turkey, stretching from the Persian Gulf to Egypt.

The foundation of the front was laid on the Sunni Arab-Israeli axis. While facing the Iranian threat, this front was suddenly positioned against Turkey. The same front took part in the Western front against Turkey in the Karabakh war, in Syria and Iraq, and in the siege of the Aegean and Eastern Mediterranean. However, distrust between the Arab world and the USA has come to the fore recently. Such as the cessation of support for the Saudis in Yemen, blackmailing Riyadh with the Khashoggi file, and the rapprochement between the USA and Iran.

While the Mediterranean agreement with Egypt, warm messages from the region, and Iran-Saudi relations became more tense right away, ballistic missile attacks from Yemen to Saudi Arabia intensified.

Saudi Arabia and the UAE started to give warm messages to Turkey. Mediterranean contacts between Turkey and Egypt have accelerated. In fact, it was heard by both the foreign minister and the Ministry of Defense that a naval agreement could be signed with Egypt like the Turkey-Libya agreement. The "Arab front" is stunned by the US-Iran rapprochement, just as the US and Israel have positioned them against Turkey.

Iranian organizations: "We will fight Turkey in Sinjar."
Turkey is a big threat to you. They took action.

After the Karabakh war, after the geopolitical power change in the Caucasus, they started to pump the same fear into Iran. They know that the Tehran administration already has this concern.

Iran's Hashd al-Shaabi and other organizations are fighting Turkey in Syria. In fact, it is openly acting jointly with the PKK terrorist organization. Threatening statements are made every day by the Hashd al-Shaabi and other Iranian organizations against terrorist operations in northern Iraq. "If there is a Sinjar operation, we will fight Turkey" statements have turned into a daily routine. The declaration of Turkey as an "occupier in Iraq" by Tehran, which occupies Iraq together with the USA, was perceived as a tenuous instruction given to these organizations.

This is to surround Turkey with Iran from the East. Now the question is: Is the West, which is trying to stop Turkey by establishing an Arab front, making a new containment plan by establishing a Shiite-Iranian front?

Since he understands that he cannot stop it with the Arabs, he invests in the sectarian division of the Islamic world and plans to besiege Turkey from the east?

One thing is certain: All the partnerships that the West carries out in our region are against Turkey. This is the primary goal, the rest is empty discussion, obscuring the mind.

We now know the plans to surround Syria and Iraq with terrorism, and from the Eastern Mediterranean and the Aegean with Greece, the USA, France, Israel and the Arab front, and we are waging a great struggle against it.

Are they now going to establish the eastern line of the same front with Iran? The "corridor map" extending from the Mediterranean to the Iranian border was the first step towards this.

Because: The new crusaders know well that if Turkey is stopped, the region will collapse.

President Recep Tayyip ERDOĞAN's insistent statements about the siege from the south and the Mediterranean in recent days should be read carefully.

Turkey's words about what a great struggle it is and what a painful regional showdown it is need to be discussed one by one.

Will Iran be the partner of the New Crusader Attacks targeting Turkey? Will the tender to stop Turkey be given to Tehran? If Turkey is stopped, the region will collapse. They know this very well.

There is so much to talk about over the Pope-Sistani photo.

This is never an innocent meeting....

Yeni Şafak

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR The knights templar were founded in 1118 as the order of the poor knights of Jesus Christ and the temple of Solomon. They are known as war monks.

When it was first founded, they consisted of 9 knights. Their duty lasted 9 years in the first place, and then 4 more knights were added by joining.

Over time, Monk orders, warrior orders and many mysterious branches and mysterious officials were added to these.

The founders and members of the Knights Templar and orders in the first place, and the names of their members were kept secret after the following years.

The first duty of the Knights Templar: "It was to keep the roads and main routes safe as long as they had power in their lives." The Knights Templar had oaths that they would be poor, honest and obedient. They were obliged to cut their hair, but it was strictly forbidden to cut their beards. There were many similar rules.

The Knights Templar, Knights Templar, or Order of the Templar, Solomon's Temple, and the Poor Soldiers of Christ) is one of the recognized Christian military orders.

The life of the sect was almost equal to the Crusades. With their red crosses on their white items, the Temple Chaoons were among the most feared warriors of their time.

While the military wing of the order gained notoriety in wars, other groups affiliated with the order were structured on a large scale throughout Europe and in the Holy Land.

The sect, which built many positions in the Holy Land and Europe, found a primitive form of banking and money transfer and provided great convenience to Christian pilgrims. The sect developed in a short time with this power it gained. The Crusaders had a great impact on the wars they fought in the Holy Land.

With the income it received from donations and its own investments, the sect established churches and castles in many parts of Europe and the Middle East. In its most powerful times, the Island of Cyprus was under the rule of the sect.

Commander of the Kingdom of Jerusalem: As the treasurer of the League, he ruled the Kingdom and exercised the same powers as the Grand Master within the kingdom.

Commander of the City of Jerusalem: Likewise, he was only the master of the city and had the status of Chief Master within the city limits.

Commanders of Tripoli, Acre and Antioch: They had similar powers to the commanders of the Kingdom and city of Jerusalem.

In every great kingdom in the West where there were important Temples, there was a Master who was responsible for answering to the Grand Master. The main of these kingdoms were: France, England, Aragon, Portugal, Poitou, Apulia and Hungary.

The Templars were known as reliable bankers from the earliest periods of history. The temple was actually the first bank of Europe. They developed a system of letters of credit where money could be deposited in a Temple house and withdrawn from another. Thus, the money invested was safe in the solid buildings of the Templars. In Europe, the grandiose building of the Temple of Paris was their financial center. The Templars' meticulous records and impartial relations with their clients played a major role in establishing themselves as successful bankers.

As a result, the Knights Templar and their orders exist today and continue their duties as both open and secret secrets. In addition, among Christian religious believers, they do not hesitate to interpret that the Apocalypse will begin with a nuclear disaster.

However, it should not be forgotten that; Compared to all fictions, scenarios, plays, conspiracy theories and everything, humanity will continue with the manifestation of the true religion.

Note: Today, they are trying to attack the country's administrations and coups.

References :

- Knights Templar Order of Warrior Monks, Michael Beigent- Richard Leigh, Henry Lincoln, Nokta Book Publishing.
- Political structures and Terrorist Groups, Author Emin Demirel, Renk publishing
- The deep state of the world, the new world order Illuminati, Author Ali Kuzu Career publications Prof. Bayram Altan, The secret world State, Who rules the world. Isak Publishing

SECRET ORGANIZATIONS THAT RULE THE WORLD

CFR - BILDERBERG – TRILATERAL

The conspiracy organizations of mafia big capital:

Conspiracy theories of imperialism, CFR – Pentagon, Bilderberg – Trilateral facts are revealed.

Organizations and their roles are revealed by giving events, places, names and dates with their documents. As a result, they try to cover it up with conspiracy theory accusations. The reason for this is to protect their privacy.

The bigger the crime, the thicker the shield of secrecy on it.



CFR: It was founded on July 21, 1942 in New York, USA.

This is presented as a working group formed by the most talented diplomacy, finance, industry, economy, trade, science and communication minds of the country in order to create an international spirit in the USA.

The CIA has been run by members of this organization for many years. Their heads are also members of this organization. The CIA is one of the organizations established by many Zionist organizations to serve their own purposes.

GLOBAL HEIST

In the study reports, it was explained in detail that the only world government to be established would have a single army. Its members are former and current US presidents, ministers, international investors, financiers, bankers, representatives and all dignitaries.

The total number of all their members is around 5,000 at the international level.

They are constantly in contact and supervision. Although it is a European-based organization, they have found even more strength with the support of the USA. Thus, they became the pioneer and strongest brain of the European movement.

The reason for the international terrorists who made chaos and assassinated the world with these activities and movements was the reason or under the management.

Jews and masons are at key points of the CIA, which was founded by Jews and directs the political and economic policies of the world.



Israel, Mossad and the CIA serve Zionist interests.

The CIA, which has close relations with Israel and the Mossad, serves Zionist interests by causing turmoil, chaos and revolutions in the world.

Thus, the presidents or managers of many states in the world have become their puppets thanks to their financiers, bankers and agents.



The CFR and the CIA were behind the scenes of World War II.

The atomic bomb, which killed hundreds of thousands of innocent and poor people in the Second World War, was also planned by the American Jewish lobby.

Bilderberg Group (BG): The group, known as Bilderberg, gathered in 1954 in a hotel in the Netherlands.

These are organizational meetings where international administrators, managers, company owners, international politicians, political leaders and the elite layer come together in order to bring together and to provide control from a single place, and to discuss the problems of the west in an international nature and make decisions.

As in all international countries, there are many politicians, journalists, scientists and businessmen from our country and Turkey who go to these meetings.

Although many famous names of the press world are present at the meetings, the speeches and decisions taken are meticulously kept confidential in line with the "confidentiality principle" of the masons.

In their regular meetings every year, the Bilderberg group holds the entire hotel and the building is closely guarded by the security forces. Spouses, children or even any of the family members of the members are not invited to these three-day meetings.

One of the most important features of Bilderberg is that immediately after the decisions taken at the meeting of the organization, high-level state administrators and administrators in various countries are elected.



PENTEGON :

The Pentagon takes its name from the shape of the building it undertook in Washington. It is one of the largest official apartment buildings in the world, built between 1941 and 1943 and consisting of five interlocking pentagons.

It is the headquarters building of the United States Department of Defense. The phrase Pentego is often used metaphorically for the Department of Defense and department administrators, and represents the armed forces of the United States.

At the world level, international operations, coups, revolutions, chaos and occupations are managed from here.

Important confessions from Zionists.

We have corrupted and destroyed everything Muslims. Their religion, beliefs, devotion to religion and human feelings disappeared. We melted their national and spiritual values in the pot of western civilization (!) and made them like ourselves.

We have succeeded in showing learning, living, praying, and learning Islam as a crime and reaction.

Most of them don't fully believe in anything anymore. We have made their 14-century-old religion, beliefs and worship debatable and dropped them into a deep void.

After that, it became easier for you Christians. Make Muslims Christians by paying salaries, visa promises, job opportunities abroad, and even using sexuality.

LIONS MASSINGNON- Water magazine

THE TERRIBLE PLANS AND INSTRUCTIONS OF THE SIONISTS WHO WANT TO DOMINATE THE WORLD ARE AS FOLLOWS, RESPECTIVELY.

(The characteristics of Satan and Zionists are the same.)

Defeat the younger generations with immoral indoctrination. Destroy family life. Dominate people with the lower classes! Weaken art, make literature obscene and lustful!

Destroy respect for the Holy Scripture and invent disgusting lies about those who are remembered with respect. Invent unlimited luxury, dizzying fashions, encourage crazy consumption.

Keep people's precious time busy with fun and games, keep everyone from thinking.

Poison ideas with discriminatory theories. Create noise and mayhem. Instill hatred and distrust between social classes.

Overwhelm aristocrats by imposing enormous taxes on them, spreading hatred and distrust among them.

Break the relationship between the owners and the workers. Have strikes and sabotage organized.

Break the spiritual strength of the high strata by resorting to every remedy.

Allow industry to crush agriculture. Thus, eliminate the peasant class.

By putting forward absurd theories, lead the people to detours with unacceptable ideas.

Fuel the cost of living, increase wages. Spread seeds of hatred and hatred among nations by establishing international issues.

Entrust the destiny of nations to the hands of those who are deprived of education and upbringing.

Change all forms of government. Reveal a lot of secrets.

Go from legitimate government styles to an absolute tyranny. Create political and economic crises, ruin wealth.

Disrupt Financial Stability, increase economic crises.

Cause inflation, paralyze enormous capitals.

Prepare the deaths of governments: Throw people into suffering and poverty.

References :

Secret organizations that rule the world, Erol BİLBİLİK, Kaynak publications Prof. Bayram Altan, The secret world State, Who rules the world. Isak ya-yıncılık

CIA Diary, Philip agee, Documents, information, regions publishing house Political structures and Terrorist Groups, Author Emin Demirel, Renk publishing The deep state of the world, the new world order Illuminati, Author Ali Kuzu Career publications

Secret organizations that listen to the world, Patrick Radden Keefe, Echelon, Daphne Ya-yin

USA – CIA

CIA: It attaches special importance to ensuring the security of the personnel of the Organization to foreign countries. It is the strongest Intelligence organization in all countries around the world in terms of placing well-trained and capable civil servants and in technical support and research. The CIA was established in 1947 in the state of Virginia.



(Presentation of S"yon"st Satan" on the streets of Istanbul.)

In addition, there are secret "Asylum and defection" committees in all countries of the world. These committees are always prepared for unexpected events with all their alternative plans. Foreign Intelligence started in the USA in 1945 and carried out many unsuccessful operations until the 1950s. The first successful operation of the USA was carried out in Iran in 1950 regarding the Oil Companies.

Later, as a result of their coup plans in 1953, they seized government buildings.

In June 1954, using the military, the Army and the generals in Guatemala,

In 1960, he carried out various assassinations and actions to cause chaos in Kongo and in 1961 in the Dominican.

In 1961, he attempted a coup in Cuba. In 1964, he carried out the Bireziya coup. He attempted a coup 2 times in Argentina, twice in 1966 and 1976.

It attempted two coups in Bolivia in 1971, Uruguay in 1973, Chile in 1973, Afghanistan in 1979 and 1989 and carried out these coups.

These countries are also the closest names to the USA. The USA – CIA, Pentagon have provided weapons and tactical aid to Islamist groups in the surrounding countries, including Afghanistan, including Osama bin Laden, the leader of Al Qa-ilda, for many years in the past.



**Emperyalist, Siyonistlerin
hedeflemiş oldukları gerçek
hedef ve amaçları budur.
Bunları terörize edilmemiş,
gerçek samimi Müslümanlar
engelleyecektir.**

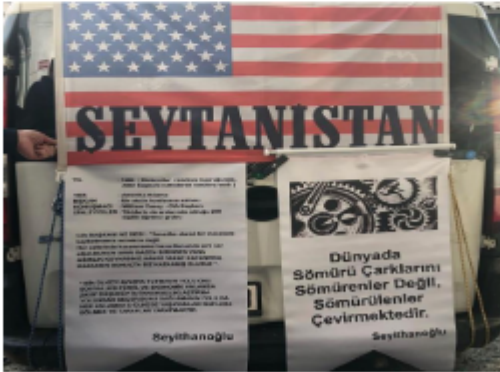
(You will not succeed)

As a result, the al-Qaeda organization led by Bin Laden in Usama hit the Twin Towers in America in 2001. The USA, which carried out a military coup in Afghanistan, withdrew its troops in 2021.

The USA took part in the invasion of Iraq in 2010 and started the Arab war.

With the beginning of the Arab Spring, the administration in 21 countries, including Libya, Tunisia, Egypt, Morocco, Jordan, Iraq, Kuwait and Oman, changed hands after the coup.

Meanwhile, Syria suffered greatly from this and started to migrate. Here, Turkey received the largest migration from Syria. A part of Syria passed under the rule of the PYD, which was established by the CIA in 2003.



(Presentation of Zionist Satanistan on the streets of Istanbul.)

ADB (Pentegon) mission in the Iran-Iraq War. This war is the 20th century. It is one of the most important wars in the century. The war started with Iraq's attack on Iran. Among the reasons for the war, Iraq was afraid of the expansion of Iran, which has a large Shiite population, and Iran's support for the Kurdish separatist movements in Iraq angered Iraq.

The war started with the invasion operation launched by Iraq on September 22, 1980. Behind the Iraqi attack were the long-standing border problems between the two countries, the aim of ending Iran's dominance in the Persian Gulf, and the concerns that the Islamic Revolution in Iran would affect the Shiite population in Iraq.

In the Gulf War, the 8-year 1st Army between Iran and Iraq. The Blind-Fez War was a war in which great economic losses were experienced and Iraq became unable to pay its debt to Arab countries. The 2nd Gulf War was the war opened by the USA against Iraq and was the war in which the Saddam regime was overthrown. At the end of the operation, the coalition forces that expelled Iraq from Kuwait achieved an absolute victory. With the liberation of Kuwait, a ceasefire was declared 100 hours after the start of the ground operation. Mehmet Emin Hazret, the leaders of the East Turkistan Liberation Organization, are much more active in the Sincan region. This organization has also been declared a terrorist organization by the Chinese state, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan Turkish states.



(Presentation of Zionist Satanistan on the streets of Istanbul.)

Other terrorist organizations and their connections:

East Turkistan acts under the Islamic Movement. It operates under the control and finance of the CIA.

The Turkestan Islamic Party was founded in 1997 as a subsidiary of al-Qaeda. (It is on the United Nations Terror list.)

The President of Turkey and the Minister of Foreign Affairs have declared and accepted that it is a terrorist organization. It was announced that the USA financed it together with DAESH. It has also been removed from the list of terrorist organizations of the USA. East Turkestan, Islamic Movement and Daesh: They carry out many terrorist activities against our country in Turkey and Syria and participate in terrorist acts.

This organizational activity is clearly a commercial and political power struggle between the USA and the CIA and the Chinese state.



(Presentation of Zionist Satanistan on the streets of Istanbul.)

While the United States serves the CIA (Penregon) in its organizational activities, it has nothing to do with the East Turkestan (Xinjiang - Uyghur Turks) case in the real sense. Afghanistan is governed by the Taliban under the rule of the USA and the CIA (Pentagon).

While the USA and the CIA left Afghanistan with their military forces, they left all their weapon equipment, 48 warplanes and helicopters, which are more than 3/1 of the total of NATO members, to the Taliban forces in Afghanistan together with their ammunition.

While many NATO countries have more weapons and ammunition, they do not have the personnel to use planes and helicopters.

Only Pentagon members can use them.

KURDISTAN ISLAMIC PARTY (PIK)

It is an organization founded in 1979 in the USA. It aims to establish an independent Kurdish Ilam State based on Islamic principles on the lands of four countries (Iran, Iraq, Syria and Turkey) where Kurdish origin citizens live.

In our country, it operates in Malatya, East and South-east in Istanbul, Ankara and many other provinces. The organization operates abroad in the USA, Germany, France, England, Canada, and many other states.

"The main issue for us is to end the existence of the PKK-YPG and other terrorist organizations" The reason why Qamishli was not included in the agreement is the fact that the city is currently under the control of Russian and regime soldiers. In other words, it is not the case that the relations between Russia and the Syrian regime were cut off and repaired after this agreement.

Therefore, common patrol areas and the PKK-YPG's withdrawal area should not be confused with each other. Turkey's ultimate goal is not to enter Syrian territory, but to clear the PKK-YPG and other terrorist elements.

We have our own independent policies and we fight to the end to implement them. If the USA or any power threatens to impose sanctions on us or worsen relations against this independence struggle we are waging on issues that threaten our own interests and national security, they will lose themselves. Because we heard similar discourses before Operation Peace Spring. However, in the end, as a result of our determination and action, these discourses were replaced by positive and supportive discourses.

First of all, it should be reminded that Turkey has carried out three military operations so far. Turkey is already active in all of these areas.

The Syrian National Army is in a significant part of the safe zone. With the Sochi agreement, there is no question of the withdrawal of Turkish soldiers or Syrian National Army forces from here. As for the rest of the regions; After the PKK-YPG withdraws, Turkish-Russian troops will patrol jointly in one part, and the rest will be a PKK-YPG-free area under Russian control. The important thing is to clear that region of terrorist elements, to give it a stable structure and to ensure the return of the Syrians.

We have served four purposes with the Peace Spring, Euphrates Shield and Olive Branch operations.

1) Clearing our southern borders from terrorism. 2)

Establishment of a safe zone where refugees can return and settle on a voluntary basis.

3) Ensuring the territorial integrity of Syria. 4) Contributing to the political solution of the Syrian crisis. The US effort to hide its support for terrorism: The Pentagon contradicts the reports. The United States is trying to hide its relationship with the terrorist organization PKK and the YPG and SDF. The Pentagon Spokesperson claimed that the PKK and the SDF are not the same in response to a question from a TRT reporter. However, even reports in the US Congress point to a close relationship between the organizations.



(Presentation of Zionist Satanistan on the streets of Istanbul.)

The USA is trying to protect terrorist organizations. It hides that the PKK, YPG, PYD and SDF are the same organization under different names.

The latest press conference of the US Department of Defense Pentagon once again revealed this effort.

TRT Reporter Yunus Paksoy reminded Pentagon Spokesman Brigadier General Patrick Ryder that the SDF and the PKK are the same terrorist organization. Ryder tried to hide their connection by denying this. Pentagon supports YPG, But Ryder's words do not reflect the truth.

The terrorist organization uses the name PKK in Turkey, PYD, YPG or SDF in Syria, and PJAK in Iran. The same terrorists frequently change their duties in the organization, which only changes its name.

Reports refute Ryder's response Official reports and statements from the United States also refute Ryder's response. In the report submitted by the research service to the US Congress, the connection between the PKK and the YPG was included. The CIA and the US National Intelligence Service also submitted a report to Congress stating this relationship. Former US Ambassador to Damascus Robert Ford said, "There is no big difference between the PKK and the YPG." Former US Ambassador to Damascus criticizes YPG against Biden administration US Senator Lindsey Graham also drew attention to the close relationship between the PKK, PYD and YPG. Despite all this, Washington continues to provide weapons, intelligence, training and logistics support to the terrorist organization.

Em. Statements of Major General Orhan PAMUKOĞLU:

Em. Let's decide after listening to Major General Orhan PAMUKOĞLU.

Our foreign policy is local, national.

Em. Striking warnings from Major General Orhan PAMUKOĞLU:

The USA and Russia agreed to besiege Turkey! Explaining the plans in the Middle East, Em. Major General Orhan PAMUKOĞLU announced that the USA is trying to besiege Turkey by making an agreement with Russia.

Em. Major General Orhan PAMUKOĞLU stated that the USA and Russia have agreed in the Middle East and that the two countries are trying to besiege Turkey and explained the plans of the USA in the region.

Speaking to Varyanin TV's Youtube channel, Orhan PAMUKOĞLU stated that the USA has not given up on its plan to establish a Kurdish state on the Turkish border, and underlined that Russia, Germany, France and Israel support this issue. Em. Major General Orhan PAMUKOĞLU emphasized that the US is working openly and said, "They live together there. Kobani goes to the USA, they embrace together.

Thousands of trucks are going. They do not have a single plane. They don't need it either, the US bases are there."

"The USA and Russia have agreed."

Orhan PAMUKOĞLU stated that the USA and Russia have reached an agreement in the Middle East and said, "The east of the Euphrates and the north of Iraq are under the control of the USA, and the west of the Euphrates is in Syria. They both agreed."

Orhan PAMUKOĞLU explained how Russia and the USA besieged Turkey with the following words.

"Russia from the Mediterranean coast to the east of the Euphrates, America from the east of the Euphrates to the Persian border... There is a PKK force of 60 thousand people there."

"The goal of the USA is to establish a Kurdish state."

Underlining that the USA has not given up on its goal of establishing a Kurdish state in the region, Pamukoğlu continued his words as follows.

"In the future, there will be pressure on Turkey from both the east and west of the Euphrates. The first pressure on Turkey will be through sanctions. There will be sanctions on individuals and companies. It will be in small waves, but it will increase it.

30 thousand people are conducting drills in Alexandroupolis. The USA already has an aircraft carrier in the region. He hits him as he wants in Syria. He says my first political goal is the Far East and the Pacific, but there is a contradiction within a contradiction."

References:

T.R. Ministry of Interior information T.R. Directorate of Communications Borut, Top, Tüfek KTB publications and books Erdal Şimşek, Hourglass publications, Intelligence in Turkey, MIT Peter Bergen's statements CIA Diary, Philip agee, Documents, information, regions publishing house

Great Britain, United Kingdom– M16 (UK)

It has provided weapons and tactical aid to many Arab countries, especially Britain, the United Kingdom (England) and Saudi Arabia.

Intelligence; It can also have strategic, operational and tactical intelligence qualities. For this reason, it is made based on the rules developed by examining the events that are repeated at different times.

Britain, United Kingdom British agent Hampher: He is just one of the spies specially trained by the British Ministry of Defense for the Ottoman geography. After receiving Islamic and Turkish education in England, he was first assigned to Istanbul.

British agent Hampher, in his work titled "My Memories", confessed that we destroyed the 800-year-old Andalusia by accustoming them to wine, by introducing strife and mischief between them, by making the Qur'an and other Islamic sources controversial and by separating them from their religion, and that we occupied their lands.

Britain, United Kingdom - British agent Lawrence (Thomas Edward Lawrence): 16 August 1888 Tremadog, Caernarfonshire, Wales. He died in England on May 19, 1935.



(Lawrence, the treacherous spy of the century)

In 1919, he was assigned to Jordan and Arabia.

According to the words of the British writer Robert Lacey, "his (Hussein) current was more of an Anglo-Hashemite conspiracy than an Arab uprising" and was financed by British gold approaching one million pounds.

However, Sharif Hussein, who was portrayed by the British Consul in Jeddah, Reader Bullard, as "a cunning, lying, naïve, suspicious, stubborn, arrogant, arrogant, ignorant, cheeky and brutal Arab sheikh", did not benefit from the behavior described as "betrayal" against Islam by some Muslim scholars, and deprived him of his throne.

Thus, Sharif Hussein, who caused the greatest division among Islam whose influence the region suffers even today, paid it at a high price. According to the Impact international magazine, "Since the day they revolted against the Ottoman Caliphate, the Arab self-destruction syndrome has not ended." Thomas Edward (Ned) Lawrence, known as the "El Aurens of Arabia", played the leading role in the Hashemite Arab uprising. Lawrence, who is remembered as "the man who carried the gold" by some local Arabs, was commemorated by his own supporters on the 50th anniversary of his death, in the village of Moreton in the province of Dorset, England, on May 19, 1985.

According to a report published in the British newspaper The Guardian on May 20, 1985, an inscription bearing the symbol SM was found on Lawrence's manuscript, "on behalf of millions of betrayed Arabs".

This article also stated: "You had big dreams for us Arabs, and we hoped that with your help and that of your administration, we would not only gain freedom from the Ottomans, but also, after 500 years of occupation, we would restore our identity and pride as a nation.

Alas, Aurens, 50 years after your death, today the Arab world is seething with wars, conspiracies and divisions, and our future looks bleak... "

51 years after his death and 70 years after the first spark of the Hashemite uprising that erupted in Arabia against the Ottoman Caliphate, unbiased scholars are still trying to unravel the confusion of Lawrence's role in that uprising or his contributions to it.

Lawrence's adherents attempt to deify him as the savior of the Arab people, while his opponents disparage him as an "Irish mischief-maker" with an uncertain background and questionable allegiance to the Arab argument.

Bibliography: Turkish Historical Society
publications

John Philby, British agent in Britain, United Kingdom:

He speaks English, Arabic, Turkish and Kurdish as his mother tongue. Britain, the United Kingdom Britain mobilized all its means to occupy the southern lands of the Ottoman Empire during the First World War. One of the tools used in this context is its agents who take an active role in the field as trained manpower.

John Philby, who served in different places during the war years, was one of the agents mentioned. The Nejd assignment in November 1917 was the turning point of his life. The reason for the trip was that Ibn Saud was provoked against the emir of Hail, Ibn Rashid, and the tribe of Ajman.

It was to cooperate with the British and to act together with Hüseyin, who rebelled against the Ottoman Empire. Although his success is debatable, he had the opportunity to get to know the inhabitants, settlements, geography and climate of Arabia closely during his trip. With his observations and experiences, he produced valuable works that will enable a better understanding of the lands of Arabia. Philby was faced with Ibn Saud's demands for Arab prisoners who were captured by the British while fighting within the Ottoman Empire.

With our study, in which the expectations of the parties from each other are reflected, it was aimed to give information about the Nejd mission, which enabled Philby to meet Ibn Saud, and his achievements within the scope of the mission.

With the pseudonym Sheikh Abdullah, he played very important roles and field studies in Saudi Arabia's rebellion against the Ottoman Empire, the rebellion, the fight by forming a counter-front, and the establishment of today's Saudi Arabia.

As an Ottoman officer in Saudi Arabia, the first king of Saudi Arabia, Sharif Hussein, who was in the region, provided a lot of help and financial support in the Arab uprising and rebellion.

John Phillby, alias Sheikh Abdullah, also served as the Imam of Mecca during his time here. During this time, he led thousands of Muslims who came to the pilgrimage from Saudi Arabia and many countries to pray and had religious conversations.

In addition, he made many agreements on behalf of Saudi Arabia and signed official documents. After the establishment of the State of Saudi Arabia, it enacted many laws and made agreements by devoting Sharif Hussein when necessary. During the establishment of Saudi Arabia, he agreed with Ibn Saud with the aim of taking a front against the Ottoman Empire and the Turks and establishing an independent Saudi Arabian regime.

While this process was going on, he signed as Sheikh Abdullah, who made agreements with the Saudi Arabian regime, which was established in 1931, by ensuring British cooperation. In 1938, these treaties were developed and strengthened with the oil discovered in Saudi Arabia and have survived to this day. In today's century, it is a separate ignorance and negligence not to know and understand the existence and number of agents in our country and Saudi Arabia, as well as the terror-minded religious sects, congregations and organizations they have created.

KURDISTAN ISLAMIC PARTY (PIK)

It is an organization founded in 1979 in the USA. It aims to establish an independent Kurdish Ilam State based on Islamic principles on the lands of four countries (Iran, Iraq, Syria and Turkey) where Kurdish origin citizens live.

In our country, it operates in Malatya, East and South-east in Istanbul, Ankara and many other provinces. The organization operates abroad in the USA, Germany, France, England, Canada, and many other states.

1500 years of Britain, the most severe case in the history of the United Kingdom. Britain, United Kingdom-British refer to this event as the Amritsar Uprising, while the Indians refer to it as the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

Colonial countries of England:

Britain took south and northeast Africa in Berlin. Between 1880 and 1900, Britain

Egypt, Sudan,
Kenya, Uganda,
South Africa,
Gambia, Sierra
Leone,
Northwest
Somalia,
Zimbabwe,
Zambia,

It took control of or occupied the territories known as Botswana, Nigeria, Ghana, and Malawi.

During the years of the National Struggle, our War of Independence: Our lands that the British came with their armies and occupied.

They occupied Çanakkale, Mosul, Batumi, Gazi Antep, Kahraman Maraş, Konya, Samsun, Bilecik, Merzifon, Şanlı Urfa and Kars. The occupation of Istanbul lasted for 5 years, from November 13, 1918 to October 6, 1923.

ISRAEL - MOSSAD (1948)

"They say that terrorist organizations are trying to establish a new state. No, sir, wrong. No organization can establish a state. All organizations in the Middle East were established to establish a Greater State of Israel."

Mahir KAYNAK



“
Diyorlar ki terör örgütleri
yeni bir devlet kurma derdinde.
Hayır efendim yanlış. Hiçbir örgüt
devlet kuramaz. Ortadoğu'daki
tüm örgütler **Büyük İsrail devleti**
kurulsun diye kurulmuştur

— MAHİR KAYNAK —

(State mind)

ISRAEL: Meaning of the Flag of Israel: In the basic design, the flag of Israel consists of stripes, usually blue or sometimes navy blue and white. The two lines on the Israeli flag, below and above, symbolize the Nile river and the Euphrates river.

(B.O.P.) determines their countries. The star-shaped seal underneath symbolizes the seal of the Prophet Solomon. The symbol in the middle of the flag is the Star of David, the Jewish symbol adopted by the first Zionist Congress in 1897.

It includes 20 provinces located in Turkey between the Nile and the Euphrates river. This means that Turkey has its eyes on our lands.

(This is definitely not a friendly state, it is a terrorist state)
Weekend public holidays in Israel are Fridays and Saturdays. Sunday is the first working day of the week. Due to the "Sabbath", government offices and most companies are closed on Fridays and Saturdays.



(The promotion of treacherous organizations is everywhere.)

MOSSAD: It is the Special Operations Institute of Israel. To be fully active in all countries on the surface of the world
They have more than 50,000 agents, including around 30,000 and around 20,000 sleepers. It is one of the best and widest Intelligence organizations in the world. Its most important feature compared to other intelligence organizations is that it is very well organized and it is not possible to infiltrate this organization. One of the biggest features of many states in the world is that they train their intelligence organizations and train them in political, military and many other subjects. At the same time, there are its own members and agents in every intelligence organization it trains and trains.

In central Israel, Tel Aviv is also a " Islamic University ":



**Emperyalist, Siyonistlerin
hedeflemiş oldukları gerçek
hedef ve amaçları budur.
Bunları terörize edilmemiş,
gerçek samimi Müslümanlar
engelleyecektir.**

(They will not be able to achieve their goals.)

Yes, it is true, there is "Tel Aviv Islamic University" founded by Mossad in 1956 in the capital of Israel. However, in order to enter this university, he must pass the approval of the Mossad, be tested for months and be Jewish.

While studying at Tel Aviv Islamic University, all material facilities are covered by Mossad. Psychological Warfare techniques, war and all Islamic sciences and Muslims are taught.

In their education, advanced education is given by teaching the Qur'an, kalam, aqeed, hadith, history, geography, sociology and psychology courses.

After learning to live like a full and complete Muslim, graduating students are given a new identity.

After graduating students are given a new identity, they are sent to work in many countries such as Arabia, Syria, Egypt, Iran, Lebanon and Turkey.

These can be people whose words are listened to such as a respected tradesman, mosque community, hodja, imam in mosques, teachers in schools, a very popular doctor, engineer, volunteer earthquake team, activist, actor and architect.

When the button is pressed, they do the task at the forefront when the task is given.

Israel, the first activities of the Holocaust are purely state terrorism applied to Palestine and Gaza.

The attack on the ship carrying humanitarian aid and the killing of 9 people is a state terrorism.

1.- They started counter-studies and prepared for action in order to hold the German Nazis accountable for the genocide.

2.- While these studies were continuing, successful operations were carried out in Argentina in 1960-1962 with assassinations and attacks.

3.- The hijacking of the Russian-made Mig 21 Elmasuz-ca fighter plane belonging to the Iraqi Air Force in 1966.

4.- Carrying out the kidnapping of a Nazi officer living in Latvia in 1964.

5.- Assassinations, ambushes and bomb letters
assassinations, ambushes and bomb letters of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Rome in 1972-1973.

6.- In order to prevent the development of Arab and Islamic countries, they are involved in the murder of their supporters who help, the provincial and scientists, businessmen and industrialists who are here and are trained here, by ambushing them and organizing various assassinations and actions.

7.- They carry out various rescue and investigation operations for the rescue of Jewish and Israeli citizens who have been kidnapped and captured in various countries and places.

8.- There are many actions, assassinations and incidents that have not yet come to light and have not yet come to light, especially in Palestine and Gaza. Bibliography: Erdal Şimşek, Kumsaati publications, Intelligence in Turkey-MIT, MIT



RUSSIAN STATE – KGB



(President of the Republic of Turkey Recep Tayyip ERDOĞAN and Russian President Vladimir Putin)

The first intelligence organization in the Russian State:

The first Intelligence organization within the Russian State was established in the 16th century and carried out great activities in a wide area.

After the 1900s, the ÇEKA was first established as Intelligence, but it was closed in 1952. Although many intelligence organizations with various names were established in Russia at these stages, they were closed after a short time.

The KGB, which was established later, became operational in 1954 and led to the establishment of the Warsaw Pact in 1955. In 1961, the KGB and CIA clash began in Cuba.

The Intelligence organizations established in the Russian State committed many murders as a result of various massacres, assassinations, attacks and executions against the Bolsheviks in Russia. In addition, sabotage and arrests continued continuously.

There were many massacres and assassinations and arrests in Azerbaijan.

In 1932, the Xinjiang War started in Rusta, and in 1934, it started a war with the Grass State.

The KGB's rival in International Intelligence is the CIA.

The most important rival of the KGB in terms of International Intelligence, assassinations and coups and many other areas is, of course, the CIA.

With their occupation, sabotage, actions and intelligence activities, it is to take the Heads of State of Various Countries under their control and to manage them in this way.

After 1991, during the Gorbachev period, the Turkic States, which were under captivity, started to gain their independence.

According to the Russian Constitution, the country is a federal semi-presidential system republic and the President is the head of state; The prime minister is the head of government.

The Russian Federation is divided into 85 federated structures, units included in the union. 22 of this structure consists of republics.

In Russia, the Russian Federation, which is the largest country in the world in terms of surface area with approximately 17 million km² of land, has 21 autonomous republics under its federal structure.

It was founded on February 14, 1993, at the Second Extraordinary Congress of Russian Communists, after the closure of its predecessor, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in August 1991. The official political view of the party is communism, Marxism-Leninism and socialist patriotism. "Russia!

The Ottoman-Russian Wars were wars fought between the Ottoman Empire and the Russian Tsardom between the 16th and 20th centuries, and then between the growth of this state and the Russian Empire, which replaced this state. There are 12 wars between the Ottoman Empire and Russia in total.



(President of the Republic of Turkey Recep Tayyip ERDOĞAN and Russian President Vilademir Putin)

Turkey-Russia relations today

In recent years and today, Turkey-Russia relations maintain the healthiest state relations. The conspiracy theories of European states could not disrupt these relations. The scenarios organized by the Pentagon and supported by the imperialist powers did not work. Our country has drawn a successful road map in the Russia-Ukraine War, which we have recently experienced. The Turkish state and politics were the first to see how right Russia was in the Uk-rayna war.

Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky (the traitor who betrayed the states of the region) is completely an American servant, a pawn of the Pentagon.

Volodymyr Zelensky; Born into a traitorous Ukrainian Jewish family who betrayed the states of the region, Zelensky grew up in Kryvy Rih, one of the major cities of Dnipropetrovsk Oblast in central Ukraine, to a family whose mother tongue was Russian.

Prior to her career as a theater and film actress, she received a law degree from the Kinev National University of Economics.



(Pentagon servant, Ungrateful traitor
Volodymyr Zelenski)

As a pawn in the Russian war, upon the education he received, America realized the theater acting scene, which was written by the Pentagon.

The main scenario basis of the war he drew in the real one in the Russia-Ukraine war would be to place the US soldiers on the borders of the Pentagon to invade Russia in a short time tunnel of 24 hours.

The US deployment of Pentagon troops on its borders is only a part of the plan to destabilize Russia and try to convict Russian President Vilademir Putin in the Geneva courts by making him a war criminal.

This is only part of the plan. The Pentagon, a US and imperialist powers that dominate the territory of Ukraine and the borders of Russia, as well as Europe, Israel's Mossad agents, are involved in the territories consisting of Russian and Turkish states. By entering these lands, it will be to start internal conflict and turn people against each other by doing provocateur activities.

The internal conflict and war here is the system that the Satanist imperialist powers apply to all the countries that the USA has under the colonies of the Pentagon.

In order to carry out these studies, first of all, it is necessary to divide people into various national spiritual groups and to establish terrorist organizations with various names. This is to start a civil war through various terrorist organizations under the name of religious sects, under the name of nationalist discourses, and to sell weapons and ammunition to them through these channels and reasons. As a result of this unavoidable civil war, to occupy the lands of the imperialist powers under the name of freedom and independence. It is to operate all underground and aboveground resources by seizing them.

Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky, whose whole project consists of this, is a theater actor by participating in a ceremony prepared by the US Pentagon.

No matter how much Volodymyr Zelensky served as part of a theater acting, the Turkish state was definitely not a tool for this theater.

He stood by Russia and Russian President Vladimir Putin, acting with the mind of the State, who is on the side of truth and truth.

In addition to Turkey, which acts with the mind of the state, Chechnya and other Turkish states have also stood by this rightful intervention attempt of Russia.



(Russian-Turkish friendship on the streets of Istanbul)

FRANCE – ARMENIA AND ASALA

During the years of the National Struggle, our War of

The French, on the other hand; However, the Allied Powers, who put forward the 7th and 16th articles of the Armistice, despite the resistance of Mustafa Kemal Pasha, who was the Commander of the Lightning Armies in the region, as of 4 - 9 November 1918.

They occupied the important stations of the railway in Hatay, Urfa, Antep, Maraş, Thrace, Dörtöl, Mersin, Adana, Afyon stations and the Çukurova region, including the Port of Iskenderun.

Apart from this, the Nusayri State within the Ottoman lands. Greater Lebanon. Jabal al-Druze. The Syrian State. Aleppo. Damascus.

Many countries such as Algeria (1830), Gabon (1839), Mauritania (1854), Senegal (1854), Guinea (1855), Ivory Coast (1855), Congo (1859), Mali (1883), Madagascar (1896), Benin (1899), Burkina Faso (1896), Togo (1884-Germany, 1918-France), Chad (1900) and Niger (1900) came under the control of France.

In the Ottoman Empire, Armenians gathered around the Hunchak and Dashnak committees and carried out terrorist acts in order to achieve their political goals.

Another reason for the first wave of terrorism in the Ottoman Empire was the desire of Armenians to achieve political goals.

ASALA (Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia), JCAG (Armenian Justice Commandos),

Terrorists led by members of terrorist organizations called ARA (Armenian Revolutionary Army) carried out attacks targeting our diplomats and their families in the 1970s and 1980s.

1880 Armenian terrorist organizations:

ASALA also used pseudonyms in its actions.

October 3, Orly, June 9, Armenian Secret Army, New Armenian Resistance, France September Organization, 15 Swiss Group, Red Armenian Army, World Criminal Organization, May 28, Armenian National Committee and Armenian People's Revolutionary Movement are some of them.

The first Armenian revolt in the Ottoman Empire

The first rebellion of the Armenians with the aim of "Armenianization" of the Turkish lands broke out in Erzurum on June 20, 1890.

Armenia declared its independence with the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire, Ottoman officials, Trans-Caucasian Republic.

Georgia (May 26, 1918), Armenia (May 28, 1918) and Azerbaijan (May 28, 1918) continued negotiations with their representatives and signed separate treaties.

The VoMa terrorist organization, VoMa, oMa, or the Art of Survival as it is also known, is an armed paramilitary organization operating in Armenia. Founded in 2014 by former intelligence officer Vova Vortanov, the organization provides paramilitary weapons and combat training to Armenian citizens aged 16 and over in Yerevan.

Apart from these, the countries exploited by France: France was the 2nd largest colonial empire in the world after England.

Many African countries, from Tunisia to Togo, from Mali to Cameroon, were colonies of France. Senegal, Ivory Coast and Benin were also the slave trade centers of France.

Meanwhile, France's invasion of Algeria: France's Occupation of Algeria and the Rise of Abdülkadir, The discussions on this subject gained a new dimension when the Algerian Uncle insulted the French consul, and as a result, France, using this as an excuse, invaded Algeria in 1830.

French invasion of Syria: The final phase of the war took place on July 24, 1920, when French forces entered Damascus without resistance. The next day, the Syrian Arab Kingdom was abolished and French rule was officially restored.

French West Africa is a name given to the entire region in the west of the African continent, where France gathered its colonial regions in this region under the umbrella of a federation between 1895 and 1958.

ASALA OF THE ARMENIANS: On August 7, 1982, 2 militants affiliated with ASALA caused the death of 9 people, 3 of whom were police officers, in a bomb and automatic weapon attack at Esenboğa Airport. At the end of the operation with the entry of the security forces, 1 of the terrorists was captured dead and the other wounded.

Orly Incident: The Orly Airport Attack or Orly Massacre was a bomb attack carried out by the Armenian ASALA organization against the civilian office of Turkish Airlines at Paris Orly Airport on July 15, 1983.

The reason for the rebellion of the Armenians: The Armenian rebels intended to wage war against the Ottoman Empire. Here, Armenia wanted to claim the lands where 3/4 of the population was Muslim. Here, Muslims would also oppose a state that would be ruled by a minority. In this context, the only solution for the Armenians was to expel the Muslims from those lands."

The so-called Armenian question: The "so-called Armenian Question" was initiated before the 1915 deportation event due to the influence of nearly 50,000 Armenians who immigrated from Turkey to the USA in the 1890-1910 period, the Armenians living there, and the merchants doing business with Turkey.

What is the purpose of ASALA? ARMENIAN, ASALA TERROR ORGANIZATION:

Armenian terrorist organizations ASALA and JCAG martyred 31 of our diplomats and their relatives in the 1970s and 80s.

France Morocco massacre: The Sétif and Guelma massacre is the massacre that resulted in the French killing 45 thousand Algerians in Setif and Guelma on May 8, 1945. Algerians refer to the mass attacks that took place in 1945 and lasted until 1968 as "genocide". Many people have been tortured and ill-treated.

Countries exploited by France: The massacres in the history of France, which committed great human rights violations, especially in its colonies in Africa, by establishing colonies within the scope of colonial activities, continue to disturb the conscience of the international public opinion.

With the colonization activities it started in 1524, France dominated more than 20 countries in the west and north of Africa. 35 percent of Africa remained under French control for 300 years. Countries such as Senegal, Ivory Coast and Benin were used as slave trade centers of France in those years and all resources in the region were exploited.

France's black history in Africa: During the 5-century colonial period in the region and especially in the countries that struggled for independence after the Second World War, these uprisings were violently suppressed and more than 2 million Africans lost their lives.

On the other hand, the uprisings initiated by the peoples of the countries that France fought on their side with the promise of independence in the world wars were also violently suppressed. Five centuries of colonial and wars of independence in the region claimed the lives of more than 2 million Africans.

Shortly before the end of the Second World War, thousands of Algerians were killed by French soldiers in the demonstrations started by Algerians who fought on the side of France with the promise of independence. From the events that went down in history as the "May 8, 1945 Setif and Guelma" massacre, until 1962, when Algeria gained its independence, violence continued systematically.

In the Algerian War of Independence, 1 million people lost their lives because of the French. It is known that France has left Algerian society alone with a cultural genocide since 1830. France, which caused Algeria's 300-year Ottoman history to be largely eliminated in addition to its own local identity, transformed many cultural and religious artifacts in the country as it wished.

France's role in the biggest genocide in history: France also committed major human rights violations in the countries where it has political influence. It was revealed that France also played a role in the 1994 Rwandan genocide, which is considered one of the biggest genocides in human history, in which 800 thousand people died.

It was reflected in international reports that just before the Rwandan genocide, the French soldiers in the region did not evaluate the intelligence they received and left the region, and some French soldiers personally supported the massacres. On June 23, France launched Operation Turquoise to create a safe zone for asylum seekers in the southwest of the country. However, there are still many ongoing international lawsuits against France, which was found to have provided weapons and information to the Hutu government that committed the genocide in Rwanda instead of preventing the genocide.

It is still a well-known fact that the former President of France, François Mitterrand, used the phrase "It is not that important that there is a genocide in those countries" in an interview with Le Figaro newspaper in 1998.

The French Mediapart website, in its report published in February, titled "Ru-anda genocide: France's lies revealed", based on a document belonging to the French Foreign Intelligence Unit DGSE, wrote that France was hiding the real responsible for the Rwandan genocide, in which approximately 800 thousand Tutsis were killed by the Hutu militia.

**THE MIND OF THE STATE IS DIFFERENT:
IT IS NECESSARY TO KNOW AND KNOW THE STATE.**

The mind of the state is different, it takes action when you least expect it and when you cannot think. For this reason, it is necessary to know and know the State very well. With the narration of Battal Akbaba, it is useful to partially express the unknown aspects of the State, which started to operate at certain times.

Asala Terrorist (Armenia) organization; In 1975, it was established as ASALA in Beirut with the coming together as 3-5 te-rör organizations. The main target of the Asala terrorist organization of Armenian origin is to carry out actions against our Embassies, Consulates working abroad, THY and Turkish organizations. It is to carry out attacks by ambushing our diplomats, businessmen, patriots and statesmen working here.

As a result of these actions and attacks, they have caused material damage while we have countless martyrs and wounds. As a result of these actions and attacks, our country has suffered great damage and losses as a state.

As we have mentioned here, in the 1970s, there were internal conflicts, actions, robberies and mutual killings of various factions in the nature of terrorist organizations, which are called right and left in political nature throughout our country.

For these reasons, the State was too late to pursue an effective foreign policy against the actions and attacks of the Asala terrorist organization abroad. Our country had failed due to terrorist acts and management weakness in domestic and foreign countries.

While the events and developments continued like this, after the September 12 military coup attempt in our country, the Asala terrorist organization took advantage of this opportunity and increased its actions and could not be prevented.

Due to the internal problems of the National Intelligence Organization, it could not fight effectively against the Asala terrorist organization. He was trying to deal with organizational arrangement and domestic problems.

As a result of the military coup administration, Turgut ÖZAL became our new prime minister by switching to civilian administration after the elections in the future. Turgut ÖZAL formed his government and the council of ministers under the Prime Ministership, and as the first thing, he drew a new road map for a fight against the terrorist organization ASALA.

While Prime Minister Turgut ÖZAL's new road map continued, inadequacies in the National Intelligence Organization continued and difficult moments were experienced. He had almost no experience in Foreign Operations. In this regard, he had to establish a new organization, structuring and team. However, this new Team structuring and organization was not allowed by the President of the Revolution, Kenan EVREN and the General Staff.

Prime Minister Turgut ÖZAL has provided the necessary financial means as a result of the formation of the new government and the increase of the limited personnel of the National Intelligence Organization with its existing facilities. Meanwhile, the training of the newly recruited personnel to be evaluated and assigned to foreign operations was incomplete and slow.

Meanwhile, the actions of the Asala terrorist organization throughout the country and abroad were wearing out and shaking our State. No matter how much the National Intelligence Organization served and served under the Prime Ministry, Turgut ÖZAL could not receive full and healthy information as Prime Minister. In general, they were actually informing President Kenan EVREN and his son-in-law Erkan GÜRVİT. In this case, no matter how much he intervened, he could not get healthy information and results.

As time passed, healthy results were not obtained, and many weaknesses occurred in the management. When information was requested, they just brushed it off with rumors such as various excuses and new assignments.

It was nothing but distracting with rumors such as we caught, we will catch, we will strike, we will raid, we will intervene suddenly.

However, the real developments were definitely not limited to this. Because, since the foreign operations experience of the National Intelligence Organization in this period was not healthy, there were some criminal organizations located in Turkey in our country and the gang members of these organizations were tried to be assigned to foreign operations.

The National Intelligence Organization did not get a very healthy result compared to spending millions of dollars on the members of this criminal organization. In short, the expenses and payments made turned out to be completely empty.

Meanwhile, a group from the National Intelligence Organization held some meetings with A. Çakıcı. In another group, they were meeting with Abdullah Çatlı and the Grey Wolves. However, A. Çakıcı did not carry out an operation against the Asala Terrorist organization and remained in the preparation phase.

Comprehensive healthy studies and preparations were made with Abdullah ÇATLI, with whom the other group had met, and he thought that the operational work to be carried out with the Grey Wolves in Europe would yield results. Although the necessary support was given by the Grey Wolves in Europe in this regard, they could only carry out two small and weak actions against the Asala terrorist organization.

However, among them, their most serious act resulted in placing an ineffective stun grenade on an Armenian monument in Paris, France, and also under a car.

This action of Abdullah Çatlı was made in newspapers and press in Turkey and throughout the country, which made very exaggerated and very loud news. But it was not so exaggerated, it was just a fiasco. As a result, as a result of these actions, Abdullah Çatlı and his friends were caught and arrested for drug trafficking.

Prime Minister Turgut ÖZAL, this and similar unsuccessful studies of the National Intelligence Organization were increasing day by day.

Meanwhile, Hiram ABAS, the real professional Intelligence Officer who had been offended by the Agency, returned to the Agency.

After returning to the National Intelligence Organization, Hiram ABAS started to work by directly contacting Prime Minister Turgut ÖZAL about his duties and activities. These studies have caused many disturbances in the organization. However, those who were disturbed by Hiram ABAS within the organization could not make a sound about their failures and remained silent.

As Battal Akbaba, we were in constant contact with Hiram ABAS as I knew him closely as a result of our work together. As an experienced, expert intelligence officer, he was truly a heroic Patriot. One of his areas of expertise was being the world's best Sniper user, a sniper.

Hiram ABAS started his work without waiting by carefully selecting and establishing his own team with which he would work in the first place after returning to the National Intelligence Organization. They benefited from all the opportunities of the state while working with their friends with whom they worked as stated in the official records of the state. These officials, whose names are known, have never been on the agenda of the press, and every aspect and all their characteristics have remained confidential.

This special team, belonging to Hiram ABAS, carried out its first mission by performing it at the headquarters of the Asala terrorist organization in Beirut as a result of their inauguration. As a result of this successful operation, a great blow was dealt to the Asala Terrorist organization and they suffered great losses. The Asala terrorist organization, which could not hold on here, had to compulsorily close the training center camps in Beirut.

Hiram ABAS was very programmed and meticulous. Asala knew very well that the terrorist organization, which closed its headquarters in Beirut, would later move to Athens, so it made preparations accordingly. This is how he directed his teammates with whom he worked.

When Agop Agopyan (code-named), one of the founding leaders of the Asala terrorist organization, was killed as a result of the attack on a member of the organization in the city center of Athens, they left Athens and dispersed to various countries and states.

State mind:

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Turgut ÖZAL, who had the idea of a great statesman, knew very well that the Asala terrorist organization would not end, but would be reorganized by gathering. In the first place, with the great support of the USA, he had Asala included in the list of world terrorist organizations. However, Prime Minister Turgut ÖZAL wanted to end the Asala terrorist organization politically. He had started preparations to work in this direction. For these reasons, he invited Jak KAMHI to meet and started a meeting. He had many requests and requests from him. He asked Jak KAMHI to prepare for the meeting of the Armenian diaspora with him. He had commissioned him to hold a secret meeting with the Armenian diaspora.

None of the services of the deceased Jak KAMHI to our country can be forgotten. Jak Kamhi had received positive results from his meetings with Davit Rockefeller, one of the famous Armenian diaspora leaders. David arranged for a private and secret meeting to be held at Rockefeller's mansion in New York, USA.

Around 50-60 business people from the most important and big businessmen of the Armenian diaspora were present at this meeting.

In this meeting, which was held very privately and secretly, there were many bad conversations and discussions between Prime Minister Turgut ÖZAL and the businessmen of the Armenian diaspora.

Prime Minister Turgut ÖZAL explained the following in his first statement. He said that if you are going to demand a land from me over the territory of Turkey, you should definitely get it out of your mind. Armenia is our neighbor and 2.5 million people living here live in hunger. Why don't you help this Armenia, which is facing hunger? He made many harsh outbursts.

Later, addressing the Armenian businessmen, he said: "Here, in the presence of Mr. David Rockefeller, I want everyone to declare their aid to Armenia. I also promise you from here that I will help you ten times as much. As soon as I return to my country from here, from New York, I will open the borders between Turkey and Armenia and send 100 wheat."

The Armenian diaspora was completely shocked by Prime Minister Turgut ÖZAL's statements and declarations of aid. Meanwhile, the spokesperson of the Armenian diaspora; "If you agree with the President of Armenia, Loven Ter-Petrosyan, we accept your proposals. We will organize our other monetary and material aid ourselves. If you agree as two states, the whole problem will be over."

As a result of this meeting with the Armenian diaspora, a few days after his return to the country, he had a private and secret meeting with Prime Minister Turgut ÖZAL and Armenian President Loven Ter-Petrasyon. A positive agreement was also reached from these meetings. Levon Ter-Petrosyan is the best statesman and President of Armenia.

Prime Minister Turgut ÖZAL was sharing all the meetings and meetings with President Süleyman DEMİREL.

When Prime Minister Turgut ÖZAL shared all the meetings with President Süleyman DEMİREL: When our President Süleyman Demirel said that we cannot be involved in such an initiative as the Government, Turgut ÖZAL suddenly thought that he was afraid. Prime Minister Turgut ÖZAL, on the other hand, said, Mr. President, do not worry, Mr. TÜRKEŞ will carry out this issue and the negotiations and I will carry out the continuation himself. Thereupon, Süleyman DEMİREL was completely relieved and confident. During this time period, many negotiations were continuing uninterruptedly and tightly. While these developments were continuing, Prime Minister Turgut ÖZAL invited Alparslan TÜRKEŞ to dinner at his residence. This continued for a long time while we were negotiating at the dinner party.

Prime Minister Turgut ÖZAL clearly and openly explained to Alpaslan TÜRKEŞ the details of finishing ASALA and establishing healthy relations and good neighborliness with Armenia.

Later, Prime Minister Turgut ÖZAL said to Alparslan TÜRKEŞ that he should meet with Levon Ter-Petrosyan, the President of Armenia, as a "Special Representative" and that the official letter prepared be mutually negotiated and that you approve a joint memorandum of understanding on my behalf. Alpaslan TÜRKEŞ gladly accepted this meeting.

These meetings and negotiations continued in a healthy manner. As a result of the following days, Prime Minister Turgut ÖZAL, President of Armenia Levon Ter-Petrosyan and Alpaslan TÜRKEŞ met in Paris, France as "Special Representative" and a meeting was held. (Hotel, road, etc. necessary private and sensitive information about many issues is provided by me.)

Many private meetings that took place in this way were positive. Alparslan TÜRKEŞ brought the positive memorandum of understanding reached at the end of these negotiations with him and handed it over to the Prime Minister Turgut ÖZAL.

***.- The gates will be opened mutually, *.- 100 thousand tons of wheat will be donated, *.- 350 million dollars of loans will be extended within 10 years, *.- 100 thousand Armenians will be given work permits gradually, Armenian President Levon Ter-Petrosyan sent this agreement text to the Armenian diaspora. The Armenian diaspora also accepted the agreed text of the agreement. Thus, the Asala Terrorist organization completely dissolved itself.**

These studies and developments are not a job that 3-5 groups or gangs can do. No one should make a share of nationalism/heroism over a team or group of gangs. This is how the asala completely ended.

References: Presidency's Directorate of Communications
National Intelligence Organization and Ministry of Foreign Affairs historical
information

REPUBLIC OF AFGHANISTAN

When did Afghanistan adopt Sharia: The Taliban entered Kabul on September 27, 1996 and established the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan. The British, who could not achieve success in this war, recognized the independence of Afghanistan with the Treaty of Rawalpindi signed on August 8, 1919. After this treaty, Afghanistan's independence was declared by Emanullah Khan on August 19, 1919.

History of Afghanistan:

The history of Afghanistan is a history that dates back to 500 BC, when the region was under the rule of the Achaemenid Empire, but there is also evidence that there was an advanced urbanized culture in its territory between 3000 and 2000 BC.

How many countries are governed by Sharia? The majority of the population of approximately 50 countries is Muslim. A handful of them, including Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran, are considered "Islamic states" based on Sharia.

Afghanistan's form of government:

Government Type: The presidential type is a republic in which the head of the administration, judiciary and legislative organs is the president.

Geographical Location: Afghanistan has no geographical location to the sea. It is located in the middle of Central Asia and South Asia and is the bridge of these two very important Asian geographies.

In the censuses conducted in Afghanistan, some villages and towns where Turkmens live are not included in the population and almost none of the Turkmen women are registered in the population and the number of Afghan Turkmens is estimated at 3 million.

Russia's invasion of Afghanistan:

Russia and America, the fierce rivalry of these two superpowers, has dragged the country into a quagmire. The Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan on December 24, 1979. This invasion, which started with the assassination of Afghanistan's first president, Sardar Daoud Khan, meant pulling the fuse of the war that would last for years.

Turks in Afghanistan: The ethnic structure of Afghanistan consists of Turks, Tajiks, Nuris, Charaymaks, Balochs, Hindus, Pashtuns, Arabs, Tajiks, Hazaras and Aymaks. Turks are the nation with the highest population in Afghanistan after Pashtuns. The last Presidential elections in Afghanistan were held on September 28, 2019, after two postponements. Ash-ref Ghani was re-elected President in the first round.

Source: Haber Global November 2023

Afghanistan: Topla Mullah, the British agent who destroyed Afghanistan, used religion especially well. This is just one example. Like these, there are agents, spies and religious organizations under the mask of many clerics who use the religion of Islam among Muslims.

A person known as the Lame Mullah in 1920. He came to Afghanistan and established a lodge. In the lodge he founded, the followers of the Topla Mullah were around 200 thousand in 3 years on the specified dates.

This is a big number. The number of these disciples exceeded 300 thousand in 1925. With these radically loyal followers, he started an uprising against the king of Afghanistan.

As a result of these rebellions and uprisings, everywhere in Afghanistan became a bloodbath and many people died. Under these conditions, the Afghan King Emanuallah Khan, who could not stand it any longer, had to leave his country.

When King Emanuallah came to the Afghan border while leaving his country, a person came to him and asked him in your-du, whom he spoke very well, "Do you recognize me?"

I am a famous, lame mullah. He said that my duty in Afghanistan is over, I am going back to England.

I know you, said the King. I knew you were a British spy. But you had such an impact on my people that I could not convince them that you were a spy.

Afghanistan is ruled by the Taliban under the direction of the USA and the CIA.

While the USA and the CIA left Afghanistan with their military forces, they left all their weapon equipment, 48 warplanes and helicopters, which are more than 3/1 of the total of NATO members, to the Taliban forces in Afghanistan together with their ammunition.

While many NATO countries have more weapons and ammunition, they do not have the personnel to use planes and helicopters.

DAESH (ISIS):

ISIS (Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant) is an armed organization operating in Syria and Iraq. It has been recognized as a terrorist organization by Turkey since October 10, 2013.

The apparent purpose of the organization is to establish a sharia state based on Islamic principles.

The DAESH terrorist organization, which has made its name known frequently especially in 2014 with the actions it has carried out and the lands it has seized in Iraq and Syria since the day it was founded, was first founded in 1999 by Abu Musab Al-Zarqawi in Afghanistan under the name of the Tawhid and Jihad organization.

AL-QAEDA

The Maktebul Hidamat (MAK) organization was established in Pakistan in the 1980s and started its activities.

It started to be established with the financial support and arms aid provided by the leaders of the Palestinian Muslim Brotherhood organization and Osama bin Laden. Later, the Bayt al-Ansar organization was established and it has representatives in 50 countries, especially the USA, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan.

They are collected in Afghanistan and taken to training camps and underwent many trainings. Osama Bin Laden financed all constructions, industry, weapons and organizations.

AFGHANISTAN - TALIBAN: Panjshir, which resisted the Taliban and could not capture: Afghanistan is a city surrounded by mountains on all four sides, where it is the strongest in terms of security. Afghanistan's strongest soldiers and generals come from here.

The place where the soldiers gathered in the wars they waged against the Russian state is known as Panjshir. The resistance headquarters of Ahmad Shah Masud, who is called the lion of Panjshir, is also located here.

Let's look at our evaluations in the light of this information. As the region where the northern alliance was born in the war against the former Taliban, Panjshir is risky enough to drag the country into civil war again. A turmoil has not started yet, but we can interpret the intense influx of soldiers from other cities and fronts to the region as a signal of civil war.

The fact that Massoud, the son of Ahmed Shah Me-sud, who showed great resistance against the Taliban, received the support he wanted from foreign countries, may increase the importance of Panjshir in the near future.

SAUDI ARABIA



(To the Turks, the Republic! President Recep Tayyip ERDOĞAN,
Saudi King Salman of Arabia)

"It is not possible for those who act with the mind of the state to disrupt the relations between States with simple judicial and isolated incidents."

Turkey and Saudi Arabia continue to advance their diplomatic and economic relations and cooperation in various fields, which have been burning nearly a century ago, with mutual high-level visits.

Diplomatic relations dating back a century.

Although Turkey's relations with Saudi Arabia date back a hundred years, diplomatic relations between Ankara and Riyadh began with the "Treaty of Friendship" signed in 1929.

The Friendship Treaty, which was signed between the two countries on August 3, 1929, with Turkey's recognition of Saudi Arabia, was published in the Official Gazette on May 31, 1930. Turkey and Saudi Arabia have been maintaining contacts for nearly a century through high-level mutual visits and organizations such as the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).

In line with the bilateral relations strengthened by diplomatic visits, the King of Saudi Arabia at the time, Faisal bin Abdulaziz Al Saud, visited Turkey in 1966 in line with the efforts for the unity of Muslim countries.

Between 1984 and 1990, which coincided with the period of the Iraq-Iran War, the two countries entered a new rapprochement process in line with common interests. The President of the time, Kenan Evren, also visited Saudi Arabia in this direction.

Turkey-Saudi Arabia cooperation mechanisms With the agreement signed in Jeddah on October 11, 2003 between the Council of Saudi Arabian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the "Turkey-Saudi Arabia Business Council" was established under the umbrella of the Foreign Economic Relations Board (DEİK).

Turkey-Saudi Arabia Business Council, which aims to increase cooperation and joint investments in the fields of tourism and mutual investment as well as to improve the trade volume between the two countries, paved the way for commercial cooperation in third countries.

The King of Saudi Arabia at the time, Abdullah bin Abdulaziz Al Saud, came to Turkey on August 8, 2006 with more than 50 business people. During this visit, which took place from Saudi Arabia to Turkey after 40 years at the royal level, 6 separate agreements were signed in the fields of tourism, transportation, health and the promotion of mutual investments.

Turkey and Saudi Arabia signed a Joint Economic Cooperation (KEK) protocol to achieve the goal of strengthening economic cooperation in many fields. Finally, 11. Term KEK Meeting was held on 4-6 November 2013 in Ankara.

Trade volume and tourism activity between the two countries Saudi Arabia, which obtains 90 percent of its state revenues from oil, exports petroleum and chemical products to Turkey, while importing various products from Turkey, including processed petroleum products, electrical panels, rebar and furniture.

According to the data of the Turkish Statistical Institute, the trade volume between Turkey and Saudi Arabia, which reached 5.590 billion dollars in 2015, reached 5.007 billion dollars in 2016, 4.845 billion dollars in 2017, 4.954 billion dollars in 2018 and 5.107 billion dollars in 2019.

The number of tourists coming from Saudi Arabia to Turkey was 450 thousand 674 in 2015, 476 thousand 561 in 2016, 651 thousand 170 in 2017, 747 thousand 233 in 2018 and 564 thousand 816 in 2019.



(To the Turks, the Republic! President Recep Tayyip ERDOĞAN,
Saudi! King Salman of Arabia)

Bilateral relations made a new progress during the Erdoğan-Salman period.

Months after President Erdoğan's election in 2014, Turkey-Saudi Arabia relations took a new step forward with the coming to power of King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud in January 2015.

3 summits were held in 2015 between Turkey and Saudi Arabia, whose relations developed rapidly under the leadership of Erdoğan and Salman. After the summit held in Saudi Arabia in March 2015, 3 summits were held with King Salman's visit to Antalya in October and President Erdoğan's visit to Saudi Arabia in December.

The summits, which took place in the first year of King Salman's rule, resulted in the agreement between Turkey and Saudi Arabia for the establishment of a "Strategic Cooperation Council".

President Erdoğan and King Salman led the establishment of the Saudi-Turkish Coordination Council in Istanbul on April 14, 2016. The first meeting of the Saudi-Turkish Coordination Council was held in Ankara on February 8, 2017 with the participation of foreign ministers.

With President Erdoğan's visits in February and July, 2 summits were held between Turkey and Saudi Arabia in 2017.

Cooperation in military fields increased:

The developing diplomatic and commercial relations between Turkey and Saudi Arabia had a positive impact on the military fields. 4 joint military exercises took place between the two countries.

Azerbaijan, TRNC, Hungary, Romania as well as Saudi Arabia participated in the International Light-2016 Exercise hosted by Turkey in June 2016.

"EFES-2016 Combined Joint Actual Firing Exercise" and "International Anatolian Eagle-2016 Training Exercise" were also held with the participation of Saudi Arabia, while Turkey participated in the military exercise held in Saudi Arabia in February-March 2016 under the name of Ra'du's Şimal (Thunder of the North).

ASELSAN also signed a memorandum of understanding with King Abdulaziz City of Science and Technology and TAQNIYA DST in July 2015 to increase cooperation with Saudi Arabia in the field of defense electronics.

After it was concluded that ASELSAN's products were at a level that could meet the needs of the relevant companies in Saudi Arabia, a cooperation agreement was signed between TAQNIYA DST and ASELSAN in 2016.

The "Saudi Defense Electronics Com-pany-SADEC", established in partnership with ASELSAN and TAQNIYA DST, constitutes one of the important collaborations between Turkey and Saudi Arabia.



(Saudi Arabia's homeland! Jamal KHASHOGGI)

Diplomatic relations, the Qatar crisis and the Khashoggi murder: Diplomatic relations, despite the Qatar crisis and the Khashoggi murder, state relations have certainly not been interrupted.

The diplomatic crisis between Saudi Arabia and some other Arab countries and Qatar, which started in June 2017, lasted until October 2021. During this period, Turkey maintained strong relations with Qatar and also maintained diplomatic relations with Saudi Arabia.

After the murder of journalist Jamal Khashoggi in the Saudi Consulate General building in Istanbul in October 2018, Ankara took care to keep diplomatic channels open with Riyadh.

Turkey, which came to the fore with its support for the Gulf Cooperation Council's (GCC) efforts to preserve its unity during the Qatar crisis, handed over the Khashoggi case to the Saudi Arabian judicial authorities last April.

President Erdoğan heard about Prince Bin Salman's visit

President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan also went to Jeddah on April 28-29 at the invitation of King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud of Saudi Arabia and held various contacts.

Announcing Prince Bin Salman's visit to Ankara last Friday, President Erdoğan said, "God willing, we will receive them at the Complex. We will hold bilateral and inter-delegation meetings there, and we will have the opportunity to evaluate where we can take Turkey-Saudi Arabia relations at a much higher level, insha'Allah, for the next period."

These mutual high-level visits and statements brought the deep-rooted relations between Jeddah and Ankara back to the agenda.

Who killed Khashoggi in the murder of Jamal Khashoggi: In line with the decision taken on December 23, 2019, five people, Turki Musharrif al-Shahri, Walid Abdullah al-Shahri, Fahd Shabib al-Balevi, Maher Abdulaziz Mutreb and Salah Muhammad al-Tubeyki, were sentenced to death for killing Khashoggi.

Khashoggi, who was a kind of black box of his country in terms of knowing information that an ordinary intellectual did not have, was a name that criticized the royal family and could influence people with a certain language of address.

Jamal Khasikgi, who has been in voluntary exile since September 2017, shared his views on the American Washington Post newspaper and his Twitter account, where he used the slogan "say your word and go".

Khashoggi, who had more than 1 million 700 thousand followers, was a name that could criticize the royal family and its members in literary language, who was used to being praised with words such as "Hadimul Haremeyn and Sumuv", the servant of the two prophets and his majesty.

The Saudi journalist, who is also defined as a person who loves the Saudi Arabian state but criticizes its policies, sometimes criticized Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman and King Salman bin Abdulaziz and criticized the Yemen operation.

It is known that the Khashoggi family, who was born in Medina, was originally from Kayseri. About 500 years ago, the family came to the Hejaz region and included important names such as Abdurrahman Khashoggi, one of the muezzins of the Prophet's Mosque, the famous Saudi Doctor Muhammad Khashoggi and billionaire Adnan Khashoggi. Khashoggi, who studied his primary, secondary and high school education in Saudi Arabia, completed his undergraduate education at Indiana State University, Department of Business Administration in the USA. Khashoggi worked for Ukaz, Asharq al-Awsat and al-Hayat newspapers.

Khashoggi, who was an editor at Al-Medina newspaper, closely followed the news of Afghanistan, Algeria, Kuwait and the Middle East in the 90s. Khashoggi, who also interviewed former Al-Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden, became one of the famous journalists of his country. Khashoggi, who served as the editor-in-chief of al-Watan newspaper in 2004, was dismissed shortly after.

Turki Faisal's Consultancy

Khashoggi was appointed as an advisor to Prince Turki Faisal in 2004. Turki Faisal bin Abdulaziz, one of the princes of the royal family, served as the head of general intelligence in Saudi Arabia for twenty-four years between 1977 and 2001. Between 2005 and 2007, he served as the Saudi Arabian Ambassador to England and the USA.

Turki Faisal met former US President Bill Clinton during his university years. During Clinton's presidency, it was observed that there was serious cooperation and cooperation between the Saudi Arabian General Intelligence Agency and the American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). In 2001, when Clinton's term ended, Turki Faisal was also dismissed from his position in intelligence.

It is certain that Khashoggi had the opportunity to learn the behind-the-scenes of the events in his country during the years he worked with Prince Turki, and that he also obtained important intelligence information as a journalist from Turki, who was the head of Saudi Arabian intelligence for twenty-four years.

Khashoggi, who was reappointed as the head of al-Watan newspaper in 2007, was dismissed again in 2010 without explaining any reason. However, it was said that the reason for his dismissal was Ibrahim Mai's article published in the newspaper. Mai criticized Salafism in his article.

In 2010, he was appointed as the general director of the Arab news channel, which was planned to be founded by Prince Walid bin Talal. Although a plan was made for 2012, the opening of the news channel was postponed to 2015. However, it was stopped a few hours after it started broadcasting in 2015.

Khashoggi's Intellectual Structure:



(Saud! Arab!stan's homeland! Jamal KHASHOGGI)

Although it is said that he had a liberal worldview, it is known that he was influenced by the Muslim Brotherhood Organization (Ikhwan) in his youth. Khashoggi argued that democracy could not be implemented in Arab countries without the participation of the Brotherhood. In addition to his Ikhwanist background and liberal thought, it is known that he adopted Western democracy and libertarian structure.

Stating that the Arab Spring broke out in countries that did not achieve economic development, Khashoggi compared Saudi Arabia to China in this respect and argued that Riyadh could reform and develop in line with Salafism, just as Beijing could develop without leaving communism. Khashoggi used to support President Erdogan's stance and reproach intellectuals who wrote bespoke articles against Erdogan. After political scientist Abdullah Abdulhalik from the United Arab Emirates criticized President Erdoğan in one of his articles, he immediately contacted him and stated that what he wrote did not reflect the truth. Criticisms from Voluntary Exile Khashoggi, who left his country voluntarily after Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman's detention operation against Saudi Arabia's leading figures during his one-year voluntary exile, reacted to the detention campaigns. Khashoggi, who supported the openings, criticized the war in Yemen. "The Saudi Crown Prince needs to protect his country and end the brutal war in Yemen," he said on his Twitter account. Focusing on the crisis between Qatar and some Arab countries, Khashoggi called for unity to Körfez on the need to resolve the crisis as soon as possible and said, "Do not destroy your fathers' dreams on the path of unity with regional internal separatist speeches." Khashoggi supported his country on Iran and displayed a stable stance on the Palestinian and Jerusalem cause. The day before he went to his country's Consulate in Istanbul, he tweeted about Palestine and wrote, "I'm leaving London, Palestine is still loud even though the Israel lobby is strong in my mind." One of the most prominent intellectuals of the country, Kaşıkçı's work with Prince Turki was the most important leap point in his life. Khashoggi, who started to investigate the events more deeply in the following periods, came to the fore in the country as a name that tried to shed light on the developments in the country and what was hidden from the public and could look at it with a critical eye.

Khashoggi re-blended and analyzed in his brain what he learned during his years as an advisor to Prince Turki, who was at the head of Saudi Arabia's General Intelligence for twenty-four years, and the theories he acquired from the Ikhwan in his youth.

Khashoggi, who was a kind of black box of his country in terms of knowing information that an ordinary intellectual did not have, was a name that criticized the Royal family and could influence people with a certain language of address. During the Soviet era, KGB agents used to say, "He knew too much" after executing someone. Khashoggi may not have criticized the Riyadh administration as much as an unpopular journalist in Turkey criticized the government. However, it is certain that the Saudis "know a lot".

What happened to the Jamal Khashoggi case?

Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Adel al-Jubeir said that the death of journalist Jamal Khashoggi in the consulate general building in Istanbul was a "big and grave mistake" and said that those responsible for it would be punished.

In an interview with Fox News, Jubeir said, "This is a terrible mistake. This is a terrible tragedy.

I offer my condolences (to his family). We share their pain."

Jubeir said that Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Suleiman bin Salman was "not aware" of this murder before this murder, adding that they did not know how Khashoggi was killed and where his body was. Jubeir said, "This was a pirate operation. It was a pirate operation in which the people involved exceeded the limits of authority and responsibility. They made a mistake by killing Jamal Khashoggi."

Jubeir said that a "big and grave mistake" had been made, adding that those who were responsible would be held accountable.

Saudi Arabia said on Friday evening that Khashoggi, who was never heard from again after entering the Consulate General in Istanbul on October 2, died as a result of a brawl and fistfight there. He also stated that while 18 people were detained in relation to the issue, the investigation on the subject continues.

President Recep Tayyip Erdogan also said that he will make statements about the murder of Khashoggi at the group meeting he will hold on Tuesday.

Speaking at the opening ceremony of the metro line in Istanbul, Erdogan said, "Why did 15 people come here, why were 18 people arrested? These should be explained in full detail. I will explain these in a very different way in my group talk on Tuesday. I will go into detail about them there."

Today, the UK, France and Germany also called on Saudi Arabia to reveal all the details about Khashoggi's murder in a joint statement. In the statement, it was emphasized that Saudi Arabia should support its theses on the incident with concrete evidence in order to be reliable.

New claims from the Saudi official who spoke to Reuters. New allegations about Khashoggi's fate, which differ from Saudi Arabia's statement on Friday evening, have also been made today.

A senior official from the Saudi Arabian government told the Reuters news agency on condition of anonymity that a delegation of 15 people was sent to Istanbul to persuade Khashoggi to return, but things went wrong during the negotiations.

According to the events described by the Saudi official to Reuters, Khashoggi started shouting during the meeting, and one of the panicked delegation hugged Khashoggi's neck from behind and covered his mouth with his hand to calm him down. Meanwhile, Khashoggi died.

The Saudi official also stated that they were given erroneous information about what happened to Khashoggi by the delegation that went in the first place, but later an internal investigation was opened and this is still ongoing.

Why was a delegation sent to Istanbul?

According to Reuters, the Saudi official explained why a delegation was sent for Khashoggi:

"The Saudi Arabian government has announced that opposition figures living abroad are involved in anti-regime activities by enemy countries.

He started an initiative aimed at bringing them back to the country so that they would not be forced to be found.

"In this context, a delegation of 15 intelligence and security officials was formed by the Deputy Head of the General Intelligence Directorate, Ahmed al-Asiri, to persuade Khashoggi to return.

"This delegation was planned to meet with Khashoggi, who went to Saudi Arabia's Istanbul Consulate General to get a document required to marry his fiancée Hatice Cengiz.

"According to the instructions given, it was envisaged that Khashoggi would be persuaded to return to the country without the use of violence. Asiri conveyed the convoy to Saud al-Qahtani, an adviser to Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman, who knew Khashoggi from the time they worked together in London.

"Qahtani also assigned a person to negotiate the details of Khashoggi's return."

What happened at the Consulate on October 2?

Speaking to Reuters, the official made different claims about what happened at the Saudi Arabian Consulate General in Istanbul on October 2 than in previous statements.

According to the news based on the Saudi official's account, the events unfolded on October 2 as follows: "According to the plan, the delegation sent from Saudi Arabia was instructed to keep Khashoggi in a safe house outside Istanbul for a few days in order to persuade him to return, but to release him if they could not convince him.

"However, with the first moments of the meeting in the Consulate building, things started to go wrong.

"After entering the consulate building, Khashoggi was taken to the work office of the Consul General. Here the intelligence officer Ma-hir Mutreb was waiting. Mutreb aimed to persuade Khashoggi to return.

"However, Khashoggi refused to return and told Mutreb that there was someone waiting for him outside the consulate building, and that if he did not leave the building within an hour, this person would contact the Turkish authorities.

"Khashoggi also told Mutreb that they violated diplomatic rules and said, 'What are you going to do to me? Do you want to kidnap me?'

"Mutreb replied, 'Yes, we will knock you unconscious and kidnap you.'

This threat, which is thought to have been made by Mutreb with the aim of 'intimidating' Khashoggi, is also contrary to the instructions given to him to persuade and release him if he cannot be released.

"Khashoggi raised his voice and the group panicked.

Thereupon, someone hugged Khashoggi's throat with his arm from behind and covered his mouth in order to neutralize him.

"Although the aim was to calm Khashoggi down, the dissident journalist died after this intervention, probably because of his age.

"Thereupon, the delegation wrapped Khashoggi's body in a carpet to cover up the incident and took it out of the building in one of the vehicles belonging to the Consulate. Later, the body was handed over to a local collaborator for disposal.

"Forensic expert Salah Tubeygi also removed the evidence related to the incident. " Intelligence officer Mustafa Me-deni, who was part of the delegation, left the back door of the consulate as if he were Khashoggi after putting on Khashoggi's clothes, glasses and Apple Watch. He went to Sultanahmet and threw these items there." 'It is not true that Khashoggi's head was cut off and tortured'

The official said that the person who disposed of the body was someone who helped them and lived in Istanbul, but did not give any information about his nationality.

The Reuters report also quoted the Saudi official as saying that they think Istanbul police will reveal what happened to the body "before it is too late". Regarding the allegations that Khashoggi was tortured and beheaded, the same official said that initial investigations showed that these allegations were not true.

In the news published in some pro-government media organs in Turkey, it was claimed that Khashoggi was killed by a group of 15 people linked to Saudi intelligence who came to Turkey on the day of his disappearance, and his body was cut into pieces.

The police are conducting search operations in Belgrad Forest and a forest area in Yalova.

Different statements from Saudi Arabia.

In its first statement, Saudi Arabia said that Khashoggi, who was last seen entering the Consulate General in Istanbul on October 2, left the building and that they were worried about his fate. However, Saudi Arabia announced in a written statement on Friday evening that Khashoggi died as a result of a fistfight in the brawl.

Reuters stated that they asked the Saudi official why different explanations were made, and in response to this, the official said that the government's initial assessments were "based on misinformation given to them at the time."

"After it became clear that the initial reports about this mission were false, an internal investigation was launched and we refrained from making any public statements on the matter," the official said, emphasizing that this investigation is ongoing.

It should definitely not be forgotten. :

A strong state is harmed not by the ruthless attack of enemy states, but by the stupid attitude of its supporters, citizens and bureaucrats. There is no bad thing for the nation, there is no bad for any religion or state. A person becomes bad. Destroy the American agents, MI6 and the Zionist structure, five giants, one mentality.

Jamal KHASHOGGI (LAWRENCE)

The so-called journalist who was killed by Saudi intelligence officers in the Saudi consulate, but I have been commemorating him since 2012. He is one of the Arab Spring hitmen and an agent of the Pentagon, MI6 and MSSAD.

The only culprit for the fact that many people captured in Kumantonova prison are there is the traitor Jamal Khashoggi.

The world is blaming King Salman, they don't know the truth of the matter that Jamal Khashoggi was a Zionist, dishonorable, despicable, obligatory scumbag.

This dishonorable person, who left a signal where Usama bin Laden lived and was the trigger for his death, was murdered by honorable Saudi guerrillas.

Long live the Intelligence to fight Saudi traitors, Long live the reign of King Salman. May Allah give King Selman the strength to fight the Pentagon. The end of the national traitor resulted in the reproach of the innocent people he put in Guantanamo prison. Saudi Arabia The end of the CIA agent, British agent "Jamal Khashoggi", who betrayed his country, ended in a well-deserved way.

There is no need for us to be bad for a terrorist "like our President Jamal Khashoggi" by ending our political, political, commercial associations and developments with Saudi Arabia, where we live our national, spiritual and cultural common values dating back centuries, and it is not worth it for such a traitor. Like every traitor and American agent spies, the traitor only found what he wanted.

Halil Ibrahim Seyithanoglu

USA, Pentagon-oriented England, France The spy activities of the imperialist powers in the region in history.;

Great Britain, the United Kingdom (England), together with Saudi Arabia, has been mediated by agents and spies in many Arab countries, and later with state protocol, weapons and tactical aids. Great Britain United Kingdom (England) agent Hampher: He is just one of the spies specially trained by the British colonial ministry for the Ottoman geography.

After receiving Islamic and Turkish education in Great Britain, United Kingdom (England), he was first assigned to Istanbul. Great Britain United Kingdom (England) agent Hampher admitted in his work titled "My Memories" that we destroyed 800-year-old Andalusia by accustoming them to wine, stirring up strife and mischief among them, making the Qur'an and other Islamic sources controversial and separating them from their religion, and that we occupied their lands.

Great Britain United Kingdom (UK) agent Lawrence (Thomas Edward Lawrance): 16 August 1888 Tremadog, Caernafonshire, Wales. He died in England on May 19, 1935.

In 1919, he was assigned to Jordan and Arabia.

Lawrence also played an important role in the occupation of Aqaba and Damascus. During the time he spent with the Arabs, he adapted to their traditions and lives quite well. He traveled by camel and got used to wearing local clothes gifted by Prince Faisal, with whom he had a close friendship.

At the end of World War I, he was very successful in convincing the British Government that Arab independence was in the interest of Great Britain (Britain).

John Phillby, United Kingdom (UK):

Great Britain United Kingdom (UK): He speaks English, Arabic, Turkish and Kurdish as his mother tongue.

With the pseudonym Sheikh Abdullah, he played very important roles and field studies in Saudi Arabia's rebellion against the Ottoman Empire, the rebellion, the fight by forming a counter-front, and the establishment of today's Saudi Arabia.

As an Ottoman officer in Saudi Arabia, the first king of Saudi Arabia, Sharif Hussein, who was in the region, provided a lot of help and contributions in the Arab uprising and rebellion as field and financial support.

John Phillby, alias Sheikh Abdullah, also served as the Imam of Mecca during his tenure here. During this time, he led thousands of Muslims who came to the pilgrimage from Saudi Arabia and many countries to pray and chatted.

In addition, he made many agreements on behalf of Saudi Arabia and signed official documents. After the establishment of the State of Saudi Arabia, it enacted many laws and made non-treaties by devoting Sharif Hussein when necessary. During the establishment of Saudi Arabia, he agreed with Ibn Saud with the aim of taking a front against the Ottoman Empire and the Turks and establishing an independent Saudi Arabian regime.

While this process was going on, he signed as Sheikh Abdullah, who made agreements with the Saudi Arabian regime, which was established in 1931, by ensuring British cooperation. In 1938, these treaties were developed and strengthened with the oil discovered in Saudi Arabia and have survived to this day.

In today's century, it is a separate ignorance and heedlessness not to know and understand the existence and number of agents in our country and Saudi Arabia, as well as the terror-minded sects, congregations and organizations they have created.

WAHHABISM (SALAFI – HANBALI – ZIRIYA)

It was influential in the Arabian peninsula. Between 1850 and 1905, this religious community movement was constantly at the forefront with these thoughts, ideas and actions in the Arabian peninsula geography, with extreme Arab nationalism and sharp hostility to Turks. He was also a part of this organization in the early years of Osama bin Laden. They played a great role in the collapse of the Ottoman Empire.

AL-Qaeda:

The Maktebul Hidamat (MAK) organization was established in Pakistan in the 1980s and started its activities.

It started to be established with the financial support and arms aid provided by the leaders of the Palestinian Muslim Brotherhood organization and Osama bin Laden.

Later, the Bayt al-Ansar organization was established and it has representative offices in 50 countries, especially the USA, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan.

They are collected in Afghanistan and taken to training camps and subjected to many trainings. Osama Bin Laden was the financier of all constructions, industry, weapons and organizations.

Thomas Edward Lawrence (16 August 1888 – 19 May 1935), nicknamed Lawrence of Arabia or John Hume Ross, was a British army officer, archaeologist, diplomat and writer.

He was known as the most important figure in the success of the Arab Uprising (1916-1918) against the Ottoman Empire during the First World War. At the same time, he was an influential figure in the Syrian-Palestinian Front (1915-1918), which resulted in the victory of the British.

Lawrence, who holds the Distinguished Service Rank, was awarded the Order of Bath Most Respected by the British Government for his achievements.

Actions during World War I,

It was the subject of the movie Lawrence of Arabia. He had very close relations with Faisal I. Lawrence stated that he attempted to kill Mustafa Kemal Atatürk by shooting him with his gun, but he was unsuccessful in his attack and claimed that he was able to shoot an officer who was with Atatürk.

Emir Faisal, the son of the sheriff of Mecca, Hussein bin Ali, fought a guerrilla struggle against the Ottoman Army with the irregular troops in his community. He provoked the Arabs not to remove the Ottoman Guard Units in Medina from the city. Thus, the Arabs were able to focus on their attacks on the Hejaz railway, which brought supplies to the city. On the other hand, they kept the Osmanian soldiers, who were busy defending the city, busy by leaving them to repair the railway.

STATE OF QATAR



(Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Cumhurbaşkanı Recep Tayyip ERDOĞAN

Qatar Emiri Şeyh Temim bin Hamad el

Sanı) The State of Qatar,

It is a Persian Gulf country located in the east of the Arabian Peninsula.

The capital of Qatar is Doha. Doha is also the country's largest city and most important commercial center.

Considered the economic, political, and cultural capital of Qatar, Doha stands out with its modern infrastructure, luxury shopping malls, skyscrapers, and rich cultural heritage.

History of Qatar:

Qatar came under British occupation on November 3, 1916, following the outbreak of World War I. Qatar officially gained its independence on September 3, 1971, by separating from British sovereignty on September 3, 1971. Qatar has bought or partnered with many companies and the country has developed economically thanks to the oil extracted in the country.

RELATIONSHIPS

Although Qatar is a small country in the Persian Gulf, it remained under Ottoman rule for about 400 years as a country that does things that will make a name for itself in the international arena, but after gaining its independence in 1971, it became a country and state that became very strong economically with its oil and natural gas wealth.

After the Arab Spring, it managed to be effective in foreign policy and exhibited a foreign policy that differed from other countries in the region and the Gulf countries.

Ka-tar, whose relations with Turkey increased after the 2000s, strengthened its relations day by day by following the same policies with Turkey.

At this point, Qatar's relations with Turkey, which is a small but very important country, have increased with increasing momentum.

Turkey-Qatar Political Relations (Supreme Strategic Committee (YSK):

Our relations with Qatar, with which we have deep-rooted ties of friendship and brotherhood, are developing rapidly in every field. Mutual visits give a significant impetus to our relations. There is also close cooperation and coordination between the two countries on regional issues.

The Supreme Strategic Committee (YSK), which constitutes the institutional structure of high-level dialogue and cooperation between the two countries, Turkey and the state of Qatar, was established in 2014 and its annual meetings are held under the co-chairmanship of our President Recep Tayyip ERDOĞAN and the Emir of Qatar Sheikh Tamim.

In this context, the first meeting was held in Doha on 2 December 2015, the second meeting was held in Trabzon on 18 December 2016, the third meeting was held in Doha on 15 November 2017, the fourth meeting was held in Istanbul on 26 November 2018, the fifth meeting was held in Doha on 25 November 2019, and the sixth meeting was held in Ankara in 2020.

On the occasion of these meetings, many agreements, protocols and memorandums of understanding were signed with Qatar to strengthen our cooperation in various fields. This meeting paved the way for closer relations between the armies of the country.

On the other hand, the first of the political consultations between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Qatar and Turkey was held on 4 October 2018 in Ankara under the co-chairmanship of Deputy Minister Ambassador Sedat Önal and Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Qatar Ahmed bin Hassan Al Hammadi.

Qatar-Turkey Economic and Trade Relations, Country Economy:

Qatar, which has the third largest natural gas reserves in the world and is the world's largest LNG exporter, has achieved a rapid economic growth trend thanks to the high oil and natural gas prices until 2015 and has become one of the richest countries in the world. The fall in oil and natural gas prices since 2015 has also affected economic growth.

Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Bahrain and Egypt started to impose a blockade on Qatar since June 2017, which constituted an additional test for the economy of this country. Within the framework of the crisis, Qatar's only land border with Saudi Arabia and its air and sea borders with other embargoed countries were closed.

Qatar responded to the falling oil prices and embargo by strengthening its financial structure and diversifying its economy, and managed to overcome both crises.

Turkey-Qatar Business Council:

The close relations between the business councils of the two countries are strengthening with increasing momentum. A meeting was held in Doha on 22 March 2018 between the Foreign Economic Relations Board (DEİK) and the Qatari businessmen association (QBA), the Qatari counterpart organization of DEİK under the umbrella of Turkey-Qatar Business Council.



(Türk!ye Cumhuriyet! President Recep Tay!p ERDOĞAN
Qatar Em!r! Sheikh Tem!m b!n Hamed el
San!) Qatar-Turkey relations,

It includes the international policies between Qatar and Turkey. Today, these two states continue to increase their cooperation in many fields within the framework of strategic alliance. Diplomatic relations between Qatar and Turkey were established in 1972. There has been ongoing cooperation and dialogue between the two countries on regional and international issues since the 2010s, especially the Syrian Civil War. In 2020, a \$300 million agreement was signed in Ankara between Qatari Emir Tamim bin Hamed al-Thani and Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan.

According to the agreement, the 10 articles are:

- Agreement on İstinye Park shares
- Memorandum of Understanding on Potential Co-Investment in Istanbul Golden Horn Project
- Memorandum of Understanding on the Purchase of Shares from the Istanbul Stock Exchange
- Agreement between Global Port Operators and QTerminals W.L.L on the Share Transfer and Purchase of Ortadoğu Antalya Port Operators Inc.
- Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Commerce of the Republic of Turkey and the Free Zones Authority of the State of Qatar on Joint Promotion Activities in the Field of Free Zones
- Joint Declaration on the Establishment of a Joint Economic and Trade Commission between the Ministry of Commerce of the Republic of Turkey and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of the State of Qatar
- Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the State of Qatar on Cooperation in the Field of Water Management
- Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Treasury and Finance of the Republic of Turkey and the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Turkey in the Field of Enhanced Economic and Financial Cooperation
- Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the State of Qatar on Cooperation in the Fields of Family, Women and Social Services
- Declaration of Intent on the Exchange of Diplomats between the Diplomacy Academy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey and the Diplomacy Institute of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of Qatar. President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan attended the 6th Meeting of the Türkiye-Qatar Supreme Strategic Committee. The Emir of Qatar, Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani, who came to Turkey for the meeting, was welcomed with an official ceremony at the Presidential Complex. After the national anthems of Turkey and Qatar were played, Emir of Qatar Sheikh Tamim greeted the ceremonial guard After introducing their delegations, President Erdoğan and Emir of Qatar Sheikh Tamim greeted the members of the press and then had a one-on-one meeting.

During the meeting, the conflicts in the region within the framework of the Israeli-Palestinian tension were discussed and mutual ideas were exchanged.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs Our relations with Qatar, with which we have deep-rooted ties of friendship and brotherhood, are developing rapidly in every field. Mutual visits give an important impetus to our relations. There is also close cooperation and coordination between the two countries on regional issues.

Turkey-Qatar relations have made significant progress in the last 20 years.

The two countries have similar perspectives on regional and international issues.

Turkey-Qatar relations have made rapid progress in the last 20 years, especially in the political, military and economic fields. Official relations between the two countries began in 1979 with the opening of mutual embassies in Ankara and Doha.

Turkish military base in Qatar: Since the establishment of the Turkey-Qatar Supreme Strategic Committee in December 2014, relations between the two countries have made great progress at all levels, especially in the fields of military and defense industry.

In accordance with the "Joint Memorandum on the Establishment of a High Strategic Committee between the Republic of Turkey and the State of Qatar" signed on December 19, 2014, cooperation was established between the two countries in the field of military training and defense industry, and a military base was provided to the Turkish Armed Forces in Qatar.

After the agreement was presented to the Turkish Grand National Assembly on February 10, 2015, it was approved by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey on March 5, 2015. In accordance with the agreement, the Turkish Armed Forces were stationed in Qatar, and joint military exercises were held between the two countries.

Finally, on December 14, 2019, the Qatar Turkish Combined Joint Force Command Headquarters was opened with a ceremony attended by the Defense Ministers and Chiefs of General Staff of the two countries, and the headquarters was named Khalid Bin Walid Barracks.

Erdogan: Turkey's military presence in Qatar serves the stability of all Gulf countries

July 15 coup attempt: Qatar became the first Arab country to condemn the coup attempt in Turkey on July 15, 2016, with a written statement.

President Erdoğan also stated that the first person to call him on the night of the coup and support Turkey against the coup was the Emir of Qatar, Sheikh Tamim bin Hamed al Thani. Strongly condemning the coup attempt and emphasizing that the people and state of Qatar are in solidarity with the Republic of Turkey, al-Thani stated that his country supports Turkey to protect its constitutional legitimacy, to implement the law, to maintain its trust and stability, and to protect the interests of the people. Two weeks after the coup, Qatari Foreign Minister Mohammed Abdurrahman al-Thani visited Turkey, becoming the first international official to show his country's solidarity.

Qatar blockade and Turkey's support: Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Egypt cut off all diplomatic relations with Qatar on June 5, 2017, accusing it of "supporting terrorist groups" and started to impose an economic embargo on this country. While these countries presented some conditions to Qatar for the lifting of the blockade, one of these conditions was the closure of the Turkish military base in Doha. However, Turkey stated that it would not close its base in Qatar.

In the General Assembly of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, the draft law paving the way for the deployment of Turkish soldiers in Qatar was accepted with the vote held on June 7, 2017. Turkey's stance on this situation was not limited to military cooperation. Food, water and medicine were delivered to Qatar, which was subjected to the blockade of four countries, by air and sea.

Was the winner Turkey, Qatar or the USA:

Will Turkey, Qatar or the United States win in the reconciliation in the Gulf: Ankara has also pledged to send all the necessary construction materials for Qatar to host the 2022 World Cup matches.

In the field of economy, Qatar announced that it will make a direct investment of 15 billion dollars in the Turkish economy after the decline in the Turkish lira in August 2018.

What is in the Training and Cooperation Agreement in the Field of Military Health signed between Turkey and Qatar?
Foreign policy: The governments of Qatar and Turkey do not consider the Muslim Brotherhood, which Egypt considers a terrorist organization, as a terrorist organization. Qatar and Turkey have close relations with Hamas, which controls the Gaza Strip.
USA: We are working with Turkey and Qatar in the process of reopening Kabul airport: Finally, the two countries are working together to operate Kabul Airport in the country, which was under the control of the Taliban after the fall of the Western-backed government in Afghanistan.

The Syrian policies of the two countries in the civil war are also close. Ankara and Doha support groups opposed to President Bashar al-Assad in Syria. The approaches of the Ankara and Doha administrations regarding Iran are also similar. Unlike Saudi Arabia, Turkey and Qatar consider Iran as one of the important powers in the region and try to maintain good relations with this country.

In Ankara-Doha relations, solidarity and cooperation are seen under all circumstances through the harmony of political and economic vision.

PALESTINE

Palestinian flag: It is the official flag used to represent the Palestinian people and state. It was first designed by Şerif Hüseyin in 1916 as a symbol of the Arab uprising against the Ottoman Empire.

Palestine: Palestine has many actions and assassinations by the Palestine Liberation Organization, Hamas, Hezbollah and jihad organizations.

The Munich massacre of the Palestine Liberation Organization in 1972 Apart from this, there have been many assassinations, hijackings of people and planes.

Blinding the eyes of the Turks, who were Ottoman soldiers

Land sale in Palestine: A large amount of land was sold to the Israelis in Palestine. Those who say it has not been sold are ignorant.

In the past, Palestinians meant people who sold land and lived.

Between the two wars, between the first and second world wars, the Palestinians sold their land to the Israelis, went to Beirut and Cairo as they sold, ate and had fun.

Prof. Dr. İlber Ortaylı

Within the territories of Palestine and Lebanon, various camps were established in many regions under the responsibility of the Palestinian state, and political and military terror trainings were given in these camps.

In these camps, many political terrorist organizations and their members were trained against the state of the Republic of Turkey. They came to our country and carried out political terrorist acts, assassinations, murder and kidnapping activities. They have carried out these actions against state institutions, security forces, including Military and Police, politicians, State bureaucrats and their own citizens and foreign diplomats.

How Palestine Separated from the Ottoman Empire: Palestine was part of the Ottoman Empire from 1516 to 1917. In 1917, during World War I, the British captured Jerusalem and led to the secession of Palestine from the Ottoman Empire.

The main factors that played a role in the separation of Palestine from the Ottoman Empire are as follows:

World War I: During World War I, the Ottoman Empire entered the war with the Entente Powers formed by England, France and Russia. The British occupied Palestine as part of the war and captured Jerusalem in 1917.

Balfour Declaration: In 1917, British Foreign Secretary Arthur Balfour wrote a letter to Lord Rothschild, in which he expressed his support for the establishment of a national home for Jews in Palestine. This declaration marked a turning point for the Zionist movement, which wanted the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine.

Sykes-Picot Agreement: In 1916, Britain and France signed the Sykes-Picot Agreement, which envisaged the division of Palestine. This treaty stipulated that a large part of Palestine would remain under the control of France.

League of Nations Mandates: At the end of World War I, the League of Nations gave the former territories of the Ottoman Empire to the mandate administrations. Palestine came under the mandate of the United Kingdom in 1922.

The separation of Palestine from the Ottoman Empire was an important turning point in the history of the region. This event led to the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine and shaped the current political situation of the region.

The consequences of the separation of Palestine from the Ottoman Empire are as follows:

A Jewish state was established in Palestine: In 1948, the United Nations approved a plan to divide Palestine between Jews and Arabs. However, the Arabs rejected this plan and the State of Israel was established.

The Palestinian-Israeli conflict began: With the establishment of the State of Israel, a conflict between Palestinians and Israelis began. This conflict continues today.

Division of Palestine: Palestine was divided with the establishment of the State of Israel. The lands where Palestinians lived began to be controlled by Israel, Jordan and Egypt.

The separation of Palestine from the Ottoman Empire has significantly affected the history and current political situation of the region.

Palestine Betrayal of the Ottomans: Some people see the Palestinians' cooperation with the British against the Ottomans as a pretense. Others do not see the Palestinians' struggle to gain their independence as a betrayal.

Among the reasons why the Palestinians cooperated with Great Britain, the United Kingdom, the British are the following:

Palestinians' dissatisfaction with the Ottoman Empire: The Palestinians were dissatisfied with the rule of the Ottoman Empire. The Palestinians felt that the Ottoman Empire was ignoring their land and rights.

United Kingdom of Great Britain (UK) To Palestine

Pledge of independence: The British promised the Palestinians that they would help Palestine become an independent state.

France and Russia's threat to invade Palestine: France and Russia were threatening to invade Palestine. The Palestinians, in cooperation with the British, wanted to prevent France and Russia from occupying Palestine.

Whether the Palestinians betrayed the Ottoman Empire is still a debated issue among historians. Some historians do not consider it a betrayal for the Palestinians to struggle for their independence. Others argue that the Palestinians contributed to the collapse of the Ottoman Empire by collaborating with the British and therefore betrayed it.

The cooperation of the Palestinians with the British led to the withdrawal of the Ottoman Empire from Palestine. This situation led to the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine and the beginning of the Palestinian-Israeli problem.

Palestine was part of the Ottoman Empire from 1516 to 1917. In 1917, during World War I, the British captured Jerusalem and led to the secession of Palestine from the Ottoman Empire.

Captured in 1918 on the Hejaz-Yemen Front, 16. 48. It is the action carried out by the British against the Ottoman soldiers in the regiment in the Seydibeşir Camp. 15,000 Ottoman soldiers were blinded by being put into cauldrons filled with water with plenty of chrysole added to them on the pretext of breaking germs.

The report that 15,000 soldiers who were captured on the Palestine Front in the First World War and sent to Egypt were blinded by the British was presented with the claim that the soldiers were blinded by the Palestinians.

We will touch on the claim that 15 thousand captured Ottoman soldiers were blinded by the Palestinian people in 1918 and then killed... On May 2, 1918, 15 thousand Ottoman soldiers were taken prisoner and blinded to death by the Palestinian people.

When one of the surviving soldiers returned to Istanbul, he lamented: It turns out that Gaza is more treacherous than sand, How can he shoot people in the back, brothers in religion, the provinces of Palestine, Tripoli and Yemen.

Which one did I not water with my blood..? I traveled all the deserts front to front, I could not find any friends other than the Turks, the attack on Israel was carried out not by Hamas, but by the organization of Tomas and Lawrens, M16, Pentagon, Mossad, who had infiltrated the forces that governed the Hams. Tohomas Hamas

America is the sole owner of International Law and lawlessness

**References: Interview with Erol Mültercimer,
Israel–Gaza–Hamas–USA– UK Sözcü TV.**

THE STATE OF IRAN

SAVAK: The "Intelligence and State Security Organization" was an intelligence organization that operated in Iran during the Pahlavi Dynasty. It was founded in 1957 with the help of the CIA to train spies and intelligence officers.

It is also known as VAJA and was previously known as VEVAK (Vezaret-e Ettela'at va Amniyat-e Keshvar) or MOIS. When it took over the intelligence apparatus of the pre-regime, it was initially known as SA-VAMA.

Pages in the category "Organizations designated as terrorist organizations by Iran"

There are a total of 13 pages in this category.
Arab Struggle Movement for the Liberation of
Ahvaz United States Central Command
United States Army White Helmets Jaish al-
Islam Jundullah (Iran) People's Mojahedin
Organization Kurdistan Komala Party of Iran
Kurdistan Democratic Party of Iran Kurdistan
Freedom Party (Iran) PJAK PKK Patriotic
Union of Kurdistan (PUK)

HEZBOLLAH

The first name of the organization, headquartered in Lebanon, was mentioned in the Tehran region of Iran. In the 1980s, his name was heard with the robbery and assassination acts they carried out in Istanbul. Later, in the 1990s, they took action against the murders of the PKK organization, which increased in the southeast.

ISLAMIC SALVATION

It was founded in Istanbul and is an organization that adopts Iranian ideas.

MUSLIM YOUTH

It was established in Istanbul and is a pro-Iranian organization. Saddam Hussein (President of Iraq), Ruhollah Khomeini (Supreme Leader of Iran)

IRAN-IRAQ WAR AND ITS CONSEQUENCES: The history of the war was fueled by the invasion operation launched by Iraq on September 22, 1980. It was started over the Gulf of Baqra to end Iran's dominance over the region. The Iran-Iraq War has an important point for the region and the course of history. How did it change the balance of power in the region with its causes and consequences?

With the new balance order formed after the Iran-Iraq War, political and attrition tactics prevailed in the region. Considering the effects of the Iran-Iraq War, more than 150 billion dollars of material damage has occurred. In addition, more than 2 million people were injured after the post-war examinations.

It is a war fought to disrupt Iran's balance of power in the region and to change the dominance of the region.

With the end of the war, there was no winner. Iran has regained most of the territory it had lost in the region until June 1982.

During the war, some of the Iraqi parties supported Iran, while the other part supported Iraq. Among the parties supporting Iran, the KDP party, which consists of people of Kurdish origin in Iraq, supported Iran.

Results of the Iran-Iraq War:

The war ended with the United Nations Security Council Resolution 598, which was accepted by both sides. Within a few weeks of the end of the war, Iranian forces evacuated Iraqi territory and withdrew to the borders stipulated in the Algiers Treaty in 1975.

The last prisoner of war exchange took place in 2003. The first bloodshed for oil was in 1894 by an Iranian British agent, Mullah Reza, who was assassinated on a Friday, when the Iranian shah Ali Asfer Khan was assassinated. After the death of the Iranian shah Ali Asfer Khan, England, Russia, Germany and France were shedding blood in the oil war. As a result of these wars, large amounts of loans began to be given to Iran in exchange for oil. Thus, in the oil wars in the Middle East, blood began to flow with oil.

REPUBLIC OF SYRIA

Syria: It is a West Asian country located in the Eastern Mediterranean and the Levant. It is a unitary republic consisting of 14 provinces, bordered by the Mediterranean Sea to the west, Turkey to the north, Iraq to the east and southeast, Jordan to the south, and Israel and Lebanon to the southwest.

Syria, a country consisting of fertile plains, high mountains and deserts, is home to various ethnic and religious groups, mostly Syrian Arabs, Kurds, Turkmens, Assyrians, Armenians, Circassians, Albanians and Greeks.

Religious groups include Muslims, Christians, Nusayris, Druze and Yazidis.

The capital and largest city of Syria is Damascus. Arabs are the largest ethnic group and Muslims are the largest religious group. Syria is the only country that has embraced the Arab nationalist ideology known as neo-Baathism. Syria is a member of the Non-Aligned Movement, an international organization other than the United Nations.

In November 2011, the Arab League and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation suspended their membership, and the Mediterranean League suspended its membership on its own. However, on May 7, 2023, he returned to the Arab League.

The modern state of Syria was established in the mid-20th century after centuries of Ottoman rule. After remaining as a French Mandate for a time (1923-1946), the newly formed state represented the largest Arab state to emerge from the Syrian provinces, which were formerly under Ottoman rule.

As a democratic parliamentary republic, it gained de jure independence on October 24, 1945, when the Syrian Republic became a founding member of the United Nations, a move that legally ended the former French Mandate (although French troops did not leave the country until April 1946).

The name "Syria" historically denoted a larger region, was synonymous with the Levant in a broad sense, and was known as al-Sham in Arabic.

The modern state includes many ancient kingdoms and empires, including the Ebla civilization of the 3rd millennium BC. Aleppo and the capital Damascus are among the oldest continuously inhabited cities in the world. During the Islamic period, Damascus was the center of the Umayyad Caliphate and a provincial capital of the Mamluk Sultanate in Egypt.

The post-independence period was turbulent, with numerous military coups and coup attempts shaking the country between 1949 and 1971. Syria formed a short-lived union with Egypt in 1958 called the United Arab Republic, which ended with the 1961 Syrian Coup. The republic was renamed the Syrian Arab Republic in late 1961 following a constitutional referendum held on December 1.

The 1963 coup d'état, carried out by the military committee of the Arab Socialist Baath Party, which established a one-party state, was a significant event.

Syria remained under the State of Emergency Law from 1963 to 2011, effectively suspending constitutional protections for citizens. Internal power struggles between neo-Baathist groups led to new coups in 1966 and 1970, ultimately culminating in the seizure of power by General Hafez al-Assad.

After the death of Hafez al-Assad in 2000, his son Bashar al-Assad bequeathed to the Assad family the presidency and political system shaped around a cult of personality.

Since March 2011, Syria has been embroiled in a multilateral civil war in which a number of countries in the region and beyond are involved militarily or otherwise. As of 2020, three political formations challenging the Assad administration in Syrian territory

- Syrian Interim Government,
- Syrian Salvation Government, and

- Rojava - appeared. Syria ranked last in the Global Peace Index between 2016 and 2018, becoming the most violent country in the world due to the war.

The region expressed by this word has changed over time. Classically, Syria lies at the eastern end of the Mediterranean, between Arabistan to the south and Anatolia to the north, extending inland to include parts of Iraq and having an uncertain border to the northeast, which Pliny the Elder defined from west to east to include Commagene, Sophene, and Adiabene.

In 1516, the Ottoman Empire invaded the Egyptian Mamluk Sultanate, conquered Syria and incorporated it into the Empire. The Ottoman system was not burdensome for the Syrians because the Turks respected Arabic as the language of the Qur'an and accepted the defense of the faith.

Damascus was made the principal warehouse of Mecca, and as such, it became sacred to Muslims thanks to the beneficial results of the numerous pilgrims who went on pilgrimage to Mecca.

French Mandate. In 1925, Sultan al-Atrash led a rebellion that broke out in the Druze Mountain and spread to all of Syria and parts of Lebanon. Al-Atrash won many battles against the French, including the Battle of Al-Kufr on July 21, 1925, the Battle of Al-Mezra on August 2-3, 1925, and the battles of Salkhad, Al-Musayfire and Suwayda.

France sent thousands of troops from Morocco and Senegal, allowing many cities to be retaken by the French, but the resistance lasted until the spring of 1927. The French sentenced Sultan al-Atrash to death, but he fled with the rebels to Trans Jordan and was eventually pardoned. After the signing of the Syrian-French Treaty, he returned to Syria in 1937.

Syrian rebels in Ghouta during the Great Su-riye Revolt against French colonial rule in the 1920s

Syria and France negotiated a treaty of independence in September 1936, and Hashim al-Etasi became the first head of state elected under the first incarnation of the modern Syrian Republic. However, the treaty never entered into force, as the French Legislature refused to ratify it.

With the fall of France in 1940 during World War II, Syria came under the control of Vi-chy France until the British and Free France invaded the country in July 1941 in the Syrian-Lebanese War. Continued pressure from Syrian nationalists and the British forced the French to evacuate their troops in April 1946, leaving the country in the hands of a republican government established during the mandate.

REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan is a country in South Asia. With a population of over 212.2 million, it is the fifth most populous country in the world. It has the second largest Muslim community. With an area of 881,913km², it ranks 33rd in this field. Pakistan has a coast of 1046 km to the Arabian Sea and Gulf in the south. Pakistan is bordered by China to the northeast, Afghanistan to the northwest and west, India to the east, and Iran to the southwest. The area of the country is 796,095 square kilometers. Its highest point is K-2 Godwin Austen Peak in the Himalayas, which is the second highest peak in the world at 8,611 meters. In the northwest, Afghanistan's Wakhan Corridor separates Pakistan from Tajikistan with a thin line. It also has a maritime border with Oman. The land where Pakistan is located today has been the site of many ancient civilizations. The history of Pakistan is intertwined with the history of the Indian subcontinent, which includes this region. Pakistan gained independence in 1947 to become a home for Indian Muslims through the efforts of the Pakistan Movement, which demanded the partition of British India and the independence of Muslim-populated areas. It is a country rich in geography and wildlife, as well as various languages and ethnic groups. Pakistan, which was initially a dominion, turned into an Islamic republic with the constitution adopted in 1956. The ethnic civil war and the Indian intervention in 1971 resulted in the secession of East Pakistan from the country under the name Bangladesh. Pakistan adopted a new constitution in 1973 that stipulated that all laws must comply with the provisions of Islam based on the Qur'an and Sunnah. In 2008, civilian rule was introduced. In 2010, parliamentary system administration began.

As a middle power, Pakistan has the sixth largest army in the world and is also a nuclear power considered a nuclear-armed state.

Pakistan's economy, which has one of the largest and fastest growing middle classes in the world, is among the emerging economies. Since its independence, the military regime, political uncertainty, and conflicts with India have shaped Pakistan's political history.

The country continues to grapple with issues such as poverty, low literacy, and corruption. Pakistan is a member of the UN, the Shang-hay Cooperation Organization, the OIC, the Commonwealth of Nations, the South Asian Regional Cooperation Organization and the Islamic Alliance Against Terrorism.

Pakistan is the only UN member state that does not recognize the independence of Armenia because it occupied Azerbaijani lands.

"Pakistan" means "Pak country" in Urdu and Persian languages. The word "Pakstan" was first pronounced by Choudhary Rahmat Ali in 1934 and is derived from the letters of the 5 former states of the former Indian colony of the United Kingdom. These provinces make up Pakistan today.

The mass spread of Islam in South Asia started with the establishment of the Ghaznavids State in the 11th century. During the reign of Mahmud of Ghazni, who introduced Islam to the sub-continent with his raids on the Punjab in 1000-1026, Islamic scholars, especially those affiliated with Sufi thought, were effective in the spread of Islam in the region. Babur Shah, the founder of the Mughal Empire in the subcontinent, defeated Ibrahim Lodi, the last ruler of the Delhi Sultanate, at Panipat near Delhi in 1526 and ended the Delhi Sultanate.

However, from the 17th century onwards, the British began to enter the region primarily through the East Indian Company. The company opened its first factory in 1612. The large-scale uprising in 1858-1859, also known as the first war of independence, resulted in the transfer of the lands under the management of the company to the British Crown.

GLOBAL HEIST

In 1858, the British Parliament passed a law that India was placed under the administration of the United Kingdom. Under the leadership of leaders such as Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan and the Aga Khan Indian Star, Indian Muslims established the "All Indian Muslim League" Party in 1906. This party and Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan were supported by the British and given the title of Indian Star.

Ethnic groups: Pakistan is a state where more than 60 languages are spoken. English is the official language and is used in official business, government and legal contracts. Urdu is the national language. Punjabi is the official language of the Punjab province and also the Saraiki language is widely spoken in the Punjab province. Pashto is the official language of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa province, and Sindhi is the official language of Sindh and Baluchistan provinces.

Religion, 96.68% of the total population in the country is Muslim. Pakistan is the country with the second largest Shiite population in the world after Iran.

Administrative units of Pakistan.

1. Balochistan
2. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
3. Punjab
4. Sindh Province
5. Islamabad
6. Tribal Region
7. Kashmir

8. Gilgit-Baltistan Al-Qaeda Maktebul Hidamat (MAK) was established in Pakistan in the 1980s and started its activities. It started to be established with the financial support and arms aid provided by the leaders of the Palestinian Muslim Brotherhood organization and Osama bin Laden. Later, the Bayt al-Ansar organization was established and it has representatives in 50 countries, especially the USA, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan. They are collected in Afghanistan and taken to training camps and underwent many trainings. Osama Bin Laden financed all constructions, industry, weapons and organizations.

POPPIES

Hasan Sabbah, the leader of the world's first terrorist organization, known as the Assassins, the first terrorist organization in the world, prompted people to voluntarily commit terrorist acts with his unique marketing tactic about a thousand years ago, accelerating/bringing about the end of an era. Although the withdrawal of the United States of America (USA) and its allies from Afghanistan on August 31, 2021, by ending the 20-year occupation called "Operation Eternal Freedom" started the second Taliban era, a power vacuum has emerged in Afghanistan.

It is known that the situation in question provides terrorist organizations with the opportunity to act. On the one hand, the activities of terrorists coming out of prisons in Afghanistan became easier due to the evacuation of the prisons by the deposed regime and the general amnesty of the Taliban; on the other hand, the weapons left by the USA and its allies during their withdrawal have fallen into the hands of terrorist organizations. Moreover, the isolation policies in which the international community punishes the Afghan people with the claim of punishing the Taliban administration have deepened the economic problems in the country, the employment problem has reached the level of a humanitarian crisis, and this has facilitated the recruitment of terrorist organizations.

Afghanistan is geopolitically in the heart of the world; that is, considering that it is located in the heart of Eurasia, it can be predicted that crises and instability will not be limited to this country.

Perhaps the US is Russia and

The fact that it wanted to force its two rivals, such as China, to face the instability in its immediate vicinity was the most decisive factor in its decision to withdraw. Because there are strong allegations that this is the real reason for the withdrawal. In the face of this situation, all of the states in the region have various concerns in terms of security and migration. The search for cooperation against crises also stems from these concerns. In this context, it can be stated that Pakistan is one of the countries where terrorist acts have increased after the withdrawal of the USA.

When we look at the terrorist threats that the Islamabad administration has to face, it can be said that the issue is closely related to the power vacuum in Afghanistan. In fact, Pakistani officials often make statements that draw attention to this.

As a matter of fact, both the use of weapons that the USA withdrew from Afghanistan in the terrorist attacks in Pakistan and the terrorists' attempt to get rid of the operations of the Pakistan Army by crossing into Afghanistan after the terrorist attacks confirm the theses of the Pakistani Government.

Currently, it is possible to talk about a two-dimensional terrorist threat in Pakistan. The first of these is the attacks of the terrorist organization Tehrik-e-Tali-ban Pakistan (TTP). Secondly, the increasing activities of separatist Be-luç organizations come to the fore. It can be argued that the attacks of these organizations serve two purposes.

The first is the destabilization of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), one of the most critical economic routes of the Belt and Road Initiative, which China is trying to implement in order to increase its influence in global trade, and therefore the Belt and Road Initiative. When we look at the attacks that have already taken place in Pakistan, it is seen that both the terrorist organization TTP and the separatist Baloch organizations frequently target Chinese investments and Chinese workers.

At this point, it is essential to remind that the starting point of CPEC is the Balu-jistan Region. Because Gwadar Port, the point where CPEC opens to the oceans, is located in this region. It is possible to associate the pro-paganda carried out by the Balochs against the Port of Gwadar with the aim of destabilizing CPEC and thus undermining China's initiatives.

REPUBLIC OF LEBANON

Lebanon, 93% of Lebanon's population of approximately 4,224,000, which has a very homogeneous ethnic structure, is of Arab origin, the remaining 6% consists of Armenians, while only 1% consists of other nationalities.

In today's world, multicultural and communal political systems are presented as a model for people of different ethnic, cultural and religious backgrounds to live together in peace.

In this sense, Lebanon appears as a model country in the Middle East where different sectarian communities live together. The difference between this country and other countries in the region is that the communities share the state administration in line with their own sectarian identities.

This heterogeneity in the social structure of Lebanon and the conflicts of religious communities that ensure the continuity of this heterogeneity have also deeply affected society-state relations, and as a result, it has been able to continue its existence as a state in the Middle East geography, which is one of the most problematic regions of the world, without becoming a nation state in the modern sense in the region.

It has never fallen off the agenda in international politics by constantly making a name for itself with political crises, political, assassinations and armed conflicts. This study, which examines the effects of the ethnic and religious communities that make up Lebanon and Lebanon on the political system in the light of nationalism theories and concepts, consists of two parts, except for the introduction and conclusion sections.

In the first part, the effect of the multi-ethnic structure in Lebanon on the formation of a state is examined in the light of theoretical terms. In the second part, the political reflections of Lebanon's multi-sectarian social structure are revealed

Lebanon gained independence on November 22, 1943, freed from the mandate of France, but then fell victim to the 15-year civil war and the problems it brought with it.

The people of Lebanon, which remained under Ottoman rule for about 400 years, consisting of various religions and sects, are in the Arab majority.

The proclamation of the Greater Lebanon State on September 1, 1920.

Israel and Lebanon war: The French stated that Israel had over 1000 casualties. Iranian sources also stated that the loss was 2300.

The crisis started when the Hezbollah organization based in Lebanon kidnapped 2 Israeli soldiers and killed 8 of them on July 12, 2006.

Lebanese crisis: The Lebanese Civil War caused the death of approximately 150,000 - 230,000 people in Lebanon from 1975 to 1990. Approximately 350,000 people were injured and more than a million people fled their country.

Lebanese Hezbollah Shia: Hezbollah, the Party of Allah or Al-lah's Faction, is a Shia-faith political and military party in Lebanon with both a civilian and military wing. It was founded in 1982 with the aim of expelling Israel from Southern Lebanon, which it was occupying at the time, and then destroying Israel

Lebanon, Hatay State, was annexed by Turkey in 1939.

The French mandate lasted until 1943, when two independent countries, Syria and Lebanon, were formed. French troops eventually left Syria and Lebanon in 1946.

HEZBOLLAH (TURKEY): The first name of the organization, headquartered in Lebanon, was mentioned in the Tehran region of Iran. In the 1980s, his name was heard with the robbery and assassination acts they carried out in Istanbul. Later, in the 1990s, they took action against the murders of the PKK organization, which increased in the southeast.

REPUBLIC OF IRAQ

Iraq: It is a country governed by a federal parliamentary republic with Baghdad as its capital and largest city. It is 437,072 km. The current population is 45,888,131. Area 438,314 km²

Iraq is one of the countries in the Mesopotamia region. Iraq, officially known as the Republic of Iraq, is also considered a West Asian country.

Iraq, officially the Republic of Iraq, is one of the Western European countries, namely Mesopotamian countries. Its neighbors around it are very important countries. It borders countries such as Turkey, Iran, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Syria.

For this reason, it is considered one of the most important countries in the world in terms of its geographical location. The capital and largest city of Iraq is Baghdad.

Today, 75% of the North Caucasians, known as Circassians in Iraq, are Chechens. Three of the 18 most well-known Circassian tribes in Iraq are of Chechen origin, and the others can be expressed as El-Lezgi, Avar, Kumyk, Tabasaran, Abzeh, Kabardino, Shapsug, Nakshoi

Iraq is one of the most strategic regions in the Middle East. Thanks to its oil reserves, it is among the most important countries in the region. Before the war, Iraq was the 3rd largest country in the world after Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. It is known as the country with oil reserves.

After the war with America, there was a decrease in oil production. However, it still maintains its place as a reserve.

With the American influence in the Middle East after the Cold War, the history of Iraq began to change as a result of the war. The occupations in the region caused the region to decline.

The country, now known as the Republic of Iraq, is trying to recover and develop rapidly.

Meaning of the Iraqi Flag: Each independent country has its own flags adorned with its own symbols. The flag of Iraq also consists of traditional Arab national colors. As in the flags of Arab countries such as Yemen, Egypt, Sudan, Syria, Jordan and the United Arab Emirates, red, white and black colors are used in the Iraqi Flag. The red color symbolizes the dynasty, the black color symbolizes the Abbasids and the Arabs. The inscription Allahu Akbar on the flag is written in green on the white background of the flag. This represents the Iraqi people.

The terrorist organization PKK/YPG, which receives weapons and training support from the USA, occupies more than a quarter of Syrian territory. The terrorists, who have a presence in the regions east of the Euphrates, also occupy the districts of Manbij and Tel Rifaat.

The overthrow of the Saddam regime, the overthrow of the Baath Party government and the execution of Saddam Hussein. Al-Qaeda operations in Iraq. The Iraqi resistance and the Iraqi Rebellion that broke out. A SOFA agreement was signed between the USA and Iraq.

The Gulf War or the First Gulf War, codenamed Operation Desert Storm (English: Operation Desert Storm) was the result of the crisis that started with the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq on August 2, 1990, and was led by the United States, including the United Kingdom, France, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Egypt, and 37 countries.

Causes of the Iraq war, The war started with the invasion operation launched by Iraq on September 22, 1980. Behind the Iraqi attack were the long-standing border problems between the two countries, the aim of ending Iran's dominance in the Persian Gulf, and the concerns about the impact of the Iranian Islamic Revolution on the Shiite population in Iraq.

The American-Iraq war was the decisive victory of the coalition led by the United States. The Baath Party was abolished. The Iraq War, which lasted until 2011, began. A new government was formed under Nouri al-Maliki.

References: Anadolu Agency website, AA News Flow System (HAS)

REPUBLIC OF GEORGIA

Georgia :

Georgia, which was under the rule of the Soviets and Russia for many years, declared its independence in 1991. It is among the smallest countries in the world in terms of surface area.

According to the Constitution adopted on August 24, 1995, Georgia was established as an independent, unitary and indivisible state with a referendum held on March 31, 1991 and the independence law adopted on April 9, 1991. The form of government of the country is a democratic republic. Batumi became autonomous, However, this situation did not last long and Batumi was left to Soviet Georgia in return for some concessions with the Moscow Treaty signed between Turkey and Soviet Russia on March 16, 1921.

Georgian Prime Minister Garibashvili

Georgia, located in the South Caucasus part, is located on the eastern coast of the Black Sea. Azerbaijan is located in the east of the country, Russia in the north, Armenia in the south, and Turkey in the southwest. Georgia's western border is the Black Sea.

Georgia, where continental and tropical climates are together, is one of the most important tourism countries in the world, although it is small. Cathedrals and historical monuments dating back to ancient times in the country are among the areas that attract the attention of winter tourism tourists.

The population of Georgia is estimated at 3,989,167. The country of Georgia consists of 9 different regions in total. These 9 different regions are divided into 69 states among themselves. The capital of Georgia is Tbilisi, which is also the most developed city in the country. Gori, Batumi, Rustavi and Kutaisi are among the other important cities of Georgia. The officially accepted language of Georgia is Georgian. The influence of Russia on Georgia for many years has led to Russian being the other most spoken language in the country.

English, which is becoming more and more common in Georgia, is spoken almost at Russian levels. Georgia used to be part of the Transcaucasian SFSR. Thereupon, a large-scale popular uprising started in 1924, but it was suppressed by the Soviet administration. In accordance with the 1936 Constitution, the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic was established and Georgia became one of the 15 republics of the Soviet Union.

The history of Georgia covers the events that took place in Georgia from prehistoric times to the present day.

Today's Georgia has been inhabited since the Stone Age. The hominid remains unearthed in Dmanisi, called *Homo georgicus*, date back 1.8 million years. The Kingdom of Iberia, established in the east of the country in the classical period, and the Kolheti Kingdom, established in the west, formed the beginning of the cultural development and state-building tradition of Georgians.

After the division of the United Kingdom of Georgia in 1490 into small kingdoms and principalities that struggled with each other and foreign powers in order to maintain their independence, the country, which witnessed the conflict between Iran (Safavid, Afshar, Qajar) and the Ottoman Empire for centuries, was annexed by the Russian Empire from 1801 onwards.

Between 1918 and 1921, an independent state was established under the name of the Democratic Republic of Georgia. In 1921, the Red Army entered the country, and Georgia became one of the Soviet republics. It regained its independence in 1991.

The History of Georgia forms an inseparable whole with the history of the Georgian nation. Meanwhile, the Lazica state, which emerged after the collapse of Colchis in western Georgia and united the semi-independent principalities with the Aniket Rebellion, dominated the whole of Western Georgia. Lazica reached the peak of its power in the 4th century, and after the Lazica War, it began to decline with the increasing influence of Byzantium.

REPUBLIC OF DAGESTAN

Political and Ethnic Structure: Autonomous republics of Russia are generally referred to by the name of the largest ethnic group living in the region.

What makes Dagestan different is that it is named not according to ethnic dominance, but according to the geography it is in. This is because Dagestan has a unique ethnic composition.

Dagestan identity has not only a cultural but also a historical basis. The peoples living on the territory of modern Dagestan have developed common language and cultural codes in different historical periods

For example, the region with a dense Chechen population was called Chechnya, the region where the Ingush were located was called Ingushetia, and the region where the Tatars lived densely was called Tatarstan.

The Republic of Dagestan; Its capital, the population of Makhachkala 520,000. The area of the Republic of Dagestan is 50,300 km² and its population is determined as 3.1 million. Neighboring borders of the Republic of Dagestan; Azerbaijan, Chechnya, Caspian Sea. The languages they speak are Russian, Avar, Agul, Azerbaijani, Dar-gince, Kumuk, Laki, Lezghish, Nogai, Rutul, Tabasaran, Tatça, Tsahur They use the Russian Ruble as their currency. It has an important geopolitical position as it is a region where the Muslim and Christian worlds meet and Europe and Asia are separated from each other; Therefore, the region has always been a geography where the interests of great powers conflict. Covering an area of 50,300 square kilometers from the easternmost tip of the northern slope of the Greater Caucasus Mountains, Dagestan is bordered by the Caspian Sea to the east, the Kalmyk Autonomous Republic to the north, Chechnya to the west, Georgia to the southwest and Azerbaijan to the south.

According to its constitution, in Dagestan, which is a democratic republic within the Russian Federation, state power;

It is in the hands of three political bodies: the president, the people's assembly and the government. According to the census conducted in 2019, the population of the republic is 3,085,343 people.

It is stated that more than 30 indigenous people live in Dagestan, the most ethnically diverse region of Russia; However, only 14 of them have been given indigenous nation status.

The majority of the people of Dagestan in the region of the Caucasus consist of Turkic tribes. :

Karapapaks continue to exist in Turkey and Iran, such as Azerbaijan, Georgia, Dagestan, etc. The 14 ethnic elements that have been given the status of indigenous nations are as follows:

Avar,
Dargin,
Lezgi,
Chechen,
Nogai,
Kumyk,
Azeri,
Russian,
Agul,
Lak, Tat,
Tabasara
n, Rutul
and
Tsahur.

If we look at the history of the North Caucasus region of Dagestan: It has an important geopolitical position as it is a region where the Muslim and Christian worlds meet and Europe and Asia are separated from each other; Therefore, the region has always become a geography where the interests of great powers conflict.

In the 16th and 17th centuries, the North Caucasus was the scene of the ongoing struggle between the Ottoman Empire and the Iranian Safavid State, which tried to gain dominance in this region. Another power that has been involved in the political arena of the North Caucasus since the second half of the 16th century is Russia.

Russia's invasion of the North Caucasus was not easy, and this process spread over several centuries. The peoples of the North Caucasus, who came together many times under the leadership of leaders such as Imam Mansur, Gazi Muhammad, Hamzat Bek and Sheikh Shamil to resist this invasion, resisted the Russian invasions until the second half of the 19th century. As a result of the Caucasian War, which started in the 19th century and ended in the second half of the century (1864), hundreds of thousands of people were exiled to the Ottoman Empire and the political, ethnic, religious and cultural order that had lasted for centuries in the region was destroyed.

Although several uprisings were launched after the Caucasian War, these were bloodily suppressed by Russia and in the second half of the 19th century, the North Caucasus came under the administrative and military rule of Russia.

2. During World War II, the Chechen-Ingush and Karachay-Balkar peoples, mostly women, children and the elderly, were exiled to Central Asia.

The Soviet administration, which destroyed intellectuals, scientists and clergy, planned to turn the people of the Caucasus into ordinary Soviet citizens through Russian teachers.

As a matter of fact, by the 1960s, this plan was thought to have succeeded and it began to be assumed that all the peoples of the region were citizens loyal to Soviet ideals; However, it was understood in the 1980s that the situation was not at all as it seemed. National movements also emerged among the peoples of the North Caucasus.

Those who served in the Soviet army and were involved in national movements and entered politics come.

Jahar Dudayev in Chechnya and Ruslan Au-shev in Ingushetia can be counted in this group.

While the North Caucasus was looking for direction, at the same time, after the collapse of the Soviet Union, a fierce power struggle began in Moscow (in October 1993) between President Boris Yeltsin and the parliament, which would turn into an armed conflict; therefore, while such an issue was on Russia's political agenda, the developments in the North Caucasus did not attract Moscow's attention much.

Declaration of autonomy: In the post-Soviet period, the fact that most of the North Caucasus republics demanded extended autonomy instead of independence caused a significant separation in the region, but this situation was not seen as a problem by Moscow.

Because in the early 1990s, Yeltsin himself said, "Take as much independence as you can." However, Chechnya's search for full independence, not autonomy, made Moscow very uncomfortable and the Russia-Chechnya War started in 1994.

The entire North Caucasus region, which until then had generally been one of Russia's secondary agenda items, suddenly became the most important issue of the country. When the Second Chechnya-Russia War started in 1999, the effects of the conflict crossed regional borders and the process turned into a tangle of tension in which the whole of Russia was affected.

The biggest impact of Vladimir Putin's rapid "unitization" of Russia, who came to power in 2000, on the North Caucasus was the abolition of the practice of direct election of the presidents of the autonomous republics by the people. The Moscow administration, which re-established its military presence and political weight in the region, took control of the entire region until the official end of the Chechen war in 2009.

As a result of Putin's signing of a law in April 2013 granting the parliaments of the autonomous republics of Russia the right to abolish direct elections, six of the seven republics in the North Caucasus have switched to this practice.

Today, only in Chechnya in the region, the president is directly elected by the people.

In 2013, the Dagestan Diaspora prepared 10 priority projects to stimulate economic growth in the republic by a special decree of the President of Dagestan. In order to implement these projects, a diaspora foundation called the Power of Dagestan Foundation was established within the presidency.

The establishment of a foundation with this name is not accidental; because this name represents the role that the Dagestan diaspora abroad has played and will play in terms of the development of the country.

Although Dagestan's outward migration led to a shrinkage of the labor market, it caused an increase in the amount of hot money flowing into the republic and direct investments as a positive factor.

This socioeconomic problem of Dagestan has made it inevitable for a Dagestan diaspora to form both in other regions of Russia and outside Russia. Today, the number of the Dagestan diaspora is around 1 million. This corresponds to one third of the population of Dagestan.

In this context, Azerbaijan, where approximately 300,000 people of Dagestan origin live, is the country that hosts the largest Dagestan diaspora. Dagestan also continues to migrate into Russia.

So much so that the number of Nogais living in other regions of Russia outside Dagestan is one and a half times higher than those residing in Dagestan. 30% of the Tsahurs, 26% of the Rutuls, 23% of the Tabasars, 23% of the Lezgis, 21% of the Aguls and 20% of the Dargis live in other regions of Russia. Considering the Dagestan diaspora all over the world, the ethnic group with the largest diaspora is Lezgi. 70% of Lezgis (270,000 people) live outside Dagestan.

As a result, the implicit "quota system" in the multi-ethnic Dagestan administration serves as an effective check and balance mechanism not only between state organs, but also in the power struggle between elites belonging to various ethnic groups.

However, considering the Lezgi population in Dagestan and the size of the diaspora outside Dagestan, it is understood that the structure of the Dagestan administration, which is based on the ethnic triad, tends to gradually turn into a quadruple structure.

Instead of ethnocentric discriminatory policies in order to make the political administration sustainable in the Republic of Dagestan; It is necessary to adopt an approach that focuses on Islam, which is one of the most important common denominators that can unite the peoples of the region under a single roof.

Religious Structure and the Situation of Muslims: The reason why Hanafi sects are widespread in the west of the North Caucasus and Shafi sects in the east is related to this historical phenomenon.

It would not be wrong to say that Dagestan is the most Islamized region of the Caucasus. Almost all of the Muslims here belong to the Sunni school, and 90% of them are Shafi; in second place are those who follow the Hanafi sect. Since the Sunnis in Dagestan generally have a mosaic social structure, it is seen that the most radical wing of Salafism operates in the region on the one hand, and various schools of Sufism on the other.

With the collapse of the Soviet Union in the early 1990s, the oppression of religion until then disappeared and a trend emerged for people to return to their repressed religious identities. Depending on these developments, a rapid process of return to Islam began in Dagestan, as in all former Soviet regions.

The religious revival here gained momentum with the separation of Dagestan from the Religious Administration of Muslims of the North Caucasus, but this situation also caused further fragmentation among Muslim ethnic groups.

So much so that "ethnic mufti offices" have emerged in the region. In short, this lack of unity among Muslims negates the strong influence that Islam can play in Dagestan society and undermines the capacity of the common religious denominator to solve social problems, as it has done in the past.

So much so that due to this separation, religion can sometimes turn into a field where various groups carry out their fights. Considering that this problem is valid for the entire Islamic world today, it is understood that the problem in Dagestan is not unique to this region.

AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC OF INGUSH

Ingush as an administrative administration: Ingushetia, which gained the status of an autonomous republic of the Russian Federation by separating from the union with Chechnya on June 4, 1992, is the smallest federated unit of Russia.

Ingushetia is also the youngest republic in Russia, with a population of 497,356.

Its capital is Magas. With an area of 3123 km², it is the smallest of the federal units in terms of area, excluding federal cities. On June 4, 1992, the Chechen-Ingush ...

The Ingush are one of the North Caucasian peoples. The majority of them live in Ingushetia of the Russian Federation. Today, the majority of Ingush are Muslims and speak Ingush, a language closely related to Chechen. The Ingush migrated from the Fertile Crescent. The ancestors of the Ingush migrated from Mesopotamia and came to the Caucasus Mountain Range and settled here. At the same time, the Ingush have Urartian remnants in their genes due to the Chechens, which are already close to each other in Urartu Mesopotamia.

The name Ingushetia comes from the ancient settlement of Angusht, which was transferred to North Ossetia after the Chechen-In-gush Deportation on February 23, 1944 and its name was changed to Tarskoye. Ingush, one of the indigenous peoples of the Caucasus, mostly live in Ingushetia.

Kalmyk Autonomous Republic

Kalmykia or Kalmykia is an autonomous republic of Russia. Its most striking feature is that it is the only region within the borders of Europe where Buddhism is the most widespread religion.

The Idil Kalmyks, who lived a nomadic life in the Lower Idil steppes, received permission for the establishment of an autonomous Kalmyk region subject to Russia in the Astarhan region on November 4, 1920.

On October 20, 1935, Russia turned this autonomous region called Kalmykia into one of the republics that formed the Soviet Union under the name of the Kalmyk Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic.

The territory of this republic, whose capital was Elista, with an area of 75,900 km², was surrounded by the Idil River in the north, the Don Cossacks in the west, the Republic of Dagestan in the south and the Caspian Sea in the east. However, during World War II, Stalin, who accused the Kalmyks of collaborating with the Germans, abolished their republic and deported them to labor camps in Eastern Siberia (1943); then Russians brought from the inner regions of Russia were settled in the lands of Kalmykia. In 1958, like other "punished nations" in the Soviet Union, the Kalmyks returned and regained their former status. Today, they live in the Kal-muk Autonomous Republic of the Russian Federation and their population is 600,000, which constitutes 40% of the republic's population.

Bibliography: Turkiye Diyanet Foundation, Encyclopedia of Islam

To the east of Dagestan is the Caspian Sea, to the north is Georgia, to the south is Azerbaijan, and to the west is Mongolia. Its most striking feature is that it is the only region within the borders of Europe where Buddhism is the most widespread religion. The Kalmyk Turks are considered a part of Mongolian history. There are many assumptions about the origin of the name Kalmyk.

They are known as Oyrat and Çungar in their own languages in the east, and Kara-Kalmyk / Kalmyk / Kalmak in the west, given by the Muslim Turks. It is understood that the name Kalmyk is not an ethnic term from the fact that it is also used for the Teleüt Turks in Central Asia (Ak Kalmyk). According to a folk etymology adopted by Islamic sources, the name is related to religion and the Western Mongols and Teleut Turks were given the infinitive "stay" because they remained shamanists, and in the same way, this name was given to the Dungans who converted to Islam because they converted to Islam.

During the time of Genghis Khan, the Kalmyks lived in the forests extending to the west of Lake Baikal and at the foot of the Altai Mountains. Later, some of them went to the west with Genghis Khan's grandson Hulagu and helped establish the Ilkhanid State.

Others, on the other hand, contributed to the conquest of China under the rule of Kublai Khan, the brother of Hulagu, and the establishment of a Mongol state (Yüan Dynasty) there. After the collapse of this state (1368) and the expulsion of all the Mongols from the country, they returned to Mongolia and established a large nomadic empire called the Oyrat or Kalmyk Khanate.

The founder of the Oyrat Khanate was Togan (Togon) Khan (1416-1439), and his son Esen Tayşı (1439-1455) turned this state into an empire. The Mongols who returned to Mongolia from China were divided into two groups under the rule of two different leaders; these were the Oyrats (Western Mongols) and the Halhas (Eastern Mongols) consisting of Çoros (Ölet), Hoşut, Dörbet and Torgutlar.

The Idil Kalmyks, who lived a nomadic life in the Lower Idil steppes, received permission for the establishment of an autonomous Kalmyk region (oblast) subject to Russia in the Astarhan region on November 4, 1920.

On October 20, 1935, Russia turned this autonomous region called Kalmykia into one of the republics that formed the Soviet Union under the name of the Kalmyk Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. The territory of this republic, whose capital was Elista, with an area of 75,900 km², was surrounded by the Idil River in the north, the Don Cossacks in the west, the Republic of Dagestan in the south and the Caspian Sea in the east.

However, during World War II, Stalin, who accused the Kalmyks of collaborating with the Germans, abolished their republic and deported them to labor camps in Eastern Siberia (1943); then Russians brought from the inner regions of Russia were settled in the lands of Kalmykia. In 1958, like other "punished nations" in the Soviet Union, the Kalmyks returned and regained their former status.

Today, they live in the Kalmyk Autonomous Republic of the Russian Federation. Their population, which constitutes 40% of the population of the Republic, is 600,000.

The ancestors of the Kalmyks, the Oyrats, came to the Lower Idil region from the banks of the Irtysh River in the Southern Siberian steppes in the 1630s.

They settled in the wide steppes from Saratov in the north to Astrakhan in the south on the Idil delta, where they founded the Kalmyk Khanate.

The Kalmyks who remained in Russia fought on behalf of Russia in wars and gradually adopted a settled lifestyle.

Kabardino – Republic of Balkaria

It is an autonomous Turkish-Circassian state established at the foot of the Caucasus Mountains with its capital Nalchik. The North Caucasian geography, which is five hundred kilometers away from Artvin, and the psychological distance of the cities that form the heart of this geography from us cover another unit of measurement or mood.

The Republic of Kabardino-Balkaria, officially known as the Republic of Kabardino-Balkaria, where the Circassian Kabardians and Balkar Turks live together, first draws attention with its capital Nal-chik. Since the day it was founded as a Russian military fortress on the banks of the river from which it takes its name (1817), it has had the identity of a constantly developing and growing city.

The Republic of Kabardino-Balkaria is one of the multinational republics of Russia with "ethnic names" from 8 regions.

The Republic of Kabardino-Balkaria (KBR) is located in the North Caucasus, in the RF,

It is located in the northern foothills of the Caucasus Mountains, in the Terek River basin.

It is bordered by North Ossetia to the east, Georgia to the south, the Karachay-Cherkess Republic to the west, and Stavropol Krai to the north. Its area is 12,500 square km, its population was 901,494 in 2002.

The Balkars, one of the two main peoples of the Republic, in 2002 104,951 They live in the valleys of the Baksan, Che-gem and Cherek rivers in the south, which make up the largest part of the region, and in the capital Nalchik, and constitute the majority in the Sovetskiy district. The population of the remaining places consists mostly of Kabardians and Russians. The Balkars, who should have settled in the south of the Kabardeys after the Kabardians, resisted the Russian invasion for a long time with the Ka-bardeys, and the Russians took the Bal-kars under their rule in 1825 and the Kabardians only in 1864.

In the 1860s, the Russian administration started to migrate the Muslim population from Eastern Circassia and North Ossetia through pressure and intrigue in an agreement with the Ottoman Empire in order to reduce the Muslim population and to reduce the possible reactions to the Circassian Exile that took place in Western Circassia in 1864, and to pass off this exile as an ordinary migration event

Migrations continued intermittently until the 1900s.

Kabardians, Kayseri, Tokat, Çorum, Sivas, Adana, Mersin, Kahramanmaraş, Ankara, Samsun (Duruçay), Eskişehir, Kars, Gaziantep,

Ardahan, Balıkesir (Bandırma Yenisiğirci village) etc. in Syria, Egypt, Israel (1 village) and Jordan

A significant part of the Kabardian and Balkars living in the region today are Muslims and belong to the Hanafi sect, but due to the diversity of the de-mographic structure and the Russian population of over 20%, an estimated 70% of the population of the region today consists of Muslims.

REPUBLIC OF CHECHNYA



(Türkiye Cumhuriyeti President Recep Tayyip ERDOĞAN
President of Chechen Khaztan Ramadan Kadırov)



President of Chechen Khaztan Ramadan Kadırov)
Russian President Vladimir Putin)

Chechnya is an autonomous republic of the Russian Federation. It is located in the North Caucasus. Its capital is Grozny. Its population is 1.468.000.. Area 17,300 km²

Neighboring countries: It is surrounded by Ingushetia to the west, Ku-zey Ossetia and Stavropol region to the northwest, Dagestan to the southeast, east and northeast, and Georgia to the south.

The immortal leader of Chechnya: Shamil Salmanovich Basayev January 14, 1965 in Vedeno, Chechnya. He died on July 10, 2006 (age 41) in Ingushetia, Russia. His other second name is Emir Abdul-lah Shamil Abu-Idris.

Chechens are a people who have made great efforts to preserve their national identity among the Circassian peoples. It is a warrior, fearless and dashing nation. There is Chechen charity in Turkey originating from Sheikh Shamil. Sheikh Shamil has ties to the lineage with Seyit Ahmet Yesevi and is an Avar Turk.

Form of government of Chechnya:

At the Chechen People's Congress, it was decided to declare the country as an independent "Republic of Chechnya". With the declaration of the interim government at the congress, it was decided that Dudayev, who was elected as the Chairman of the Executive Committee, would take over it. Thus, Jahar Dudayev established an administration parallel to the administration of the Chechen-Ingush Republic.

Today, only in Chechnya in the region is the president-president directly elected by the people. The current leader of Chechnya, Ramadan Akhmetovich Kadyrov, is the third president of Chechnya under the Russian Federation. They know and speak English, Chechen and Russian at beginner level.

Chechens also call Chechens Meskhetian Turks as a tribe. Chechnya is a region located in the south of Georgia. The uruġs-tribes among the Kipchak Turks took the name Meskhetian Turks because they settled in this region.

Chechens: They are the indigenous Caucasian people living in the northeastern part of the Caucasus, around the Sunja and Argun rivers. They also call themselves Nohchi.

This name comes to them from the Chechen tribe called Nohchmekhahoi and the lands of this tribe. The Karapapaks are an old Turkish tribe of northern Caucasian origin, which has spread more or less throughout the Caucasus and continues to exist in the Caucasus (such as Azerbaijan, Georgia, Dagestan, etc.), Turkey and Iran.

Aleksandır Lebet (2nd Chief of the Russian General Staff): It was realized when Mikhail Shikotirin (KGB General) introduced Aleksandır Lebet and the state special officer Battal Akbaba.

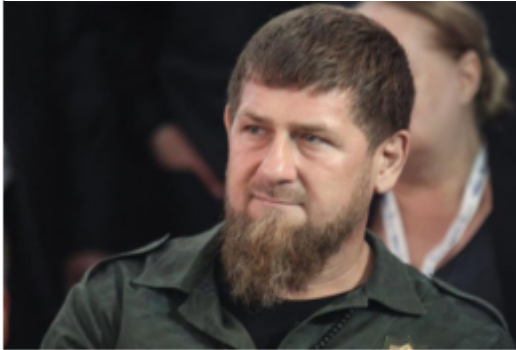
As a result of this meeting with the special officer Battal Akbaba, I openly expressed my thoughts that he asked me to get my opinion in our private meetings, conversations and next conversations due to our sincerity of friendship. Since I said that "peace can end with a pen, not with a gun", you are addressing me, Mr. Battal. He said, "Clearly state and say what is on your mind, not indirectly."

After that, I talked to the heads of not only Chechnya, but also Dagestan, Hindusia and similar states, and said that approaches should be provided by putting them in the status of autonomous states. I expressed my thoughts clearly.

Kadir Kadyrov (father of Ramazan Kadirov), who has a high military culture, bureaucrat culture and Islamic culture in Chechnya, I openly said that I believe that this war, the Russia-Chechnya war, will be ended by establishing various dialogues.

Later, these thoughts of mine were written down by Aleksandır Lebet. These thoughts, which I have declared, were presented to the Russian Council of Ministers (Council) and a positive consensus was reached.

Let's get to know General Aleksander Ivanovitj Lebed briefly. :



(Chechen President Ramazan Kadırov)

(He was born on April 20, 1950 and died on April 28, 2002.) Russian soldier and politician. When he was still a child, he witnessed the death of 70 people by the security forces in June 1962 in Novotchersak, the city where he was born in the Soviet Union under the rule of Khrushchev, protesting the restrictions and price increases in foodstuffs. He received the rank of general in 1991. Lebed came third in the presidential election held in 1996, behind Boris Yeltsin and Communist Party leader Gennadi Zueganov, the two strong candidates of the first round. In the second round, Lebed declared his support for Yeltsin, and Yeltsin appointed Lebed as the secretary of the Russian Security Council.

Lebed was the one who ended the first Chechen war that started at the end of 1994, and the Chechen peace agreement, which made Russia accept its defeat in the 1994-1996 struggle against Chechen fighters, was signed with Chechen leader Aslan Maskhadov in the village of Khasavyurt on August 31, 1996, but the agreement was later broken by Pu-tin and the Chechen war started again.

Former Russian politician and presidential candidate General Alek-sander Lebed died in a helicopter crash in Siberia on April 28, 2002. His body was buried in the Novodevichi Cemetery with a state honor.

At the end of the introductory conversations through the Chechnya-Russia peace project Mikhail Shikotirin (KGB General), the special officer who took part in the agreement and mediation protocol of the states as Battal Akbaba announced the end of the war in Russia in 2009. In 2017, the fighting ended and the number of armed Chechens and foreign fighters was zeroed.

The Chechen Republic of Ichkeria was completely occupied and the Government was abolished. The pro-Russian government of Chechnya was established.

Russian Chechen peace treaty: After the loss of Grozny, Russia and the Chechen Republic of Ichkeria signed the Khasavyurt Agreement. As a result of the agreement, Russian President Boris Yeltsin and Chechnya President Zelimkhan Yandarbiyev signed the Khasavyurt agreement on December 31, 1996 in the city of Khasavyurt in Dagestan, Russia. According to this agreement, it will be decided that Russia will completely leave Chechnya from its territory. Chechnya would be de facto independent.

Then, on May 12, 1997, the Russia-Chechnya Peace Treaty was signed. Thus, the war ended. After three years of negotiations, the then Russian President Boris Yeltsin, who realized that the Chechens would not take a step back on independence, declared war on Chechnya.

The war, which caused the death of tens of thousands of civilians, ended with the Khasavyurt Agreement signed in 1996 and Chechnya gained its independence.

When we look at the political fractures in Chechnya from the 1990s to the present, there are two alternatives for the future: either Kadyrov's one-man rule will continue for a longer period of time or Kadyrov will lose power when Putin's rule ends.

As mentioned above, Kadyrov's administration seems to depend entirely on his relationship with Putin.

For this reason, important forces such as the Russian army and FSB, who are not satisfied with Putin's giving Kadyrov too much power and want him to be dismissed as soon as possible, will try every way to take the power in Kadyrov's hands when Putin's rule ends.

Therefore, Kadyrov, who is aware that there is no person or institution in Russia that he can trust other than Putin, expresses his loyalty to Putin at every opportunity. However, in the event of the end of Putin's rule, it is a possibility, albeit very slim, that Kadyrov will start acting against Moscow and demand full independence in the future.

With the collapse of the Soviet Union in the early 1990s, various independence movements emerged in the autonomous republics of the Russian Federation. As a result of the rising independence demands in this period, Chechnya was the only place where the disagreements between Moscow and local governments turned into war.

The Chechen independence movement, which emerged in 1991 under the leadership of former Soviet general Jahar Dudayev, declared its struggle as a continuation of the resistance against Russian colonialism that continued for 300 years and announced the establishment of the sovereign Republic of Chechnya.

The First Chechen War was a war between the Russian Federation and the Chechen Republic of Ichkeria, which lasted from December 1994 to August 1996. In 1994–1995, especially after the initial campaign, which culminated in the Battle of Grozny, Russian forces tried to take control of the mountainous regions of Chechnya, but despite factors such as the number of troops, the power of weapons, and close air support, they withdrew due to Chechen guerrilla warfare and raids on flat lands.

The resulting widespread demoralization of Russian forces and widespread Russian public opposition to the war led Boris Yeltsin's government to declare a ceasefire with the Chechens in 1996 and sign a peace treaty a year later. While the official figure for Russian military deaths is 5,732, most estimates put the number between 3,500 and 7,500, or even as high as 14,000.

Although there are no exact figures on the number of Chechen forces killed, various estimates say that there were between 3,000 and 17,391 killed or missing. Various figures estimate civilian deaths at between 30,000 and 100,000 and wounded at over 200,000. More than 500,000 people have been displaced by the fighting that has devastated cities and villages in Chechnya. The conflict led to a significant decline in the non-Chechen population due to violence and discrimination. After the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, former Soviet general Jahar Dudayev established dominance in Chechnya and proclaimed the Chechen Republic of Ichkeria. On December 1, 1994, Russian planes bombed Grozny, and 10 days later, on December 11, the Russian Armed Forces started a ground operation. Russia captured the north of Chechnya, including most of Grozny, in about 1 year. In June 1995, a group of Chechens led by Shamil Basayev took a hospital in the city of Budyonno-vsk and about 1,500 people hostage in the hospital. Russia accepted the ceasefire demanded by the Chechens in exchange for the release of the hostages. Although this ceasefire did not last long, the Chechen resistance fighters reorganized in this process. The Battle of Grozny (August 1996), or "Jihad Operation" as the Chechens call it, which started as a result of the attacks of the Chechen resistance on August 6, 1996, ended with the Chechen victory on August 20 and the resistance workers recaptured Grozny. After the loss of Grozny, Russia and the Chechen Republic of Ichkeria signed the Khasavyurt Agreement. As a result of the agreement, it was decided that the Russian forces would completely leave the Chechnya territory by December 31, 1996. Then, on May 12, 1997, the Russia-Chechnya Peace Treaty was signed. Thus, the war ended. Russia lost the war by being defeated by the Chechen insurgents, who were not at the army level and numbered in the thousands. Both sides suffered many military casualties.

Chechnya's siding with Russia, its war with Ukraine:

From war with Russia to war on Russia's side: The Chechnya of the Kadyrovs What happened to Chechnya that became a country that swore allegiance to Russia from the war of independence? We look at the developments in the course of history in this regard.

The Chechens declared their independence in November 1991 under the name of the Chechen-Ingush Republic, just before the collapse of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). Not accepting this, Russia created its own opposition in order to purge the pro-independence cadre in Chechnya and bring its own supporters to power. Meanwhile, Chechnya started to process the oil it extracted and export it through Georgia. Seeing that the anti-independence opposition had failed, Russia's first Prime Minister and President Boris Yeltsin gave an ultimatum to Chechnya, paving the way for military intervention.³ On December 1994, he bombed the presidential palace in Grozny with planes. On the morning of December 11, 1994, Russian troops entered Chechnya with tanks. Thus, the first Chechnya-Russian War began.

Chechnya's independence movement was rising on the shoulders of military and bureaucratic figures who were trained in the Soviet Union. The person who assumed the leadership of the movement was Jahar Dudayev, a former Red Army General.

Dudayev was a war pi-lot who was awarded the Order of Distinguished Service. The Russians did not encounter any resistance from the first day of the war until December 31, when they entered Grozny. When they entered Grozny, 2,500 of the 2,500 soldiers wereAfter the peace, The winner of the turf is Maskhadov.

Russia, which received an unexpected resistance from the Chechens, was able to continue the war for two years. In 1996, he sat down with the Chechens. The first ceasefire agreement was signed, followed by a peace agreement in which Russia recognized the new administration of Chechnya. However, Russia did not officially recognize Chechnya, although it accepted the border drawn with Chechnya.

Chechnya nevertheless accepted this as a victory. In addition, presidential elections were to be held in Chechnya in less than five months. A few months before the agreement, the leader of the movement, Dudayev, was located while talking on the phone with a Russian senator and was killed by a laser-guided fighter jet missile.

The dates were April 21, 1996. In such a climate, the three names under Dudayev, Aslan Maskhadov, Shamil Basayev and Ahmed Kadyrov, came to the fore. Maskhadov was the commander of the regular troops, and Shamil Basayev was the commander of the militia. Both names were the people who inflicted the greatest losses on Russia.

Kadyrov was the country's grand mufti when independence was declared in 1991. He was also one of the leaders of the Kadiris, the largest sect in Chechnya. In the presidential elections held in January 1997, two candidates faced each other: Maskhadov and Basayev. Aslan Maskhadov, who received 70 percent of the votes, became the first popularly elected president of Chechnya. The war was over, elections were held, and now it was time to rebuild Chechnya.

From death fatwa to pro-Russian

Basayev also supported Maskhadov. He declared to the world that they no longer wanted to fight. He assured that the freedom of life, property and belief of Russians and Christians in Chechnya would be protected.

Maskhadov's second attempt was to put an end to the tradition of governing the country from dervish lodges, even though he was also one of the Kadiris. Maskhadov considered the intervention of clergy and sheikhs in the state administration dangerous.

This decision brought Maskhadov and Ahmed Kadyrov face to face. Kadyrov started a rebellion against Maskhadov. Vladimir Putin, who became the head of Russia in August 1999, also attracted Kadyrov to his side.

By September 1999, bombings took place in various parts of Moscow. 293 people died in these attacks. Putin targeted the Chechens, but the Chechens never claimed responsibility for the attacks. In fact, Maskhadov issued a message of condolences immediately after the explosions. Russia continued to blame Chechnya. As a result, Putin put Maskhadov on Russia's terror list.

Russia is back in Chechnya: Immediately afterwards, Russia entered Chechnya again. While Kadyrov-backed Russia was advancing towards Grozny, Maskhadov took off his suit, put on his uniform and started to retreat to the mountains with Shamil Basayev.

Kadyrov gave the Russians a list of high-ranking Chechens in the mountains and a map of their hiding places. While the war was going on in the mountains, Kadyrov settled in Grozny and became the new leader of Chechnya.

Kadyrov was killed in a bomb attack in Grozny in May 2004 during Russia's World War II victory celebrations. Shamil Basayev undertook the action.

While everyone was waiting for Maskhadov and Basayev to take the leadership of Chechnya again, Putin put Ahmad Kadyrov's son Ram-zan Kadyrov in the foreground.

In 2005, the Russians killed Aslan Maskhadov in an operation in which his son Kadyrov participated. Thinking that he was avenging his father's death, Ramazan Kadyrov did not even allow Maskhadov's body to be buried.

Ramazan Akhmetovich Kadyrov: The third president of Chechnya of the Russian Federation.

Kadyrov was born on October 5, 1976 in Tsentoroi, a kasa-ba southeast of Grozny, the capital of the Chechen-Ingushia Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic.

Ramadan, who was the personal driver and bodyguard of his father Ahmet Kadyrov, who was an imam, said that he always took him as an example. Ahmet Kadyrov fought against the Russians during the First Chechen War, but changed sides during the Second Chechen War and declared his allegiance to Russia.

His father died on 9 May 2004 in Grozny in a bomb attack by Chechen radical jihadists during World War II Victory Day celebrations. Since he was not yet 30 years old, he assumed the presidency before he took office, and he took over the presidency shortly after turning 30 in 2011.

During Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Kadyrov reportedly took part in Russian operations outside Kyiv.

In a video he posted on Telegram, he called on Ukrainian forces to "lay down their arms and surrender immediately, otherwise you will be finished".

Putin's staunch supporter: Kadyrov declared his full support for Putin on February 24 with Russia's entry into the UK. He even sent his own soldiers to war. A few days ago, a video was published allegedly at Gostomel Air Base, 7 kilometers from Kyiv.

Kadyrov adopted a macho image, often posing with guns and military uniform, and also showed that he had great wealth. Kadyrov, who is claimed to have a personal army of 30,000 people, has a controversial place in the Russian Federation. Kadyrov, who is seen as one of the most important supporters of Russia's invasion of Ukraine, sent many of his troops to Ukraine while calling on his citizens to mobilize for the war. The Chechen leader, who criticized the Russian military leadership for remaining too "soft", advocates the use of nuclear weapons against Ukraine.

Again, according to the allegations, Kadyrov has a contingent of 10 thousand soldiers in Ukraine.

The US started to impose sanctions on Chechnya and Kadyrov in 2020 by blacklisting them. Putin responded by declaring Kadirov a major general. In response to Putin's support, Kadyrov said, "I am a loyal soldier of the President and I am ready to carry out any order he gives on any continent he wishes."

In another speech, he said that he would unconditionally submit to all the decisions made by the head of state, saying "I am Putin's foot soldier". Kadyrov, who often made statements stating that he was willing to give his life for Putin, was awarded the "State Order of Honor" a year later. It is not known how real the allegations are, but Chechnya, which has been fighting for independence for more than 300 years and has fought with Russia twice in the last 30 years, is officially at war on the side of Russia today.

Republic of Azerbaijan



(Türkiye Cumhuriyeti! President Recep Tayyip ERDOĞAN
President of Azerbaijan İlham Aliyev)

Azerbaijan:

Azerbaijan is bordered by the Caspian Sea to the east, the Russian Federation to the north, Georgia to the northwest, Armenia to the west, Iran to the south and Turkey to the southwest. The total area of the country is 86,600 km² and its population is 8.5 million dollars.

Azerbaijan, which has a 17-kilometer border with Turkey, is a country located in the Caucasus, the middle point of Eastern Europe and Western Asia.

The area of the country, officially known as the Republic of Azerbaijan, is quite large. Azerbaijan, in total
It has a total area of 86,600 square kilometers.

Of the three Transcaucasian states, Azerbaijan has the largest territorial area.

History of Azerbaijan: The Azerbaijan Democratic Republic was founded in 1918, but two years later, 1920, on April 26, the Red Army crossed the border into Azerbaijan, on April 28, 1920, the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic was established and then joined the territory of the Soviet Union. Azerbaijan declared its independence on August 30, 1991.

According to the "Thesis of the Arrival of the Oghuzs", the Azerbaijanis came to the region in the 11th century with the raids of the Oghuz and other Turkmen tribes, and were shaped by the Karapapaks, Afshars, Ayrums, Padars, Shahsevens, Montenegrins and some other ethnic groups, and their origins are Caucasian and Turkish un-surs.

Azerbaijan, Azerbaijan from Past to Present Hacer GÖL

*** Abstract Azerbaijan is on geographically, strategically and commercially important roads.**

It is located in a geography that has been wanted to be dominated by many peoples throughout history. Its territory has been the scene of conflicts of many states. The history of Azerbaijan cannot be examined independently of the history of the Oghuzs, Seljuks, Mongols, Arabs, Iranians, Ottomans, Turkey, Tsarist Russia, the Soviets and today's Russia.

Which country did Azerbaijan formerly belong to? Nagorno-Karabakh is a historical region in the South Caucasus, in the Lesser Caucasus Mountain Range, which belongs to Azerbaijan but has been under the occupation of Armenia for many years.

It is an ethnic conflict and territorial dispute between Azerbaijan and Armenia in Nagorno-Karabakh and the Armenian-controlled Azerbaijani territories surrounding Nagorno-Karabakh. This conflict came to an end with the Second Nagorno-Karabakh War, which started on September 27, 2020.



(Türkiye Cumhuriyeti President Recep Tayyip ERDOĞAN
President of Azerbaijan İlham Aliyev)

Azeri Turks gained independence on November 17, 1991. The Republic of Turkey was the first country to recognize Azerbaijan's independence. Today, Azerbaijan is progressing as a country that is trying to stand on its own feet by being freed from Russian influence.

REPUBLIC OF TATARSTAN

Tatarstan, the Republic of Tatarstan of the Russian Federation, approximately 800 km from Moscow. It is located in the east. Federated region with an area of sixty-eight thousand square kilometers,

It has a population of 3,786,488 people. Two million of them are Tatars and one and a half million are Russians, while the rest are made up of various other ethnic groups. Tatarstan, which avoids interfaith conflict, sees itself as a successful example of multiculturalism. The capital Kazan, one of the largest and richest cities in Russia, is considered the "third capital" of the country after Moscow and St. Petersburg. The fate of Russia, one of the largest and most diverse countries in the world, has been determined by the discoveries and wars fought near the country's largest river throughout history. "The Volga River enabled the conquest of new lands in the Middle Ages. What makes this river also important is; establishing a connection between civilizations that have ruled for centuries, people living on its shores and religions." "Every ship passing through the Volga River is checked in detail. From their technical condition to their engine, from their body to the fire alarm." In the history of Tatarstan, the Volga River has an important role. The small island of Sviyajsk, located on the river, was used as a springboard by the Russian Tsar Ivan the Terrible during the conquest of Kazan, the capital of Tatarstan, in the 16th century. The island, which was turned into a settlement center within four weeks, became the abode of the Russian military and cultural presence. "Modern Tatarstan is a place where Tatar culture of Islamic origin and Russian Orthodox culture live side by side. But these two different cultures do not merge into a single culture. They continue to exist side by side and enrich each other. They live together in peace." Buildings that have been destroyed or converted into prisons, as well as empty church walls and deteriorated frescoes, are among the inherited buildings on the island from the Soviet Union period.

A few kilometers south of the Volga River is another ancient city. This city, called Bulgarian, is the historical capital of Tatarstan. The ancestors of the Tatars met Arab missionaries here in the 10th century and converted from Paganism to Islam. "The Volga Bulgars adopted a new religion here: Islam. Thus, this religion began to spread to Siberia and Europe exactly from here."
"Our unique ancient heritage, Bulgarian and Sviyajsk, is being restored and brought back to life today. Now we will be able to keep alive and examine the works of the two religions that have lived side by side and in harmony for centuries."

REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Uzbekistan, officially the Republic of Uzbekistan, is a country in Central Asia. It is one of the seven independent Turkish states. Ku-zeyde Kazakhstan borders Kyrgyzstan in the northeast, Taji-kistan in the southeast, Afghanistan in the south and Turkmenistan in the southwest.

Uzbekistan, a secular and unitary republic, is divided into 12 provinces and an autonomous republic (Karakalpakstan). Its capital is Tashkent. Since September 1, 1991, it has been the capital of Uzbekistan, which declared its independence after the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Uzbekistan is a secular country and Article 61 of its constitution. Article states that religious organizations and associations will be separate from the state and equal before the law.

During the reign of Islam Ke-rimov, who ruled the country from its establishment until 2016, Uzbekistan's policies on human rights and individual freedoms were heavily criticized by international organizations.

However, after Karimov's death in 2016, the new president, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, embarked on reforms on cotton slavery and child labor, which are widespread in the country. He started to work on the transition to a free economy and Uzbekistan's relations with its neighbors improved.

Amnesty International reported in 2017/18 that only remnants of the repressive practices and lawlessness of the previous period remained. The 2020 UN report also confirmed that improvements have taken place. Huge energy production facilities and natural gas resources from the Soviet Era have enabled the country to become the largest electricity producer in Central Asia. The country is a member of the Turkic Council, TURKSOY, CIS, OSCE, UN and Shanghai Cooperation Organization.

By early 1920, Central Asia was firmly in Russian hands, and despite some early resistance to the Bolsheviks, Uzbekistan and the rest of Central Asia became part of the Soviet Union.

On October 27, 1924, the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic was established. From 1941 to 1945, 2. During World War II, 1,433,230 people from Uzbekistan fought in the Red Army against Nazi Germany.

Uzbekistan declared its sovereignty on June 20, 1990 and its independence on September 1, 1991. The declaration of independence was approved by the referendum held on December 29, 1991.

After gaining its independence, Uzbekistan established relations with developed countries, especially economically. Uzbekistan has had the opportunity to sell its rich underground resources to other countries. Thanks to its deep-rooted state tradition dating back to ancient times, Uzbekistan became the powerful state of Central Asia shortly after gaining its independence, and today it is in competition with Kazakhstan for Central Asian leadership.

Geography of Uzbekistan: Uzbekistan has an area of 447,400 square kilometers. 56th in the world by region and by population. It is the 40th largest country. It is the fourth largest country by area and the second largest country by population among the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States. Bordered by Kazakhstan and the Aralkum Desert (formerly the Aral Sea) to the north and northwest, Turkmenistan and Afghanistan to the southwest, Tajikistan to the southeast, and Kyrgyzstan to the northeast, Uzbekistan is one of the largest countries in Central Asia. Sirdarya (Seyhun) and Amu Darya (Ceyhun) are the most important rivers. There are also Surkhandarya, Karaderya, Zereřan, Kařkaderya and Narin seas. The largest lake is the Aral. The Aral Sea has also caused a great environmental disaster for Uzbekistan today as a result of the wrong agricultural policies of the Soviet period. In Karakalpakstan, the region of Uzbekistan adjacent to the Aral Sea, high salinity and soil pollution with heavy elements are common. The country has a rich cultural heritage due to its historical significance and strategic location. 85% of the people speak Uzbek. Russian is used in administration and as a lingua franca between the different ethnic groups of the country. There are also Tajik and Kazakh minorities. Islam is the most common religion in the country, followed by Russian Orthodoxy with 5%. Most Muslims are from the Hanafi sect.

The territory of today's Uzbekistan was part of the Mâverâün river and Turan regions, where Iranian languages were spoken in ancient times.

The first recorded settlers, the Scythians of Eastern Iranian origin; In the 8th-6th centuries BC, they ruled the regions of Khorezm, Bactria and Sogdia, and in the 3rd centuries BC-6th centuries AD, they ruled the regions of Fergana and Margiyana. In the same period, cities such as Samarkand, Khiva and Bukhara prospered thanks to the Silk Road. During the Golden Age of Islam, leading scientists and scholars of the period such as Bukhari, Tirmizi, Biruni and Ibn Sina grew up in these cities. In the 13th century, the Khwarazmshahs, who dominated the region, succumbed to the Mongol invasions along with the whole of Central Asia. Turkish tribes who joined the Mongol armies settled in the region and Turkified Uzbekistan. Samarkand, the capital of the Taimur Empire, which was founded in the 14th century, became an important scientific center during the reign of Ulugh Beg. This period is defined by historians as the Timurid Renaissance.

The empire was destroyed by the Uzbek Shaybanids in the 16th century and Bukhara, Khokand and Khiva khanates were established in the region. Babur, a descendant of the Timurid dynasty, established rule over India

In the 19th century, Central Asia came under the control of the Russian Empire. Tashkent became the capital of Russian Turkestan during this period. The Soviet Union dismembered Soviet Central Asia in 1924 and established the Uzbekistan Soviet Socialist Republic. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Republic of Uzbekistan was declared in 1991.

REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

On October 25, 1990, Kazakhstan declared its sovereignty over its territory as a republic within the Soviet Union.

After the coup attempt in Moscow in August 1991, Kazakhstan became the last Soviet republic to declare its independence on December 16, 1991. Ten days later, the Soviet Union dissolved.

It is a country whose territory is mostly located in Central Asia and a small part in Eastern Europe. Kazakhstan is one of the seven independent Turkic states (along with Azerbaijan, Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkey and Turkmenistan) and is a member of the Organization of Turkic States and TURK-SOY. With an area of 2,724,900 km² (the area of Western Europe), it is the ninth largest country in the world. It is the largest of the Muslim-majority countries and Turkish states in terms of surface area and the richest in terms of natural resources. Kazakhstan is the epicenter of giants such as Saka, Hun, Göktürk, Kipchak, Karakhanid, Golden Horde, which are important states of Turkish history; It has been the cradle of Turkish tribes such as Kipchak, Oghuz and Karluk. Its neighbors are Russia to the north, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan to the south, and China to the east. The country also has a coast to the Caspian Sea and the Aral Sea.

In 1997, the government moved the capital of Kazakhstan from Almaty to the capital Astana. On March 23, 2019, Astana's name was renamed "Nursultan" in honor of former president Nursultan Nazarbayev. However, in September 2022, after a series of controversies and protests that resulted in Nazarbayev's resignation from Kazakhstan's Security Council, the capital was renamed Astana.

With an area of 2,700,000 square kilometers (equivalent in size to Western Europe), Kazakhstan is the ninth-largest country in the world and the largest landlocked country.

While Kazakhstan was part of the Soviet Union, it lost some of its territory to China's Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and some to the Karakalpakstan Autonomous Republic of Uzbekistan.

It borders 6,846 kilometers with Russia, 2,203 kilometers with Uzbekistan, 1,533 kilometers with China, 1,051 kilometers with Kyrgyzstan and 379 kilometers with Turkmenistan. It is mainly located in Asia, while a small part of Kazakhstan is located west of the Urals in Eastern Europe. The name "Kazakh" means "to wander", an Old Turkic word that reflects the nomadic culture of the Kazakhs. The Persian suffix -stan means "land" or "place", so the word Kazakhstan can be literally translated as "land of travelers". In the 19th century, the Russian Empire began to increase its influence in Central Asia. The "Great Game" period; It is generally accepted that it lasted from about 1813 until the Entente between Britain and Russia in 1907. The starting point of the "Great Game" race; "For the British, the Russians were of the opinion that advancing into Afghanistan and the Persian Empire would harm the economic and commercial interests of the British in the Middle East and India; It has created the opinion that if they advance into Central Asia, they can provide very important economic and military gains. However, the first attempts of both countries to establish dominance in Central Asia failed. However, Tsar 2. The propaganda activities initiated by the Russian government in order to protect the fundamental rights of people of Russian origin living in Central Asia since the Alexander period are a very important step in terms of the Russians starting to make the region a colony. The Russian Tsars effectively ruled many regions within the borders of today's Republic of Kazakhstan.

In the last years of the Russian Empire, the emergence of competition for land and water between the Cossacks and the newly arrived settlers caused serious resentment against the colonial administration. The "Central Asian Uprising" in 1916 is one of the most important of these uprisings. Uprising; It ended with a series of conflicts and brutal massacres from both sides. Until the end of 1919, both sides resisted the communist government.

REPUBLIC OF KYRGYZSTAN

On May 1, 1918, the whole of Turkestan was united under the name of the Turkestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic; In 1926, Kyrgyzstan was renamed the Kyrgyz Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. Later, in 1936, it was renamed the Kyrgyz Soviet Socialist Republic.

As a result of the openness and restructuring movement that started with Gorbachev's coming to power in 1986 after the Soviet period, the Republic of Kyrgyzstan declared its independence on August 31, 1991.

Since the date it gained its independence, Kyrgyzstan has been governed by the Presidential system like other Central Asian states.

In Kyrgyzstan, the parliamentary system was adopted with the new constitution adopted on June 7, 2010.

With the new Constitution, it has been prevented that a person can be elected President for more than one term. Presidential elections are held every 6 years.

According to the constitution, the Republic of Kyrgyzstan is a secular and unitary state governed by a parliamentary democracy. Executive power is exercised by the government. Legislative power belongs to the government and parliament. Despite the parliamentary structure, the President is the most powerful political actor.

**Kyrgyzstan,
administratively the
country, Chuy, Issyk Kul,
Naryn, Talas, Jalal-Abad,
Osh and**

It was divided into 7 provinces as Batken. The capital Bishkek and the city of Osh were given special status and were excluded from the surrounding provinces of Chuy and Osh.

Kyrgyz Turks, one of the oldest known tribes in Turkish history,

According to some researchers, the Kyrgyz name, which is referred to as "Kırkız" in Köktürk written texts and "Gir-kis" in Tibetan sources, is a combination of the words "kır" and "gez" and means "kır ge-zen"; According to some, it is stated that it is the combined form of the numbers "forty" and "hundred".

It is also stated that the name Kyrgyz comes from the word "kır Oğuz", that is, rural Oghuz. It is also said by Russian and Kyrgyz history professors that it may have come from the word "kırk-uz (lineage)".

According to legends, the Kyrgyz consisted of "forty girls".

The Kyrgyz are one of the oldest nations in Central Asia. Since they do not have a written language, studies on their roots are also based on references to the Kyrgyz by other groups in the region.

The Kyrgyz rebelled against the Russian administration in 1873-1875; The 1898 Andijan rebellion, which took place after the 1885 Osh Rebellion, ended in defeat. The bloodiest rebellion of the Kyrgyz took place in 1916, after this rebellion, thousands of families migrated to China and hundreds of people were shot.

**References: Republic of Turkey, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
information**

REPUBLIC OF TURKMENISTAN

Turkmenistan is an independent Turkish state in Central Asia. President of Turkmenistan Serdar Berdimuhamedov

It is bordered by Kazakhstan to the northwest, Uzbekistan to the north and west, Afghanistan to the southeast, and Iran to the southwest; The capital of the country, which has the Caspian Sea in the west, is Ashgabat, which is also the most developed city. With a population of 7 million, the country has the lowest population among the Central Asian republics in Turkmenistan. The majority of the country is covered by the Black Kum Desert.

Turkmenistan, one of the Central Asian countries, is surrounded by Iran from the south, the Caspian Sea from the west, Kazakhstan from the north, Uzbekistan from the northeast, and Afghanistan from the southeast. The longest border of the country is with Uzbekistan, and the shortest border is with Kazakhstan.

Turkmenistan is governed by the constitution enacted on May 18, 1992. The country's declaration of permanent neutrality was adopted by the United Nations in 1995. Since 2006, it has been a de facto member of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

As a result of the first presidential elections held on October 27, 1991, after Turkmenistan gained its independence, Saparmurat Turkmenbashi was elected as the head of state and continued this duty until his death (December 21, 2006).

In Turkmenistan, which consists of five main Turkmen tribes, the administrative structure was shaped according to these five tribes and 5 provinces (provinces) were established.

The population of the country is 5,528,627 people. On the other hand, it is also noted in this source that the population may be 1 to 2 million people less than estimated due to the external migration that has been going on in the country for the last 10 years.

Turkmenistan has been trying to encourage population growth in recent years. Moves such as economic advantages especially for families with children and awarding the state distinguished service order to women who give birth to 8 children are the steps that the country with a small population is considering. In accordance with the decree, it was decided to give a big bonus to women with 8 children.

Again, these women have the right to benefit from all transportation services, including airplanes, and basic needs provided by the state, free of charge and without quota. Many other advantageous policies are implemented for families with many children to encourage population growth. For example, a family with 3 children is allocated a new furnished apartment and a passenger car from the capital Ashgabat. Finally, wedding centers are established in order to spread the institution of marriage and young people hold their weddings free of charge in these wedding halls called toy centers.

The languages they speak are: Turkmen, Uzbek, Russian, Kazakh, Eastern Armenian, Tatar, Azerbaijani, Baloch, Kurmanji, Ukrainian, and others. Turkmenistan has been home to many civilizations as the intersection point of civilizations for centuries. The city of Merv, located within the borders of Turkmenistan, is one of the oldest oasis cities in Central Asia. In the Middle Ages, Merv was one of the most important cities for the Islamic world, as well as one of the most important points on the Silk Road. Turkmenistan, which was annexed by the Russian Empire in 1885, later played an important role in the anti-Bolshevik movement in Central Asia.

In 1925, Turkmenistan became the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic (Turkmen SSR) as one of the states included in the Soviet Union, and gained its independence with the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991.

It is a republic based on a single dominant party system, and Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov, who came to power in 2007 after the death of Saparmurat Niyazov, known as Turkmenbashi, who had been in power since 1991, served as the president of the country in 2006.

According to 2006 CIA estimates, Turkmenistan has the fourth largest natural gas reserves in the world. From 1993 to 2017, citizens in Turkmenistan benefited from state-supplied electricity, water and natural gas free of charge.

Turkmenistan, as one of the independent Turkic states, is a member of TURKSOY and at the same time one of the observer countries of the Organization of Turkic States. The country is a member of international organizations such as the UN, OIC, CIS, IMF.

The name Turkmenistan consists of "Turkmen" as an ethnic name and the suffix -stan, which means "place" or "country" in Persian. The name "Türk-men" comes from the Turk. The suffix -men is a reference to those outside the Turkish dynasty system in the mythological sense, and has a meaning like "almost-se" in the Sogdian language.

However, some scholars argue that this suffix emphasizes the meaning of Turkmen as "pure Turks" or "Turkish Turks".

Muslim historians such as Ibn Kathir claim that the etymology of Turkmenistan comes from the words "Turk" and "faith" and point out the conversion of two hundred thousand households in the region to Islam in 971.

Turkmenistan declared its independence from the Soviet Union after the Independence Referendum held in 1991.

As a result, the Constitution adopted on October 27, 1991 In Article 1, the name of the state is determined as "Turkmenistan".

In the 10th century, the name Turkmen was used for the first time for the Oghuz tribes who accepted Islam and seized the lands of today's Turkmenistan. There they were under the rule of the Seljuk Empire, which lived in today's Iran and Turkmenistan and also consisted of Oghuz tribes. The Oghuz tribes in the service of the empire played an important role in the spread of Turkic culture thanks to their migration to the west, that is, to the east of today's Azerbaijan and Turkey.

In the second half of the 19th century, the main military and political power of the Khiva Khanate, which was included in the borders of today's Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan, was subordinate to the Turkmens in the north. Even the great liberalization movement that shook Russia in the 1980s had a relatively small impact on Turkmenistan. In 1990, Turkmenistan experienced a nationalist movement against the colonial interventions of the Moscow administration. Despite the pro-Soviet Union stance of Saparmurat Niyazov, the communist leader of Turkmenistan, the disintegration of the Soviet Union in October 1991 forced him to call for a national referendum on independence. On November 26, 1991, the Soviet Union completely ceased to exist.

TURKISH REPUBLIC OF NORTHERN CYPRUS

Northern Cyprus, officially known as the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" (TRNC), is a state located in the northern part of the island of Cyprus in the Mediterranean.

Its existence is not recognized by any country other than Turkey.

Proclamation of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

After the Cyprus Operation, the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus was established in 1976.

On November 15, 1983, the assembly of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus used its right of self-determination and declared the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus with a unanimous decision.

The founding declaration of the TRNC was read by the founding president Rauf Denktaş. The establishment of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus drew the reaction of the Republic of Cyprus, Greece and many states, as well as the United Nations Security Council.

It has been described by organizations such as the United Nations and the European Union and the international community as the territory of the Republic of Cyprus in the Mediterranean since the Cyprus Operation carried out by Turkey in 1974.

Embargoes are imposed on the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus by the international community in areas such as economy, transportation and sports.

Due to the embargoes, it has become economically dependent on Turkey. The Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is supported economically, politically and militarily by Turkey. The country has started to experience economic difficulties since the early 2000s, but since 2001, there has been a rapid growth in the economy.

In our history: The rule of the Republic of Venice in Cyprus began on February 26, 1489. The Lusignan king, who was the ruler of the island at that time, married a Venetian nobleman named Katerina Kornaro. When the king died, the island was left to the Venetians.

The Venetian who ruled the island resided in Famagusta. During the Venetians, military was given importance, and castles, especially Famagusta's, were strengthened.

The Nicosia Walls were reduced from 8 miles to 3 miles and rebuilt. Historical map of Cyprus created by Piri Reis, a sailor in the Ottoman Empire. Before the conquest, Cyprus became a refuge for Christian pirates who raided the ships of the Ottoman Empire in the Eastern Mediterranean. These pirates usually attack maritime merchant ships and passengers going on pilgrimage, destroying the road safety here.

For such reasons, it was deemed necessary to take Cyprus. The Ottomans, who were defeated by the Russian Empire in the 93 War, leased the island for 92,799 pounds at the request of the United Kingdom in order not to make too many concessions against the Russians. Although Ottoman ownership is considered to continue, the administration was completely transferred to the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom administered the island with high-ranking administrators called "Commissioners".

In the First World War, which started in 1914, the United Kingdom annexed the island and appointed a governor of the island after the Ottoman Empire entered the war on the side of Germany against the United Kingdom. Article 21 of the Lausanne Peace Treaty signed in 1923. In 1925, Cyprus was declared as the royal colony and the first consul of the Republic of Turkey was appointed to the island.

From October 1931 onwards, the Greeks rebelled with the demand for Enosis, and as a result of the revolt of the Greeks against the British administration, the policy of the United Kingdom hardened. The teaching of Greek and Turkish history, the use of the flags of the two countries, and the display of images of Greek or Turkish national heroes were banned.

The Turkish community has declared that it is against Enosis. In 1943, the Cyprus Island Turkish Minority Institution (KATAK) was established. However, Fazıl Küçük, who found the activities of KATAK insufficient, left KATAK and founded the Cyprus National Turkish People's Party (KMT-HP) on April 23, 1944.

After World War II, when the tendency to liquidate the colonies became widespread, the Greek Government applied to the United Nations in 1954 to apply the self-determination rights of nations to Cyprus as well. This request, which Turkey opposed, was rejected by the United Nations.

EOKA began operations on the island on April 1, 1955. The Enosisist-Anti-Enosisist conflict started between the Greeks. For the first time, Turkey agreed to be a party to the problem and was represented at the meeting attended by the United Kingdom and Greece in London on August 29.

On November 15, 1957, the Turkish Resistance Organization (TMT) was established. According to the MacMillan Plan, which came to the agenda in 1958, it was decided that Cyprus would remain in the British Commonwealth but would also have ties with Turkey and Greece.

The military junta administration that controlled Greece in the early 1970s was dissatisfied with the attitudes of Makarios III and the lack of progress on the path of enosis.

On July 15, 1974, the junta ordered the Cyprus National Guard to dismiss the commander of this unit and to take control of the island by this unit of Greek officers. On the same day, the unit stormed the Presidential Palace in Nicosia and Makarios III was dismissed. Nikos Sampson was announced to the world as the head of state of the new government.

Although a coup was carried out by the nationalist Greeks, it did not unite with Greece, the independence of Cyprus continued and there was no independent administration.

The Republic of Turkey launched a land and air operation against Cyprus on July 20, 1974, arguing that it was carried out in accordance with Article IV of the Zurich and London Treaties due to the coup d'état.

Shortly after landing on the island, Turkish troops entered Kyrenia, one of the major cities of the island. It started to move towards the capital Nicosia. As a result of the attack on July 22, Turkish troops first entered Kyrenia and then headed towards the capital Nicosia. Before the ceasefire began, the Kyrenia-Nicosia line was united.

Although a temporary ceasefire was declared, as a result of the Greek Cypriot troops' failure to comply with these ceasefire rules, Turkish troops started to advance again on August 13 with the motto of Turkish Foreign Minister Turan Gü-neş, "Let Ayşe go on vacation".

Turkish troops entered the capital Nicosia on August 14 and Lefke and Famagusta on August 15. As a result of international pressure, a ceasefire was declared and 37% of the island came under Turkish control.

Around 170,000 Greek Cypriots were displaced from the houses in the north, 50,000 Turkish Cypriots and later immigrants from Turkey with the encouragement of Turkey were settled in these houses.

BATTLE OF TALAS

The reason for the Talas war:

The most important reason for the outbreak of the Talas War is to gain dominance over the Silk Road. In other words, it is an economic reason, as in many other wars. With the idea of dominating the Silk Road, which started from China and went to Europe, the Talas War took place between the Chinese and the Arabs.

Importance of the Battle of Talas: In 751, as a result of the struggle of the Arab and Chinese States and the help of the Turks to the Arabs, the Chinese were defeated by the Arabs, thus stopping the Chinese advance to the West. The Arabs, supported by the Turks, won the war. This situation enabled the Turks to recognize Islam

Results of the Battle of Talas: The Battle of Talas was fought in 751 around the Talas River within the borders of today's Kyrgyzstan, between the Abbasids and their partner Kar-luks and the Chinese, which lasted for 5 days. The battle, which resulted in the defeat of the Chinese army, is important for both Chinese, Turkish and Islamic history.

TALKAN – JURCAN MASSACRES

The incident that went down in history as the Talkan-Cürcan massacres took place in 710. The Prophet Muhammad died, then the period of 4 caliphs ended and Muawiyah became the head of the Arabs in 661 and started the Umayyad period (661).

The situation in Central Asia at these dates; The remnants of the destroyed White Hun State established the Tocharistan Yabguluk between the Seyhun-Ceyhun rivers.

1. When the Göktürk State collapsed, the regions under the rule of the Göktürks were connected to China and were governed as Yabguluks in small principalities.

2. It had only been 15 years since the establishment of the Göktürk State and it had not yet become strong enough to penetrate the Tocharistan region. The picture that appears in this atmosphere; 6. During the reign of the Umayyad caliph Walid (710), the Tocharistan region was a principality (Yabguluk) where Turks lived predominantly but could not be governed by a strong state administration. Qutayba, the main actor of the massacre, was the governor of Khorasan during this period. Because the Persians were defeated and the Iranian lands came under the rule of the Umayyads. Naturally, Khorasan was also a Persian city during this period. Qutayba started conquest movements with the instructions he received and moved westward towards the city of Balkh. In fact, up to this point, everything was going on in the usual course of history. A state is trying to dominate an important geography with a management vacuum. However, the developing process will become an extraordinary case. When the Arab armies entered Beykent, they encountered magnificent wealth. As narrated from Ibn al-Athir; Since the White Huns period, the gold items in the houses of the Turks, who were experts in gold workmanship, the crowded Turkish population and probably the White-Skinned Turkish Women greatly influenced the Arabs. This conquest movement was very profitable for Qutay-be. This was one of the main reasons for the massacres that followed.

In order to understand the Talkan massacre, the Arabs must understand the law of war, or rather their lawlessness, much more precisely; It is necessary to understand their approach towards non-Arabs. An example will be useful to understand this. We can give an example of a struggle that took place before the Talkan-Cürcan massacres. In this case, which took place before the Beykent attack; The Arabs attacked Bukhara. The ruler of Bukhara was Kabaç Hatun.

Yes, the administration of the country was in the hands of a Turkish woman.

When Kabaç Ha-tun could not resist the attack of the Arab commander Sa'id, he offered to pay tribute. Sa'id accepted the agreement. However, he wanted to attack Samarkand in order not to return empty-handed.

During this attack, he said that he would keep 30 thousand captives, including Kabaç Hatun's brother, with him until he returned from the Samarkand expedition, so that Kabaç Hatun would not set a trap for him. However, after the Samarkand campaign, he did not keep his promise and did not give the captives to Kabaç Hatun, brought them to Medina and made them slaves. It would be appropriate to make the following determination; The Arabs of the Umayyad period did not comply with Islamic law, nor the customs of the period and the law of war. It would not be wrong to interpret the Talkan-Cürcan massacres from this point of view.

Eventually, Talhan Bey, with whom Neyzek contacted, learns about Seh-rek. When he completes his preparations in Balkh and sets out for the city of Talkan, Sehrek retreats and leaves the city. As a result, the city was left derelict and defenseless. Qutayba entered Tal-khan without resistance, but Islamic creeds and customs were again disregarded. Qutayba brutally slaughters the people who do not resist him by saying "Let it be a lesson". The trees where the bodies of the men they killed were hung stretch for miles. As Ibn al-Athir narrates, the number of people killed is at least 40 thousand. Apart from the murdered, he returns by taking the children and women left behind captive. Although the name of the massacre is known as the Talkan-Cürcan massacre, the massacre in Cürcan is incomplete compared to the brutality in Talkan. But the number of Turks killed by Qutayba outside the battlefields is around 100 thousand. Moreover, this figure does not include captive children and concubines.

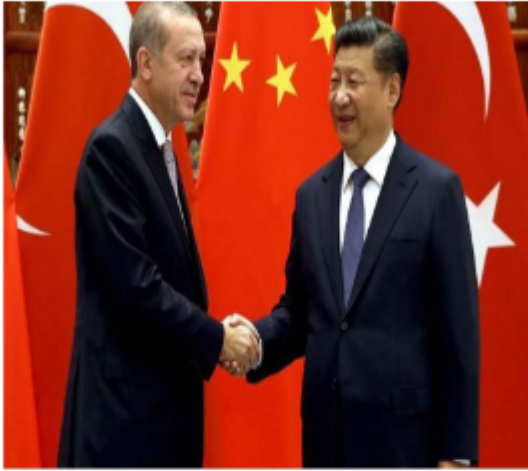
Well, the fact that the Turks are Muslims, the Turks' manners and acceptance of Islam have nothing to do with the Tarkan-Cürvan massacres. Because the acceptance of Islam by the Turks was possible at least 200 years after this incident. During the reign of Satuk Buğra Khan (924-955), moreover, at a time when the Arabs were weakened and the Arab Islamic State was about to be erased from the stage of history, he met Islam through the Sassanids (Persians), who accepted Islam, not through the Arabs, and began to be accepted by the society. This interaction did not take place through war or captivity, but through the friendship of the crown prince Satuk Buğra Khan with the Sassanid crown prince Nasr, with whom he grew up in his childhood.

The Tarkan-Cürvan incident did not lead the Turks to become Muslims, on the contrary, it distanced the Turks from Islam. Naturally, this was a bad experience for the Turks, who knew Islam through the Arab invasions. If we consider it sociologically, we can say that at least 2 centuries had to pass for the bad memories to be erased, and the influence of the Arabs in Central Asia had to disappear.

Bibliography: In Zekeriya Kitapçı's book titled *Islamic History and Turks*

Articles by Murat ÇALIK

THE STATE OF CHINA



(Türkiye Cumhuriyeti! President Recep Tayyip ERDOĞAN
President Xi Jinping)

CHINA : Chinese Intelligence service MSS. Politics in the People's Republic of China is within the framework of a semi-presidential socialist republic led by a single party (the Communist Party of China).

It is a country in the Chinese state consisting of 33 administrative regions, including 5 autonomous regions, 4 city governments and two special administrative regions. The central form of administration carried out from Beijing, the capital of the Chinese state, is applied. The head of state in the country serves for 10 years in accordance with the current Constitution.

It has a people who are extremely attached to their traditions and customs. The People's Republic of China attaches great importance to mutual respect and love. They are very respectful to foreigners, as they have a multicultural background and a country where hundreds of ethnic groups live.

They always welcome their guests and tourists with a smiling face whenever possible.

It is the largest country in the Asian continent with an area of 9.6 million km. The People's Republic of China is a socialist state under the leadership of the working class and the de-mocratic rule of the people on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance.



(Türkiye Cumhuriyeti! President Recep Tayyip ERDOĞAN
President Sh! C!np!ng)

In terms of architectural features, the Great Wall of China, the forbidden city, Pagoda Hill, the temple of heaven, the Potala Palace

China, which is considered one of the countries with the most secrets in the world, has places to visit with its mysterious caves, colorful mountains, exquisite landscapes, famous canyons, rice fields, magnificent waterfalls, hundreds of islands and interesting natural colors.

The Chinese state is especially celebrated as a symbol of ancient China's advanced science and theology. Thus, he made 4 important great inventions.

Of course, the most important thing is that it has a population of 1.420 billion. These four great inventions: Gunpowder Paper Printing Press Compass The political system in China has been based on hereditary monarchies or dynasties for thousands of years, the first of which was the semi-mythical Xia Dynasty, since the first dynasty.

Turkey - People's Republic of China Political Relations Diplomatic relations between Turkey and the People's Republic of China (PRC) were established in 1971. Bilateral relations have gained momentum since the 1980s, when both countries started to open up to the outside world and rose economically and politically. In 2021, the 50th anniversary of diplomatic relations between Turkey and the PRC was celebrated.

Relations were elevated to the level of "Strategic Cooperation" in 2010.

While our country develops its relations with the PRC on the basis of national interests within the framework of its multidimensional foreign policy, it attaches importance to the fundamental rights and freedoms of the Uyghur Turks.

PRC Prime Minister Wen Jiabao visited our country on October 7-9, 2010, and PRC President Xi Jinping visited our country on February 20-22, 2012 during his term as Vice President. Our President visited the PRC on April 8-11, 2012, when he was Prime Minister, and finally on July 2, 2019.

The idea that Turkey is a part of Western civilization has been an argument frequently emphasized by academic, political and economic circles. With this argument, Turkey's sphere of influence in Asia has been ignored. In the early 1990s, the independence of the republics in West Turkistan, the September 11 attack and the constantly accelerating development of Asia caused the circles in Turkey to turn to Asia to some extent.

Relations with the People's Republic of China, Asia's largest and candidate to be the superpower of the future, have always been tried to be examined within the economic framework, and other problems have not been examined much.

The Xinjiang Autonomous Republic has been one of the problems that have been constantly brought to the agenda in bilateral relations between Turkey and the People's Republic of China. The People's Republic of China, which is the largest country in the Asian continent with an area of 9.6 million km, has a population of 1.420 billion.

On the other hand, the Xinjiang – Uyghur state is 1,823,000 km. In the face of its surface area and 35 million population, we consider that it would be useful to think a little longer and healthier for political developments.

References:

Republic of Türkiye Directorate of Communications Ministry
of Foreign Affairs website East Turkistan Problem in Turkey-
China People's Republic Relations

R. Kutay KARACA

(XINJIANG, UYGHUR TURKS)

Friends, dear readers. The importance and place of Xinjiang (Uyghur Turks) in Turkish history is as follows. ;

Xinjiang (Uyghur Turks) is the area where many similar Turkish states such as Gok-Turk, Uyghur and Ka-rahamlı were established since the Hun Empire, which is considered the first Turkish state in history. It is the borders of the geography where the Turks were first settled on the stage of history with their various tribes.

Xinjiang (Uyghur Turks) is the name of the Eastern region formed by the division of the Central Asian geography, known as Great Turkestan throughout history, into two due to historical developments.

Turkestan is a geographical region in Central Asia, where the majority of Turkic peoples live, covering parts of the territories of Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Russia, Mongolia and China.

Uyghurs later united with other Turkish tribes in the region and established the "First Muslim Turkish State" in history. The homeland of the Uyghurs, where they have lived since history, is now called the "Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region" within the borders of China.

Today, the Uyghur Autonomous Region, located within the borders of the People's Republic of China, is one of the homelands of the Turkish nation. One of the springs that show the thousands of years of Turkish presence in the region is the place names.

In short, let's evaluate the general structure of our cities in terms of history and social.

Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region: An autonomous region located in northwest China. It borders the Tibet Autonomous Region to the south, Qinghai and Gansu provinces to the southeast, Mongolia to the east, Russia to the north, Kazakhstan to the northwest, and Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan and the Indian-controlled Kashmir region to the west.

Its capital is Urumqi, and its official languages are Uyghur and Standard Chinese. However, this name is sometimes criticized and the use of names such as "East Turkestan" or "Chinese Turkestan" is defended. The government of the People's Republic of China, on the other hand, describes the use of such names as separatism or Pan-Turkism.

Uyghurs, Han Chinese, Kazakhs, Hui, Tajiks and many other different peoples live in this region.

Göktürk Khaganate: The Tuyuhun and Rouran tribes, who entered the region towards the end of the 5th century, ended the Chinese rule in this region. In the 6th century, the Göktürks appeared on the stage of history in the Altai region under the rule of Rouran. Within 1 century, they defeated the Rourans and established a vast Göktürk Empire, whose influence exceeded the Aral Sea in the west and Lake Baikal in the east, and covered all of Central Asia. The Khaganate was divided into two as east and west in 583;

This region remained under the rule of the Western Turk Khaganate. In 609, China's Sui Dynasty defeated the Tuyuhuns and captured southeastern East Turkistan.

Why are Xinjiang (Uyghur Turks) so important for the Chinese state?

The Xinjiang (Uyghur Turks) region, which was a bridge and border for China's expansion to Central Asia in history, maintains its strategic importance today with its military defense, national security, economic development, oil, natural gas and other aboveground and underground riches.

Within the borders of Xinjiang (Uyghur Turks), Kazakh, Kyrgyz-ca, Uzbek, Tatar and Tuvan are spoken. The close connection of the Turkic languages in East Turkistan with each other has led to the passive acquisition of two languages in the neighboring regions where the Turkic language is spoken. Bilingualism is more common, especially among Uyghurs, Uzbeks and Tatars.

Xinjiang (Uyghur Turks), During the Chinese Communist Party period, nearly a hundred uprisings occurred in Xinjiang (Uyghur Turks) due to the weakening of China between 1912 and 1949 and the regime changes it underwent. The capitalist world, which wanted to attract the Chinese state to its ideologies and take that market, and the Communist world came face to face in East Turkistan.

Xinjiang (Uyghur Turks) was an independent Republic between 1944 and 1946. The first founding President of the state was Alihan Töre SAGUNI. In June 1946, he was kidnapped by the USSR in cooperation with Stalin and Mao. Later, in 1949, the Chinese army invaded Xinjiang (Uyghur Turks).

Today, as Xinjiang (Uyghur Turks), it is an integral part of the Chinese state according to the 1982 Chinese constitution. It is the Uyghur Autonomous Region of the Chinese State.

Other ethnic groups and Chinese living in this region are The powers that try to dominate as economic, commercial, technological and political power start to indebted countries by giving them a lot of loans, and then impose sanctions on countries that have difficulty in paying when the loans are not paid on time and on time. Within these sanctions, Institutions and businesses to take investments under their control. If necessary, they have the opportunity to deploy their military forces by providing their own security.

With this system, China provides emergency commercial loans to presidents, managers, politicians, economists and financiers of more than 25 countries, both national and local. By making them dependent on themselves with these studies, they can apply political, security and economic sanctions if necessary. While they are trading partners at the same time as these countries, they use the same Chinese currency locally.

In terms of surface area, approximately one-third of its vast territory, which is 1,823,000 kilometers in size, consists of the Taklama blood desert, the second largest desert in the world.

It has a surface area more than 2 times larger than Turkey.

Xinjiang (Uyghur Turks); It constitutes one-fifth of all Chinese territory, including the Red Chinese colonies such as Tibet, Inner Mongolia and Manchuria.

The population of Xinjiang - Uyghur Turks is around 35 million.

The Xinjiang (Uyghur Turks) National Army was founded exactly 78 years ago on April 08, 1945. Xinjiang (Uyghur Turks) The center of the national army established in 1945 against Chinese and Russian imperialism was the city of Ghulja.

Xinjiang (Uyghur Turks) 01. In October 1955, Xinjiang was removed from the status of a province and declared as an autonomous region.

Urumqi: It is the capital of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, also known as East Turkestan, located in the northwest of China.

Urumqi or Ürümqi is the capital of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, also known as East Turkestan, located in northwestern China. It is a city of 2.5 million inhabitants and covers an area of 10,989 km².

In 1955, when East Turkistan, which had previously been a province, became the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, the name of the capital city was changed to Urumqi again.

It is one of the most important routes of China opening to the west. It is an important gateway in rail transportation. The Silk Road passed through Urumqi. Urumqi, a city where the first Turkish civilizations lived, carries a very deep-rooted history from past to present. Especially many thinkers and saints came out of Urumqi.

The authors' works of these thinkers are still read today with their translations.

The majority of the people living in the city are the continuation of the Turkish-Muslim population that has been going on since the past.

In the Urumqi massacre; After the clashes, 184 people, 137 of whom were khans, 46 of whom were Uyghurs and 1 of whom were Hui, lost their lives. 1,680 people were injured and 1434 people were arrested.

On January 05, 2007, the Chinese police raided the camps of the East Turkestan Islamic Movement and killed 18 people. This event ignited the Uyghur uprisings in 2008. In 2008, radical Islamic Uyghur organizations carried out various attacks in many different points in the region.

Leaders of the East Turkistan Liberation Organization, Mehmet Emin Hazret

Their goal is to gain independence from the Chinese state.

They are much more active in the Xinjiang region.

This organization has been declared a terrorist organization by the Chinese state, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan Turkish states.

Kashkar: Kashgar is the province of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region in China.

It is a historical oasis city located in the west. The population of Kashgar is over 600 thousand. A large part of the population of the city consists of Muslims. The most populous ethnic group in the city is the Uyghurs. With the rebellion of the Dzungars against the Manchus in 1757, Burhaneddin Hodja declared his independence in Kashgar. However, the Manchus first inflicted a heavy defeat on the Dzungars and captured Kashgar in 1759. When the Manchus captured Kashgar, they completely eliminated the dominance of the hodjas.

The city, which was not subject to strict controls on trade and cultural life during the Manchu period, began to lose its importance even though it was on the Silk Road route.

Kashgar Yakup Khan (Yakub Beg Badawlat) from China under the rule of the Qing Dynasty founded by the Manchus established an independent state in the region and started to read sermons on behalf of the Ottoman Sultan Abdulaziz in his country since 1872.

The Chinese administration established the Xinjiang province in the region in 1884. Kashgar, which was the center of the Islamic Republic of East Turkistan, was the scene of the struggle with China between 1932-1934. After the establishment of China in 1949, the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region was established in 1955. In 1985, it was declared a "city of historical and cultural importance" by the Chinese government.

Mahmud of Kashgar:

Mahmud of Kashgar, a well-known Uighur scholar, famous linguist, Turkologist and great Karakhanid prince, author of Divanu Lugati't-Turk, was born in about 1008 in the Azov neighborhood of Sultan Bagh in the village of Opal in Kashgar. The full name of Mah-mud of Kashgar is Mahmud bin Hussein bin Muhammad.

The mother of Mahmud of Kashgar was Bibi Rabia Hanım, and his father was Hodja Seyfettin, one of the enlightened people of that time

Mahmud of Kashgar receives his first teachings from his virtuous and educated mother, Bibi Rabia. And then he goes to religious madrassas in his hometown of Opal.

As a prince of the Karakhanid state, he grew up as a very intelligent, excellent man from an early age because he received a good education from his family. Later, he studied science from a scholar named Sheikh Imam Ibn Khalaf at Madrasah-i Hamidiye and Madrasah-i Sajiye in Kashgar.

At that time, world-renowned Uyghur scholars taught at these higher educational institutions. Mahmud of Kashgar was proficient in grammar as well as fluent in Arabic and Persian like his mother tongue. He also developed himself in history, geography, astronomy and medical sciences.

As soon as Mahmud of Kashgar's knowledge and foresight reached a perfect level, internal conflicts began in the Karakhanid state. Mahmud Gregorian of Kashgar. In the bloody power struggle in the royal palace of 1057, he had to leave Kashgar and settled in the vineyard under difficult conditions.

In 1065, Süleyman Arslan Khan, the Khan of the Eastern Karakhanid state, was destroyed by his own brother Muhammad Buğra Khan and became Hakan Muhammad Buğra Khan.

After 15 months, Muhammad Buğra Khan wants to hand over the throne of the Khanate to his eldest son Hussein Khan (father of Mahmud of Kashgar). At the banquet where the throne will be handed over to Hüseyin, Hüseyin's stepmother (Muhammad Buğra Khan's younger wife) Muhammad Buğra Khan poisons Hüseyin Khan and other viziers from eating the princesses and kills them.

At the banquet that day, the father of Mahmud of Kashgar was among those poisoned. After this palace coup, İbrahim became the ruler of the Western Karakhanids in 1057.

Mahmud of Kashgar, on the other hand, escaped from the lands of the Western Karakhanid State by saving himself from this trap. However, since İbrahim Khan's men were looking for him everywhere, he had to change places frequently, presenting himself as a traveler or scholar.

Mahmud of Kashgar, in addition to studying all the classical sciences of the period, devoted his life to the research of the Turkish language. For this purpose, he examined Central Asia from end to end and went to Anatolia and then to Baghdad.

For 15 years, he traveled step by step to all the provinces, cities, tribes, mountains and deserts where the Turks lived their customs and traditions.

During his travels, he also learned the Hakaniye, Oğuz, Kıp-çak, Argu, Çiğil and Kepenek dialects of his mother tongue Turkish. He was well educated, and since he knew Arabic and Persian very well, he closely followed scientific studies on Islam, traveled every inch of every region where the Turks had a footprint, learned all the dialects of Turkish on the spot, and recorded their traditions and customs.

Ibrahim, who seized the throne in a bloody political coup, attacked Varis Khan Emir Innal Tekin, who refused to recognize his legitimate status, at the instigation of his mother, who had not been able to sit on the throne of the Karakhanid state for a year, and it is known that he lost the war and died. Mahmud of Kashgar focuses his whole life on the study of Turkic languages without returning to his hometown, even after the death of his family's murderer and rival.

He researched the Turkish materials he obtained during his stay in the places he went with the best scientific methods of that period. Before compiling the Divan, he collected versatile materials, reviewed Turkish studies on Persian and Arabic linguistics, and gained jurisprudence. When Mahmud of Kashgar arrived in Baghdad, he saw that the Arabs needed a study explaining the Turkish language and the importance of the Turks. Thus, the work *Dîvânu Lugâti't-Türk* emerged.

Mahmud of Kashgar started to write his work in Baghdad in 1072 and completed it in 1074. After reviewing the work four times in a year after its completion, he used the name (Kashgari) with his pseudonym in order to inform which land he belonged to, and in 1075 he presented his work to Abu'l-Qasim Abdullah, the son of the Abba-si Caliph Muqtadi-Biemrillah.

Dîvânu Lugâti't-Türk is known not only as a raw dictionary written to inform the Arabs of the Turkish Language, but also as the most valuable dictionary that has no other kind in the world, where more than seven thousand five hundred words are entered, including the ethnographic age, history, place and logic, humor, astronomy, history, medicine, rules of war and the essence of Turkish literature.

It is known that this unique work of Mahmud of Kashgar mysteriously disappeared for about 700 years in the following periods.

Although people have heard of the existence of such a work, academics and researchers around the world could not access a single copy of the book until 1914, but the copy that has reached the museum is actually kept in the library of Nazif Bey, the Minister of Treasury for the Ottoman period, between 1299 and 1922.

Although Nazif Bey did not know how valuable this book was for Turkish language and culture, thinking that it was a valuable book, he called a woman from his employees one day and told her to sell this book for 30 gold coins and not to sell it for less than ten money when she was in a difficult time.

After a while, the woman, who had a hard time, took the book to the local market and told Mr. Burhan to sell it for 30 gold liras. Burhan Bey sold this book at a high price and took it to the minister of education, Emrullah Bey, to get a good benefit. People in the ministry of education take the book to examine it and a week later tell Mr. Burhan to give a price, and when Mr. Burhan says that it is 30 gold coins, the Minister of Education, Mr. Emrullah, says that they will buy a library for 30 gold and gives the book back.

At that time, Ali Emri Bey, who devoted his life to collecting historical books, came to Burhan Bey and asked if he had any historical books in his hand as usual. After explaining the situations, Mr. Burhan shows that book in his hand. Ali Emri Bey takes the book in his hand and almost faints. Because he could not believe that he had Dîvânu Lugâti't-Türk, one of the most valuable books in the world, so Ali Emir bought this valuable book.

Mahmud of Kashgar About 850 years after the Dîvânu Lugâti't-Türk was written, Mr. Rifat, a well-known linguist, Talat Pasha worked for three years and divided it into three volumes, and it was published in İstanbul in 1915-1917 with its original name and attracted the attention of all world Turkologists.

In the early 1980s, as a result of the intensive work of linguists, experts and academics of East Turkistan under Chinese occupation, such scholars as Molla Abdulha-mit Haji Yusufi, Abdurehim Ötkür, linguist Mirsultan Osman, Sabit Rozi

Dīvānu Lugāti't-Türk is translated into present Uyghur Turkish. And in 1941, it was prepared on the basis of the photo-tocopy published by Besim Atalay in Ankara, and all its parts were published consecutively by the Halk publishing house between 1981-1984.

Hotani: Hotan Province, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, China The oldest and most important source of income in the region is sericulture. Fruit, grape, cotton, wheat, corn and rice production is common in the region, and animal husbandry is also developed.

Khotan's wealth throughout history and today comes from jade extracted from a dried-up riverbed, which the locals call the Yurungkaş River. In Chinese culture, it is believed that wearing jade will bring good luck. In addition, in ancient times, jade was believed to have the power to heal kidney diseases. Apart from this, it has also been believed that jade is good for tooth decay and pain in some regions. Metal and precious stone processing has developed in the city.

Other terrorist organizations and their connections: Acting under the East Turkistan Islamic Movement, it operates under the control and financing of the CIA.

The Turkestan Islamic Party was established in 1997 under al-Qaeda. (It is on the United Nations Terror list.

The President of Turkey and the Minister of Foreign Affairs have declared that it is a terrorist organization. It was announced that the USA financed it together with DAESH. It has also been removed from the list of terrorist organizations of the USA. It carries out many terrorist activities against us in Turkey and Syria. This organizational activity is clearly a commercial and political power struggle with the USA, the Pentagon and the Chinese state. While America serves the CIA in its organizational activities, it has nothing to do with the East Turkistan case in the real sense.

How did the persecution of Xinjiang (Uyghur Turks) begin: East Turkistan started when it was exposed to the Communist Chinese occupation. After the collapse of the Turkestan Republic in 1949, the darkest and most painful days of the Muslim people of East Turkistan began.

The main reason for the oppression and persecution of China in Xinjiang (Uyghur Turks) is that the people are Turks and Muslims. There are certain allegations on this issue, as stated in the world press. These claims need to be clarified, explanations should be made and more broadness should be made on rights and freedoms.

Meaning of Uyghur genocide: It is a general name given to the violence and human rights violations committed by the Chinese government against the Uyghur Turks. This policy led to the detention of more than a million Turkish Muslims, mostly Uyghurs, in secret detention camps without any legal action.

The so-called training camps in China are actually assimilation and prison camps. It violates their privacy, and healthy and strong men are enslaved in production facilities Sexual harassment of Uyghur women in China, sexual violence. Women told about many campaigns in which women were raped in prison camps. This persecution must be stopped They said that the Chinese authorities were investigating these and that they were false statements.

In addition, the Chinese state supported Palestine and said that the State of Palestine should be established and recognized as independent as soon as possible.

We can list the countries that recognize and condemn the persecution of Xinjiang (Uyghur Turks) as follows.

Japan Canada Germany
New Zealand United
Kingdom (UK) France
Spain Netherlands,
Finland Sweden Norway
Denmark

Estonia, Belgium, Australia, Luxembourg, Lithuania, Ireland, Latvia, Turkey, while continuing their lives as the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Republic under the Chinese state, their only goal and purpose is to gain their full independence. It is to live fully independent as a Republican State.

What does an autonomous state, an autonomous republic mean? An organization that has the authority to govern itself under a separate law is a state structure. As examples of these forms of government, we can present the following: Today, 7 of the 21 autonomous republics in the Russian Federation (RF) are as follows.

Tatarstan, Bashkortostan, Chuvashia, Sakha (Yakutia), Tuva, Khakassia and Altai republics) were created on behalf of some Turkic communities. A joint republic (Karachay-Circassian and Kabardino-Balkaria) was established with the Circassian communities in two of them. Apart from these, the countries in the Caucasus region: Azerbaijan, Armenia and Georgia republics in the South Caucasus (Transcaucasia), affiliated to the Russian Federation: Dagestan,

The republics of Kalmyk, Karachay-Cherkessia, Kabarda-Balkaria, Ingush, North Ossetia and Chechnya, which is still trying to gain its independence, are located in the North Caucasus (Caucasus).

(EAST TURKISTAN "TURKISH ISLAMIC PARTY")

TOGETHER WITH THE PKK,

HE FIRED BULLETS AT THE TURKISH ARMY IN SYRIA.

The terrorist organization operating in Xinjiang was established in 1997 under the name of "East Turkestan Islamic Movement" (DTIH) under Al-Qaeda. It became a party and became the "Turkestan Islamic Party".

Apart from China, the terrorist organization also operates in Syria, Turkey, Iraq and Afghanistan. The jihadists of the DTIH joined the war in the ranks of ISIS, which was organized by the CIA in Syria. In the videos published by ISIS, DTIH gave the message, "When the war in Syria is over, we will go to war against atheist China to get the rights of the Uyghurs."

The Turkish army chased the ISIS terrorist organization to Al-Bab in Operation Euphrates Shield, which started on August 24, 2016, and destroyed the members of the organization there. In the operation, terrorists from the "East Turkestan Islamic Operation" also fought against the Mehmetçi. The PKK also supported Uyghur terrorists with harassing fires during Operation Euphrates Shield.

ROLES IN THE REINA RAID

The East Turkistan Terrorist Organization is the organization that organized the terrorist who carried out the Reina raid on January 1, 2017, and harbored and directed him in Istanbul. As it will be remembered, 39 of our patriots lost their lives in this raid.

COMMON FRONT OF US-GUIDED TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS

The so-called "Turkestan Islamic Party" is an ally of FETÖ, just like the PKK, and moreover, it is affiliated with FETÖ. It is US imperialism and Israel that unite the so-called "Turkish Islamic Party" terrorist organization with the PKK terrorist organization and FETO on the same front. The USA and Israel arm, equip, train and direct all three terrorist organizations. All three terrorist organizations have fought and are fighting against Turkey, Syria, Iraq, Iran, Russia and China for the purposes of the USA and Israel.

When the Turkish military dealt a heavy blow to DAESH in northern Syria, the news that some of the members of the terrorist organization called the so-called "Turkestan Islamic Party" were infiltrated to China's Xinjiang – Uyghur Autonomous Region via Afghanistan took place in the world press.

KOZİNOĞLU EXPLAINED THE CIA TIES OF THE SO-CALLED "EAST TURKISTAN" TERRORIST ORGANIZATION

Before he was martyred in Silivri Prison, Bnbş. Kaşif KO-ZİNOĞLU, the head of the Central Asia Department of the MIT, explained in his letters to Doğu Perinçek how they organized the members of the so-called "East Turkistan Terrorist Organization" together with the CIA and how they provoked armed actions against China. He stated that he would bring what he told to the judiciary. However, he was killed 10 days before the start of the trials.

Turkish Nationalism is the Nationalism that makes a revolution, establishes a state, and governs the state.

Turkish Nationalism is rational, creates and implements strategies.

Turkey has to ally with Syria, Iraq, Iran, Russia, Central Asian Republics and China in its war against terrorism beyond its southern borders and against the armed threat of the USA, Israel and Greece in the Eastern Mediterranean and the Aegean.

Supporting the terrorists destroyed by the Turkish Army in Syrian territory on Chinese soil and even in Ankara and Uşak is hostile to Turkishness, Turkism and Turkey's independence.

Efforts to sow discord between Turkey and the People's Republic of China are within the framework of US plans. This activity, which is called "East Turkestan", is directly carried out and fed by the USA.

Hostility to China is hostility to Turkey today. Nationalism cannot be done by throwing eggs at the Chinese Embassy.

Youth Union of Turkey (TGB)

The positive developments that will occur after the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Republic, which will gain its full independence, are as follows:

Terrorist organizations, groups and branches managed by agents affiliated with the USA (CIA and Pentagon), Britain's MI6 will not be able to enter the region. They will not be able to fulfill their goals and objectives by using people's weaknesses, using them as many agents and terrorists.

Today's numerous terrorist organizations and branches operating in the Middle East, Central Asia, Xinjiang Uyghur region will not be able to achieve their goals. People will live more comfortably, in peace and tranquility.

They will not be able to carry out their provocative, defeatist, terrorist movements and actions, which are religious and nationalist currents in the Muslim and Turkish communities living in the region.

In order to keep the world trade and power balances in their hands, they create anarchy by terrorizing and dividing the settled people living in the region into groups. None of these are rebellions by acting in accordance with their beliefs and lives, but only attacking neighboring countries and states and shedding blood in order to ensure more dominance of foreign powers and powerful states.

Being an instrument of the domination of these powers is nothing but coming to the tricks of powerful states and serving them unconsciously.

These are not decisions that will not happen and cannot be taken! With the establishment of the Xinjiang – Uyghur fully independent Autonomous Republic, the USA, the CIA, Pentagon activities, MI6 agents of the United States of Britain, Israel Mossad studies, Russia KBG games, France and other countries, which continue their bloody hands and terrorist supporter actions in the region, will be disrupted.

"They say that terrorist organizations are trying to establish a new state. No, sir, wrong. No organization can establish a state. All organizations in the Middle East were established to establish a Greater State of Israel."

**Prof.Mahir KAYNAK
Intelligence**



Press release by Prof. Dr. Ümit Özdağ:

Dear members of the press, East Turkistan is the ancient Turkish homeland, 1,828 km east of Great Turkestan. It is a spreading Turkish homeland.

East Turkistan has been the ancient homeland of the Hun state, the Göktürk state, the Uyghur state and the Karakhanids, and has been the cradle of great civilizations.

The First Chinese attack and occupation of East Turkistan, 1757 It took place between -1760. East Turkistan has been under Chinese occupation for 260 years. Kauchi, the commander of the army that carried out the first Chinese invasion, reports to the Chinese emperor after the invasion. In this report, during the occupation, 1,300,000. That he killed a Turk He exiled 300,000 Turks into China and 100,000. He also told that he had the Chinese settled in East Turkestan. There is a disgraceful massacre committed by the Japanese army in Lan-king, China during the 2nd World War, it is a great genocide. What the Japanese army did in Lanking, the Chinese armies repeated many times in East Turkestan. Most recently, the uprising for independence in East Turkistan was suppressed by the Red Communist army and 100,000. East Turkestan Turks were massacred.

Dear members of the press, Later, Beijing started a great wave of migration towards East Turkistan. The population of China in East Turkistan was at most 2% in the first 20th century. It was about 5% in the years when the communist regime was established, and today it has exceeded 50%. While a Turkish homeland is systematically assimilated and communized, heavy national and religious pressures are applied to the people of East Turkistan. In recent years, Beijing's repression has reached the concentration camp stage. With these practices, Beijing is pushing the East Turks to react more harshly every day. In the rest of the Turkic world, righteous reactions against China are also rising.

While Beijing continues its oppression in East Turkestan, an academician who is a Professor of Law and Economics at Beijing Nations University, such as İlhami Tohtiki, one of the Uyghur Turkic intellectuals, who wants to use the rights already granted by the Chinese Constitution, is thrown into prison and continues to be kept in prison.

This is the situation in East Turkistan. As well as the grave situation here, the people of East Turkestan in Turkey are faced with grave, heavy, sad and humiliating developments.

A group of East Turkestan Turks and Uyghur brothers and sisters will hold a meeting in Ankara today for the release of their families held in concentration camps in China. I was going to attend this meeting after we held a press conference here today, which brought up the Istanbul earthquake as a threat to national security. However, as I entered Ankara last night, I learned that their vehicle was stopped and this action was banned. These brothers and sisters were not allowed to enter Ankara.

A handful of East Turkistanis

A handful of East Turkistanis. In this country, there are 5.3% of registered and unregistered Syrians. In Hatay and its districts, hundreds of people are walking around in vehicles with heavy weapons, saying that they will hold a so-called funeral, despite the opposition of the District Governor. Hundreds of thousands of Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians are entering this country freely. Muslim brothers brought from Egypt, Radio and TV against Sisi in Istanbul. They are broadcasting and the government is supporting it.

However, they cannot tolerate the meeting held by 15 East Turkestan Turks to release their families held in concentration camps by the regime.

In the past weeks, when the people of East Turkestan wanted to hold such a demonstration in Istanbul, they were detained by the police and dressed upside down when they wore t-shirts related to this issue.

In fact, it is not possible to accept this and remain silent against what has been done to the Turks of East Turkistan.

Prof. Dr. Ümit ÖZDAĞ
It is a press release

Press releases about Prof. Dr. Ümit ÖZDAĞ:

(Researcher, historian and writer Müfit YÜKSEL "Bitlis, Tatvan-ı statement)

Müfit YÜKSEL: "The name of Ümit Özdağ's grandfather is not in the Ottoman archives."

When I did my research, as the name he gave, again in line with the information he gave,

As he stated, in my research, as far as I looked: Cavalry Captain Mükail Bey. When I did a general catalog search for a name called "Sir", I looked in the archives, both in the Ottoman archives and in other archives, since his father was a Captain in 1925, I looked at where he had a duty in the Ottoman Empire and in the Ottoman administration, I have not come across any documents so far.

Prof. Dr. Ümit Özdağ, who does the Turk serve? Ümit ÖZDAĞ, Chairman of the Victory Party, is the son of Muzaffer ÖZDAĞ, one of the murderers of Menderes, the dar-beçi of May 27.

In order to hide his real identity, it is stated that Özdağ, who is said to be a Dagestan Tat, actually comes from a family belonging to Dagestan Tat Jews and that they migrated to Anatolia years ago.

So in any case, it is known for sure that he is not Turkish. According to most claims, he is a provocateur who took refuge in the mask of Turkism, like the Jew Moiz Kohen in history. There is also a lot of evidence that reveals this. Özdağ, who is an enemy of Turks and Muslims, is a person who has deep ties with the Jewish organization JINSA, which operates in the USA and works for Israel, which said in 1998, "We destroyed the Welfare Road".

JINSA:

This Jewish organization, which gave an award to Çevik Bir for February 28, is also known for its hostility to Turks. BESA, on the other hand, is a think tank that directs Israel's foreign policy in the Middle East and prepares various reports for Mossad. There is also the RAND Corporation and the so-called think tank known as the shadow CIA. He visited Ümit Özdağ when he was the president of both RAND, BESA and JINSA ASAM.

What is a Mossad agent?

Basically, it is responsible for intelligence gathering, covert operations and the fight against terrorism, apart from Israel's diplomatic institutions. The Mossad cannot be defined by any legal purpose, role, duty, authority or budget, and is seen as a deep state because the State of Israel is completely exempt from constitutional laws.

MOSSAD allegation about Ümit Özdağ that will shake the agenda:

Former Head of the Police Intelligence Department and Yeni Şafak newspaper columnist Bülent Orakoğlu wrote about the controversial visit to Israel when Victory Party Chairman Ümit Özdağ, who stands out with his anti-immigrant rhetoric, was the president of ASAM.

Orakoğlu included the accusations against Özdağ. Orakoğlu also carried MHP Secretary General Semih Yalçın's statements on Twitter, "Özdağ should explain the reason for his secret relations with Israel and Jewish lobbies and the Jewish think-tank organization JINSA in the USA, and his meetings with the Rand Corporation." Here is that article that will fall on the agenda like a bombshell:

"President Erdoğan's sending 1 million more immigrants to the safe zone, where "Turkey has sent 500 thousand Syrians so far" and offering them a safe life, is not in the interest of any of the Western Axis, which consists of the EU and the USA.

They want this policy to prevent Turkey because it will increase its reputation both in Syria and in the eyes of the peoples of the region, and to create CHAOS and INSTABILITY in the region. Whoever does not leave his homeland, home and order for no reason. No one walks arbitrarily towards an uncertain future. It is our human duty to open our borders and heart doors to those who are faced with such an obligation and to provide them with all kinds of support. Our civilization and history advise us to behave in this way. We appear before the world with the peace of fulfilling this duty."

WHY AND HOW DID ÜMIT ÖZDAĞ FUND THE PROVOKA-TIF FILM CALLED 'SILENT INVASION'?

It is claimed that Ümit Özdağ, who illegally exposed the martyrdom of the MIT officer in Libya, this time managed the money supply to the funded media and foundations used by the Western axis to stir up Turkey. Unfortunately, the funded media, which aims to sow discord and hatred between refugees and Turkish society in Turkey, continues its activities against Turkey.

Moreover, this time, Ümit Özdağ is challenging the state by admitting that he funded the provocative anti-refugee film 'Silent Invasion'.

The movie Silent Invasion takes place on May 3, 2043, according to the script. In the short film, a young man who turns out to be a doctor reproaches his parents for 'not showing the necessary reaction' in the past in Turkey, which is 'occupied' by asylum seekers.

The video ends with a part of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk's Address to the Youth, which is read by program producer Karacasu after an anti-refugee monologue. In the statement of the Police, it was claimed that the short film in question 'manipulated and distorted information about asylum seekers'.

Karacasu was detained in Sakarya yesterday. In the statement, it was also noted that the person, who was considered to be the administrator of the account called 'Militer Doktrin', which allegedly 'shared provocative posts' about asylum seekers, was also detained in Istanbul. Kara-casu was released after his statement.

SERIOUS ACCUSATIONS FROM MHP'S SEMİH YALÇIN TO ÜMIT ÖZDAĞ:

Ümit Özdağ, who exposed the martyrdom of the MIT officer in Libya, the "AGENT OF GLOBAL ACTORS", drew the reaction of the MHP. Deputy Chairman Semih Yalçın said 'it's time to show his true face' and claimed that Özdağ could take part in FETÖ's Peace at Home Council, and made the following claims on Twitter:

--- Özdağ should explain the reason for his secret relations with the Israeli and Jewish lobbies and the Jewish think-tank organization JINSO in the USA, and his meetings with the Rant Corporation. Prof. Dr. Ümit ÖZDAĞ, I WENT TO MASJID AL-AQSA, I PRAYED. BUT I DID NOT GO TO MOSSAD AND MEET WITH MOSSAD. COULD I HAVE MET WITH MOSSADISTS? OF COURSE, I MAY HAVE MET. These statements belong to Ümit Özdağ on December 15, 2020, in the program where Julide Ateş was the guest on Haber Global. Continuing; "Now, look, as the head of a strategic research organization, I met with Russian intelligence, the Russian General Staff, Russian academic circles, Iran, Iranian military intelligence, Chinese, Americans, Israelis, Egyptians, all of them. When you discuss this, you understand that a soldier is a soldier, but you don't always know that an intelligence officer is an intelligence officer, you can guess sometimes, and yes, when we went to Israel, I didn't go to any of them alone, we always went as a cadre. Around a certain think tank meeting, that is... When I went, there was Turkey's former air force commander, force commanders, and former helicopter squadrons commander with me. There was a former secretary general of the NSC.

So I didn't go alone and have a touristic holiday. I went to Masjid al-Aqsa and prayed. But I did not go to Mossad and meet with Mossad. Could it be that I met with Mossad members? Of course, I may have met, they come to meetings and for example, the brigadier general, the chief of military intelligence, Israeli military intelligence, came and gave a briefing. We listened to the briefing, but the representative of the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs was sitting next to me. In summary, the State of the Republic of Turkey is aware of everything Ümit Özdağ does."

**WHAT INTERIOR MINISTER SÜLEYMAN SOYLU SAYS:
'IT IS OBVIOUS THAT HE IS AN INTELLIGENCE
OFFICER' Which history, which commanders are
telling the truth? Anonymous and undated speeches
on such important issues are like writing on ice.**

Ümit Özdağ; If you remember, we participated in a TV program together years ago. I asked you, 'Where does the water of this mill come from?' You left the broadcast without answering. You know what I mean. You did not answer this question that day. But you don't have to answer anymore.

Alparslan Türkeş's statements:

It was revealed that Alparslan Türkeş, the symbol of Turkish nationalism, warned his close circle about Özdağ.

Speaking to former Police Intelligence Department Head Bülent Orakoğlu, a source who remained anonymous described a dialogue he had with Alparslan Türkeş during his lifetime:

"I used to meet with Başbuğ Türkeş in his office from time to time. In one of these meetings, he asked me if I had met with Ümit Özdağ, even though the Mufti of Xanthi was with him. When I stated that I had met with his father but did not have much contact with Ümit Özdağ, Başbuğ Türkeş said, 'It was accurate... Stay away from this person'. I asked 'why?' Alparslan Türkeş said, 'Ümit Özdağ is an agent associated with MOSSAD.'"

Bülent Orakoğlu, who wrote that when he researched the person 'X' who gave him this information, he came across the fact that he was a well-known person in the nationalist community, used the following statements in his article in Yeni Şafak newspaper last year:

IS ÜMIT ÖZDAĞ A MOSSAD AGENT?

"When I researched person X, I came to the conclusion that person X adopted a nationalist conservative ideology, was known by these circles, had a patriotic identity, and in this sense, he would gladly accept any task that could be given to him by the state despite his advanced age.

I also think that he can meet with the upper floors of the state in every period due to his job. I believe that his allegations about Ümit Özdağ are true in terms of his work (my statement may reveal the identity of X person)."



(Meral AKŞENER's speech until the Grand National Assembly of Turkey:) This is what it is like to incite hostility between states, to destroy the mind and politics of the state. Such leaders are trying to do international state politics.

Speech text: We are faced with an unscrupulous government that abandons its brother for the sake of three-penny benefits, for the sake of bargaining behind closed doors.

We see that the Chinese central committee, the Turkey committee, aka partially the government. Mr. Cimpink, you know. Mr. Xi Cimpink Perinçek somehow captured Mr. Erdoğan, who said he was a Muslim, and Mr. Bahçeli, who said he was a Turkish nationalist.

There is a voice from Europe and America about China's persecution of our Uyghur brothers in Turkestan, but there is still no sound from Ankara. This People's Alliance is really strange. They are surprised when an Apo poster is found in the HDP building. I don't understand why they were surprised.

Also, I have never been able to understand how the Minister of Interior can express his surprise on social media. However, when it comes to having the letter read at election time, none of them worry about it. Mr. Erdogan, in response to a question asked about Apo during the election, says that we send Mehmet to İmralı.

We say Allah Allah, who is this our Mehmet? We see that he is Apo's brother. He meets with his family. They became family friends.

I am really in shock, I am sure you are in shock too. Those who are bloody are confused, so what are we going to do? They say that the HDP should be destroyed. But they do not take the slightest step for this, they cannot take it. We put a big question mark here.

As a matter of fact, if you ask them, they are the greatest Turks and the most genuine Muslims. But when they say they are Muslim Turks, they do not hear our persecuted brothers and sisters, they cannot say two words. There is no such frivolity, such frivolity, such a state cannot be governed. Good luck to all of you.

There is also an extradition agreement with China in 2017.

I call out to our deputies, you will follow this very closely.

Let's see if the Minister of Foreign Affairs will dare to put the commission on his agenda.

I am very curious. I declare from here that the person who will do this is the person who will sign the atrocities of my brothers. He will carry this as a badge of shame for life.

Even if everyone forgets it for the rest of my life, I will continue to carry that badge on that neck until I die. I will continue by the Order.

We will see this together. Dear Members of Parliament, this is exactly why we have a very special guest on our podium this week. He comes from the land of the great scholar Mahmud of Kashgar, who did not deviate from the truth and said, "The Turks were strengthened by Allah on the truth".

My brother Nursiman rose Abdurra-şit from Kashgar, the son of East Turkestan, is among us. We leave the podium to him and the floor to East Turkestan, the land of ancestors.

Here you go, my beautiful daughter, the podium is yours.

My name is Nursiman rose Abdurrashid from Kashgar:

I was born and raised in the homeland of Mahmud of Kashgar, which the Turkish world proudly remembers. And I worked hard to contribute to the land where I was born and grew up in order to grow up as a useful son.

And in 2015, I came to Turkey to pursue these dreams.

My mother, father, siblings and relatives were very happy when they sent me off to Turkey. They expected great success from me. I am currently working in a prestigious company in Istanbul. But unfortunately, I cannot share my joy with my family, siblings and relatives. Believe me, I am in a situation right now where I say that God should not let this situation happen even to my enemy.

Since June 2018, I have not been able to communicate with my family, I cannot reach my brothers and relatives. After three years of effort, I was able to learn that my mother, father, brother and younger brother were first taken to concentration camps in the 21st century and then thrown into prison without any justification. With your permission, I would like to show you a photo of my family. My father, mother, successful businessman brother and brother were sentenced to various prison sentences of 10 to 15 years. They are in prison without any crime, justification or crime. What is the world waiting for, are they waiting for millions of people there to die? If you really cause this silence of yours, that is, my brothers and sisters in East Turkistan, to die and be erased.

How can I believe that there is such a thing as human rights, How can I believe that Muslims and Turks are brothers?

Please, put your hand on your heart. I want everyone who is a human being with a conscience to do what they need to do as soon as possible. I want you to say stop to this persecution together.

I have said my word, now I am waiting for an answer from humanity. Thank you very much for listening to me and sharing my pain. Best regards

Meral AKŞENER's answer: Thank you, my daughter, may you exist. May Allah bring peace to your loved ones and our brothers and sisters from East Turkestan

What a damn time we are in, you have seen our daughter, those who measure our faith with a faith meter in their hands, saying that I am both a Muslim and a Turk, remain silent about this persecution.

We are the ones who are persecuted every time, and the one who gets away with it is the persecutor.

God is great, our nation is great.

We will definitely not leave our brothers and sisters who say they are Muslim Turks anywhere.

We will constantly shout this.

The bitter end of the realities experienced in our work.

(Battal Akbaba)

The living hero of our work titled "Global robbery", former intelligence officer Battal AKBABA, spent every moment of his life with international struggle and dangers. Battal AKBABA, who is a patriot, a lover of the state, a lover of the nation, has undergone many political, military and international trainings while undertaking these sublime duties. He has never been idle and has served in many duties and services in the Middle East with various identities.

No matter how much the International Intelligence organizations tried to identify and catch the Pentagon, the troublemaker of the world, they could not succeed.

With the Kirkor identity of Battal AKBABA, many efforts have been made to identify many fugitive terrorist organization members and fugitives in France. As Aghopyan, he pursued the criminals and returned home after spending some time in the Danish dungeons.

After returning to the country, he obtained new identities again and came face to face with the Pentagon while fighting relentlessly against terrorist organizations in Syria, Iraq and Palestine under the name of Ibrahim Abdulaziz Bin Jabbar. While continuing its struggle on the side of the oppressed and against the oppressor, it has succeeded in bringing the Leaders together for the solution of the chaos in the Arabian peninsula and organizing them against the Israel-Mossad.

When the direction map was directed to the Middle East and Asia regions, he lived in the Afghanistan region for a long time with the identity of Der-viş Mehmet, and saw the traces of the presence of many intelligence agents here.

It has determined that many political terrorist organizations in the region, which are based on National and Faith, have come under the control of Western imperialism and act in line with their goals.

In his studies, he saw that all the organizations in the Middle East saw that the CIA of America was at the service of the Pentagon, that they served powerful states. The aim is for these organizations to continue the survival of strong states in order to maintain their dominance and existence.

Battal AKBABA, on the other hand, was not idle in his work activities, he was among the Uyghur Turks in Sincan with the identity of Derviş Mehmet. Here, organizations with religious currents and nationalist identities entered the service of the Pentagon and attacked the Chinese state by continuing political, commercial and opposing activities in every field. By creating camps, training areas and associations, very large masses of people around it were members of the organization.

Of course, he also had his own just causes in these activities. They were not proceeding democratically by citing their justified causes and justifications. Because the struggle to achieve their rightful wishes through democratic means was not in the interest of other powers.

They did not know that they were serving western imperialism and the pentagon more than their rightful cause. No one was telling or giving the opportunity to explain that terrorist incidents would not get anywhere and that rights could not be taken.

What was important for imperialism was not that countries lived comfortably and people lived happily and healthily for peace. Their only desire is for themselves to be the only powerful state, to seize the world in terms of trade, science, technology, production, industrialization, economic power and politics.

For this reason, it is to start a civil war by creating terrorist organizations in countries, then to seize governments with coups, to organize and support these organizations, to revive them more, to attack neighboring countries, to disturb their peace, to intervene by causing internal turmoil.

Seeing these facts, Derviş Mehmet continues his work more. In Xinjiang, which is a wide geography, the Uyghur Turks are struggling for peace and tranquility among citizens consisting of other nations, states and countries. He is trying to instill the awareness of living together by getting rid of these imperialist agents among them.

Derviş Mehmet's job was really difficult and complicated, he was in a dead end. There were multiple political terrorist organizations in the region and international agents using them. However, under all circumstances, he was going to achieve this difficulty with his special team and he had to succeed. To serve this homeland, the heart that pinned hope on its State and hope for its Nation required this. A lover who left his loved ones, children and spouse aside in the corner of his house, and when appropriate, the need to use his gun, mind, idea and consciousness consisted of these.

While Derviş Mehmet continued these works with his friends, they survived many assassinations and ambushes in Sincan at the last moment. They also understood that the imperialist agents of the Pentagon had detected and knew that they were here. However, they did not give up on this struggle, which they saw as a cause, and continued their duties.

After a while, Derviş Mehmet and his friends encountered an unexpected event while leaving their address and going to the meeting place for a meeting. Shortly after they left their address houses with their vehicles, a major accident occurred by colliding with the freight truck they came across. Derviş Mehmet and his friends, who tried to get out of their vehicle as a result of the accident, were unaware of the ambush set up for them.

After Derviş Mehmet and his friends got out of their crashed vehicle, they had an armed conflict for a long time with an unidentified crowd-fish group that surrounded them by ambushing. As a result of the armed conflict, his friends were martyred at the scene of the incident, while Derviş Mehmet could not be saved and died in the hospital where he was taken as a result of many interventions.

A new one has been added to the Martyrs' Caravan. He was brought to our country and left to eternity as a result of burial with his friends and a quiet crowd in the Edirne gate martyrdom, in the cemetery of the orphans. May his soul rest in heaven

Battal AKBABA, who sacrificed his life for his homeland and state for many years, spent his life fighting against international terrorist organizations, weapons, drug traffickers and criminal organizations, and was martyred with his friends as a result of an ambush.

As a result of the researches carried out by the members of the Turkish consulate and Uyghur officials, the FETO structure and the members of the American Pentagon, which had an extension and connection in our country, did not let go here. As a result, they regained their goals and dealt a blow to success and brotherhood, and fired bullets at humanity with the ambushes they set up.

Battal AKBABA, who spent his life fighting for peace, brotherhood and tranquility for the people of the world, has accomplished many successful works.

As a result, while the West, which infiltrated the Xinjiang-Uyghur Turks and caused chaos in the region, identified and deciphered the Pentagon agents of imperialism, the Pentagon forces were martyred in the ambush set up by the branches of FETO extending to the region.

Thanks to the homeland, may the State exist.....

After the funeral ceremony of Battal Akbaba, new assignments were made from Ankara to Sincan. State duty is not idle and this is not allowed. In the face of this situation, Battal Akbaba's friends with whom he served in France, the struggle against the Armenian diaspora, Syria and the raid on the tomb of Süleyman Shah were appointed to this position.

This mission consisted of a special team of operation colleagues known as "Black Sea Storm". The head of the team called "Karadeniz Fırtınası", which held many sensitive positions in the Intelligence staff within the police, was especially Pala remzi.

Pala Remzi has been the nightmare of the gangs due to the operations they have carried out with his team, especially against terrorist organizations and drug dealers. After the funeral of Battal Akbaba, a special intelligence team, "Black Sea Storm", never lost and without waiting, they moved to Sincan by plane to meet with the Uyghur Turks.

As a result of the sensitivity of the mission and the great struggle, the Black Sea Storm team reached their places of duty in the Sincan region.

Let the Pentagon and the members of the FETO organization think about the developments and results that will occur from now on.

The seal of the Turk here is 4,000 years old. Its power is infinite.

He is like Yunus on the side of the oppressed and like Zulfikar on the face of the oppressor. The end of Western imperialism in Central Asia will only come to an end in this way.

What do good people do so that evil does not get stronger? Unless the wars of money and interest in the world end, as long as America and the nine states that started the war are one mentality, their supporters are finished, the new year and the old year cannot be celebrated. Drugs are the guide of young people, and unless the police and uniformed treachery gangs within the police, who benefit from drugs, are dismantled, every new year is like the old year.

Within the Ministry of Interior, within the Ministry of Justice, in the bureaucracy, we must first fight against the traitors among us, those who commit crimes for profit.

In general, there will be no happy and new years until all interest circles within the state are eradicated. Being prepared for war is one of the most effective years of winning the war. We have become a nation that believes in the fanfare among the current politicians, politicians and clergy. Of course, in order to understand these words, it is necessary to know the meaning of the fanfare in Hacı Hüsrev very well.

"An empty sack does not stand upright" The state should always be a state in every environment, the state should not be like helpless mothers who leave their children in the courtyard of the mosque and run away. When I look at those who sit in the great office seats of many ranks in these world states, who speak with saliva out of their mouths, the following words come to my mind. "The common desire of cowards is heroism." Those who do not remember their past will have the same future destinies and lives. "The worst thing about loneliness is being among people who can't understand you."

No to war, children should not die. O
Muslim world, O Christian world, O
Jewish world, O Jewish world, O
Believers, O Non-Believers, O Son of
Man.... Let's not kill, let's not turn a blind
eye to those who kill. May all living
things live

Let there be love in the
world, peace in the world,
friendship in the world,
sharing in the world,

Life is a short journey. Everyone should
enjoy living in brotherhood... I wish a life
without war in the world within the
framework of love, peace and friendship.

Halil İbrahim Seyithanoglu

Against critical speeches

The answer given is as follows.

I always accept that I am a donkey and think of my repulsion as nobility. I wish I could be loyal like the Commander-in-Chief Dog in the Seljuks. No one can become a great man through imitation. There is no policy that passes duty-free through the western gates and that is copied words.

With your insulting words, Donkey and Push, that's me. My lions, you will always be lions, and I will always be Dog Dogs, my lions. You will tear apart your caregiver who has been feeding you under the wings of Mushvik for years.

But we push it, we carry the memory of a bite of bread for life. We will not hit our owner or our state in the back.

My lions, we dogs don't eat our own kind. My lions, you also eat your own kind. My lions, we live like dogs. We follow the herd well. We neither eat nor feed our flock.

Vesselam..

Halil Ibrahim Seyithanoglu

REFERENCES

T.R. Directorate of Communications T.R. Ministry of Interior
information T.R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs website T.R.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs historical information Turkish
Historical Society publications Ottoman encyclopedia
Ottoman-Russian Relations Atatürk research foundation
Turkey-Russia relations (1st volume) Giresun University
Library Department)

Turkey – Russia relations (2nd volume) Giresun University
Library Department)

Presidency of Religious Affairs, Islamic encyclopedia,
research site Kazım Karabekir words Marshal Fevzi
Çakmak's life Prof.Dr. İlber Ortaylı's works Prof.Dr. Oktay
Sinanoğlu words Prof.Mahir Kaynak words (Analysis) Erdal
Şimşek, Intelligence in Turkey and MIT, Kumsaati
publications

Emin Demirel, Political Structures and Terrorist Groups,
Renk Publishing
Necati ALKAN, Head of Department of Counter-Terrorism
and Action
Michael Beigent- Richart Leigh, Henry Lincoln, Knights
Templar, Order of warrior monks, Dot book publication.

Erol BİLBİLİK, Secret organizations that rule the world,
Source publications
Erol Bilirlik, Borut, Top, Tüfek KTB publications and books
Michael Beigent- Richart Leigh, Henry Lincoln, Temple
shovels Warrior monks order, Nokta kitap publishing.

Patrick Radden Keefe, Echelon, Secret knitters who listen to the world, Daphne yay.

Prof. Bayram Altan, The Secret World State, Who Rules the World.

Interview with Erol Mültercimer, Israel-Gaza-Hamas-USA-England Sözcü TV

CIA Diary, Philip Agee, Documents, information, regions Turkey-China People's Republic Relations D.Turkestan Problem R.Kutay KARACA

Firsts in Turkish and World History – Pioneers Musa ÇE-LİK, Bilge publishing

Anatolian fires Armenian-Greek deportation Mevlüt KAYA, Arı art publications

My Memories (Muslim Brotherhood)Martyr Imam Hassan Al-Banna Beka publication

A history flows from the Danube, İsmail Kahraman, Documentary publishing

On the Anadolu Agency website, AA News Flow System (HAS)

Recep AKIN, Resurrection, Bilge Ant Publications

Recep AKIN, Black Sea Storm, Hamle Publishing

Recep AKIN, Through the Eyes of an Intelligencer, Yasef Publishing Peter Bergen's statements

The East Turkestan Problem in Turkey-China People's Republic Relations

News Global November 2023 Philip Agee, CIA Diary, Documents, information, regions publication

Borut, Top, Tüfek KTB publications and books Peter Bergen's explanations Murat ÇALIK articles. Zekeriya KİTAPÇI, from the book titled Islamic History and Turks

