Mass Arrests in Turkey

In Turkey, within the "Mass Arrests" against people who are considered as members of the Gulen Movement, at least 121,000 people have been detained since 2016. An average of 73 people continues to be detained every day with police operations. Only some of the arrests are included in this photo album.

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People who do not have any acts of violence are detained on the grounds of their behavior within the scope of human rights and freedoms.

The detentions continued, although the Council of Europe and UN Human Rights bodies emphasized that detention and arrest measures should not be applied unless it is very necessary during the covid-19 outbreak.

EMNİYET MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ
İSTANBUL

Grounds for mass arrests

- Being an association member,
- Being a union member,
- Helping the poor through an association,
- To study in schools affiliated with the Gulen Congregation,
- Sending a child to a school affiliated with the Gulen Congregation,
- Depositing money in the bank,

Teachers detained by being handcuffed from behind just for teaching activities

Police detained those who did not resist at all by breaking their doors.

Unbanned publications, money found in people's homes, and the yellow vests that were the symbol of the protests in France, were seized as evidence of a crime and served to the press.

Police raided private schools and detained teachers.

2,170 schools, prep schools, and student hostels were closed and confiscated after the military coup attempt on July 15, 2016. Thousands of teachers were detained ...

Legal books and several hundred dollars belonging to individuals were served to the press as criminal evidence.

According to open source data, 174 pregnant women and women with babies were detained.

Grounds for mass arrests

- Being a subscriber of daily Zaman newspaper,
- Keeping a banderole book at home published by the congregation,
- Having $ 1, from the F series,
- Being a teacher in institutions closed by a statutory decree,
- Posting or sharing anti-government messages on social media,
- Sending a child to the USA for studying,
- Participating in international trips,

The money and wig taken in detention operations shared with the press as evidence of a crime

Mass detentions continued despite the Covid-19 threat

Golds that were the savings of the detainees, exhibited as evidence of a crime

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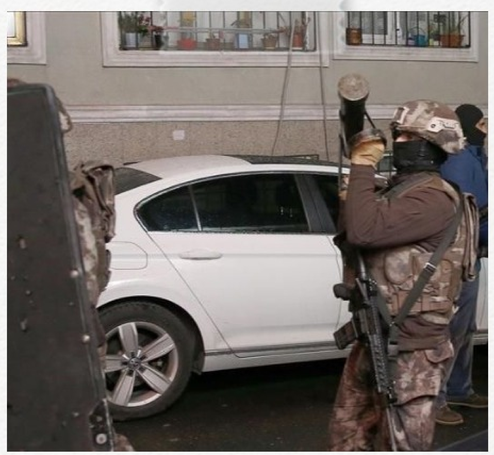

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Detention warrants were issued on;
16 July 2016, for 2,745 judges/prosecutors,
26 April 2017, for 3,224 teachers, academics and paramedics, and
12 February 2019, for 1,112 police sergeants.

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- Thousands of Teachers,
- Lawyer
- Doctor
- Academician
- Business man
- Housewife detained

The word "F Gülen" on a wristwatch was shown to the press by the police and was considered evidence of a crime and a reason for detention.

$ 1 from the F Series was considered an encrypted communication tool and a reason for the arrest..

Grounds for mass arrests

- Going to the USA for a project with TUBITAK scholarship, (State Agency)
- Master's degree in the USA with YOK scholarship,
- Traveling to the USA,
- Organizing a kermess,
- Providing scholarships to students,
- Working in school companies affiliated with the congregation
- Protesting unlawfulness in front of the courthouse,
- Having books and magazines at home

Although 121,643 people were detained, there was no resistance. No crime tools were found in their house or with them.

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Images of persons detained by the police were given to the press as if criminals were caught. Non-criminal materials such as books and money found in their homes were also cited as criminal evidence.

Thousands of disabled, sick, elderly people are detained and arrested on the grounds of their behavior that is not considered a crime according to universal law principles.

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According to 2019 data, there are 743 children and 37 infants between the ages of 0–6 in prisons.

Although the arrest of pregnant women and women who have just given birth was prohibited, they were detained and arrested.

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The presumption of innocence is one of the most fundamental principles of law and one of the most important elements of the right to a fair trial. The 14/2 article of the UN Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and also the article 6/2 of the European Convention on Human Rights, to which the Republic of Turkey is party, clearly recognize and protect this right. The TurkŞsh Constitution also includes the presumption of innocence, and states the following; "No one can be considered guilty until his guilt is confirmed by a final court decision", and guarantee this right.

We have presented a fragment of the study that shows how the mass arrests, which started in 2014 and have been going on for 6,5 years, have turned into an extermintion for the followers of the Gulen Movement.

THANK YOU,
FOR NOT REMAINING
INSENSITIVE TO
TO UNLAWFULNESS!