

Gri propaganda ve sinsi operasyonlar

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Grey propaganda and insidious operations

Disinformation employed by certain groups is increasing. Negating them is required. It is essential for every country to have a strong state system and citizens should maintain national loyalty in the face of any attack whether from external or internal enemies

HARUN YAHYA

It is no longer a secret that in modern times, wars, internal strife, coups and uprisings are largely incited towards a certain end. Street riots, including the Arab Spring, were fomented in various countries that occasionally resulted in a change of Governments or, as it was with Yugoslavia, in the fragmentation of countries, have turned out to be orchestrated and manufactured by organised masterminds. Of course, there are a variety of reasons behind this, such as causing instability in countries that are planned to be exploited for their natural resources; toppling undesired or rogue Governments; and sparking wars.

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tioned 'democracy' movements are organised, or as it was in Iraq, actions are taken under the pretense of possession of chemical weapons. And the method employed is to wage a disinformation propaganda effort involving the use of media, particularly social media, to further this goal.

In wars, conflicts and uprisings, propaganda always plays a key role. Propaganda can be grouped into three categories: White, black and grey. White propaganda has a clear source; and regardless of its content, it never poses a serious threat. Black propaganda is the type of propaganda that comes from a friendly source but is conducted with a hostile attitude. Grey propaganda, however, is the most insidious among them. In addition to having an ambiguous source, it usually relies on fabricated stories, in other words, disinformation. It is produced by enemy sources and conducted via the use of collaborators within. The aim is often to smear and disparage the enemy and to defeat the adversarial party by arousing public interest.

One of its most distinct examples was seen in the Gulf War. The oil-covered cormorant frequently featured by certain international mainstream media outlets became the symbol of the period. Through this said cormorant, a fiction was created over the ill-effects of Saddam's oil on the world; and the image effectively paved the way for the Gulf War which would result with the US's victory.

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Another example of this kind of propaganda is the disinformation that was used as an excuse for the Iraq War. The Chaloot Report, disclosed in 2016, revealed the fact that chemical weapons, presented as a justification for the Iraq War, had actually never been in Iraq's possession. The apology offered by Blair, the perpetrator of the said attacks, could not prevent the loss of two million innocent lives.

The Libya War, just like the one in Iraq, emerged as a part of the 'New Design of the Middle East' project. The fact that this war, just as the Iraq War, was based on lies, bogus intelligence and NATO supported and armed rebels in Libya" was confirmed by a report of the British Parliament. However, until the disclosure of the report, British warplanes, acting upon false justifications, took off from Britain's Akrotiri and Dhakala bases on Cyprus and dropped bombs on 15,000 civilians in Libya. Once again, the British Government admitted to the falsehood of the situation only after the damage had been done, and this scenario came at the expense of 15,000 martyrs and a Libya that would never recover its stability.

The Mossadegh coup-d'etat in Iran and the subsequent unsuccessful coup attempts against Gaddafi are other prominent examples of grey propaganda. It needs to be emphasised here that these examples provided are in no way intent to justify dictatorships like those of Saddam or Gaddafi; they are only to reveal the horrifying anti-democratic, particularly violent method spread by gray propaganda and its organised conduct. The coup attempt of July 15 that took place in Turkey was also subjected to grey propaganda in support of the Fetullah Terrorist Organisation through fake news. While the coup attempt was still underway, the fake news that the coup attempt was successful began appearing on certain international mainstream media, while certain well-known names disseminated the news that President Erdogan had fled the country. As the coup attempt went on, *New York Times*, *The Guardian*, CNN, BBC, *The Washington Post*, *The Times* and *Der Spiegel*, in particular, many media outlets made numerous supportive broadcasts in favour of the coup attempt. These news reports, that were essentially presented in an apparent confidence towards the imminent success of the coup attempt, were met with a massive public outcry in Turkey.

Lately, there has been a conspicuous effort of intensive disinformation and grey propaganda that is also pursued within the scope of the Afrin operation conducted by Turkey in Syria. The fake news being disseminated over social media, in particular, is a picture that we have come to know from the Gezi incidents. Likewise, the propaganda articles, particularly those published in mainstream media outlets that denounce the Afrin operation — and Turkey in general — are all part of an organised effort conceived against Turkey's perfectly justified operation. This is not the first, nor will it be the last time we are faced with the methods of disinformation employed by certain groups. We sincerely hope that these will not lead to massive wars and uprisings in the future. We hope that the people of the Middle East have learned from their experiences and no longer fall for these schemes. There are also ways to negate disinformation. The chief among them is the immediate disclosure of the fake news and all kinds of propaganda, especially at the hands of the Government that is subjected to it. The second and the most vital method is by way of winning people's hearts and building a national awareness. Against the Turkish people who have developed a national awareness, the disinformation efforts proved utterly ineffective in the Gezi incidents, the coup attempt of July 15 and the Afrin operation. In nations with a developed national awareness, people retain an unwavering allegiance to their State that no external influence can undermine. This is why it is absolutely essential that every country has a strong State system and people maintain keen national and spiritual loyalty in the face of any and all attacks carried out both externally and internally through insidious spies.

(The writer is a Turkish author)

Çağımızda, savaşların, iç çatışmaların, darbelerin ve isyanların büyük ölçüde organize bir amaç doğrultusunda başlatıldığı artık bir sır değildir. Arap Baharı da dahil olmak üzere çeşitli ülkelerde başlatılan ve kimi zaman iktidarların değişmesi veya Yugoslavya'da olduğu gibi ülkelerin parçalanması ile sonuçlanan sokak isyanlarının organize üst akıllar tarafından planlanıp üretildiği ortaya çıkmıştır. Bunun elbette pek çok sebebi bulunmaktadır: Kaynakları sömürülecek olan ülkeleri istikrarsız hale getirmek, istenmeyen veya kurallara uymayan iktidarları devirmek ve savaşlar çıkarmak.

Savaş, bazı kesimler için ekonomik krizler sırasında ekonomiyi canlandırmak için veya silah pazarını yenilemek için gereken bir zorunluluk gibidir. İşte bu amaçla mezhep ayrımları körüklenir, daha önce bahsi geçmeyen "demokrasi" hareketleri organize edilir veya Irak'ta olduğu gibi "kimyasal silah var" yalanıyla harekete geçilir. Bunun ardından kullanılan yöntem ise, medyanın ve özellikle sosyal medyanın bu amaç için kullanılmasını içeren dezenformasyona yönelik propagandadır.

Savaş, çatışma ve isyanlarda daima ön planda propaganda vardır. Propaganda, Beyaz, Siyah ve Gri olmak üzere üç gruba ayrılabilir. Beyaz Propagandanın kaynağı bellidir, içeriği ne olursa olsun ciddi bir tehdit değildir. Kara Propaganda dost kaynaktan gelen, fakat düşmanca bir tavır takınarak yürütülen propaganda türüdür. Gri Propaganda ise aralarında en sinsiştir. Kaynağı belli olmamakla birlikte genellikle uydurma hikayelere, yani dezenformasyona dayanır. Üretim yeri düşman kaynaklardır; içeride de çeşitli yancılar kullanılarak yürütülür. Hedef genellikle, düşmanı karalamak, küçük düşürmek ve toplumda merak uyandırarak karşı tarafı hezimete uğratmaktır.

Bunun en net örneklerinden biri Körfez Savaşı'nda karşımıza çıkmıştır. Bir kısım uluslararası ana akım medya kaynakları tarafından sıklıkla kullanılan petrole bulanmış karabatak, dönemin sembolü haline getirilmiştir. Bu karabatak ile Saddam petrolünün dünyayı ne hale getirdiği üzerine bir kurgu yapılmış ve adeta bu fotoğraf Amerika'nın galip çıkacağı Körfez Savaşı'na zemin hazırlamıştır.

Karabatak fotoğrafının asıl hikayesi ise savaş sonrasında ortaya çıkmıştır. Söz konusu fotoğrafın Fransa Sahillerinde petrol yüklü bir tankerin batması sonrasında çekildiği anlaşılmıştır. Karabatak, Fransa sahillerinde tankerden sızan petrole bulanmıştır; Körfez veya Saddam ile hiçbir ilgisi yoktur.

Söz konusu propagandanın bir başka örneği de Irak Savaşı'na gerekçe oluşturan dezenformasyondur. 2016 yılında açıklanan Chilcott raporu, Irak Savaşı'na gerekçe olarak gösterilen kimyasal silahların Irak'ta hiçbir zaman bulunmadığını ortaya çıkarmıştır. Söz konusu saldırılardan sorumlu Blair'in özrü, 2 milyon masumun yaşamını yitirmesini önleyememiştir.

Irak gibi Libya Savaşı da, "Ortadoğu'nun Yeniden Dizaynı" projesinin bir parçası olarak ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu savaşın da aynen Irak'ta olduğu gibi, "bütünüyle yalanlara ve düzmece istihbarata dayalı olduğu ve NATO'nun Libya'daki muhalifleri silahlandırıp desteklediği" İngiliz Parlamentosu'nun bir raporuyla doğrulanmıştır. Ancak bu rapor ortaya çıkana kadar, düzmece gerekçeler sonucunda İngiltere'nin Kıbrıs'taki Akrotiri ve Dikelya üslerinden havalanan İngiliz uçaklar, Libya'da 15.000 sivil bombalamıştır. İngiliz hükümeti, yine, iş olup bittikten sonra olayın gerçekliğinin olmadığını itiraf etmiş ve bu durum 15 bin şehide ve bir daha asla istikrarına kavuşamayacak olan bir Libya'ya mal olmuştur.

Dünyada, İran'da Musaddık darbesi, ardından Kaddafi'ye yapılan başarısız darbeler de çeşitli gri propaganda örnekleri ile ön plana çıkmıştır. Elbette bu satırlarda bu örneklerin verilmesi ne Saddam ne de Kaddafi gibi diktatörleri savunmak değildir. Gri propagandanın yaydığı, demokrasiye aykırı ve sadece şiddet içeren korkunç yöntemi ve bunun organize gerçekleştiğini gözler önüne serebilmektir.

Türkiye'de yaşanan 15 Temmuz darbe girişimi de, FETÖ terör örgütünü uydurma haberlerle destekleyen bir gri propagandaya maruz kalmıştır. Bir kısım uluslararası ana akım medyada henüz darbe girişimi devam ederken darbenin başarılı olduğuna dair yalan haberler çıkmaya başlamış; tanınmış bazı isimler Cumhurbaşkanı Erdoğan'ın yurt dışına kaçtığına dair haber yaygınlaştırmışlardır. Darbe girişimi sürerken başta *New York Times*, *The Guardian*, *Time*, *CNN*, *BBC*, *Washington Post*, *The Times* ve *Der Spiegel* gibi yayın organlarında darbe girişimini destekleyecek türden onlarca yayına yer verilmiştir. Adeta darbe girişiminin başarılı olacağına emin bir şekilde verilen bu haberler, kuşkusuz Türk halkı tarafından büyük tepki ile karşılanmıştır.

Son dönemde Türkiye'nin Suriye'de gerçekleştirdiği Afrin operasyonu kapsamında da yaygınlaştırılan yoğun bir dezenformasyon ve uygulanan bir gri propaganda çalışması dikkat çekmektedir. Özellikle sosyal medya kapsamında yaygınlaştırılan yalan haberler, Gezi Olaylarından tanıdık olduğumuz bir manzardır. Yine özellikle ana akım medya organlarında yayınlanan Afrin operasyonu ve Türkiye aleyhinde propaganda yazıları, Türkiye'nin haklı operasyonuna karşı kurgulanmış organize bir çalışmadır.

Bugün olduğu gibi, bundan sonra da bazı kesimlerin dezenformasyon yöntemleriyle karşı karşıya kalacağız. Bunlar umarız bundan sonra dev savaşların ve isyanların sebebi olmazlar. Umarız özellikle Orta Doğu halkları, yaşadıklarından ders çıkarmış olur ve bu tuzaklara artık düşmezler. Ancak dezenformasyonu geçersiz kılmamızın da yolları vardır. Bunlardan başlıcası, yalan haberlerin ve gerçekleşen her türlü propagandanın hemen deşifre edilmesi, özellikle buna maruz kalan devletin eliyle bu çalışmanın gerçekleştirilmesidir. İkinci ve en hayati yöntem ise halkın kalbini

kazanmaktan ve milli bir bilinç oluşmasından geçer. Milli bilinci kazanmış olan Türk halkında dezenformasyon, Gezi olaylarında da, 15 Temmuz darbe girişiminde de, Afrin operasyonunda da etkili olmamıştır. Milli bilincin olduğu milletlerde, milletin devletine olan sadakati güçlüdür; herhangi bir dış etki ile yıkılacak gibi değildir. İşte bu nedenle, dışarıdan veya sinsi ajanlar yoluyla içeriden gerçekleştirilen ataklara karşı mutlaka her ülkede devlet sisteminin güçlü ve milletin milli ve manevi bağlılıklarının keskin olması şarttır.

Adnan Oktar'ın The Pioneer, GIDSS, Al Bilad ve Jefferson Corner'da yayınlanan makalesi:

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PROPAGANDA

CONTROL THE MEDIA -- THE MEDIA CONTROLS US




GRAY PROPAGANDA AND INSIDIOUS OPERATIONS

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For certain circles, wars are considered a necessity to stimulate the economy during times of economic crises or to reinvigorate the weapons market. To this end, sectarian disputes are instigated, previously unmentioned "democracy" movements are organized, or as it was in Iraq, actions are taken under the pretense of "possession of chemical weapons". And the method employed after that is to wage a disinformation propaganda effort involving the use of media, particularly social media, to further this goal.

In wars, conflicts and uprisings, propaganda always plays a key role. Propaganda can be grouped into three categories: White, Black and Gray. White Propaganda has a clear source and, regardless of its content, it never poses a serious threat. Black Propaganda is the type of propaganda that comes from a friendly source, but is conducted with a hostile attitude. Grey Propaganda, however, is the most insidious among them. In addition to having an ambiguous source, it usually relies on fabricated stories; in other words, disinformation. It is produced by enemy sources and is conducted via use of collaborators within. The aim is often to smear and disparage the enemy, and to defeat the adversarial party by arousing public interest.



One of its most distinct examples was seen in the Gulf War. The oil-covered cormorant frequently featured by certain international mainstream media outlets became the symbol of the period. Through this said cormorant, a fiction was created over the ill effects of Saddam's oil on the world, and the image effectively paved the way for the Gulf War, which would result with the USA's victory.

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Another example of this kind of propaganda is the disinformation that was used as an excuse for the Iraq War. The Chilcott Report, disclosed in 2016, revealed the fact that the chemical weapons presented as a justification for the Iraq War had actually never been in Iraq's possession. The apology offered by Blair, the perpetrator of the said attacks, could not prevent the loss of two million innocent lives.

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NATO supported and armed rebels in Libya» was confirmed by a report of the British Parliament. However, until the disclosure of the report, British warplanes, acting upon false justifications, took off from Britain's Akrotiri and Dhekelia bases on Cyprus and dropped bombs on 15,000 civilians in Libya. Once again, the British government admitted to the falsehood of the situation only after the damage had been done, and this scenario came at the expense of 15,000 martyrs and a Libya that would never recover its stability.

The Mosaddegh coup d'etat in Iran and the subsequent unsuccessful coup attempts against Gaddafi are other prominent examples of gray propaganda. It needs to be emphasized here that these examples provided is in no way intend to justify dictatorships like those of Saddam or Gaddafi; they are only to reveal the horrifying anti-democratic and particularly violent method spread by gray propaganda and its organized conduct.

The coup attempt of July 15 that took place in Turkey was also subjected to gray propaganda in support of the FETO terrorist organization through fake news. While the coup attempt was still underway, the fake news that the coup attempt was successful began appearing on certain international mainstream media, while certain well-known names disseminated the news that President Erdogan had fled the country. As the coup attempt went on, New York Times, The Guardian, Time, CNN, BBC, Washington Post, The Times and Der Spiegel in particular, many media outlets made numerous supportive broadcasts in favor of the coup attempt. These news reports that were essentially presented in an apparent confidence towards the imminent success of the coup attempt were met with a massive public outcry

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