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NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY  
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND 20755-6000

FOIA Case: 104883  
9 August 2019

JOHN GREENEWALD  
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Dear Mr. Greenewald:

This responds to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request of 5 August 2018, for Intellipedia pages on "DEEP STATE", which was received by this office on 6 August 2018. Your request has been assigned Case Number 104883. For purposes of this request and based on the information you provided in your letter, you are considered an "all other" requester. As such, you are allowed 2 hours of search and the duplication of 100 pages at no cost. There are no assessable fees for this request. Your request has been processed under the provisions of the FOIA.

For your information, NSA provides a service of common concern for the Intelligence Community (IC) by serving as the executive agent for Intelink. As such, NSA provides technical services that enable users to access and share information with peers and stakeholders across the IC and DoD. Intellipedia pages are living documents that may be originated by any user organization, and any user organization may contribute to or edit pages after their origination. Intellipedia pages should not be considered the final, coordinated position of the IC on any particular subject. The views and opinions of authors do not necessarily state or reflect those of the U.S. Government.

We conducted a search of Intellipedia for the requested records and located material that is responsive to your request. One document is enclosed. Certain information, however, has been deleted from the document.

This agency is authorized by statute to protect certain information concerning its activities, in this case, internal URLs. Such information is exempt from disclosure pursuant to the third exemption of the FOIA, which provides for the withholding of information specifically protected from disclosure by statute. The specific statute applicable in this case is Section 6, Public Law 86-36 (50 U.S. Code 3605). We have determined that such information exists in this record, and we have excised it accordingly.

In addition, personal information regarding individuals has been deleted from the enclosure in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552 (b)(6). This exemption protects from disclosure information that would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. In balancing the public interest for the information, you request against the privacy interests involved, we have determined that the privacy interests sufficiently satisfy the requirements for the application of the (b)(6) exemption.

Since these deletions may be construed as a partial denial of your request, you are hereby advised of this Agency's appeal procedures. If you decide to appeal, you should do so in the manner outlined below.

- The appeal must be in sent via U.S. postal mail, fax, or electronic delivery (e-mail) and addressed to:

NSA FOIA/PA Appeal Authority (P132)  
National Security Agency  
9800 Savage Road STE 6932  
Fort George G. Meade, MD 20755-6932

The facsimile number is (443)479-3612; the appropriate email address to submit an appeal is [FOIARSC@nsa.gov](mailto:FOIARSC@nsa.gov).

- It must be postmarked or delivered electronically no later than 90 calendar days from the date of this letter. Decisions appealed after 90 days will not be addressed.
- Please include the case number provided above.
- Please describe with sufficient detail why you believe the denial was unwarranted.
- NSA will endeavor to respond within 20 working days of receiving your appeal, absent any unusual circumstances.

For further assistance or to discuss your request, you may contact our FOIA Public Liaison at [foialo@nsa.gov](mailto:foialo@nsa.gov). You may also contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) at the National Archives and Records Administration to inquire about the FOIA mediation services they offer. OGIS contact information is Office of Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, MD 20740-6001; e-mail: [ogis@nara.gov](mailto:ogis@nara.gov); main: 202-741-5770; toll free: 1-877-684-6448; or fax: 202-741-5769.

Please be advised that some records responsive to your request include material originating with other government agencies. Because we are unable to make determinations as to the releasability of other agencies' information, the subject material has been referred to the appropriate agencies for review and direct response to you.

Sincerely,

  
for

John R. Chapman  
Chief, FOIA/PA Office  
NSA Initial Denial Authority

Encls:  
a/s

# (U) Abdullah Gul

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From Intellipedia

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**Abdullah Gül** (born October 29, 1950) was installed as the 11th President of the Republic of Turkey on August 28, 2007. Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan's selection of Gül as a presidential candidate created a political conflict between Turkey's secularist constituency and Erdogan's Justice and Development leadership.



In May 2007, Gül's first bid for presidency was blocked because of secularist concerns regarding the views he held during his Welfare Party years and his wife wears a *hijab*, a headscarf.<sup>[1]</sup> However, following the parliamentary elections in July the same year, which were, like in 2002, won by the AKP, he was eventually voted in as Turkey's 11th president on August 28, 2007.

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## Early life

Born in Kayseri (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kayseri#>)' to Ahmet Hamdi, a mechanic, and Adeviye, his mother, Gül was brought up in a conservative family environment. His family has served in Güllük Camii in Kayseri for about one hundred years.<sup>[2]</sup>

## Education

Approved for Release by NSA on 08-09-2018, FOIA Case # 104883

Gül studied economics at the University of Istanbul and wrote his dissertation there. During his graduate education, he studied for two years in London and Exeter. He pursued an academic career after that and worked at the higher education facilities in Adapazarı, collaborating in the establishment of a department for industrial engineering and teaching management courses of future Sakarya University. Between 1983 and 1991, he worked at the Islamic Development Bank (IDB). In 1991, Gül became a lecturer in international management.

## First steps in politics

Gül became acquainted with right-wing politics early during his high school years. During his university education, he became a member of Islamist-nationalist *Millî Türk Talebe Birliği* (National Turkish Students' Union) in the line of Necip Fazıl's *Büyük Doğu* (Grand Orient) current.<sup>[citation needed]</sup>

He was elected a member of the Turkish parliament for Refah Partisi (RP, "the Welfare Party") from Kayseri Province in 1991 and 1995. During these years, he made statements about the political system of Turkey that was designed by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and the Turkish National Movement. These statements caused controversy when his candidacy for the 2007 presidential election was announced by Prime Minister Tayyip Erdoğan.<sup>[3]</sup>

In 1999, he kept his seat as a member of Fazilet Partisi (FP, "the Virtue Party"), successor to Refah Partisi. He was among the founders of Adalet ve Kalkınma Partisi ((AKP), "Justice and Development Party"). He was elected once again to represent Kayseri, in 2002, and in November 2002 was appointed Prime Minister, as AK Party leader Recep Tayyip Erdoğan was unable to assume the role due to a ban on his participation in politics.

## Prime Minister and Foreign Minister

After becoming foreign minister in March 2003 Gül has become the key player in Turkey's attempts to receive an accession date for the European Union and in its attempts to improve relations with Syria and maintaining its relationship with the Turkic-speaking countries of Central Asia and the Caucasus. On February 6, 2007, Gül flew to the United States to meet with U.S. President George W. Bush and U.S. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice.

## Presidential candidacy

Prime Minister Erdoğan announced on April 24, 2007 that Gül would be the Justice and Development Party candidate in the 2007 presidential election. Previously, there had been speculation that Erdoğan himself would be the party's candidate, which had provoked substantial opposition from secularists.<sup>[4][5]</sup> When a boycott of opposition parties in Parliament deadlocked the election process, Gül formally withdrew his candidacy on May 6, 2007.

But a few days later, on May 11 when inquired after the alterations to the Turkish constitution which now allowed the people to elect the president directly rather than a parliamentary vote, Gül announced that he was still intending to run on May 6.<sup>[6][7]</sup>

Following the July 2007 parliamentary election, the AKP renominated Gül as its presidential candidate on

August 13; the election was again held as a vote of parliament.<sup>[8]</sup> On August 14, Gül submitted his candidacy application to parliament and expressed his commitment to secularism at a news conference.<sup>[9]</sup>

On August 28, 2007, he was elected president in the third round of voting; in the first two rounds, a two-thirds majority of MPs had been required, but in the third round he needed only a simple majority. Gül was sworn in immediately thereafter.<sup>[10]</sup> The process was a very low-key affair indeed: Gül's swearing-in was not attended by the Chief of the Turkish General Staff and was boycotted by the opposition Republican People's Party; then the hand-over of power at the presidential palace was held behind closed doors. Gül's wife, the head-scarfed Hayrünnisa, was nowhere to be seen.

Gül received messages of congratulation from the US, EU and German authorities while Turkish prime minister Tayyip Erdoğan made a statement saying "a structure doomed to uncertainty has been overcome" (an oblique reference to the deep state theory that Turkey is ruled behind-closed-doors by a secret conspiracy of soldiers and bureaucrats).



Abdullah Gül with US National Security Advisor Condoleezza Rice while visiting the White House in July 2003

## Personal life

On August 20 1980, Abdullah Gül married Hayrünnisa Özyurt (b. 1965), his first cousin, when she was 16 years old.<sup>[11]</sup> The couple has three children, two sons named Mehmet Emre and Ahmet Münir and a daughter named Kübra. He is a dedicated fan of the football club Beşiktaş J.K..<sup>[12]</sup>

## See also

- Republic Protests ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republic\\_Protests#](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republic_Protests#))<sup>1</sup>

## References

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## External links

- Official Website of Turkish Presidency (<http://www.cankaya.gov.tr>)
- Talk at the Council on Foreign Relations, Feb 9, 2007 ([http://uc.princeton.edu/main/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=1474&Itemid=8](http://uc.princeton.edu/main/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=1474&Itemid=8))
- Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (<http://www.mfa.gov.tr>)
- Official Website of Abdullah Gül (<http://www.abdullahgul.gen.tr/EN/main.asp>)
- **(English)** Abdullah Gül: International capital's favorite ([http://english.sol.org.tr/index.php?yazi\\_id=881](http://english.sol.org.tr/index.php?yazi_id=881)) from *soL* the online newspaper.
- Abdullah Gül inquiry ([http://www.muayyer.com/forum\\_posts.asp?TID=648](http://www.muayyer.com/forum_posts.asp?TID=648))
- Turkishpolitix.com - Online dossier with news about Abdullah Gül (<http://www.turkishpolitix.com/abdullahgul.htm>)



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