

APRIL 2023

'FETÖ'



HATE SPEECH



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REPORT

'FETÖ'

HATE SPEECH

The term "Fetö" has been widely used as a form of hate speech to target members of the Gülen Movement and individuals associated with them. This expression has been used to symbolize and denigrate members of the Gülen Movement, portraying them as enemies of the state or terrorists without providing evidence or due process. It has been utilized to justify discriminatory practices, including arbitrary arrests, detentions, and dismissals, based solely on perceived affiliation with the movement. Furthermore, "Fetö" has been used to spread misinformation, conspiracy theories, and baseless rumors that fuel prejudice and hostility against the Gülen Movement. This expression has been employed to legitimize human rights abuses, confiscation of assets, closure of institutions, and restriction of freedoms, thereby undermining fundamental human rights. It has also fostered societal divisions, promoted intolerance, and led to social ostracism, harassment, and violence against individuals associated with the movement and their families.

Additionally, "Fetö" has been used to silence dissent, erode the rule of law, justify restrictions on freedom of the press and media, and perpetuate a culture of impunity for hate crimes and violence. This report examines the reasons why "Fetö" constitutes hate speech, based on the numerous ways it has been used to incite discrimination, violence, fear, prejudice, and hostility towards members of the Gülen Movement, and its impact on human rights, social cohesion, and democratic principles.



ANALYSIS OF THE TERM 'FETÖ'

The term "Fetö" is often used as hate speech against the Gülen Movement, a religious and social movement that originated in Turkey. This term, which stands for "Fethullahist Terrorist Organization," has been used by certain individuals, groups, and institutions to target members of the Gülen Movement and individuals associated with them in a derogatory and discriminatory manner.

The usage of the term "Fetö" as hate speech involves portraying the Gülen Movement and its members in a negative light, often with the intent to dehumanize and stigmatize them based on their perceived affiliation with the movement. Examples of such usage include labeling individuals as "Fetö members" or "Fetö sympathizers" without evidence, spreading rumors and false accusations about their activities, and associating them with criminal activities or terrorism without due process of law.

The consequences of such hate speech are severe. The usage of the term "Fetö" in a derogatory or discriminatory manner has led to the incitement of discrimination, violence, and other human rights abuses against individuals associated with the Gülen Movement. This includes acts of harassment, discrimination in employment and education, physical assaults, arbitrary detentions, and even torture and killings in some cases. The hate speech has also contributed to the creation of an atmosphere of fear, hostility, and prejudice against members of the Gülen Movement and their families, leading to social exclusion, isolation, and suffering.

Furthermore, the usage of the term "Fetö" as hate speech reinforces negative generalizations, distortions, and exaggerations against the Gülen Movement and its members. It has been utilized to blame the members of the Gülen Movement for all evils, portraying them as a homogenous group responsible for all societal problems, and creating a negative perception of their beliefs, practices, and contributions. Such negative stereotyping and stigmatization further exacerbate the marginalization and discrimination faced by individuals associated with the Gülen Movement, and perpetuate a climate of intolerance and discrimination.

The term 'Fetö' is considered hate speech for several reasons:

- **Targeting a specific group:** The term "Fetö" is used to target members of the Gülen Movement and people associated with them. It is used as a label to identify and stigmatize a particular group of individuals based on their perceived affiliation with the movement.^[1]
- **Symbolizing hate:** The use of the term "Fetö" symbolizes members of the Gülen Movement and associates them with hate. It dehumanizes and denigrates them, portraying them as enemies of the state or terrorists without providing evidence or due process.^[2]
- **Inciting discrimination and violence:** The term "Fetö" is used to incite discrimination and violence against members of the Gülen Movement and their relatives. It reinforces negative generalizations, distortions, and exaggerations against the target group, contributing to a climate of fear, suspicion, and hostility towards them.^[3]

^[1] According to a 2018 OHCHR report, the term "FETÖ" and its associated names "Fethullahist Terror Organisation (Fethullahçı Terör Örgütü, FETÖ) or Parallel State Organisation (Paralel Devlet Yapılanması, PDY)" are used by the Turkish government to refer to the Gülen movement, which has been designated a terrorist organisation since December 2015. (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, "Report on the impact of the state of emergency on human rights in Turkey, including an update on the South-East, January – December 2017," March 2018)

^[2] For example, in a Twitter post by Orhan Aydın (@hallederiztamam and @FetoGercekleri) dated January 7, 2023, the term 'FETÖ' was used to describe Sedat Türkmen, a former police officer and alleged member of the Gülen movement. The statement in the Twitter post goes on to mention that Sedat Türkmen was 'destroyed' as a result of a shooting by the police, using dehumanizing language to describe his death. (Orhan Aydın (@hallederiztamam and @FetoGercekleri), Twitter post dated January 7, 2023, available at: <https://twitter.com/FetoGercekleri/status/1611736755983482882>, <https://twitter.com/hallederiztamam/status/1612029940882341888>.)

^[3] The hate speech statement made by Mustafa Açıkgöz, MP of AKP, Nevşehir, during a program in Germany, as reported by Deutsche Welle, incites discrimination and violence against the Kurds and members of the Gülen (Hizmet) Movement. Açıkgöz's statement, 'Just as we do not give them the right to live in Turkey, we will not give them the right to live in Germany. We will not give them a place in Turkey. God willing, we have finished them there, wherever they hide in the world, we will bring them out of their hiding places and destroy them,' uses dehumanizing language and suggests a disregard for the lives and safety of these individuals, promoting violence against them. (DW News. (2023, January 9). AKP MP's speech in Germany sparks outrage. Deutsche Welle. <https://www.dw.com/tr/akpli-vekilin-almanya-daki-konusmasi-tepkilere-yol-ac-ti/a-64403966>.)

- **Justifying human rights abuses:** The use of the term "Fetö" is often used to justify arbitrary arrests, detentions, torture, mistreatment, and denial of fair trial rights against members of the Gülen Movement. It contributes to a culture of impunity for perpetrators and undermines the rule of law and due process.^[4]
- **Legitimizing discrimination:** The term "Fetö" is used to legitimize discriminatory policies and practices, such as banning individuals associated with the Gülen Movement from certain professions, education, or public service. It perpetuates systemic discrimination and marginalization based on perceived affiliation with the movement.^[5]
- **Fueling societal divisions and intolerance:** The use of the term "Fetö" contributes to societal divisions and fosters intolerance towards members of the Gülen Movement. It creates a false sense of urgency and emergency, framing the movement as a national security threat and justifying disproportionate and discriminatory measures against its members.^[6]
- **Silencing dissent and opposition:** The use of the term "Fetö" is used to silence dissenting voices and legitimate opposition, labeling any criticism or disagreement with the government's stance on the Gülen Movement as treason, betrayal, or support for terrorism. It undermines freedom of expression and democratic principles.^[7]
- **Justifying violations of privacy and surveillance:** The use of the term "Fetö" is used to justify violations of privacy and surveillance of individuals associated with the Gülen Movement, violating their right to privacy and dignity.^[8]

^[4] An example of this can be seen in a statement made by Sabah Newspaper on January 18, 2023, in which they referred to individuals affiliated with the Gülen movement as "crypto FETÖ members" and claimed that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had been "cleansed" of them, justifying their detention and arrest as part of an investigation against FETÖ's alleged presence within the ministry. (<https://www.sabah.com.tr/gundem/2023/01/18/disislerindeki-kripto-fetoculer-temizlendi>)

^[5] As exemplified by the statement made by Ümit Özdağ, Chairman of Zafer Party, on January 8, 2023, in which he used highly pejorative and dehumanizing language to attack Zekeriya Öz, an alleged member of the Gülen movement. By referring to Zekeriya Öz as a "FETO scoundrel" and "Turcophobic murderer", and accusing him of being a member of a "last Crusader army" and a "soldier murderer", the statement seeks to legitimize discrimination against Zekeriya Öz and the Gülen movement, portraying them as illegitimate and criminal. Such language can contribute to further stigmatization, marginalization, and discrimination against individuals perceived to be associated with the Gülen movement, and fuel discriminatory attitudes and actions towards them. (Ümit Özdağ, Chairman of Zafer Party, made the hate speech statement on January 8, 2023. The source of the statement is a tweet from his official Twitter account, which can be accessed at: <https://twitter.com/umitozdag/status/1612085785636868096>)

^[6] Devlet Bahçeli, Chairman of the Nationalist Movement Party (MHP) in Turkey, made hate speech statements on January 15th, 2023. In the statements, he used derogatory language to refer to the Swedish government, members of the Gülen movement, Kurds, and the Alliance of Millet. These statements contribute to societal divisions and intolerance by promoting negative stereotypes and dehumanizing language against these groups. (The source of the statements is a news article from AA, a Turkish news agency, which can be accessed at: <https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/politika/mhp-genel-baskani-bahceli-cumhurbaskanimiz-recep-tayyip-erdoganin-etrafinda-tek-yumruk-olalim/2788063>)

For another example, Sabah newspaper published a report on January 27, 2023, containing hate speech against the Gülen movement. The report used defamatory language such as "FETÖ's corruptor of religion," "treasonous projects," and "the project to destroy religion" to demonize and criminalize the target group. These examples of hate speech contribute to societal divisions and intolerance by promoting negative stereotypes and dehumanizing the Gülen movement. (Source: <https://www.sabah.com.tr/galeri/gundem/son-dakika-iste-fetonun-din-bozguncusu-sabah-celal-findiki-buldu>)

^[7] In a recent article by Nedim Sener, a journalist, published on January 16th, 2023 in Hurriyet, titled 'FETÖ Parlatması (CHP'li Özgür Özel)', a member of the Republican People's Party (CHP) in Turkey, Özgür Özel, are accused of having ties to FETÖ, the alleged terrorist organization, without providing any evidence to support these claims. The article accuses Özgür Özel of being involved in an operation organized by "FETÖ" to further their own interests, based on alleged ByLock correspondence, a mobile application that was used by members of the Gülen movement, and statements made by Özgür Özel about visiting detained members of the movement. Such accusations without proper evidence contribute to silencing dissent and opposition, by labeling individuals as affiliated with a terrorist organization and discrediting their statements or actions without due process or evidence. (Sener, N. "FETÖ Parlatması (CHP'li Özgür Özel)", Hurriyet, January 16th, 2023, <https://www.hurriyet.com.tr/yazarlar/nedim-sener/feto-parlatmasi-chpli-ozgur-ozel-42204470>)

In another example, the Sözcü newspaper's report on the opposition journalists constitutes hate speech because it demonises the opposition journalists, implies that their members are not legitimate and portrays the movement as a criminal and violent organisation. (Sozcu, 2023, 'FETÖ'nün medya yapılanması için iade talebi: Listeye alındılar' [FETÖ's media structure extradition request: They were included in the list]. Retrieved from <https://www.sozcu.com.tr/2023/gundem/fetonun-medya-yapilanmasi-icin-iade-talebi-listeye-alindilar-7557964/>.)

^[8] In a report by SABAH Newspaper on November 30, 2022, individuals labeled as members of the Fetullahist Terrorist Organisation (FETÖ) were captured in Germany and Sweden. However, the use of the term 'FETÖ' by Sabah Newspaper to label these individuals and its publication of their photos and locations raises concerns about the legitimization of privacy violations. These allegations against individuals are based on unfounded claims and false information, and the use of the term 'FETÖ' is justifying violations of privacy and surveillance. (Retrieved from <https://www.sabah.com.tr/gundem/2022/11/30/sabah-bir-firari-fetocuyu-daha-almanyada-goruntuledi-kumpaslarin-mimari-kostebek-gibi-yasiyor>)

- **Denying education and employment opportunities:** The use of the term "Fetö" is used to justify the denial of education and employment opportunities for individuals associated with the Gülen Movement, leading to discrimination, marginalization, and economic hardship for them and their families.^[9]
- **Perpetuating a culture of impunity:** The use of the term "Fetö" normalizes and justifies discrimination, harassment, and even physical attacks against members of the Gülen Movement. It perpetuates a culture of impunity for perpetrators of hate crimes and violence against individuals associated with the movement.^[10]
- **Causing religion and belief based social differentiation:** The use of the term "Fetö" causes other parties of society to believe that the movement has heretical beliefs and that its main aim is material gain, not religious purposes. It makes millions of its members infidel.^[11]

^[9] An example of this can be seen in the incident involving İsmail Saymaz, a journalist, who made false and defamatory statements in his column, attempting to link the brother of a judge to the Gülen movement by stating that he had a scholarship cut off with a decree law issued after the coup attempt. This false claim aimed to create a negative image of the judge's family and perpetuate stigmatization against alleged members of the Gülen movement. (Source: <https://halktv.com.tr/makale/imamogluna-ceza-veren-hakimin-kardesi-fetocu-cikti-726966>)

^[10] The organized crime leader Sedat Peker made violent remarks during a speech at a commemoration program on the anniversary of the July 15 coup attempt, saying that they would hang those caught outside on trees and flagpoles, and then enter the prisons and hang them there too. He was later acquitted of the charge of "public incitement to commit a crime" by the Istanbul Anatolian 41st Criminal Court of First Instance, and the court justified the verdict by stating that it is the duty of every Turkish citizen to stand by the state and the nation against terrorist organizations. The court also suggested that the addressee of Peker's words was members and sympathizers of the terrorist organization named FETÖ/PDY (referring to members of the Gülen movement). (Source: <https://www.evrensel.net/haber/357048/mahkeme-sedat-pekerin-beraat-gerekesinde-ovgu-dolu-sozler-kullandi>)

^[11] In 2017, the Directorate of Religious Affairs published a report that attempted to portray the Gülen Movement as a perverted organization that seeks to harm Islam. In a meeting where the then Head of Religious Affairs presented the report, he labeled members of the movement as 'fetö' and accused them of being perverts and apostates, claiming that they were Christianizing Islam. This use of 'fetö' hate speech by an official religious affairs institution and the labeling of members of the movement as perverts led to further public use of the term as a divisive term on the basis of religion and belief. https://www.diyabet.gov.tr/tr-TR/Kurumsal/Detay/10258/diyabet-feto-elebasinin-sapkin-soylemlerinin-inceledigi-raporu-acikladi?TSPD_101_R0=083d721e09ab200070fddce12a76e5f30f432f9b4484a2ace81e99bfff7817dfd02c4a5d9383542d080d51329f1430000a4bc205293eb805b3c30338a904ffbcc34e68c73827b3bf504ad6247f542bec1c19da95b3775282c474ad4211bb3510

LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS FRAMEWORK

Hate speech is widely recognized as a violation of international human rights standards, as it undermines the principles of equality, dignity, and non-discrimination enshrined in various international, regional, and national legal frameworks. The use of the term "Fetö" as hate speech against the Gülen Movement is not only morally wrong, but also violates several legal and human rights principles.

International human rights instruments, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), explicitly prohibit hate speech. Article 19 of the UDHR recognizes the right to freedom of expression, but also emphasizes that this right comes with responsibilities and may be subject to certain restrictions, including those necessary to protect the rights and reputations of others. The

Intolerance, also contain provisions that prohibit hate speech. For instance, Article 10 of the ECHR guarantees the right to freedom of expression, but also allows for restrictions on speech that incites violence, hatred, or discrimination. Similarly, the Inter-American Convention prohibits any propaganda, activities, or organizations that promote or incite racial discrimination.

ICCPR further elaborates on this right, stating in Article 20 that any advocacy of national, racial, or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility, or violence shall be prohibited by law.

Additionally, regional human rights conventions, such as the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) and the Inter-American Convention Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, and Related Forms of Intolerance, also contain provisions that prohibit hate speech. For instance, Article 10 of the ECHR guarantees the right to freedom of expression, but also allows for restrictions on speech that incites violence, hatred, or discrimination. Similarly, the Inter-American Convention prohibits any propaganda, activities, or organizations that promote or incite racial discrimination.

Hate speech is incompatible with the principles of equality, dignity, and non-discrimination enshrined in these international and regional human rights instruments. It perpetuates discrimination, hostility, and violence against targeted groups or individuals, and undermines their fundamental rights and freedoms. States have an obligation to prevent and address hate speech, and to ensure that individuals and groups are protected from its harmful effects.

Furthermore, states have a duty to create a legal framework that promotes tolerance, inclusivity, and respect for human rights, and to adopt effective measures to combat hate speech. This includes criminalizing hate speech when necessary, while also balancing the right to freedom of expression with the responsibility to prevent incitement to discrimination, hostility, or violence. States should also provide education and awareness-raising programs, promote intercultural dialogue, and foster a culture of mutual respect and understanding among different groups within society.

In conclusion, the usage of the term "Fetö" as hate speech against the Gülen Movement violates international, regional, and national legal and human rights frameworks that prohibit hate speech. Hate speech undermines the principles of equality, dignity, and non-discrimination, and states have an obligation to prevent and address such speech. It is crucial to create a legal framework and implement effective measures to combat hate speech, promote tolerance, and protect the human rights of all individuals and groups, including those associated with the Gülen Movement.

IMPACT OF HATE SPEECH ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Hate speech targeting individuals associated with the Gülen Movement, including the usage of the term "Fetö" as hate speech, has severe impacts on their human rights. It undermines various fundamental human rights, including the right to freedom of expression, freedom of thought, conscience and religion, freedom of association, non-discrimination, and the right to be free from violence and persecution.

The right to freedom of expression, as recognized in international human rights instruments, encompasses the right to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas of all kinds. However, hate speech restricts this right by inciting discrimination, hostility, and violence against individuals based on their perceived affiliation with the Gülen Movement. It can also create a climate of fear and intimidation, inhibiting individuals' ability to express themselves freely and engage in open discourse.

Hate speech also infringes upon the freedom of thought, conscience, and religion, as it stigmatizes individuals based on their beliefs and affiliation with the Gülen Movement. It can lead to discrimination, harassment, and persecution of individuals based on their religious or ideological beliefs, violating their right to freely practice their faith and express their conscience.

The freedom of association, another fundamental human right, is also undermined by hate speech. Individuals associated with the Gülen Movement face discrimination, ostracization, and social exclusion due to the hate speech directed towards them. This restricts their ability to associate freely with others and engage in peaceful activities, such as forming organizations or participating in community events.

Hate speech also violates the principle of non-discrimination, as it targets individuals based on their perceived affiliation with the Gülen Movement. This can result in differential treatment, exclusion, and marginalization of individuals, infringing upon their right to be treated equally without discrimination based on their beliefs, opinions, or associations.

Moreover, hate speech leads to violence and persecution against individuals associated with the Gülen Movement. It incites others to commit acts of discrimination, harassment, threats, physical violence, and other forms of human rights abuses. This not only violates their right to be free from violence but also creates a hostile environment that can have long-lasting impacts on their physical and mental well-being



CONTEXT AND ORIGINS OF THE TERM 'FETÖ'



The term "Fetö" has its origins in the political discourse surrounding the Gülen Movement, a socio-religious movement founded by Fethullah Gülen, a Turkish cleric and scholar, in the 1960s. The movement advocates for a moderate form of Islam, emphasizes education, interfaith dialogue, and social engagement, and has been involved in various fields, including education, media, business, and civil society.

The term "Fetö" emerged in Turkey after the failed coup attempt in July 2016, which was attributed by the Turkish government to members of the Gülen Movement. This claim was vehemently denied by the movement from the very first moment. The term "Fetö" is an abbreviation of "Fethullahçı Terör Örgütü," which translates to "Fethullahist Terrorist Organization" in English. This name was given by the government itself. It is not a name given by the movement. It was coined by the Turkish government and state authorities, media, and other actors to refer to the Gülen Movement in a derogatory and accusatory manner.

The usage of the term "Fetö" has been widely employed to create a negative narrative and perpetuate stereotypes about the Gülen Movement and its members. It has been used to portray the movement as a terrorist organization, despite the lack of evidence to support such claims.

The term "Fetö" has been utilized in a sweeping and generalized manner, without distinguishing between peaceful members of the Gülen Movement and those involved in criminal activities, if any. This has resulted in stigmatization, marginalization, and violation of the rights of individuals associated with the Gülen Movement, including their right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty and their right to due process and fair trial.

Furthermore, the usage of the term "Fetö" has been pervasive in state-controlled media and official discourse, contributing to the creation of a negative public opinion and perception about the Gülen Movement and its members. This has fueled social hostility, discrimination, and violence against individuals associated with the movement, both in Turkey and in other countries with Turkish diaspora communities.

ROLE OF STATE AND DUTY TO PREVENT

HATE SPEECH

State authorities play a critical role in addressing hate speech and have a duty to prevent, investigate, and prosecute hate speech under relevant international, regional, and national legal frameworks. The state also has an obligation to protect individuals from hate speech and its harmful effects, and to promote tolerance, inclusivity, and respect for human rights within society.

The state has a responsibility to create an environment that fosters a culture of tolerance, respect for diversity, and inclusivity. This includes refraining from using hate speech or enabling its use against any group, including the Gülen Movement. State actors, including government officials, law enforcement agencies, and media, should avoid using derogatory terms such as "Fetö" or engaging in discriminatory practices against individuals associated with the Gülen Movement based on their perceived affiliation.

Furthermore, the state has an obligation to prevent and address hate speech in all forms, including online hate speech, by implementing effective legal, policy, and regulatory measures. This includes enacting laws that prohibit hate speech, ensuring that victims of hate speech have access to effective remedies and redress, and holding perpetrators of hate speech accountable through fair and impartial legal processes.

State authorities also have a duty to investigate and prosecute hate speech cases, including those involving the use of the term "Fetö" as hate speech against the Gülen Movement. This includes conducting thorough and impartial investigations, ensuring that hate speech laws are applied consistently and without discrimination, and imposing appropriate sanctions on those found guilty of hate speech.

In addition, the state has a responsibility to protect individuals associated with the Gülen Movement from the harmful effects of hate speech, including discrimination, harassment, violence, and other human rights abuses. This includes taking proactive measures to prevent and address hate speech targeting the Gülen Movement, and providing support and protection to victims of hate speech.

Although the state has an important role to play in preventing hate speech, in Turkey the ruling party itself uses, encourages and disseminates hate speech, which leads not only to the state not taking the necessary measures but also to the opposite behavior.

COMPARISON OF 'FETÖ' HATE SPEECH WITH OTHER FORMS OF HATE SPEECH

Hate speech is a destructive phenomenon that can target various groups based on factors such as race, religion, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, and political affiliation. While the context, language, tactics, and consequences of hate speech may vary depending on the targeted group, there are similarities and differences when comparing “Fetö” hate speech with other forms of hate speech.

SIMILARITIES

Language and Tactics: Like other forms of hate speech, “Fetö” hate speech often employs derogatory language, stigmatizing terms, and discriminatory rhetoric to vilify and marginalize individuals associated with the Gülen Movement. For example, the term “Fetö,” which stands for “Fethullahist Terrorist Organization,” has been coined and propagated by the Turkish government and other actors as a derogatory label to vilify and stigmatize individuals associated with the Gülen Movement, similar to the use of derogatory terms and labels against Jews and black people in other contexts. In addition, “Fetö” hate speech, like other forms of hate speech, uses fear-mongering, misinformation, and propaganda techniques to create a negative narrative and incite animosity towards the targeted group.

Consequences: Hate speech, including Fetö hate speech, can have severe consequences for the targeted group. It can contribute to discrimination, exclusion, and marginalization of individuals associated with the Gülen Movement, leading to social ostracism, loss of employment, denial of services, and restriction of rights. Similarly, hate speech against Jews and black people has been historically associated with discrimination, violence, and persecution against these groups, resulting in systemic discrimination, hate crimes, and other forms of human rights abuses.

DIFFERENCES

Context: One key difference between “Fetö” hate speech and hate speech used against Jews and black people is the specific context in which it occurs. Fetö hate speech is primarily directed against individuals associated with the Gülen Movement, a social, cultural, and religious movement founded by Fethullah Gülen, a Turkish Islamic scholar, and has emerged in the political discourse in Turkey in the context of the government's efforts to dismantle the Gülen Movement and its alleged involvement in political events in the country. On the other hand, hate speech against Jews and black people has historical and contextual roots that may differ, such as anti-Semitism, racism, colonialism, and slavery, which have shaped the dynamics of hate speech against these groups in different ways.

Language: The language used in “Fetö” hate speech may differ from the language used in hate speech against Jews and black people in terms of specific terms and rhetoric employed. For example, the term "Fetö" itself, which has been coined and propagated by the Turkish government and other actors, is a specific label used to vilify and stigmatize individuals associated with the Gülen Movement. In contrast, hate speech against Jews and black people may use different derogatory terms or labels that are specific to these groups, such as anti-Semitic slurs or racial epithets.

Tactics: While the tactics employed in “Fetö” hate speech may share similarities with hate speech used against Jews and black people, such as the use of fear-mongering and propaganda, the specific tactics and strategies employed against the Gülen Movement may be influenced by the political, social, and cultural dynamics of the context in which it operates. For example, the Turkish government's efforts to dismantle the Gülen Movement and its alleged network through legal, administrative, and media means may shape the tactics used in “Fetö” hate speech, which may differ from the historical or contemporary tactics used in hate speech against Jews and black people.

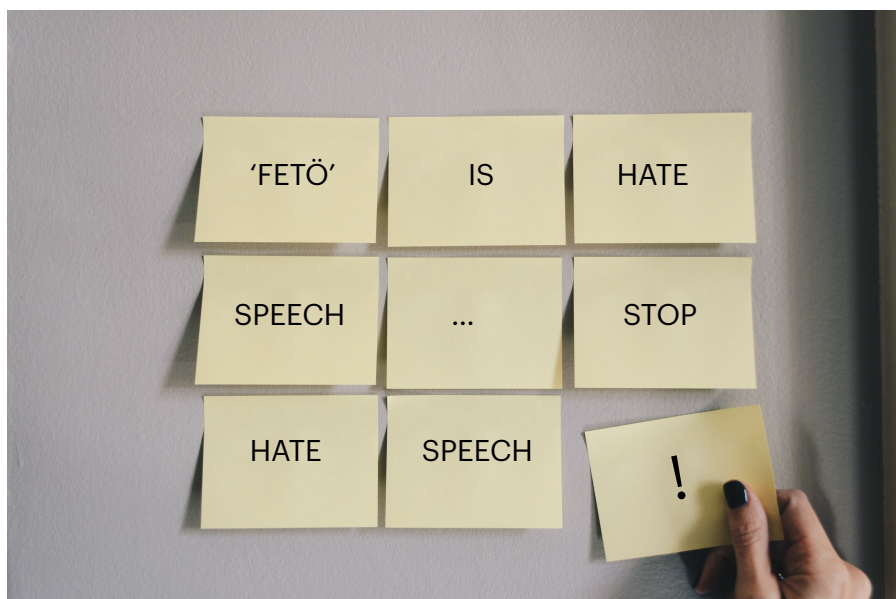
In conclusion, while there may be similarities and differences between hate speech used against different groups, including the Gülen Movement, Jews, and black people, it is imperative to recognize and combat all forms of hate speech. State authorities have a vital role in preventing hate speech, protecting individuals from its harmful effects, and promoting a culture of tolerance, inclusivity, and respect for human rights. It is a shared responsibility to create a society where hate speech has no place, and where all individuals are treated with dignity and respect, regardless of their background or beliefs.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, "Fetö" has been employed as a powerful tool of hate speech, contributing to the stigmatization and discrimination against members of the Gülen Movement and individuals associated with them. Through its use in spreading misinformation, conspiracy theories, and baseless rumors, "Fetö" has fostered prejudice, hostility, and violence towards those affiliated with the movement. It has been utilized to justify arbitrary arrests, detentions, and dismissals without due process, resulting in widespread human rights abuses. Furthermore, "Fetö" has undermined the rule of law, restricted freedoms, and perpetuated a culture of impunity for hate crimes and violence. It has also fueled societal divisions, intolerance, and social ostracism, resulting in the marginalization and harassment of individuals associated with the movement and their families.

The impact of "Fetö" extends beyond the individuals targeted, as it has also contributed to the erosion of social cohesion, democratic principles, and fundamental human rights. It has hindered efforts towards building inclusive and pluralistic societies, where diversity and dissent are respected. It is crucial to recognize the detrimental effects of hate speech, including the use of terms such as "Fetö," and to work towards promoting understanding, tolerance, and mutual respect among different groups within society.

Efforts to combat hate speech, including the use of "Fetö," should involve promoting accurate and evidence-based information, fostering dialogue, and upholding the principles of fairness, justice, and the rule of law. It is essential to safeguard the human rights of all individuals, regardless of their affiliations, and to ensure that discrimination, prejudice, and violence are not tolerated in any form. By addressing the harmful impact of hate speech, including the use of "Fetö," it should be worked towards building more inclusive, just, and democratic societies where human rights are respected, and all individuals are treated with dignity and equality.



RECOMMENDATIONS

1 Call for United Nations (UN) and Other International Organizations: The UN and other international organizations, such as the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), should actively monitor and address the use of hate speech, including the term "Fetö," as a tool for discrimination, stigmatization, and human rights abuses. They should issue statements condemning the use of hate speech, including "Fetö," and call for the protection of the rights of all individuals, regardless of their affiliations, in accordance with international human rights standards.

2 Encourage Dialogue and Understanding: Promote dialogue, understanding, and tolerance among different groups within society, including those who may have different political or ideological beliefs. Efforts should be made to foster open and respectful discussions, encourage empathy and understanding, and promote mutual respect and acceptance of diversity.

3 Promote Accurate and Evidence-Based Information: Promote the dissemination of accurate and evidence-based information through media, education, and other channels. This includes countering misinformation, conspiracy theories, and baseless rumors that contribute to the spread of hate speech, including the use of "Fetö." Fact-checking initiatives, media literacy programs, and educational campaigns can be valuable tools in promoting accurate information and countering the harmful effects of hate speech.

4 Uphold the Principles of Fairness, Justice, and the Rule of Law: Ensure that all individuals, regardless of their affiliations, are treated in accordance with the principles of fairness, justice, and the rule of law. Arbitrary arrests, detentions, dismissals, and other human rights abuses based on the use of "Fetö" or other forms of hate speech should be condemned and addressed through legal means. Upholding the principles of due process, accountability, and non-discrimination is crucial in combating the detrimental effects of hate speech.

5 Support Victims of Hate Speech: Provide support and protection to victims of hate speech, including those targeted based on their perceived affiliations with the Gülen Movement or other groups. This may include providing legal assistance, psychological support, and social services to those who have been subjected to discrimination, harassment, or violence based on the use of "Fetö" or other forms of hate speech.

6 Promote Inclusive and Pluralistic Societies: Foster inclusive and pluralistic societies where diversity and dissent are respected. Encourage the participation and representation of all individuals, regardless of their affiliations, in political, social, and cultural spheres. Promote policies and initiatives that promote inclusion, equality, and respect for human rights, and that discourage discrimination, prejudice, and violence based on hate speech, including the use of "Fetö."

7 Raise Awareness and Build Capacity: Raise awareness among the public, policymakers, and relevant stakeholders about the harmful effects of hate speech, including the use of "Fetö," and the need to combat it. Build capacity among law enforcement agencies, media, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders to effectively address hate speech and promote tolerance, understanding, and mutual respect in society.

In conclusion, concerted efforts at the international, national, and local levels are needed to combat hate speech, including the use of terms such as "Fetö," and to promote inclusive, just, and democratic societies where human rights are respected, and all individuals are treated with dignity and equality.



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