



Information File

# 'Women of Resistance Targeted By the State'

Turkish State Terror in Kurdistan  
and Femicide

As of 11 January 2016

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## **I- Is the “fight against terrorism” state terror against the people? Political evaluation and call**

The Turkish state is conducting war against the Kurdish people. This war did not begin with the murder of two police officers, as is often alleged. The decision for a total war was already taken while negotiations between the Turkish state and the PKK leader Abdullah Öcalan were ongoing. The state, which has isolated Abdullah Öcalan since his abduction on February 15, 1999 as a prisoner of war on Imrali Island, suddenly and unjustifiably ended talks with him after April 5, 2015. The war being conducted today was decided on October 30, 2014 at the meeting of the National Security Council ( NSC). This illustrates that from the beginning, the Turkish state did not intend a political, democratic and just solution to the Kurdish issue, instrumentalized the dialogue process in order to assert its power with the 2014 local elections and the 2015 general elections, and led the war in an implicit manner while negotiating with Öcalan on the other side. It aimed to be the sole power-holder by leading a proxy war against the Kurdish freedom movement in Rojava by supporting Islamist gangs such as Al Nusra and later ISIS and Ahrar al-Sham, while domestically inciting attacks by ultra-nationalist, Islamist circles and ISIS gangs against the HDP. However, in spite of all the attacks, lynchings, killings, and arrests, the HDP managed to achieve a historic success by reaching 13.2 percent of the vote in June 6 elections, while the AKP has lost its chance to govern alone when its vote was reduced to 40.1 per cent.

### **Violations of international law**

After failing to achieve the necessary majority to pass the presidential system which it designs in the form as a dictatorial regime, the AKP very openly began to attack the Kurdish freedom movement after the 6 June elections as a result. In violation of international law and despite objections by the central Iraqi government, the AKP began bombing the PKK guerilla camps in South Kurdistan /northern Iraq from the air since July 24, 2014. The civilian casualties in these still ongoing air strikes are ignored: on August 1, 2014 the Zergele villages in the Qandil Mountains was bombed and 10 civilians were killed in the air strikes. Parallel to the air strikes in northern Iraq, extensive military operations against PKK guerrillas inside Turkey state borders were initiated. At the same time, the guerrilla cemeteries made by the Kurdish to bury their children began to be bombed in a systematic manner.

### **Women mayors sacked**

Parallel to these attacks directly targeting the right to life, systematic attacks on the political will power of the Kurdish people have been developed. 23 democratically elected Kurdish mayors were sacked in Kurdish provinces and districts democratically by the Ministry of Interior. A striking point is that it is especially female co-chairs that are sacked in the DPB (Democratic Regions Party) which upholds a co-presidency system in the municipal assemblies. In this context, a total of 16 women co-mayors were sacked in spite of public protest: Leyla Imret in Cizre, Handan Bağcı in Özalp, Ruken Yetişkin in Yüksekova, Diba Keskin in Erçis, Aygül Bidav in Ipekyol, Sara Kara in Nusaybin, Gülistan Akel in Batman, Şengül Erkmen in Dîgor, Sevil Rojbin Cetin in Edremit, Yüksel Bodakçı in Silvan, Fatma Şık Barut in Sur, Dilek Hatipoğlu in Hakkari, Hidayet Tiryaki in İkiköprü, Şaziye Öner in Iğdir, , Eylem Özlem Onuk in Sirnak, Seyran

Argan in Beytüssebap. Together with Catak co-mayor Evin Keve, who was arrested on January 3, 2016 charged on grounds of the “possibility of declaring self-government” currently 17 Kurdish mayors are in detention.

### **Kurds declared self-government**

The Turkish government does not recognize the will-power of the Kurds, destroying and denying all kinds of their rights with such policies. The Kurdish people have responded to this with the declaration of their will. In this sense, beginning on 10 August 2015, the Democratic People's Assemblys declared self-administration in more than 20 centres. At the statements which were made with the participation of the Democratic People's Assemblies, the Kurdish Women's Movement, and NGO representatives from the provinces and districts the self-governance concept was put forward:

"We will develop our own solution on the basis of democratic self-government. We will administer ourselves through our decisions we will take in our assemblies based on the will-power of our town, our village, our neighborhood. We no longer want the state institutions that develop massacres and call it governance, nor do we want the police force which the state uses to legitimize violence in the name of security. We do not want to be murdered with the lie murder called public safety. We will provide our own security as a community. We will fulfill all the requirements of being a society. Without depending on state institutions, without being subjected to the pressure of state institutions, we will illustrate our will-power to live through realizing our democratic self-government as a free society. From now on, we ourselves will administer our cities and ourselves. "

(Van Ercis Self Management Declaration - 12 October 2015)

While the statements noted that self-governance was the Kurdish people's collective expression of will-power on one hand, they also stressed that the self-governance model is a means to overcome the rigid centralism of Turkey. On November 2, 2015, the democratic people's assembly of Siirt explained that they had no other aim than the development local democracy and in that basis the democratization of Turkey. The statement also noted that attacks by the Turkish government led to the deepening of the chaos:

"We call on the Turkish state and its political powers to respect the will power of our people and for Turkey to exit the political stalemate and war environment by recognizing these democratic formations. Attacking our people's democratic will and self-governance will only deepen the the conflict and drag Turkey further into the chaos of the Middle East"

### **The judiciary dismissed self-government as criminal**

Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan said the following about the self-government announcements and the conflict during the August 18, 2014 handover ceremony of the Chief of General Staff:

"Those who attack Turkey's integrity, the unity of our nation, and our brotherhood with the forces they take behind them get and will continue to get the answers they deserve"

A day after Erdogan's statement, simultaneous operations were carried out in the Sur and Silvan districts of Diyarbakir province, where self-governance had been proclaimed. In both districts, the DBP municipal assembly co-mayors were detained and arrested.

Afterwards, arrest operations were launched on all municipalities of districts that had declared self-governance.

### **The Turkish government has declared war on the civilian population**

The response of the Turkish state to the self-governance declarations of the Kurdish people was total war. The Turkish government is conducting crimes against humanity as well as war crimes. It commits massacres on civilians in the name of 'struggle against the PKK'. These massacres are trying to be covered by statements full of lies made directly by the government authorities. So much so that the civilians killed are portrayed as PKK guerrillas, while in the cases when civilian casualties cannot be denied, it is claimed that they were killed by the PKK. However, there are no clashes with the PKK guerrillas in these areas.

Since the beginning of the curfews since 16th August 2015 until now, 163 civilians were killed in the war waged against the people by special operations police, the gendarmerie special operations police and soldiers tied to the state. While most of these people were hit by snipers in the streets, or lost their lives as a result of mortar shells on their homes, many people died because they could not be hospitalized due to the curfew.

### **The state is committing feminicide**

A striking point is the targeting of civilian Kurdish women by the state forces especially in the month of December. A significant increase in the number of women murdered in December is observed. Most of the murdered women were mothers of children. The reason for this is that women have taken up leadership in the self-government resistance. Kurdish women very clearly stated that they will not bow to any attack by the state, that they would never surrender and that they will resist until the end for their freedom. It is Kurdish women who are keeping vigils behind the trenches and barricades built for defense purposes against the attacks of the Turkish security forces. The women who were forcibly displaced to the cities in the 90s during the Turkish army's destruction and burning of Kurdish villages, clearly expressed that they will not accept a second migration and refuse to abandon their land. The state forces that see the power of women in the resistance, consciously target women in the attempt to break the resistance of the Kurdish people. That is their reason for targeting women in particular. From August 2015 until today, 38 women were murdered by the Turkish state forces. This number too shows that the Turkish government not only confronts the Kurdish people with genocide, it also specifically develops a feminicide, the systematic elimination of women. The systematic murdering of Kurdish women thus carries such a meaning.

### **War crimes against women in Silopi**

The most concrete expression of this fact is the murder of three Kurdish women activists on January 4, 2016 in the Silopi town of Sirnak province. DBP party assembly member Sêvê Demir, KJA (Free Women's Assembly) member Fatma Uyar, and Silopi people's assembly co-chairwoman Pakize Nair, along with 20-year-old Kurdish youth Islam Atak were targeted and executed while being wounded. The three Kurdish women, who were wounded during a heavy mortar attack by the state forces to evacuate a neighborhood; after notifying the state authorities of their location in order to receive an ambulance, they were shelled with weapons for half an hour. While 11 bullets were removed from

the body of Seve Demir, whose head was completely in pieces and who could only be recognized by her curly hair, Pakize Nair's body was hit by 5, and Fatma Uyar's by 3 bullets. While the fact that the women were shelled by state forces after being targeted while being wounded, constitutes a war crime in itself, it also falls within the scope of a femicide.

### **Children are slaughtered because 'they will grow up to be terrorists'**

Another subject that must be considered in the context of the war crimes and crimes against humanity being committed by the Turkish state is child slaughter. Since August 16, 2015 until now, a total of 55 children lost their lives in the Turkish government forces' attacks. This not included the 8 month old unborn baby shot in its mother's womb. The mainstream media is trying to twist these massacres carried out by the Turkish government by claiming that these children 'would grow up to be terrorists anyway'. Although the Convention on the Rights of the Child was signed by Turkey, the United Nations has neither made a warning, not imposed any sanctions.

### **The ECHR asked Turkey for defense**

The Diyarbakir and Ankara Bar Associations applied to the European Court of Human Rights regarding the curfews. In their application, they demanded the removal of the curfews, the end of the security operations or for provisional measures to be carried out according to international standards. The ECHR which investigated the application, asked the Turkish government for information on the issue. However, the report submitted to the Court by the Turkish Ministry of Justice, states that the curfews were within the framework of the fight against the PKK terrorist organization' and that they had a legal base. In addition, it stated that measures were supposedly taken to meet the health services and basic needs of the citizens in the concerned regions under curfew.

### **Humanitarian disaster unfolds**

Many civilian citizens passed away due to the absence of health services in the areas in which curfews were implemented, especially since the ambulances were blocked by the Turkish security forces. Again, especially Sur, Cizre and Silopi the ongoing curfews that lasted over a month, bring with them the risk of a humanitarian catastrophe. The people who have not been able to leave their homes for more than a month live in severe food and water shortages. In the regions in question, both electricity and water supplies were also cut by government forces. The Turkish state is trying to push people to migrate this way. Until now already tens of thousands of families were forced to leave their homes because their homes were destroyed by the security forces.

### **Turkish state insists on war and destruction**

The Turkish state is encouraged to go with its all-out war against the Kurdish people especially due to the silence of outside forces and the world public. Today, it literally implements genocide practices against the Kurdish people. This went so far that the Turkish president Recep Tayyip Erdogan, when explaining the presidential system, which is in other words his attempt at institutionalizing dictatorship, did not shy away to use Hitler's Germany as an example for effective government. The chaos and war that the Turkish state insists on, will not be limited to Turkey, but will have a devastating

effect on the whole Middle East. In fact, in Iraq and Syria it is already possible to see the horrid results of Turkey's dangerous policies

### **Emergency intervention call**

The Turkish state commits war crimes against and crimes against humanity against the Kurdish people today. It is implementing policies to slaughter women and children. It openly violates the fundamental rights and legal agreements on which they have agreed, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the European Convention on Human Rights, the Geneva Convention on Human Rights. Therefore, we particularly urge the United Nations, the Assembly of Europe, the European Union and other concerned international institutions to take immediate action and to implement the necessary sanctions against the Turkish state. Competent international organizations will have to take responsibility to take effective steps to prevent these massacres perpetrated by the Turkish state.

### **Tomorrow will be too late!**

In Sur, Cizre and Silopi, which are under siege since more than one month, there is the danger of a massacre with extreme consequences. The Turkish state, which turned Kurdish districts and towns into war zones and destroyed the life space of the people with tanks and bombs is ready to continue its genocide practices until the resistance is broken. The Turkish Prime Minister Ahmet Davutoglu declared on 15 December 2015:

"We are conducting the most critical but most successful operation against terror of the last 30 years. (...) All these districts will be cleared from terrorists. If needed quarter to quarter, street to street."

Two days ago, on 9 January 2016 The Turkish Prime Minister declared that "The operations will be finished within a week, the curfews will end". This statement shows that the state attacks in Silopi, Cizre and Sur will reach a new dimension in the next days. With which method does the second biggest army of the NATO, which was not able to break the resistance of the people despite all kinds of tank and bomb attacks, aim to get results? It's obvious that the Turkish state is aiming to raze the Kurdish regions, which do not resign despite all crimes against humanity and war crimes, to the ground. For preventing this genocide action must be taken now and not tomorrow! Tomorrow might be too late!

### **As Kurdish women we call**

1. in particular on the United Nations and all international authorities and responsible institutions and forces to urgently implement immediate diplomatic measures for the Turkish government to stop state terrorism against Kurdish civilians;
2. on the UN Security Assembly, to meet urgently in order to determine an attitude towards the Turkish government's massacres against the Kurdish civilian population;
3. on the European Union to immediately freeze membership talks with Turkey;

4. on the International Criminal Tribunal to initiate investigations on the Turkish government's violations of international law and war conduct within the scope of crimes against humanity due to its deliberate targeting of civilians and to take appropriate steps;
5. on the Hague International Court of Justice businesses to start investigation against Ankara on the massacre on civilians carried out by the Turkish government in the Kurdish regions and to implement the necessary mechanisms.

## II. Chronology: Curfews

The sieges, which are carried out by the Turkish state using the term “curfew”, are continuing in the Kurdish towns Cizre, Silopi and Sur. Since August 57 curfews have been imposed in 20 districts of 7 Kurdish cities. These curfews have lasted for a total of 282 days (as of 11 January 2016) and are continuing. In the districts where curfews have officially ended, sieges by Turkish security forces continue in practice.

The situation in the 3 towns where curfews continue:

- In **Cizre** curfews have been imposed 5 times until now. The last one started on 14.12.2015 and is still on-going for **28 days**. During this last curfew 43 people have been killed. In total since July 2015 **72 people** have been killed in Cizre.
- In **Silopi**, the second and ongoing curfew was imposed on 14.12.2015. Within 28 days 26 people have lost their lives. Since July 2015 **39 people** have been killed in Silopi.
- In **Sur** district of Diyarbakir the Turkish State imposed curfews **6 times**. The ongoing curfew started on 02.12.2015 and is in its **40<sup>th</sup> day**. 16 people were killed in this period. Since July 2015 in Sur **20 people** have lost their lives.

### List of curfews in Kurdish towns

1-	16.08.2015 – 16.08.2015	Şemdinli/Hakkari
2-	16.08.2015 – 17.08.2015	Varto/Muş
3-	17.08.2015 – 18.08.2015	Lice/Diyarbakır
4-	18.08.2015 – 19.08.2015	Silvan/Diyarbakır
5-	24.08.2015 – 25.08.2015	Silvan/Diyarbakır
6-	26.08.2015 – 28.08.2015	Yüksekova/Hakkari
7-	04.09.2015 – 12.09.2015	Cizre/Şırnak
8-	06.09.2015 – 07.09.2015	Sur/Diyarbakır
9-	08.09.2015 – 09.09.2015	Bismil/Diyarbakır
10-	10.09.2015 – 11.09.2015	Yüksekova/Hakkari
11-	13.09.2015 – 14.09.2015	Cizre/Şırnak
12-	13.09.2015 – 14.09.2015	Silvan/Diyarbakır

13-	13.09.2015 – 14.09.2015	Sur/Diyarbakır
14-	18.09.2015 – 19.09.2015	Sason/Batman
15-	18.09.2015 – 19.09.2015	Kozluk/Batman
16-	26.09.2015 – 29.09.2015	Lice/Diyarbakır
17-	26.09.2015 – 29.09.2016	Hani/Diyarbakır
18-	27.09.2015 – 28.09.2015	Bismil/Diyarbakır
19-	29.09.2015 – 29.09.2015	Bismil/Diyarbakır
20-	01.10.2015 – 06.10.2015	Mardin/Nusaybin
21-	02.10.2015 – 05.10.2015	Silvan/Diyarbakır
22-	04.10.2015 – 05.10.2015	Lice/Diyarbakır
23-	05.10.2015 – 06.11.2015	Arıcak/Elazığ
24-	06.10.2015 – 06.10.2015	Bismil/Diyarbakır
25-	07.10.2015 – 09.10.2015	Silopi/Şırnak
26-	09.10.2015 – 10.10.2015	Mardin/Nusaybin
27-	10.10.2015 – 13.10.2015	Mardin/Dargeçit
28-	10.10.2015 – 13.10.2015	Sur/Diyarbakır
29-	10.10.2015 – 10.10.2015	Yenişehir/Diyarbakır
30-	15.10.2015 – 16.10.2015	Lice/Diyarbakır
31-	15.10.2015 – 16.10.2015	Hani/Diyarbakır
32-	15.20.2015 – 16.10.2015	Kocaköy/Diyarbakır
33-	16.10.2015 – 18.10.2015	Lice/Diyarbakır
34-	18.10.2015 – 21.10.2015	Silvan/Diyarbakır
35-	03.11.2015 – 14.11.2015	Silvan/Diyarbakır
36-	04.11.2015 – 05.11.2015	Lice/Diyarbakır
37-	04.11.2015 – 05.11.2015	Hani/Diyarbakır
38-	05.11.2015 – 07.11.2015	Hani/Diyarbakır
39-	13.11.2015 – 26.11.2015	Mardin/Nusaybin

40-	14.11.2015 – 15.11.2015	Cizre/Şırnak
41-	20.11.2015 – 22.11.2015	Lice/Diyarbakır
42-	20.11.2015 – 22.11.2015	Hani/Diyarbakır
43-	20.11.2015 - 23.11.2015	Yüksekova/Hakkari
44-	24.11.2015 – 25.11.2015	Cizre/Şırnak
45-	26.11.2015 – 27.11.2015	Mardin/Derik
46-	27.11.2015 – 03.12.2015	Mardin/Derik
47-	28.11.2015 – 30.11.2015	Sur/Diyarbakır
48-	29.11.2015 – 03.12.2015	Mardin/Nusaybin
49-	02.12.2015 – ongoing	Sur/Diyarbakır
50-	04.12.2015 – 05.12.2015	Hazro/Diyarbakır
51-	05.12.2015 – 06.12.2015	Hazro/Diyarbakır
52-	06.12.2015 – 09.12.2015	Mardin/Nusaybin
53-	07.12.2015 – 08.12.2015	Yüksekova/Hakkari
54-	11.12.2015 – 29.12.2015	Mardin/Dargeçit
55-	14.12.2015 – 24.12.2015	Mardin/Nusaybin
56-	14.12.2015 – ongoing	Cizre/Şırnak
57-	14.12.2015 – ongoing	Silopi/Şırnak

### **III. 'Shoot the women first!'**

#### **List of women killed during curfews or by extralegal execution**

1. Hanife Durak (80): Lost her life on 17 August 2015 in Silvan/Diyarbakir from heart failure after a hand grenade attack by police.
2. Fatma Öktem (55): Shot dead by snipers while sleeping on the roof of her house on 31 August 2015 in Silopi/Şırnak. Her daughter Berfin (14) was severely injured.
3. Xetban Bülbül (65): Lost her life on 4 September 2015 in Cizre/Şırnak from heart failure during severe explosions under siege.
4. Ayten Gülhan (32): Shot dead by Turkish policemen during a clash between PKK militants and security forces on 5 September 2015 in the city centre of Dersim.
5. Meryem Süne (53): Was shot by security forces in front of her house on 8 September 2015 in Cizre/Şırnak. Lost her life due to internal bleeding because the police did not allow ambulance access. Meryem Süne was the mother of 7 children.
6. Zeynep Taşkın (18): Was selectively killed by Special Forces with her baby in her arm in the middle of the street on 9 September 2015 in Cizre/Şırnak.
7. Maşallah Edin (35): Shot dead by snipers in the middle of the street on 9 September 2015 in Cizre/Şırnak.
8. Ruken Demir (18): Shot dead by policemen during a protest against curfews and massacres in Cizre on 12 September 2015 in Diyarbakir.
9. Alya Temel (48): Shot dead during mortar attack by Turkish soldiers on 25 September 2015 in Beytüşşebap/Şırnak.
10. Mülkiye Geçgel (48): Shot dead during attack of police and Special Forces on 28 September 2015 in Cizre/Şırnak. She had 6 children.
11. Latife Tutuk (23): Selectively shot dead by soldiers while leaving her house on 28 September 2015 in Silopi/Şırnak.
12. Hayriye Hüdaverdi (70): Shot dead during attack of police and special operation forces after announcement of curfew on 6 October 2015 in Silvan/Diyarbakir.
13. Taybet Cansi: Killed by extralegal execution during raid on her home on 8 October 2015 in Bağlar/Diyarbakir.
14. Dilek Doğan (25): Killed in front of her family's eyes by policemen during raid on her home on 18 October 2015 in Istanbul.

15. İsmet Gezici (55): Shot dead by snipers on 11 November 2015 in Silvan/Diyarbakir. She was killed while embracing the dead body of her nephew EnginGezici, who had been killed in front of the husedoor.
16. Selamet Yeşilmen (44): Shot dead by police from armoured vehicle in front of her house on 11 November 2015 in Nusaybin/Mardin. 2 children of her were severely wounded. SelametYeşilmen was mother of 5 children.
17. Güler Erođlu (20): Shot dead by police forces on 2 December 2015 in Sur/Diyarbakır.
18. Dilan Kortak (19): Killed by extralegal execution during police raid on her home on 3 December 2015 in Istanbul.
19. Fehime Aktı (56): Was hit by a piece of a bomber, thrown by police forces, in the chest on 7 December 2015 in Nusaybin/Mardin.
20. Hediye Şen (30): Shot dead by police forces on 16 December 2015 in Cizre/Şırnak. She was hit by 8 bullets. HediyeŞen was the mother of 3 children.
21. Taybet İnan (57): Shot dead by police forces in the middle of the street, holding a white flag on 20 December 2015 in Silopi/Şırnak. Her dead body was left in the streets for a week.
22. Zeynep Yılmaz (45): Shot dead from cannons in her quarter on 20 December 2015 in Cizre/Şırnak.
23. Emire Gök (39): Shot dead by police forces in her garden on 20 December 2015 in Nusaybin/Mardin. There was no curfew in her quarter. She was mother of 4 children.
24. Ayşe Buruntekin (40): Shot dead during intensive cannons shooting on her quarter on 20 December 2015 in Silopi/Şırnak. She was mother of 9 children.
25. Cahide Çıkal (35): Killed by a shrapnel piece on 22 December 2015 in Cizre/Şırnak.
26. Şirin Öter: Killed by extralegal execution during police raid in her home on 22 December 2015 in Istanbul.
27. Yeliz Erbay: Killed by extralegal execution during police raid in her home on 22 December 2015 in Istanbul.
28. Amine Duman (70): Lost her life on 22 December 2015 in Cizre/Şırnak from heart failure after intensive attacks. She died because it was not possible to take her to hospital.
29. Azime Aşan (50): Killed by a bomb thrown into her house on 23 December 2015 in Cizre/Şırnak.

30. Sebahat Kılıç (28): Shot dead by special operation forces inside her house on 23 December 2015 in Dargeçit/Mardin. Her father NecimKılıç (67) was killed too while 3 of her relatives were violated by police.
31. Zeynep Demir: Lost her life as result of a heart attack on 26 December 2015 in Cizre/Şırnak.
32. Kumru Işık (85): Lost her life as a result of intensive attacks, collapsing on 28 December 2015 in Cizre/Şırnak.
33. Hediye Erden (50): injured during bomber attack on her house on 30 December 2015 in Cizre/Şırnak. She lost her life due to blood loss. The police did not allow her family to take her to hospital.
34. Melek Alpaydın (38): Was hit by a bomber bullet that broke through the wall of her house while having breakfast on 3 January 2015 in Sur/Diyarbakır. There was no curfew in her quarter.
35. Seve Demir: Severely injured by mortar attack on 4 January 2015 in Silopi/Şırnak. Raked with gunfire. Hit by 11 bullets. SeveDemir was member of the central council of Democratic Regions Party (DBP).
36. Pakize Nayir: Severely injured by mortar attack on 4 January 2015 in Silopi/Şırnak. Raked with gunfire. Hit by 5 bullets. PakizeNayir was the Co-President of the Democratic People's Council of Silopi.
37. Fatma Uyar: Severely injured by mortar attack on 4 January 2015 in Silopi/Şırnak. Raked with gunfire. Hit by 3 bullets. FatmaUyar was a member of the Free Women's Congress (KJA).
38. Fatma Kılıç: Injured during gunfire on her house on 23 December 2015 in Dargeçit/Mardin. She lost her life in hospital on 6 January 2016.

## IV. 'You killed my mom!'

### The killing of 57-year-old Taybet Inan

*On 29th December 2015 the following text has been published at the blog of Reyhan Hacıođlu who describes the murder of the 57 years old Taybet Inan during the curfew in Silopi (Province Şırnak, Turkish-Kurdistan) on December 18, 2015. The text is written from the perspective of one of her eleven children to whom she spoke in detail:*



“When my mom was first shot, they let us know and we run. Before we arrived, my uncle tried to go there but they shot my uncle too. When I went there, the neighbors were carrying my uncle. I said “my mom?”, they said she remained on the street. I wanted to go there, but they did not let me go. I cried over and over...

My mom just stayed there, in the middle of the street. She was moving a little at first, her movements ceased as hours passed... We called everyone, parliamentarians, the governor, the district governor... We asked them to retreat the crows (soldiers), so that we can take her body as she had already passed away. How my mom was feeling? She definitely had a great pain, she must have suffered a lot.

We would almost never express our love, but her hug would worth the world, no word could explain that love.... My mom remained on the street exactly for 7 days... None of us could sleep, fearing that dogs would come, birds would bother her. She laid there on the street, we felt the death 150 meters ahead of her...

To the extent that an individual can torture another one was what the state made us feel in those 7 days. 7 DAYS, FULL SEVEN DAYS THE FUNERAL OF YOUR MOM WOULD REMAIN IN THE MIDDLE OF THE STREET... One can't feel well, can't remain human...

My mom's hands were so stiff, and she was squeezing her scarf in her hands, it seemed that she suffered a lot, I kissed her hands to take her blessing, but...her blood had dried. Her face, her face had covered with soil when she fell on the street, her dress was wet with blood and dried later, and my mom's hands had frozen...

Her smell had gone, smelling soil and blood, her hair was stiff and dirty, those “God-believers” took life of my mom! My mothers' eyes had left open, her face looking towards home, and her feet pulled, obviously she made an effort to move. My mom... You killed my mom. I don't know if you have children of your own, even if you don't, your superiors have... I can't define what kind of a pain is this, because it is heavy ... 7 days, my mom remained there in the winter cold for 7 days. The most painful thing is not knowing for how many hours she had remained there wounded. I wish, I am telling myself, she had died right away. You killed my mom.”

Link to original text: <http://www.ozgurbloggundem.com/ben-taybet-inan-annem-ve-mutlu-yillar/>

## **V. 'They would become terrorists when grow up' (!)**

### **List of Kurdish children killed by Turkish security forces under siege**

- 1) 18.08.2015 - Fırat Elma (16) – İstanbul
- 2) 27.08.2015 - Baran Çağlı (7) – Şırnak
- 3) 27.08.2015 - Emin Yanaş (10) – Şırnak
- 4) 27.08.2015 - Adem İrteğün (16) – Şırnak
- 5) 28.08.2015 - Mazlum Turan (16) – Mardin
- 6) 30.08.2015 - Fırat Simpil (13) – Silvan
- 7) 05.09.2015 - H.B. (16) - Şırnak
- 8) 05.09.2015 - Barış İşçen (16) – Şırnak
- 9) 06.09.2015 - Muhammed Tahir Yaramış (35 days old) – Şırnak
- 10) 07.09.2015 - Cemile Çağırğa (13) – Şırnak
- 11) 07.09.2015 - Minlal Kerimi (10) – Hakkari
- 12) 07.09.2015 - Ömer Magi (12) – Şırnak
- 13) 10.09.2015 - Sait Nayici (16) – Şırnak
- 14) 11.09.2015 - Bünyamin İrci (14) – Şırnak
- 15) 11.09.2015 - Selman Ağar (10) – Şırnak
- 16) 13.09.2015 - Tahsin Uray (9) – Mardin
- 17) 27.09.2015 - Elif Şimşek (8) – Bismil
- 18) 28.09.2015 - Bilal Meygil (16) – Diyarbakır
- 19) 29.09.2015 - Berat Güzel (12) – Bismil
- 20) 02.10.2015 - Vedat Akcanım (16) – Diyarbakır
- 21) 02.10.2015 - Deniz... (17) – Diyarbakır
- 22) 03.10.2015 - Barış Çakıcı (10) Silvan
- 23) 04.10.2015 - Ömer Koç (16) – Diyarbakır

- 24) 05.10.2015 - Ömer Faruk Satılmış (16) – Van
- 25) 06.10.2015 - Dođan İnce (16) – Bismil
- 26) 08.10.2015 - Hasan Yılmaz (9) – Silvan
- 27) 09.10.2015 - Adem Sevinç (17) – Yüksekova
- 28) 10.10.2015 - Veysel Atılđan (9) – Ankara
- 29) 12.10.2015 - Helin Ően (12) – Sur
- 30) 12.10.2015 - Tevriř Dora (3) – Adana
- 31) 16.10.2015 - Azad Ertaş (16) – Yüksekova
- 32) 16.10.2015 - Diyar Akın (12) – Yüksekova
- 33) 19.10.2015 - Ferhat Gensur (16) – Silvan
- 34) 25.10.2015 - Mustafa Aşlıđ (16) – Silopi
- 35) 12.11.2015 - Fatma Yiđit (17) – Silopi
- 36) 02.12.2015 - Ali Çekvar Çubuk (16) – Sur
- 37) 09.12.2015 - Hakan Dođan (15) – Mardin
- 38) 10.12.2015 - Ferhat Kartal (15) – Silopi
- 39) 18.12.2015 - İbrahim Akan (15) – Diyarbakır
- 40) 18.12.2015 - Reřit Eren (17) – Silopi
- 41) 18.12.2015 - Axin Kanat (16) – Silopi
- 42) 18.12.2015 - İbrahim Bilgin (16) – Silopi
- 43) 19.12.2015 - Lütfü Aksoy (16) – Cizre
- 44) 21.12.2015 - Mehmet Mete Kutluk (11) – Silopi
- 45) 23.12.2015 - Őiyar Baran (13) – Diyarbakır
- 46) 22.12.2015 - Davut Özer (15) – Mersin
- 47) 25.12.2015 - Miray İnce (3 months) – Cizre

- 48) 28.12.2015 - Hüseyin Ertene (16) – Cizre
- 49) 28.12.2015 - Hüseyin Selçuk (5) – Cizre
- 50) 29.12.2015 - Ramazan Öğüt (16) – Sur
- 51) 30.12.2015 – An unidentified teenager (16) – Diyarbakır
- 52) 02.01.2016 - Aydın Mete (16) – Silopi
- 53) 06.01.2016 - Bişeng Garan (12) – Cizre
- 54) 07.01.2016 - Nidar Sümer (17) – Cizre
- 55) 08.01.2016 - Rozerin Çukur (17) - Sur