

Schnellrecherche der SFH-Länderanalyse vom 12. Januar 2015 zu Syrien: Kurdish Youth Movement

Fragen an die SFH-Länderanalyse:

- Gehört die Kurdische Jugendbewegung (*Tevgera Ciwanên Kurd*, TCK) zu einer Partei?
- Werden Aktivisten der Kurdischen Jugendbewegung von Mitgliedern der YPG verfolgt?
- Werden sie von der YPG zwangsrekrutiert? Was sind die Folgen, wenn sie sich weigern, der YPG beizutreten?

Die Informationen beruhen auf einer zeitlich begrenzten Recherche (Schnellrecherche) in öffentlich zugänglichen Dokumenten, die uns derzeit zur Verfügung stehen sowie auf den Informationen einer sachkundigen Kontaktperson.

1 Gehört die Kurdische Jugendbewegung (*Tevgera Ciwanên Kurd*, TCK) zu einer Partei?

Die *Tevgera Ciwanên Kurd* (TCK) ist eine kurdische Jugendbewegung, die 2005 nach der Niederschlagung der Demonstrationen in Qamischli gegründet wurde. Sie versteht sich als unabhängige Jugendorganisation, die im Gegensatz zu den kurdischen politischen Parteien für die kurdische Einheit steht und sich gegen die politische Fragmentierung der Kurden stellt. Die TCK-Aktivistinnen und Aktivisten organisieren Demonstrationen, um auf verschiedenste Missstände aufmerksam zu machen. Sie kritisieren die syrische Regierung und die kurdischen politischen Parteien wie die *Partiya Yekîtiya Demokrat* (PYD).

Sie mobilisieren ihre Anhänger und Sympathisanten vor allem über soziale Medien wie Facebook und Twitter. Mohammed Fares war der Koordinator der TCK. Gemäss der telefonischen Auskunft eines Syrienexperten an die SFH am 8. Januar 2015 ist Mohammed Fares Ende des Jahres 2014 in der Türkei in einem Spital gestorben.

Aranews, 2. September 2013:

«The Kurdish Youth Movement (TCK) identifies itself as ‘an independent youth organization founded to defend the demands of the Kurdish people in Syria’. Its ideological framework is said to be derived from the ‘believe in the Kurdish legitimate rights according to the international conventions’. The TCK considers itself a complementary to the role of political parties, in the stage of disintegration between the political parties and the Kurdish youth.» Quelle: Aranews, Kurdish Youth Movement Calls on PYD to release activists in Syria’s Qamishli, 2. September 2013: <http://aranews.net/2013/09/kurdish-youth-movement-calls-on-pyd-to-release-activists-in-syria-s-qamishli/>.

International Crisis Group, 22. Januar 2013:



«TCK – Tevgera Ciwanên Kurd (Kurdish Youth Movement): **association of Kurdish youth activists in Syria who have organised and recorded demonstrations largely using social media.**» Quelle: International Crisis Group (ICG), Syria's Kurds: A Struggle Within a Struggle, 22. Januar 2013: www.refworld.org/docid/510285552.html.

Blog von Waldimir van Wilgenburg, Juli 2012:

«The **Tevgera Ciwanên Kurd (TCK)** - the Kurdish Youth Movement, is a new movement that was created as a result of the new developments in Syria since 2011. The movement is against weapons and focuses on the youth only. This in contradiction to some Kurdish Syrian actors that either focus on FSA (Free Syrian Army), or focus on PKK (Kurdistan Workers' Party) rebels. Due to different political party interests and personality issues, Syrian Kurdish parties are often in conflict with each other. Moreover, the Kurdish youth groups were created in a response to the old Kurdish parties that were controlled by the older generation who do not know anything about using Facebook, Twitter and other social media. The TCK statement about the Democratic Union party (PYD), Kurdish National Council, and KRG's president Barzani negotiations in Erbil, which are focused on preventing tensions and creating Kurdish unity (not on the PKK/PYD joining the revolution), is the following: **'TCK always works for a harmonious and united Kurdish front. We as the Kurdish Youth Movement welcome, support and act on, the principle of coordination between sections of the Kurdish and Syrian opposition. Therefore we appreciate this recent agreement.** What we want from all sides is that this agreement does not simply exist on paper, but that it is applied in reality. We view all elements of the opposition with respect, and hope that they can cooperate effectively. This is why we attempted to facilitate the unity of the Kurdish movement through a conference to create a preparatory committee some time ago.' Correction: **The TCK was officially established in 2005 as a response to the 2004 Kurdish Uprising in Qamishli (Qamislo).**» Quelle: Waldimir van Wilgenburg, Blog, Kurdish Youth Movement Wants Kurdish Unity in Syria, Juli 2012: <http://vvanwilgenburg.blogspot.com/2012/07/kurdish-youth-movement-wants-kurdish.html>.

Aranews, 15. Januar 2014:

«**Mohammed Fares**, the General Coordinator of the Kurdish Youth Movement (TCK), told ARA News that the movement is **still determined to take to the street to demand the release of all activists and political detainees in the prisons of the regime.** 'Many Kurdish activists and political leaders are arbitrarily arrested by the Syrian security, such as the prominent human rights activist and writer Hussein Issa whose destiny is unknown since summer of 2011. We will organize a campaign to put pressures on the authorities to reveal the destiny of those arrested and to demand their immediate release,' said Fares. **Fares stressed the TCK's determination to organize peaceful protests in Qamishli city to show solidarity** 'those forgotten in the regime's prisons' and contribute to the maintenance of the 'basic principles of the Syrian revolution to call for freedom through peaceful resistance against the killing machine of the Assad regime'. 'We shouldn't lose sense of solidarity with residents of other areas who suffer under siege such as in Efrin, Kobane and Tel Abyad,' he

said. 'The dark era of suppression and persecution is over in Syria.'» Quelle: Aranews, Qamishli: Syrian security targets journalists and political activists, 15. Januar 2014:

<http://aranews.net/2014/01/qamishli-syrian-security-targets-journalists-and-political-activists/>.

2 Werden Aktivisten der kurdischen Jugendbewegung TCK von Mitgliedern der YPG verfolgt?

Human Rights Watch beschreibt in einem Bericht im Sommer 2014 ausführlich, wie die PYD, seit sie 2012 in verschiedenen kurdischen Gebieten die Kontrolle übernommen hat, immer wieder mit unterschiedlicher Intensität gegen politische Gegner vorgeht. Politische Gegner kamen unter ungeklärten Umständen ums Leben oder verschwanden. *Human Rights Watch* kritisiert, dass politische Gegner willkürlich festgenommen und in Haft misshandelt werden.

Human Rights Watch berichtet auch über die exzessive Gewalt der PYD und der *Yekîneyên Parastina Gel* (YPG), dem bewaffneten Arm der PYD, gegen politische Gegner im Juni 2013 in Amouda, als insgesamt sechs Personen ums Leben kamen und über 50 politische Gegner der PYD verhaftet wurden. Auch die *International Crisis Group* berichtet über das Vorgehen der PYD gegen politische Gegner.

Verschiedene Quellen weisen auch auf Verhaftungen von Anhängern der kurdischen Jugendbewegung TCK hin.

Human Rights Watch, 19. Juni 2014:

«Since the PYD began to establish control in 2012 over `Afrin, Ain al-`Arab and Jazira, some politically active individuals with non-PYD parties have gone missing or been killed in unclear circumstances. PYD authorities deny involvement in these crimes, and blame the Syrian government or other non-state armed groups. Opposition parties and relatives of some of the victims blame the PYD. (...) The report focuses on arbitrary arrests, abuse in detention, due process violations, unsolved disappearances and killings, and the use of children in PYD security forces. It does not examine alleged restrictions by PYD-led authorities on free speech and association, or alleged violations against the local, non-Kurdish communities. The background chapter summarizes abuses in the areas by Islamist non-state armed groups. (...)

Of particular concern are the harassment and arbitrary arrests of the PYD's Kurdish political rivals. This report documents several cases, in which PYD security forces appear to have arbitrarily detained individuals affiliated to Kurdish opposition political parties, such as the Kurdish Democratic Party of Syria (KDPS), the Yekiti Party and the Azadi Party. The past two and half years have also seen at least nine unsolved killings and disappearances of the PYD's political opponents in areas controlled or partially controlled by the PYD. The PYD has denied responsibility for them all, but the lack of credible investigations stands in contrast to the policing response after other security incidents, such as the rapid mass arrests after most bomb attacks. *Human Rights Watch* also investigated the

violent incidents in Amuda (Amûdê) on June 27, 2013, when YPG forces used excessive force against anti-PYD demonstrators, shooting and killing three men. PYD security forces killed two more men that night in unclear circumstances, and a third the next day. **On the night of June 27, YPG forces arbitrarily detained around 50 members or supporters of the Yekiti Party in Amuda, and beat them at a YPG base.** The YPG and local authorities should conduct a truly independent investigation into the incident and hold accountable those who arbitrarily held, beat, or used excessive force against detainees and protestors.» Quelle: Human Rights Watch, Under Kurdish Rule: Abuses in PYD-run Enclaves of Syria, 19. Juni 2014: www.hrw.org/report/2014/06/19/under-kurdish-rule/abuses-pyd-run-enclaves-syria.

Human Rights Watch über die Gewalt der PYD gegen politische Gegner in Amouda im Juni 2013, 19. Juni 2014:

«**On June 17, 2013, Asayish forces in Amuda – a town of about 50,000 people – arrested three non-PYD political activists, Walat al-'Umari, Sarbast Najjari, and Dersim `Umar. The reason given was drug use and trafficking, but Kurdish opposition groups considered the arrests political.** To protest the arrest, opposition groups and supporters staged a protest at a tent in the town's main square, which developed into a hunger strike. The subsequent sequence of events is disputed. The Asayish and YPG claim that YPG forces came under fire from people in the crowd, killing a YPG soldier named Sabri Gulo, which provoked the YPG to respond with live fire from their positions on the main road. Participants in the protest interviewed by Human Rights Watch say that none of the protesters had weapons and the YPG shot without reason at the crowd. YPG fighter Sabri Gulo might have been killed during the fighting at Hasakah dam, they said. Both the protestors and the Asayish confirmed that in shooting at the crowd, the YPG killed a child, an elderly man, and a third man, and wounded about a dozen others. (...) **Following the protest, security forces killed three more people in circumstances that remain unclear and the YPG arrested about 50 Yekiti party members and supporters who had gathered at a party office.** (...) The violence continued the next day, June 28, when YPG forces deployed in Amuda and arrested dozens of people. **According to protesters Human Rights Watch interviewed, security forces set fire to two offices of the KDPS and one office of the Azadi Party.**» Quelle: Human Rights Watch, Under Kurdish Rule: Abuses in PYD-run Enclaves of Syria, 19. Juni 2014: www.hrw.org/report/2014/06/19/under-kurdish-rule/abuses-pyd-run-enclaves-syria.

Reaktion der TCK auf die Gewalt in Amouda, 23. Juni 2013:

«Statement by the Kurdish Youth Movement (TCK) about the latest events in the city of Amouda: 'Whereas the Kurdish Youth Movement 'TCK' continues to organize hunger-strike campaigns from Afrin to Derik covering all the areas of the Syria's Kurdistan in order to put pressure on the Kurdish factions about the importance of avoiding intra-conflicts in this time and to focus on guaranteeing the Kurdish rights by being Commitment to Hawler Agreement, **We were shocked about PYD's latest detaining operation that targeted Kurdish activists on charges of drug dealing and many false accusations that can never belong to these revolutionary activists.** We have waited several days before issuing this statement, to see what will be

the reaction of the KNC and the supreme Kurdish Body 'SKB', but we are surprised on how can these factions 'KNC and SKB' that suppose to be a support to the Kurdish activists ignore the unjustified assaults by PYD's security in Amouda. We have issued this statement to condemn the actions of a Kurdish faction that claim to be defending the Kurds in Syria, something we really didn't want to. While asking the PYD to stop such actions and to release all the activists immediately, we do announce officially about TCK's participating in the peaceful protests all over the Syria's Kurdistan that demand freedom for these activists. We do condemn the silence and indifference of the KNC and hold them historical and national responsibility of what's happening to the Kurdish youth in the Syria's Kurdistan; While calling on all the movements who represent the Kurdish Youth to protest tomorrow in the city of Dirbesiye and demand the PYD to release all the Kurdish activists immediately. Finally, We would like to remind all the Kurdish factions about the importance of avoiding intra-conflicts in this time. We ask all the factions to stop media war and meaningless accusations. We ask them that the Kurdish people want them to implement 'Hawler agreement'. The current conditions in Syria are helpful for Kurds to gain a historical chance of guaranteeing their rights in a post-Assad Syria; but if the Kurdish factions continued like this, We will miss this chance.» Quelle: Statement by the Kurdish Youth Movement (TCK) about the latest events in the city of Amouda, and videos and pictures from the protests and sit-ins, 23. Juni 2013:

<http://syriafreedomforever.wordpress.com/2013/06/23/statement-by-the-kurdish-youth-movement-tck-about-the-latest-events-in-the-city-of-amouda-and-videos-and-pictures-from-the-protests-and-sit-ins/>

Auch die *International Crisis Group* wies im Mai 2014 auf die Menschenrechtsverletzungen durch die PYD in den kurdischen Gebieten hin. Die YPG, die Volksverteidigungseinheiten (*Yekîneyên Parastina Gel*), sind der bewaffnete Arm der PYD.

International Crisis Group, 8. Mai 2014:

«Human rights abuses by YPG fighters and the asaysh; prioritising law-and-order; and arbitrary arrest, abduction and imprisonment of non-PYD activists are all too reminiscent of the Baathist regime» IN: *International Crisis Group*, Flight of Icarus? The PYD's Precarious Rise in Syria, 8. Mai 2014, S. 15-16:

www.crisisgroup.org/~media/Files/Middle%20East%20North%20Africa/Iraq%20Syria%20Lebanon/Syria/151-flight-of-icarus-the-pyd-s-precarious-rise-in-syria.pdf.

Aranews berichtete im September 2013 über die Verhaftungen eines TCK-Mitgliedes durch die Sicherheitskräfte der PYD.

Aranews, 2. September 2013:

*«Qamishli, Syria–Dozens of supporters of The Kurdish Youth Movement in Syria (TCK) demonstrated in the city of Qamishlo/al-Qamishli on Sunday, **demanding release of its member in the monitoring committee, Civan Ali, who, according to the movement, was arrested two weeks ago in the city of Girke Lege / Ma'bada by the 'Asayish' –the security wing of the Democratic Union Party (PYD). The demonstrators carried banners condemning what they described the 'arbitrary' arrests. The demonstrators also stressed their support to the National Conference of***

Kurdistan (most probably will be held in Erbil between 16th-18th of September), in an effort to avoid any disorder during the demonstration. During the demonstration, the TCK's supporters condemned the continuous attacks by Jabhat al-Nusra and other al-Qaeda affiliated groups against the Kurdish people and their areas in Syria, and called for unifying the efforts within the Kurdish political movement 'in this sensitive phase. The rally started from the Street of Munir Habib in Qamishlo/al-Qamishli, and ended without any friction between the (PYD) Asayish and demonstrators.» Quelle: Aranews, Kurdish Youth Movement Calls on PYD to release activists in Syria's Qamishli, 2. September 2013:

<http://aranews.net/2013/09/kurdish-youth-movement-calls-on-pyd-to-release-activists-in-syria-s-qamishli/Amouda>.

Human Rights Watch beschreibt den Fall von Amir Hamid, einem Mitglieder der *Tevgera Ciwanên Kurd*, der im Januar 2014 sehr wahrscheinlich von YPG-Mitgliedern entführt wurde und seither verschwunden ist.

Human Rights Watch, 19. Juni 2014:

«On January 11, 2014, a group of armed men reportedly kidnapped 37-year-old Amir Hamid, a member of an anti-Syrian government youth group, from his home in Derbasiyah. Hamid's family told the media that the men took Amir and three others who were with him at the time. On January 15, Asayish denied having any involvement in Amir's disappearance. A relative of Hamid told Human Rights Watch that armed men the family believed to be from the YPG took Amir, along with three other men and a woman, who were meeting to organize getting smuggled to Turkey. Amir feared for his safety, even though he was a peaceful activist in the Kurdish youth movement, the relative said.» Quelle: Human Rights Watch, Under Kurdish Rule: Abuses in PYD-run Enclaves of Syria, 19. Juni 2014:

www.hrw.org/report/2014/06/19/under-kurdish-rule/abuses-pyd-run-enclaves-syria.

Auch *Kurdwatch* beschrieb in den letzten Jahren verschiedene Übergriffe der YPG gegen Mitglieder der TCK. Mitglieder der kurdischen Jugendbewegung wurden verhaftet und im Juni 2013 wurde zum Beispiel das Büro der TCK in al-Jawadiyah abgebrannt.

Kurdwatch, 19. Juli 2013:

«On July 5, 2013, the office of the Kurdish Youth Movement in al-Jawadiyah was completely destroyed by fire. The cause of the fire has not yet been determined. A member of the Youth Movement stated to KurdWatch: »We have no evidence against anyone«. In recent weeks, supporters of the Democratic Union Party (PYD) have committed arson attacks on numerous facilities belonging to member organizations and parties of the Kurdish National Council.» Quelle: *Kurdwatch*, Al-Jawadiyah: Office of the Kurdish Youth Movement burned down, 19. Juli 2013:

www.kurdwatch.org/index.php?aid=2883&z=en&cure=1009.

Kurdwatch, 29. September 2014:

«On September 7, 2014, employees of the Asayiş, the security service of the Democratic Union Party (PYD), kidnapped a leading member of the Kurdish

Youth Movement in `Afrin. The Asayiş justified the kidnapping of Jangiz Khalil (b. 1973, married, two children) on the grounds that he »diminished the reputation of the Asayiş«. Khalil was released eight days later.» Quelle: Kurdwatch, Afrin: PYD kidnaps activist, 29. September 2014:
www.kurdwatch.org/index.php?aid=3228&z=en&cure=1016.

Kurdwatch, 9. November 2014:

«On October 23, 2014, **the Asayiş, the security service of the Democratic Union Party (PYD), kidnapped a leading member of the Kurdish Youth Movement. Mahmud Ramadan** had attempted to cross the Syrian-Turkish border near al-Ma`bada (Girkê Legê) illegally. He was released on October 24, 2014. The Asayiş justified his arrest on the grounds that he did not have an exit permit.» Quelle: Kurdwatch, Al-Ma`bada: PYD detains activist at the border, 9. November 2014:
www.kurdwatch.org/index.php?aid=3267&z=en&cure=1016.

Kurdwatch, 9. November 2014:

«On October 28, 2014, **unknown persons in al-Qamishli threw a hand grenade into the house of Yilmaz Sa`id, a leading member of the Kurdish Youth Movement.** The grenade did not explode and there was no damage. The background to the attack is unknown. Sa`id lives abroad and his relatives live in the house.» Quelle: Kurdwatch, Al-Qamishli: Attack on activist's house fails, 9. November 2014:
www.kurdwatch.org/index.php?aid=3269&z=en&cure=1016.

3 Zwangsrekrutierung durch die YPG?

Human Rights Watch berichtete im Juni 2014 über die Rekrutierung von Kindern durch die YPG. *Kurdwatch* beschrieb in den vergangenen Monaten mehrere Fälle von Zwangsrekrutierungen (auch von Kindern). Die PYD droht allen, die sich bis am 20. Januar 2015 nicht für den obligatorischen Militärdienst registriert haben, dass sie mit rechtlichen Konsequenzen rechnen müssen. Personen, die sich gegen die Rekrutierung in die YPG wehren, werden unter Druck gesetzt und es kommt zu Verhaftungen.

Human Rights Watch, 23. Juni 2014:

«**Human Rights Watch reported on human rights violations committed in Kurdish-controlled areas of Syria, including the recruitment and use of children, in June 2014. Since assuming power in 2012, the YPG and the Asayish, the police arm of the PYD, have deployed boys and girls at checkpoints and on bases in all three areas under their control: Jazira, Ain al-`Arab, and `Afrin.**» Quelle: Human Rights Watch, 'Maybe We Live and Maybe We Die'; Recruitment and Use of Children by Armed Groups in Syria, 23. Juni 2014:
www.ecoi.net/file_upload/1788_1403522074_syriacrd0614webwcover.pdf.

Kurdwatch über die Zwangsrekrutierung, Entführung von Kindern für militärisches Training und Verhaftung von Personen, die sich gegen die Rekrutierung wehren.

Kurdwatch, 15. Januar 2015:

«The defense committee for the transitional administration for the canton of Jazirah, which was appointed by the Democratic Union Party (PYD), has designated January 20, 2015 as the final deadline by which all affected residents must fulfill their compulsory military service [\[download law on compulsory military service\]](#). **According to the notice published on December 17, 2014, anyone who has not registered with the PYD's People's Defense Units (YPG) by this date must expect legal consequences.**» Quelle: Kurdwatch, Al-Qamishli: Final deadline for »volunteer« recruitment, 15. Januar 2015:
www.kurdwatch.org/index.php?aid=3315&z=en&cure=1029.

Kurdwatch, 7. Januar 2015:

«On December 28, 2014, **fighters for the Democratic Union Party's (PYD) People's Defense Units (YPG) recruited the eight-grader Hizbiyah Walid Shaykhmus (b. on January 5, 2000) without her parents' permission.** The girl was picked up at her school in al-Qamishli. The minor's parents have turned to the YPG and the PYD's People's House as well as to the Asayiş, the security service of the PYD, and demanded the return of their daughter. According to Hizbiyah's father, they were informed only that their daughter will be brought to the military headquarters of the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) in the Iraqi-Kurdish Qandil Mountains.» Quelle: Kurdwatch, Al-Qamishli: PYD again abducts a minor to the Qandil Mountains, 7. Januar 2015:
www.kurdwatch.org/index.php?aid=3321&z=en&cure=1029.

Kurdwatch, 6. September 2014:

«**August 27 2014** in 'Amuda and the surrounding area employees of the Asayiş, the security service of the Democratic Union Party (PYD), tried to **collect family registers in order to use to them as a basis to compile recruitment lists for persons between eighteen and thirty years of age.** A number of families refused to hand over their family registers. The Asayiş also tried to get access to the registers in al-Ma'bada (Girkê Legê). A father from Rumaylan, about one and a half kilometers southwest of al-Ma'bada told KurdWatch: »Employees of the Asayiş tried to dupe me. They said they needed the family register to help find jobs for the unemployed.«» IN: Kurdwatch, 'Amuda: PYD compiles lists of names for recruitment, 6. September 2014: www.kurdwatch.org/?aid=3208&z=en&cure=1016.

Kurdwatch, 28. August 2014:

«**On August 23, 2014, fighters for the Democratic Union Party's (PYD) People's Defense Units (YPG) stormed the village of Munasaf, ten kilometers east of Tall Tamr, and searched all residents, including the women.** 'Abdurrazzaq Haso (married, five children) was detained for several hours. An activist told KurdWatch: »**The background to this harassment is that village residents refuse to let their young men be recruited by the YPG.**«» IN: Kurdwatch, Tall Tamr: PYD terrorizes village residents who oppose recruiting, 28. August 2014:
www.kurdwatch.org/index.php?aid=3200&z=en&cure=1016.

Kurdwatch, 29. Juli 2014:

«On June 23, 2014, fighters for the Democratic Union Party's (PYD) People's Defense Units (YPG) kidnapped Muhammad Ashraf Nayif (married, seven children) at a checkpoint southeast of Tall Tamr and held him for two days. A few days prior, the YPD had attempted to recruit fighters in the village of Munasaf, ten kilometers east of Tall Tamr. In connection with this, Nayif allegedly said that there were only students and pupils in the village, but no more fighters.» IN: Kurdwatch, Tall Tamr: Man kidnapped by PYD after criticizing recruitment, 29. Juli 2014:

www.kurdwatch.org/index.php?aid=3169&z=en&cure=1016.

Kurdwatch, 8. Juni 2014:

«On May 14, 2014, fighters for the Democratic Union Party's (PYD) People's Defense Units (YPG) forcibly recruited at least four residents of Khirbat Jammu, a Kurdish village ten kilometers west of Tall Tamr. Those in question are Sulayman 'Ali, Shukri 'Azzu, 'Abid Usi, and Mazlum 'Azzu.» IN: Kurdwatch, Tall Tamr: Forced recruitment by the YPG, 8. Juni 2014:

www.kurdwatch.org/index.php?aid=3115&z=en&cure=1016.

Kurdwatch, 22. Mai 2014:

«In early May 2014, fighters for the Democratic Union Party's (PYD) People's Defense Units (YPG) forcibly recruited thirteen-year-old Rosin Muhammad Husayn. On May 14 and 15, relatives demonstrated in front of the People's House, an institution of the People's Council of Western Kurdistan, in ad-Darbasiyah and demanded the girl's return. Employees of the Asayiş, the security service of the Democratic Union Party (PYD), used force to disperse the demonstration.» IN: Kurdwatch, Ad-Darbasiyah: Relatives demonstrate against the forcible recruitment of minors, 22. Mai 2014: www.kurdwatch.org/index.php?aid=3103&z=en&cure=1016.