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BATTER UP! **BASEBALL GOES** ON THE CLOCK

International New York Eimes TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 2015

Anger rises as Turkey stokes an old war on Kurds

DIYARBAKIR, TURKEY

Reborn conflict threatens economic gains and turns region into a battlefield

BY TIM ARANGO

Across the Kurdish lands of southeast Turkey, a bitter war that had long been stilled by a truce has suddenly come roaring back, threatening to undo a hard-won economic turnaround here and adding a new battlefield to a region already consumed by chaos.

Cafes in this city that usually stay open until midnight now close at dusk. Jails are filling, once again, with Kurdish activists and officials accused of supporting terrorism. Residents say they are stocking up on weapons, just in case.

In the mountains, Kurdish guerrillas hastily set up vehicle checkpoints and then dissolve into the rugged terrain in a game of cat and mouse with Turkish soldiers. In the countryside, burned and mangled vehicles blight a landscape blackened by forest fires set by the Turkish Army — a tactic that destroys militant hideouts, but also apple and cherry orchards and stocks of feed for villagers' cows and goats.

"It shouldn't be like this," said Kudbettin Ersoy, 66, who sells watermelons here from a wooden cart. "I was hopeful that peace would come and the blood would stop flowing. We are all citizens of this country.

It has been one month since Turkey's president, Recep Tayyip Erdogan, resumed armed conflict against the militants of the Kurdistan Workers' Party, or P.K.K. Many - Kurds and political analysts alike - see the war as a coldly calculated political strategy by Mr. Erdogan, whose Justice and Development Party lost its parliamentary majority in national elections in June, to stoke nationalist sentiments and regain lost votes in a new election. June's vote gave no party a majority, and a deadline for coalition talks ended fruitlessly on Sunday, paving the way for a snap election TURKEY, PAGE 4

Europe's movable crisis



Places like Subotica, Serbia, have become stopping points in recent days for migrants and refugees who have roiled the Balkans as they travel north to richer countries in Europe.

TISZASZIGET, HUNGARY

As a tide of migrants floods across borders, Hungary puts up a fence

BY ALISON SMALE

Roiling everything in its path, a wave of tens of thousands of migrants and refugees - many fleeing from wars in Iraq, Syria and Afghanistan — has

worked its way up the length of the Balkans in recent days.

Like a movable feast of despair, the mass of people has overwhelmed the authorities in one stop after another, from the Greek island of Kos to impoverished Macedonia, which declared a state of emergency last week, and now the train and bus stations of Serbia, as they head north to their ultimate destinations in the richer nations of the European Union.

The next link on their route, almost inevitably, are towns like this one on the Hungarian frontier with Serbia. But

Hungarian officials say they have a firm, if unwelcoming, answer to the slow-motion tide: a fence.

Still under construction, parts of it are already laced across fields and river banks, or trace old railway tracks, and will be as tall as 13 feet in some places, a patchwork intended to send a clear message that the migrants should not expect to move freely. But the fence also stands as a much criticized and a very physical manifestation of the quandary of the migration crisis and the lack of cooperation among European Union na-

tions as they struggle to deal with it. As the chaotic flow through the Balkans has demonstrated, absent coordinated policies, each nation along the path of the migrants has every incentive simply to move them on. The migrants are registered, or issued temporary transit papers, but not entered as asylum applicants, ultimately passing the problem to someone else.

In a third to a half of cases, that has meant Germany, which has received more migrants than any other Euro-MIGRANTS, PAGE 4

Stock slide in China fuels global market rout

Sharp drop in Shanghai spills over into Europe; U.S. pares early losses

BY NATHANIEL POPPER AND NEIL GOUGH

Investors' concerns over China's economic slowdown and a souring view of emerging economies reverberated around the world on Monday, contributing to a broad sell-off in European stocks that initially carried over into United States trading.

Immediately after the opening bell in New York, the Dow Jones industrial average dropped more than 1,000 points, or more than 5 percent — one of the most precipitous plunges in recent

While it and other major American indexes had pared much of their early losses by early afternoon in New York, trading remained volatile. And the Dow and the broader Standard & Poor's 500stock index were both still down for the

Earlier on Monday, China's benchmark Shanghai composite index closed 8.5 percent lower, erasing all of the gains it had made in an extraordinary run this year. In Europe, the main indexes ended the day down around 5 percent.

Dan Greenhaus, the chief global strategist at the brokerage BTIG, said many global investors ended last week hoping that the Chinese government would step in over the weekend to announce some steps to support the markets, but nothing significant happened, contributing to the pessimism on Monday morning.

But the bounce back on Wall Street from the day's early lows suggested that at least some investors were becoming convinced that the panic had gone too far.

Ryan Larson, the head stock trader at RBC Global Asset Management, said that after the initial market declines clients were canceling their sell orders and putting in requests to buy stocks.

"People just realized, 'This is a little MARKETS, PAGE 16



Bicycles available for sharing on the Via Fondazza in Bologna, Italy, part of the outcome of a social-networking effort to knit together community life in the area, online and off.

Italian neighbors build a social network

BOLOGNA, ITALY

Online effort to make friends expands beyond a small street in Bologna

BY GAIA PIANIGIANI

When Laurell Boyers, 34, and her husband, Federico Bastiani, 37, moved in together in Bologna in 2012, they did not know any of their neighbors. It was a lonely feeling.

"All my friends back home had babies, play dates, people to talk to, and I felt so left out," Ms. Boyers, who moved from South Africa, said on a recent afternoon. "We didn't have family or friends connections here. We knew people occasionally, but none in our same situation."

So Mr. Bastiani took a chance and posted a leaflet along his street, Via Fondazza, explaining that he had created a closed group on Facebook just for the people who lived there. He was merely looking to make some new friends.

In three or four days, the group had about 20 followers. Almost two years later, the residents say, walking along Via Fondazza does not feel like strolling in a big city neighborhood anymore. Rather, it is more like exploring a small town, where everyone knows one another, as the group now has 1,100 members.

"Now I am obligated to speak to everyone when I leave the house," Ms. Boyers said jokingly. "It's comforting and also tiring, sometimes. You have to be careful what you ask for."

The idea, Italy's first so-called Social Street, has been such a success that it has caught on beyond Bologna and the narrow confines of Via Fondazza. There are 393 social streets in Europe, Brazil and New Zealand, inspired by Mr. Bastiani's idea, according to the Social Street Italia website, which was created out of the Facebook group to help others rep-

licate the project. Bologna, a midsize northern city, is known for its progressive politics and cooperatives. It is home to what is considered Italy's oldest university, and it has a mix of a vibrant, young crowd and longtime residents, known for their strong sense of community.

Still, socially speaking, Italy - Bo-ITALY, PAGE 4



WHY GLOBAL MARKETS ARE SO VOLATILE It started in China but has become a lot bigger, and it involves factors like oil prices and the Federal Reserve. PAGE 14

GIVING UP EFFORTS TO BEAT THE MARKETS Nevada's pension fund managers say that trying to outperform the market will fail over long periods. PAGE 15

ONLINE: WATCHING THE ACTION For more news and analysis of the

turmoil shaking financial markets around the world, go to nytimes.com/business

INSIDE TODAY'S PAPER

Embracing his blue-collar roots

In a crowded Republican presidential field, Gov. John R. Kasich of Ohio is making his working-class past, and banking experience, a focus of his political biography. WORLD NEWS, 3

Critiquing U.S. Afghan spending An American government watchdog has been praised as a model for identifying waste but criticized for his taste for publicity. WORLD NEWS, 6

Future risks of Iran nuclear accord

Even some of its backers say President Obama may have oversold some of the deal's virtues in blocking paths to a nuclear weapon. WORLD NEWS, 5

Gaza one year on, still in ruins

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Aid to help Gaza recover from last year's war never materializes, and amid the rubble, Palestinians feel forgotten, Mohammed Omer writes. OPINION, 10



LEGION OF HONOR President François Hollande in Paris on Monday with the three Americans who along with a Briton were awarded medals for foiling a train attack. WORLD NEWS, 3

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▲ S. France

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10 years after Katrina, a racial split A survey in New Orleans finds a stark divide among black and white residents

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Ghost houses multiply in Japan Abandoned homes are the most visible sign of the country's falling population, which is likely to last. BUSINESS, 15

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Full currency rates Page 17

\$1.5740

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ONLINE AT INYT.COM

American barbecue in Paris

American food used to be a "goofy novelty" to the French, but now they're tucking into ribs, pork belly and wings, with all the sides. nytimes.com/travel

Cast a ballot, take a selfie

A legal fracas has erupted over whether the showing of marked ballots in photos taken in voting booths is constitutionally protected expression or a threat to the hallowed secret ballot. nytimes.com/us

Afghan influence, a plate at a time A former warlord has retained an edge

as a purveyor of old-school Afghan hospitality as his staff members routinely feed hundreds, often thousands, at his palace. nytimes.com/asia

A new arena for ex-boxer

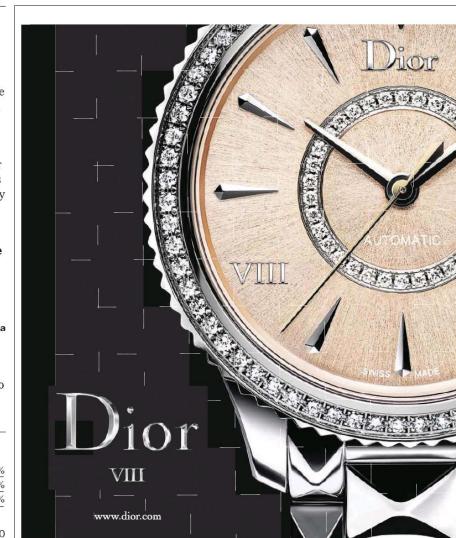
After two boxing world titles, prison and bankruptcy, Riddick Bowe hopes to cement another legacy: as a restaurateur. nytimes.com/sports

STOCK INDEXES MONDAY

\$1.1390 ▼ The Dow 12:30pm 16,259.22 \$1.5690 ▼ FTSE 100 close 5,898.87 ¥118.630 ¥122.010 ▼ Nikkei 225 close 18,540.68

OIL NEW YORK, MONDAY 12:30PM

▼ Light sweet crude







WORLD NEWS EUROPE

Rising fence spurs a tide of migrants

MIGRANTS, FROM PAGE 1 pean Union nation, but where, too, the

welcome mat is wearing thin. After a weekend of demonstrations -

both for and against the migrants outside Dresden - on Monday Chancellor Angela Merkel and President François Hollande of France met to discuss the issue yet again, urging a unified European response and underscoring the need to move as swiftly as possible.

Even before Monday, leading ministers in the German government have given rare public voice to complaints about their European colleagues, urging everyone to observe existing agreements guaranteeing humane shelter for all, and helping countries like Greece and Italy to cope with the influx. Yet Thomas de Maizière, the German interior minister, notably demurred when invited to criticize Hungary's fence at a news conference last week. If countries observed existing rules, he said, perhaps Hungary would not need to build one.

Paradoxically, far from deterring the migrants, Hungary's fence may actually be spurring them on. In a dozen or so fractured interviews this weekend, many Syrians, Afghans and others said that word of the fence had accelerated their race to get north before all 175 kilometers, almost 109 miles, of the Hungarian border with Serbia is cordoned off — a goal that the Hungarians have set for Aug. 31.

Experienced observers say the fence will not stop the migrants, who travel in clumps of just a few to clans of dozens, often guided by Google Maps and Facebook groups on the smartphones that are vital to this modern migration.

"It's just one more obstacle," said one volunteer, Tibor Varga, who has been working with migrants in northern Serbia for four years. "They will find out how to get around, above, under it."

According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Macedonia, 43,651 refugees and migrants have officially passed through the country in the past two months. Between Saturday night and Sunday, more than 7,000 refugees crossed into Serbia from Macedonia, according to the United Nations refugee agency.

The vast majority entered Macedonia from Greece, after several hundred rushed across the border, bypassing a line of police officers and soldiers, who used stun grenades and force in trying to keep them back last week.

After the incident, the authorities in Macedonia — which has just 2.1 million people and a gross domestic product of around \$11 billion a year — appeared to have given up on the idea that they could control the flow.

"We tried to ensure easier crossing for vulnerable categories first, but obviously there wasn't any will for cooperation from the migrants," said the Macedonian interior minister, Mitko

Chavkov, on Sunday. If anything, the authorities in Macedonia are trying to get the migrants and refugees through the country faster, having set up a reception center and shelter center near the border city of Gevgelija, where they will be able to get

the documents legalizing their transit. Since the clashes, activists say, the migrants and refugees are now passing almost unhindered, traveling on a significantly increased number of buses and trains to Serbia. Others take taxis and vans.

Local news reports in Serbia said about 70 buses of migrants entered the capital, Belgrade, on Sunday, while early Monday some 2,000 refugees were still

at the camp near the town of Presevo. The refugees and migrants are expected to reach the Hungarian border in the next few days.

Ferenc Ferenczi, mayor of this town, drove visitors to a section of the fence that unfurls where Communist minefields once cordoned off the Soviet bloc from renegade Communist Yugoslavia.

Two large coils of sharply barbed wire were stacked between close-set sturdy metal poles in a structure being built by soldiers and unemployed Hungarians on "workfare" programs.

Admittedly, the mayor said, his town had seen only about 700 migrants in six months — a small fraction compared with the scores now rounded up daily around a neighboring village, Asot-

thalom, which is even easier to reach from Serbia and whose mayor first proposed the idea of a fence.

But Mr. Ferenczi seemed nonetheless to empathize with concerns about the migrants, particularly the numbers of Muslims. Last week, Slovakia said it would not offer asylum to Muslims, a statement it later recanted.

"If you look a bit closer, you can see another danger - the potential terrorists that could be infiltrating," Mr. Ferenczi said, echoing the tone of Hunconservative gary's national government and evoking the country's long history of battling Turkish invasion, from the 14th to the 17th centuries.

The current hesitation stands in contrast to the role Hungary played 26 summers ago, when cut its Iron Curtain with Austria, liberating a mass migration that allowed East Germans to go west and precipitated the fall of the Berlin Wall.

But today, even Germany says it cannot cope with the influx, estimating last week that it expects up to 800,000 migrants and asylum seekers to arrive this

Berlin is now demanding a European push to enforce rules, and is itself planning to send home migrants from the poor Balkans drawn by Europe's No. 1 economy, with its jobs and system of state welfare.

The two leading Social Democrats in Germany's coalition government, Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier and Vice Chancellor Sigmar Gabriel, took the unusual step of publishing a 10point action program for Europe to avoid an open rift on migration policy.

Brussels is not at fault, a senior German government official said Monday. Rather, it is up to individual governments in the 28 European Union member states to persuade their publics to take in refugees and treat them well.

Everywhere, the mass migration is drawing a divided response, plainly on view here in southern Hungary and northern Serbia.

Serbian police officers alternately point refugees along their trek to Hungary, or make a show of turning them around. Hungary's policemen round up refugees, document them, then bring them by the busload to the railway station in Szeged, southern Hungary's

biggest city. At the station square on Saturday morning, some 200 migrants, almost all Syrian, eagerly took the sandwiches and clothes offered by volunteers who for weeks have helped these crowds fig-

ure out their next step. Many board a train to Budapest and then decide whether to head — as law dictates they should — to a Hungarian refugee camp. But many make the final

push toward Austria and Germany. In many areas, where the authorities have failed, individuals and civic groups

have stepped in. Akos Toth, a 37-year-old university lecturer in literature, was among the volunteers helping the migrants wash, shave, eat, drink and - above all charge the cellphones they use as GPS guides and for keeping their families in-

formed of their progress. Mr. Toth said he had spent hours at the nearby Hungarian police holding center the previous night, as torrential rain left refugees with little shelter and others sought medical aid. "It was the most horrible night of my life," he said.

This past weekend, he and other volunteers said, they had coped with the most migrants since the influx started a few weeks ago. "We are a sort of emergency exit for the government," helping Hungary to cope, said one volunteer.

Robert Lesmajster, a 32-year veteran of refugee work for international organizations, watched weary, stoic migrants arrive at his facility in the north Serbian town of Kanjiza-three busloads of some 40 each in just under an hour on Friday.

"They all want to go to Germany," Mr. Lesmajster said. "Their 'promised

Nothing will prevent it, he said, adding: "If they can't get through Hungary, they will go through Croatia. The Hungarian fence cannot stop them."

Aleksandar Dimishkovski contributed reporting from Skopje, Macedonia.



A fence outside Asotthalom, Hungary, along the frontier with Serbia. Still under construction, it is meant as a clear message that migrants should not expect to move freely.

CORRECTIONS

· An article on Friday about Russia's appeal to patriotism to lure vacationers to Crimea misspelled part of the name of a rehabilitation hospital in Saki that is popular with tourists. It is the N.N. Burdenko Sanitarium, not N.N. Budenko.

· A review on Aug. 12 about "World Without End: Spain, Philip II, and the First Global Empire," by Hugh Thomas, misstated the royal dynasty to which Henry II of France belonged. He was a Valois, not a Bourbon.



Socializing at a bar this month on the Via Fondazza in Bologna, Italy. The residents of the street use an online social network to arrange a wide variety of neighborly activities.

Online and off: Italian street builds a network

logna included — can be a conservative society. Friendships and relationships often come through family connections. It is not always easy to meet new people. In large cities, neighbors typically keep to themselves.

But today, the residents of Via Fondazza help one another fix broken appliances, run chores or recharge car batteries. They exchange train tickets and organize parties.

About half of Via Fondazza's residents belong to the Facebook group. Those who do not use the Internet are invited to events via leaflets or word of mouth.

"I've noticed that people at first wonder whether they need to pay something" for the help from others, Mr. Bastiani said, referring to the experience of an 80-year-old woman who needed someone to go pick up some groceries for her, or a resident who sought help as-

sembling a piece of Ikea furniture. "But that's not the point," he added. The best part of this is that it breaks all the schemes. We live near one another,

and we help each other. That's it." The impact of the experiment has sur-

prised almost everyone here. It "has changed the walking in Via Fondazza," said Francesca D'Alonzo, a 27-year-old law graduate who joined the

group in 2013. "We greet each other, we speak, we ask about our lives, we feel we belong here now," she said.

The exchanges usually start virtually but soon become concrete, allowing residents to get to know one another in per-

Everyone on Via Fondazza seems to have an anecdote. Ms. D'Alonzo remem-



Federico Bastiani, 37, on the Via Fondazza. With his wife, Laurell Boyers, 34, he founded a so-called Social Street. It started nearly two years ago with 20 people and now has 1,100.

bers the party she gave on New Year's Eve in 2013, when her then mostly unknown neighbors brought so much food and wine that she did not know where to

"It's the mental habit that is so healthy," she said. "You let people into your house because you know some and trust them enough to bring along some more. You open up your life."

A few months back, Caterina Salvadori, a screenwriter and filmmaker who moved to Via Fondazza last March, posted on Facebook that her sink was clogged. Within five minutes, she said,

she had three different messages. One neighbor offered a plunger, then another a more efficient plunger, and a third offered to unblock the sink himself. The last bidder won.

"Can you imagine, in a big city?" she said, still in disbelief at the generosity. "It's not about the sink. It's the feeling of protection and support that is so hard to find in cities nowadays.'

Ms. Salvadori and Ms. D'Alonzo went on vacation in southern Italy this summer, thanks to two train tickets that Mr. Bastiani and Ms. Boyers could not use and posted on the Via Fondazza Face-

This year, a young woman expressed a concern for her safety and proposed a neighborhood watch.

Another resident, Luigi Nardacchione, responded that she should just call him if she was on her way home late at night, and he would come and meet

"I am retired, I have time, why shouldn't I help?" said Mr. Nardacchione, 64, a former manager of a pharmaceutical company and co-founder of the Social Street Italia website. "The principle is that we do anything we can do together, and not what divides us." he said. "That kills loneliness and fear."

Nothing comes at a cost in the Via Fondazza group. Some of the community's facilities are donated, but most of the benefits stem from the members' willingness to help, share and live bet-

"It's a very interesting and exportable phenomenon, a spontaneous way to socialize, supported by digital technology," said Piero Formica, senior research fellow at the Innovation Value Institute of Maynooth University in Ireland. "Differently from Italian squares where people used to meet to discuss politics, here people meet to share, to lower costs, to learn from each other and use resources all together."

At Via Fondazza's main grocery store, run by a family of Pakistani immigrants, residents can borrow community bicycles or even Ping-Pong paddles and balls to play in the church's back-

"Many people used to come shopping here, but we didn't really know anyone," said Maryam Masood, 23, a shop assistant and the daughter of the owner. "Now we do, and life is much more tranquil and happy."

"You feel like you belong," she said.

Fears and anger grow as Turkey renews war on Kurds

TURKEY, FROM PAGE 1 to be held in November.

The war against the P.K.K. has also underscored the continued divide between the West and Turkey over how to handle the Middle East's raging wars.

Conflict with the P.K.K. resumed just as Turkey also said it would join the American-led coalition against the Sunni militants of the Islamic State, also known as ISIS, ISIL or Daesh, who control a large part of Iraq and Syria. Turkey opened its air bases to the United States and began carrying out its own airstrikes against the group.

But since then, Turkey has carried out roughly 400 airstrikes against P.K.K. targets in the mountains of northern Iraq, where the group has bases, and inside Turkey, compared with three against the Islamic State. The imbalance has deepened a sense in the West that Turkey's priority is restraining Kurdish ambitions of autonomy that had gained momentum amid the region's turmoil, rather than fighting the Islamic State.

Even so, Turkey's foreign minister, Mevlut Cavusoglu, told Reuters on Monday that Turkey would soon start a 'comprehensive'' air operation against the Islamic State in northern Syria.

The resumed war's toll so far can be measured in lives lost: more than 65 Turkish soldiers and police officers, and more than 800 people the government has identified as militants, according to the Anadolu News Agency. The war is also being measured in the return of fear and old anxieties over a conflict that, through decades, claimed close to 40,000 lives.

"When the president couldn't make the government himself, he targeted the Kurds and restarted this war," said Osman, who was sitting at a teahouse here one recent morning and gave only his first name because he was fearful of speaking openly against Mr. Erdogan.

Omer Tastan, a spokesman here for the pro-Kurdish Peoples' Democratic Party, or H.D.P. — which for the first time exceeded a 10 percent legal threshold to earn representation in Parliament in Turkey's election in June — said that the government, in going after the militants, had also cracked down on the political

side of the Kurdish movement. "People working for the party are detained every day," Mr. Tastan said. "Young people are trying to protect their neighborhoods.'

The forest fires near Lice, a P.K.K. stronghold outside of Diyarbakir, are a menacing reminder of the tactics the Turkish Army used in the 1990s, the con-

flict's cruelest decade. "It is to intimidate the local people, to say that we can go back to the 1990s,' Mr. Tastan said.

Mr. Erdogan once saw peace with the Kurds as crucial to his legacy — two years ago he famously said he would drink "hemlock poison" if it meant an end to the war. But many have come to believe he now views war as the only way to preserve his power.

"We feel Erdogan personally restarted the war because of the elections," said Yesim Alici, an H.D.P. official in Lice.

On the other side of the conflict, there are also signs of rising anger toward Mr. Erdogan and the government officials who have been attending, with great publicity, the funerals of Turkish soldiers killed by the P.K.K.

A Turkish military officer whose brother was killed in a Kurdish attack lashed out Sunday during the funeral, in a video that was widely circulated on social media in Turkey.

"Who killed him? Who is the reason for this?" the officer, Lt. Col. Mehmet Alkan, shouted as he pushed through the crowd toward his brother's coffin.

"It's those who said there would be a solution, who now only talk of war," he said, in a statement many took to be a reference to Mr. Erdogan and his previous efforts, now abandoned, for peace.

Government officials blame the P.K.K. for the renewed hostilities and say the group used the relative peace of recent years to rearm itself. While the P.K.K. has also stepped up its attacks against the Turkish state, and is listed as a terrorist organization by the United States and the European Union, it has also become more legitimized in the eyes of the international community over the past year. The group has fiercely fought the Islamic State in northern Iraq, and its af-

"When the president couldn't make the government himself, he targeted the Kurds and restarted this war."

filiate in northern Syria has become a reliable ally of the United States against

the Islamic State there. This is highlighted by the daily arrival of bodies of Kurdish fighters at the main cemetery here. They come from three battlefields: Iraq, Syria and Turkey. There are three teams of gravediggers working day and night, and cemetery workers have stocked up on wood for

coffins and cloth for wrapping corpses. "What the Kurds are doing in northern Iraq and in Syria against ISIS is not just for the Kurds, it's for all of humanity," said Mehmet Celik Kilic, who runs the cemetery.

On a recent afternoon, a woman who gave only her first name of Pakize was visiting the grave of her son, a P.K.K. fighter who died in northern Iraq three years ago, during the last outburst of

conflict.

soldiers, the guerrillas, they are all our Across the region, even as war has re-

'God, this is enough,' she said. "The

sumed, hopes for peace remain. In the mountains outside the city of

Tunceli — called Dersim by the locals, and the site of an infamous massacre against the Kurds carried out by the Turkish state in the 1930s-villagerswho had been expelled from their homes in the 1990s had only in recent years begun rebuilding their lives. Many took out cheap loans to build houses or invest in beehives to harvest honey, taking part in the expansion of consumer credit and the booming economy that Turkey enjoyed over the last decade.

On a recent morning, two women, sitting in the shade of an almond tree, said they already lost everything once, back in the 1990s.

"Our house," said one of the women, Zarife Tasbas, who said she was "about 60." "Our animals. Our orchards and trees.'

Their surroundings are the very picture of bucolic mountain living: a verdant valley of grapevines and pear trees, set to the gentle background noise of a rolling stream. All this is in jeopardy, they say, because recently they were told by local elders — who were told by the army — that they must leave their homes

because of planned military operations. "We have told them we will lose everything if we leave," said the other woman, Yomos Deniz, 55, who makes a living selling the honey produced by her 40 beehives. "We'd rather die than leave here."

Ceylan Yeginsu contributed reporting from Istanbul.

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