
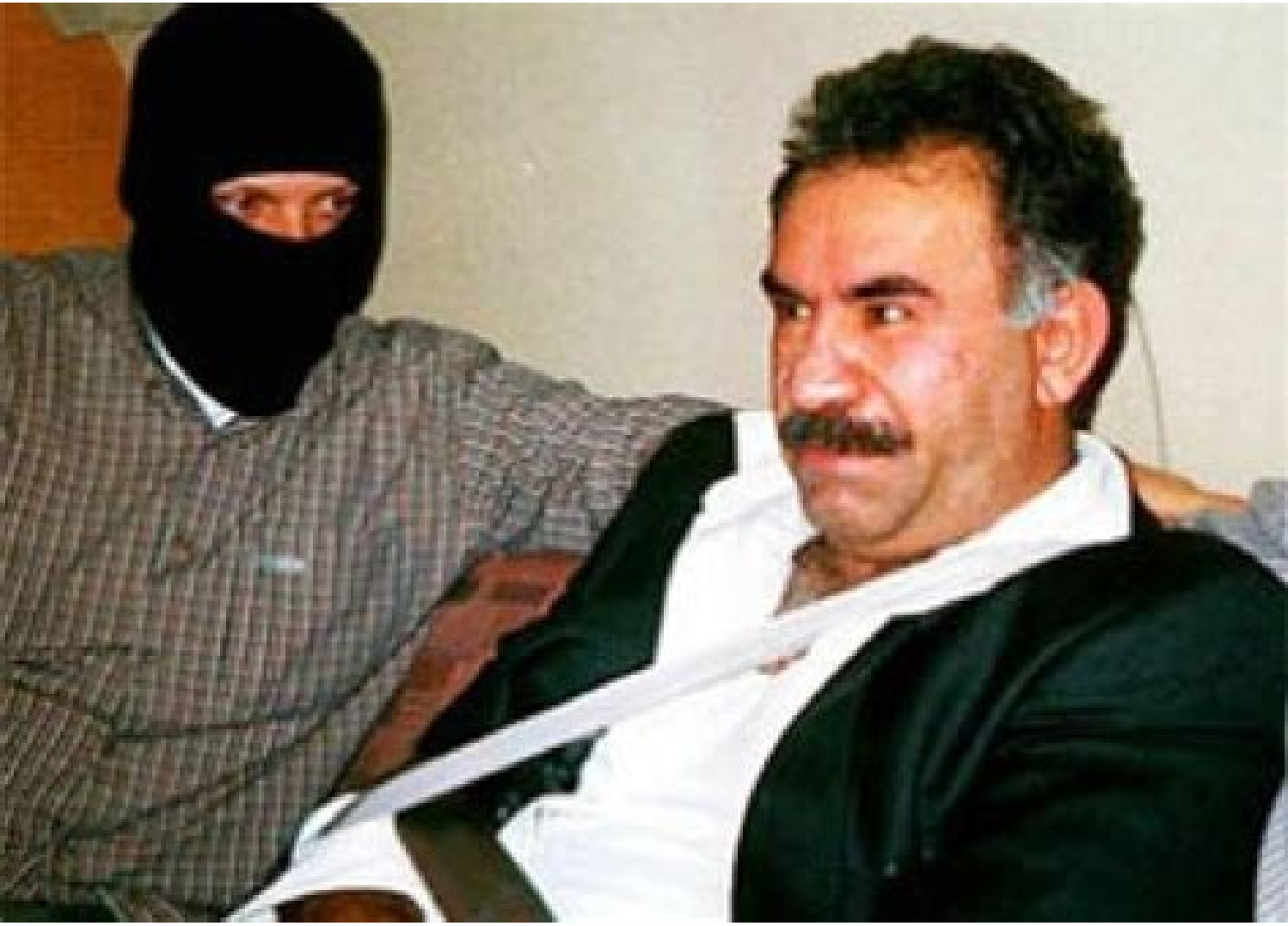
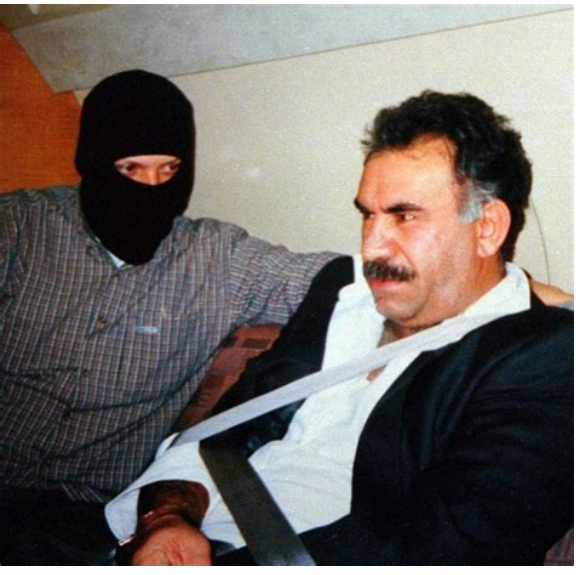
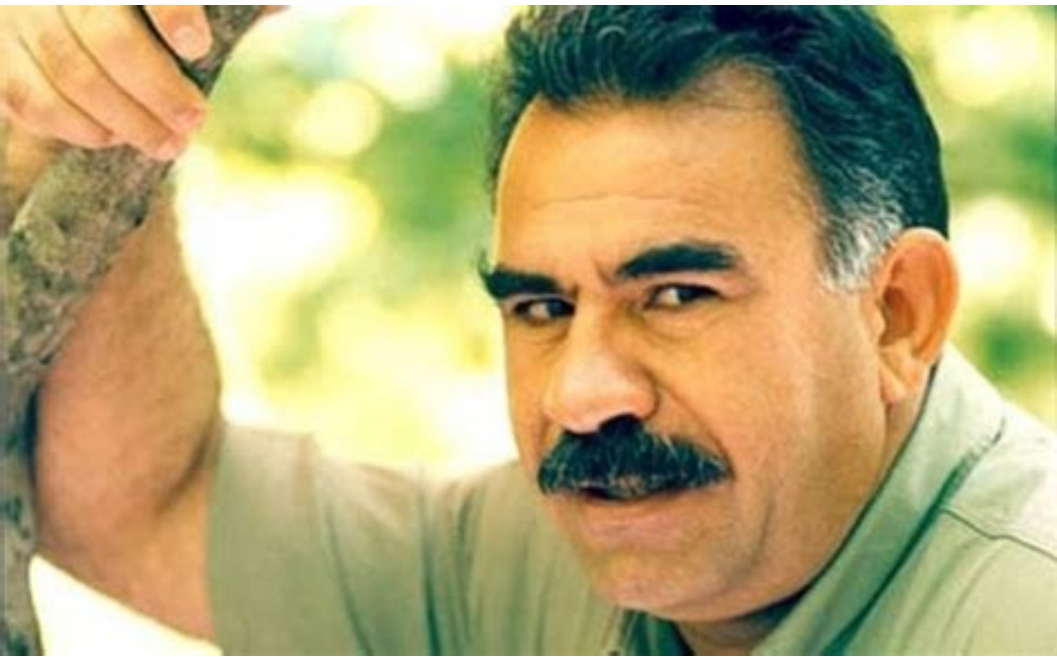


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Use of the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) Abdullah ÖcalanÖcalan in 1997Born (1949-04-04) 4 April 1949 (age 72)[1]Ömerli, TurkeyNationalityKurdish[2][3][4][5][6][7]CitizenshipTurkeyEducationAnkara University, Faculty of Political Science[8]OccupationFounder and leader of militant organization PKK[9] political activist, writer, political theoristOrganizationKurdistan Workers' Party (PKK), Kurdistan Communities Union (KCK)Spouse(s)Kesire Yıldırım (m. 1978)RelativesOsman Öcalan (brother)Ömne Öcalan (nephew)Dilek Öcalan (niece) Abdullah Öcalan (/oʊdʒɑːlən/ OHJə-JAHN;[10] Turkish: [œdʒɑːlan]; born 4 April 1949, also known as Apo[10][11] (short for both Abdullah and "uncle" in Kurdish),[12][13] is a Kurdish political prisoner[14][15] and founding member of the militant Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK).[16][17][18][19] Öcalan was based in Syria from 1979 to 1998.[20] He helped found the PKK in 1978, and led it into the Kurdish-Turkish conflict in 1984. For most of his leadership, he was based in Syria, which provided sanctuary to the PKK until the late 1990s. After being forced to leave Syria, Öcalan was abducted in Nairobi in 1999 by the Turkish National Intelligence Agency (MIT) (with assistance of the USA) and taken to Turkey.[21] He is still after a trial he was sentenced to death under Article 125 of the Turkish Penal Code, which concerns the formation of armed organizations.[22] The sentence was commuted to aggravated life imprisonment when Turkey abolished the death penalty. From 1999 until 2009, he was the sole prisoner[23] in İmralı prison in the Sea of Marmara, where he is still held.[24][25] Öcalan has advocated a political solution to the conflict since the 1993 Kurdistan Workers' Party ceasefire.[26][27] Öcalan's prison regime has oscillated between long periods of isolation during which he is allowed no contact with the outside world, and periods when he is permitted visits.[28] He was also involved in negotiations with the Turkish government that led to a temporary Kurdish-Turkish peace process in 2013.[29] From prison, Öcalan has published several books, lineageology, also known as the science of women, is a form of feminism advocated by Öcalan[30] and subsequently a fundamental tenet of the Kurdistan Communities Union (KCK).[31] Öcalan's philosophy of democratic confederalism is a strong influence on the political structures of the Autonomous Administration of North and East Syria, an autonomous polity formed in Syria in 2012. Early life and education Öcalan was born in Ömerli, a village in Halil, Sanliçama Province in eastern Turkey.[32] While some sources report his birthday as being 4 April 1948, no official birth records for him exist, and he himself claims not to know exactly when he was born, estimating the year to be 1946 or 1947.[33] He is the oldest of seven children.[34] He attended elementary school in a neighboring village and wanted to join the Turkish army.[35] He applied to the military high school but failed in the admission exam.[36] In 1966 he began to study at a vocational high school in Ankara (Turkish: Ankara Tapu-Kadastro Meslek Lisesi)[36] and attended meetings of anti-communists but also of circles active in left wing politics[37] interested in improving Kurdish rights.[36] After graduating in 1969, Öcalan began working at the Title Deeds Office of Diyarbakır.[37] It was at this time his political affiliation began to take a form.[37] He was relocated one year later to Istanbul[36] where he participated in the meetings of the Revolutionary Cultural Eastern Hearths (DDKO).[38][39] Later, he entered the Istanbul Law Faculty but after the first year transferred to Ankara University to study political science.[40] His return to Ankara was facilitated by the state in order to divide the Dev-Genc (Revolutionary Youth Federation of Turkey), of which Öcalan was a member. President Süleyman Demirel later regretted this decision, since the PKK was to become a much greater threat to the state than Dev-Genc.[41] Öcalan was not able to graduate from Ankara University.[42] as on the 7 April 1972 he was arrested after participating in a rally against the killing of Mahir Cayan.[37] He was charged with distributing the left-wing political magazine Şafak (published by Doğu Perinçek) and was held for seven months at the Manak Prison.[43] In November 1973, the Ankara Democratic Association of Higher Education, (Ankara Demokratik Yüksek Öğrenim Demegi, ADYOD [tr]) was founded and shortly after he was elected to join its board.[44] In the ADYOD several students close to the political views of Hikmet Kivılcım were active.[44] In December 1974, ADYOD was closed down.[45] In 1975, together with Mazlum Doğan and Mehmet Hacı Durmuş [ku], he published a political booklet which described the main aims for a Revolution in Kurdistan.[46] During the years between 1974 and 1975, Öcalan and others came to the conclusion that Kurdistan was a colony and preparations ought to be made for a revolution.[47] The group decided to disperse into the different towns in Turkish Kurdistan in order to build up a base of supporters for an armed revolution.[47] At the beginning, this idea had only a few supporters, but following a journey Öcalan made to the cities of Ağrı, Batman, Diyarbakır, Bingöl, Kars and Urfa in 1977, the group counted over 300 adherents and had organised about thirty armed militants.[47] In 1978, in the midst of the right- and left-wing conflicts which culminated in the 1980 Turkish coup d'état, Öcalan founded the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK).[48][49] In July 1979 he fled to Syria.[50] In Syria This paragraphs may be too long to read and navigate comfortably. Please consider splitting content into sub-articles, condensing it, or adding subheadings. Please discuss this issue on the article's talk page. (March 2021) Öcalan supporters in London, April 2003 Main article: Kurdish-Turkish conflict With the support of the Syrian Government he established two training camps for the PKK in Lebanon where the Kurdish guerrillas should receive political and military training.[46] In 1984, the PKK initiated a campaign of armed conflict by attacking government forces[51][52][53][54] in Turkey as well as civilians[55][56][57] in order to create an independent Kurdish state. As a result, the United States, European Union, Syria, Australia, Turkey, and many other countries have included the PKK on their lists of terrorist organizations.[58][59][60] Öcalan attempted to unite the Kurdish liberation movements of the PKK and the one active against Saddam Hussein in Iraq and it was agreed between the Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP) and the PKK, that the latter was able to move freely in Iraqi Kurdistan. He also met twice with Masoud Barzani, the leader of the KDP in Damascus, to resolve some minor issues they had once in 1984 and another time in 1985. But due to pressure from Turkey the cooperation remained timid.[61] During an interview he gave to the newspaper Milliyet in 1988, he mentioned the goal wasn't to gain independence from Turkey at all costs, but remained firm on the issue of the Kurdish rights, and suggested that negotiations should take place for a federation to be established in Turkey.[62] In 1988, he also met with Jalal Talabani of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK) in Damascus, with which he signed an agreement and after some differences after the foundation of a Kurdish Government in Iraqi Kurdistan in 1992 he later had a better relationship.[61] In the early 1990s, interviews given to both Doğu Perinçek and Hasan Bildirici he mentioned his willingness to achieve a peaceful solution to the conflict.[63] In another given to Oral Çalışlar, he emphasized the difference between independence and separatism. He articulated the view that different nations were able to live in independence within the same state if they had equal rights.[64] Then in 1993, upon request of Turkish president Turgut Özal, Öcalan met with Jalal Talabani for negotiations following which Öcalan declared a unilateral cease fire which had a duration from 20 March to 15 April.[65][66] Later he prolonged it in order to enable negotiations with the Turkish government. Soon after Özal died on 17 April 1993,[67] the initiative was halted by Turkey on the grounds that Turkey did not negotiate with terrorists.[65] During an International Kurdish Conference in Brussels in March 1994, his initiative for equal rights for Kurds and Turks within Turkey was discussed.[68] It is reported by Gottfried Stein, that at least during the first half of the 1990s, he used to live mainly in a protected neighborhood in Damascus.[68] On 7 May 1996, in the midst of another unilateral cease-fire declared by the PKK, an attempt to assassinate him in a house in Damascus, was unsuccessful.[69][70] Following the protests which arose against the prohibition of the PKK in Germany, Öcalan had several meetings with politicians from Germany who came to hold talks with him.[71] In the summer of 1995 the president of the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution (Verfassungsschutz) Klaus Grünewald came to visit him.[71][72] And with the German MP Heinrich Lummer of the Christian Democratic Union of Germany (CDU) he held meetings in October 1995 in Damascus and March 1996, during which they discussed the PKKs activities in Germany.[71] Öcalan assured him that the PKK would support a peaceful solution for the conflict. Back in Germany, Lummer made a statement in support for further negotiations with Öcalan.[73] A Greek parliamentary delegation from the PPK OK came to visit him in the Beqaia valley on the 1 October 1996.[71] During his stay in Syria he has published several books concerning the Kurdish revolution.[68] On at least one occasion, in 1993, he was detained and held by Syria's General Intelligence Directorate, but later released.[74] Until 1998, Öcalan was based in Syria. As the situation deteriorated in Turkey, the Turkish government openly threatened Syria over its support for the PKK.[75] As a result, the Syrian government forced Öcalan to leave the country but did not turn him over to the Turkish authorities. In October 1998, Öcalan prepared for his departure from Syria and during a meeting in Kobane, he attempted to lay the foundations for a new party.[76] This intention was not successful as for the Syrian intelligence obstructed the establishment of the party.[76] Exile in Europe He left Syria on the 9 October 1998 and for the next four months, he toured several European countries advocating for a solution of the Kurdish-Turkish conflict.[77] Öcalan first went to Russia where the Russian parliament voted on 4 November 1998 to grant him asylum.[78] On the 6 November, 109 Greek parliamentarians invited Öcalan to stay in Greece, a move which was repeated by Panayiotis Sgouridis [el].[78] the deputy speaker of the Greek Parliament at the time.[79] Öcalan then chose to travel to Italy, where he landed on the 12 November 1998 at the airport in Rome.[80] In 1998 the Turkish government requested the extradition of Öcalan from Italy,[81] where he applied for political asylum upon his arrival. He was detained by the Italian authorities due to an arrest warrant issued by Germany.[82] But Italy did not extradite him to Germany, who refused to hold a trial on Öcalan in its country.[83] The German chancellor Gerhard Schröder as well as the Minister of the Interior Otto Schily preferred that Öcalan would be tried by an unspecified "European Court".[80] Italy also didn't extradite him to Turkey.[82] The Italian prime minister Massimo D'Alema announced it was contrary to Italian law to extradite someone to a country where the defendant is threatened with a capital punishment.[84] But Italy also didn't want to extradite Öcalan to Syria, and pulled several diplomatic strings to compel him to leave the country,[77] which was accomplished on the 16 January[85] while he was en route to Nizhny Novgorod in hope to find a safe haven in Russia.[77] In Russia he was met at Moscow's Volkovo airport, and he had to wait for a week at the airport of St Petersburg before he was flown to Nizhny Novgorod.[77] From Russia, he took an airplane from Saint Petersburg to Greece where he arrived in Athens upon the invitation of Nikolas Naxakis, causing the death of 13 people.[95] In several European capitals and larger cities[96] as well as in Iraq, Iran and also Turkey protests were organized against his capture.[97] Trial Main article: Trial of Abdullah Öcalan He was brought to İmralı island, where he was interrogated for a period of 10 days without being allowed to see or speak to his lawyers.[98] A state security court consisting of one military and two civilian judges was established on İmralı island to try Öcalan.[99] A delegation of three Dutch lawyers who intended to defend him were not allowed to meet with their client and detained for questioning at the airport on the grounds that they acted as "PKK militants" and not lawyers; they were sent back to the Netherlands.[86] On the seventh day a judge took part in the interrogations, and prepared a transcript of it.[98][100] The trial began on 31 May 1999 on the İmralı island[101] in the Sea of Marmara, and was organized by the Ankara State Security Court.[102] During the trial, he was represented by the Asrın Law Office.[103] His lawyers had difficulty in representing him adequately as they were allowed only two interviews per week of initially a duration of 20 minutes, and later 1 hour, of which several were cancelled due to "bad weather" or because the authorities didn't give the permission needed for them.[98] Also his lawyers were unaware of what the charges might be, and received the formal indictment only after excerpts of it were already presented to the press.[100] The trial was accompanied by arrests of scores of Kurdish politicians from the People's Democracy Party (HADEP).[104] In mid-June 1999, the Grand National Assembly of Turkey approved the removal of military judges from the State Security Courts, in an attempt to address criticism from the European Court of Human Rights[105] and a civilian judge assumed the post of the military judge.[99] Shortly before the verdict was read out by the court, [92] Öcalan's captors threatened thousands of Kurds to work for the protests concerning the death sentence, and to hold demonstrations in support of Öcalan. 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