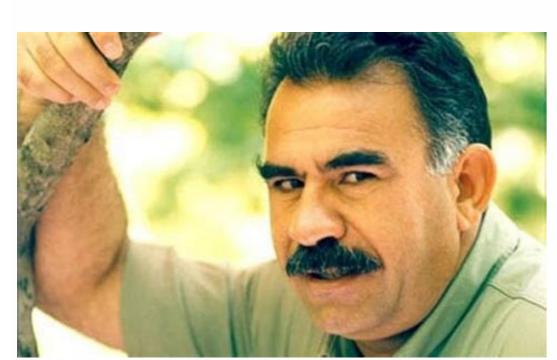
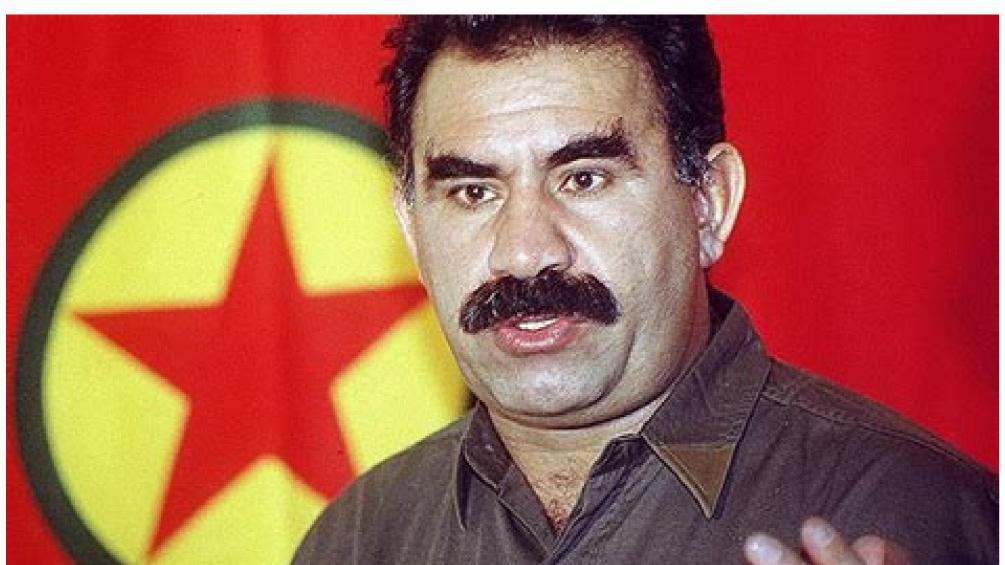
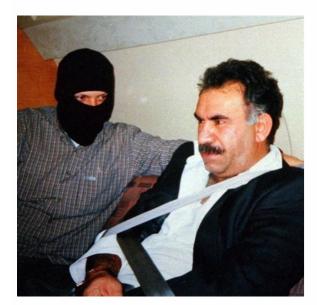
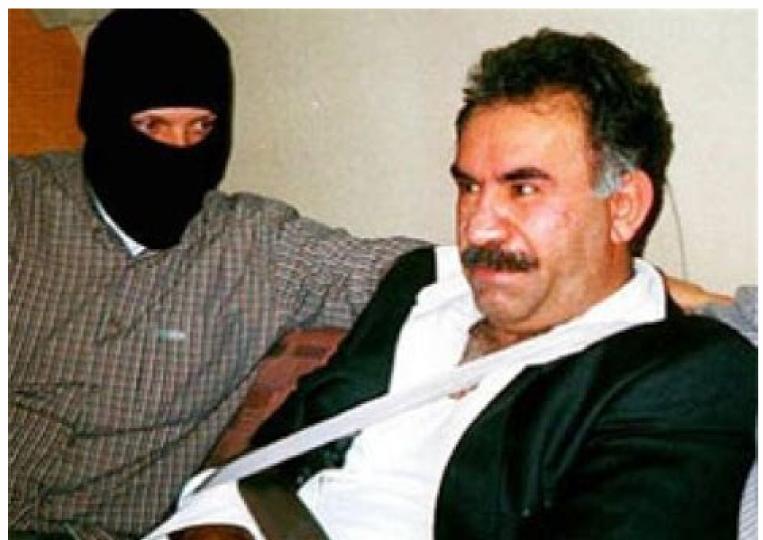
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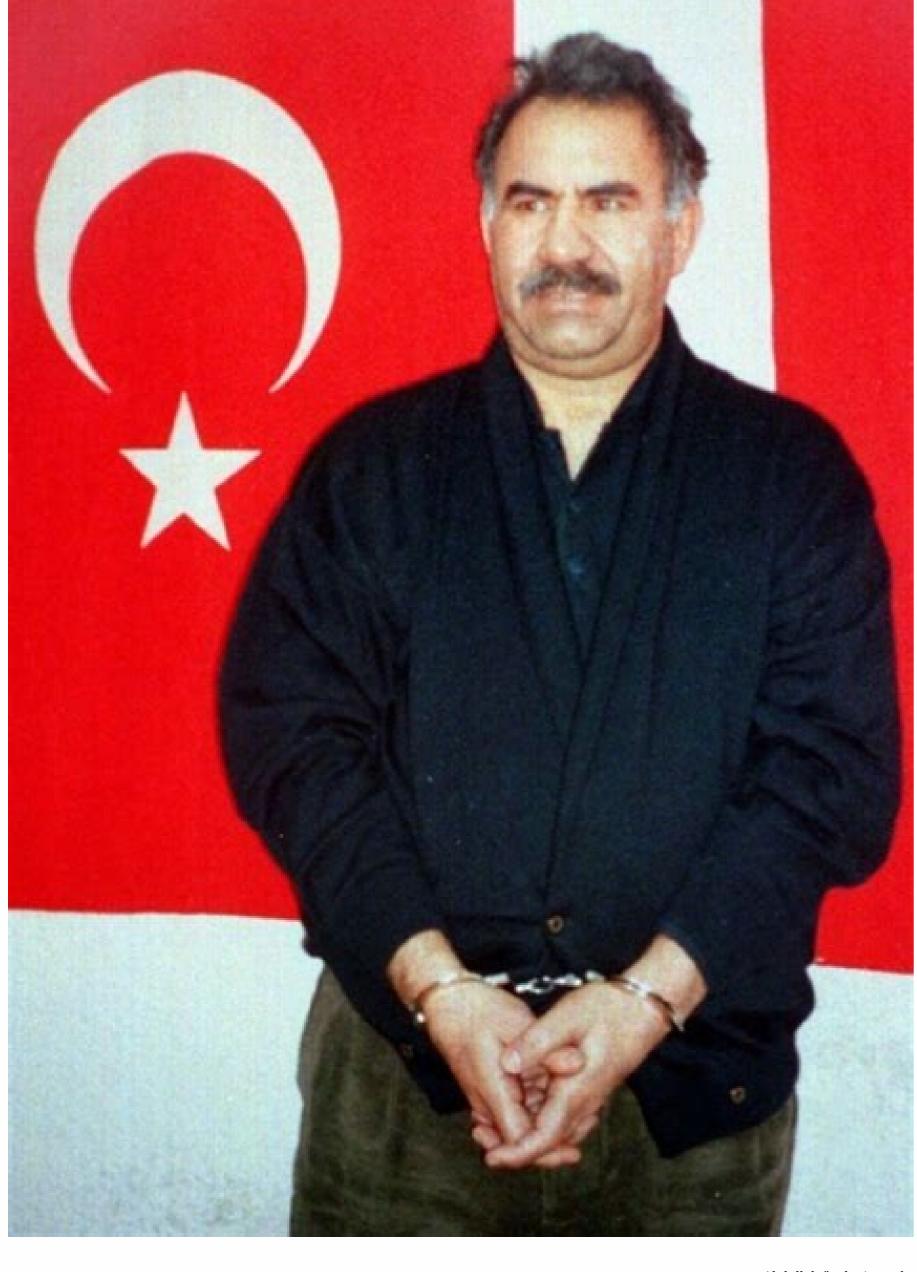
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Founder of the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) Abdullah ÖcalanÖcalan in 1997Born (1949-04-04) 4 April 1949 (age 72)[1]Ömerli, TurkeyNationalityKurdish[2][3][4][5][6][7]CitizenshipTurkeyEducationAnkara University, Faculty of Political Science[8]OccupationFounder 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 (hrother)Ömer Öcalan (nephew)Dilek 
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] where 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 Turkish government that led to a temporary Kurdish-Turkish peace process in 2013.[29] From prison, Öcalan has
published several books. Jineology, also known as the science 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 Halfeti, Şanlıurfa 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 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 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 University to study political science.
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-Genç.[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 Çayan.[37] He was charged with distributing the left-wing political magazine Şafak (published by Doğu Perinçek) and was held for seven months at the Mamak Prison.[43] In November 1973, the Ankara Democratic Association of Higher Education, (Ankara Demokratik Yüksek Öğrenim Demeği, ADYÖD [tr]) was founded and shortly after he was
elected to join its board.[44] In the ADYÖD several students close to the political views of Hikmet Kıvılcımlı were active.[44] In December 1974, ADYÖD was closed down.[45] In 1975, together with Mazlum Doğan and Mehmet Hayri During
meetings in Ankara 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 set 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 through the cities of Ağrı, Batman, Diyarbakır, Bingöl, Kars and Urfa in 1977, the group counted over 300 adherents 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 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 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 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 PASOK came to visit him in the Beqaa valley on the 17 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 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.
November, 109 Greek parliamentarians invited Öcalan to stay in Greece, a move which was repeated by Panayioitis 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 prime minister Massimo D'Alema announced it was contrary to Italian prime minister Massimo D'Alema announced it was contrary to Italian prime minister Massimo D'Alema announced it was contrary to Italian prime minister Massimo D'Alema announced it was contrary to Italian prime minister Massimo D'Alema announced it was contrary to Italian prime minister Massimo D'Alema announced it was contrary to Italian prime minister Massimo D'Alema announced it was contrary to Italian prime minister Massimo D'Alema announced it was contrary to Italian prime minister Massimo D'Alema announced it was contrary to Italian prime minister Massimo D'Alema announced it was contrary to Italian prime minister Massimo D'Alema announced it was contrary to Italian prime minister Massimo D'Alema announced it was contrary to Italian prime minister Massimo D'Alema announced it was contrary to Italian prime minister Massimo D'Alema announced it was contrary to Italian prime minister Massimo D'Alema announced it was contrary to Italian prime minister Massimo D'Alema announced it was contrary to Italian prime minister Massimo D'Alema announced it was contrary to Italian prime minister Massimo D'Alema announced it was contrary to Italian prime minister Massimo D'Alema announced it was contrary to Italian prime minister Massimo D'Alema announced it was contrary to Italian prime minister Massimo D'Alema announced it was contrary to Italian prime minister Massimo D'Alema announced it was contrary to Italian prime minister Massimo D'Alema announced it was contrary to Italian prime minister Massimo D'Alema announced it was contrary to Italian prime minister Massimo D'Alema announced it was contrary to Italian prime minister Massimo D'Alema announced it was contrary to Italian prime minister Massimo D'Alema announced it was c
didn't want Öcalan to stay, and pulled several diplomatic strings to compel him to leave the country,[77] which was accomplished on the 16 January[85] when he departed to Nizhny Novgorod in hope to find a safe haven in Russia.[77] But in Russia he was not as much welcomed as in October, and he had to wait for a week at the airport of Strigino
International Airport in 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, a retired Admiral on 29 January 1999. [77] He spent the night as a guest of the popular Greek author Voula Damianakou in Nea Makri. [77] Öcalan then attempted to travel
to The Hague, to pursue a settlement of his legal situation at the International Criminal Court, but the Netherlands would not let his plane land, sent him back to Greece, where he landed on the island Corfu in the International Criminal Court, but the Netherlands would not let his plane land, sent him back to Greece, where he landed on the island Corfu in the International Criminal Court, but the Netherlands would not let his plane land, sent him back to Greece, where he landed on the island Corfu in the International Criminal Court, but the Netherlands would not let his plane land, sent him back to Greece, where he landed on the island Corfu in the International Criminal Court, but the Netherlands would not let his plane land, sent him back to Greece, where he landed on the island Corfu in the International Criminal Court, but the Netherlands would not let his plane land, sent him back to Greece, where he landed on the island Corfu in the International Criminal Court, but the Netherlands would not let his plane land, sent him back to Greece, where he landed on the island Corfu in the International Criminal Court, but the Netherlands would not let his plane land, sent him back to Greece, where he landed on the island Corfu in the International Criminal Court, but the Netherlands would not let him be a sent him back to Greece, where he landed on the International Criminal Court, but the International Criminal Court in the International Criminal Criminal Court in the International Criminal Criminal Criminal Criminal C
a high-profile German attorney who argued that the crimes he was accused of would have to be proven in court and attempted to reach that the International Court in The Hague would assume the case.[87] Arrest, trial, and imprisonment He was taken captive in Kenya on 15 February 1999, while on his way from the Greek embassy to Jomo Kenyatta
International Airport in Nairobi, in an operation by the Turkish National Intelligence Organization (Turkish: Millî İstihbarat Teşkilatı, MIT) with the help of the CIA.[88] Following the capture of Öcalan, the Greek Government entered in turmoil over Öcalan the help of the CIA.[88] Following the capture and Foreign Minister Theodoros Pangalos, Interior Minister Alekos Papadopoulos
and the Minister of Public Order Philipos Petsalnikos resigned from their posts, [89] Costoulas, the Greek ambassador who protected him, said that his own life was in danger after the operation, [90] According to Nucan Derya, the interpreter of Öcalan in Kenya, the Kenyans have warned the Greek ambassador George Costoulas, that "something"
might happen if he didn't leave four days ago and that after they were given the assurance by Pangalos, that Öcalan would have safe passage to Europe, Öcalan was determined to travel to Amsterdam and face the accusations of terrorism.[91] According to the Turkish Vatan, the Americans transferred him to the Turkish authorities, who flew him
back to Turkey for trial.[92] Öcalan's capture led thousands of Kurds to hold worldwide protests condemning the capture of Öcalan at Greek and Israeli embassies. Kurds living in Germany were threatened with deportation if they continued to hold demonstrations in support of Öcalan. The warning came after three Kurds were killed and 16 injured
during the 1999 attack on the Israeli consulate in Berlin.[93][94] A group named the Revenge Hawks of Apo set fire to a department store in Kadiköy Istanbul, 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 represented by the Asrın Law Office.[103] His lawyers had difficulty in represented by the Asrın Law Office.[103] His lawyers had difficulty in represented by the Asrın Law Office.[103] His lawyers had difficulty in represented by the Asrın Law Office.[103] His lawyers had difficulty in represented by the Asrın Law Office.[103] His lawyers had difficulty in represented by the Asrın Law Office.[103] His lawyers had difficulty in represented by the Asrın Law Office.[103] His lawyers had difficulty in represented by the Asrın Law Office.[103] His lawyers had difficulty in represented by the Asrın Law Office.[103] His lawyers had difficulty in represented by the Asrın Law Office.[103] His lawyers had difficulty in represented by the Asrın Law Office.[103] His lawyers had difficulty in represented by the Asrın Law Office.[103] His lawyers had difficulty in represented by the Asrın Law Office.[103] His lawyers had difficulty in represented by the Asrın Law Office.[103] His lawyers had difficulty in represented by the Asrın Law Office.[103] His lawyers had difficulty in represented by the Asrın Law Office.[103] His lawyers had difficulty in represented by the Asrın Law Office.[103] His lawyers had difficulty in represented by the Asrın Law Office.[103] His lawyers had difficulty in represented by the Asrın Law Office.[103] His lawyers had difficulty in represented by the Asrın Law Office.[103] His lawyers had difficulty in represented by the Asrın Law Office.[103] His lawyers had difficulty in represented by the Asrın Law Office.[103] His lawyers had difficulty in represented by the Asrın Law Office.[103] His lawyers had difficulty in represented by the Asrın Law Office.[103] His lawyers had difficulty in represented by the Asrın Law Office.[103] His lawyers had difficulty in represented by the Asrın Law Office.[103] His lawyers h
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 European Court of Human Rights[105] and a civilian judge assumed the post of the military judges from the European Court of Human Rights[105] and a civilian judge assumed the post of the military judges from the European Court of Human Rights[105] and a civilian judge assumed the post of the military judges from the European Court of Human Rights[105] and a civilian judge assumed the post of the military judges from the European Court of Human Rights[105] and a civilian judge assumed the post of the military judges from the European Court of Human Rights[105] and a civilian judge assumed the post of the military judges from the European Court of Human Rights[105] and a civilian judge assumed the post of the military judges from the European Court of Human Rights[105] and a civilian judge assumed the post of the military judges from the European Court of Human Rights[105] and a civilian judge assumed the post of the military judges from the European Court of Human Rights[105] and a civilian judge assumed the post of the military judges from the European Court of Human Rights[105] and a civilian judge assumed the post of the military judges from the European Court of Human Rights[105] and a civilian judge assumed the post of the military judges from the European Court of Human Rights[105] and a civilian judge assumed the post of the military judges from the European Court of Human Rights[105] and a civilian judge assumed the post of the military judges from the European Court of Human Rights[105] and a civilian judge assumed the post of the military judges from the European Court of Human Rights[105] and a civilian judge assumed the post of the military judges from the European Court of Human Rights[105] and a civilian judge assumed the post of the military judges from the European Court of Human Rights[105] and a civilian judges from the European Court of Human Rights[10
read out by Judge Turgut Okyay, when asked about his final remarks, he again offered to play a role in the peace finding process.[106] Öcalan was charged with treason and separatism and sentenced to death on 29 June 1999.[107] He was also banned from holding public office for life.[108] On the same day, Amnesty international (AI) demanded a re-
trial[100] and Human Rights Watch (HRW) questioned the fact that witnesses brought by the defense were not heard in the trial.[107] In 1999 the Turkish Parliament discussed a so-called Repentance Bill which would commute Öcalans death sentence to 20 years imprisonment and allow PKK militants to surrender with a limited amnesty, but it didn't
pass due to resistance from the far-right around the Nationalist Movement Party (MHP).[109] In January 2000 the Turkish government declared the death sentence was delayed until the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) reviewed the verdict.[110] Upon the abolition of the death penalty in Turkey in August 2002,[111] in October of that year,
the security court commuted his sentence to life imprisonment.[112] In an attempt to reach a verdict which was more favorable to Öcalan, he appealed at the ECHR ruled that Turkey had violated articles 3, 5, and 6 of the European Convention of Human Rights by refusing
to allow Öcalan to appeal his arrest and by sentencing him to death without a fair trial.[114] Öcalan's request for a retrial was refused by Turkish courts.[115] Detention conditions Main article: Imprisonment of Abdullah Öcalan Protest for freedom of Öcalan in Germany, January 21, 2016 After his capture, Öcalan was held in solitary confinement as
the only prisoner on İmralı island in the Sea of Marmara. Following the commutation of the death sentence to a life sentence in 2002,[116] Öcalan remained imprisoners at İmralı were transferred to other prisons, more than 1,000 Turkish military personnel were stationed on the
island to guard him. In November 2009, Turkish authorities announced that they were ending his solitary confinement by transferring several other prisoners to İmralı.[117] They said that Öcalan would be allowed to see them for ten hours a week. The new prison was built after the Council of Europe's Committee for the Prevention of Torture visited
the island and objected to the conditions in which he was being held.[118][119] From 27 July 2011 until 2 May 2019 his lawyers filed more than 700 appeals for visits, but all were rejected.[121] There have been held regular demonstrations by the
Kurdish community to raise awareness of the isolation of Öcalan and the right to use the Kurdish language in education and jurisprudence. The hunger strike lasted 68 days until Öcalan demanded its end.[123] Öcalan
was banned from receiving visits almost two years from 6 October 2014 until 11 September 2016, when his brother Mehmet Öcalan visited him for Eid al-Adha.[124] In 2014 the ECHR ruled in that there was a violation of article 3 in regards of him being to only prisoner on Imarli island until 17 November 2009, as well as the impossibility to appeal
his verdict.[125] On 6 September 2018 visits from lawyers made their conversations with his lawyers. [120] He was again banned from
receiving visits until 12 January 2019 when his brother was permitted to visit him a second time. His brother said his health was good.[126] The ban on the visitation of his lawyers was lifted in April 2019, and Öcalan saw his lawyers on 2 May 2019.[120] Legal prosecution of sympathizers of Abdullah Öcalan In 2008, the Justice Minister of Turkey,
Mehmet Ali Şahin, said that between 2006 and 2007, 949 people were convicted and more than 7,000 people prosecuted for calling Ocalan "esteemed" (Sayın).[127] The Kurdish-Turkish people Involvement in peace initiatives Part of a series onthe Kurdish-Turkish conflictKurdish-Turkish people Involvement in peace initiatives Part of a series onthe Kurdish-Turkish conflictKurdish-Turkish people Involvement in peace initiatives Part of a series onthe Kurdish-Turkish people Involvement in peace initiatives Part of a series onthe Kurdish-Turkish people Involvement in peace initiatives Part of a series onthe Kurdish-Turkish people Involvement in peace initiatives Part of a series onthe Kurdish-Turkish people Involvement in peace initiatives Part of a series onthe Kurdish-Turkish people Involvement in peace initiatives Part of a series onthe Kurdish-Turkish people Involvement in peace initiatives Part of a series onthe Kurdish-Turkish people Involvement in peace initiatives Part of a series onthe Kurdish-Turkish people Involvement in peace initiatives Part of a series onthe Kurdish-Turkish people Involvement in peace initiatives Part of a series onthe Kurdish-Turkish people Involvement in peace initiatives Part of a series onthe Kurdish-Turkish people Involvement in peace initiatives Part of a series onthe Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Involveme
process 2013-15 Primary concerns Depopulated Kurdish villages Dams construction Kurdish civil rights Legality of Kurdish parties Imprisonment of Abdullah Öcalan International brokers Iraqi Kurdish villages Dams construction Kurdish autonomous region vte After his capture in 1999, Öcalan called for a halt in PKK attacks, and again advocated for a peaceful
solution for the Kurdish conflict inside the borders of Turkey.[123][130][131][132][133][page needed] In October 1999, eight PKK militants around the former European PKK spokesman Ali Sapan turned themselves in to Turkey on request of Öcalan.[134] Depending on their treatment, the other PKK militants would turn them selves in as well,
his attorney announced.[134] But the eight, as well as another group which surrendered a few weeks later in Istanbul, were imprisoned and the peace initiative was dismissed by the Turkish Government.[135] Öcalan called for the foundation of a "Truth and Justice Commission" by Kurdish institutions in order to investigate war crimes committed by
both the PKK and Turkish security forces. A similar structure began functioning in May 2006.[136] In March 2005, Öcalan issued the Declaration of Democratic confederalism in Kurdistan[137] calling for a border-free confederation between the Kurdish regions of Southeastern Turkey (called "Northern Kurdistan" by Kurds[138]), Northeast Syria
("Western Kurdistan"), Northern Iraq ("South Kurdistan"), and Northwestern Iran ("East Kurdistan"). In this zone, three bodies of law would be implemented: EU law, Turkish/Syrian/Iraqi/Iranian law and Kurdistan"). In this zone, three bodies of law would be implemented: EU law, Turkish/Syrian/Iraqi/Iranian law and Kurdistan").
Ibrahim Bilmez,[140] release a statement on 28 September 2006 calling on the PKK to declare a ceasefire and seek peace with Turkey. Öcalan's statement to build a democratic union between Turks and Kurds. With this process, the way
to democratic dialogue will be also opened".[141] He worked on a solution for the Kurdish-Turkish conflict, which would include a decentralization and democratization of Turkey within the frame of the European Charter of local Self-Government, which was also signed by Turkey, but his 160-page proposal on the subject was confiscated in August
2009 by the Turkish authorities.[142] On 31 May 2010, Öcalan said he was abandoning the ongoing dialogue with Turkey, as "this process is no longer meaningful or useful". Öcalan stated that Turkey had ignored his three protocols for negotiation: (a) his terms of health and security, (b) his release, and (c) a peaceful resolution to the Kurdish issue in
Turkey. Though the Turkish government had received Öcalan's protocols, they were never released to the public. Öcalan said he would leave the top PKK commanders in charge of the conflict, but that this should not be misinterpreted as a call for the PKK to intensify its armed conflict with Turkey.[143][144] In January 2013, peace negotiations
between the PKK and the Turkish Government were initiated and from between January [145] and March he met several times with politicians of Peace and Democracy Party (BDP) on Imrali Island. [146] On 21 March, Öcalan declared a ceasefire between the PKK and the Turkish state.
Diyarbakır who had gathered to celebrate the Kurdish New Year (Newroz). The statement said in part, "Let guns be silenced and politics dominate... a new door is being opened from the process of armed conflict to democratization, the functional
head of the PKK, Murat Karayılan responded by promising to implement a ceasefire. [148] During the peace process, the pro-Kurdish Peoples' Democratic Party (HDP) entered parliament during the peace process, the pro-Kurdish Peoples' Democratic Party (HDP) entered parliament during the peace process, the pro-Kurdish Peoples' Democratic Party (HDP) entered parliament during the peace process, the pro-Kurdish Peoples' Democratic Party (HDP) entered parliament during the peace process, the pro-Kurdish Peoples' Democratic Party (HDP) entered parliament during the peace process, the pro-Kurdish Peoples' Democratic Party (HDP) entered parliament during the peace process, the pro-Kurdish Peoples' Democratic Party (HDP) entered parliament during the peace process, the pro-Kurdish Peoples' Democratic Party (HDP) entered parliament during the peace process, the pro-Kurdish Peoples' Democratic Party (HDP) entered parliament during the peace process, the pro-Kurdish Peoples' Democratic Party (HDP) entered parliament during the peace process, the pro-Kurdish Peoples' Democratic Party (HDP) entered parliament during the peace process, the pro-Kurdish Peoples' Democratic Party (HDP) entered parliament during the peace process, the pro-Kurdish Peoples' Democratic Party (HDP) entered parliament during the peace process.
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 Braudel, and Friedrich Nietzsche (who Öcalan calls "a prophet").[151][152] Abandoning his old Marxism-Leninist and Stalinist beliefs,[128][153] Öcalan fashioned his idea of communalism.[154] Democratic Confederalism is a "system of popularly elected democratic confederalism, heavily inspired on Bookchin's libertarian socialist idea of communalism.[154] Democratic Confederalism is a "system of popularly elected democratic confederalism is a "system of popularly elected democratic confederalism is a "system of popularly elected democratic confederalism.
 administrative councils, allowing local communities to exercise autonomous control over their assets, while linking to other communities via a network of confederal councils. [155] Decisions are made by communes in each neighborhood, village, or city. All are welcome to partake in the communal councils, but political participation is not mandated.
There is no private property, but rather "ownership by use, which grants individuals usage rights to the buildings, land, and infrastructure, but not the right to sell and buy on the market or convert them to private enterprises".[155] The economy is in the hands of the communal councils, and is thus (in the words of Bookchin) 'neither collectivised nor
privatised - it is common. [155] Feminism, ecology, and direct democratic confederalism in Kurdistan", Öcalan advocated for a Kurdish implementation of Bookchin's The Ecology of Freedom via municipal assemblies as a democratic confederation of Kurdish
communities beyond the state borders of Syria, Iran, Iraq, and Turkey. Öcalan promoted a platform of shared values: environmentalism, self-defense, gender equality, and a pluralistic tolerance for religion, politics, and culture. While some of his followers questioned Öcalan's conversion from Marxism-Leninism to libertarian socialist and social
ecology, the PKK adopted Öcalan's proposal and began to form assemblies.[128] In early 2004, Öcalan attempted to arrange a meeting with Murray Bookchin's thought to Middle Eastern society. Bookchin was too ill to meet with Öcalan. In May 2004
Bookchin conveyed this message "My hope is that the Kurdish people will one day be able to establish a free, rational society that will allow their brilliance once again to flourish. They are fortunate indeed to have a leader of Mr. Öcalan's talents to guide them". When Bookchin died in 2006, the PKK hailed the American thinker as "one of the greatest
social scientists of the 20th century" and vowed to put his theories into practice. [154] Personal life Even though his father is Kurdish, he said that his mother, Esma Öcalan's mother, Esma Öcalan (Uveys) [160] was rather dominant and criticised his father,
blaming him for their dire economic situation. He later explained in an interview that it was in his childhood he learned to defend himself from injustice.[161] Like many Kurds in Turkey, Öcalan was raised speaking Turkish; according to Amikam Nachmani, lecturer at the Bar-Ilan University in Israel, Öcalan did not know Kurdish when he met him irrael, in Israel, Ocalan was raised speaking Turkish; according to Amikam Nachmani, lecturer at the Bar-Ilan University in Israel, Ocalan was raised speaking Turkish; according to Amikam Nachmani, lecturer at the Bar-Ilan University in Israel, Ocalan was raised speaking Turkish; according to Amikam Nachmani, lecturer at the Bar-Ilan University in Israel, Ocalan was raised speaking Turkish; according to Amikam Nachmani, lecturer at the Bar-Ilan University in Israel, Ocalan was raised speaking Turkish; according to Amikam Nachmani, lecturer at the Bar-Ilan University in Israel, Ocalan was raised speaking Turkish; according to Amikam Nachmani, lecturer at the Bar-Ilan University in Israel, Ocalan was raised speaking Turkish; according to Amikam Nachmani, lecturer at the Bar-Ilan University in Israel, Ocalan was raised speaking Turkish; according to Amikam Nachmani, lecturer at the Bar-Ilan University in Israel, Ocalan was raised speaking Turkish; according to Amikam Nachmani, lecturer at the Bar-Ilan University in Israel, Ocalan was raised speaking to Amikam Nachmani, lecturer at the Bar-Ilan University in Israel, Ocalan was raised speaking to Amikam Nachmani, lecturer at the Bar-Ilan University in Israel, Ocalan was raised speaking to Amikam Nachmani, lecturer at the Bar-Ilan University in Israel, Ocalan was raised speaking to Amikam Nachmani, lecturer at the Bar-Ilan University in Israel, Ocalan was raised speaking to Amikam Nachmani, lecturer at the Bar-Ilan University in Israel, Ocalan Was Israel, Ocalan Was Israel, Ocalan Was Israel, Ocalan Was Israel, Ocalan Was Israel, Ocalan Was Israel, Ocalan Was Israel, Ocalan Was Israel, Ocalan Was Israel, Ocalan Was Israel, Ocala
1991. Nachmani: "He [Öcalan] told me that he speaks Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, and thinks in Turkish, and thinks in Turkish, end thinks in Turkish, and thinks in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, and thinks in Turkish, and thinks in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkish, gives orders in Turkis
revolutionaries around Öcalan. They had a difficult marriage, with reportedly many discussions.[165] In 1988, while representing the PKK in Athens, Greece, his wife unsuccessfully attempted to overthrow Öcalan, following which Yildirim went underground.[165] After his sister Havva was married to a man from another village in an arranged
marriage, he felt regret. This event led Öcalan to his policies towards the liberation of women from the PKK with several others to establish the Patriotic and Democratic Party of Kurdistan. [166] His other brother, Mehmet Öcalan, i
a member of the pro-Kurdish Peace and Democracy Party (BDP).[167] Fatma Öcalan is the sister of Abdullah Öcalan, a current member of parliament for the HDP, is his nephew.[170][171] Honorary citizenships Several localities have awarded him with an
honorary citizenship: Palermo[172] Olympia[173] Naples[174] Castel del Giudice[175] Pinerolo[98] Martano[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[176] Reggio Emilia[98] Palagonia[98] Palagonia[98] Palagonia[98] Palagonia[98] Palagonia[98] Palagonia[98] Palagonia[98] Palagonia[98] Palagonia[98] Palagonia[
written in prison. Many of the notes taken from his weekly meetings with his lawyers have been edited and published. He has also written articles for the newspaper Özgür Gündem, a newspaper which reported on the Kurdish-Turkish conflict, under the pseudonym of Ali Firat. [179] Books Interviews and Speeches. London: Kurdistan Solidarity
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