The time has come

Freedom for Ocalan
Introduction

This document contains information on the Freedom for Ocalan campaign and why it holds such an essential place in the trade union movements long and proud tradition of international solidarity.

Abdullah Öcalan is the imprisoned leader of the Kurdish liberation movement, and the Freedom for Ocalan campaign builds solidarity with Öcalan and the Kurdish people's struggle for freedom from over a century of brutal repression and genocide.

Öcalan has passed his 20th year in a Turkish prison, and the regime of President Erdogan is ramping up its repression in the Republic. The Freedom for Öcalan campaigns central goal is to secure the release of Öcalan so that he can take his rightful and central place as the builder of lasting peace for the region.

The brave Kurdish fighters, inspired by Ocalan, have been on the frontline in the fight against ISIS are now threatened by Erdogan. Turkey's invasion is causing the resurgence of ISIS and a humanitarian catastrophe.

Like our victorious campaigns to free Nelson Mandela in South Africa, the Cuban 'Miami 5' and most recently Lula in Brazil, the drive to free Abdullah Öcalan is about more than one man.

I am proud that the UK trade union movement is playing a pivotal role in pushing this up the agenda internationally.

Now more than ever, we must recommit ourselves to that proudest of trade union traditions, international solidarity in the cause of peace.

In solidarity,

Christine Blower
Baroness Blower of Starch Green, former General Secretary of NUT

Simon Dubbins
Simon Dubbins, International Director, Unite the Union

Campaign Chairs Freedom for Ocalan
Abdullah Ocalan is the recognised leader of the Kurdish liberation movement. Imprisoned since 1999, his ideas and vision have served as an inspiration and guiding model for Kurds in Turkey and Syria.
“The 5000-year-old history of civilisation is essentially the history of the enslavement of woman. Consequently, a woman’s freedom will only be achieved by waging a struggle against the foundations of this ruling system.”

*Abdullah Ocalan, Liberating Life: Woman's Revolution*

Ocalan founded the Kurdish liberation movement in 1974 in response to military oppression of the Kurds by Turkey. At the height of the Cold War, Öcalan was influenced by Marxist socialist ideas and was at the time committed to achieving a separate state for the Kurdish people.

Since 2005 Öcalan has transformed the politics of the liberation movement with new ideas based on women's self-liberation, ecology, and grass-roots democracy as an alternative to the nation-state.

From his prison cell, Öcalan has continued to develop these ideas into a philosophy known as Democratic Confederalism. With roots in the history of the region and the international worker’s movement, these ideas represent socialism for the 21st century.
The importance of Ocalan's ideas

The ideas of Abdullah Ocalan go far beyond the struggle of the Kurds.

The shift away from old ideas of nation-states in favour of democratic movements offers a new solution for the entire region – especially the Israeli and Palestinian conflict.

In the UK, Ocalan's ideas about the importance of genuine democracy as a response too, and as a protection from, the powerful, echoes the history and ideas of our trade union movement.

Who is Abdullah Ocalan? Ocalan reminds us that trade unions exist to empower members and collectively challenge power.
As the imprisoned leader of the Kurdish freedom movement, Abdullah Öcalan is a powerful symbol of the Kurdish people’s desire for peace.

Öcalan was kidnapped and handed over to the intelligence service almost twenty years ago, in 1999. Initially sentenced to death, Öcalan has been held in prison in İmralı island in the Sea of Marmara - the Turkish ‘Robben Island’.

The Turkish government claim that no domestic or international law applies to the prison island, using it like their own Guantanamo Bay.

In 2002 Öcalan's initial death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. Held in solitary confinement, Öcalan used his legal defence to advocate for a peace process and develop the ideas which would be used as a blueprint for the Kurdish-led democratic society in Rojava.

From 2015 to 2019 Abdullah Öcalan was not allowed to meet his lawyers, have any visitors or any contact with the outside world. Only in May 2019 have two meetings with lawyers taken place, but it is not at all clear these will continue.

In his 1997 message to the Kurds, Nelson Mandela explained the similarities between the battle against apartheid in South Africa and the struggle for Kurdish freedom.

The campaign to free Mandela was built from the bottom up, by trade unionists and peace activists in solidarity with the ANC.

Today the Freedom for Öcalan campaign continues this tradition, embodying the trade unionist's belief that an injury to one is an injury to all.
With over 30 million people, the Kurds are the largest minority group in the Middle East without a homeland.
Who are the Kurds?

The region was carved up by the victorious imperial powers following World War One and the end of the Ottoman Empire. Despite repeated promises of independence the Kurdish people were divided between Turkey, Syria, Iraq and Iran.

Today, Kurds in Northern Iraq have gained regional autonomy from Baghdad, while in Syria the free Kurdish cantons of Rojava formed the frontline against ISIS.
Kurdish Forces and the Rescue of the Yazidis

The world’s media turned its attention to the Kurds in 2014 when ISIS attacked the town of Sinjar in northern Iraq, home to a religious minority known as the Yazidis.

50,000 Yazidis were forced to flee ethnic cleansing, taking shelter in the neighbouring mountains where they were besieged by ISIS fighters.

While western air forces dropped aid it was the YPG/YPJ and allied Kurdish fighters who broke the siege, saving thousands of lives.

Along with the battle of Kobane, lifting the siege of Sinjar was the start of the fightback against ISIS.
Turkey & Syria

While Kurds live throughout the country, it is the southeastern regions which form part of the historic Kurdish homeland.

This includes the major cities of Diyarbakir and Van, as well as the oilfields around the city of Batman. These cities have been targeted for persecution by Turkish President Erdogan since 2015.

In Syria, the Kurdish-controlled democratic society of Rojava is comprised of the three northern cantons of Afrin, Jazira and Euphrates.
Iraq and Iran

While the Kurdish society of Rojava achieved autonomy in 2012, a different form of autonomy has existed in Iraq since the early 1990s. Under the regime of Saddam Hussein, the Kurds were targeted for massacre, culminating in the Halabja chemical attack which murdered at least 5,000 people in 1988.

Following the end of the Gulf War, a no-fly zone was established over Iraqi Kurdistan, leading to the formation of the Kurdish Regional Government (KRG), based in Erbil.

The KRG has political autonomy, with parliamentary elections and armed forces; however, it remains part of Iraq and has a very different political outlook on independence compared to the Kurdish movement in Rojava and Turkey.

In Iran, the mountainous areas of the North West form the most easterly part of the Kurdish regions. The Kurds are subject to brutal repression from the theocratic regime in Tehran.
Decades of repression since 1918 have resulted in Kurdish communities emigrating to make their home across Western Europe.

In Germany, home to the largest Kurdish population in Europe, the authorities have launched an undemocratic crackdown on any symbols of the freedom movement as the German government allies with Turkish President Erdogan.

In contrast, in Sweden, six MPs with Kurdish heritage were elected in the 2018 General Election. In the UK, Kurdish communities are a thriving part of London, Edinburgh and Portsmouth.

The international Kurdish movement is represented by the Kurdish National Congress.
The people of the Democratic Federation of Northern Syria (Rojava) have built a society based on the teachings of Abdullah Öcalan.
The society is one of Democratic Confederalism, a grassroots democracy rejecting the imposition of the state.

Coalitions between the local Assyrian, Arab and Kurdish populations have created a small society run on the principles of a communal economy, harmony with the environment, and self-governance.
US Troop withdrawal

Since defeating ISIS in the region, Rojava has existed as an island of stability of social peace in a very hostile and dangerous environment.

However, in December 2018 President Trump unexpectedly announced the immediate withdrawal of US troops from Northern Syria after a phone call with President Erdogan, and Turkey immediately began preparations for the invasion of Rojava.

Despite the US subsequently qualifying the speed and timescale of the withdrawal, the area remains hugely vulnerable to attack by Turkey. Should that occur, there is no doubt we will see a repeat of the war crimes and ethnic cleansing that took place in Afrin in January 2018.

In October 2019 Trump effectively gave the green light to Erdogan to continue and expand his invasion of Rojava. The Turkish state calls this offensive “Operation Peace Spring”.

This has resulted in a humanitarian catastrophe as hundreds of thousands of civilians flee the region. Turkey has used banned white phosphorus bombs on civilians, causing horrific burns, its Jihadist mercenaries have summarily executed countless civilians including the Kurdish politician Hevrin Khalaf and now in this chaos, we face the resurgence of ISIS.
The Social Contract in Action

The ideas of Abdullah Öcalan have taken concrete form in Rojava in the ‘Social Contract’ which enshrines gender equality, freedom of religion and the right to join trade unions among its core tenants.

This community democracy is built around neighbourhood communes or committees.

From health to education and defence, these communes ensure that every aspect of society is democratically controlled by the community.
The Rojava revolution is also a struggle for an ecological society.

Destruction of the environment has been used as a weapon against the Kurds for many years, from widespread deforestation by Syrian regimes to the destruction of water sources by ISIS and the Turkish state restriction on the flow of rivers – keeping Rojava at permanent risk of drought.

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Rojava: A Beacon of Light in the Middle East

- Religious and ethnic minorities are valued, protected and represented in the decision making bodies

- Women's rights and equality stand at the very heart of the system that has been established

- A system of co-chairs in all committees ensuring gender parity is built into the highest levels of decision making

- Each council has a minimum quota of 40% representation of each gender with the remainder of places determined according to votes

- Committees also have the built-in representation of Christian and Arab communities

- Understanding and respect of the environment and ecology our core values

- No 'state army' but the People's and the Women's protection units of the YPG and YPJ

- The people of Rojava stress that they are not a ‘Kurdish’ region but a region with a different approach that stresses gender equality, inclusiveness, tolerance, equality for ethnic and religious minorities and democratic participation for all.
Woman’s success is the success of society and the individual at all levels. The 21st century must be the era of liberated, emancipated woman.

This is more important than class or national liberation. The era of democratic civilisation shall be the one when woman rises and succeeds fully.

Abdullah Öcalan, Era of Woman’s Revolution, 2015
The Women's Revolution

Kurdish women have always been at the forefront of the resistance against gender inequality, polygamy, femicide, sexual harassment and forced child marriages.

Rights for women have been developed and fought for, over 20 years, based on the writings of Abdullah Öcalan.

Women’s emancipation is at the forefront of all Rojavan structures politically and socially. Women have the right to equality with men, which is remarkable given in the area of the world they live in; also, they have:

- Equal status in property law
- Banned forced and underage marriages
- Quotas for women and ethnic groups to ensure representation at all levels of politics
- There is gender parity at every level of political decision making enshrined by a system of gender-diverse co-chairs for every meeting and committee.
The women's protection units of the YPJ were instrumental in the battles for Kobani and Manbij, which resulted in the defeat of ISIS just as it was on the doorstep of Europe. The YPJ have become figureheads for feminism and all those who oppose the fascism of ISIS. Many women have flocked to join them from Europe and beyond to fight at their side.

Many women, such as the Yazidis, fled to the relative peace of the Kurdish cantons of northern Syria to escape the slavery and rape of their ISIS captors. Unfortunately, just as it looked like ISIS were on the retreat, the Turkish state illegally invaded the peaceful canton of Afrin, embarking on ethnic cleansing.

This significant escalation of President Erdogan's war against the Kurds once again leaves many women facing slavery and rape.
The selfless bravery of the women fighters of Rojava, epitomised by 26-year old Anna Campbell, the first British-born female volunteer to be killed. Anna died in a Turkish airstrike as she helped to evacuate civilians from the besieged city of Afrin.

"It was almost as if she was searching for the perfect way of expressing all the values she held closest – humanitarian, ecological, feminist and equal political representation,"

Anna's father, Dirk, told the media. "Those were the issues she came to dedicate her life too, and she concluded that Rojava was where she had to go."

Anna's family are still campaigning to bring her body home.
The Global War on Women

The ideas which inspire the YPJ fighters go far beyond taking up arms.

One of the central ideologies of Rojava is known as Jineology – the science of women. It is a historical and sociological study of revolution, which places women's self-liberation as essential for any successful movement.

The Jineology academies of Rojava's cantons not only provide women with access to the education denied to them by ISIS; they explore the root of feminism in the ancient history of the Middle East.

The Kurdish feminist movement is an internationalist movement, seeing the battlegrounds of Afrin as the frontline in a global war for women's self-liberation.

There's no doubt that their enemies – jihadist militias backed by the Turkish state – see the battle in those terms as well. The war crimes these groups commit against female fighters which they publish on social media exposes this perception.

The #WomenRiseUpForAfrin campaign was launched as an international solidarity movement to support and spread the values and ideas the YPJ are fighting to defend.
Since the Turkish Republic was declared in 1923, it has been in an ever-escalating war with the Kurdish people; This culminated in the armed conflict against the Kurdish liberation movement.
Turkey's War on the Kurds

Under President Erdogan, this war has become a central part of the regime's more extensive persecution of the Left and the trade union movement.

Erdogan's government has given covert support for jihadist groups in the Syrian Civil War, including ISIS.

This support became overt when the Turkish military invaded the Kurdish canton of Afrin in 2018, taking Turkey and Erdogan's war against the Kurds outside the Republic.

The Turkish government is engaged in a campaign of 'annihilation' against the Kurdish opposition. Since 2015 towns like Cizre, Sur and Sirnak in the south-east of the country are under a military curfew and civilian buildings are shelled with heavy weapons, killing many hundreds of people.

Kurdish politicians, MPs and Mayors, have been arrested and charged with terrorism-related offences for merely speaking out against the violence of the state and calling for a negotiated peace.

Women and trade union activists are terrorised for defending fundamental human rights, and thousands of workers are dismissed without recourse to appeal.
Breakthrough for the Left: HDP in Parliament

In June 2018 Erdogan held a snap general election in an attempt to concentrate his powers and destroy any remaining opposition movement.

Despite the imprisonment of its leading figures, violent intimidation of its activists and blatant vote-rigging by the regime, the HDP managed to pass the 10% voting threshold required to take seats in the Turkish Parliament.

This breakthrough builds on the historic gains of 2015 and ensures the HDP remains the most vocal opponent of Erdogan's regime within Parliament.
Turkey systematically destroys Kurdish towns and cities across the region. It is now extending its policy of ethnic cleansing to history, culture and the environment.

In occupied Afrin Turkish armed forces and their jihadist proxies are destroying Kurdish agriculture, culture and archaeology in their efforts to systematically wipe the Kurds from history, from the past, present and future.
Destroying Kurdish history in Turkey

The Turkish army repeatedly targets the cultural treasures of Kurdistan.

Turkish regime bombs have destroyed many sites of historical importance to the region and the world such as the 3,000-year-old Ishtar temple in Ayn-Dara and the archaeological site of Brad, 15km south of Afrin City, a UNESCO world heritage site.

The Turkish state has destroyed the UNESCO world heritage site of Sur in Diyarbakir through systematic bombardment since 2015. The site is of critical historical importance and was a centre of the Persian, Roman, Sassanian, Byzantine and Islamic era empires thanks to its geopolitical influence.

In Hasankeyf, a 12,000-year-old site on the River Tigris is being destroyed by the Turkish state to build a dam, which they claim will provide jobs and energy. However, it has displaced local people rather than creating opportunity.

Not only will the dam destroy the roots and history of the Kurds, but it will also permanently damage the economy of the area, tourism, in particular, will be severely hit.
Environmental Destruction as a Weapon of War

The Turkish state uses the waters of the Euphrates River and burning of land as a weapon against the peoples of Northern Syria.

Burning forests and land has been a weapon of war the Turkish state has used to attack the Kurds since 1925.

In the current attacks on Afrin, the Turkish army and proxy jihadists have burnt thousands of olive trees and have deliberately started massive wildfires such as on Mount Hawar, in Genç, in Amed and Şırnak.

By cutting off the waters of the Euphrates River flowing into Northern Syria, water wells which provide water for many villages have dried up. Farmers in the region have suffered as they are unable to irrigate their crops, threatening goods shortages on the population. The drop in water in dams also means that electricity is severely affected and power outages have started to occur across the region.
Since the Rojava revolution of 2012, the Turkish military has tried to destabilise the Kurds.

Turkey's Invasion of Afrin
Turkey's Invasion of Afrin

In 2014 Turkish tanks lined the border between Turkey and Kobane as ISIS besieged the city – preventing the Kurds from receiving help. Kurdish society.

The dramatic sweep of Kurdish victories from Kobane to the fall of the ISIS capital Raqqa in 2017 left Erdogan facing a thriving, democratic Kurdish society.

Knowing such a society would inspire Kurds within Turkey and undermine his dictatorship, Erdogan turned to overt military action.

The fall of Afrin has led to ethnic cleansing, which Kurdish defence units continue to resist.

In January 2018 the Turkish military launched an illegal invasion of the Kurdish canton of Afrin.

6,000 Turkish troops and 10,000 jihadists were supported by armour and airstrikes as President Erdogan escalated his war on the Kurds into Syria.
The invasion and ethnic cleansing of Afrin sparked protests around the world. In the UK the demonstrations have been led by the Kurdish community with support from trade unionists, socialists and feminists.

The invasion of Afrin is not only an attempt to crush Kurdish hopes of freedom. It is an alliance of dictators and jihadists, backed up by Western arms, who are desperate to crush dreams of Kurdish autonomy.

For the Left, the attack on Afrin and Rojava echo the Spanish Civil War of the 1930s.

Then as now, it is a moment which calls on us to defend our ideas and beliefs when they are under attack.
The Turkish Regime's Links to Terror

The Kurdish people's protection units – known as the YPG and YPJ – have led the fight against ISIS.

In contrast, the Turkish regime of President Erdogan has supported jihadist groups since the start of the Syrian Civil War; This has ranged from supporting oil smuggling, which allowed the ISIS to fund its terror operations to directly arming and funding jihadists.

The invasion of Afrin saw this support turn to open collaboration as the Turkish army fought alongside 10,000 jihadist fighters to occupy and then ethnically cleanse the Kurdish canton.

"Turkey tried to delude people by saying it is fighting ISIS, but they are training ISIS members and sending them to Afrin."

'Faraj', an ex-ISIS member in conversation with journalist Patrick Cockburn.

Independent, February 2018
Adil Musa Abduljazar (AKA Abu Kerem) is a notorious senior ISIS terrorist who was captured by the Kurdish YPG in August 2018.

After taking part in terrorist atrocities in Libya, Kerem claims that the Turkish intelligence agency MIT aided his move to Syria.

Once in Raqqa, the ISIS capital, Kerem claims that MIT helped him set up the terror group's intelligence network and training camps.

He claims MIT gave a safe passage for ISIS sympathisers to join the terror group, and for suicide bombers to leave for their murderous attacks on Europe.
With a long history of coup d'état and military rule, civil society in Turkey exists under intense pressure from a state that views any independent organisations as a threat.
Trade Unions and Civil Society in Turkey

Elements of a free civil society that have managed to develop, such as trade unions, have been subject to massive assault from the government since the collapse of the peace process in 2015.

This new wave of repression intensified massively following the failed coup d'etat in August 2016. Hundreds of thousands of people have been dismissed from their jobs or imprisoned without any due process based on flimsy evidence and with no free or fair trial.

Independent media has ceased to exist. Free newspapers and television stations were suppressed following the failed coup d'etat, leaving all major media outlets in the hands of the government.
Criminalising Trade Unions

Real independent trade unions, such as the DISK and KESK confederations, have found it extremely difficult to function and organise.

Pro-government organisations, which collaborate with employers to undermine free collective bargaining such as HAK-IS and parts of TURK-IS, have been supported in their attempts to replace real trade unions.

DISK and KESK have displayed tremendous bravery by continuing to defend workers' rights and campaigning for peace. An example being the strike of construction workers at Istanbul airport.

These unions combine action in defence of their members with a demand for a return to the peace process. Tragically more than 100 union members were killed in the bombing of a demonstration for peace in 2015.

In November 2018, 26 workers and union officials from the union Birlesik Metal-Is were given suspended prison sentences for trade union activity at the Renault car plant in Bursa. Their 'crime' was to demonstrate for the right to organise and for the reinstatement of sacked trade unionists.
The Assassination of Abdullah Karacan

Violence against trade unionists escalated to a new level in November 2018 with the murder of Abdullah Karacan, the leader of the chemical and rubber section of the DISK federation.

Karacan was shot and killed while visiting workers at a Goodyear tyre factory in the city of Adapazari. A committed internationalist, Karacan had previously come to the UK to support Unite workers fighting to defend their workplace in Birmingham from closure.

Following the failed 2016 coup, the government imposed a state of emergency allowing rule by decree. Turkish authorities dismissed over 150,000 public officials due to alleged coup links, with courts jailing over 64,000 more on terrorism charges.*

A referendum in April 2017 handed more powers to the President, weakening judicial and parliamentary checks. Over 150 journalists and media workers, as well as nine parliamentarians of the pro-Kurdish opposition party the HDP, are now behind bars. Judicial decisions are often politicised.

Other organisations that have been shut down or severely repressed include women's organisations, LGBT groups, religious minorities, and others who campaign for press and journalistic freedoms.

(*Source: Human Rights Watch)
Civil Society in Kurdish Iraq and Iran

In both Iran and Iraq, the Kurdish populations face considerable difficulties to develop a real functioning civil society. In Iran, there are no independent trade unions, and NGOs promoting women's and minority rights are viciously repressed.

The Kurds in Iraq have more autonomy than in Turkey or Iran. However, civil society is fragile and underdeveloped due to the still semi-feudal nature of society as a whole. Real independent trade unions barely exist, while groups campaigning for women's and LGBT rights are forced underground. Most NGOs that do exist are aligned with and controlled by, the main political parties.
The UK Campaign

CAMPAIGN TIMELINE

2016
25th April: Campaign launched in UK parliament. Delegation to Turkey of UNITE and Kate Osamor MP to witness the trial of Kamuran Yüksel, a Kurdish political leader and speaker at the launch of the Öcalan campaign.

2017
TUC congress: Motion passed calling for the release of Öcalan and for support for the Freedom of Öcalan Campaign by affiliated trade unions. Fringe meetings held at TUC and Labour Party conferences. Delegations to Iraq and Turkey.

2018
14 major trade unions in the UK affiliate to the campaign. Delegations to Iraq, Turkey and Syria. Durham Miners Gala: Freedom for Öcalan chosen as the official theme of the Gala.

2019
Took part in the Imrali international peace delegation. Marched at the Durham Miners Gala. Prominent campaign at Tolpuddle Martyrs festival. Major solidarity action at TUC.
Freedom for Öcalan: The UK Trade Union Campaign

In 2014 the UK trade union movement was appalled at how the Turkish government prevented support for the Kurds by shutting their borders during the battle for Kobane and prevented Kurds in Turkey from defending their neighbours and families in Syria against the genocidal intent of ISIS.

The brave Kurdish fighters of the People’s protection units (YPG) and the Women's protection units (YPJ) were an inspiration to all, especially those in the trade union movement.

Then in 2015 Erdogan failed to gain the absolute majority he wanted in the elections and proceeded to react aggressively and relaunched the brutal war against the Kurds.

In response, the Freedom for Öcalan campaign was founded by UNITE and the GMB and formally launched in the UK parliament in 2016. Since then it has grown to have 14 national unions affiliated and is endorsed the TUC.
“Öcalan is utterly dedicated to plurality, women’s rights and democracy, he has written extraordinary books while under extreme conditions of isolation in prison.

He is a formidable intellect. It is an outrage that President Erdogan is being given a free hand to do as he likes with freedom of expression, attacks on Trade Unions and the outright war against the Kurds, it has to end.

By launching this campaign today, we have broken through the taboo which has surrounded Öcalan.”

*Simon Dubbins, UNITE International Director*

Freedom for Öcalan campaign launch 2016
From South Africa to Kurdistan

Trade unions in the UK have a long honoured record of standing with the oppressed across the world.

From South Africa to Palestine, Nicaragua to Burma, the trade union movement has demonstrated its solidarity and spoken out whenever our government has denounced freedom movements as terrorists, as it did with the ANC and Nelson Mandela.
Freedom for Ocalan campaign objectives

Demand the immediate release of Abdullah Öcalan and all Kurdish political prisoners.

Lobby for a peaceful resolution to what has come to be known as the "Kurdish Question".

Promote Kurdish civil society in the interests of democratic rights and social justice.

Members of the campaign regularly speak at events in the European and UK parliaments as well as solidarity rallies for the Kurdish community.

Union led delegations to Turkey, and The Autonomous Administration of North and East Syria (Rojava) have also become regular features.

The delegations witnessed first-hand the contrast of the extreme violence meted out in Kurdish cities, where massive and disproportionate force has been used – such as Cizre, Sur Diyarbakır and Silopi – and the functioning and inspiring grassroots democracy of Rojava.
Demonstration in Leeds, the UK against the October 2019 invasion of Rojava by Turkey

Demonstration in London, the UK against the October 2019 invasion of Rojava by Turkey

Shavanah Taj general secretary of TUC Wales speaking at the Freedom for Ocalan fringe at TUC Congress 2019
Thank you

The Freedom for Ocalan campaign relies on the solidarity of trade union activists and their support through affiliation.

If after reading this document, you support our aims, please consider either affiliating yourself or requesting that your branch or committee affiliates to our campaign. Join us in demanding Freedom for Ocalan.

The time has come.

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