



Action by Christians Against Torture

*All that is required for the
triumph of evil is that
good men do nothing”*

Edmund Burke

April/May 2012

In this edition

Page

2	Chairman’s Letter
	Appeals only available for members
3	Remember in your Prayers
4 - 5	The International Criminal Court
6 - 7	The Death Penalty in Iran - Information
	Update Baltasar Garcon
8	Prisoner Support Scheme, Acat on Facebook
9	Christian Resource Exhibition, report back
10	Activities of one ACAT Group
11	Other ACAT news, International Prayer Vigil 23 / 24 June
12	Prayer and Meditation
13	Pause for Thought & Contact Details

All of them were filled with the Holy Spirit and began to speak in other tongues as the Spirit enabled them.
Acts 2 v4

Chairman's Letter

Dear Members,

I was recently leading a Quiet Afternoon for our local Mothers Union group and I mentioned the tremendous benefits the M.U. had in many countries. In Uganda, for instance, which I visited in 1984, the young mothers bringing up small children were very dependent on older M.U. members for help with child care and nurturing. I was emphasising the fact that, although it was only a small gathering of the organisation in our village, the members were very closely linked with and were part of a world-wide movement, which was essential to many, many people.

ACAT (UK) is much the same. Although, in national charity terms, we are small in numbers, we must never forget we are associated very closely with world-wide similar organisations in 40 countries, many of which depend on us and the larger sections for financial and humane assistance.

This will be very clearly shown in the forthcoming international seminar and conference of FIACAT in Brussels. It runs from 17th to 22nd June and its subject is 'Human Dignity: exchanging perspectives. What can Christians contribute today?' ACAT (UK) will be represented by our former treasurer Steve Goddard and he will give us a report on the seminar in the next mailing.

We very much hope that each of the countries in the broad association of ACATs will be able to send a representative. ACAT (UK) will be paying not only for Steve Goddard to go but will also contribute financially to the expenses of at least one other country which might not otherwise be able to be represented.

Thus, your subscriptions and generous donations have a very direct bearing on not only our attendance at such a vital conference but also those poorer countries, where often torture and ill-treatment are endemic. They will be able to speak with first hand knowledge of the evils of torture and we can all learn from their experiences and they will know that they are not alone in their troubles.

So, thank you, members, for your continued support, financially, actively and prayerfully. Each of you is vital to our campaigning, appeal writing and remembering the oppressed and ill-used.

May God truly bless you

Sincerely,

Richard Dent.

TO REMEMBER IN YOUR PRAYERS

ADRIAN REPESCU AND CONSTANTIN REPESCU, MOLDOVA, brothers arrested in 2007, tortured and threatened with death; now sentenced to terms of imprisonment, although a court of inquiry found them innocent its findings were almost immediately overturned.

KAMAL SALOUM, SYRIA, arrested 11 February because he spoke to Al Jazeera regarding a demonstration in his neighbourhood; he is held incommunicado; he will have been tortured.

PHILIP KOSTENKO, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, a member of the human rights organisation, Memorial; harassed, persecuted, arrested because of his peaceful human rights campaigning; he was severely beaten and spent 14 days in hospital; has also been imprisoned on a number of occasions.

HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS, TRADE UNIONISTS, LAWYERS GROUPS, THOSE CAMPAIGNING ON LAND ISSUES, COLOMBIA - a number of groups have received death threats from the Black Eagles paramilitaries, accusing them of belonging to guerrilla groups.

ABDULHADI AL-KHAWAJA, BAHRAIN, former President of Bahrain Human Rights Centre, arrested April 2011, together with 13 others, severely tortured, he and 6 others sentenced to life imprisonment; now on hunger strike - he is now very weak.

Seven leaders of the Baha'i faith, Iran - 2 women - **FARIBA KAMALABADI and MAHVASH SABET** and 5 men - **BEHROUZ TAVAKKOLI, SAEID REZAIE, VAHID TISFAHM, JAMALODDIN KHANJANI, AFIF NAEIMI**- arrested 2008 , sentenced to 20 years imprisonment; now held under particularly harsh conditions .

Loving Lord Jesus

We pray for the torturers, the sadists, the persecutors, the interrogators, the intelligence officers, who torture, humiliate and murder those in their charge You know the names of each, as you know the names of those they torture and kill. You grieve for them as the shepherd grieves for the lost sheep.

We remember those whose work enables the torturers to carry out their evil intentions:- those who give the orders to torture at the highest level or turn a blind eye to what is being done in their name, the doctors, the hospital staff, those who maintain the torture equipment, the police, car drivers and cleaners.

We pray that you will knock on the door of their hearts and give their conscience no peace until they recognise the evil they do, seek repentance and begin their lives anew.

We pray that you will have mercy on them and bring them into your eternal kingdom.

We ask this in your Name, who forgave those who put you to death.

Amen

THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT



THE COURT'S REMIT

The International Criminal Court (ICC) came into being on 1 July 2002 - the date the Rome Statute entered into force. It is the first permanent treaty based, international criminal court established to help end impunity for the perpetrators of the most serious crimes of concern to the international community. It can only deal with crimes committed after that date.

It can prosecute individuals for genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and the crime of aggression. It will not be able to deal with the crime of aggression before 2017. The crime of genocide is unique because the crime must be committed with "intent to destroy". Crimes against humanity are specifically listed prohibited acts when committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against any civilian population. The ICC is intended as a court of last resort, investigating and prosecuting only where national courts have failed

A number of states wanted to add terrorism and drug trafficking but it was impossible to find a definition for terrorism which was acceptable and it was felt that cases involving drug trafficking could well overwhelm the Court's resources. India lobbied for the inclusion of the use of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction as war crimes but this was also defeated

ICC AT THE HAGUE

The ICC is an independent international organisation and is not part of the United Nations system. Its base is at The Hague but it set up its court anywhere. The Court's expenses are funded by State Parties, but it also receives contributions from governments, international organisations, corporations, individuals etc.

It runs a 12 cell detention centre which houses suspects held by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia together with those awaiting trial at the International Criminal Court. They share some facilities but have no contact

HISTORY

The international community had long hoped for the creation of a permanent court. The Commission of Responsibilities was set up following the Paris Peace Conference in 1919 to judge political leaders accused of war crimes. This was the first occasion that an international attempt was made to deal with such serious human rights abuses. A conference was held in Geneva under the League of Nations in 1937 but nothing concrete resulted. The Nuremberg and Tokyo trials set a precedent, addressing war crimes, crimes against peace, and crimes against humanity committed during the Second World War. In the 1990's the Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and for Rwanda showed that impunity was unacceptable.

MAKE UP OF THE STATE PARTIES TO THE STATUTE

By February 2012 120 states are state parties to the Statute of the Court, A further 32 including Russia, have signed but not ratified; these states have to refrain from "acts which would defeat the object and purpose of the treaty". Israel, Sudan and the United States have "unsigned" indicating that they no longer intend to become states parties. 42 UN member states have neither signed nor ratified or acceded to the Statute. Some of them, including China and India are critical of the Court.

THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT

The Court can only exercise jurisdiction under very limited circumstances:-

- Where the person accused of committing a crime is a national of a state party or where the person's state has accepted the jurisdiction of the court.
- Where the alleged crime was committed on the territory of a state party or where the state on whose territory the crime was committed has accepted the jurisdiction of the court
- Where a situation is referred to the Court by the UN Security Council.

TRIALS, PROCEDURES, RIGHTS OF VICTIMS ETC

Trials are conducted under a mixture of common law and civil law judicial systems, which are still being modified and changed. Trials are supposed to be in public but at times proceedings are often closed. Such in camera proceedings provide protection for witnesses and defendants on occasion and for sensitive or confidential evidence to be given. The Rome Statute states that all are presumed innocent until proven guilty beyond all reasonable doubt.

For the first time in international criminal trials, victims have been granted certain rights - victims have the opportunity to ensure their voices are heard and to obtain, where right and proper, some form of reparation for their suffering. The Court has set up an Office of Public Counsel for Victims to provide them together with their lawyers with support and help. It has also set up a Trust Fund to make financial reparations to victims and their families. It also has the option of making individual or collective community reparations.

PRESENT CASES BEFORE THE COURT

The Court has received complaints regarding alleged crimes in at least 139 countries but at the moment investigations have been opened into 7 countries in Africa:- Kenya, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Central African Republic, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Darfur, Sudan and Cote d'Ivoire. Three - were referred by the states parties - Uganda, DRC and the Central African Republic. Two - Darfur and Libya were reported by the United Nations Security Council and Kenya and Cote d'Ivoire by the Prosecutor.

The Court has indicted 28 individuals, with proceedings having been commenced against 22 of the 28. It has issued arrest warrants for 19 and summonses for a further 9 others. At the moment 5 are in custody and are in the process of being tried with a further 10 still at large. The first verdict in the 10 year history of the ICC was delivered on March 15th when a Congolese warlord, Thomas Lubanga was found guilty of recruiting child soldiers. This was a landmark decision.

UNITED NATIONS AND WORK OF NGO'S

Although the ICC is independent of the United Nations the Security Council has been granted certain powers under Article 13/ This allows the Security Council to refer to the Court certain situations that would not otherwise fall within its jurisdiction - Darfur(Sudan) and Libya where neither were state parties. The Court co-operates with the UN in many different spheres such as the exchange of information and logistical support. It also reports to the UN each year

NGO's have been crucial in the evolution of the ICC, particularly in the early days. They promoted the idea of the Court, their legal experts helped to shape the Statute, they press for ratification and within various levels within member states to ensure the passage of the necessary legislation. They are engaged in monitoring, commenting upon and assisting in the ICC's activities.

Sources: - International Criminal Court (Wikipedia) and Global Development (The Guardian)

Eleanor Newland

DEATH PENALTY AND EXECUTIONS IN IRAN - INFORMATION

Death sentences are imposed in theory for eight crimes - armed robbery, treason, murder, drug-trafficking, rape, paedophilia, sodomy, kidnapping and terrorism. Most executions are for murder, large scale drug trafficking, and aggravated rape. A small number of executions are carried out for crimes of treason or terrorism.

In about 90% of cases executions take place in a provincial prison in the region where the murder took place. In serious cases execution is carried out in public. Often those who have committed serious crimes or those who have committed drug related offences are sent to large more centralised prisons, such as Evin and Gohardasht Prisons in Tehran and Vakilabad Prison, Mashhad. 101 executions were carried out in Vakilabad Prison in 2011. A convicted offender can appeal against a death sentence to the Supreme Court of Cassation. A case can be sent to a lower court for retrial. There is no limit to the number of times this can be done, but in murder/rape cases a defendant can ask forgiveness from the victim's family and in other cases they can ask for clemency from the Amnesty and Pardons Commission.

Execution can be delayed until a person completes a prison sentence. Murder and rape cases can be on occasion delayed for 5 years in order to maximize the possibility of forgiveness or for a settlement - blood money- to be reached. If pardoned the criminal still faces penalties in accordance with the civil code. Intentional murder still carries a minimum of 2-3 years in prison and at the discretion of the judge this can be between 5-15 years and up to life imprisonment.

In Muslim countries, such as Iran, there are two sorts of sentences which result in death. Retribution - *qesas e-nafs* - when the murdered victims' family refuse forgiveness and regular death sentences - "*hokm-e-edam*" - for crimes such as rape and drug trafficking.

TREATMENT OF MINORS

In February 2012 Iran adopted a new penal code, which officially banned the death penalty for minors under the age of 18. Minors between the ages of 15-18, who commit murder, can still receive the death penalty, if the judge considers the young person has the mental age of an adult and the crime was well planned and carried out with intention. Execution is not used for young adults of low intelligence. Iran uses lunar years rather than solar years to measure a child's age - a 17 year old in solar years would still be considered 18 according to Iranian law. According to Amnesty at least 143 juvenile offenders remain on death row.

ADULTERY AND RAPE

Adultery is punishable by 100 lashes for unmarried people and by death for the fourth offence. It is punishable by stoning (there has been a moratorium since 2002) replaced in 2012 by unspecified punishment for married people or for incest. Execution for adultery by stoning has been very rare, considering the number of confirmed cases of adultery. The usual punishment for adultery is a prison sentence and/or lashes. Sakineh Mohammadi Ashtiani was convicted of adultery and sentenced to death by stoning. Her son and lawyer, Javid Houtan Kian contacted the world's media and there was a great outcry. She is now unlikely to be stoned to death but is still at risk of other punishment. Her son and lawyer were both arrested and severely tortured - her son was later released but Javid Houtan Kian remains in prison, (his case was taken up in the Newsletter.) At least 15 people, mainly women remain at risk of stoning.

In Iran, in theory rape is punishable by hanging but for the most part, a woman's testimony is enough to convict a rapist. In 90% of cases the victim forgives the rapist and is compensated with the equivalent of a dowry. The rapist can also be required to pay for injuries received. In many cases execution is delayed for 5 years so that a settlement can be reached. About 5-10% of executions in Iran are for rape. Even if forgiven, the rapist will still face penalties according to the civil code.

Apostasy is not a capital crime but in some cases with political overtones, the person accused may still be prosecuted and the death sentence could be given - the last execution took place in 1990. Blasphemy of the Prophet Muhammed and his family is a legal charge and carries the death penalty or a prison sentence.

METHODS OF EXECUTION

Firing squads are rarely used in executions now but in the past thousands were shot during the Islamic Revolution, in the Iran-Iraq War and the purge of communists in the 1980's. Since the 1980's almost all executions for political or criminal offences, have been carried out by hanging. The firing squad was last used in 2008 to execute a man convicted of raping 18 children.

Hanging is virtually the sole method of execution in Iran, and is usually carried out in prison. Death is caused by strangulation and can take between 10 and 20 minutes because of the way the gallows are constructed. Public executions are usually carried out using a mobile crane, which suspends the criminal high in the air, or on a mobile gallows. About 5-10% of executions are carried out in public.

STATISTICS

Secret Iran executed about 600 people in 2011. It rates second to China in the number of executions carried out. 81% of executions are for drug related offences. An amended anti-narcotics law has now been passed which extends the death penalty to offences involving synthetic drugs. Approximately 312 people were victims of summary execution during the year; many were executed after secret trials or trials which did not meet international standards of fair trial. Numbers may have been higher as the authorities are now seriously restricting the reporting of trials where a death sentence has been handed down. Although the number of drug related executions has increased the number of drug related crimes has shown no decrease. Executions are used as a political tool of control.

Sources E:- Amnesty Report 2011; Think Progress - New Report Documents executions in Iran, Capital Punishment in Iran- Wikipedia

UPDATE - BALTASAR GARCON, JUDGE AND HUMAN RIGHTS CAMPAIGNER, SPAIN

In February, Baltasar Garcon (Newsletter Feb/March) , a leading judge and investigative magistrate, who pursued dictators, terrorists and drug barons and sought to bring to an end impunity for those who committed human rights abuses under Franco, was given an 11 year suspension . He was found guilty of wiretapping conversations between remand prisoners and their lawyers in a corruption case involving the Prime Minister, in a case brought by a far-right lobby group. He cannot appeal in a Spanish Court despite insistence from the European Union that the right to appeal should be open to everyone. His supporters have claimed that there was a conspiracy to destroy him. They pointed out the unprecedented coincidence of a Spanish investigative magistrate being tried on three different cases of alleged abuse of authority at the same time. He escaped a second conviction for abuse of powers when the Supreme Court found him not guilty in a case involving his investigation of crimes committed under the Franco dictatorship but ruled that the 1977 amnesty law remained valid. This decision came too late to save his career and was a sad day for the victims and the families of those who suffered under the dictatorship.



Prisoner Support Scheme

I hope that those who contacted us with a view to joining our 'Adopt a Prisoner' scheme have been able to read the details of one of the prisoners that were sent out and also our Notes. If anyone has any concerns or questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

As we have mentioned, it is unlikely that you will receive a reply from the prisoner, but do please continue to send letters or cards monthly if possible, such items of mail show the prison authorities that people are concerned for the prisoner, and quite often this leads to better conditions for the person concerned. Please let me know if replies are received from the Government departments mentioned in the information sheet, and it would be very helpful if a copy could be sent to me.

If anyone else would like to join the scheme, or if a member feels that he or she would like to adopt a second prisoner, please contact me.

Ken Watson, 34 Wantage Road, Reading RG30 2SF.
Telephone 0118 950 9047.
e-mail ken335@btinternet.com

ACAT UK on Face book

Why a Face book page?

Social networking is infiltrating traditional communication techniques and changing the way people communicate at an extraordinary pace. Today Face book is one of the most popular and free social networks, 600 million people are using Face book all over the world! It is a place to communicate with friends and family, to share photographs and interesting links you find on the Web. For many individuals, companies and organizations, Face book has become an integral part of their communication strategy and promotional campaigns.

A Face book Fan Page is like a "display", a way to draw people on our website, it is complementary to the website. It is another opportunity to publicise our actions and ideals.

Creating this Face book Fan Page (FFP) we hope to increase our membership and our influence and maybe to find keen and active volunteers among students or young professionals.

Where can I find this page and how can I help ACAT to be more popular?

Go on Face book, search "ACAT UK" and visit the page. Click on the button "I like" and become a "follower". A connection will be made between ACAT's profile and you. You will know about our news and watch pictures about our events. You can also invite your friends to visit and "like" the page, the more we are the more things we could change!

So now, join us on Face book: ACAT UK See you soon

Emilie Rey
Master in Communication
University of Lyon, France

Christian Resource Exhibition, Exeter

Acad (UK) was present for the first time at this exhibition in January. The Committee spent some time discussing whether or not we should attend but it was decided to go and see what happened. The cost was partly met by a large anonymous donation.

I asked if some of our members would be willing to come and help man the stall and very grateful thanks should be passed to Penny and Richard Lethbridge, Steve Goddard and John and Phyllada Ware, it would have been a lot of work for Richard, Mike Sheridan and I had they not supported us.

We had a very good pitch, opposite the Prayer Book Society, and next door to the Real Chocolate Company (a great temptation to taste their wares!)

We had several posters enlarged to A3 size and these looked really good on the walls of our booth, together with the leaflets and folders we had very good publicity material, in fact several people commented on the professionalism of the display.

What did we get out of the 2 days?

We had a great deal of interest during the two days, We talked to a great many people and gave out a lot of literature. It is difficult to say at this time what The results of this will be but I do believe that ACAT Has made a lot of contacts as a result, and we have Been asked to speak to congregations and groups as a result. In fact Richard has been 'booked' to speak to a group in 2013, that is planning!



If we are be able to have more members who will write appeals to help those being tortured or ill treated then the work will not have been in vain.

I certainly enjoyed my time there. I got to speak to people about ACAT and I was also able to access information and literature about a wide variety of activities and events.



Would we return?

This is for the committee to decide, but I felt it was a very useful networking opportunity and despite being very hard and intense spread our name around.

It is often better to meet face to face than read articles about an organisation in the media.

So for me it would be a heartfelt yes.

Margaret Russell

News of one ACAT UK Group's recent activities

Just a short note to let you know how our group make use of all the excellent information we receive from ACAT. We appreciate all the help we receive from you, thanks very much for all your good work.

We are a small group of 6 active members. Among other things we support quite a few organisations working on issues relating to Justice & Peace as well as keeping these matters before our congregation.

With respect to ACAT our activities are;

i) we write to each of the appeal cases covered in each ACAT newsletter. The emailed version proves a great help in quickly drafting each letter.

ii) At our monthly meetings we use the prayers from the newsletter.

iii) We run an annual greetings card campaign just before Christmas and have done so for over 20 years. In the last two years we have selected the people to write to from the ACAT newsletter. We sell about 190 cards including stamped addressed envelopes. The address labels are computer printed and we include a slip describing the relevant details of the person concerned. This year we charged £1 for each card.

iv) We make representations to our local MP, Graham Brady, from time to time and we did so by letter about ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Rendition. A reply came from Lord McNally, Minister of State in the Ministry of Justice.

v) Following your appeal we have made an effort to recruit new members for ACAT. Think we might have got one! Hope you hear from them soon.

Our prayers are with you and best wishes,

Edmund Murphy
St Hugh & St John, J&P Group
Timperley, Altrincham, Cheshire

It is great to hear of activities undertaken by ACAT groups, it not only gives ideas but is also a support to all members. Please send in news of your work and we will do our best to include it in our mailings



OTHER ITEMS OF NEWS

AFGHANISTAN

Afghan prisoners are systematically tortured while in custody to obtain confessions, according to the UN Mission in Afghanistan, which interviewed 379 prisoners, including teenagers. Abuse occurred in 47 facilities. Torture included being hung by wrists from walls and ceilings, beatings, with rubber hoses and electric cables, twisting and wrenching of genitals, removing of toenails, threats of sexual abuse, electric shocks. Some of the worst and most common allegations occurred at the National Directorate of Security in Kabul, called "Hell" by the inmates.

MISSING PRISONERS IN PAKISTAN

The Supreme Court forced the security authorities to present 7 men who disappeared into the custody of the Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) in 2007 and early 2008, to the court. They were brought by ambulance - emaciated, bewildered, finding it difficult to walk, stand or talk. 11 men had been abducted, but released following a court order but abducted a second time. The bodies of 4 have turned up in recent months, which made it imperative that the court forced the authorities to produce the remaining 7. The Chief Justice ordered ISI to explain under what law the men were being imprisoned. The men will be held in a civilian court until the case is decided.

ST GEORGE'S CHURCH IN BAGHDAD

"In Baghdad suffering and glory go together" St George's Church in Baghdad, led by Canon Andrew White, has seen 93 of its members abducted, raped and murdered in the past year. Of 13 former Muslims baptised as Christians, 11 were murdered within a week of their baptism. A car bomb killed many and damaged the church and its clinic. Most of the members are women and children who have lost their men folk to the violence. Remember in prayer our Iraqi brothers and sisters in Christ, Andrew and his curate, Father Faiz.

23/24 JUNE, INTERNATIONAL PRAYER VIGIL

Theme: "a still small voice"

ACAT is joining once again this year with other Christians round the world to remember in prayer the victims of torture, their families and communities. Prayer, service material, flyers and posters for the Vigil are available free from the office or by email.

May we encourage members, ACAT groups, J & P Groups, churches, etc to take part in this great wave of prayer?

For more information, please contact me
at the ACAT Office:- 01752 843417
email:-uk.acat@gmail.com

Eleanor Newland

Meditation and Prayer

A Meditation on the Lord's Prayer

« A local group of the Christian Workers' Movement of Bolivia, an extract from "La force de la prière" HS Prier

Don't say: "Our Father"
if you don't behave like a son in your daily life,
if you don't treat others as if they were your brothers.

Don't say «which art in heaven»
if you only care about material things.

Don't say: «Hallowed be thy Name»
if you don't respect God, if you do not honour his name.

Don't say «Thy will be done»
if you don't accept it when it hurts

Don't say «on the earth as it is in heaven»
If you don't even believe that heaven exists
and if you put all your faith in material possessions.

Don't say: «Give us this day our daily bread»
If you don't concern yourself with people who are hungry,
with people lacking in culture, without recourse,
without faith and if
you don't concern yourself with those who torture and
those who are being tortured.

Don't say: "Forgive us our trespasses"
if you feel resentment against your brother,
if you can't put up with his defects.

Don't say: «as we forgive those who trespass against us»
if, from the bottom of your heart, you can't forgive,
and if you only want to give back the harm you have received.

Don't say: "And lead us not into temptation"
If you don't mean to turn away from evil yourself.

Don't say: « Deliver us from evil »
If you don't take a stand yourself.

And don't say: «Amen»
unless you have taken the Lord's Prayer seriously.

ACTION BY CHRISTIANS FOR THE
ABOLITION OF TORTURE www.thenightvigil.com

A Prisoners Prayer

O Lord
Remember not only the men and women of good will
But also those of evil will.
But do not remember all the suffering
They have inflicted on us.
Remember the fruits we have borne
Thanks to this suffering –
Our comradeship, our loyalty, our humility,
Our courage, our generosity,
The greatness of heart
Which has grown out of all this;
And when they come to the judgement,
Let all the fruits that we have borne
Be their forgiveness.

This prayer was found scribbled on a piece of paper near the body of a dead child at Ravensbruck concentration camp

From 'Let my people go' Michael Evans

Almighty God, whose Son revealed in signs and miracles the wonder of your saving presence: renew your people with your heavenly grace, and in all our weakness sustain us by your mighty power; through Jesus Christ your Son, our Lord, who is alive and reigns with you in the unity of the Holy Spirit, one God, now and for ever. Amen



*Pause
for
Thought*

Whatever you think the impact of your work may be, it will always be greater than you can imagine.'

From a Syrian former prisoner of conscience and poet,
Faraj Ahmad Birqdar

We hope you will find this mailing both stimulating and challenging! We welcome contributions from members - from your own experience or your recent activities in ACAT or other human rights work.

Contributions, written, typed or e-mail to:-

Margaret Russell

c/o ACAT Office

Please send to arrive by 17th May 2012

Email - uk.acat@gmail.com

Website - www.acatuk.org.uk

Office:- ACAT UK
8 Southfield
SALTASH
Cornwall PL12 4LX

President: *Rev. Dr. Paul Oestreicher*

Patrons: *Archbishop Emeritus Desmond Tutu, Bishop Peter Price, "Chas" Raws, Rev. David Deeks, Professor Lord David Alton, Rev. David Cornick, Rt. Rev. Declan Lang*

Registered Charity No. 1072628