



**action**

**by**

**Christians**

**against**

**torture**

Aug/Sep 2009

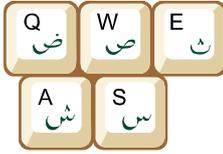
## 'A Powerhouse of Prayer'

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

Edmund Burke

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## LETTER FROM THE COMMITTEE



*“ You are here to kneel  
Where prayer has been valid. And prayer is more  
Than an order of words, the conscious occupation  
Of the praying mind, or the sound of the voice praying.  
Here, the intersection of the timeless moment  
Is England and nowhere. Never and always. ”*

Little Gidding, one of the Four Quartets  
T.S. Eliot

Sitting in silence in the candle-lit porch of St. Mary Redcliffe Church, Bristol (the finest Parish Church in the Kingdom, according to Queen Elizabeth 1!) on Torture Victims’ Day, 26<sup>th</sup> June, was a very moving experience.

I felt strongly that our prayers really were being heard, and as one went through the list of prisoners actually facing or threatened with torture, I thought “ some action must and will follow from this”. For prayer without action is dead. But how often do we mouth the words of prayers in our worship and then, during the following hymn, forget not only what we have prayed but also what action those prayers might and should prompt? Quite often is my guess. It certainly is true for me on occasions, sadly.

I hope that many members were able to pray for both tortured and torturers on 26<sup>th</sup> June, even if you weren’t able to join a group that night. And I certainly hope that that time of prayer will lead to action: perhaps a determination to be more regular in writing appeals (a lot of work goes into preparing them for the Newsletter), or a decision to put ACAT literature into your church and encourage others to form or join a group

### Worth it?

We can sometimes ask ourselves ‘Is all this effort worth it? Do my letters do any good?’ Some members receive replies to their appeal letters, but many others do not. We often have to work on faith: faith that the letters get to their destinations, that they are read and understood (after needing to be translated from the English) and that they will produce action by the recipient.

Faith was never designed to be easy. It takes application, determination and sheer concentration so often. But FIACAT (the international organisation in nearly 40 countries) in general and ACAT (UK) in particular would not exist without the faith that what we try to do does actually work. And we have many examples of letter writing that does work.

So please be encouraged to do two things: to continue your appeal writing and to tell others about the great work that ACAT does.

But it would all get nowhere without PRAYER. Not only prayer once a year on Torture Victims’ Day, but regular intercession for those listed in our Newsletter, and for the work of ACAT (UK) and it’s Committee.

*“ Dear Lord, help me to pray. There is so much suffering that I feel overwhelmed. Help me to be quiet, in body, mind and spirit and then be energised for action. Lord, help me to pray”*

Richard Dent.



## SPOTLIGHT ON BANGLADESH



### GENERAL INFORMATION

Bangladesh is bordered by India on all sides, except for a small border with Burma in the south east and by the Bay of Bengal. It is formed from very fertile alluvial plains in the low lying Ganges-Bramaputra delta. Most of the country is less than 39 feet above sea level, which makes it extremely vulnerable to natural disasters such as floods, tropical cyclones, tornadoes, and tsunamis. Deforestation, social degradation and erosion have aggravated the situation. Natural calamities occur almost every year, some on a massive scale. It is likely that with climate change almost 50 percent of the land could be lost to flooding, resulting in up to 25 million climate refugees. Over 60,000 slum dwellers were evicted from their homes in Dhaka, Chittagong and Khulna in 2007, with no alternative accommodation. Cyclone Sidr also in 2007 caused terrific devastation and left more than 3,000 dead and over a million without homes.

In the 60's and 70's there was enormous population growth. This led to an important and successful birth control programme in the 80's. Growth has now slowed considerably from an average of over 6 births per woman to just over 3. Since the restoration of democracy in 1991, following military coups, there has been a period of relative stability and economic progress.

98 percent of the population are Bengali, with the remainder made up of Bihari migrants and indigenous tribal groups, thirteen of which live in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Moderate Shia Islam is the religion of 89 percent of the population but there is freedom of religion in the country.

### HISTORY

Civilisation dates back 4,000 years, when the area was settled by Dravidian, Tibeto-Burman and Austro-Asiatic peoples. From the 7th century BC there was a variety of kingdoms and empires. Islam was introduced to Bengal in the 12th century by Arab Muslim merchants and Sufi missionaries. By the 16th century the Mughal Empire controlled Bengal. European traders arrived in the 15th century and their influence grew until the British East India Company gained control of Bengal following the Battle of Plassey in 1757. After the Indian Mutiny of 1857 the authority of the Company was transferred to the British crown with the appointment of a viceroy.

### INDEPENDENCE

The partition of India took place in 1947. Bengal became the east wing of Pakistan, separated from the west wing of the country by an enormous distance. Political and linguistic discrimination and economic neglect of the east wing, together with the poor response to the devastation caused by a cyclone in 1970 led to the war of independence in 1971. This resulted in an estimated 300,000 to 3 million dead. Bengal, with the support of India utterly defeated Pakistan. Bangladesh was then established as a parliamentary democracy.

Independence was followed by famines and other national disasters, widespread poverty, political turmoil and bloody military coups and counter coups.

### PRESENT SITUATION

A military-backed government has ruled Bangladesh since January 2007 under a state of emergency. This is despite an absence of internal or external threats, which would justify emergency rule. Fundamental rights were suspended but were partially restored in the

run-up to parliamentary elections in December 2008. Thousands of grass roots political activists were arrested in June 2008 after the major political parties refused to take part in a government -initiated dialogue until party leaders were released from detention.

The interim Government also initiated an anti-corruption drive with many of the political and business leaders detained and charged. They included Moudud Ahmed, whose case was taken up by ACAT(UK). Many of these, including high profile prisoners and former prime ministers, such as Khaleda Zia, leader of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party and Sheikh Hasina, leader of the Awami League were released in December 2008, together with Moudud Ahmed.

There is harassment and intimidation of journalists and others who work in the media, although this was less in 2008 than in previous years. None were murdered and none detained, as happened in the recent past. There was also a sharp decrease in the number of criminal defamation cases brought against journalists. Law enforcement agencies have continued to use excessive force to break up demonstrations. Trade unions are banned, but demonstrations by factory workers protesting about poor working conditions and wages are common. A number of trade union leaders and activists were arrested last year with others in hiding.

The court systems and access to fair trials have been weakened by the use of Special Courts, which have imposed tight restrictions on access to defence lawyers. Bail is also refused to those charged with offences under the emergency regulations.

#### **FORCES OF LAW AND ORDER**

The police force and the Rapid Action Battalion, which is an elite anti-crime and anti-terrorism force, killed a number of people in what were in reality extra judicial executions. These are reported as "crossfire" killings, "encounters", and "shootouts". They decreased in numbers following national and international outcries but there are reports that 116 people were killed between January 1 and the end of September 2008. The dead included members of outlawed left wing political parties.

The police force is inadequately trained and badly equipped with no effective mechanisms in place to ensure accountability. There is almost total impunity with members of the armed forces accused of human rights abuses, remaining totally outside the civil court system. No progress has been made in bringing members of the security forces to justice. No member of the security forces has been tried and sentenced for carrying out executions or torture.

#### **TORTURE AND THE DEATH PENALTY**

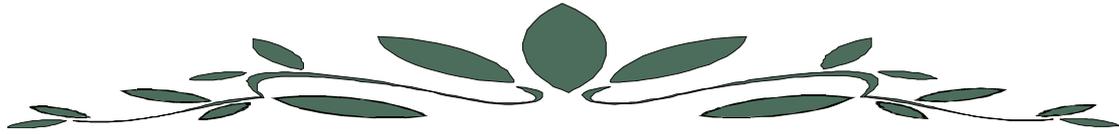
Torture is still widespread and is used to extract confessions in criminal cases and to extort money. It is also used against those regarded as national security suspects. Bodies of those killed by members of the Rapid Action Battalion very often have injuries consistent with torture. Many of the businessmen and politicians targeted in the anti-corruption campaign complained on their release, of torture, harsh interrogations, and sleep deprivation by members of the Directorate General of Forces Intelligence. There are also reports that members of the DGFI used threats and extortion to force suspects to transfer money to state and individual accounts.

Bangladesh retains the death penalty. At least 90 men and 3 women were sentenced to death in 2007. It is known that six men were executed.

#### **HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS**

Human rights defenders are targeted, arrested and tortured. Lawyers have been threatened with arrest on corruption charges if they accept high profile cases. Jahngir Alam Akash, journalist and local head of two human rights organisations was arrested in 2007,

given electric shocks, beaten on the soles of his feet, and hung from the ceiling with his hands tied. He was taken to hospital with multiple injuries. He had produced a television report about the shooting of an unarmed man by members of the RAB. He was charged with extortion and held for a month before release.



## **PRISONER SUPPORT NOTES**

I would like to begin by welcoming the new writers who have joined us recently; I hope that all will go well with your correspondence, but please do not hesitate to contact me if problems should arise.

I can confirm that I will be making a one-off payment to Father Bohan after his return from holiday; this will probably be on or about the 7th August. I believe that Father Bohan may well be able to deal with the donations that I have been holding for men in Kitwe for several months now, as he has mentioned the name of a colleague of his who visits the men in that prison and who will, I think be able to assist us, as I have been experiencing problems with the person who I thought originally would be able to help us. If I am correct in my belief, then I will remit to Father Bohan the Kitwe donations with those intended for men in Kabwe that did not go off in May. .

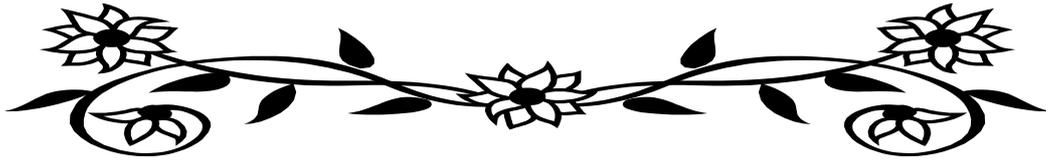
One important matter to which I need to draw your attention is that Margaret Turner is no longer able to receive donations for men in Lusaka, so, in future, I should be glad if all of these could please be sent to me, with cheques made payable to 'ACAT No.2 account', as before, and I will see to their transfer to the Pastor there.

I am endeavouring to establish contact with human rights organisations in one or two Countries other than Zambia, to see if we can extend our work there, and I will report my progress in the next Newsletter.

Finally, an advance notice that the end of year transfer of funds to Zambia will be made at the end of November, and I should be glad to receive cheques by the 16th of that month, please, to allow time for clearance.

Ken Watson,  
34, Wantage Road, Reading, RG30 2SF  
Email: ken335@btinternet.com

**Details of appeals are only available to members**



## One Prisoner's Story - from Iran

Afshin, a shopkeeper, tells Esfandiar Poogiv (a pseudonym) about the detention of his friend

He came to my shop around 10.30 am. You could tell straight away that he had just been released. His face was bruised all over. His teeth were broken and he could hardly open his eyes.

He was not even into politics. He was just an ordinary 18 year old in the last year of school. Before the election he came to me and asked me how he should vote. He looks up to me. His father is an Ahmedinejad supporter. He had gone home directly after his release but his father did not let him in.

He didn't mention he had been raped; it was the doctor who told me. When he came into my shop he collapsed in a chair. He said he had nowhere to go and asked if he could stay with me.

His shoulder blades and arms were wounded. There were some slashes on his face. No bone fractures but he was bruised all over. Only four of his teeth were intact, the rest were broken. You could hardly understand what he said.

The doctor told me he had suffered rupture of the rectum and maybe colonic bleeding. They registered him at the hospital under a false name, with somebody else's insurance. The nurses were crying. Two of them asked what sort of beast had beaten him up like that. He was a broken man.

(He was arrested in Shiraz on 15 June)

"I was kept in a solitary cell for 2 days. Then I was repeatedly interrogated, hung from a ceiling. They call it chicken kebab. They tie your hands and feet together and hang you from the ceiling, turning you around and beating you with cables....."

It was on Saturday or Sunday that they raped me for the first time. There were three or four huge guys we had not seen before. They tore my clothes. I tried to resist but two of them laid me on the floor and the third did it. It was done in front of four other detainees. My cell mates tried to console me. They said nobody loses his dignity through such an act.

It became routine. We were so weak and beaten up we could not do anything. The interrogations started again. They asked me for my contacts. I told them I had no contacts. The routine continued till I was released. In the last week there was no interrogation, no beating. Only rape and solitary confinement."

This is what he recounted. But he couldn't articulate quite like this. He was in so much pain as he talked. I asked him to tell his story in the hope of making a difference to those still detained.

***From The Guardian 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2009***

*Shear horror but multiplied by hundreds in Iran and in nations by the dozen. This is why ACAT and all the other human rights organisations exist. The only question - why are we all so small?*

## REPLIES

A number of members have received a Statement from the Embassy of Bahrain following an appeal in the June/July edition of the Newsletter for Jaafar Kadhim, a human rights campaigner for the Committee of Activists and Prisoners of Conscience. This stated that he had been attacked because he was having an affair with a married woman and the family took exception to this. Looking at his work as a prominent campaigner, this explanation seems most unlikely.

Thank you to all who sent copies to me at the Office

**IF YOU DO RECEIVE A REPLY, IT IS VERY IMPORTANT THAT YOU SEND A COPY TO THE OFFICE**

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## SOS Torture

There are 40 very familiar names on the list of those who belong to the scheme - but very few faces are known to me. Some members of the committee I meet - as I did last Tuesday - otherwise a handful - so it was good to meet one of you at our Dorset friary last week and have a chat.

The AGM, which I regularly attend, would be another opportunity, not just for meeting your coordinator, but for having a first hand experience of the workings of ACAT and hearing really good speakers.

And - can I remind members that it is very helpful to the office if all replies to appeals (even if in a strange language) are sent on to me. See you in October ?!

Anselm

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## IMPORTANT - UN CONVENTION ON ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCES

Members have been asked recently to write to their M.P asking why the UK Government has not signed the Convention or even brought it before Parliament for discussion. It is known that it has decided not to make time for this in the present parliamentary session. As mentioned previously, this is a vitally important Convention. The UK Government was one of the prime movers in promoting it but has now decided not to take any action to either sign or ratify it. FIACAT (the Federation of ACAT's) is asking for pressure on the UK Government to be kept up.

Do please write to the Secretary of State for Justice, Rt Hon Jack Straw, Ministry of Justice, 102 Petty France, London SW1H 9AS - do mention you are a member of ACAT (UK).

**Draft letters are available on request from the office.**

## MEMBERS' PAGES

### THOUGHTS ON THE PRAYER VIGIL - "Take them in your hand"- JUNE 27/28

#### COMMENTS

A number of members and groups indicated they would be taking part either by posting information on the Vigil website or by letting Terry and Eleanor Newland know what they would be doing. Prayers were also said during the week prior to the 27th and at a number of services on the Sunday morning. We have taken it for granted that other members, their churches and groups probably joined in. Because of the considerable amount of publicity which was carried out, churches with no formal links with ACAT took part, which was very pleasing. Altogether numbers, although small, were greater than last year.  
Eleanor and Terry Newland

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Members of St Mary's Church, Leek made 100 copies of the A4 Prayers for Individual and Group Use and for Intercessions; they were handed out in preparation for the Vigil weekend and the event was publicised in advance in the Parish Bulletin.

Margaret Turner lit her Amnesty Candle and used the Meditations one evening in her home and the Prayers on another evening.

Sister O'Connell, Sisters of Mercy in Westcliffe on Sea, did an amazing amount of publicity and encouragement, which led to a number of people taking part in the Convent and the surrounding area.

Saltash ACAT Group held a service in a side chapel at St Stephens Church on Saturday evening, written by Lesley Margetts, our Chairperson, around some of the Stations of the Cross. Eleven people were present. Several others had hoped to attend but had other commitments at the last minute. Prayers were said for groups and individuals by name and candles lit on a foil cross. There was also one large cross and a beautiful vase of sweet peas, which gave off a wonderful smell all through the service. As in previous years this was a very moving occasion and brought home to us all the pain and suffering of the tortured, their families and communities. On Sunday morning the candles were lit again and a prayer for the tortured said during intercessions by Jill Berry, one of the members of the Saltash group.

At their home, Terry and Eleanor Newland read the Service of Prayer and Intercession for Group and Individual Use at 11.00 p.m and the Service of Prayer and Meditation at 7.00 am which moved her to tears.

St Leonard's, Bonnyrigg, ACAT Group held their Vigil on Wednesday 24th June during their midweek service, when 6 members were present. They also held a Vigil on Saturday 27 at one of the Retreat Houses on Iona when 20 people took part, including 2 members of the St Peter's Galashiels ACAT group.

As you read in the Committee letter, Bristol held a vigil in St Mary Redcliffe Church in the north Porch. It was lit purely by candlelight and with a tall candle wrapped in barbed wire it was a very emotive evening.

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We would like to hear from other individuals, groups and churches who took part in the Prayer Vigil. Do send in pieces for the Newsletter. These hopefully may encourage others to join in next year's Vigil.

## **Talk by Baroness Cox to ACAT (Harrow Group) May 18 2009**

ACAT (Harrow Group) organises a number of open meetings each year which all are welcome to attend and we usually invite an outside speaker to address at least one of the meetings. This year we were fortunate enough to have the Baroness Cox of Queensbury as our speaker on May 18<sup>th</sup>.

Caroline Cox has been a member of the House of Lords since 1986 and was a Deputy Speaker of the Lords until 2005. Originally she trained as a nurse but she has also gained degrees in sociology and economics and has received numerous academic awards, honorary doctorates and a number of university appointments. However, as a writer and a committed Christian, she is probably best known for her work, sometimes controversial, on behalf of victims of persecution throughout the world and this has involved many missions to conflict zones. She is now CEO of the Humanitarian Aid Relief Trust, (HART, [www.hart-uk.org](http://www.hart-uk.org)). She is a popular speaker and her talk to ACAT (Harrow Group) aroused much interest locally.

In her talk and presentation, illustrated with photographs, she focused on the situations in Sudan and Nigeria but started by giving a wider survey of her experiences in the world's trouble spots. She has, for example, visited North Korea, helping to promote Parliamentary initiatives and medical programmes and has met representatives of the ruling regime. In her talk she gave a harrowing account of the persecution of North Korean Christians, of whom up to 200,000 were claimed to be in prison camps, and described their courage and unselfishness shown in their heroic willingness to take on punishment on behalf of others.

She has also visited Burma, entering the country illegally from Thailand when that was the only way of gaining an accurate picture of what was happening. She talked about the use of forced labour and, in particular, of the estimated 70,000 child soldiers forced to work for the government and she also described meeting Karen refugees from Burma in Thailand.

The issue of child soldiers came up again in her discussion of her visits to Uganda. Northern Uganda has suffered from depredations by the Lord's Resistance Army and hundreds of people have been displaced, with children, in particular, being the victims of abduction and exploitation.

Lady Cox has long been concerned with suffering in the Sudan, prompted initially by the upheaval caused by the struggle of south Sudan for freedom from control by the Sudanese government in Khartoum. After decades of fighting a peace agreement was made in 2005 by which stage, she said, about 2 million people had died and 4 million were displaced. Conflict has now moved to Darfur although there are still problems in the south. Lady Cox herself has made about thirty visits to the south, frequently landing on small illegal airstrips when the government denied entry to international observers and aid workers and one issue with which she has been particularly concerned is that of slavery. It is estimated that about 20-40,000 people still live in slavery in the Sudan. In 1993 Lady Cox met the leadership in Khartoum to urge justice for the south and an end to slavery.

More recently Lady Cox has visited northern Nigeria where she spent Holy Week in Bauchi State, the scene of violent clashes between Christians and Muslims in which many died and churches were destroyed. Although there are conflicting accounts of how the violence began, she is concerned about the spread of sharia law in the north and the discrimination against Christians.

Finally, Lady Cox discussed what action can be taken to help the persecuted. Christians can pray and they can also try to influence those in a position to act. For instance, she said, pressure could be put on Texaco to do what it can to improve conditions in Burma. People could write to their MPs to urge the British government to put pressure on the government of Nigeria to ensure religious equality for all or on the government of Sudan to insist that slaves are freed. HART itself was founded in 2003 to help "forgotten people in forgotten lands", that is, to help people suffering from oppression who are no longer in the media's spotlight. It believes in gathering first-hand evidence of human rights violations so that it

can be an effective "voice for the voiceless". As such it illustrates Lady Cox's principle of action, "I cannot do everything but I must not do nothing", a sentiment with which ACAT would surely agree.

Margaret Davies, ACAT (Harrow Group)

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## CONFERENCE AND AGM

The Conference and AGM will be held at Broadmead Baptist Church in Bristol on Saturday, 11th October from 10.30 am (Registration/ Coffee) until 4.30p.m. It is a chance for members to meet with the Committee and to share with other like minded people similar views on human rights and especially on torture. So please come if you can - it will be good to meet you. It should be a rewarding day.

As in other years the Annual Report will be presented in the morning session together with the Annual Accounts; there will also be a time of worship. The speakers in the afternoon will include Guillaume Colin from FIACAT and another speaker to be arranged. The Committee has decided that there will be no charge for the day, although donations will be welcome. There is disabled access - a lift is available. Tea, coffee and biscuits will be provided but those attending should bring their own lunches.

Please note that a nomination form for elections to the Committee is enclosed. At present the Committee is small and therefore very limited in what it can do. It is very important that we recruit other members willing to join the Committee. There is so much that ACAT (UK) could do if only it had more active members willing to devote more time to it. This would enable it to work more effectively against the evil of torture. New Committee members do not need years of experience of human rights etc - information can be provided. What is needed is commitment and devotion to the battle against torture. The Committee meets every two months for an afternoon session currently in Guildford United Reformed Church. Travelling expenses are paid and we all take a packed lunch.

Any resolutions to be presented at the AGM should be sent to Eleanor Newland, Hon. Sec. 8 Southfield, Saltash, Cornwall PL12 4LX by 20th September. Resolutions should have a nominator and a seconder, both of whom should be individual members, Nomination forms should also be sent in by 20th September.

***Please give careful consideration to standing for the committee. We are in urgent need of more members. You do not need to have expertise or experience - just an active concern for human rights, particularly an abhorrence of torture.***

***Some knowledge of Amnesty, ACAT or Justice & Peace group work would be great, but is not necessary.***

NB if you would like to stand for the committee but cannot find a nominator or seconder, please contact us and we will be pleased to do this for you



## ***TO REMEMBER IN YOUR PRAYERS***



**MOHAMMAD ALI DADKHAH, MALIHEH DADKHAH**, his daughter, **AMIR RAISIAN, SARA SABAGHIAN, BAHAREH DAVALLOU**, from the Defenders of Human Rights Centre, Iran, arrested on July 8 and held incommunicado; pray for them and all who have been arrested over recent weeks; many will have been tortured.

**YU SEONG-JIN**, 44, South Korean national, worked for Hyundai Asan Corporation, Kaeseong Industrial Complex, North Korea; he was arrested in March and is held incommunicado; there is a strong possibility that he will have been tortured; the North Korean Government have not responded to requests from the South Korean Government for his release during talks in June.

**AURORA BRAQUIL**, Chair, Movement for National Democracy, **EMILY FAJARDO**, and **FRANCISCO HONRA**, members of Nuclear - Free Bataan Movement, Philippines, who have received death threats.

**JOSE GOYES SANTACRUZ, MARTA LUCIA CUCUNAME**, their children, and leaders of the indigenous communities in Cauca department, Colombia, receiving death threats.

**JOSE EMILIANO NADAYAPA GOMEZ**, 16, student, beaten unconscious on 27 June by police officers in Chiapas State, MEXICO; he and his father have taken part in street theatre in San Cristobal de las Casas; he has previously been harassed by police for promoting the rights of young people.

**HUANG QI**, president of a human rights organisation, arrested 10 June 2008, awaiting trial for defending 5 families whose children died in the earthquake in Sichuan province; his health is poor; he was imprisoned and tortured from 2001 and 2005 for publishing on the internet the names of those imprisoned following the Tiananmen Square repression in 4 June 1989.

**ALL HELD INCOMMUNICADO IN URUMQI, XINJIANG PROVINCE, CHINA**, following ethnic violence between native Uighers and Han Chinese - many will have been tortured and could well face execution.





## Prayers and Meditations



Now there were some Greeks among those who went up to worship at the Feast.

They came to Philip, who was from Bethsaida in Galilee, with a request. "Sir," they said, "we would like to see Jesus." Philip went to tell Andrew; Andrew and Philip in turn told Jesus.

Jesus replied, "The hour has come for the Son of Man to be glorified. I tell you the truth, unless a kernel of wheat falls to the ground and dies, it remains only a single seed. But if it dies, it produces many seeds.

The man who loves his life will lose it, while the man who hates his life in this world will keep it for eternal life.

Whoever serves me must follow me; and where I am, my servant also will be. My Father will honour the one who serves me.

John 2:20- 26

### **Lord Jesus,**

I give you my hands to do your work.  
I give you my feet to go your way.  
I give you my eyes to see as you do.  
I give you my tongue to speak your words.  
I give you my mind that you may think in me.  
I give you my spirit that you may pray in me.  
Above all,

I give you my heart that you may love in me your Father and all mankind.  
I give you my whole self that you may grow in me, so that it is you, Lord Jesus, who live and work and pray in me.

Amen

### **Loving Lord,**

I often see on the TV news examples of inhumanity to others - people being tortured, abused, injured or killed.

I need to remind myself that the commandment "do not kill" also refers to my attitude and what I do each day, because it is in smaller ways that I can destroy people if I ignore them or cut them off or do them down.

Loving Lord, inspire me to take care of the smaller things of life as well as the bigger issues.

Amen.

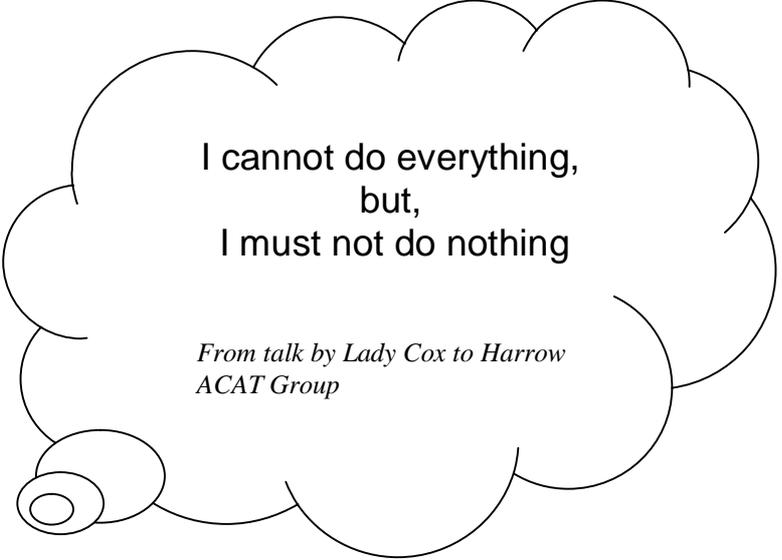
### **God our Father,**

inspire us with a great respect for all human life from the time of the child growing in the womb to the point of death.

May that respect lead us to grow in a sense of responsibility for all our brothers and sisters throughout the world, knowing that, where one person suffers and is degraded, all of humanity is belittled and abused. May we grow in a sense of love and care for those less fortunate than ourselves, and lead us to do something about the troubles in our world.

Amen

# A Final Thought



I cannot do everything,  
but,  
I must not do nothing

*From talk by Lady Cox to Harrow  
ACAT Group*

We hope you will find this mailing 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  
47 Stoneleigh Road  
Knowle Park  
2009  
BRISTOL BS4 2RH

Please send to arrive by 15<sup>th</sup> September

Contact address:

ACAT UK  
8 Southfield  
SALTASH  
PL12 4LX

Tel 01752 843417

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e mail [uk.acat@gmail.com](mailto:uk.acat@gmail.com)

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