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International Liberty Association Newsletter

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EDITORIAL

As the days grow shorter, darker and colder nights start to wrap themselves around us, it is time to reflect on the challenges and successes of the year that is passing and to prepare the ground for the year to come.

This being our last newsletter for 2019, let us begin by wishing you a very Merry Christmas and a happy and prosperous New Year as we ready ourselves to enter the third decade of the 21st century.

While Christmas is a special religious festival for the Christian community, celebrating as it does the birth of Christ, many others in this country and around the world also enjoy this festive season, coming together in the love of family and friends, welcoming an opportunity for light and joy at the darkest point of the year. Our hearts go out to the Christian community in Iran who are not able to celebrate this occasion, or to take part openly in any religious ceremonies without serious risk of arrest and incarceration, or even execution.

We are, however, delighted to report that this year, with the help of our friends, we have managed to successfully prevent the execution of several prisoners of conscience and even lay the foundations for the release of some. By raising awareness and mobilising public opinion in the international community, we have been able to send a powerful message to the women, children, members of religious minorities and prisoners of conscience, suppressed and imprisoned in Iran, that they are not alone and have not been forgotten.

More than that, we have been able to reassure them that they have the full support of human rights

... continued on p.2

THE HUMAN RIGHTS PRISONER IS THE MOST VULNERABLE PERSON



Prominent international human rights lawyer, **Geoffrey Robertson**, was the keynote speaker at our event in Waterloo on 21 September. During the half-hour long speech Mr Robertson laid out the case for the need to hold Iranian regime authorities to account for the crime against humanity they committed in the summer of 1988

against defenceless prisoners of conscience whom he described as “the most vulnerable” persons. Excerpts from his speech appear below.

Let me make a beginning from here. The prisoner, human rights prisoner, is the most vulnerable person because he or she is at the complete command of those in authority...

To commit crimes against humanity, that comprises the worst sort of crime, is the killing of prisoners.

On July the 29th, 1988, the worst example of the worst of all crimes happened in the prisons of Iran.

... the Ayatollah issued a fatwa.

Now, on the 29th of July, prisons throughout Iran went into lockdown. The radio wasn't heard, no newspapers were allowed, prison visits were cancelled, trips to the infirmary were stopped. Prisoners – the only visitors that came to those prisons – Evin, and other prisons in Tehran and all over – were black BMWs with what later was termed ... continued on p.2

A DAUGHTER'S PLEA: "RELEASE MY FATHER FROM PRISON!"



Dear friends, I am writing this letter while my best friend is currently behind bars. His name is **Esmail Abdi**, secretary of the Tehran Teachers Union, who is sentenced to 10 years imprisonment for defending teachers' rights and protesting against injustice. Prior to his conviction, the Ministry of Intelligence interrogator asked

him to resign from the Teachers Union, otherwise he would be put behind bars, but he did not give up and continued defending his colleagues. He was therefore unlawfully arrested and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment. His crime was defending human rights, equality and justice, the ... continued on p.3





The Human Rights prisoner *continued from p.1*

a Death Commission, three officers of the state: one, a judge; one, a prosecutor; one, an intelligence officer. At Evin, where most of the prisoners in Tehran were being kept, you had as the prosecutor a man named Raisi; as the intelligence officer, renowned for always voting to execute, you had a man named Pour-Mohammadi. Now, what happened then was that all the prisoners in this category were called up and waited outside the door of the makeshift courtroom. There were two exit doors; they were brought in from the front, and there were two exit doors, one to the right and one to the left, and the prisoner was brought in, and [they] said: "What is your allegiance?" And if the prisoner honestly said "the organisation" or "the MEK," the order was: "Take him to the left." If the prisoner crumpled and said "I'm a hypocrite, a monafeqin," he was taken sometimes to the right, sometimes; otherwise, for one reason or another, he was taken to the left, usually because the intelligence officer, Pour-Mohammadi, had decided he wanted everyone taken to the left. Taken to the left, a queue was blindfolded, hand-whopped, hands tied behind back, and led in a conga line to the auditorium of the prison; and there were six ropes hanging and they were strung up, six at a time. There was another group taken to cranes that were outside the amphitheatre; four nooses to every crane, four at a time. Thousands of people in this way were killed on the 29th or 30th.

It was the worst crime against humanity committed against prisoners since the Pathan death marches in the Philippines of American and Australian servicemen by the Japanese at the end of the war. Those Japanese who ordered that barbaric treatment, to march prisoners to death, were executed in the Tokyo trials. There was a similar situation of course in Srebrenica, when seven thousand Muslim men and boys were executed by the Serbs. They were imprisoned, but only for a few hours; these, this was a crime against people who'd been kept in prison for seven or eight years, and in many cases were melikesh, had served their sentence. This was a brutal execution without a trial, without an appeal, without mercy.

How is it that when every other crime committed in this world since the Second World War has had some prosecution, some retribution, this has not had any?

And the relatives, the families of those who were killed in this barbaric way have not been allowed to mourn. They've not been told the location of the mass graves in which their



children rot; they've not been told the – given any reason, sometimes they were given a plastic bag, if they turned up at the prison a few months later, they were given a plastic bag with the poor possessions of their children.

So that is the story in brief that the barbarity of this regime has imposed on those who are free-thinkers, those who refuse to worship in the way that it decrees. Now, what is to be done?

Iran is today as it was yesterday, a problem for the world, and various solutions have been put up, but never a way of dealing with them for their human rights violations.

I think it is important that either the Security Council give a direction to the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court to develop a case in relation to the mass killings in Iran, or, it could be, put these people up for trial in absentia, in their absence, because we'll never get them out of Iran while the government stands. But one way or the other, it has become crucial, I think, to the development of human rights law that some retribution, even if it's only a retribution in absentia, should be visited on these people. Set up a prosecutor, set up a court that can hear the evidence, that can shame them, that can articulate what happened in those prisons in 1988, so that, hopefully, it will not happen again, so that the world can see what kind of people run this country. Only by telling that truth and having it widely appreciated can the other horrors that this regime is perpetrating be called out. So that would be my plea, that this is the worst of crimes against humanity since the Second World War, nothing has been done about it and now the United Nations, which failed in 1988 to do anything, must step up and do something, because even by authoritatively putting out the evidence, that is one way that the truth can come out. Thank you!

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organizations and charities, including our own, and that we are their voice which cannot be silenced by oppression and censorship.

However long the journey ahead of us, we are determined to stand by our ethics and responsibility in supporting these people, to continue being their voice and sending them the message of hope for a better future. Their courage knows no bounds as they persevere in their steadfast protest to raise awareness of the brutality of the regime and it is so important for their morale that they know there are humanitarian people who stand with them.

Together we can put an end to the injustice and we want to start the year with a wish that we can bring peace

to the world and eradicate the violence and human rights violations.

Our objective, with the help of every single one of you, is to improve the situation of human rights and continue our specific struggle for putting an end to executions in Iran. We will also continue our support for the rights of minorities, women and children.

Once again, all of us at ILA want to wish you a prosperous year in 2020 and, as our contribution to the festivities, we invite you all to our Christmas celebration on the 18th of December. You will find the details on the last page of this bulletin. We hope to see you there to be able to host you with Iranian culture and music and celebrate a special Christmas.



A daughter's plea *continued from p.1*

right to education for children and adolescents, and the protection of workers' rights.

The British Teachers Union launched an internet campaign calling for the international community's support for releasing the Iranian prisoner teacher, Esmail Abdi.

This year, we celebrated Teachers Day while, unfortunately, compassionate teachers, juveniles and lawyers in the country are behind bars, but big looters and criminals are not only free, but also encouraged and rewarded.



Kurdish teacher, **Farzad Kamangar**, has been executed and his mother has not stopped mourning for him.



Hashem Khastar, Head of the Teachers' Association, was tied to the bed in hospital. He is jailed just for exposing the government's function, which is promoting drugs and addiction among the students and children of the country, instead of providing a safe educational atmosphere in schools.



Arjang Davoodi is a teacher and writer, who has been imprisoned for many many years for defending the cause of freedom. He has been tortured so much that he is no longer able to walk, but he is hopeful that the future will be better for the youth, and this hope helps him to tolerate all difficulties in prison.

He and his friends have accepted all suffering and pain but have never stopped trying.

Fortunately, human rights activists and teachers' unions have come out in support of these teachers.

Due to teachers' rights activists and protest campaigns, a friend and associate of Esmail Abdi, **Rasool Badaghi**, was released. I am so glad



that he was able to hug his daughters again, and I hope one day all teachers are freed and return to schools to educate their students instead of being held in prison. I am calling you all for help and support so that this day becomes reality. A teachers' place is not in prison.

A suffering teacher from Iran, Mohammad



Imprisoned teachers must be released!

I WANT TO BE THE VOICE OF THE CHILDREN OF IRAN

I am Rosa, 17 years old. I'm currently doing my last year of A-levels. My parents are both British-Iranians and human rights activists. My father was in prison and tortured for 8 years for fighting for human rights and freedom of speech. Many of his friends have been executed. My aunt has also been executed.

My father still hasn't been able to move on from the pain and suffering that he has been through. My parents haven't forgotten about their country and they always aim to keep me and my brother Elia educated on the history and culture of our country; a country in which, unlike the UK, the children have to work instead of going to school and having fun; a country where, without their consent, young girls are being married off to men the age of their fathers; where children have to sell their kidneys to be able to put food on the table. When I ask my father why Iran is like this, he says that Iran is a rich country and with proper use of this money it could end all sufferings, however, the people in charge are exploiting this money for their own use.

With my parents I follow the news on what is happening in Iran. My parents would rather me to focus on my studies than to see the evil in my country. Despite this I feel obliged to see what is happening to kids my own age in my own country. Just like Maryam Akbari and Soheil Arabi who can't

be with their children, I think that if I was in Iran I could be in the same position as those children.

The children of Iran don't deserve this. Just as my parents put so much of their time and energy in helping them, I want to do as much as I can to be the voice of the children of Iran.



Rosa talks with Lord Clarke of Hampstead at an ILA event.



LIFE IN IRAN

In the morning, my wife and I are waiting at the entrance to the paediatrician's office. I hold the hand of my 11-year-old daughter, Sara.

After staring at a child, across the pavement, she shakes my hand to get my attention, and said: "Dad, can I ask you a favour?"

I asked: "What do you want?"

Pointing to the child, she said: "Ask him to polish your shoes, he needs money."

I asked: "Do you know him?"

She said: "Yes. I know him. His name is Sadeh (Honest). Every day I go to school, he sits there with his polish box, brush and tools, in front of him."

Sometimes I share some of my packed lunch with him, or my fruit. His father has died and he is the breadwinner of his family.

I went towards him, greeting him and asked him to polish my shoes. He got happy. While he was polishing my shoes, I started asking him about his life.

He was no more than 12 years old. He said: "I live with my mum and my two sisters. Two years ago my dad died in an accident at work. Neither his employer nor government supported us. I had to leave the school to help my mother. She is doing home cleaning."

"I wake up at 7am every morning, and after quickly washing my hands and face, I take my polish box and come here."



I asked him: "why are you coming so early?"

He said: "I have to get myself to Sadi Street sooner so that no one can occupy the place where I work every day so that I can reach my usual place."

Then with a telling smile that made me eyes full of tears, he said: "My share of our city's park is just a few minutes at lunch time."

The story of these children is a bitter but true story of daily lives that have turned them into little men whose share of this world has been working and earning minimal income instead of childhood and happiness.

The kids with the amazing lives that we see every day as we pass the alleys and the markets, working under the hot sunshine of summer and cold weather of winter, are facing different things every day.

Are these children forced and convicted to this kind of life? Why ...

A LETTER FROM EVIN PRISON

While this newsletter was being prepared, Gabriella, the 5 year-old daughter of Nazanin and Richard Ratcliffe, arrived home to her father three and a half years after she was abducted along with her mother by the Iranian regime authorities in an attempt to settle score with the British government and push it to pay hundreds of millions of disputed debt as ransom to buy her release. Gabriella's departure from Iran was arranged after her mother's request. She then wrote a compassionate open letter from Evin Prison "to the Mothers of Iran" exposing the cruelty of her jailers.

Excerpts of her letter appear below:

Perhaps brushing your daughter's hair seems such an ordinary part of your everyday routine. For me, these past 3½ years it has been a dream kept waiting.

My heart pounds much more than usual every Sunday morning – when I get to see my Gabriella Gisou in the visiting room of Evin prison, full of excitement. When the door of the visiting room opens, and the prisoners are allowed in, it is my little girl who runs towards me first, calling out my name, rushing to my cuddle. Those brief



minutes might be the shortest of cuddles, but without doubt the most beautiful and uplifting cuddles in the whole world. They are my world.

But then comes the stress – Sundays slip so soon through my hands, and fade away in the fog of the cell.

I sit in that cell today as the mother of a girl now 5, who was taken from me by my own country when she was only 22 months old. Those bleak first days of separation from my baby, when she had barely started to speak, passed with a bitterness beyond words. You have to be a mother and have experienced separation from your child to know the depth of what it means.

In the near future, my baby will leave



me to go to her father and start school in the UK. It will be a daunting trip for her travelling, and for me left behind. And the authorities who hold me will watch on, unmoved at the injustice of separation. That first day of school not for me.

My country constantly talks about the separation of Yemeni, Syrian and Palestinian mothers from their children. Yet it remains blind to the pain of separation of a mother and baby in her homeland. It even adds to that pain.

Last week my country put me on sale ... using me for its own political benefits...

Nazanin Zaghari-Ratcliffe
Mother of Gabriella Gisou Ratcliffe
Evin Prison, Tehran, Oct 2019



IRANIAN WOMAN MADE A TORCH OF HERSELF TO ILLUMINATE MULLAHS' MISOGYNY



The BLUE girl, as she is famously remembered, burned herself to highlight the injustice that the misogynist rulers are imposing on women of Iran.

Sahar Khodayari, 29, set herself on fire in front of the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Tehran, on 2 September 2019. She died in hospital a week later.

She was protesting the sentence of six months in prison for having tried to enter a football stadium to watch a game of her favourite football team who appear in matches with blue shirts.

In March 2019 Khodayari tried to enter Azadi Stadium for a match of AFC Champions League between Esteghlal and Al-Ain FC. Because women in Iran have been prohibited since 1981 from attending football matches, she disguised herself as a man to enter undetected. (Women may attend other sports, such as volleyball matches.) But the security guards noticed Khodayari and arrested her for violating the prohibition; they took her to the local NAJA. She was held for three nights in jail before being released on bail, pending her court case.

Iran hopes to qualify for the 2022 World Cup. FIFA has said that Iran must allow women into the stadium to see those international football matches. Iran guaranteed such entry for the first time after 40 years, one month after her death.

The mullahs, deceitful as they are, promised to obey the rule. Then they fenced off a section of the stadium

to hold a few thousand women with women Guards and surveillance cameras continuously watching them.

Amnesty International called it a 'cynical publicity stunt' and said: "FIFA [world football's governing body] has a responsibility to respect human rights throughout its operations, and the power under its statutes to take definitive and urgent action to address a situation which it has allowed to continue for far too long."



On 10 October 2019 only a few hundred women were allowed into the 100,000 capacity stadium which was otherwise very empty



At a United Nations Religious Freedom Event in September, a member of Iran's Christian community spoke. In her speech Ms Dabrina Bet-Tamraz said:

"My family has been a target of continuous harassment by the Iranian authorities for as long as I can remember. Today, my close relatives and friends are unjustly imprisoned or awaiting trials.

"On 26th of December, 2014, security officers raided my family's home during a Christmas celebration, arresting all attendees. The authorities separated men from women, conducting strip searches, seizing all the Bibles and confiscating all personal items such as cell phones, laptops and identification documents.

"My father was imprisoned immediately. They shaved his head

IN IRAN, CHRISTIANS ARE SERVING HARSH SENTENCES FOR PRACTISING THEIR FAITH

to humiliate him, treated him like a terrorist, a criminal. He was kept in solitary confinement for 65 days and was charged with conducting evangelism and illegal house church activities, among other false charges that amounted to acting against national security.

"Today, my father, Victor Bet-Tamraz, is appealing a 10-year prison sentence. Following his arrest, my brother Ramiel and four other Christians were arrested at a picnic in Tehran. Today, he is appealing his sentence of four months in prison.

"Finally, in 2017, my mother, Shamiram Issavi, was arrested and interrogated by the intelligence and national security officers for hours. She was forced to provide information about our church and was sentenced to five years in prison.

"When I was in Iran, I endured similar experiences. I was detained and held in men's detention centre without the presence of any female officers. I was forced to provide names

of our church leaders and information of their activities. I managed to escape, but I can't forget those I left behind: my family and the innocent people serving harsh sentences for the peaceful practice of their faith.

"Since 2018, more than 200 Christians have been arrested. They are either now in prison serving lengthy prison sentences or awaiting trials. Christians in Iran are not politicians or activists of some sort, including my family. They're simply believers attending prayer and worship gathering.

"In addition to Christians, other faiths including Sufi Muslims face discrimination and severe restriction to the freedom of religion.

"I implore the international community gathered here to hold Iran accountable for its mistreatment of religious freedom and prioritize religious freedom as a foundational human right for all. Every person has a right to live out their faith in safety, peace and dignity."

GENEVA CONFERENCE

Simultaneous with the 42nd session of the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva, human rights experts from various countries took part in a conference at the UN Headquarters on 20 September 2019 to emphasise the need to end the more than 3 decades of impunity of Iranian regime officials who have been involved in serious crimes against humanity. **Dr Alfred-Maurice de Zayas**, a UN human rights expert and former Special Rapporteur, told the conference:

“I will continue [highlighting this issue] in every opportunity that I have. For instance, next week, at the German Parliament we will have a meeting in the human rights committee on impunity.

“It is not just the current Rapporteur on Iran who has competence to deal with this issue, I mean it is so overarching, and the violations are so enormous that they can be dealt with by many other rapporteurs.

“I have spoken with Agnes Calamard who is the Rapporteur on summary and arbitrary executions. She did this long report on the murder of one person, Kashoghchi; but how about a report from Calamard specifically on this issue! I have asked her to do it.

Also there is a Rapporteur, the mandate is reasonably new, he is my friend, Prof Fabian Salvioli. He is the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice and reparation. Now, he should be, as Tahar told you, he should be flooded with letters. Because it is a matter of the right to truth, the right to information on what happened to our loved ones. Where are their bodies? Also the question of reparation to victims.



“It is a scandal, and we know well in this book how many senior Iranian officials and ministers today have their hands full of blood, and were directly involved on these murders of 1988.

“The violations are so enormous that they can be dealt with by many other rapporteurs. How about a report by the Rapporteur on extrajudicial executions on this issue?

“And I have asked the assistant of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, to persuade Michèle Bachelet to go to Albania, and to visit this museum.

“The High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Human Rights Council must investigate this crime against humanity. The Special Rapporteur on truth and justice, as well as the Rapporteur on torture and arbitrary detention, also look into this.

“It is imperative, you owe it to your loved ones, to your people, to your history, to keep sending this information to the UN and all committees where Iran must report to.”

OUR EVENT AT WATERLOO

On 21 September in St John's Church in Waterloo we held an event to commemorate the martyrs of the massacre of prisoners in the summer of 1988. Other than the keynote speaker, Mr Geoffrey Robertson, several of the ILA trustees, volunteers and supporters talked and performed. The pictures in this section give you a good feel of what went on.





NEWS IN BRIEF

IRAN, THE TOP EXECUTIONER OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN



October 10 is the World Day against the Death Penalty and a reminder of our responsibility to bring pressure to bear on the regime in Tehran to end this practice.

In his most recent report to the Human Rights Council, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Iran expressed his regrets that the Islamic Republic of Iran is a top executioner of juveniles. At least six juveniles, aged 14 to 17, were executed in Iran in 2018 leading the UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres to express his deep regret. Also, during Hasan Rouhani's tenure alone, at least 97 women have been executed in Iran.

HUNDREDS INFECTED WITH HIV, INCLUDING CHILDREN



At least 300 people, including children, have been infected with HIV in an Iranian village by a medical assistant using contaminated syringes. The health ministry did not take responsibility for the incident, blaming the HIV contamination on addicts and sexual immorality in the village.

People got angry after the health ministry statement and, on Saturday, 5 October, stormed the office of the local Imam and set it on fire and continued protesting in front of government buildings. The regime sent troops to quell the protests leading to clashes and casualties.

LIFE IN IRAN'S SHANTYTOWNS



Mud-huts used as homes in shantytowns are among the gloomiest symbols of poverty in Iran. These huts, which take only a couple of days to erect, multiply rapidly and then are destroyed by the Iranian regime's police or municipality agents. According to official reports, over 20 million of the circa 80 million population of Iran live in shantytowns. Drought, poverty or war forces people in rural areas and small towns to migrate to the outskirts of big cities and since they cannot afford high living costs there, they are forced to build huts in shantytowns and continue living in poverty. The government is doing nothing to help them, but using brute force to move them around.

FATHER AND SON GO ON HUNGER STRIKE TO PROTEST UNJUST SENTENCES



Ebrahim Sadeqi Hamedani, 60, and his 22-year-old son, Salar, are on hunger strike since 25 September 2019, in protest to inhuman treatment and medieval sentences they received. They were arrested in March 2019 and sentenced to 16 years imprisonment accused of "propaganda against the regime".

IRANIANS HOLD RALLY IN NEW YORK PROTESTING PRESENCE OF ROUHANI



Iranian exiles held a big protest rally in front of the UN headquarters in New York, where Iranian officials were invited to talk to the General Assembly. Protestors highlighted the fact that Hassan Rouhani represents a regime that has committed numerous human rights violations including the massacre of political prisoners which amount to crimes against humanity. They argued that the UN platform should not be given to mass murderer and their spokespersons.

IRANIANS IN LONDON HOLD PROTEST EXHIBITION FOR WORLD DAY AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY



A massive display of photos of Iranian martyrs was presented in London in front of the Parliament on 10 October, the international day for stopping the death penalty. The photos displayed were a small sample of over 120,000 people who have been executed in Iran by the clerical regime. The protestors called on the UK and EU governments to hold the Iranian regime accountable for its human rights abuses and condition any deals with Tehran on tangible improvement in the human rights situation there.



CHILDREN OF JAILED PASTOR DENIED EDUCATION

When children of imprisoned pastor, Yousef Nadarkhani, went to school at the beginning of the school year on 23 September, they were returned home because they had not completed their Islamic education in the previous year. Nadarkhani's 17 years old son, Daniel, has enrolled in 12th grade as a 'guest' since his certificate of achievement for the previous grades has not been issued.

Christian convert, Yousef Nadarkhani, and his wife, Tina, have been fighting for the rights of their children to identify as Christians for the past decade.

According to the regime's constitution, Christians are granted exemptions from Islamic classes on account of their religion. However Christian converts are not recognised by the regime authorities and they are faced with persecution and their children are denied education if they insist on using this right.

Pastor Yousef was born into an Iranian Muslim family and converted to Christianity aged 19. According to the States Commission on International Religious Freedom (USCIRF), Yousef went on to pastor a 400-member house church congregation before being arrested on charges of "apostasy" and "evangelism," in December 2006.

Since then, he has served various stints in detention before being convicted on charges of "acting against national security" in 2017 and sentenced to ten years behind bars. Despite being granted a further appeal, early in the morning of 22 July 2018, "plain clothes authorities raided



In 2012 Yousef Nadarkhani was finally released after intense international campaign. He was arrested again last July.

Nadarkhani's home and took him to the notorious Evin Prison," according to USCIRF. He has remained there ever since.

In July of this year, Vice Chair Nadine Maenza called for Yousef's immediate release. "Iran must release Pastor Youcef Nadarkhani and ensure freedom of religion for all citizens of Iran," she said. "The Iranian government has vilified and deprived the basic rights of Pastor Nadarkhani and of many other Iranians simply for exercising their freedom of belief. This must stop. I call on the government of Iran to live up to its commitments to its citizens under international law."

Persecution watchdog Doors USA rates Iran as the ninth most oppressive place to live as a follower of Jesus.

"Christians in Iran are forbidden from sharing their faith with non-Christians. Consequently, church

services in Persian (Iran's national language) are not allowed," the charity notes in a fact sheet on the country. "Converts from Islam face persecution from the government. If they attend an underground house church, they face the constant threat of arrest. Iranian society is governed by Islamic law, which means the rights and professional possibilities for Christians are heavily restricted."



ILA CHRISTMAS CELEBRATIONS

Hosted by Father Christmas

2pm–6pm

Wednesday 18 December 2019

at The Decorium

22 Western Road, London N22 6UH

For information and reservation please contact event@iliberty.org.uk or call (020) 8452 3481