

ONE WORLD LEEDS



PHOTO BY PAUL DISHMAN
WINNER OF "BRINGING THE WORLD TO LEEDS" PHOTOGRAPHY COMPETITION

A CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE?

Why are politicians scared to enter into the immigration debate? p3

LOVE IS A HUMAN RIGHT

What if you were told that you couldn't love someone because it was a crime? p10

A NIGHT AT THE OPERA

Taking Refugees to the Opera p9

/BRING- ING THE WORLD TO LEEDS/

Welcome to the latest edition of **One World Leeds - the magazine (and website) which tries to bring a different perspective on refugees and asylum seekers in Leeds, and to tell the kind of stories which often get overlooked by the mainstream media.**

Our writers are from many different backgrounds. Some of us are aspiring journalists - some of us are just people living in Leeds who want to give a different perspective on issues which surround us.

This fifth edition is slightly different from previous ones. We have tried to take the best content from www.oneworld-leeds.org and to distill it into a single edition. Future printed editions of One World Leeds will follow this same format - as a

way of gathering the best of what's on offer and putting it in your hand.

If you are interested in helping to add your voice to ours, why not submit something to the website? We are always interested in hearing from people with something to say, and a desire to help others understand their city better. You can find guidelines of what we're looking for at www.oneworldleeds.org

In Autumn 2014, we ran a photo competition to help us get a striking front page based on the idea of "Bringing the world to Leeds". We are particularly proud to showcase some of the best of these photos throughout this edition, and you can find more information about the winners on the back cover, as well as details of other people who have contributed to this edition. Thanks for reading, and please - pass on your copy, when you're done with it.

THE PHOTOGRAPHS USED THROUGHOUT THIS EDITION WERE ENTERED INTO OUR "BRINGING THE WORLD TO LEEDS" PHOTO COMPETITION

/ARE POLITICIANS SCARED TO DEBATE IMMIGRATION?/

As the national elections approach, immigration is high on the agenda for the public and politicians. Tom Riordan, Leeds City Council's chief executive, believes it's hard for politicians to talk publicly about immigration because it's such a toxic and inciting subject, but they need to talk about refugees and asylum seekers because if people only hear misleading information that warps their views.

Perhaps challenging the narrative around the people behind the increasingly demonised terms of 'asylum seeker' and 'refugee' is the greatest contribution that people in the public eye can make."

Fabian Hamilton, the MP for Leeds

North East, claims that politicians speak negatively about immigration because of their mistaken belief that tough rhetoric is what the public wants to hear. However, he believes this isn't true in North East Leeds. "We have grown out of successive waves of immigration and that makes this corner of Leeds the wonderful place that it is. Leeds has become an exciting, diverse place to live because of its diversity."

Hilary Benn, the MP for Leeds Central and shadow secretary of state for communities and local government, also thinks there is too much misinformation. When refugees came to Leeds from Kosovo, he said, the community welcomed them

because they knew what they had gone through. The perception of immigrants is a complete caricature of reality."

According to Riordan these stereotypes don't take into account...

"The large numbers of doctors, nurses, technicians or specialists who were born overseas, and who are an integral part of making the NHS actually function. Immigration has brought many benefits to society, including workers on whom we rely and friends we have made, but we also need immigration control so we can strike a balance."

Alice Booth



PHOTO: KARL WILSON

**"REGARDLESS
OF THE COLOUR
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HILARY BENN**

WHAT HAPPENED WHEN THE DAILY MAIL OFFERED TO ADVERTISE LEEDS ASYLUM SEEKERS' SUPPORT NET- WORK

**JON BEECH, LASSN
DIRECTOR EXPLAINS**



PHOTO: RAHMAN HASSANI

I laughed out loud – we didn't have £500 to spare on advertising and there's no way we'd advertise with the Daily Mail – whose reporting of asylum issues has sometimes been less than sympathetic.

Everyone I talked to at Leeds Asylum Seeker Support Network shared my surprise at the Daily Mail wanting us to pay £495 to advertise on their website. I was glad other people saw the funny side but since then the advert has been a stone in my mental shoe – I've thought about it every day.

Why should this be such a laughable idea, for me and so many others?

If we're serious about challenging

stereotypes wherever we find them, and serious in our belief that things can be better if we celebrate what makes us different – isn't this a golden opportunity? An invitation to share our experience, and knowledge of the things we care about with people who don't readily agree with us?

Now of course, I haven't signed up, and squandered money that'd be better spent on supporting the people we work with. But "Raising awareness of issues facing asylum seekers and refugees" is key part of LASSN's mission and that has to mean difficult conversations with people who are not sympathetic to begin with. It is import to bear witness to what we see,

and to help others understand what we have learned from our experience of working with asylum seekers.

When ordinary people really get to know asylum seekers, they cannot help but be supportive. This year friends and teachers of Yashika (a young asylum seekers threatened with deportation) campaigned so effectively even the Daily Mail covered the story.

I want us to rise to the challenge of the Daily Mail: to talk to the people who don't know much about the experiences of asylum seekers, or refugees and have some of those difficult conversations that lead to truth.

/IT'S
NO LAUGHING
MATTER/
/

In Syria, every single man, woman and child has a horrifying story to tell and according to critic and novelist Robin Yassin-Kassab they are starting to tell it in ways that have become 'a critical line of defence against tyranny'.

Before 2011 this was unthinkable in a country known as The Kingdom of Silence, where no one dared to voice opinions even in private. But now there has been an artistic and cultural outburst with people speaking out through art, film, photography and words.

The award winning book Syria Speaks: Art and Culture from the Frontline, brings together many anonymous voices along with established writers & artists like Khaled Khalifa and Khalil Younes. It maps the art explosion of the past three years in a unique anthology of essays, stories, poems, songs, photographs and cartoons that attests to how Syrians have been fighting the regime through art and culture.

This is not a soft approach of pretty images but extraordinarily powerful work chronicling what is happening and shedding light on the 'real faces of Syria'.

Syria Speaks! came to life in Bradford as part of a tour earlier this year. At the event Khalil Younes spoke about his drawings, the impact of social media, the fast consumption of art and the need to create permanent icons that stay. Much of his work attempts to bridge the cultural gap between the West and the Middle East – by portraying 'Syrian thoughts to catch western attention' and using images with references familiar to a western audience, such as Our "Saigon Execution" and Madonna and Missing Child.

Yet for Younes, today's technology has been most important in the cultural and artistic uprising – everything from Facebook to Twitter – words posted online as a 'direct reflection on events' happening.

Robin Yassin-Kassab encouraged Yorkshire people to search out Syrian stories and 'come to our own conclusions'; beyond what newspapers and politicians say.

.RODOLFO BARRADAS

/SPEAKING OUT IN A KINGDOM OF SILENCE/



PHOTO: PAUL DISHMAN

/MISSING MY FRIEND/

I didn't know what to do when my friend phoned to say he was in prison and that one of his legs had been amputated. He apologised for not contacting me sooner, telling me that someone from outside had just given him a phone with enough credit to call me.

When Timur arrived in the UK he was an Olympic athlete coming to represent his country at a Paralympics event. He still had both legs but needed arm-stirrups to get about.

Shortly after arrival his stirrups broke and a fellow disabled person gave him an old "transit style" wheelchair that was missing the foot supports, and the front wheels had slipped out of their tubes. Without the foot supports, Timur's legs dragged under his chair.

Timur wheeled himself away from the Paralympics committee and claimed asylum in the UK following persecution in his home country.

I met him in Bradford where the wheelchair was particularly disastrous on the notoriously bumpy and uneven York Stone pavements. Timur fell out of his chair daily, and often had to abandon his chair and crawl into inaccessible buildings.

His "accessible accommodation" had no ramp to the door. And even when one was installed, the driveway was so steep that Timur was unable to leave the house



PHOTO: DAVE REYNOLDS

"WHEN TIMUR ARRIVED IN THE UK HE WAS AN OLYMPIC ATHLETE COMING TO REPRESENT HIS COUNTRY AT A PARALYMPICS EVENT"

ANONYMOUS

in snow or icy weather. Even the simple task of getting to the city centre was a struggle.

I was supporting Timur as a networker for Stepping Stones whilst he was claiming asylum. I was surprised that he was getting no legal advice or support after his solicitor had moved to another office without leaving her contact details. This caused huge panic when Timur's asylum claim was rejected, and he had just 10 days to lodge an appeal.

I left messages and went to the solicitor's office several times to complain. Finally, she called and explained that she had been busy and that a new solicitor would file his appeal.

I accompanied Timur to visit the new solicitor. This one was very cold to Timur and clearly lacked understanding of what life is like for a disabled person in Central Asia.

As a member of the Paralympic Committee, Timur had lived in a Government flat. When the president was ousted, opposition members had been threatening to remove him from this accommodation, or kill him outright.

The solicitor went over the points made in the rejection to his claim, which centred on his lack of evidence and discrepancies in his interview. The solicitor read that when asked who provided his

flat, Timur had given the name of the president – as the head of the state.

The solicitor asked, "If the president was your friend, then how could your life be in danger? Couldn't you go to him?"

Timur couldn't help but laugh.

Timur's appeal was rejected, and on the very last day he was able to file another appeal, the solicitors sent Timur a letter indicating that they were dropping him. Unfortunately no other solicitor would file a fresh claim on his behalf.

Timur was apprehended at St. Luke's Hospital and promptly deported before he

"HE HAD BEEN PICKED UP BY THE POLICE IMMEDIATELY AND GIVEN A 5 YEAR SENTENCE FOR TRYING TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY"

was able to file a fresh claim.

When asylum seekers are forcibly deported or opt for voluntary return, people back in the UK almost never hear what happens after they arrive in their country of origin.

That was the case with Timur – until

the phone call I had no news from him. It was months later that he managed to contact me from inside a prison. He has been picked up by the police immediately upon arrival and given a five year sentence for trying to leave the country. Due to health problems, one of his legs was amputated rather than treated properly.

If it hadn't been for that borrowed phone I'd never had heard from him.

Unfortunately, the phone call has left me speechless and unable to help. I wish there was a happy ending but all I'm left with is uncertainty and no way of knowing

/FROM LEEDS TO SYRIA /

"ONE MILLION SYRIAN REFUGEES IN LEBANON IS THE EQUIVALENT OF TWENTY ONE MILLION REFUGEES COMING TO THE UK"

Now that there are over 1 million Syrian refugees registered in Lebanon, Syrians make up a quarter of the Lebanese population. This is the equivalent of 21 million refugees coming to the UK.

In Akkar, where I work, the Syrian population is the same as or greater than the Lebanese population – like 750,000 refugees camping in garages and tents in and around Leeds. Keep this in mind, in case you know of anyone worrying about the 500 Syrians coming to the UK.

When I explain that I am teaching En-

glish in Syrian refugee camps in Lebanon, Relief and Reconciliation for Syria, the conversation tends to follow a chain of "why"s – leading back to my home. "Why Akkar?" "Why refugees?" "Why Arabic?"

The answer lies partly in Leeds, the city where I grew up. It was a good place to learn that the world is full of different kinds of people, that my skin colour isn't the only skin colour, that my religion isn't the only religion and my language isn't the only language. It was at my high school in Headingley that I was allowed to attend the Muslim assembly and learn a little bit about the another belief in my community, it was at my church in Harehills that I first heard stories of people struggling through the asylum process and where someone suggested I learn Arabic.

Another part of the answer lies in the fact that my Arabic studies meant I had to spend a year in Damascus. When I first ar-

rived, people who are now refugees were quietly getting on with their lives. Now, they have lost friends and family members, homes, livelihoods.

So now here I am, teaching French and English, talking to the families in the camps and doing my best to help. In amongst all the busy work and newness it's the conversations with the children and the families which makes everything worthwhile. Sometimes the things I hear are distressing. Sometimes my highly westernised views, like about what war is, and when it is or isn't preferable to peace, are questioned and moved. Sometimes it's just everyday chat, learning about the lives and hopes and pasts of the people I'm working with. Whatever it is, I'm always sad when I have to go, and I will be sadder still when I have to leave for good.

ALICE CROCKER

ReachOUT is a Leeds-based charity for Lesbian Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex refugees and asylum seekers.

We talked with founder, Jess MacIntyre about their work

What made you found ReachOUT Leeds?

I had worked in refugee services for about 5 years, with various charities including the Refugee Council and British Red Cross. As a caseworker in refugee services, I became aware that several of my service users identified as LGBT but were living in silence – that is, they were not 'out' amongst their community in the UK and frequently only their lawyer and UKBA knew that the real reason they were here was because of persecution experienced as a result of being LGBT. Not being able to find a support group that meet LGBT refugees needs, I decided to set up ReachOUT in August 2012 as a response.

Can you tell us a bit about the work of ReachOUT? We now have a group of around 12 service users meeting every week or every two weeks, depending on what activity we can schedule and how many people can attend. And we are constantly expanding, receiving referrals from both LGBT and refugee services in Leeds. ReachOUT creates a safe space where

people can be out, can express themselves freely, met people like them and build a sense of camaraderie around shared experience

What have been the challenges? It's hard work! ReachOUT is a full-time job, but also a full-time passion. It is hard to get to know service users and become close through shared experiences, and then find out the next week that they have been deported.

The questioning that many of ReachOUT's service users are faced with by the authorities is very often overtly focused on matters of a sexual nature, which is a total misunderstanding of what makes someone LGBT. It has become increasingly common for service users to feel pressured to come up with photographic or video evidence of engaging in sex acts, as they have been told they cannot 'prove' they are gay. Understandably, this is an almost impossible thing to prove, especially as witness testimony is often not available through previous partners, who may be too scared to speak up or may have suffered violence themselves.

But no matter what our service users are going through, ReachOUT creates a space where at least for a few hours they can let their guard down. At the end of every meeting people leave smiling with an affirmed sense of self. That is why ReachOUT exists.

What do you think of Leeds as a city?

Leeds is truly unique, and I believe it is the city's dynamic that enables ReachOUT to be a success. Leeds has an incredible history of queer activism – from early HIV activists to demonstrations around Section 28 and right through to the present day. Especially through close links with MESMAC and the Leeds Mental Health Partnership, ReachOUT is privileged enough to work closely with these individuals and be part of our current culture of activism. However, it is Leeds' unique sense of generosity that enables third sector organisations to truly make their mark in this city. Leeds has been able to become a City of Sanctuary through the hard work of these organisations, which ReachOUT is proud to be a part of.

What are your plans for this year? Lots!

We hope to be launching a video campaign later this year, and are working with the Mental Health Partnership and artists at Leeds University to showcase the diversity of LGBT experience at several events in the coming months. At the moment we are working on an orientation publication for new LGBT asylum seekers/refugees in the city, which will act as a directory for LGBT-sensitive essential services. And we will also be holding special events for both Refugee Week in June and Leeds Pride in August. Watch this space!

<http://reachoutleeds.org/>

/REACHOUT LEEDS
SUPPORTING LGBTI ASYLUM
 SEEKERS/

Part of what makes Leeds such a great city is its vibrant music scene. There is no lack of venues for all genres: rock, jazz, indie, classical, world, opera. But it is not always enjoyed by all members of the community.

Alone and away from home, struggling in poverty against a bureaucratic system that might bring deportation with little warning, refugees and asylum seekers don't often get to enjoy it. There is the expense of course, perhaps lack of awareness of what is available, but also the idea that opera and concerts might 'not be for them'. It is a situation that is changing.

April saw the official start of Opera North's Community Engagement Project which aims to bring a wider range of people into the Grand Theatre and Howard Assembly Room to see Opera North Productions, funded by the Paul Hamlyn Foundation. The projects focus on a small group of community partners, which for 2014-15 includes homeless, refugee and women's charities.

Emma Crossley from the Asylum Seeker project Meeting Point says that:

'Meeting Point is delighted to be working alongside Opera North... The opportunity to open up theatre to refugees and asylum seekers living in Leeds is truly unique, and one that has the potential to enhance wellbeing in a very immediate and direct way.'

Madeleine Thorne, Opera North Community Engagement Manager, has built on existing links with community groups to create personal relationships and expand participation and engagement in the cultural life of Leeds. Through a program of workshops and show tasters taken into the community, free and subsidised tickets for performances and tours of the Grand Theatre, it introduces refugees to a part of Leeds that many would otherwise not get to experience. So far over 800 tickets have been distributed for people to come see shows, including the recent productions of Macbeth and Girl of the Golden West, as well as concerts from the Mali musician Toumani Diabaté and American jazz sing-

er René Marie at the Howard Assembly Room.

"Watching refugees arrive somewhat unsure, and then completely losing themselves in the spectacle and the music once it starts is extraordinary", says Madeleine. Evidently very proud of the project, Madeleine told me that though a few tickets might not seem like much, those couple of hours of music offer people a chance to temporarily forget about their problems and enjoy themselves.

She is right. It is a simple thing, an

evening out at the theatre, one that many of us enjoy without thinking too much about it. But it is engaging with what Leeds has on offer that makes us feel part of the city. And it is the accumulation of such simple gestures that help refugees and asylum-seekers settle in their new found home. Leeds already has many dedicated organisations and groups supporting refugees and asylum-seekers, and with this project Opera North joins them, contributing to making Leeds the welcoming city that we all love.

RODOLFO BARRADAS

/TAKING REFUGEES TO THE OPERA/

"WATCHING REFUGEES ARRIVE SOMEWHAT UNSURE, AND THEN COMPLETELY LOSING THEMSELVES IN THE SPECTACLE AND THE MUSIC IS EXTRAORDINARY"

/LOVE IS A HUMAN RIGHT?/

A right that we all enjoy? Not even close.

Imagine if you were told you couldn't love someone because it was a crime. For gay Ugandans this is the world in which they live.

On the 7th of February 2012 an Anti-Homosexuality bill was brought once again to the Ugandan Parliament. The bill makes any homosexual activity a crime punishable by long-term imprisonment or even death. It also states that anyone who knows of any homosexual activities going on is also to be punished with three years in prison. Parents are expected to report children; teachers are expected to report students. Unfortunately, but maybe not unexpectedly, the basis of the anti-homosexual laws originate from British rule during the colonial period - one of those laws they just never got round to eradicating. Ugandan newspapers have sparked campaigns of hate selling newspapers by promising to name and shame homosexuals, encouraging Ugandans to take the law into their own hands.

Amnesty International and Leeds University LGBT started Human Rights week this year with a talk called Love is a Human Right, which gave an incredible insight into the plight of the gay and lesbian community in Uganda. The evening opened with a short film, Call me Kuchu, in which key figures in Uganda were documented trying to combat state discrimination against homosexuals. What was

remarkable about the events documented was they continued insistence by government officials that homosexuality was inherently 'un-African'.

The first speaker was Kevin Ward, a former schoolteacher in Uganda. Kevin who is originally from the UK, had lived in Uganda for almost ten years, and had become fully immersed in the culture with many friends there. "I found being in Africa a liberating experience" Kevin explained that whilst there was still stigma about being openly gay in Britain, Uganda offered a place where he was free to have close relationships with men, without causing gossip. Whilst Ugandans were not supportive of homosexuals, Kevin argued that the situation was one of acceptance. The situation became volatile though, when religious preachers from America organised a tour of Uganda preaching homopho-

bic hatred and connecting it with religion. When Kevin was found to be gay, his colleagues and friends turned on him, he was fired from his job at the school and forced to start afresh.

The second speaker was Quentin Bashem, a Kenyan student at the university of Leeds. Quentin explained that the un-African perception of homosexuality is not just held in Uganda. Although there are no laws that make being gay illegal in Kenya, Quentin explained that he had a friend at school that was discriminated against because of his sexuality. As a liberal thinker Quentin, promised that when he returned to Kenya he would be sure to speak more openly and supportively of the gay community, in order to try and change the prejudices felt amongst the younger population in general.

In August 2014, the anti-gay law in Uganda was overturned by the constitutional court, but the president is reported as saying he wants the law back "...but if two consenting adults go into their room and decide to be stupid, let them be"

The situation in Uganda and Kenya are not isolated cases. Even here in the UK homophobia is rife. Gay Ugandans, fearful of imprisonment and even their lives have fled Uganda, and some have tried to seek asylum in the UK. However Kevin argues the immigration office doesn't take their fears seriously enough.

If we can learn to accept each other and love one another, the world will be a better place.

HANNAH MARIN



PHOTO: RAHMAN HASSANI

PETER RICHARDSON FINDS OUT FIRST HAND WHAT AN ASYLUM INTERVIEW FEELS LIKE

I've met hundreds of asylum seekers in the UK who have all had to undergo a "big interview" which determines their future and can mean the difference between life and death.

A friend agreed to give me a taste of what it is like by interviewing me using questions drawn from her own experience of claiming asylum in the UK. Within minutes I feel intimidated and apprehensive, even though I am sitting comfortably in a café, across the table from a friend and with nothing at stake.

When interviewing people for a job I try to put them at ease. I ask questions that help them explain their experience. I want them to perform at their best so that I can see what they are really capable of.

This interview was nothing like that and should really be called a cross-examination. It felt like my questioner was trying to trap me and trip me up. She would ask several questions and then suddenly repeat exactly the same question she'd asked me one minute ago. I was thinking – hang on didn't she just ask me that? Maybe I didn't give her the answer she wanted.

Nothing depended on my interview but even so I was uncomfortable. The questioner would pick up on any inconsistency. She would slightly misunderstand my answers and present things back to me in a subtly different way. When I said that our charity was registered with the Government she started her next question with, "As a Government charity, why..."

The interviewer was typing up my answers. My refugee friend told me that as a journalist she is a much quicker typist than the person who interviewed her. One effect of the typing is to disrupt the flow. I was half way through a sentence when she told me to pause while she typed up my answer. After the pause she told me to continue. By that time I had refined my thoughts and started the sentence again with slightly different wording. "No, you

didn't say that. You said..."

We also took breaks that disrupted the interview. Breaks are obviously essential. My friend's own interview lasted from 10 am – 5 pm. After the break, I was asked, "What happened next?" I had to think back to what I was saying before the break about my journey to Leeds. My tired mind said Coventry instead of Bradford and immediately I was under suspicion, "Coventry? Not Bradford." "No, I meant Bradford." "Bradford – you sure?" "Yes – Coventry was before Bradford, like I said early."

A common reason for refusal of asylum claims is on the grounds of lack of credibility. Throughout the interviews the Home Office is looking for inconsistencies. The questioner asks questions in different ways and at different times to see if the answers match. (See Amnesty International's report: A question of credibility.)

Half of appeals from some nationalities are successful – that's how often the Home Office gets it wrong!

I performed poorly and would certainly have been refused. I could see inconsistencies in what I'd said – mainly because I didn't feel the questioner had understood what I was saying. Her experience wasn't the same as mine and she didn't have the same frame of reference. It was tempting to make things clearer or simpler. When asked for exact dates, I felt inadequate because I couldn't remember. There were details I didn't want to give because they

were too personal or would affect other people. The questioner wanted hard evidence but I had no paperwork to prove what I said.

Many asylum seekers are frustrated with the interview process. One refugee who worked at a senior level ran into trouble with the military. He was asked why the president wouldn't intercede on his behalf – the president whose power and position depended on the military. A common misunderstanding is about the relationship between the police, the military and the law with the assumption that trouble with one can be solved by applying to one of the others. Another asylum seeker recalled the interviewer using out of date information to say that the country was safe, when things had changed dramatically over the past ten years.

Preparation for any interview is crucial. Most people attending a job interview would do everything in their power to arrive in a fit state – refreshed, relaxed, and ready. Asylum seekers traveling to Leeds often arrive tired, confused, stressed and harassed which is definitely not the best preparation for an interview that will affect their whole life.

With relief the examination came to an end. My limited experience of discomfort gave me a small insight into the difficulties faced by asylum seekers arriving in Leeds exhausted and stressed before they even reach the Home Office.

I'm glad my life didn't depend on the outcome of the interview – I don't think I would have made it!

/CROSS EXAMINED
& INTIMIDATED/



PHOTO: KARL WILSON

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