

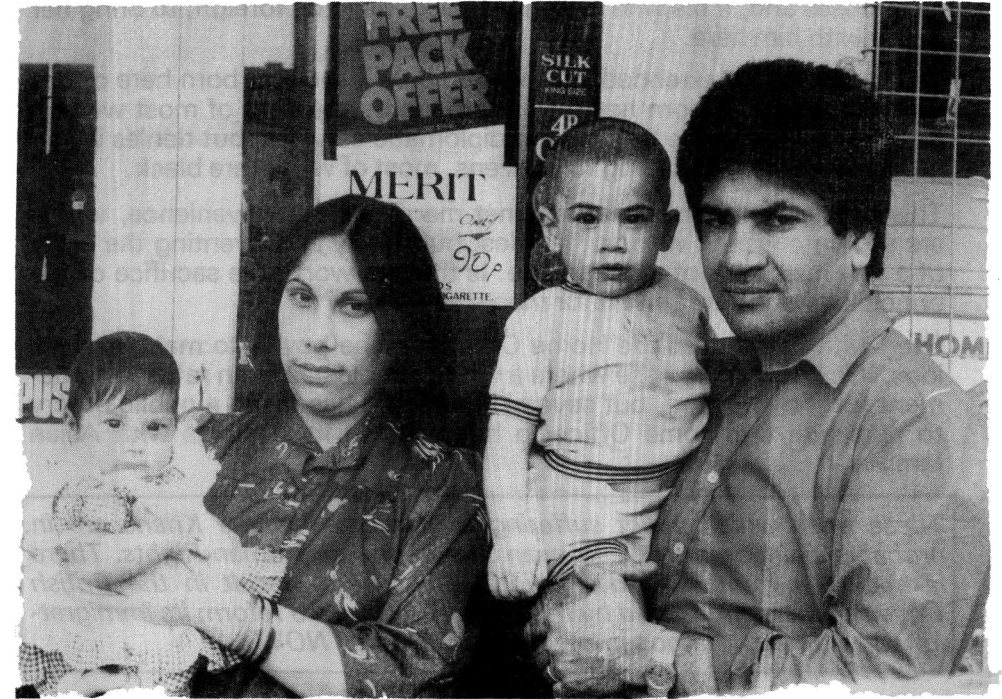
Local campaigns have been successful in similar cases elsewhere so it IS worth trying. If it were members of YOUR family affected you'd want the local community to raise its voice so PLEASE raise yours on behalf of your neighbours now.

WHAT SHOULD YOU DO?

1. Sign the petition in support of the Khan family.
2. If you live in Ilford North your MP, and that of the Khans, is Vivian Bendall. Write to him at the House of Commons, London SW1 to express your concern and urge him to continue his efforts on the family's behalf.
3. If you live elsewhere contact your own MP, mention this case and ask him or her to urge the government to reform the rules. The other two Redbridge MPs are Neil Thorne (Ilford South) and Patrick Jenkin (Wanstead and Woodford).
4. Urge any organisation to which you belong to make a public statement in support of the Khans' case and to convey its view to your MP.
5. Publicise the plight of the Khans among your neighbours, friends and acquaintances. Distribute copies of this leaflet, collect signatures on the petition and urge others to write letters on the Khans' behalf. Write to the press.
6. Let the Redbridge Campaign Against Racism and Fascism know of your support for the Khans. Contact us c/o 79, Wellwood Road, Ilford (590-5808) or c/o 20, Sackville Gardens, Ilford (518-1746). We will keep you supplied with information, leaflets and petitions. We will also pass on messages of support to the family which is obviously carrying a heavy burden of worry at present.

Please help to ensure that Rustam and Kalsoom Khan can face the future together with their children without further fear of separation.

LET THIS FAMILY STAY TOGETHER



Rustam and Kalsoom Khan live with their two children in Ley Street, Ilford where they run a small shop. Their children were born here and Mrs. Khan is permanently settled, as are her parents, brothers and sisters. Her husband entered the country legally, infringed no law, but has been told by the Home Office that there is now "no further basis for his stay here".

So Rustam Khan faces deportation unless the Home Office withdraws its refusal to exercise discretion and allows him to stay. His wife has no wish to live abroad and the couple sees no future for the children in Pakistan.

This leaflet explains the discriminatory immigration rules which give rise to such cases. Please read it and take action both to help the Khans as individuals and to urge the British government to reform its rules.

DEFEND THE KHAN FAMILY — END DISCRIMINATION

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE RULES?

Any man ordinarily resident in this country has the right to marry whom he chooses and, if his wife or fiancée happens to be foreign, to bring her to live with him here.

The same right is extended to a woman only if she was born here or has a parent who was born here. This safeguards the right of most women born of families in the foreign and diplomatic services, but denies it to a group of women, including full citizens, most of whom are black.

This restriction is not aimed against marriages of convenience, which are separately dealt with in the rules, but purely at preventing the entry of a few husbands of working age. Is the aim worth the sacrifice of the principle of equal treatment for men and women?

Even with these rules the Home Office has the power to make exceptions. We know of no case where a white couple has been refused settlement for the husband, but several in which it has taken a public outcry to persuade the Home Office to humanity in its dealings with Asian families.

These rules which inflict suffering on families like the Khans are in probable violation of the European Convention on Human Rights. There is a case in progress now which will probably result in the British Government being forced by the European Court to reform its immigration rules. Press your government to act decently NOW.

HOW ARE MR AND MRS KHAN AFFECTED?

The Khans have attempted no evasion of immigration law. They met by chance when Mr. Khan visited this country in 1979 and continued their relationship when he returned for a longer stay later that year. They married in 1980 and made application quite properly at that time for Mr. Khan's stay to become permanent.

At the time that first application was refused Mrs. Khan was already expecting their first child. After appealing, the Khans sought assistance from their MP, Vivian Bendall, who raised their case with the Home Office Minister. By the time this process was completed by a further refusal Mrs. Khan was about to give birth to their second child.

Kaloom Khan's choice is EITHER to separate from her husband and separate her children from their father OR to uproot herself and her children, who are British born, and settle abroad, thus severing ties with this country, which she regards as home, and with her parents, brothers, sisters, nephews and nieces. Should the state force such a choice upon individuals?

Kaloom Khan's family has given generations of service to this country. Her father, grandfather and other relatives served in the Royal Indian Army under British rule. Her great-uncle was sent to London on army

service for the coronation of George VI. It was on a Crown Service Voucher that her father entered this country. Does the government not value this service? After all, it claims that the rules safeguard the position of women from families with close UK connections.

Both of Kaloom Khan's parents, two brothers and two sisters are UK citizens settled in this country. She herself applied to naturalise in 1978 but her application has hung fire since her marriage. If her husband is deported the fact that she is married to someone living abroad will probably be taken as evidence that she does not intend to remain here permanently and used to refuse her citizenship, despite the fact that it is the Home Office itself which is frustrating her wish to settle here with her husband!



The Khans have no wish to bring up their children on Social Security but may well be forced to do so if Mr. Khan is deported, as Mrs. Khan could scarcely care for the business and the children single-handed. Is this a desirable outcome of Home Office policy?

The Khans are not wealthy and, if separated, are unlikely to be able to afford frequent visits to each other even if these could be managed without immigration difficulties. Mrs. Khan could actually lose her right to return home to Britain if she accompanied her husband abroad for a period of two years or more.

We condemn authoritarian regimes like that in the Soviet Union when they divide families on the whim of the state. We should therefore demand higher standards from the government which acts in our name.