



PLATFORM FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON UNDOCUMENTED MIGRANTS

PICUM Newsletter December 2005

Finalized on 2 December 2005

This newsletter focuses on news items and policy developments concerning the basic social rights of undocumented migrants in Europe. It is currently available in Word format and on the PICUM website (www.picum.org) in the following languages: English, German, Dutch, Spanish, French, Italian and Portuguese. You are invited to distribute this newsletter widely.

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Please note that there will be no edition of the PICUM newsletter in January 2006. The next edition of this newsletter will be in February 2006.

1. Death at the Border

- According to data released by the daily newspaper *Ethnos*, every year 800,000 undocumented migrants arrive in the EU territory. 2,000 people drown every year in the Mediterranean Sea while trying to cross from Africa to Europe. (Source: *Ethnos*, 6 November, nanou@unhcr.ch)
- Twenty-two migrants were lost at sea after the boat they were traveling on overturned on 26 November off the coast of Almeria (Spain). Police rescued forty-four immigrants (eight men and 36

women) and a corpse. More than 60 people were on board. The Asociación Pro Derechos Humanos de Andalucía issued a statement indicating that this tragedy claimed the highest number of victims in 2005 of migrants who tried to reach Europe via Spanish coasts (there were 17 deaths in the tragedy that occurred in September in Fuerteventura). In a separate incident off the coast of the Canary Islands near Morocco, six migrants died on 28 November during the Delta tropical storm. Source: Europa Press <http://fr.news.yahoo.com/27112005/5/des-candidats-l-exil-recherches-au-large-des-cotes-espagnoles.html> and <http://www.apdha.org/>

- Nine people died in Scicli Di Pozzallo (Ragusa, Sicily) when the boat they were traveling on capsized on 18 November during a storm. The corpses of five men and two women were found on the beach, and two other corpses were later found at sea by coast guards. 164 people were rescued. All of the survivors showed signs of dehydration and exposure but only one had to be hospitalized. It was believed that between 20-30 people were missing at sea, since survivors said that there were approximately 200 people on board.
<http://www.repubblica.it/2005/k/sezioni/cronaca/sbarchi4/barcone/barcone.html>
- The Latin American Working Group website has a page on U.S. border security and migration. The page contains information and analyses on US policies that have pushed migrants into the desert, the nature of US border security programs, massive infrastructure construction on the border, and the impact that immigration reform could have on them all.
http://www.lawg.org/countries/mexico/explore_border.htm#immig
- Since 1995, more than 3,600 corpses of migrants have been found in the desert on the U.S.-Mexico border. However, it is estimated that the real number of victims is two to three times higher. In an article in the Mexican newspaper *Reforma*, Mexican political scientist Sergio Agauyo has called this a terrible tragedy, especially in light of the fact that during the 28 years that the Berlin Wall existed, 192 Germans died while trying to cross the wall. Mexican consulates try to repatriate corpses that have been identified, but those that are not identified are buried in communal graves or simply abandoned in the desert. Some immigrants' rights groups have called for a database that would allow families to identify the victims and for a free repatriation by Mexican airlines. On 4 November, two U.S. Republican Senators submitted a bill for a 3,200 km wall that would run the length of the U.S.-Mexico border. Such a wall would be an ideal security fence to prevent illegal immigration, said the two senators. Source: Le Monde, 15.11.2005: http://www.lemonde.fr/cgi-bin/ACHATS/acheter.cgi?offre=ARCHIVES&type_item=ART_ARCH_30J&objet_id=922655

2. News from EU Member States + Switzerland + U.S.A.

France

- The Collectif de soutien d'urgence aux réfugiés de Calais (C'SUR) is a group of several organizations in Calais that have launched an appeal to bring assistance to the more than 400 migrants in Calais who have been abandoned by the authorities. C'SUR estimates that the migrants range from two months old to 70 years old and are living in increasingly precarious conditions. C'SUR distributes food and clothing and is urgently looking for more donations of these items. It also holds demonstrations every first Friday of the month to denounce the conditions faced by these migrants. Contact: +33/3/21.82.10.50 or +33/3/21.96.60.14
- The deportation of school-age children and their parents is officially suspended until the summer vacation in order to allow these children to finish the school year. This has been stated in a circular issued by Minister of the Interior Nicholas Sarkozy on 31 October 2005 for prefects in France. The

Réseau éducation sans frontières (RESF) criticizes the fact that even after the circular was issued, several prefectures (Paris, Cher, and others) arrested the parents of undocumented children and planned for their deportation. RESF also calls the government hypocritical for recognizing that these children should not be deported during the school year, but not giving a temporary residence permit to their families so that they can be reassured that they will not be deported. RESF states that the circular has only allowed the government to buy time by making these children and their families live in anguish until the summer months, when deportations will once again be tolerated.

www.educationsansfrontieres.org

Spain

- The UNHCR granted refugee status to three of the seventy-three sub-Saharan immigrants returned by Spain to Morocco last month. The three immigrants are from the Ivory Coast. (Source: El País 22.11.05. For details: <http://www.cear.es/actualidad.php>).
- Andalucía Acoge and the Asociación Pro Derechos Humanos de Andalucía (APDHA) have submitted a document to the Director of Public Prosecutions in Spain explaining the recent events in Ceuta and Melilla. They have also formally demanded the Spanish Parliament to start official inquiries into these incidents. The organizations submitted the "Larache Declaration" signed by 700 organisations, in which they denounce serious violations of fundamental rights, ask for political and criminal responsibilities to be assumed and demand that migration policies within the EU respect human rights and solidarity concerns. (For details: <http://www.apdha.org> and <http://www.acoge.org>).
- From January-September 2005, 1,398 unaccompanied minors entered the minors' protection centres in Andalusia. The Asociación Pro Derechos Humanos de Andalucía (APDHA) has stated that the lack of economic resources and infrastructure in Andalusia should not result in a non-compliance of Spanish and international legislation on the protection of minors. Therefore, action should be taken to find appropriate resources to grant the protection of foreign minors. Moreover, the APDHA states that repatriation of these minors should not be an option unless their protection and their rights to education and integration are fully guaranteed. <http://www.apdha.org>
- After four undocumented minors were deported to Morocco on 16 November, nine NGOs signed a document to denounce that unlawful repatriations of minors from Spain to Morocco are taking place. The minors made complaints about the circumstances in which the deportations took place. The NGOs demand that minors' rights be guaranteed in all situations and ask the government to revise its policy concerning the repatriation of minors. www.apdha.org
- During a conference on health that took place within the framework of the Euromed Forum in Barcelona, several experts stressed that the regularization of undocumented migrants helps to significantly reduce the so-called "Ulysses Syndrome," the chronic stress syndrome faced by many migrants. This has precisely been the case in Spain after the end of the recent regularization campaign. (Source: La Vanguardia 16.11.05. For details: <http://www.cear.es/actualidad.php>) and http://www.canalsolidario.org/web/noticias/noticia/?id_noticia=7110).
- On the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women, Amnesty International and the Comisión Española de Ayuda al Refugiado (CEAR) raised their concerns that undocumented women who suffer from gender violence face many difficulties in denouncing these aggressions, because denouncing leads to an official inquiry about their administrative status. In addition, Spanish legislation does not allow undocumented women to receive financial compensation or to enter protection centres specialised in gender violence. Of the 55 women who

had been murdered in Spain as of 15 November 2005, more than 30% were foreign. Undocumented women who suffer from gender violence are invisible to the authorities because there is no data about the administrative status of the victims.

<http://www.es.amnesty.org/nomasviolencia/actua.php> and <http://www.cear.es/noticias.php>).

- The Council of Europe has published the report made by Alvaro Gil-Robles, Commissioner for Human Rights, on his visit to Spain in March 2005. Some of the topics in the “Immigration and Asylum” chapter of his report include detention centers, the regularization process, unaccompanied foreign minors and the cases of the Canary Islands and Ceuta and Melilla.
http://www.coe.int/T/E/Commissioner_H.R/Communication_Unit/CommDH%282005%298_E.doc (English);
http://www.coe.int/T/E/Commissioner_H.R/Communication_Unit/CommDH%282005%298_ESP.doc (Spanish)
http://www.coe.int/T/F/Commissaire_D.H/Unit%E9_de_Communication/CommDH%282005%298_F.doc (French)
- Undocumented migrants have to register or renew their registration at local municipalities before 22 December 2005 in order to be able to access social services such as health care in some regions of Spain. The registration is valid for two years. In some regions of Spain, undocumented migrants can access the health care system without registering at the town hall. www.migrar.org

Italy

- Minister of the Interior Giuseppe Pisanu spoke to the Italian Parliament on 10 November about the situation concerning immigrants in Lampedusa. Mr. Pisanu denied that the violent incidents and abuse described by the journalist Fabrizio Gatti (see PICUM November 2005 newsletter) ever took place, and said that the only problem in Lampedusa is the overcrowding of the center. Before summer 2006, the government will build a new detention center on Lampedusa and the current one will become a first aid center for immigrants arriving on the island.
<http://www.ilmanifesto.it/Quotidiano-archivio/11-Novembre-2005/art46.html>
- Doctors Without Borders accused the Italian government on 13 November of doing too little to ease what it called an emergency situation after more than 700 illegal immigrants landed on Lampedusa during the second weekend of November. The immigrants began arriving on Lampedusa on Friday, 11 November and all were taken to a holding center built to house just 190 people. Although 390 people were later flown to other holding centers on the mainland, Doctors Without Borders said that had done little to ease overcrowding on the island.
<http://www.nytimes.com/2005/11/14/international/14italy.html>
- Following demonstrations held in October against the opening of two new detention centers in Italy, the Migrants’ and Anti-Racism Movement has called for a national demonstration on 3 December in Rome. The organizations highlight that the current government has budgeted 178 million Euros to build and maintain detention centers and the possible future government has already said that it will continue with the same policies. The organizations calling for the demonstration demand that migrants’ rights be respected and that the detention centers in Italy in which detainees face inhumane and illegal conditions be closed. <http://www.retimmigranti.org/> and <http://www.meltingpot.org/articolo6376.html>

- “Centri di Permanenza Temporanea (Administrative Detention Centres): The New Borders of Exploitation” is an article written by Fabio Raimondi (in English) about the rationale for creating and maintaining detention centers in Italy. <http://nolager.org/more/display.php?id=14>

Greece

- From 1998-2001, 539 children hosted in the “Agia Varvara” shelter in Greece disappeared from the shelter. It is also estimated that three to four children are being trafficked every day in Greece. Upon his visit to Greece, the UN Special Rapporteur on Child Trafficking, Prostitution and Pornography called for an improvement in the legal framework for the protection of children in Greece. (*City Press*, 16 November) nanou@unhcr.ch

UK

- Over 100 children took part in a rally on 5 November 2005 to demand that five of their classmates be brought back from Uganda. Sarah Hata and her five children were taken from their home and removed to Uganda within 48 hours. <http://www.ncadc.org.uk/>
- The use of detention for migrants continues to rise sharply. Compared with the same period last year, the use of detention has risen by 52% this year, and is nearing its capacity of 2,755 units in the detention estate. These figures do not include persons detained in police cells. <http://www.ncadc.org.uk/>
- A delegation of the Council of Europe's Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT) has recently carried out a six-day visit to the United Kingdom. The delegation examined the treatment and conditions of detention of certain persons recently detained under the Immigration Act 1971, with a view to being deported. Particular attention was given to the mental health of the individuals concerned. <http://www.cpt.coe.int/documents/gbr/2005-11-30-eng.htm>

Belgium

- For more than one month, hundreds of undocumented men, women and children have been living in the Eglise Sainte-Boniface in Brussels. They are trying to obtain regularisation and are protesting against the wave of evictions in Belgium. A coalition of organisations is supporting these migrants and calling upon Brussels citizens to donate food to the families who are living at the church. www.cncd.be
- On 21 December the “Children without papers” organization will visit the cabinet of the Minister of Interior to communicate their concerns regarding the rights of undocumented children. More information: jos.geudens@pandora.be
- On 4 December, a Saint Nicholas event will be held at the doors of a detention centre in Belgium. Participants are asked to bring phone cards for the adults and toys for the children. <http://regularisation.canalblog.com>

Netherlands

- An event took place in Amsterdam on 21 November to denounce the human rights violations of migrant children. Defence for Children International announced that it is preparing to submit a formal juridical complaint against the Netherlands, to ask for a residence permit for well-integrated

children. Minister Verdonk is 'very worried' about this initiative. She says that children shouldn't be seen as 'tickets to stay'. She recognizes that children need the protection of their parents, but she adds that it doesn't matter where in the world they get this protection.

<http://www.26000gezichten.nl/news.php?id=107>

- An 27-year old undocumented migrant died on 18 November in The Hague after he jumped or fell out of a window. He was living with five other undocumented migrants in a house, and got in a panic when someone rang at the door and he thought it was the police. He didn't survive his attempt to escape. Four of the undocumented people living there were consequently apprehended by the police. Source: info@stichtinglos.nl
- The Commission for Filipino Migrant Workers has done research on migrant domestic workers in the Netherlands. *Migrant Domestic Workers Making a Difference!* aims to contribute to making the situation of migrant domestic workers more visible and providing a basis for a campaign for their rights. More information: admin@cfmw.org; www.cfmw.org

Germany

- Two messages were recently circulated by the German Bishops Conference. Bishop Voß, Chairman of the Migrations' Commission of the Episcopal Conference, gave an interview to the Catholic news agency, and Bishop Marx (Chairman of the Commission for Justice and Peace) issued a statement on fighting the root causes of migration. (Both in German)
<http://www.kirchensite.de/?myELEMENT=102128>
<http://www.justitia-et-pax.de/de/presse/20051024Ceuta.shtml?navid=3>
- A coalition of organisations will hold a matinee in Cologne on undocumented migrants.
<http://www.kmii-koeln.de/index.php?cat=Termine>
- The "DGB Bildungswerk, Bereich Migration & Qualifizierung" trade union held a workshop on 30 November 2005 in Berlin on undocumented workers. The main themes of the workshop were what is illegal employment and what unions should do about it. www.migration-online.de
- The new German government recently issued its coalition agreement. There are several paragraphs on migration: it is said that the implementation of the immigration act will be evaluated, and that illegal migration will also be examined. According to press information, 'examination' refers to Article 87 that obliges official institutions to denounce undocumented migrants to the Foreigners' office, and to Article 96, that states that it is illegal to support undocumented migrants, also if it is only for humanitarian reasons. <http://www.aufenthaltstitel.de/zuwg/1093.html>

Austria

- In Linz, an 18-year old undocumented migrant who was about to be expelled died on 4 October 2005, after a hunger strike that lasted several weeks. (Source: ProAsyl)

Malta

- A delegation of European Greens went to Malta during the second week of November to assess the situation concerning illegal immigration. <http://www.timesofmalta.com/core/article.php?id=204861>

Switzerland

- The Collectif des travailleurs et travailleuses sans statut légal – Genève held an event during the weekend of 12-13 November to raise public awareness about the living and working conditions of undocumented migrants in Geneva. During the “24 hours of solidarity,” between 800-1,000 people came to the parish where the events took place to participate in cultural activities (traditional food, music, and dance) with members of the migrants’ associations. Thematic workshops were also held on the following themes: the challenges faced by unions in organizing undocumented workers; legislation concerning residence permits for third country nationals in Switzerland; obstacles preventing undocumented adolescents from enrolling in professional training programs; and the role played by support organizations and unions in promoting undocumented migrants’ rights.
<http://www.ctssl-geneve.org/>

USA

- On 18 November, a group of Senators officially introduced the DREAM Act of 2005. It will become law if passed by both houses of Congress and signed by the President before the end of 2006. If enacted, the DREAM Act would transform the lives of persons who were brought to the U.S. years ago as undocumented children. Currently these individuals have no pathway to legalize their immigration status. The DREAM Act would correct this flaw by providing that upon high school graduation, these individuals—who have grown up in the United States—would be able to apply for six years of “conditional” legal immigration status which would be made permanent if they continue on to college or to serve in the military. <http://nilc.org/immlawpolicy/index.htm#DREAM>
- The Coalition of Immokalee Workers (CIW) and allies across the United States are calling on McDonald’s to follow the lead of Taco Bell, which agreed in March 2005 to establish fair wages and working conditions for farmworkers who pick its tomatoes. Many of these workers are undocumented. The March 2005 agreement between the CIW and Taco Bell set several important precedents for social responsibility in the fast-food industry. Among those precedents, Taco Bell agreed to pay a penny more per pound for the tomatoes it buys from Florida growers -- an increase that could nearly double workers' sub-poverty wages -- and to establish the first-ever enforceable Code of Conduct for US agricultural suppliers. The CIW is now calling on McDonald’s to stop paying the low price for tomatoes and to pay workers decently.
Campaign information: <http://www.unionvoice.org/campaign/mcdonalds/>
Coalition of Immokalee Workers: <http://www.ciw-online.org>
- Officials with the U.S. Department of Labor and Mexico's Foreign Ministry pledged on 7 November to protect the rights - especially fair pay and safe working conditions - of immigrant workers, whether they are in the United States legally or not. Governmental officials reviewed progress made on two agreements between the countries. One agreement, signed in 2004, sought to increase safety for Hispanic workers in the U.S. The other agreement, signed in May 2005, aims at extending housing and rural development programs to immigrant agricultural workers. The Department of Labor and the Mexican government are collaborating on an outreach campaign to distribute publications that inform immigrants on workplace safety, minimal wages and other rights they have while working in the United States. The publications will also list contact numbers to report violations. <http://www.miami.com/mld/miamiherald/13106571.htm>
- Two months after the government began allotting billions of dollars for disaster relief efforts in the wake of Hurricane Katrina, subcontractors in the Mississippi Gulf Coast say they are not being paid.

As a result, they say, they cannot pay their workers, who are mostly immigrant laborers. The Mississippi Immigrants Rights Alliance (MIRA) has prepared complaints on behalf of more than 150 immigrant workers, both legal and undocumented, and submitted them to the Labor Department. The complaints are asking the Labor Department to compel at least five subcontractors to compensate the workers for as much as \$100,000 in unpaid work.

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2005/11/03/AR2005110302066.html>

3. European Policy Developments

- The European Commission presented its communication on “Fighting trafficking in human beings - an integrated approach and proposals for an action plan” on 18 October. This communication shows ways to consolidate and improve the EU’s anti-trafficking policy. It is aimed at contributing to the quick adoption as well as proper implementation of an action plan of the Council and the Commission for common standards, best practices and mechanisms to prevent and combat human trafficking. http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/lex/LexUriServ/site/en/com/2005/com2005_0514en01.pdf
- A “Quick guide to EU employment and social policies” is now available online in English at: http://europa.eu.int/comm/employment_social/social_model/index_en.html.
- The European Commission will present its views on the future priorities of the EU in the field of illegal immigration in a communication to be published in March 2006. The aim of the communication will be twofold: first, to review the progress made in the fight against illegal immigration, and second, on that basis, to suggest a number of future political priorities. <http://europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/05/666&format=HTML&aged=0&language=en&guiLanguage=en>
- Last month we reported briefly about the European Migration Network. The objective of this governmental network is to provide the EU, its Member States, and in the longer term the public, with objective, reliable and comparable information on the situation of migration and asylum at the European and Member State levels. As was reported in our previous newsletter, the European Migration Network is currently carrying out research on 'Illegally Resident Third Country Nationals in the EU Member States: State approaches towards them and their profile and social situation'. The Dutch, German, Irish and Belgian reports are already available. <http://www.european-migration-network.org/>
- A consultation process was recently launched to think about the future of the European Migration Network. The Green paper on the Future of the European Migration Network can be downloaded at: <http://www.european-migration-network.org/>

4. Upcoming Events

- The Stichting Bevordering Maatschappelijke Participatie will hold a conference on undocumented migrant workers on 16 December in Scheveningen, Netherlands. <http://www.stichtingbmp.nl/home.htm>
- The Second World Social Forum on Migration will be hosted by the Comisión Española de Ayuda al Refugiado (CEAR) in Spain from 22-24 June 2006. More than 800 participants are expected from five continents. The official website will soon be available. <http://www.cear.es/txt.php?idCurso=66&idTituloDef=102>

- The 11th International Metropolis Conference will be hosted in Lisbon, Portugal in 2006. The theme of the conference will be “Paths and Crossroads: Moving People, Changing Places.” International migration is inherent to the interaction among places. The Metropolis 2006 conference in Lisbon will focus on the multiple dimensions of such interaction. Illegal migration will be one of the topics discussed during the conference. Participants are invited to submit proposals for workshops by 28 February 2006. <http://www.ceg.ul.pt/metropolis2006/index.html>

5. Publications

Housing Rights and Human Rights, by Padraic Kenna, published by FEANTSA. This book sets out how to launch court cases based on human rights legislation. It aims to strengthen a rights-based approach in order to ensure decent housing for all. <http://www.feantsa.org/code/en/theme.asp?ID=5>

The Centre for European Policy studies recently published a paper on an EU migration policy. Following the Commission’s Green Paper on this issue, this document poses the question: What is the added value of an EU approach to labour migration? The paper argues that a common approach is highly necessary in light of economic efficiency and social cohesion, and in order to provide an answer to some of the challenges that migration is posing to the receiving societies. http://shop.ceps.be/BookDetail.php?item_id=1272

The research department of the German Parliament has published a literature overview on “Illegal migration into Europe”. http://www.bundestag.de/bic/bibliothek/akt_lit/litTipps/littippeinwanderung.pdf

The European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia (EUMC) presented its Annual Report for 2005 to the European Parliament. Across the EU, the EUMC finds migrants and minorities to be over-represented in the less prestigious employment sectors. Segregation in the housing sector is particularly prevalent in some Member States. Educational achievements of a number of migrant and minority groups also lag behind the majority population. <http://eumc.eu.int/eumc/index.php>

Politiques migratoires. Grandes et petites manœuvres is a collection of essays written by activists about migration policies in Europe. Published by Carobella Ex-Natura. For more info: carobella@no-log.org

Amnesty for Illegal Migrants? Friedrich Heckmann and Tanja Wunderlich, eds. European Forum for Migration Studies. In this volume, international experts on migration provide a concise overview on the facts and figures of illegal migration. They explain the content and intention of amnesty programs in various countries and show their effects. www.efms.de

Labor Migration and Employment Rights. Edited by Bernard Ryan. The Institute of Employment Rights. This book discusses migrant workers in the United Kingdom and includes a chapter on “Unauthorized working” about undocumented workers in the UK. www.ier.org.uk

Making the City Work: Low Paid Employment in London. By Yara Evans et al, Department of Geography, Queen Mary University of London. The research team interviewed 341 low paid workers in four sectors of the London economy (contract cleaning, hospitality work, home care and the food processing industry) and found that 90% of these workers were migrants, a far higher proportion than has been found in previous research, and evidence of the very significant reliance of the London economy on migrant workers. In addition, 90% of these workers earn less than the minimum wage in London and suffered from poor employment conditions. <http://www.geog.qmul.ac.uk/globalcities/Report2.pdf>

The Health of Mexican Immigrants in NYC Pilot Study, by The Center for Community Problem Solving at NYU, in collaboration with the Center for Urban Epidemiologic Studies ("CUES"). The study, the first of its kind, collected extensive and vital data about the health status of the rapidly growing Mexican immigrant community in New York City. Of the more than 500 Mexican adults interviewed by researchers, 91% identified themselves as undocumented. Nearly 85% of those surveyed report that they do not have health insurance; almost 35% report that they go "nowhere" for medical care, and 30% rate their health as "fair" or "poor." www.communityproblemsolving.org

Because I am a Foreigner – Migrant Women in Cyprus Speak Out. By Beryl Adolphs Nalowa Esembe. This book is the image of Cyprus as seen through the lenses of the foreign woman.
kisa@cytanet.com.cy

The November 2005 issue of the U.S. magazine *The American Prospect* has a special report devoted to "The Immigration Crisis." <http://www.prospect.org/web/page.wv?section=root&name=immigration>

6. Miscellaneous

- "Can temporary migration solve Europe's labour crisis?" was the theme of a conference held by the European Policy Centre (EPC) and the King Baudouin Foundation (KBF) on 29 November 2005 in Brussels. The report will be available soon at www.theepc.be
 - The International Journal of Migration, Health and Social Care is a new multi-disciplinary journal focusing on international migration covering labour migration, asylum seekers, refugees and undocumented migrants, with an emphasis on health, social care and mental health issues. The first issue is due to be published in December 2005.
<http://www.pavpub.com/pavpub/journals/screen2.asp?Title=International+Journal+of+Migration+Health+and+Social+Care>
 - The Migration Information Source has made its first annual list of the year's "Top 10 Migration Issues." The list ranges over the whole world of migration issues, from US immigration reform to European integration challenges to massive displacement by natural disasters in Asia and the Americas. The list is based on news events, noteworthy developments, and increasingly important trends, as well as opinions of top experts on migration issues.
<http://www.migrationinformation.org/feature/display.cfm?id=350>
 - Call for Papers for an international conference on "The Persecution of Women, Social Mobilisation and the Right to Asylum," 15-16 September 2006, within the framework of activities of the *Scientific Network TERRA* (Travaux, Etudes et Recherches sur les Réfugiés et l'Asile: <http://terra.rezo.net>). Proposals in French or in English should be sent by 15 December 2005 to the two organizers: J.L.Freedman@soton.ac.uk and valluy@univ-paris1.fr.
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