

Migration from the European Union 'a trickle, not a flood'

Surprise, surprise: the massive 'flood' of migrants to Britain following the expansion of the European Union on May 1, hysterically predicted by much of the UK media, simply has not happened.

In a speech at the Slovak embassy in London, Immigration Minister Des Browne said the scale of migration so far had been "a trickle, not a flood". The minister singled out the *Daily Express* for criticism – the paper had stated that 1.6m new migrants would come to Britain after May 1. "That's the entire population of Estonia – and some," Browne said.

Is *The Times* a-changing?

A story in *The Times* headlined 'New Europeans drift home with broken dreams' (June 5) gives hope that the frenzy over immigration may well be dying down. The story points out that disillusioned migrants from East and Central Europe are returning home. The paper reports that those people who came to the UK after their countries joined the European Union are finding it difficult to find work, housing and even to open bank accounts, and are returning to their countries of origin.

Express shows exactly what it thinks of PCC's guidelines

The Daily Express has made the most blatant breach yet of the Press Complaints Commission's guidelines on the use of misleading language to report asylum and refugee issues. On June 25, its page 8 headline was: 'Illegal asylum seeker lands top police job' – a term the PCC specifically highlighted as an example of 'misleading or distorted terminology' in its guidance to editors last year.

Six other publications used the equally-inaccurate term 'bogus asylum seeker' in June, including: *The Observer*, *The News Of The World* (twice in editorials), *The Gloucester Citizen* and *The Northern Echo*. Ironically, the editor of the *Express*, Peter Hill, is a member

of the Press Complaints Commission. *RAM and MediaWise have published a leaflet for journalists on the correct use of terminology. For copies email pw@presswise.org.uk*

Big Issue exposes plight of environmental refugees

Some 25m people have been forced to flee their homes for environmental reasons – but are being ignored by government around the world, according to an excellent feature in *The Big Issue Wales*. So-called 'environmental refugees', who have been forced to flee because of natural- or man-made-disasters, are not granted legal protection under the Geneva Convention and so are rejected for refugee status by most governments.

They currently account for almost 60 per cent of the total number of refugees worldwide, and the Red Cross predicts that they could number 150m by 2050. "We have campaigned to get environmental refugees officially recognised," says John Hoggett of UK pressure group Rising Tide. "But the international community doesn't recognise climate change as causing people to become refugees."

Thousands die trying to get into fortress Europe

At least 4,500 refugees and migrants have died trying to enter Europe in the last 10 years, according to little-reported new research. The statistics were compiled by Dutch anti-racist organisation UNITED. Researchers trawled official reports, newspaper archives and evidence from refugee groups to establish that there have been 5,591 deaths in the last decade. Some 3,600 of them drowned in the sea off Spain and Italy. 'These deaths are not isolated incidents. They are symptomatic of policies that no longer see the humanity of those fleeing their homeland... By making legal immigration and asylum nearly impossible these policies lead to the death of refugees who fled because of war, persecution grinding poverty or natural disasters,' the report concludes. www.united.non-profit.nl

EDITORIAL

Asylum seekers: dying for somewhere to live

The *Sunday Times* reported at the end of June that 25,000 houses and flats rented by the government to house asylum seekers are being left vacant because of a dramatic fall in the number of people coming to the UK.

It's sickening to consider that homes are lying empty when so many asylum seekers are being forced to sleep rough because of the notorious Section 55.

In April the Refugee Council published a report, (*Hungry and Homeless*) which showed that 74 per cent of the 130 organisations working with asylum seekers it surveyed had clients who were forced to sleep rough.

IACR's report *Destitution by Design* attempted to calculate the number of people made destitute by Section 55. "It is reasonable to expect that around 14,000 UK asylum applicants could be subject annually to the effect of Section 55, and that a large majority of them will find no way out of destitution," it concluded.

Glasgow-based housing charity Positive Action in Housing says about 50 people have approached their offices for help after being forced into destitution. They believe that 100 people in the city may be homeless because of Section 55. ASSIST, a Sheffield-based organisation estimates that the figure there is around 1,500.

Those sleeping rough include victims of torture and rape, children and the sick. It's hard to understand how the government can have got its system for housing them so wrong.

Forward Maisokwadzo
Guest Editor

Ex-Bulletin editor at the heart of UK press industry...

Ex-RAM *Bulletin* editor Pearl Thevanayagam has just completed two weeks' work experience at the journalism trade paper *Press Gazette* in London. Pearl wrote a 1,400-word feature about media censorship in Sri Lanka, and a 1,000-word piece about her experiences as an exiled journalist seeking employment in the UK, which will be published in the coming weeks. "It was very enjoyable as it was my first experience in print journalism in the UK," says Pearl. "I already have considerable experience in the newsroom, so I felt quite at home – even though things were not as rushed there as I'm used to."

...while network member works on regional paper

RAM Network member Joseph Odongkara has completed two weeks' work experience at the prestigious regional newspaper *Yorkshire Evening Post*. Joseph covered Refugee Week, wrote two features, and interviewed staff at Armley Prison for the paper's education page. He also worked in the layout and production department.

"My fourteen days at the paper were worthwhile. In Hebden Bridge where I went with Peter Lazenby, the chair of the NUJ Leeds, I felt very much at home. Leeds is a unique city full of life and smiles," says Joseph.

Art show examines refugees' treatment in UK media

Exiled Serbian journalist and RAM network member Nela Milic is holding an art exhibition at London's Oxo Tower, examining the representation of refugees and asylum seekers in the British media. She has produced an installation of a room, made completely out of newsprint.

"All the room is light as it is made out of newspapers; it does not exist, as the refugee living in it is not a real person, but someone who you read about in the newspaper," her guide to the exhibition explains. "The audience aspires to the same housing, cars and benefits allegedly possessed by the refugees and asylum seekers. However, no one attains to them – neither refugees nor the readers and viewers." www.oxotower.co.uk

Attack on government's 'negative' asylum policy

The government has been criticised for being 'far too negative' in its treatment of refugees. In a speech that was unreported in the media, Dr John Ashworth, a former government chief scientist, said ministers repeatedly overlooked the benefits that professionally qualified refugees could bring to the United Kingdom.

He said: "If one examines the contribution of many refugees that have professional qualifications, one sees that they are an asset and will be crucial in addressing areas of skill shortage. The government should be saying this loudly and clearly."

Dr Ashworth, who is the president of the Council for Assisting Refugee Academics, went on: "I am sad to say that the government is being far too negative in its treatment of them. It is clearly short-sighted for the government to be now introducing a new clause to disperse refugees to areas where there is no relevant provision to assist their education or settlement in the UK."

He made his comments at CARA's annual general meeting at London South Bank University.

Some useful facts about 'fat cat' asylum lawyers

The Chief Executive of the Law Society has debunked several myths surrounding immigration and asylum lawyers. Writing in *The Times*, Janet Paraskeva explained how the system for funding asylum cases works and questioned press reports of lawyers' excesses. She states: 'In the average asylum case, a lawyer can claim up to £286.75 for providing legal help. After that point, the lawyer needs to Legal Services Commission's permission to make any additional expenditure. The number of well publicised, very high-cost cases is therefore untypical.'

Prizes for minorities coverage up for grabs

The European Association of Daily Newspapers in Minority and Regional Languages (Midas) is offering two different prizes for journalists covering minorities and cultural diversity in Europe. The Midas and the Otto von Habsburg prizes honor journalists who have dedicated themselves to the protection of minorities

in the context of European integration.

The winner of the Midas Prize will receive €1,000, while the Otto von Habsburg Prize is worth €2,000. The deadline for both competitions is January 31, 2005. Midas is an association of newspaper editors representing more than 10 indigenous linguistic communities in Europe. Its goal is to promote greater coordination among different publications in these native languages. For rules contact Midas Secretary General Gunther Rautz, at g.rautz@eurac.edu or phone +39-0471-055210

Media rapped at Home Office conference

Newspapers could do far more to help improve understanding of asylum seekers and refugees, MediaWise Director Mike Jempson told a Home Office conference in London on 30 June.

He lambasted papers whose coverage has promoted fear and loathing of refugees and asylum-seekers, and explained how the RAM project techniques can help to improve understanding of both the issues and the problems faced by those seeking safety in the UK.

Mike's illustrated presentation excited a lot of interest from statutory bodies and voluntary organisations at the two-day National Integration Conference, 'What works locally? Balancing National and Local policies'. Several groups have made requests for the RAM Project to supply media training and support for local groups.

Global Migration Commission looks into UK media

The UN-backed Global Commission on International Migration is taking a special interest in UK media coverage of migration issues.

RAM Project Manager Mike Jempson will deliver the opening address to leading media and academic figures at a UK 'round-table' on 'Mixed messages: Migration and the Media', organised for the Commission by the Institute of Public Policy Research in London on Mon 5 July.

In the evening *Guardian* columnist and MediaWise Board member Professor Roy Greenslade will deliver his own analysis of media coverage to a specially invited audience. For more information see www.ippr.org

EXILED JOURNALISTS SPEAK OUT**IMPRISONED AND
EXILED FOR CRITICISING
NIGERIA'S GOVERNMENT**

WHEN JOSEPH ADESEGUN MICHAEL wrote an article critical of his country's legal system, he was arrested and thrown in prison...

After gaining numerous first-class qualifications in journalism, I worked with the Government of my country in various communication capacities. Then I became a freelancer and wrote several articles published in most of Nigeria's main newspapers that were highly critical of the Government. These included details of assassination of Government opponents, institutionalised corruption, embezzlement and indiscriminate killing. The articles lead to widespread protest, starting a chain of events that eventually led to calls for an early election.

In 1999, I wrote an article about the imposition of Islamic Sharia Law. Many Nigerians – both Christians and Muslims – are mostly poor, fervently religious and fiercely protective of their heritage and distinct cultural principles. However, such passion has repeatedly turned bloody over the ages because each group feels threatened by the other, and desperately tries to preserve what it perceives as sacred and holy.

The imposition of laws is one of the ways in which the Government has managed to keep its hold over the population. Its savage punishments are used to suppress all progressive ideas, instil terror and give the false impression that social order can be maintained while growing poverty produces crime and family disintegration. It has also become a pretext for the intervention of right-wing Christian organisations, whose attitude to women is no more enlightened than that of Muslim fundamentalists.

Elements inside Nigeria and international groups have sought to expose the horrific sentences imposed under Islamic Sharia law in some states of Nigeria. At that time, 31 year-old Amina Lawal was under sentence of death by stoning for having a baby outside of marriage. A Sharia court decreed that the barbaric sentence would be carried out once she had weaned her child. It's possible that her sentence might have been revoked by a federal court as in a previous case – but amputations and beatings are routinely carried out under Sharia.

Nigeria's constitution clearly states that journalists shall be accorded freedom of speech and expression, and

the media shall be given a free hand to operate without prejudice or hindrance, but the reality can be very different. The government reacted very badly to my article on Sharia. On the night of 27 February 2000, some intruders, believed to be government envoys, swarmed into my house, beat me and whisked me away into prison in handcuffs. I later learned that my property was burned down – destroying it and many of the valuables that it contained. Many of my publications and valuable publishing materials were carted away by Government agents. I was incarcerated for six months. Many of my colleagues were declared dead after being imprisoned by the Government. Many others had to be spirited out of the country for safety. I was forced on several occasions to denounce my religion and become a Muslim like my captors.

At the end of six months, on July 28 2000, it happened that a college friend was deployed to the prison where I was being kept, while I waited for the President to sign my execution papers. My friend, whose name I shall withhold, risked his own life to facilitate my escape. I was secretly spirited to the United Kingdom by the National Union of Journalists.

Three years later, thinking that the dust has settled over my case, I returned to Nigeria. I was subjected to degrading treatment as soon as I arrived at the airport, and was quickly delivered into the hands of State Security Agents who incarcerated me on the instructions of the government. I was released after two months following protests organised by fellow journalists and was also forced to take up a long tradition – publishing news under extremely difficult conditions.

I subsequently experienced eight assassination attempts which led to my second escape from the country in September 2003. I came back to the UK, this time with the help of Amnesty International.

If the twenty first century is to avoid the inappropriate and despicable treatment of journalists worldwide which has been a constant theme of the twentieth century, a legal system must be introduced that truly protects journalists' rights around the world. As long as journalists' rights are being violated, the world will continue to have refugee problems.

Today, I am rejoicing in my freedom and I strongly thank God for protecting my life – I should have been killed and forgotten by now if not for God's intervention. My profound gratitude goes to Amnesty International, my colleagues in journalism for preparing and facilitating my escape, and to Elizabeth Little, Executive Director of Refugee Arrivals Projects, and her colleagues who referred me to the medical professionals who greatly helped me.

Cut-out-and keep COMMUNICATOR

A MediaWise Guide

USING THE MEDIA FOR YOUR CAMPAIGN

A 6-point plan for getting messages into the media

We all know how hostile and untruthful some sections of the media can be in their coverage of asylum seekers and refugees. But most newspapers, magazines, TV- and radio stations are willing to put the other side of the story.

Several RAM media groups have had considerable success in building relationships with their local media and getting accurate and balanced stories about refugees and asylum seekers published and broadcast. This guide outlines six ways for you to get your message into the media.

Give praise where it is due

Print and broadcast journalists are rarely praised for doing their job well. If you like what they are doing let them know with a letter, email or phone call. You will make a friend and perhaps become a useful contact for the future.

Demand accurate information

If the print or broadcast media publish wild allegations or don't give sources for facts and figures, ask them to justify the material – and give them contacts where they can get more authoritative information. There are lots of websites and contacts on our leaflet *Reporting Asylum and Refugee Issues*. Send for a copy (ram@presswise.org.uk) or access the information by clicking on the Refugee section on our website www.mediawise.org.uk

Refer journalists and editors to the Press Complaints Commission's guidance

On 23 Oct 2003 the PCC published guidance for editors about the coverage of refugee and asylum issues (www.pcc.org.uk/reports/edit_detail.asp?id=20). Our research shows that the guidance is routinely breached – but the PCC tell us no-one is complaining, so it is taking no action against the offenders. The last three issues of the *Bulletin* have contained stories about who is breaching the guidance – see this month's news section for the latest information on this...

Complain about inaccurate or unfair coverage

If a newspaper or broadcaster has covered a story in an inaccurate or biased way, write directly to the editor or programme producer – preferably as soon after publication or broadcast as possible. You can also complain direct to the appropriate regulator. Ensure you do the following: clearly identify the offending item (date, publication/channel, title/headline, page/time); refer to the appropriate clauses of regulatory codes (see Codes section of our website www.mediawise.org.uk); provide evidence to support your contention; avoid emotive or offensive language; be rational and polite.

For more information about how to complain and whom to complain to click on the Complaining About Media section of our website (www.mediawise.org.uk). We can give advice about formulating your complaint – contact us on 0117 941 5889.

Promote humanitarian arguments

Facts, figures and sensational headlines are no substitute for stories that explain the human tragedies that drive people into exile – or the successes of those who start new lives here. Write letters and articles that generate positive messages. Challenge the racists and xenophobes – remind them that we should be proud that so many people believe this country is a safe place, where freedom of speech and freedom from persecution are assured. Moral arguments are as powerful as reminders that Britain has signed up to legal obligations.

Join the RAM network and get some use-of-the-media training

Why not set up a network of local people willing to take part in this type of campaigning activity? Join the RAM Network by emailing ram@presswise.org.uk. We provide advice, a free monthly Bulletin for local distribution, and training. We can supply a 15-minute video *On the Receiving End: exiled journalists speak out* (£12.50), which contains powerful real-life stories about the experiences of some of the journalists who work with us. Our Exiled Journalists Network can also assist refugee community organisations with their media relations.

Journalists and editors are often very busy, with several deadlines to meet in a day, so when you get in touch with them try to make their life as easy as possible. Providing them with positive stories is a good way of ensuring that coverage is balanced. If you do complain about stories, be specific, explain why the story is inaccurate or biased, and tell them what kind of remedy you are looking for. MediaWise has 10 years' experience of dealing with people who have complaints about the media, so you can always come to us for advice first...

MAPPING THE REFUGEE SECTOR

11: Information Centre about Asylum and Refugees in the UK

Providing independent research and statistics

Pearl Thevanayagam looks at the work of this unique academic research organisation

The Information Centre about Asylum and Refugees in the UK (ICAR) was founded in March 2001 by Kirsteen Tait who sought advice from the RAM Project in the planning stages.

She was concerned that there were no independent sources of information about asylum seekers and refugees in the UK – statistics published by the Home Office, refugee agencies and academics are often slanted to fit their own agendas, explains Felicity Heyworth, ICAR's information manager.

ICAR is based in the School of Social Science and Public Policy at King's College London. It is concerned with policy making and informed public debate, and its output is evidence-based.

"We felt the need for a focal place for all the material relating to refugees and asylum. Our main function is repackaging independently-researched information to shed light on all gaps and overlaps, such as the number of refugees in the UK and their experience of settlement in different communities and areas," Heyworth says.

Ask ICAR, a free enquiry service, for example, provides information to members of the public, refugee organisations and journalists.

"ICAR does not make statements to the media on policies. But our website aims to be a first-stop shop for information on refugees and asylum," Heyworth explains. Areas of research have included the Government's resettlement pro-

gram, women asylum seekers and refugees, lesbian, gay, trans-gender and bisexual refugees and asylum seekers, refugee employment, the detention of children, and the recent immigration ruling that allows children's asylum applications to be processed in their region of origin.

Signposts, another segment of the ICAR website, provides a brief history, statistics, and information about refugee-generating countries such as Algeria, Kosovo, Liberia, Rwanda and Somalia. More are planned.

Other sections of the website contain statistics; directories of resources,

ICAR FACT SHEET

Paid staff:

Full-time	4
Part-time	1
Voluntary	4-5

Annual budget (2003):

£250,000

Address:

King's College London, Strand,
London WC2R 2LS

Telephone: 020 7848 2103

Email: icar@kcl.ac.uk

Website: www.icar.org.uk

Director

Dr Chris McDowell

Information manager

Felicity Heyworth

publications, projects, researchers, and links to other websites; 'real lives' features about the experiences of refugees and asylum seekers; an interactive map of UK regions with current and historical information on their relations and absorption of refugees and asylum seekers; and a summary of ICAR research methods.

Although ICAR has been running for more than three years, research work is very time consuming and entirely dependent on independent funding. ICAR has had grants from the Esme Fairbairn Foundation, Sir Halley Stewart Trust, Atlan-

tic Philanthropies, Lloyds TSB and Rowntree Foundation.

Currently ICAR has four major projects:

- Making better use of refugee agencies' data and information, to use in advocacy, education and fundraising

- *Understanding the Stranger*: ICAR has just finished the research phase of this project, which examines what happens when refugees and asylum seekers are dispersed to areas of the UK that have no previous experience of absorbing them. With the introduction of the National Asylum Support Service's dispersal unit in 2000, asylum seekers were thrust into communities in Dover, Portsmouth, Leicester, Leeds, Bicester, Gloucester, Hull and Glasgow. The dispersal system now works largely on the availability of housing.

- *Patterns of refugee settlement*: ICAR has studied the Somali population to find out more about how refugees integrate into UK society.

- *Public attitudes towards refugees and asylum seekers* – ICAR worked closely with MediaWise on this.

"We have no political agenda and our information is purely sifted from evidence. We find that statistics provided by the Home Office, for example, are not comprehensive. Hence we hope our evidence-based research will fill the existing gap in information pertaining to refugees and asylum. We do not refrain from seeking untapped sources," Heyworth added.

ICAR's Founder Director, Kirsteen Tait, retired at the end of June. She is to be succeeded by Dr Christopher McDowell, currently Senior Lecturer in Applied Anthropology at Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia.

An international consultant and project manager for the Asian Development Bank on involuntary resettlement, Dr McDowell has organised a number of international conferences on development-induced displacement and the ethics of refugee research. He takes up his post later this summer

PEG BOARD

Help to set the media agenda by generating stories rather than having to react to theirs. Keep your ears and eyes open for events that can provide you, and the media with a 'peg' on which to hang positive stories about refugees or asylum seekers. Keep your media contacts informed about what is happening and why it's relevant for them.

Tuesday 6 July 6.00pm
"A SAFE PLACE"

Organised by Show Racism the Red Card organisation, a launch for the latest video "A Safe Place" created to combat racism against asylum seekers, featuring Thierry Henry, Gary Lineker, Shaka Hislop, Lomana Lua Lua, David James, Shola Ameobi, Sven Goran Eriksson and Ashley Cole. With appearances from young asylum seekers sharing their experiences in the UK. Venue: St. James Park, Newcastle United Football club, Newcastle upon Tyne
For more info, contact 0191 291 0160 or visit www.srtrc.org

Wednesday 7 July 2.00pm - 5.00pm

PUBLIC MEETING

Organised by The Monitoring Group, a public meeting addressing the issues arising from the Morecambe Bay tragedy, and the governments Dover 58 immigration policy. Speakers will include: Amie Tsang (Lawyer), Mr Li Gui (Family of Dover 58 victim), Mr Lin (Rescue Services) and Imran Khan (lawyer). Venue: St. Ann's Church, Dean Street (Shaftesbury Avenue end), London W1
For more info, contact Jabez Lam on 07940 514 268, Bobby Chan on 020 7839 6256, or David Suen on 077 9521 8827

Wednesday 21 July 3.00pm - 5.15pm

IMMIGRATION INFORMATION SESSION

Organised by Bail for Immigration Detainees (BID), a meeting to raise the awareness of refugee, advice organisations and individuals to the rights of detainees' to represent themselves in bail applications. Personal accounts of successful applicants, advice and sources of free information will be available. Venue: The Lecture Hall, Toynbee Hall, 28 Commercial St, London E1
For more info, contact Anna or Sarah on 020 7247 3590 or visit www.biduk.org

Saturday 24 July 1.00pm - 5.00pm

'NO ONE IS ILLEGAL'

Organised by The Manchester Conference Liaison Committee, a conference aiming to bring together national groups who support the struggle against the governments immigration controls and enable them to devise a strategy to mobilise their ideas. Venue: Cross Street Chapel, Cross Street, Manchester
For more info, contact noii2004@aol.com or info@noii.org.uk

September - December
9.45am - 2.15pm

FREE TRAINING FOR REFUGEE WOMEN

Organised by The Refugee Women's Association. This free Accelerated English Course includes: Intensive language skills; IT skills; Skills for work and Pitman Qualification. The course will consist of 4-day weeks. Transport costs and contributions to childcare will be made; refugee women only. Venue: London: Ladbroke Grove, Haringey and Wandsworth
For more info, contact Lucy or Asye 020 7923 2412

September 2004 - May 2005
FREE CHILDCARE COURSE FOR REFUGEE WOMEN

Organised by the Refugee Women's Association.

A Childcare Course for refugee women looking for work includes: A Certificate in Pre-School Practice (Cache Level 2) and a Work Placement. A good level of English is required and a desire to work with children. Courses are run within school hours, travel expenses will be paid and contributions to childcare can be made. Refugee women only. Registration Day: Friday 2 July 10.30am
Venue: Hackney Community Centre College, Falkirk Street, London N1
For more info, contact Lucy or Asye on 020 7923 2412

Wednesday 1 September to Wednesday 13 October
REFUGEE HOUSING TRAINING

Organised by the Housing Association's Charitable Trust (HACT) a free 7 day training course for refugee community housing advisers and volunteers in Merseyside. Deadline for applications is 30 July.
For more info, contact Vicky Evans on 020 7247 7800 or vicky.evans@hact.org.uk

Friday 10 September
PAIH AGM

Positive Action in Housing is holding it's 9th annual meeting in Glasgow. This meeting will be an opportunity to meet refugee communities, organisations, housing providers, local authorities and Scottish Executives; speakers tbc. Venue: Glasgow City Chambers, George Square, Glasgow G2
For more info, contact Clare or Kam on 0141 353 2220 or clare@paih.org

Friday 10 - Sunday 12 September

MIGRATION IN EUROPE

'frassanito-network' is made up of a group of organisations who consider migration as a social movement and that migrant's struggles have a crucial role in the development

of the whole global movement. This meeting is open to all groups working on migration to discuss how to develop and strengthen an Europe-wide movement, in the context of ongoing border transformation and will be followed up by an event at the European Social Forum in October.
Venue: London tbc
For more info, contact frassainfo@kein.org

Saturday 23 October - Sunday 24 October

WEEKEND WORKSHOPS

Organised by the Refugee Study Centre, this two-day workshop is the final one in the series. Through a mixture of discussion and lectures, this workshop will examine how cross-cultural psychology contributes to post-conflict reconstruction. Discussions chaired by Dr. Michael Wessells (Prof. of Psychology) and Dr. Maryanne Loughry (Tutor). Fee: £125, including course materials, refreshments and light lunch; excluding accommodation. Venue: Queen Elizabeth House, 21 St Giles, Oxford
For more info, contact rscmst@qeh.ox.ac.uk or 018 6527 0722

USEFUL WEBSITES

Journalists should always check their sources - and so should you. When quoting facts and figures always indicate your source.

Institute for Public Policy Research (IPPR)
www.ippr.org.uk

OXO Tower Wharf
www.oxotower.co.uk

Press Complaints Commission
www.pcc.org.uk

MediaWise
www.mediawise.org.uk

UNITED for Intercultural Action
www.united.non-profit.nl