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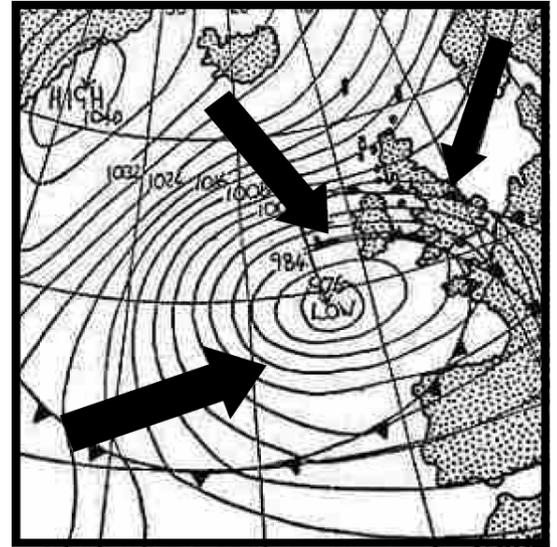
TWELVE

MYTHS

ABOUT

ASYLUM

SEEKERS



EXTREME WEATHER
WARNING

POISONOUS HOT AIR ALERT

Clouds of toxic hot air are expected to sweep across the country as politicians spread lies about immigrants, experts warned yesterday. Residents are urged to take precautions to avoid taking in the deadly gas

INSIDE: Free Glossary of Asylum Terminology



INSIDE

What they *really* don't want you to know!

Myth

- stories or matter of this kind: realm of myth.
- any invented story, idea, or concept: His account of the event is pure myth.
- an imaginary or fictitious thing or person.
- an unproved or false collective belief that is used to justify a social institution.

Fact

- something that actually exists; reality; truth: Your fears have no basis in fact.
- something known to exist or to have happened: Space travel is now a fact.
- a truth known by actual experience or observation; something known to be true: Scientists gather facts about

What we think

Another day - another scare story

The papers say Britain is under siege from asylum seekers. Asylum seekers are blamed for higher taxes, crime, rising house prices, hospital waiting lists, cheap labour, terrorism and AIDS. Mainstream politicians either agree or refuse to challenge these stories.

There are two possible reasons for this press campaign. Only one of them can be true. The first is that fake refugees from Iraq, Afghanistan and Eastern Europe really are responsible for most of Britain's problems.

Many people believe asylum seekers are one of our society's biggest problems. No wonder. The scare stories printed every day in the Sun, Express, Star and Mail are hardly ever challenged in the press or in parliament. That's why we've set out some facts that might make you see things differently. We think they show that asylum seekers are not causing these problems, but that asylum seekers are being used as scapegoats.

It's the oldest trick in the book. Blame the other fella. Divide and rule. We produced this leaflet because we're fed up too. Fed up with services that get worse instead of better. Fed up with council tax hikes and impossible house prices.

Fed up with schools and hospitals being run down and sold off piecemeal. Fed up with low pay and crime.

Above all, we're fed up being lied to about why this is happening.

Myth 1: Britain gets more asylum seekers than any other country!

WRONG! The UK ranks only seventh out of the 'westernised' countries of the world. The US, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden and Belgium received more asylum seekers than the UK did in 2011.

Asylum Levels and Trends in Industrialized Countries, First Half 2012: Statistical Overview of Asylum Applications Lodged in Europe and Selected Non-European Countries

FACT: Globally poor countries in the south take the most refugees. Pakistan has the largest number of refugees in the world followed by Iran and Syria. These three countries look after more than a third of the 10.4 million refugees that exist in the world today. Globally, Afghanistan and Iraq have the largest number of people seeking asylum.

Myth 2: More and more come here every day and no one stops them!

WRONG AGAIN! Over the last decade there has been a massive reduction in the number of asylum seekers arriving in the UK. Since the year 2002 the number of asylum seekers coming into the UK has dropped by three quarters.

FACT: In the year 2002 there were over eighty thousand asylum applications in the UK, in 2011 there were fewer than twenty six thousand.

Home Office – Immigration Statistics January - March 2012

Myth 3: They don't need to come here and we don't have any responsibility for them

WRONG! The two largest groups of refugees in the world are from Afghanistan and Iraq. Both these countries are suffer problems that stem from the wars being waged there that Britain has direct responsibility for.

FACT: Britain only takes a tiny, tiny number of refugees out of the 10.4 million refugees in the world. In 2011 there were only 640 officially registered refugees allowed into the UK under the Gateway Protection Programme by which refugees registered by the United Nations are allowed to live in Britain. In 2007 only 465 refugees were allowed in, 355 in 2006, 70 in 2005 and 150 in 2004. The Gateway Protection Programme is the only way people registered as refugees can come into the UK.

Myth 4: The country's full – we can't take any more!

THAT'S NOT TRUE! Some parts of the UK have seen an increase in asylum seekers and other migrants but other parts such as most of Scotland have no asylum seekers living there.

FACT: The population of Scotland is slightly higher than it was 36 years ago. In 1974 Scotland had a record population of 5.24 million people. In 2011 the number is 5,29 million. Scotland is 94% Rural with only 18% of the Scottish population living in rural areas, that means that the majority of Scotland has a lot of land with very few people living there.

General Register for Scotland - High Level Summary of Statistics: Population and Migration My 2012scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/09/29133747/2

FACT: Hundreds of failed asylum seekers are living in Scotland on less than the UN's global poverty target of 77 pence (\$1.25) a day.

Myth 5: They should go to their nearest country rather than come here

NOT SO EASY: Many asylum seekers don't have a choice where they are going because they pay agents to help them get out of their country and don't know where they will end their journey.

FACT: A recent study found that two thirds of asylum seekers did not choose to come to the UK. Most discovered they were coming to Britain only after they had left their own country. The decision to come to the UK was made by an agent.

Refugee Council, Heaven Crawley, January 2010 'Chance or choice? Understanding why asylum seekers come to the UK'

FACT: Many asylum seekers come from countries that are former British colonies or had been under British administration. Those asylum seekers who chose to come to Britain did so due to this historic colonial link and because they thought their human rights would be protected and they would get fair treatment.

Refugee Council, Heaven Crawley, January 2010 'Chance or choice? Understanding why asylum seekers come to the UK'

Myth 6: But I've seen pictures of hundreds of asylum seekers living rough in Calais trying to sneak into Britain in the back of lorries

THIS IS AN EXAGGERATION! Very few asylum seekers arrive in the UK by lorry – most come by plane directly from their country of origin.

FACT: French police raid illegal camps in Calais almost daily. There is now around 100 Asylum Seekers living in Calais. Half of them are under the age of 25 years old. Most of the young men were from Afghanistan and were trying to re-unite with relatives in the UK.

The Guardian Tuesday 22 September 2009

<http://www.newstatesman.com> 2012

UNHCR 2012 Regional Operations Profile - Northern, Western, Central and Southern Europe 2012

Myth 7: They only come here because of our generous benefits system

NOT SO! A recent study showed that three quarters of asylum seekers had no knowledge of welfare benefits and support before coming to the UK and did not expect to get any support at all.

Refugee Council, Heaven Crawley, January 2010 'Chance or choice? Understanding why asylum seekers come to the UK'

FACT: Single asylum seekers in the UK have to survive on £37.77 a week – 30p below the poverty line – while couples without children and single adults under 25 receive less than £30 a week each.

FACT: There are several EU countries, including Ireland, Belgium and Denmark, which offer more financial support than the UK does. A recent report for the European Commission concluded that "push factors" such as war and repression far outweigh "pull factors" such as economic hardship or Europe's benefits systems in determining why people leave their home countries to seek asylum in the EU.

<http://www.refugee-action.org.uk/> 2012

FACT Asylum Seekers in the UK live below the Poverty Line

Myth 8: Asylum seekers get more money than Scottish pensioners!

NOT TRUE: Cash support for asylum seekers is less generous than social security benefits; for example, a single person aged 18 or over currently receives £36.62 a week and a couple £72.52 a week.

The minimum a Pensioner receives in the UK is £142.70 for a single person per week, and £217.90 for a couple, but further additions may be payable for disability and/or carers.

FACT: Asylum Seekers are not allowed to work. A significant number of asylum seekers are not entitled to any support and live in complete destitution, not allowed to work or claim any benefits. These people living in destitution are totally dependent on hand-outs from friends or charities.

Myth 9: Asylum seekers bring more crime to our streets

FALSE! The truth: In every community there are always a few members that ruin it for the rest and asylum seekers or refugees are no exception. However, a report published by the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) confirmed that there is no evidence for a higher rate of criminality among refugees and asylum seekers. Asylum seekers are less likely to commit major crimes than British citizens, as this would affect their asylum application. In fact they are more likely to become victims of crime in the UK.

salford.gov.uk/asylum-myths.htm – 2012 April

FACT: Asylum seekers are NOT illegal immigrants. Under the 1951 Convention on Refugees which the UK signed, anyone has the right to apply for asylum in the UK. Despite this, asylum seekers are often treated worse than criminals convicted of serious crimes. Civil servants working in the UK Border Agency detain thousands of asylum seekers every year in specially built immigration prisons even though most people detained in this way have not been convicted of any crime. Babies and children are detained as well and some asylum seekers have been in detention for more than two years without knowing if and when they will be released.

Guardian 2012 April - Child asylum seekers illegally detained as adults

Myth 10: Asylum seekers take jobs British

WRONG! Asylum seekers are not allowed to work and are forced to receive state support. Asylum seekers have been banned from working and paying taxes since 2001 as a result they cannot work and pay taxes to support themselves while they are in the UK. They can get the jail if they are caught working.

FACT: Asylum seekers are only allowed to do paid work if they have been waiting for the Home Office to make a decision about their asylum case for over 12 months. Only a very small number have been given permission to work.

Asylum seekers and the right to work - Commons Library Standard Note 2011
www.parliament.uk

Myth 11: Asylum Seekers get housing before local people

WRONG! Asylum seekers are not put on housing waiting lists but get housed under a separate system called the National Asylum Support Service run by the Home Office.

<http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/asylum/>

FACT: Providing housing for asylum seekers is an incredibly lucrative business. Serco was selected by the UKBA to accommodate asylum seekers in Scotland, Northern Ireland and the north west of England. At £175 million, this contract might be small change to a company which boasted an order book of £17.9 billion revenue at the end of 2011, but it is set to have a massive impact.

FACT: If Asylum Seekers cases are rejected Serco are forcing PEOPLE out of their accommodation and onto the streets.

FACT: The reality is that controlling, managing, deporting, housing and detaining asylum seekers is big business in the UK – and its raw material is people. Serco's mantra is that it is 'bringing service to life'. In Glasgow though, it is human life which is suffering. Asylum Seekers are housed in tower blocks that the Glasgow Housing Association are moving Scottish families out of as the tower blocks are scheduled for demolition. Many asylum seekers are therefore housed in flats that would otherwise be empty. These flats are often extremely poor quality with leaking roofs and heating that does not work properly.

FACT: Serco are paid by Central Government for every person they house for the Home Office. No money from the Council Tax is spent on housing asylum seekers.

Myth 12: They get all their furniture, white goods, push-chairs, satellite TV and even phones for free

NOT TRUE! There are very strict rules on what has to be provided to make asylum seeker accommodation fit for habitation. Asylum seekers are not eligible for loans to pay for their own furniture as other people can. The council and the other accommodation providers have to make sure that the flats have the minimum needed for them to live such as a cooker and these requirements are laid down by law. Some flats that are being used by families are fitted with washing machines as well but this is not a legal requirement.

FACT: Asylum seekers do not get satellite TV or phone lines or computers and broadband or any other luxuries such as these bought for them by Glasgow City Council or any other accommodation provider. Some families rent satellite TV so they can access news and TV programmes from their countries of origin but they have to pay for these themselves just like everyone else has to. They also have to pay their TV licence themselves as well.

Why are these myths being told?

The people that benefit from the anti-refugee and antimigrant campaign are the same people that benefit from the real causes of bad housing, long hospital waiting lists and declining education.

They are the big bosses, the millionaire and billionaire financiers, who want to pay less and less income tax and less corporation tax. They support running down services and selling them off to private businesses. They want to restrict public spending on affordable homes.

The millionaire tax scroungers know that after years of tax dodging, millions of people are getting fed up and want to see real change - so they blame the asylum seekers and migrants. They did the same thing in the 1900s when they blamed the Chinese, in the twenties and thirties when they blamed the Jews, in the 1970s when they blamed black and Asian people, and today, when they blame Arabs, Asians and Albanians.

Who's behind the stories?

Richard Desmond is the owner of the 'Express', 'Sunday Express' and 'Daily Star': He bought the Express for £125 million in 2000 with money he made in the porn industry. He owns 'Television X' and 'Red Hot TV.' His personal wealth is estimated as over £950 million. He's always campaigning for lower taxes...and campaigning about asylum seekers.

SundayTimes Rich List 2011

Jonathan Rothermere is the Leader of the Daily Mail and General Trust plc which owns the 'The Daily Mail', 'Mail on Sunday' and the 'Evening Standard': The Rothermere family's publishing empire goes back to the 1890s. They've been anti refugees for decades. The Mail campaigned against the Jews fleeing Nazi Germany and central Europe, using many of the same stories its now uses against asylum seekers today. In 1934, the Mail, which acted as a cheerleader for the likes of Hitler and Mussolini before the Second World War, ran a front-page headline in praise of Oswald Mosley's British Union of Fascists. So great was the late Lord Rothermere's love of Britain that he died in Paris to evade UK taxes. His son Jonathan (current owner) is worth over \$1 billion.

Sunday times rich list 2011

Rupert Murdoch is owner of the 'Sun', and 'The Times': One of the richest men in the world, Murdoch avoids tax whenever he can by shifting his money and profits around the world. Between 1986 and 1996 he paid no British taxes at all, despite recorded profits of almost £1 billion. A report in the Economist newspaper in March 1999 said that between 1994 and 1998, Murdoch's News Corporation and its subsidiaries paid only £128 million in corporate taxes worldwide. That's just 6% of his profits for the same period. At the time the corporate tax rates for the three main countries in which Murdoch operates - Australia, the United States and the UK - were 36%, 35% and 30%. How many hospitals, homes and schools could have been built if Murdoch had paid his taxes like everyone else? Instead he avoids tax... and blames defenceless destitute asylum seekers for Britain's ills. Murdoch denied any responsibility for the culture of phone hacking that was deep rooted within his newspaper empire. One of the victims of phone hacking was the family of murdered teenager Milly Dowler.

2011 list of Forbes richest - 24th most powerful person in the world and 106th

FACT

Asylum seekers are not allowed to work and are forced to receive state support

A Human Story to the Myths, Facts and Stats

Sophie came to Glasgow from Uganda in 2006. Her daughter Sarah went missing in Uganda in 2005. Her daughter Mariam was born in the Glasgow Royal Infirmary in 2007. Sophie is studying healthcare and would like to do work that helps people. She is still waiting for a decision on her asylum case.

These are extracts from her interview with Unity for the Book, Glossary from 'Five Stories – Seeking Asylum in Glasgow' printed by Unity 2012

Can you tell me a bit about where you lived in Uganda, where you grew up?

I grew up in Luweero District- that's outside the capital- with my half brother. That's where we lived and our mum. And...well my mum died and my half brother was taken away, just after mum...

Why did you leave Uganda?

Well I was really scared for my life. That's the major reason I left Uganda. I met a young guy who I thought really cared for me and I... and after a while I ended up pregnant. I had a baby daughter and he was gone...

And then after a few years I met someone else who, who seemed really ok, y'know, to help me with my daughter and I thought 'Why not?' I had nothing to stay around for so... we ended up in the north of Uganda.

Why did he want to be there? Was he from there?

Yes he was from there. And what he never revealed was he was involved in everything that was going on. The fighting and - the rebels. They are called the Lord's Resistance Army. So we were married.

It was quite good for a while, but still it was scary: no freedom of walking around by yourself because women are attacked, children are raped and young boys and girls taken away by the rebels and made into fighters. ...

And you didn't know about that?

Not at first, not at first... but ... Who do I run to? People would come around the house and - just like friends to have a drink but was actually a meeting. Discussing what is going to happen. At first I thought were friends of his and that would be fine. Until - I was raped. But he didn't want anything to go out, to report it. I tried to deal with it. Best as I could.

I never went to the police. That was - not a welcome thing in the house: what have you got to report? If you start talking to the police they will get involved in your life and...

Did it make you worry about the safety of your daughter as well?

Indeed. And the worst happened. In 2005 she went missing and I never seen her again.

I feel the pain every day for not being there. I'm trying to be normal for sake of Mariam at the moment. 'Cause every time I get low I think about everything - everything comes back ... If I bring it to life all the time Mariam will suffer more.

Did you fly to the UK?

Yeah with someone called Sam. He... all these arrangements I had no idea. It was the best thing for me to just.

Even themselves who had come to the house they know my face, they know me. Just the fear of looking over your shoulder for the rest of your life.

Did they find you somewhere to stay?

Yes. They put me in emergency accommodation, a bed and breakfast, on Renfrew Street.

I was about, I think, two weeks in the accommodation. Then I had a screening interview at the Home Office ... And then on the Monday I had to go back for something. But they didn't tell me they were detaining me. So they detained me then.

What was that like?

The detention centre? Was terrifying, terrifying. It's like a prison, y'know? You feel like a criminal. ... In the van from Scotland to Bedford all day. You're pregnant, you can't have a lie down you can't do anything. And they kept me there for six weeks. And I had the substantive interview in detention with no lawyer.

What are you doing now? Are you continuing to appeal?

Well when I came out of detention the Unity [Centre] found me a lawyer and he took on my case and till now he's still carrying it forward, giving reasons why we should be allowed to stay in the UK.

And do you have to check in with the Home Office?

Yeah every three weeks.

I was going every week with Mariam. I never left her behind I had to report with her. I left her once behind because she had just had her immunisation and was a bit run down and they were not happy. The next thing we know they're detaining us.

What do you do every day?

I've been to college for two years. ... Healthcare. I like helping people. I like to feel like I'm giving something back to the community.

What are your hopes for the future?

I'm hoping if things go well, just to have peace of mind and look to the future with my daughter without all the fears in the back of my mind. I like to work. I don't believe in being on benefits. I want to feel like I worked for this money and then I'll spend it whichever way I care.

GLOSSARY

Asylum seeker: a person who, from fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, social group, or political opinion, has crossed an international frontier into a country in which he or she hopes to be granted refugee status

Appeal rights exhausted: Asylum seekers are allowed one or two appeals before a Judge at the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal. Once they have been through this process the UKBA deem them as "appeal rights exhausted". They are therefore a refused asylum seeker without any rights to remain in the UK. This is despite plenty of evidence that many asylum seekers win their right to remain in the UK after several asylum claims.

Detention: Most governments detain refugees, asylum seekers and migrants when they arrive at the country or pending their final removal when they are no longer permitted to remain in the country. In the UK people are administratively detained by UKBA immigration officials under the Fast Track System for several reasons. For example, the UKBA might expect a case to be closed quickly, they might be concerned that the person detained will go underground, or the detainee might be due to be removed from the UK. People facing deportation following a criminal conviction are also detained until arrangements are made for their removal from the UK. In 2012 just under 3,000 people were in detention at any one time.

Detention Centres (not a complete list):

Dover: [detention centre] A prison service run centre which was opened on the 29 April 2002 having previously been run as a young offender's institute. It is located on the Western Heights overlooking the port of Dover and can house 314 male asylum seekers and other migrants.

Dungavel: [detention centre] A former Hunting Lodge owned by the Duke of Hamilton, also previously an open prison operated by the Scottish prison service. It was bought by the Home Office and opened in September 2001 as a detention centre. It is located about 30 miles from Glasgow near the town of Strathaven and currently has 217 beds for men and women. It is currently run by GEO.

Harmondsworth: [detention centre] A long term detention centre (immigration removal centre) located in the London Borough of Hillingdon, close to London Heathrow Airport. It currently houses up to 615 male asylum seekers and other migrants. Run by US multinational prison company GEO

Yarls Wood (Bedford): [detention centre] An immigration removal centre situated on the outskirts of Clapham, Bedfordshire and opened in November 2001. In February 2002, half of the building was damaged by fire and the undamaged half re-opened in 2003. The contract for operating Yarls Wood is with Serco Ltd, which took over its management in April 2007. Yarls Wood is the main detention centre for women and has space for about 405 women at any one time.

ESOL (English for Speakers of Other Languages.)

This is a course for people who do not have sufficient English to be able to live independently in the United Kingdom. It is run by both state-funded and private colleges. ESOL Entry 3 is the minimum standard of English needed to pass the knowledge of life in the UK test.

Fast Track System: The fast track procedure is used to determine asylum applications from people who the UKBA assesses to be 'suitable'. Applicants in the detained fast track are held at a Detention Centre and the initial decision on their case and any appeals happen at a faster pace than in the community. A case is considered suitable for the fast track process where it appears to the UKBA that the asylum claim can be decided 'quickly'. Examples could be people coming from countries where the UKBA deem there is no prospect of anyone claiming asylum such as South Africa, Albania, India, Jamaica, Brazil.

Home Office: The UK national department responsible for the maintenance of law and order, immigration control, and all other domestic affairs not specifically assigned to another department. 'Home Office' also refers to the Home Office / UK Border Agency's Reporting Centre in Glasgow- based at Festival Court, 220 Brand Street- where asylum seekers are required to regularly report.

The Iona Community: A Christian Community dedicated to issues of Justice and Peace consisting of members from across the world. Many Community Members are involved in the fight for rights of asylum seekers. The Community has an ethos of hospitality and some members offer temporary and more permanent accommodation to Asylum Seekers.

Judicial Review: A review by judges at the High Court of decisions made by any constituted or government body. Not common in main areas of law, judicial reviews of decisions made by the UKBA or the Asylum & Immigration Tribunals are often heard on immigration and asylum matters. Judicial reviews look at whether the decision made was legal, not irrational and followed the correct procedures. If a Judicial Review overturns the original ruling, the UKBA or AIT will have to reconsider the person's case.

The 'Jungle': The colloquial name for makeshift camps on wasteland in Calais where hundreds of people live while trying to enter the UK secretly on the lorries that cross the Channel through the tunnel or by ferry. The camps are subject to brutal raids by French police and migrants are repeatedly harassed and intimidated by the authorities in an attempt to drive them away from the port.

No Borders: The No Border Network (In the United Kingdom also called "No Borders Network" or "Noborders Network") refers to loose associations of autonomous organisations, groups, and individuals in Western Europe, Central Europe, Eastern Europe and beyond. They support freedom of movement and resist human migration control by coordinating international border camps, demonstrations, direct actions, and anti-deportation campaigns.

Refugee: A person who is outside their country of origin or habitual residence because they have suffered persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or because they are a member of a persecuted 'social group'. Such a person may be referred to as an 'asylum seeker' until recognized as a refugee by the state where he or she makes his or her claim.

Refugee Council: The largest refugee organisation in the UK providing free advice and assistance to asylum seekers and refugees. Clients can discuss any problems they may have as an asylum seeker or refugee including the asylum process and support and entitlement. In Scotland, the Scottish Refugee Council received £2.3 million, about 60 per cent of its funding from the UKBA.

Reporting: Normally, one of the conditions allowing asylum seekers temporary admission into the UK while they seek refugee status is that they should report regularly at a UKBA immigration office or at a police station. This can be three or more times a week, fortnightly or monthly. Some families only have to report every three months. Reporting is often tied in with payment of benefits. Reporting takes place at UKBA reporting centres or police stations.

Reporting Centre: UKBA office where asylum seekers are expected to attend to report regularly (see Reporting.) Those attending to report can sometimes be detained without warning. In Glasgow almost all detentions occur when people report. Only a small number are detained outside of the reporting centre.

Screening interview: The first step of the process of claiming asylum. People produce their passports or travel documents to establish their identity and nationality. It's usually carried out the UKBA's Lunar House in Croydon or at the port of entry. Fingerprints, photographs, and any other physical identification information are taken. Basic questions are asked about the person's asylum application. After the screening interview the person is either detained under the Fast Track System **or dispersed to another place in Glasgow.**

Substantive interview: Once someone has said they wish to claim asylum they will first have a screening interview which will then be followed up by a much longer substantive interview that can take six hours or more, involving hundreds of questions. The decision on whether the person is entitled to refugee status or humanitarian protection is more or less based on information gathered in the substantive interview. Any problems occurring during the interview such as mis-translations, not being able to answer questions fully or accurately can lead to refusal of asylum on grounds of credibility.

Tribunal / Upper Tribunal: A court dealing with appeals against decisions made by the Home Secretary and his officials in immigration, asylum and nationality matters. Appeals are heard by one or more immigration judges who are sometimes accompanied by non legal members of the Tribunal. Upper Tribunal is a superior court dealing with appeals against decisions made by the First-tier Tribunal.. In Glasgow the Tribunal is located in the Eagle Buildings on Bothwell Street.

UKBA (United Kingdom Border Agency): An executive agency of the Home Office. The Agency manages and enforces immigration control in the UK, including applications for permission to stay, citizenship and asylum. It is responsible for policy development in these areas of law.

Unity Centre: A migrant solidarity centre in Glasgow. It is located less than 100 meters from the UKBA's reporting centre, run entirely by a collective of volunteers and funded solely by donations from supporters. Here asylum seekers register and then sign in and out when visiting the reporting centre so if they are detained they will get help.

Glossary from 'Five Stories – Seeking Asylum in Glasgow' printed by Unity 2012

What can we do?

Don't believe the lies. Challenge them! Show this leaflet to your friends, family and workmates. Get involved helping asylum seekers and refugees in your own community. Don't live in ignorance. Asylum seekers are not the problem - go and meet some. Find out the truth for yourself.

Check out our websites for more info

www.unitycentreglasgow.org
www.iona.org.uk

or alternatively contact us on to see how you could get involved at:

info@unitycentreglasgow.org
youth@iona.org.uk