EUD Update
What’s up for Deaf people in the European Union?
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

EUD MEMBERS NEWS
Recognition of Flemish Sign Language!
Sign Language Festival in Sweden
Irish Sign Language Awareness Week
Social interpretation in Denmark
Deaf and Hearing Impaired are Now Able to Send Emergency Text Message to 112, Iceland’s National Emergency Number
New sign language television channel in Denmark
Slovene struggle for TV access
Sign Language in the Austrian U-Bahn

EDF NEWS
EDF Delegation met new Director General of European Commission DG Employment and Social Affairs

DEAF NEWS AROUND EUROPE AND THE WORLD
Frontrunners II – International Deaf Leadership Training Programme in Denmark
New Zealand Sign Language becomes third official language
£2.7m for more sign language interpreters in Wales
Malaysian Newspaper for the Deaf
New traffic law regulations for Deaf in Japan
Beethoven programme for deaf and hard of hearing children in Hungary
EU Sign 25 – Traveller dictionary

OTHER NEWS
Council of Europe adopts Disability Action Plan 2006-2015
Official launch of the Norwegian Centre for Documentation on Disability

FORTHCOMING EVENTS/AGENDA
EUD seminar on Multiple Discrimination
First Toronto International Deaf Film and Arts Festival
11th World Deaf Magicians Festival
Recognition of Flemish Sign Language!

Fevlado (Federation of Flemish Deaf Organisations) is happy to announce the recognition of the Flemish Sign Language (VGT).

On 26th April 2006 the Flemish Parliament casted its vote on the proposition of the decree concerning the recognition of Flemish Sign Language, proposed by among others EUD President and Member of the Flemish Parliament Helga STEVENS. The proposition was passed unanimously.

The parliamentary session was followed by a reception with over 300 attendants.

More information in the next issue of EUD Update.

Source: EUD

Sign Language Festival in Sweden

Deaf people in Sweden have for over 100 years fought for the recognition of sign language and the right to use it. This has also involved a fight for human rights, since the right to one’s own language IS a human right. The Swedish parliament made a historic decision May 14 in 1981, when it officially acknowledged Swedish Sign Language as deaf people’s first language.

Sweden was the first country in the world to officially acknowledge sign language as a language. Sweden thereby became a model for many other countries, which gradually have gotten legalisations of sign language in different forms. Several countries even have reached further by giving sign language a legal status.

Despite the acknowledgement in 1981 sign language has not fully achieved the status that it should have. The sign language using groups still encounter imperfections where accessibility and treatment are concerned. The human right it signifies to be able to freely use one’s own language, is still a utopia for those who are dependent on sign language.

14th May 2006 is a great day for Swedish sign language users. It will then be 25 years since the parliament made the historic decision to officially acknowledge sign language.
This coincides well with the fact that the official report on the position of sign language, appointed by the government, is estimated to be completed in April 2006.

All this together, and the fact that only 5-10% of the Swedish people some time have had contact with a sign language user, we would like to take the opportunity to draw the public’s and decision makers’ attention to sign language during this week in May (8 – 14 May), 2006.

For more information, see www.tsp25.se

Source: Swedish Deaf Association and www.tsp25.se

Irish Sign Language Awareness Week

The Irish Deaf Society (IDS), which is celebrating its 25th anniversary, organised a highly successful Irish Sign Language Awareness Week on 2nd – 8th April 2006 with the following events:

- ISL Parade: A huge crowd – Deaf, hard of hearing and hearing adults and children, parents, siblings and professionals – took part in 2nd parade to raise awareness on ISL and to seek the recognition of ISL. It is over a year since IDS formally proposed to the Government for ISL recognition in Irish constitution but nothing happened to date.

- ISL Academy: The IDS formally established the ISL Academy. ISL Academy is designed to prepare and to implement a strategy for the development of ISL, organising ISL courses and to promote the status of ISL.

- ISL discussion Forum: The IDS in conjunction with Trinity College Centre for Deaf Studies organised open forum from members of the public to discuss the current situation of ISL and to consider the best way forward in implementing ISL in all aspect of our lives.

- Research report: The Government Minister launched IDS research report called “Signing In and Signing Out”, which is a three-year research report on social inequalities of the Deaf Community in Ireland. It is a report of the first large-scale study of Deaf adults in Ireland examining their education backgrounds and employment status.

- Cultural evening: The IDS organised various social events, including the cultural evening that involves a Deaf stand up comedy competition.

It was highly successful week for the IDS and Deaf Community, which was shown on the national prime time news and national newspaper.” In addition, the IDS are outraged to learn that 2006 Census is now available in 13 different languages, which did not include Irish Sign Language. At the time of press, the IDS is lodging a strong protest with the Government on the exclusion of the Deaf Community being denying their access to 2006 Census in their natural language, which is ISL. Our protest is being supported by a number of Irish opposition political parties.

Source: Irish Deaf Society
Social interpretation in Denmark

The Danish Social Ministry has recently confirmed a permanent grant of 13 million DKK (1.75 million €) a year for social interpreters for deaf. This means that deaf can now get interpreters for social activities. Deaf in Denmark has had to pay themselves for an interpreter for eg. a visit to the doctors, but with this grant these social activities will be free of charge for deaf. The President of the Danish Deaf Association, Mr. Asger Bergmann is delighted and says that the grant is "close to equality for deaf in the Danish society".

Source: Danish Deaf Association

Deaf and Hearing Impaired are Now Able to Send Emergency Text Message to 112, Iceland’s National Emergency Number

The deaf and hearing impaired and others who have difficulties with verbal communication are now able to send an emergency text message (SMS) to Iceland’s national emergency number, 112, and communicate with the emergency unit with these messages. This arrangement improves the chances that these individuals can receive the help they need in emergency. This service will be specially introduced to those people who may call on it, but it is important that others persons continue placing voice calls to summon help. In this way 112 can best respond to the distress call.

This new service was developed in consultation with the Icelandic Organization of Disabled People and as a collaboration among 112, the phone companies and the engineering firm Samsyn to incorporate the technical changes. The emergency response unit at 112 has undergone training on how to handle emergencies announced through text messages. 112 is not aware of any other country offering this specific service.

If an individual cannot verbally communicate needs for assistance, he or she can now send a text message to 112 to summon emergency help. The initial message should include the nature of the problem and the individual’s location. The message appears on the 112 dispatcher’s screen along with the originating telephone number, the registered owner of the phone and the owner’s home address. At the same time the case is registered in 112’s database, just as voice calls are handled. The dispatcher can then continue to communicate through text messages if needed.

As the emergency response team cannot locate the mobile phone based on a text message, the most important information to communicate is where help is needed. If this information is not included, the dispatcher will ask for the location by text message. The person in distress can then reply by sending a text message with the location or by placing a call to 112 as the mobile phone can be traced through a voice call.

It is important that those who may use this service create a readymade message and save it in their mobile. This message can then be easily accessed and sent in an emergency. This is especially critical for those who are at risk, such as those suffering from heart disease.

Source: Press release by Icelandic Association of the Deaf
New sign language television channel in Denmark

A dream came through - four daily News programs in sign language! Celebration parties were held in all parts of Denmark when the new digital sign language channel started broadcasting on Friday evening March 28th 2006.

Every day four different News programs are sign language interpreted:
Deadline at 17 – 17.30 o’clock from DR2
Short news at 18.00 – 18.10 o’clock from TV2
TV-avisen at 18.30 – 19.00 o’clock from DR1
TV-nyhederne at 19.00 – 19.30 o’clock from TV2

The sign language interpretation is done by two sign language interpreters. The sign language interpreters work from 15.00 until 20.00 o’clock, and are situated in small studio in DR (Denmark’s Radio). The sign language interpreters have access to all material from both DR and TV2s internal network, so they can prepare for the direct broadcasting.

The new digital Sign Language Channel is the result of many years of lobbying. The Danish Deaf Association has followed the Parliament’s work closely. When the Parliament started working on the New Media Law in 2002, the Danish Deaf Association (DDL) started lobbying intensively. DDL have continuously been contacting relevant political spokesmen on media-issues – mainly the ones from the Government and their supporting parties. Subsequently meetings have been held between DDL and the political spokesmen one by one. DDL has informed them about the daily life of deaf people, television in England and other countries, and has asked for sign language on daily news, breaking news and during local and national elections. DDL contacted the press when there was breaking news from the terror bombing in London, and again during elections when translation into sign language or text was lacking.

The television companies did not want sign language on the television screen. Their recommendation was to wait for digital television.

Denmark started broadcasting digital television with four channels – the sign language channel is one of them. More channels will arise in the years to come – 32 in total by the year 2009 when the analogue signal stops. By that time all television viewers will have to buy either digital television or a decoder (box).

There have been a few start-up problems for DDL members mainly as it is not easy to be the first to switch to digital television. The Danish Deaf Association now sells decoders (boxes) to DDL members, but there are different boxes to different antennas.

At DDL the new channel has not only resulted in pride and happiness about the result – but also busyness. The interest for the new Sign Language Channel is overwhelming and no wonder: at last the deaf population in Denmark gets News at the same time as the rest of the Danish population!

Source: Danish Deaf Association
Slovene struggle for TV access

Although the Slovene Sign Language was recognised by the Slovene Republic, very little was done to provide TV access for Deaf people through captions on news, films, etc. Last December Franc PLANINC, President of the Slovene Deaf Federation, had a meeting with Cveto URSIC, the Director of the Disability Directorate of the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs.

Mr PLANINC informed him of the work and campaigns of the federation that took 22 years without any benefit. Issues discussed included TV with captions for the whole territory of former Yugoslavia as seen in neighbouring countries, like Italy, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania and Albania.

Some promises were made but have yet to materialise and in addition the federation was awarded 100 Samsung mobile phones to help communication among the Deaf of the country. Mr PLANINC said it was not good enough so the campaign continues.

Source: SIGNMatters April 2006

Sign Language in the Austrian U-Bahn

In Vienna and Graz public transport users can enjoy some short movies in Austrian Sign Language. Several spots allow people to a first exposure to sign language in a funny way and will be showed for the whole of 2006.

Helene JARMER, President of the Austrian Deaf Association (ÖGLB) is one of the actresses in the spots. She signs sentences as “When you laugh, the sun will shine in the metro!” or “Be happy, you don’t have to search for parking space!”. She says: “My mother language has been recognised since 1st September 2005. These commercials show that Deaf people have humour and are not narrow minded. They also make people curious, which is good.”

The concept for this Sign Language Campaign has been developed by “Ja, aber … Verein für Konfliktkultur statt Kulturkonflikt” (“Yes, but … Association for ”) together with the Austrian Deaf Association.

Coordinator Paul GROHMA: “The expressiveness of Sign Language is really fascinating, it is elegant and is refreshing to understand it. It is our aim to improve, by this way of exposing art, the mentality of society, regardless of origine, culture and/or views of people.

The movies will be shown throughout the year 2006 on the infoscreens of public transport and in the metro stations.

“This format allows us to narrow the barrier between deaf and hearing, in a charming and non oppressive manner. The movies are shown without spoken words, so we really can say that “Hören mit den Augen” (“Hearing with our eyes”) fits us excellently, says Franz SOLTA (Infoscreen Austria).

Source: Austrian Deaf Association (ÖGLB)
EDF Delegation met new Director General of European Commission DG Employment and Social Affairs

On 28th March 2006, a European Disability Forum delegation composed by Yannis VARDAKASTANIS, EDF President, Pekka TUOMINEN, EDF Treasurer and Carlotta BESOZZI, EDF Director, met with Nikolaus VAN DER PAS, the new Director General of the European Commission DG Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities. Also present were Ms Lisa PAVAN-WOOLFE, Director on Equal Opportunities, and Wallis GOELEN, Head of the unit “EU Integration of people with disabilities”. The meeting lasted for more than one hour and was considered by the EDF delegation as fruitful and very satisfactory.

The EDF President underlined the importance of keeping disability issues at the top of the EU political agenda, as well as in the Lisbon strategy. Mr VAN DER PAS recognised the difficulty to maintain invariable attention on the issues but was confident that disability would become a priority, under new approaches. He also encouraged EDF to go on with its work.

Mr VAN DER PAS and EDF delegation also exchanged views on how to ensure that persons with disabilities remained a priority group for Employment policies within the Lisbon strategy as highlighted in the Spring Council conclusions. Moreover the discussion focused on possible ways to strengthen links with the EU Employment Committee and Social Protection Committee, in order to contribute to the achievement of the 2007 target.

Lisa PAVAN-WOOLFE, Director on Equal Opportunities, presented the current state of play on the new UN Convention and commented on the new legal opportunities that this initiative will offer at EU level. She also underlined the importance of having an EU common approach.

The EDF President also suggested that a hearing of EDF would be organised with the “Group of Commissioners on fundamental rights”

EDF also took this opportunity to express its concerns regarding the adoption of the new financial perspectives and the Programme PROGRESS, under which EDF should be financed in 2007. Mr VAN DER PAS committed to find solutions at the interinstitutional level in order to guarantee continuity in funding.

Source: EDF Flash 10/2006
Frontrunners II – International Deaf Leadership Training Programme in Denmark

The ambition of the Frontrunners, A Deaf International Leadership Training Programme, is to train Deaf youngsters in order to let them pave the way to better conditions for Deaf people, in their own country, but also worldwide. Frontrunners wants to make its participants role models for the present Deaf generation, but also for the generations to come. Among others the course illustrates the importance of World Federation of the Deaf (WFD – equivalent to United Nations).

Frontrunners is a new vision and initiative, a course which has only taken place once (September-December 2005). Castberggaard Folk High School for the Deaf has a vision that every Deaf youngster worldwide should have the opportunity of taking part in this unique extended leadership training programme.

This Leadership Training programme will deal among others with topics such as

- Sign Language
- Deaf Culture and History
- Human Rights
- Empowerment
- Communication (lobbying, conflict solving)
- Activism
- Organisational skills
- Developing countries
- Art

Frontrunners II will take place from 2\textsuperscript{nd} September – 15\textsuperscript{th} October 2006 at the Folk High School for the Deaf in Denmark. The course is open for Deaf people between the age of 18-30.

If you are interested in participating, please have a look on www.fronrunners.dk.

Staff/mentors: Filip VERHELST and Ole VESTERGAARD can be contacted at fv@cbg.dk or ov@cbg.dk.

Source: Email Frontrunners II
New Zealand Sign Language becomes third official language

Disability Issues Minister Ruth DYSON celebrates with the Deaf community the expected official recognition of New Zealand Sign Language.

The immediate effect of the New Zealand Sign Language Bill will be to provide people with the right to use and access New Zealand Sign Language (NZSL) in legal proceedings, including in court.

"Official recognition of New Zealand Sign Language is a monumental achievement for the Deaf community which has been seeking this for 20 years," said Ms DYSON.

"New Zealand Sign Language is part of New Zealand’s rich cultural diversity. It is used by approximately 28,000 people - an estimated 7,000 of these people are Deaf."

The purpose of the Bill is to promote and maintain the use of New Zealand Sign Language by declaring it to be an official language of New Zealand. It provides for the use of New Zealand Sign Language in legal proceedings and enables the making of regulations to set competency standards for interpretation in legal proceedings.

It sets out principles to guide government departments in the use of New Zealand Sign Language, and it provides for a review of the operation of the Act three years after it comes into force.

"New Zealand Sign Language is a language native to our country. It has a unique linguistic structure and includes signs that express concepts from Maori culture.

"The passing of this Bill will mark a major reversal in the suppression of the Deaf Community’s language and culture. It will be a substantial step towards achieving our vision of an inclusive society," says Ms DYSON.

Source: Press Release New Zealand Government

£2.7m for more sign language interpreters in Wales

The British Sign Language (BSL) Futures scheme which is funded by the EU and Welsh Assembly Government plans to increase the number of sign language interpreters in Wales. The plan is being launched with a £2.7m (3.8 million €) scheme and is said to be the largest of its kind in the UK.

Equalities Minister Jane HUTT said it would benefit the 3,000 deaf and hard of hearing people in Wales who use BSL.

As well as training 36 apprentice interpreters, it will help public service bodies and develop courses.

Interpreters help deaf sign language users with better access to services such as the NHS, the police and local councils. There is also demand within businesses.
In 2004, an assembly task group started looking at shortages and recommended that the assembly government take action to increase the number of interpreters from 12 to 64.

Ms HUTT said: "The problems people can face if there aren't interpreters available cannot be underestimated.

"There are recorded cases where sign language users have faced severe difficulties in reporting crimes; and have had to communicate with health staff in inappropriate and undignified situations".

She said it "cannot be right" that often sign language users had to wait up to eight weeks to secure an interpreter to see their GP, or discuss their child's education with a teacher.

As well as training 36 apprentice interpreters to train for qualifications, it will support another nine trainee interpreters with grants for courses.

The scheme, led by RNID Cymru, Deaf Association Wales and the Association of Sign Language Interpreters, is already recruiting the first 10 apprentices.

It will also help develop a postgraduate course in BSL/spoken language interpreting.

Julie WATKINS, chair of the south Wales region of the Association of Sign Language Interpreters, said: "We see first hand the detrimental effect that the lack of interpreters has on the sign language community. This scheme will make accessible information and participation a reality."

The launch was being made at insurance group Legal and General in Cardiff, which employs six profoundly deaf staff.

Adrian CLARK, company location director said: "We are extremely pleased with their work and their commitment. They are a delight to have in the company.

"However, the distinct needs of our deaf staff mean communication is critical and we are continually frustrated by the inability to find qualified interpreters, especially at short notice to allow them to function normally within the workplace."

Catrin FLETCHER, director of RNID Cymru, which represents deaf and hard of hearing people in Wales, said the charity "wholeheartedly supported the scheme".

She said: "It will make social inclusion a reality for sign language users".

Source: BBC News (www.bbc.org.uk)
Malaysian Newspaper for the Deaf

The Malaysian deaf community now has its own newspaper. The first issue of MyDeaf News, a quarterly newspaper was launched by Social Welfare Department Director-General Datuk Shamsiah Abdul RAHMAN at the beginning of April 2006.

The newspaper, published by the Malaysian Federation of the Deaf (MFD), covers issues involving the deaf such as community projects for the deaf, rights for disabled people, social events and sports.

“We often take issues regarding the deaf for granted. With the publication of this newspaper, we will understand issues of disability with more compassion and awareness,” said SHAMSIAH.

MFD President Mohamad Sazali SHAARI said that the newspaper will give greater exposure to the deaf community. “The deaf community can have their say now”, he said.

MyDeaf News is circulated to MFD members and will soon be made available in newsstands.

Source: Malay Mail Online

New traffic law regulations for Deaf people in Japan

Following on from the article that appeared in the January edition of EUD Update, the Japanese Federation of the Deaf (JFAD) has informed us that on 13th April 2006, the national police agency announced a revision of the enforcement regulations of the traffic law. The revisions to the law will be enforce by 2008.

Based on a draft document of the revised enforcement regulations, the intention is to abolish the obligatory aptitude test with a hearing aid. Instead, a wide mirror should be installed and a sticker indicating a deaf driver behind the wheel is proposed.

This revision follows 30 years of tireless campaigning against the former traffic law by JFAD and Japanese deaf people.

Source: Japanese Deaf Federation

Beethoven programme for deaf and hard of hearing children in Hungary

In Hungary deaf and hard of hearing children are learning to play the clarinet. For several years the Beethoven programme has been running, led by the well-known Hungarian clarinettist József BALOGH.

Last year a new project “Music for Deaf” started – co-funded by the Leonardo da Vinci programme. This project aims to develop a methodology, training material and instruments of musical training for children with impaired hearing.
The project is due to end in 2007, when the new training material, repertoire book and instruments (with special resonance facilities for deaf children) are finalized, and a pilot training and evaluation of materials will have been undertaken. As a closing event, a common concert of deaf and hearing children will take place in the Concert Hall of Vienna.

The organisers are hoping that this project will be start of a Europe-wide network implementing this methodology, thereby offering the opportunity to play music to many thousands of deaf children. They stress that musical training contributes to self-esteem, socialization and, subsequently, to their learning performance in other fields.

More information to be found on http://www.musicfordeaf.com

Source: Email from project coordinator

**EU Sign 25 – Traveller dictionary**

In 2003, a group of Finnish Design and Educational material students developed a vocabulary for Finnish deaf children between the age of 2-5 "Llelua Viittoen" ("Signing Toys"). This book was the first professionally produced Sign Language teaching book for little deaf children in Finland.

The Finnish Association of the Deaf (FAD) indicated the lack of good training material for children and youngsters. The existing material often is visually depressing in pedagogical meaning, because sign language is treated as a part of a disability, instead of as a language of a cultural niche. There is also no material for helping international contacts. Young people are keen travellers and pictorial vocabulary for them would be really welcomed.

The EU Sign 25 project wants to produce a cross-language Traveller Dictionary, for young deaf and hearing people, from the EU countries. The dictionary will be published on the internet, in printed version and in the future as service for mobile pphones.

The dictionary will be constructed as a comparative matrix, in which the 25 Sign Languages could be compared, so that when travelling and being in multilingual contacts, comparisons between the sign languages could be made possible and easy.

To execute this project the coordinators are searching partners from Design, Art and Visual communication educational plants, schools, universities etc.

For more information on this project please visit the temporary internet website http://www.respons.pp.fi/sign25 or contact the project coordinator Kriska RUDZINSKI (kriska@respons.pp.fi).

Source: Email project coordinator Sign 25
Council of Europe adopts Disability Action Plan 2006-2015

On 7th April 2006, the Committee of Ministers has adopted a recommendation addressed to all 46 member states on the Council of Europe's "Action Plan to promote the rights and full participation in society of people with disabilities : improving the quality of life of people with disabilities in Europe 2006-2015".

The Council of Europe Disability Action Plan seeks to translate the aims of the Council of Europe with regard to human rights, non-discrimination, equal opportunities, full citizenship and participation of people with disabilities into a European policy framework on disability for the next decade. It promotes the paradigm shift from a health-related to a social and human rights-based approach to disability: from the patient to the citizen.

The Plan is intended to serve as a roadmap for policy makers, enabling the design, adjustment and implementation of appropriate programmes and innovative strategies. It has a broad scope covering all key areas for people with disabilities, reflected in 15 action lines including participation in political, public and cultural life, education, information and communication, employment, accessibility of the built environment and transport. It also draws attention to the needs of women and children with disabilities and severely disabled people in need of a high level of support.

The Disability Action Plan promotes the essential concept that disabled people and their representatives need to be consulted as stakeholders in decision-making processes which affect their lives. In this respect, the Committee of Ministers clearly recommends that governments co-operate with civil society, involving, in particular, NGOs of people with disabilities.

The Council of Europe Disability Action Plan 2006-2015 will be launched in September 2006 at a European Conference in St. Petersburg, organised under the aegis of the Russian Federation Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers, in co-operation with the Nordic Council of Ministers under its Norwegian Chairmanship.


Official launch of the Norwegian Centre for Documentation on Disability

On 6th April 2006, the official opening of the Norwegian Centre for Documentation on Disability took place in Oslo.

On the same day, the news were published of a survey produced on behalf of the Centre proving that the difficulties and barriers that disabled people face in the labour market are still very serious, despite all kinds of official policy statements and action plans. Read more on this survey on the website : http://www.dok.no/index.php?cat=50923
The National Centre for documentation on Disability was established in 2005 under the authority of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. The Documentation Centre's objective is to collect data and disseminate information on the living conditions of people with disabilities.

The target groups for the activities of the Documentation Centre include decision-makers, organisations of disabled people, researchers and anyone else interested in these matters.

The Documentation Centre tasks include:

> Co-operating with central data-gathering institutions working in the field of information as relevant for the documentation of the situation for persons with disabilities.
> Contributing to the improvement of publicly financed data gathering, propose and possibly initiate the gathering of data in fields where such data is insufficient.
> Developing and utilising tools for regular documentation of the developing situation for persons with disabilities within various sectors of society.
> Evaluating the development in relation to the UN Standard Rules for equal opportunities for persons with disabilities.
> Evaluating the development in other countries or regions it is relevant to compare with.
> Making the information gathered easily accessible for public authorities, decision-makers and others with a need for information.
> Producing an annual report on the status of disabled people’s conditions.
> Providing advice and guidance on issues where there is a need for knowledge and information on the situation for persons with disabilities.

One of the main information tools of the Centre will be its Webpage, which will disseminate news and information in Norwegian, English and Sami language. The Web address is www.dok.no.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS/AGENDA

EUD Seminar on Multiple Discrimination

**Date:** 12th May 2006  
**Place:** Vienna, Austria  
**Website:** [www.eudnet.org](http://www.eudnet.org)

First Toronto International Deaf Film and Arts Festival

**Date:** 10-14 May 2006  
**Place:** Toronto, Ontario, Canada  
**Website:** [www.tidfaf.ca](http://www.tidfaf.ca)

11th World Deaf Magicians Festival

**Date:** 28 May – 4 June 2006  
**Place:** Saint-Petersburg, Russia  
**Website:** [www.vog.deafnet.ru/magicians](http://www.vog.deafnet.ru/magicians)

Disability Discrimination Summer School

**Date:** 6 – 16 June 2006  
**Place:** Galway, Ireland  
**Website:** [http://www.eusummerschool.info](http://www.eusummerschool.info)

First International Deaf Dance and Music Festival

**Date:** 5 - 8 July 2006  
**Place:** Paris, France  
**Website:** [chandansedessourds.free.fr](http://chandansedessourds.free.fr)

Deaf pilgrims - Pope Benedicto XVI

**Date:** 8 - 9 July 2006  
**Place:** Valencia, Spain  

The 20th Nordic Culture Festival for the Deaf
Sixth (VI) Deaf History International (DHI) Conference

Date: 31 July – 4 August 2006  
Place: Berlin, Germany  
Website: http://igjad.de/dhi2006

1st Childrens Camp World Federation of the Deaf: “Many nations – one dream”

Date: 29 July – 8 August 2006  
Place: Castberggård, Denmark  
Website: http://www.ddu.nu/wfdcc2006

European Union of the Deaf Youth Camp

Date: 8 August – 15 August 2006  
Place: Dublin, Ireland  
Website: http://www.eudycamp2006.com

Deaf Arts Now! 2007

Date: 15 – 17 June 2007  
Place: Stockholm, Sweden  
Website: http://www.deafartsnow.com

Editorial note

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