

This paper is published and written by a diverse group of so-called refugees who choose not to accept their disfranchisement by the German state. Together with local supporters we look to inform and invite as many people as possible to break the isolation and to get in contact with us.

این کاغذ توسط گروہ متنوعی از افراد به اصطلاح- پناهنده نوشته و منتشر میشود کہ سیاست ضد انسانی دولت آلمان را قبول نداریم. با همکاری گروهی از افراد محلی ما به دنبال اطلاع رسانی و دعوت کردن از شما هستیم تا انزوی خود را در کمپ بشکنید و به ما پیوندید.

Ce dossier est publié et rédigé par un groupe hétérogène de soi-disant "réfugiés" qui n'acceptent pas la privation et l'interdiction des droits civiques par l'État allemand. Avec des sympathisants locaux, nous voulons informer et inviter autant de personnes que possible pour briser l'isolement et créer un contact avec nous.

هذه الصحيفة نشرت وكتب من قبل مجموعة متعددة من ما يدعى «لاجئين» الذين لم يقبلوا الحرمان من الحكومة الألمانية، معا مع داعمين محليين نبحت لنخبر و ندعو أكبر عدد ممكن من الأشخاص لنكسر العزلة و نتواصل معنا.

Novine pred vama pišu i objavljuju različite grupe takozvanih "izbeglica" koje ne prihvataju stanje obespravljenosti koje im nemačka država nameće. Zajedno sa podrškom ljudi iz našeg neposrednog okruženja, želimo da vas informišemo i pozovemo da u velikom broju uspostavite sa nama kontakt i razbijete izolaciju kojoj smo izloženi.

Our Movement, Our News

by Daily Resistance

Dear people from all over the world, this is our second issue of the newspaper *Daily Resistance*! It is written by people in the same position like you as so-called refugees and with the support of very few citizens and friends in solidarity. We are actively fighting to overcome these unjust and inhuman conditions. Together we are a growing group of people who are fighting against a system of politicians, media and capitalists that is based on dehumanizing laws, that criminalizes and instrumentalizes people and that exposes itself by the capitalized lager industry.

After releasing first issue of *Daily Resistance*, we have received a lot of positive feedback. A lot of people started to show interest in writing for the newspaper or distributing it in lagers. Initially, we printed 2000 copies. Soon they were all gone and we realized we have to print more. In the end, we distributed more than 5000 copies in Berlin, Munchen, Jena, Erfurt, Bremen, Darmstadt, Kiel, Hannover, Delmenhorst, Landshut ... also in Manchester and Vienna. In Tsaloniki, people managed to throw packages of newspapers over the fences of a closed lager. This is all incredible and gave us the energy to continue. We like to thank everybody who moved the newspaper forward and invite all to join in the fight of breaking the isolation in lagers.

We hope, you enjoy this newspaper! Please contact us with your ideas or if you have something to criticize. Just ask the person who brought you this newspaper or if you have internet access, visit us at www.oplatz.net or write an e-mail: dailyresistance@oplatz.net

DAILY RESISTANCE

oplatz.net



In the last days, the european army stated a clear war against -so called- refugees who wanted to cross the border at Idomeni. This is starting a new era of violence against people who are seeking a safe place to leave and does not even have a chance to apply for asylum. (...) What about the "Welcome Culture"? It is hard to see it beyond the smoke and tear gas. it just fade away, as we didn't realize people doesn't need clothes and cookies. (...) Without more words, we share with you the photos, taken by A., a photographer and syrian refugee in Idomeni camp who is among the people to get mass-deported to Turkey. He asked us to share these photos with the people in Europe, to share the pain, and to understand which way is europe going.

photo: A.; source: <http://grecetour.oplatz.net/war-against-refugees-in-idomeni-photos-by-a-syrian-photographer/>

غير المبررة التي يجيز قانون الامن العام القيام بها بدون اعطاء اي مبررات والى فترات زمنية طويلة و قمع التظاهرات السلمية باستخدام القوة المفرطة. وهاهو النظام يقوم بمسرحه جديدة وهي ما يسمي بالاستفتاء والذي نصت عليه اتفاقية الدوحة التي وقعها الحكومة السودانية مع حركة التحرير والعدالة بقيادة التجاني السبسي عام ٢٠١١ وحددت موعد قيامها بعد عام من تاريخ التوقيع على الاتفاقية و الان بعد مرور عدة اعوام من الاتفاقية قرر النظام ان يقوم بهذا الاستفتاء الاداري لكي يقرر اهل الاقليم طريقة ادارته ان كانت من خلال الولايات الخمس (النظام المعمول به الان) او الاقليم الواحد و كل هذا يجي في وقت مازال الاقليم يرنخ تحت الحرب الطاحنة بل اتساع رقعتها في الاونة الاخيرة و عدم توفر المناخ المهيئ لاجراء مثل هكذا استحقاقات حيث يعيش الالاف بل الملايين من اهل الاقليم خارجة ولا يملكون الحق بالمشاركة في هذا الاستفتاء . كل هذه الاشياء تؤكد ان نظام الخرطوم يود فقط ان يوهم العالم انه يسعى نحو الاستقرار وتنفيذ اتفاقية الدوحة التي في الحقيقة لم ينفذ منها بندا واحدا من نزع سلاح الجنجويد، اعاده اعمار الاقليم، بسط الامن والاستقرار بايقاف الحرب، انهاء جرائم الابادة الجماعية... الخ. لابد ان يعرف الجميع ان هذا الاستفتاء لم يكن خيار اهل الاقليم بل هي رغبة الحكومة السودانية لزيادة حدة الاستقطاب وتفكيك الاقليم على اساس عرقى وبالتالي اطاله امد الحرب. كل ما سبق ذكره يؤكد ان نتيجة الاستفتاء لاتمثل رأي اهل اقليم دارفور لان الاولويات لديهم هي انتهاء الحرب وايقاف الابادة الجماعية عودة النازحين الى مدنهم وقراهم وتوفير الامن والاستقرار.

اعداد: مي شطة/ناشطة حقوقية

نمارق عبد النعيم/ناشطة حقوقية

* موجات نزوح وهجرات كبيرة جدا وتغير كبير في ديموغرافية المنطقة حيث ترك الالاف مناطقهم بحثا على الامن والاستقرار، يعيش الان الكثير منهم في معسكرات النزوح المتفرقة في الاقليم والتي لا يوجد فيها هي الاخرى ابسط مقومات الحياة الكريمة وهناك مجموعه كبيرة تتواجد على مستوي دول الجوار في معسكرات اللجوء اما الاخرين فيتفرقون حول العالم محاولين البحث عن امكان امنه توفر لهم حياة كريمة ومازالت مشكلة النزوح مستمرة لان اسبابها قائمة الي الان. * زيادة كبيرة في عدد الاطفال المحرومين من التعليم وذلك نسبة لظروف الحرب وعدم الاستقرار واضطرار بعض الاطفال الي العمل في كثير من الاحيان نسبة الي عدم وجود مصدر دخل للأسرة التي في الاغلب تكون قد فقدت العائل بسبب الحرب اما لموته او انخراطه في القتال الدائر. * غياب سيادة القانون فاصبح الوضع اشبه بالغابة والقانون السائد هو قانون الغاب فالقوي يفترس الضعيف. * دمار البنية التحتية بشكل شبه كامل وبالتالي انعدام الخدمات من صحة ومياه وطرق و مواصلات ومدارس مهينة. * زيادة مخيفة جدا في عمليات النهب والسلب والاختطاف حتى داخل المدن الكبرى تحت مري ومسمع من السلطات. رغم كل هذه الاشياء المخزية والمؤلمة مازال نظام الخرطوم يواصل مخططاته في الدمار والتشريد والاعتصاب والقتل بحق ابناء الاقليم اضافة الي اشغال نار الحرب في جبال النوبة والنيل الازرق. يصر نظام الخرطوم على تضليل الراي العالمي بعمل جولات من الحوار مع شركائه في الحكومة او مع فصائل مسلحة يقوم بصناعتها اولاً ومن ثم الجلوس معها في طاولة المفاوضات علماً انه يفرض الكثير من القيود على اي عمل سياسي او سلمي او مدني موجه للشعب السوداني عامه وشعب دارفور خاصة كذلك هناك الرقابة القبلية على الصحف والفصل التعسفي لاسباب سياسية والاعتقالات

حول استفتاء دارفور

by Mai + Namagig, refugee activists

دارفور تقع في الجزء الغربي من السودان وكان بها تاريخيا العديد من الممالك كملكمة الداو والتجر والفور انضمت دارفور الي السودان بعد خروج المستمعر الانجليزي عام ١٩١٧ وبنقسم الاقليم جغرافيا الي اربع مناطق حسب الجهات الاربعه. دارفور غنية جدا بالقبائل المختلفة ذات الخلفيات الافريقية او العربية ويوجد بها العديد من اللغات واللهجات ولها مخزون ثقافي كبير جدا. بدأت الحرب في دارفور ٢٠٠٣ عندما قام بعض اهل الاقليم بحمل السلاح في وجه الحكومة السودانية احتجاجا علي الظلم المتعمد وعدم التقسيم العادل للثروة، السلطة، والنهميش الذي ظل يعاني منه شعب دارفور منذ زمن طويل حيث لم تستجب الحكومة الي مطالب اهل الاقليم التي بداعت سلمية. قاد هذا النظام عدت جرائم وانتهاكات منظمة منذ عام ٢٠٠٣ في دارفور بصورة بشعة من اعتقالات وتشريد وقتل وتفكيك للنسيج الاجتماعي في دارفور وذلك عبر سياساته وتشريعاته حيث قام بعمل كل ما يمكن عمله ضد شعوب الاقليم فقد قام بتسليح مجموعات قبلية وملبشيات كثيرة فيما يعرف بالجنجويد وقد استخدمهم بصورة اساسية لقتل الابرياء واعتصاب النساء وحرق القرى والقيام بكل ما هو مشين بالانابه عن نظام الخرطوم الذي يقوده مجموعة من المجرمين المظلومين لدي محكمة الجنايات الدولية لارتكابهم جرائم حرب وجرائم ضد الانسانية هذا اضافة الي انعدام الامن والخدمات الاساسيه و تهميش الاقليم المتعمد وافقاره . كل هذا ادي الي :

اٲهون اپنے حق کے لیے مہاجرین

اٲهون اپنے حق کے لیے مہاجرین جمہوریت کے نام پر ایوانوں میں بیٹھے ہوئے حکمران دراصل سرمایہ داروں کے غلام ہیں۔ اور مہاجرین غریبوں کے لیے جلاہ ہیں ان مہاجرین غریبوں کو جیلوں میں جلاہ جاتا ہے، تو کبھی صلیبوں پر چڑھایا جاتا ہے تو کبھی کیمپوں میں بند کر کے ان کی زندگیاں ختم جاتی کر دی جاتی ہیں، ان حکمرانوں نے باٲڑوں کو بند کر کے لاکھوں مہاجرین کو کھلے آسمان نیچے مرنے کے لیے چھوڑ دیا ہے، مہاجرین کو مختلف طریقوں سے سوسیال میں زلیل کیا آجاتا ہے اور نازی لوگ مختلف چالو نیشاروں سے مہاجرین کا غلط استعمال کرتے ہیں اور اہلہ عزت کو زلیل کرتے ہیں، اور پولیس رات کے پچھلے پہر کیمپوں میں آتی ہے اور مہاجرین کو برے طریقے سے اٹھا کر ملک بدر کرتی ہے

آئیں سب مل کر اس ظلم کے خلاف آواز بلند کریں

شکر یہ

منجانب، زاہد خان۔ آصف گیلانی۔ عثمان،

Wah boufebare nope yakoy dege nio warawher

si Ousmane, muallim activist

Dalal ak jame manla sen rak Mao-us wala Ousmane. Mangifi si Allemagne. Damalen beuge wah linga hamne monla doundou si sama yonbi lico diele Africa ba Europe. Nioun hamnaniou Afrik dafa meti. Amuniou dara wante niakounioun dara. Danio beuge rafettal sounou doundou.

Daniouy wahne koudoul tou ki dou ham fou deke nehe. Kouniam ham lamouy saf. Thi bes bi nga hamne whana sama yay ne damay dem Europe Hawma ne ndah sama yay contana wala merona. Hawma ndah dioyona wala retannona. Linga hamne gentenako Africa moy Europe nit manafe ligey teamfi halis. Telolou degela amna ligey te amna halis wante niom beugeniou seddo ak nioun. Niom beugeniou deke ak nioun si bene deke. Niom danioun dioh >Heim< bou sori dekebi.

Fofou amul dara. Fofu dafa meti. Ndahte nie beugeniou seddo ak nioun dara ndahte nioum halatnaniou nioun amounioun place fini. Thi bess bi nga hamne dielna sama sak tekko si sama mbagemi ma won sama yay genau ma continue dem. Hawma ndah dina gisati sama yay encore. Galla diel dem Dakar. Fofou la diele bus dem Maroc. Lima gena rethiou moy niete wher yima fanan si alle Maroc. Hawma won keur hana rek si allebi la don doundou. Si diamono bi diemna diourom bene

yon ak sodiak ngir dem Espagne. Yomboul fofou lith yomboul ndah fofou nonu battaux you mag yinga hamne niouy traferse fofou. Kou defli ragaloul dè. Mom ragaloul dè ndahte mom dèna paparé wante mounji doundou. Hana yaram bi rek mofinek wante rouhou bi demna. Bou bouryar mosana am daniouy contan ndah militaryi douniougis. diorom binne yow dialoul boudialoul lolou moy marienmarokenbi moniou diap yobouniou kasso. magilen diladji kan siyen mo beuge fanan si alle? Metiwona lol halis bi nioudon am si auto bahn bi la nioudon tahaw talal sounou loho telolou hamounioucou sounoudek defnanioucou litha liniou dounde ak liniou nan laniou begeun.

Nekoulne hamnaniou lolou yagi heh di heh di heh ba europ fi gena metti afrika lep li niou sohla amnafi wante dounioucou am yagi begue ligey amnafi waye waro ligey. Lout- (si benen kotebi)

وقفو الترحيل! اوقفو الترحيل! اوقفو الترحيل! اوقفو الترحيل! اوقفو الترحيل! اوقفو الترحيل! اوقفو الترحيل! اوقفو الترحيل! اوقفو الترحيل! اوقفو الترحيل!

ان مطالب حركة الاجئين هي مطالب اساسية في قوانين حقوق



الانسان المصادق عليها من جميع دول العالم

قفل مراكز اللجوء

الاجئين في المانيا يضطرون للعيش في مراكز اللجوء دائما ما تكون هذه الاماكن في عزلة تامة وبعيدة عن المدن تحت ظروف لا انسانية وتحت رقابة دائمة من سلطات الهجرة او حتى الحرس في هذه المساكن لذلك كان من احدي مطالب الحركة بكسر هذه العزلة ومنع الاجئين حرية اختيار مكان السكن حيث يعيش الاجئين نساء ورجال واطفال في هذه المعسكرات التي لا تمنحهم حق السكن الخاص الذي اقرته. قوانين حقوق الانسان في البند ٨ لكل شخص الحق في ان يلجأ إلى المحاكم الوطنية لانصافه عن أعمال فيها اعتداء على

by Adam Bahar, refugee activist

الغاء قانون تقييد الحركة

هو جزء من القوانين الاستعمارية وبمعهم بموجبه الاجئين من الحركة بحرية ويلزمهم بالاقامة في مناطق معينة وهو ضد حرية الحركة المكفولة للجميع في البند ١٣ من قانون الامم المتحدة الذي فحواه مادة ١٣. لكل فرد حرية التنقل واختيار محل إقامته داخل حدود كل دولة. يحق لكل فرد أن يغادر أية بلاد بما في ذلك بلده كما يحق له العودة إليه.

الحقوق الأساسية التي يمنحها له القانون. ومن هذه الحقوق الأساسية حق السكن

ايقاف كل عمليات الترحيل وايضا قوانين

دبلن ان الترحيل القسري عمل غير انساني ويجب ايقافه فوراً كل شخص هرب من بلاده لديه السبب الذي اجبره لذلك ومن حقه العيش الكريم في المكان الذي يختاره لافرق اذا كان السبب الحرب او اسباب سياسية او حتى اسباب اقتصادية لذلك ترفض الحرة جميع عمليات الترحيل القسري وتسعى لايقافها وتطالب باليقاف الفوري لها . ان قوانين دبلن ليست الا شبكة ترحيل الاجئين بين الدول الاوروبية وهو عمل غير انساني ويجب ايقافه فوراً

ان دولة المانيا والاتحاد الاوربي يجب ان يعلم ان للجميع حق حرية الحركة والحياة في كل حدود الدول الاوروبية

لان حرية الحركة حق مكفول للجميع وفق قوانين حقوق الانسان التي وقعت عليها المانيا في البند ١٤ . لكل فرد الحق في أن يلجأ إلى بلاد أخرى أو يتحاول الالتجاء إليها هرباً من الاضطهاد. لا ينتفع بهذا الحق من قدم للمحاكمة في جرائم غير سياسية أو لأعمال تنافس أغراض الأمم المتحدة ومبادئها.

حق العمل والدراسة

ان حركة الاجئين في المانيا ترفض ان يمنح الاجئين اموال الاعانات من قبل الحكومة الالمانية يطالبون بحق العمل والدراسة للصف على انفسهم كاشخاص اهم خبراتهم وتجاربهم ليقدموها للمجتمع مثل ما اقرت به المانيا في قوانين حقوق الانسان البند ٢٣. لكل شخص الحق في العمل، وله حرية اختياره بشروط عادلة مرضية كما أن له حق الحماية من البطالة. لكل فرد دون أي تمييز الحق في أجر متساو للعمل

w2eu.info

by Welcome 2 Europe, antiracist network

w2eu.info provides contacts and counselling to refugees and migrants on their way. At the outer borders of Europe, people are refused entry, they are imprisoned and deported. Nevertheless people are coming. We welcome all travellers on their difficult trip and wish you all a good journey – because freedom of movement is everybody's right!

w2eu.info fournit des contacts et des conseils pour les réfugiés.e.s et les migrant.e.s en route. Aux frontières externes de l'Europe, les personnes sont interdites d'entrée, emprisonnées et déportées. Malgré tout les personnes viennent encore. Nous accueillons tous les voyageurs.rs/ses pendant leur voyage difficile et nous vous souhaitons un bon voyage - parce que la liberté de circulation est un droit pour tous et toutes.

w2eu.info يوفر الموقع اتصالات و نصائح للاجئين و الاجنات و المهاجرين و المهاجرات في طريقهم نحو أوروبا. في الحدود الخارجية لأوروبا، يمنع الأشخاص من العبور ويقع سجنهم و ترحيلهم. على الرغم من ذلك يواصل الأشخاص القدوم. نحن نرحب بكل المسافرين و المسافرين خلال رحلتهم المليئة بالصعوبات و نتمنى لهم سفرة موفقة- لأن حرية التنقل حق للجميع.

وبسایت w2eu.info فهرست ارتباطات در اختیار پناهندگان و مهاجران در مسیر قرار داده و به آنها مشاوره می دهد. در مرزهای خارج از اروپا، جلوی ورود افراد گرفته شده، به زندان فرستاده می شوند یا دیپورت می شوند. با این حال، آنها می آیند. ما به همه ی مسافری در راه سفر دشوارشان خوش آمد گفته و برایشان سفر خوبی آرزو می کنیم. چرا که آزادی جابه جایی حق هر انسانی است.

The office manager decided to throw me out of the camp and put me on the streets, at night

Viviana, a Syrian refugee tells of her first few months in Germany

by Viviana, refugee activist

I arrived in Germany on the 2nd of December, 2015. When I arrived in Germany, I went to Lübeck. It is a city in Germany. It is a very nice city. I lived in Lübeck for five days in a Camp and after five days, when I went to the office manager to do my paper, the office manager tells me that I must go back to Berlin because I had a transfer to Berlin. I accepted and went to take my bag and my everything and I am ready to go to Berlin. I arrived in Berlin at 4:30 pm and I don't find any place to go because Lageso is closed. I ask in Lageso what can I do. Someone tells me I had to go to a Basketball Hall to stay the night in the Basketball Hall and in the morning you can come back to Lageso.

And I go the Basketball Hall and asked them to sleep there in this place. He tells me „yes, you can do it“ and I stay for the night, but actually it is so bad to sleep in this situation because we don't have a good bed to sleep and the situation in the Basketball Hall is bad, because it is so dirty and there were rats in the Hall. I couldn't sleep in the night. I stayed awake the whole night and at 6 in the morning, I went to Lageso to do my paper. At 8 in the morning I am waiting for a bus to take me to Lageso and I go to Lageso to finish my paper and when I get to Lageso and finish my paper, the translator woman tells me I must go to a city near Frankfurt Oder. She gave me a train ticket to go to Frankfurt/Oder and I go to Frankfurt/Oder. After six hours I arrive to this new place in Germany.

I am surprised when I arrive in the new place because everything is not good. The security office keeps all the people who arrive in the new place in the outside, in the cold weather. We asked please to the security, can we go inside because we asked the security, but they don't accept, and I ask the security man, please I need water, because I want to take my medicine and also he doesn't accept to give me water to take my medicine. And after one hour, he takes me to the big room. I asked him if that was my room. He tells me: „No, this is for everybody here. If you don't want to sleep here, you can go outside and go to any hotel, if you have 50 Euro.“ I don't accept the situation, but I must wait for this night.

And I go to the room and see about 20 people in this room, men

and women. Many from Afghanistan, Iran. Nobody speaks Arabic in this room. And also the mattress in the room is so dirty. You can't imagine what happened with these mattresses... it is so dirty. Some people make...I am sorry about my words, pipi in the mattress and keep the mattressin this room and the toilet also is so, so dirty. I can't go to the toilet.

I stay the night and at 7 in the morning I go the office and tell him I want to have my room, another room. When I go to the office and ask him please I need a room for me, he tells me “We don't have enough place here, you must return to Berlin.” I accept to return to Berlin and ask the security, “please can you give me a ticket to return to Berlin because I don't have money”. He tells me “It is not my responsibility. You must go out right now”. And me, I don't have money. I tell it many times, please I don't have money to return to Berlin, can you give me something? Ticket or anything to help me return to Berlin. He doesn't accept to help me. I cry. I don't know what to do. When I cry and shout, he tells me I can go to another office and ask for some help for me. I go to the other office and tell the woman inside, please help me, I don't have money to return to Berlin. First they don't accept to give me anything, any help for me, but after I cry and shout, he accepts to give me water for me to take my medicine and to give me ticket to return to Berlin.

I come back to Berlin and go to another camp in Berlin, but I don't find a place for me. I ask in another camp, “please I need a place to stay because I don't have a place to stay”. The office manager tells me „We don't have a place right now, you must wait“. I tell her, “please I don't have anywhere to go. I will live in the streets if you don't accept me in this camp”. She tells me “Maybe I can help you, and take you to my parents to stay for the weekend and on Monday you can come back to Lageso and wait.” I say thank you so much and I go with her to her parents and stay the weekend with her parents. And on the Monday I go back to Lageso and ask them about any place for me.

I stayed all the day in the Lageso, from 7.30am to 9.30pm. Finally, some bus arrived from Lageso and takes everybody to the camp, a new camp at the Wiesenstraße, which is a basketball hall, not a camp. We

(a suivre Wah boufebare nope,...)

ah? Yen europ figen dioudo main ne-koulne yenaco tan. Afriken yi douniom tamid niotanal sen bop nioun comparan naniou yen dagen niou raga-lol yen hamoulen niou ngen harito ak ngaide molen genal ngen harito aknioun nioun begue na nioulen ham wante yen begue len. Loutah? Ndah nioun amouniou dara wala nioun dano salte wala dano febar be-ppe febar boubon niounla lep lou niaw niounla. Si afrik laniohamene boamoul dara lep lu rer keurga yow-la lep loulen manque ki amoul dara momla si degedege kiga hamne amna lep te momouco moy europ. Dano begue ligey wante niougi tedde. sounou yaram mougimetti. Si afrika tamid yomboul wante daniouy

dem ligey. Si besbi am 10 euro wala 5 lolou doyna niou. Wante dou famibi yep dano begue occuper. Sounou bop amouniou dara wante contan-na niou.

Yen niou besnie fi degloulenn lilen dinit ni di wah ndahte kouy wah deded dafa fek gissoco. Sonounaniou si tedebi niogi wah si wolof boy doh diga tasek sawarsag. Nioun dano wara dadjiek nitnie ndahte nie hamou niou te douniou mosaham naniou def liniou man fi amna nit niou bah ak niou bon. Afrika eussi amna niou bah ak niou bon war-nanio hamne yomboul besbiga dioudo sa youhou boundiek moy yagi niow fa hamne diafe diafe kessela moy adouna. Heh heh heh yalla diapaleniou. Tega hamne niowago.

live together, men and women, in the same place. We don't have anything in between us, we just live together, men and women. I stayed there three days, sleeping with my clothes on and we don't have places to take shower because we don't have any privacy in the shower room to take a shower. And also we don't have washing machine. I stayed like this for three days. After three days, some men from the security come to me and help me to make some cover around my bed, to have some privacy inside. It is ok. I got some privacy in my bed and I stayed about one month and twenty days in this camp.

I translate to women because most of the people in this camp don't speak English, just Arabic and if anybody in this camp asks for something, for help or make an objection about anything, I translate for the women in this camp. After one month, there were some big problems in our camp because of the shower and the bathroom, toilet room for the men was closed, we must use, men and women the same toilet, but there is a time for men and time for women. All the women in this camp don't accept this situation. We go together, all together to the office manager and ask “please we need a toilet only for women all the time because outside is so cold, we can't go outside to use the toilet outside”. And we also have pregnant women, old women. They can't go outside in the night and use this toilet. The woman security guard doesn't accept my word or anything. She tells us “you are in Germany, you are equal, you can use the toilet together. I can't make a toilet only for women and ask the men to use the toilet outside. It is not legal.” And she makes many rules in this camp. It is so aggressive. We can't charge our phones any time we want. We have to wait until someone finishes and only afterwards we can charge our phones.

I ask the office, “please we need place for women and place for men. Everything is so bad in this camp. The food also is... we have insects in the food, the food is so bad. If you need to drink coffee or tea, you can only do it three times in the day. Just three times, when you eat breakfast or lunch or dinner, you can make a cup of coffee or tea afterwards.”

One day, a woman needed to make milk for her child because he is crying and he is hungry. The se-

curity doesn't accept to give this woman hot water to make the milk for this child. This woman is so angry. She takes the electricity from somebody in this camp, something to put hot water, to make hot water and when the hot water is ready, the woman makes a mistake... she burns the hand of her baby, she is crying when she goes to the office to tell them, “please help me because you didn't accept to give me hot water, I did this mistake...”

When this problem finished, I, with somebody from the camp, make a paper and write in this paper that we had something not so good with the woman security in this camp, please help us, so this woman doesn't return to this camp and I ask to all the people who speak Arabic in this camp to write their name and sign this paper. When I finish, I go to the office manager and show the paper and he doesn't accept something like this. He tells me we do something against Germany's government, against the people of Germany, that everything in the paper is not correct and that the people in the camp don't understand why they wrote their names and signed the paper.

Afterwards the office manager decided to throw me out of the camp because I've done this paper against the security woman and the security woman wants to do something at the police station, go to the court in Germany. I don't know actually what she can do. Anyway, it is not good for me. I am so scared about this woman. And after we had the Egyptian woman, a security woman, in our camp. She works as a security woman in this camp and if you want some help translating from Arabic to German, she will do, but she does this translation incorrectly because she is bad. She doesn't want to help us in the camp. I don't know what she tells the office manager about me because she translates for the office manager, because the office manager doesn't understand very good the English language. After this day, the office manager decided to throw me out of the camp and put me on the streets, at night. I don't know, it is really bad, but this is really the situation for most of the people in Germany.

<https://iwspace.wordpress.com>



Du traumatisme à l'activisme politique pour les droits des migrants/réfugiés

by Trésor, refugee activist

Nous avons tous une histoire et parfois profonde et la miennen est loin d'être particulière mais si j'ai survécu comme tant d'autres j'ai décidé de métamorphoser ce traumatisme dont j'ai vécu en activisme, car pour moi il n'était pas et sera pas questions de garder le silence.

13 ans aujourd'hui loin des miens combien en sera demain pour des autres?

Continueront nous laisser voir mourir des êtres humains dans les déserts, des prisons, des frontières ou dans la méditerranée sans réaction? En tout cas pas moi car j'ai vécu toutes ces expériences et il m'est difficile de dormir dans ma vraie nature rien qu'en pensant que j'ai connu des formidables personnes à bamako « mali » en 2004-2005 qui fuyaient des conflits mais qui n'ont toujours pas trouvé une stabilité.

- que j'ai connu des femmes violées pendant les traversées des déserts et aujourd'hui qui vivent avec des enfants issus de cette douleur.
- que j'ai passé 730 jours (2 ans) 2008 - 2010 de pénitence en algérie (centre pénitentiaire el harrach) a cause d'une injustice et que des êtres humains que j'ai connu y sont toujours a cause des injustices,
- que j'ai vécu une multitude de répression aux frontières de l'union européenne pire au maroc et que ceux/celles que j'ai connu soient encore entrain d'être massacrer parce qu'ils se battent pour leur liberté.
- que j'ai passé 48h de périple dans la méditerranée dans un audiac composé des maliens,ivoiriens, sénégalais, camerounais, guinéens (38 personnes au total hommes femmes et enfants) nous avons survécu par la grâce de dieu.
- que l'europe nous reçoit dans des nouvelles prisons (des camps d'asile, centres fermés etc.) sans liberté, ni intimité etc... dont j'ai passé une année en allemagne et savez vous le traumatisme que vivent ceux qui y

sont pendant des années ???

• que après des différents efforts et sacrifices pour arriver en europe que l'europe soit entrain de signer des différents accords (réadmission/bilatéraux) pour expulser ceux qui cherchent la protection. Tout ceci est juste un mécanisme d'une politique capitaliste qui ne vise que des intérêts au détriment du respect des valeurs humaines.

Nb: ma vie n'a été que pleine d'expériences comme tant d'autres et notre combat restera celui « du vivre ensemble » dans le respect, dignité et l'égalité des droits.

Bientôt vous aurez le livre de « voix des migrants ». Qui est une initiative auto-organisée par des migrants pour des migrants que j'ai créé dès mon arrivée en allemagne et depuis trois ans nous menons différentes activités et participons dans différentes campagnes et mobilisations.

- Freedom march (Strasbourg - Bruxelles « mai-juin 2014)
- Dublin 3 et triton (Italie, novembre 2014)
- Stop war on migrants (Berlin 06/02/2015 conférence et demo)
- Contre frontex (Pologne, Varsovie, mai 2015)
- Alarme phone (depuis le début)
- Stop War On Migrants (Berlin 06/02/2016 sit-in Check Point Charlie plus conférence).
- Refugees Conférence Hambourg (hambourg 26-28/2016).
- Actuellement nous travaillons sur deux mobilisations (congrès « Welcome to stay » et le projet des réfugiés « No Stress Tour »).

Nb: notre future zone d'activités sera l'afrique avec la prochaine conférence stop war on migrants qui sera organisé en afrique le 06/02/2017 et d'autres mobilisations pour connecter des luttes africaines aux luttes européennes.

Pour nous suivre ou soutenir voir le lien si dessous.

Tous ensemble pour dire « pas un monde sans migration » et « stop war on migrants ».

www.voixdesmigrants.com



eine Zeichnung aus dem Buch-Projekt "Senza Confini" von Francesca Cogni und Andra Staid

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Das Erste was einen beeindruckt, wenn man Turgay kennenlernt, ist sein politischer Weg, seine Gefängniserfahrung in der Türkei, wo er für seine Artikel als aktivistischer Marxist und für seine politischen Ideen 15 Jahre im Gefängnis verbüßen musste... eine schwere und ungerechte Geschichte, dessen Ende auch durch die Forderungen von Amnesty unterstützt worden.

„Seitdem ich beschlossen habe, mich nicht mehr selbst zu belügen und die Augen zu öffnen, habe ich Probleme mit der bestehenden Ordnung bekommen. Meine radikal-kritischen Artikel am kapitalistischen System verletzten mehr als

Bomben, deshalb hat mich die türkische Regierung, die Ihr demokratisch nennt, für 15 Jahre inhaftiert, für Ideen und Überzeugungen, die mein inneres Leben bewegen – dieselben Überzeugungen, die mich, seit ich politisch Geflüchteter in Europa, in Berlin, bin, dazu gebracht haben, eine Stimme der Bewegung für die Rechte der Geflüchteten zu werden. In meinem neuen Leben als Europäer hab ich nie aufgehört zu kämpfen.“ Als ich im Gefängnis eingeschlossen war, war es schwer. Die Zeit ging nie vorbei – Schachspielen gefällt mir sehr – ich gewinne immer!“ „Aber wieso bist Du so gut?“ „Ich hatte jede Menge Zeit um zu üben...!“

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The first thing which impresses when you meet Turgay is his political trail, his prison experience in Turkey, where he had to serve 15 years in prison due to his articles as active marxist and his political ideas... a severe and unjust history, whose end was also supported by the demans of Amnesty.

“Since I have decided to not lie to myself anymore and since I opened my eyes I got in troubles with the existing order. My radically critical articles about the capitalist system injured more than bombs. That's why the turkish government, which you call democratic, imprisoned me for 15 years, for ideas and beliefs that move my inner life – the same beliefs that caused me to be a voice of the movement for the rights of refugees, since I am a political refugee in Europe, in Berlin. In my new life as a European I never stopped fighting.” “When I was locked up in prison, it was hard. The time never passed – I like very much playing chess – I always win” „But why are you so good at it?“ „I had plenty of time to practice...!“

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La première chose qui impressionne quand vous rencontrez Turgay est son chemin politique, son expérience dans la prison en Turquie, où il doit subir 15 ans de prison à cause de ses articles comme activiste marxiste et à cause de ses idées politiques... une histoire grave et injuste, et sa fin était aussi supporter par les exigences d'Amnesty.

« Depuis que j'ai décidé de ne plus mentir à moi-même et depuis que j'ai ouvert mes yeux, j'ai eu des problèmes avec l'ordre existant. Mes articles radicalement critiques sur le système capitaliste ont blessé plus que les bombes. C'est pourquoi que le gouvernement turc, que vous appelez démocratique, m'a emprisonné pendant 15 ans, pour des idées et des conviction qui bougent ma vie intérieure – les mêmes convictions qui m'ont rendu d'être une voix du mouvement pour les droits des réfugiés depuis je suis un réfugié politique en Europe, à Berlin. Dans ma nouvelle vie comme Européen, je n'ai jamais arreter de lutter. » « Quand je suis enfermé en prison, il était difficile. Le temps n'a jamais passé - J'aime beaucoup jouer aux échecs - je gagne toujours » « Mais pourquoi tu joues aussi bien? » « J'ai eu beaucoup de temps pour pratiquer...! »

Nous demandons asile en Allemagne!

Ousmane, activiste

On était le 10 avril, il se sont passé les élections. Le 10ieme avril il y avait les élections présidentielles en Tschad. C'était le 5 ans déjà que le dictateur était en pouvoir, alors son 6ième élections. il n'a même pas trouvé 50 %, il a trouvé presque 37 %, mais quand même il a dit qu'il a gagné. Il a dit que c'est lui qui a gagné. Il a renvoyé les autres qui ont gagné. Il s'appelle Saleh Kebzabo, celui qui a gagné presque 60 %. Le dictateur a gagné seulement 37 %. Mais il a refusé d'accepter que les autres ont gagné. Il est tombé le dictateur! Mais il a dit que non. Il a dit que c'est qu'il a pris le pouvoir, depuis 6. , qu'il va le prendre avec les armes il dit que même si les Tschadiens meurent, il ne va pa donné le pouvoir à personne. il a dit que c'est comme ca le dictateur. il a brûlé, il a envoyer des troupes pour aller brûler les grands marché. grand marché des piles, il a brûlé. Pourquoi? Parce qu'il dit que c'est les marchandises qui ont refuser de voter le dictateur. Le grand marché central, là c'est

presque 1 milliard de dollar par jour. 5000 de boutiques, les personnes de commerçant. Alors dans 3 jours il a tous brûlé. il n'avait pas des morts parce qu'il a envoyer ses troupes de nuit et dans la nuit il est fermé le marché, alors il n'y avait pas des gens dedans. A cause de ca maintenant dans le Tschad a commencé la guerre dans tous les cités contre le dictateur. Tous les cité ont proclamé la guerre contre le dictateur. Parce que beaucoup de citoyens, certains leur familles sont dans les prisons, certains leur boutique sont brûlées, certains qui ont été tué à cause de la vote. Il a dit plusieurs fois j'ai pris le pouvoir avec les armes, quel qu'un qui ne veut pas accepter ca, il doit prendre les armes, ce qui veulent avoir le pouvoir doivent le prendre avec les armes. Il a dit qu'il n'importe qui, civile, militaire, il est prêt pour la guerre avec n'importe qui. Il a dit que tant pis. Alors le président a déclaré la guerre avec les citoyens, il a dit qu'il est prêt pour la guerre avec les citoyens. Le dictateur lui même a dit ca! Le président de la république a demander la guerre avec les

citoyens, avec les rebelles! Il a dit si vous n'acceptez pas ca, vous pouvez allez aux frontières, de Soudan, pour prendre des armes pour faire la guerre contre-lui. Les rebelles tchadiennes, qui sont a la frontières avec le Soudan, mais il n'ont pas commencé la guerre, ils voulaient attendre les élections présidentielles. Avec des élections normales ils ont dit, qu'ils voulaient négocier avec le gouvernement pour venir au pays. Et dans les élections Deby le dictateur n'a pas gagné, et il a dit moi j'ai pris le pouvoir avec les armes, quel qu'un qui ne veut pas accepter ca, il va partir aux frontières pour prendre les armes, et va venir pour prendre le pouvoir. Il a dit qu'il va mourir au pouvoir. Les Tschadiens dans le monde doivent être prudents parce que le dictateur a déclaré la guerre contre les citoyens. Les réfugiés tchadiens meme ici, le gouvernement allemand a dit qu'ils n'ont pas le droit d'avoir l'asyl ici, en effet c'est pas seulement les réfugiés tchadiens, mais tous les réfugiés n'importe d'ou, sauf les réfugiés d'Irak, d'Iran, de la Syrie,

et de l'Eritrée, 4 pays seulement. Pour les Tschadiens aussi c'est devenu très difficile d'avoir l'asyl. En retour dans les pays, dans tous les pays d'Afrique, il y a la déportation. Même que dans le pays maintenant il y a la guerre! Nous voulons de l'asyl, nous demandons le gouvernement européen de nous recueillir dans l'asyl. Nous voulons pas retourner dans la guerre! On doit être prudent et être contre ce dictateur! On doit demander ici l'asyl, parce que maintenant on a meme pas le droit de Deutschkurs (cours d'allemand), de santé publique pour nous soigner, on a pas le droit des papiers, nous voulons l'asyl comme les autres eritrea etc. Nous voulons ca du gouvernement d'Allemagne. Parce que dans notre pays là, il y avait déjà maintenant rien dedans, et le dictateur maintenant a brûlé le marché centrale, dans trois jours, le plus grand marché du pays, c'est grave, parce qu'il tous brûlé, et il y avait presque 1 milliard de dollar chaque jour, un grand marché, brûlé par terre. Alors en Tschad l'économie est vraiment en bas, et

c'est tant pis parce que en Tschad il y a du pétrol, des dimants, de bijou, le coutton le pays est très riche, la population c'est 10 (11) millions, il n'y a pas de l'eau portable il n'y a pas d'école, d'hôpital et les gens du pays ils veulent le partager entre la famille de pouvoir. le petrol même c'est au famille qui est au pouvoir, ca s'écrit même dans le journal, c'est comme ca et cette famille de Déby avec la France ils vont le partager, les ressources naturels, la France même a donné ordre de rester au pouvoir ou mourir comme a Cameroun, Gabon. Et dans les pays, pour les populations c'est réelle, il n'y a pas des hopitals pour médicaments. Maintenant il y a des maladies très dangereux au Tschad maintenant, malaria, palisadio, palichronique, chaque jour il y a des gens qui meurent, chaque jour!, dans la nuit de hier, il y a beaucoup des morts, parce que dans l'hôpital il n'y a pas de l'électricité, et il fait chaud maintenant en Tschad, le climat fait très chaud, et il n'y a pas de l'électricité, et alors il n'y a pas de vent, et les gens qui meurent en wrack/chaque jour...



Önce Hoşgeldin Sonra Güle Güle

Suphi Toprak + Turgay Ulu, mülteci aktivist

Son zamanlarda, Avrupa ülkelerinde en önemli gündemlerin başında “mülteci” konusu geliyor. Parlamento, medya, polis gibi devletin yönetim aygıtları ve sivil toplum örgütleri, mülteci konusunu hararetle tartışma gündemi yapıyorlar. Ancak mülteci konusu bütün yönleriyle, gerçek nedenleriyle ele alınmıyor. Devletlerin stratejik planlamalarında işlerine yarayacak bir pragmatist yaklaşımla ele alınıyor.

Bu tartışmalar arasında Almanya hükümeti tarafından hazırlanan ikinci iltica yasa paketi de bakanlar kurulu tarafından onaylandı. Yığınsal olarak mültecilerin Avrupa’ya gelmesi sürecinin ilk haftasında çiçeklerle ve „hoşgeldiniz“ sloganıyla, tren istasyonlarında karşılanan mültecilerle ilgili şimdi habire yeni yasa paketleri çıkartılıyor. Her çıkartılan yeni yasa paketiyle mülteciler üzerindeki baskı biraz daha artırılarak sürdürülüyor. „Hoşgeldiniz“ görüntüsünün gerçek bir görüntü olmadığı şimdi daha fazla açığa çıkmış bulunuyor. Bu yeni yasa paketleriyle mültecilere „güle güle“ denilmiş oluyor. Bu yasa paketleri mültecileri paketleyerek sınır dışı etmeyi içeriyor.

İkinci iltica yasa paketiyle „güvenli ülkeler“ listesi artırıldı. „Güvenli“ ülkelerden gelen mülteciler hızla sınır dışı edilecek. Daha önceki pakette Balkan ülkeleri bu kapsama alınmıştı, ikinci pakette bu listeye; Cezayir, Fas ve Tunus da eklenmiş oldu. Diğer yandan, mültecilere verilecek Almanca dil kursu için ayda 10 euro mültecinin kendisinden alınacak. Sınırdışı edilecek mülteciler için özel kamplar kuruluyor, mültecilerin bu alanı terketmeleri yasaklandı. Ceza almış mülteciler sınırdışı edilecek. Uyuşuklukları netleştirilemeyen mülteciler Türkiye gibi ülkelere iade

edilebilecek. Oturum verilen mülteciler iki yıl boyunca ailelerini yanlarına getiremeyecekler. „Entegre“ olmaya ve çalışmaya niyeti olmayanlara sosyal yardım verilmeyecek.

Mülteciler üzerindeki baskıyı artıran bu yasalara karşı cıvız protestolar olsa da ciddi bir toplumsal tepki oluşmadı. Zira devletin ideolojik aygıtları, tepkiyi en alt seviyede tutmak için „uygun“ bir atmosfer oluşturdular. Propaganda kampanyasının son örneği Almanya’nın Köln kentinde yılbaşı gecesi yaşanan toplu taciz olayları oldu. Bu olaylar, sertleştirilmiş yeni yasa paketlerinin itirazsız bir şekilde çıkartılması için zemin olarak kullanıldı. Olayların arka cephesi hiç tartışılmadı. Mültecilerin neden toplumdaki izole edildiği, neden hırsızlık yapmaya uygun bir zemin oluşturulduğu hiç gündem konusu olmadı.

Köln’deki taciz ve hırsızlık olaylarının tartışıldığı günlerde başka şeyler de oluyordu. Mesela; aynı günlerde gene Köln kentinde Türkiyeli bir genç kız, Alman vatandaşı bir genç erkek tarafından bıçaklanarak öldürüldü. Mültecilerin ilk başvurusu yaptıkları Lageso denilen yerde Afganistanlı bir mülteci, güvenlik görevlileri tarafından feci bir şekilde dövülerek ağır yaralandı, hastaneye kaldırıldı. Lageso’da evraklarını toplamaya çalışan Afganistanlı mülteciye güvenlik görevlisi hızlı hareket etmesini söylüyor daha sonra adamın evraklarını alarak yerlere atıyor, buna itiraz eden mülteciye fiziki saldırıda bulunuyor, saldırıyı durdurmaya çalışan ve hamile olan eşine de saldırılıyor. Bu saldırıyla hamile kadın bebeğini düşürdü. Gene aynı günlerde Almanya’da bir papaz okulunda iki genç kız tecavüze uğradı. Tüm mülteci kadınlar kaçış yollarında kaçakçıların, polislerin ya da diğer erkeklerin cinsel saldırısına maruz kalıyor. Avrupa’ya gelmiş olan onbin mülteci çocuk kayıp. Bunun gibi liste-

si uzatılabilecek olaylar hiç yeterince gündem konusu yapılmadı.

Mülteciler üzerindeki baskının artırılması sadece yasalarla değil fiili olarak da ciddi bir saldırı söz konusudur. İstatistiklere göre her üç günde bir mülteci mekanlarına fiziki saldırı oluyor. Faşistler, Köln’deki olaylardan sonra küçük timler kurarak rastladıkları yabancılara saldırılar gerçekleştiriyorlar. Avrupa’nın değişik devletlerinde mültecilere kırmızı bileklik takma zorunluluğu getirildi. Bu uygulama, Nazilerin Yahudilere, kıyafetlerinin üzerine davud yıldızı takma zorunluluğu uygulamasını anımsattı. Mültecilerin toplumsal mekanları kullanmalarını yasaklayan uygulamalar artırılıyor.

İsviçre’de, orada doğmuş olsa bile göçmen kökenliler diyelimki bir futbol maçı yaparken kavga ettiler, ya da telefon ve ya bisiklet çaldılar bunlar hemen sınır dışı edilecek. Bu yasa taslağı İsviçre’de referandumla sunuluyor. Diğer Avrupa ülkelerinde de buna benzer yasalar hızlandırılıyor.

Şu anda Almanya ve diğer Avrupa ülkelerinde mültecilere karşı oluşturulan atmosfer 90’lı yıllara benzerlik arz ediyor. Almanya’nın Rostock kentinde mültecilerin tuvaleti kullanmalarına izin verilmiyor, dışarda yatmak zorunda kalan mültecilerin dışkılarını dışarda yapmasından başka bir seçerek bırakılmıyor ve bu durum zamanla mahallede yaşayanların tepkisine ve bilinen toplu katliam saldırılarına yol açıyor. Bu saldırı sırasında gündem yeni yasa çıkartmak üzerine kurulu. Katliam tartışma konusu olmuyor. Neden yeni yasa çıkartılması gerektiğine dair bu olaylar kullanılıyor.

AB’nin Türkiye’ye vaat ettiği 3 milyar euronun ödemesi başlatılıyor. Son Merkel ve Davutoğlu görüşmesinde, Türkiye devleti para talebini biraz daha yukarı çekerek 5 milyara çıkardı. Türkiye’deki mülteci çocuklarının tekstil atölyelerinde köle koşullarında çalıştırıldıkları AB’yi ilgilendirmiyor. İki İngiliz tekstil firması kendi mallarının Türkiye’de çocuk mülteci işçiler tarafından üretildiğini itiraf ettiler. Türkiye bunu yalnadı ancak bu gerçeklik kamera görüntüleriyle çoktan belgelenmişti.

Sadece bunlar değil, Alman markalı panzer ve diğer silahlarla Türkiye devletinin Kürt sivillerini açık bir biçimde katletmesine, gazetecileri, milletvekillerini tutuklamasına göz yumuyorlar. Peşmergeye verilen Alman markalı silahlar pazarlarda satılıyor ve bu silahlar işid militanlarının eline geçiyor. Salah ticaretinin büyük bir hızla sürdürüldüğü Katar, S. Arabistan gibi ülkelere bu silahların direk işid’in eline geçtiği gözmezden geliyor.

Sonuç olarak; emperyalist-kapitalist sistem „terör“ argümanı ile Ortadoğuyu kendi istediği biçimde dizayn ediyor, savaş ve çatışmaları süreklileştiriyor. „Mülteci krizi“ argümanı ile da Avrupa’yı dizayn ediyor. Sömürü, kontrol sistemini büyük bir hızla sürdürüyor. Tüm bu saldırılara karşı işçi, işsiz ve mültecilerin nasıl birleşik bir mücadele hattı örmesi gerektiğini dört yıldır sokaklarda göstermeye çalışıyoruz. Mülteci direnişi ilk dinamizmini devam ettiremiyor. Hareketin yeniden toparlanmaya ihtiyacı var. Yeni gelen büyük mülteci kitlesi daha sert bir atmosferin için-

de buluyorlar kendilerini. Bu kitlelerin hareket geçmesi kendiliğinden olmayacaktır. Biz bunu yıllara yayılan mücadele deneyiminden öğrenmiş bulunuyoruz. Yeni gelen mültecilerle, yeni bir dinamik eylemsellik süreci için uğraşlarımız devam ediyor. Bir yandan direniş deneyimimizi arşivlerle, „Movement“ dergisi ve önümüzdeki hafta yayınlamaya başlayacağımız aylık „Refugee News“ gazetesiyle yeni gelen mültecilere ve toplumun diğer kesimlerine sunarken, diğer yandan Lageso, Tempelhoferfeld gibi büyük mülteci kampları etrafında eylemlilik denemelerimiz devam ediyor.

Artık „hümaniter yardım“ faaliyetleri sınırdışı edilecek olan mültecilere bir şey kazandırmış olmuyor. Bu nedenle toplumsal hareketlerin örgütlü ve süreklileşmiş bir savaş karşıtı perspektifle harekete geçmesi gerekiyor. Kendi devletlerinin silah üretimi ve ihracatına, savaş ve çatışma uygulamalarına karşı ciddi bir sokak hareketini örgütlemesi gerekiyor. Avrupa’daki sosyal hareketlerin „hümaniter yardım“ faaliyetleriyle vijdan rahatlatma seansları artık tıkanmıştır. Yasalar, sınırlar nedeniyle yollarda ölen mültecilerin, köle koşullarına ve ırkçı uygulamalara maruz kalan mültecilerin yeniden savaş ve diktatörlüklerin sürdürüldüğü bölgelere sınır dışı edilen mültecilerin vebalı „hümaniter yardım“ kampanyalarıyla geçiştirilemez. Savaş karşıtı ciddi bir hareketi örgütleyemeyen Avrupalı sosyal hareketlerin bu sömürü ve savaşlarda payı olduğunu bilince çıkartması elzemdir.

Yaşasın İnsanlaşma Ve Ortaklaşma Mücadelemiz

Bino’s Perspective on Colonialism and Imperialism in Africa

by Bino, refugee activist

In order to create a framework for these theoretical and practical measures I founded the African Refugees Union (ARU). It is a Black Refugees Civil Rights Movement (BRCRM) Initiative in Berlin, founded because of all my experiences in the Lager and along the way from Passau to Berlin. I was inspired above all by “Plantation Memories”, written by Grada Kilomba. She is a professor at Humboldt University in Berlin and motivated me to read more about the African-American Civil Rights and Black Panther movement in USA, and the Pan Africans - the Africans who liberated themselves from colonialism. Kwame Nkrumah said “We must unite and decolonise Africa”. Other Pan Africans were the young Patrice Lumumba, Thomas Sankara who shaped a whole generation in the Eighties, Steve Biko, Julius Malema and of course, Nelson Mandela. Further thinkers and doers in this context are Martin Luther King, Franz Fanon, Rosa Parks, Angela Davis and Malcom X. He travelled everywhere and strove to connect the people in Africa with the blacks in the USA. From all these people comes the message: it is important that we Africans remember what happened to us during the time of imperialism and empower ourselves again. Now I have been in Berlin for two years, I have enough experience singing “Kein Mensch ist illegal - no border no nation, stop deportation!” I have found the protest empowering and I am happy that it has made me who I am today. Because today I have different ideas than before I tested the Lager life and before we started this new form of resistance (the tent protest) in Passau and in Berlin in August 2012. But everywhere

I was confronted with strange questions: “Please, can you tell me the reasons why exactly you left your home country?” - Yes! - “Can you tell me why are you protesting here?” - Yes! - “Can you tell us why you are here and not in another European country?” - Yes! - “Why did you chose Germany?...Why do you not speak German?...And why are you demonstrating here?” - Yes! - I realised that some historical facts have gone missing in the conscience of this society. These, I believe, are the fundamental reasons why we are here in Berlin, Germany, Europe, but also in the USA, and elsewhere in the world outside of our home countries, outside of our home continent today. Effects of imperialism and colonialism determine the shape and conditions in my home country Uganda and other countries in my mother continent Africa until today. Berlin Conference - By the time of the Berlin Conference in 1884, European activity in Africa was limited to around 20% of the continent. Otto von Bismarck, the German Chancellor, seeing no room for expansion in Europe following the unification of Germany the previous decade, convened the conference in Berlin that resulted in over a thousand indigenous cultures being divided up into fifty new ‘countries’. (source: Africana Age) Then I discovered that in this city, Berlin, where the authorities had told me that I would have no chance of asylum, is the very place where the plan that influenced my continent dramatically and badly, was designed in. The ‘Berlin Conference’ in 1884/85 organized by the first German chancellor Otto von Bismarck brought together 14 European countries in order to share Africa out between them. Allegedly the conference was called in order to stop slavery. But this was stat-

ed in order to justify going to Africa again and again. And no African leader had been invited. The conference is now known as the ‘Scramble for Africa’. The conference had also been designed by Bismarck to solve political problems inside Europe, because it was the time of the industrial revolution and growing competition. The attending countries considered Africa like raw material to feed the industrial revolution. In the end they came out with a Charter consisting of 38 Articles - all the strategies, all the plans, all the economical interests are there. I read them, it is fascinating and very smart. It may be too easy to say that we are here because of the Berlin conference 1884 and its consequences, but the facts and connections must be acknowledged within the German society and by the authorities. In my case what matters particularly is the genocide committed by the Germans on the Herero and Nama people in Namibia between 1904 and 1908. There are countless other examples that destroyed the balance of life in Africa and continues to do so until today. The colonies fragmented and divided African societies which produced civil wars until today - in Sudan, Uganda, Congo, Rwanda, Nigeria, Mali, Namibia, South Africa and others. The instrument of development aid and military collaboration controls lawmaking and governing. Furthermore it is well known in this post-colonial - or rather neocolonial - era that the EU and the International World Bank control and destroy African markets. The African Refugee Union aims to offer and spread information about this in order to support the process of reducing FEAR and creating equality. We are born free!

Humanity matters!

The Refugee Movement demands Basic Human Rights

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by Adam Bahar, refugee activist

Abolish Residenzpflicht (Mandatory Residence)!

Rooted in colonial policies, Residenzpflicht dictates that refugees stay in a certain area and clearly violates basic human rights. We reject any restrictions of the freedom of movement! Article 13 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his/her own, and to return to his country.

Abolish all Lagers!

Refugees in Germany are forced to stay in »Lagers« (camps) mostly completely isolated from society, with inhumane living conditions and under constant surveillance by authorities and Lager guards. We break this isolation and demand the right to choose where and how we want to live! Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights: Right to respect for private and family life. Everyone has the right to respect for his private and family life, his home and his correspondence [...]

Stop all deportations and the Dublin III Regulation*!

Everyone leaving his/her home country has good reasons to migrate - whether it be war, political persecution or because of the economic situation - all of these reasons are political at their core. The refugee movement refuses any categorization of migrants and demands the acknowledgement of the legitimacy of any kind of migration, no matter where people come from. The Dublin III Regulation is nothing other than a network of human trafficking between European countries! Article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

Right to work and education!

The refugee movement demands the right to work and to earn their own money, independently from social service from the state. Artikel 23 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.



Zuerst Willkommen, später auf Nimmer- wiedersehen



von Suphi Toprak + Turgay Ulu,
Refugee-Aktivist

Hat man in letzter Zeit häufiger die Nachrichten verfolgt, wird man festgestellt haben, dass die „Flüchtlingsthematik“ an der Spitze der wichtigsten Tagesordnungspunkte in den europäischen Ländern steht. Jedoch wird dabei die Thematik der Geflüchteten mit ihren ganzen Facetten und den eigentlichen Fluchtgründen nie zum Kern des Diskurses gemacht. Die Staaten gehen innerhalb ihrer strategischen Planung und Bewältigung des Themas mit einem für sie Vorteil bringenden Pragmatismus an die Sache heran.

Vom „Flüchtlingsfrühling“ der Bourgeoisie zur organisierten Ausländer*innenfeindlichkeit

Unterdessen wurde im Rahmen des Flüchtlingsdiskurses das von der deutschen Regierung entworfene Asylpaket II zur weiteren Verschärfung des Asylrechtes vom Ministerrat bestätigt. Während die Geflüchteten in den ersten Wochen des massenhaften Flüchtlingsandrangs noch mit Blumen und willkommenheißen Slogans empfangen wurden, werden nun gegen dieselben Menschen ständig neue Gesetzespakete zur Beschränkung ihrer Rechte verabschiedet. Mit jedem weiteren Gesetzespaket wird der Druck auf die Geflüchteten Stück für Stück weiter forciert. Die Tatsache, dass die Willkommenskultur bloß ungläubigste Plattitüde war, fällt nun wie Schuppen von den Augen. Mit den Asylpaketen wird ein deutliches „Nimmerwiedersehen“ in Richtung der Geflüchteten geschickt. Diese Asylpakete beinhalten im Grunde nichts anders, als die Geflüchteten, im wahrsten Sinne des Wortes, zu verpacken und wieder zurück, jenseits der europäischen Grenzen zu schicken.

Mit Verabschiedung des zweiten Asylpaketes wurde die Liste der sogenannten „sicheren Herkunftsländer“ erweitert. Menschen, die demzufolge aus solchen angeblich sicheren Ländern fliehen, werden umgehend wieder abgeschoben. Im ersten Asylpaket wurden bereits die Balkanländer in die Kategorie der „sicheren Herkunftsländer“ eingestuft. Nun werden mit dem zweiten Asylpaket Länder wie Algerien, Marokko und Tunesien der Liste hinzugefügt. Des Weiteren wird den Geflüchteten, um sprachliche Förderungen in Anspruch nehmen zu dürfen, 10€ pro Monat abgerechnet. Für diejenigen, die des Landes verwiesen werden, werden spezielle Camps errichtet, die sie dann auch nicht verlassen dürfen. Straffällige Geflüchtete werden ebenfalls wieder ausgewiesen. Geflüchtete, deren Staatsangehörigkeit nicht ermittelt werden kann, werden in Länder wie die Türkei zurückgeführt. Bekommen sie eine Aufenthaltsgenehmigung, dürfen sie die ersten zwei Jahre keine Familienangehörigen zu sich nachholen. Diejenigen, die keinen Anreiz verspüren, sich „integrieren“ zu wollen und zu arbeiten, wird der Zugang zu sozialstaatlichen Subventionen verweigert.

Gegen diese massiven rechtsbeschränkenden Gesetze wurde zwar marginal protestiert, jedoch blieb eine ernstzunehmende gesellschaftliche Reaktion aus. Dies ist dadurch zu erklären, dass die ideologischen Apparate des Staates für eine „passende“ Atmosphäre im Land gesorgt haben, die die gesellschaftliche Echauffage

auf einem rudimentären Niveau hielten. Aktuellstes Beispiel dieser diffamierenden Propagandakampagne waren die öffentlichen Massenmissbräuche in Köln. Die dortigen Ereignisse ebneten den Weg für das beschwerdelose Durchwinken der neuen, restriktiven Asylgesetzverschärfungen. Nachdem die entsprechende Stimmung im Land erzeugt wurde, ging die Bourgeoisie lediglich mit zwei Alternativen an die Geschehnisse heran: Entweder man heißt die sexuellen Übergriffe gut oder man ist Abschiebungsbefürworter*in! Die Hintergründe der Vorfälle wurden nicht beleuchtet. Warum Geflüchtete gesellschaftlich isoliert wurden bzw. warum der Nährboden für Diebstahl und andere Straftaten durch Geflüchtete gesät wurde, blieb außerhalb der Debatte. Die Bourgeoisie hat die Geflüchtetenbewegung in die Ecke gedrängt, indem sie den Fokus auf Sanktionierung der begangenen Straftaten gelegt hat.

Während über die in Köln vorgefallenen Übergriffe und Diebstahle diskutiert wird, sind nebenbei auch andere Dinge vorgefallen. Beispielsweise wurde in den gleichen Tagen, ebenfalls in Köln, ein junges türkisches Mädchen von einem deutschen Mann erstochen. Im Berliner Lageso, wo Geflüchtete ihren Erstantrag stellen, wurde ein afghanischer Geflüchteter von Sicherheitskräften aufs übelste Krankenhausreif zusammengeschlagen. Nahezu jede Frau, die flüchtet, ist auf der Fluchtroute den sexuellen Übergriffen von Schleusern, Polizisten und anderen Männern ausgesetzt. Eine unfassbare Zahl von 10.000 Flüchtlingskindern, die nach Europa gelangt sind, sind verschollen. Die Liste derartiger Ereignisse könnte ewig weiter geführt werden, ohne dass sie in irgendeiner Form mit Nachdruck in der täglichen Berichterstattung vorkommen würde.

Der ständig wachsende Druck auf die Geflüchtete wird nicht nur durch neue Gesetze ausgeübt, sondern auch in Form von physischer Gewalt. Laut Statistik erfolgt an jedem dritten Tag ein gewalttätiger Übergriff auf Flüchtlingsunterkünfte. Faschist*innen haben sich nach Köln zusammengeschlossen und lassen ihre ziel-, zügel- und maßlose Gewalt an jedem Menschen mit ‚ausländischer Ethnie‘ aus, der ihnen über den Weg läuft. In anderen europäischen Ländern wurde zudem die Pflicht für Geflüchtete eingeführt, rote Armbänder zu tragen.

Die momentan generierte Atmosphäre gegenüber Ausländer*innen in Deutschland und anderen europäischen Staaten lässt stark an die der 1990er Jahre erinnern. Komplementär dazu werden den Geflüchteten verboten, öffentliche Plätze zu benutzen. In Rostock wird es Geflüchteten nicht gestattet, die Toilette zu benutzen, unterkunftslose Geflüchtete sind daher gezwungen ihre Notdurft draußen zu verrichten, was zunehmend für Reaktionen von Seiten der Bürger*innen sorgt und den Weg für Vertreibungen und Mord aufgrund von Herkunft und ethnischer Zugehörigkeit bereitet. Medial und politisch geht es immer nur um das Verhalten der Geflüchteten und warum es neuer Gesetze bedarf, aber über das hohe Maß an Gewaltpotential gegenüber Ausländer*innen wird schlichtweg geschwiegen. Es werden lediglich auffällige Taten der Geflüchteten aufgebläht und für neue Gesetzesentwürfe instrumentalisiert. Neue Kriege und Migrationsbewegungen stehen vor der Tür. Neue Kriege und Migrationsbewegungen stehen vor der Tür.



The militarization of the internal and external borders of the European Union continues. As the journalist's network *The Migrant Files* found out, the costs of the EU migration policies, consisting of repression and border patrols, have exceeded 1,6 billion dollar since the year 2000 (with another billion dollar invested in each the border agency *Frontex* and the cost for deportations) which turned migration policy into a high-profit business for companies specialized on military and surveillance technology.

photo: A.; source: <http://grecetour.oplatz.net/war-against-refugees-in-idomeni-photos-by-a-syrian-photographer/>

Die Zahlung der von Seiten der EU versprochenen drei Milliarden Euro an die Türkei hat begonnen, wobei die Türkei beim letzten Treffen zwischen Merkel und Davutoğlu angekündigt hat, dass dieser Betrag auf fünf Milliarden aufzustoßen sei. Dass in der Türkei Flüchtlingskinder unter sklavartigen Konditionen in Textilfabriken zur Arbeit gezwungen werden, interessiert die EU nicht im Geringsten. Unterdessen haben zwei europäische Textilfirmen zugegeben, ihre Ware mithilfe von Flüchtlingskindern in der Türkei produzieren zu lassen. Die Türkei hat dies als Lüge diffamiert, jedoch wurden die Beweise hierfür schon lange von Kameras dokumentiert.

Das kapitalistisch-imperialistische System „designt“ sich durch die Instrumentalisierung von „Terrorbekämpfungsargumenten“ den Nahen Osten gemäß eigener Kalkül und sorgt damit für ein Fortbestehen der Kriege und der bewaffneten Auseinandersetzungen in dieser Region. In einem neuen „Sykes-Picot-Abkommen“ wird nicht im Sinne der regionalen Volksgruppen verhandelt, sondern auf den Interessen der Imperialist*innen beharrt. Um den Krieg und die Flüchtlingswellen zu verhindern, unterstützt der EU-Imperialismus die reaktionären Regime, plant weitere Auslandseinsätze in neuen Ländern und bietet dem türkischen Ministerpräsidenten Erdoğan, der das Land weiter in eine Krise treibt, seine Unterstützung an. Indem der Imperialismus die Probleme verschärft, will er die Dringlichkeit seiner Präsenz in dieser Region legitimieren.

Humanitäre Hilfe oder eine revolutionäre Klassenpolitik?

Mit dem Argument der „Flüchtlingskrise“ wird auch der europäische Kontinent einem „Design“ nach imperialistischem Muster unterzogen. Mit Ausrufung des Ausnahmezustands in Frankreich soll erreicht werden, dass die Arbeiter*innenklasse die imperialistischen Angriffen des eigenen Landes stillschweigend hinnimmt. Ausbeutung und Kontrollsysteme werden auf verschärfter Weise fortgesetzt.

Die Geflüchteten können die Dynamik ihres ersten Widerstandes nicht fortsetzen. Die Bewegung muss sich neu sammeln. Die neu angekommenen Flüchtlingsmassen sehen sich mit

einer deutlich düsteren Atmosphäre konfrontiert. Nachdem die Anerkennung der Asylanträge erreicht ist, wird ihr Status als reine Arbeitskraft definiert, weshalb Menschen, die die Erfahrungen der Flüchtlingsbewegung fortsetzen und strategisch organisieren könnten, nicht von langem Bestand sind. Die Geflüchteten werden nicht ohne politische Vorarbeit auf die Straßen gehen. Dies ist eine Lehre aus den sich über Jahre hinweg streckenden Widerstandsbewegungen. Das Bemühen, eine Periode der dynamischen Widerstandsaktionen gemeinsam mit den neu ankommenden Geflüchteten zu etablieren, gehört zur Agenda. In diesem Sinne werden die Widerstandserfahrungen durch die Archive, die „Movement“ Zeitschrift und durch die neu erschienene „Daily Resistance“ Zeitung, den neu ankommenden Geflüchteten und anderen Gesellschaftsschichten präsentiert. Andererseits werden die Aktionsbewegungen um große Geflüchteten camps, wie Lageso und Tempelhofer Feld, weiter fortgesetzt.

In der aktuellen Situation sind auch die Aktionen der „humanitären Hilfe“ wohl kaum mehr eine Bereicherung für diejenigen Geflüchteten, die über die Grenzen zurück abgeschoben werden. Aus diesem Grund muss die gesellschaftliche Bewegung in eine organisierte und dauerhafte Bewegung übergehen, mit der Perspektive einer antikriegsrischen Antwort. Gegen die Waffenproduktion und -lieferung und die Kriegstreiberei des eigenen Staates muss sich eine ernstzunehmende Straßenbewegung formieren. Die sozialen Bewegungen in Europa mit ihren Aktionen der „humanitären Hilfe“ zur Beruhigung des eigenen Gewissens sind nun endgültig am Ende. Geflüchtete, die aufgrund von Grenzen und Gesetzen ums Leben kommen, die sklavähnlichen Arbeitsbedingungen und rassistischen Übergriffen ausgesetzt sind, die zurück in Krieg und Diktaturen abgeschoben werden, kann man sich nicht mit Kampagnen der „humanitären Hilfen“ vom Hals schaffen. Zu verdeutlichen ist die Tatsache, dass die europäische Sozialbewegung dem Krieg bisher keine ernsthafte Bewegung entgegengebracht hat. Sie trägt deshalb auch eine Verantwortung an der Ausbeutung und den Kriegen. Während die reformistische Linke in Europa Diskussionen über ei-

nen ‚Plan B‘ führen, steht sie der Forderung der Öffnung der Grenzen der Staaten der Bourgeoisie distanziert gegenüber.

Dass die Flüchtlingsbewegung im Zentrum der gesellschaftlichen Diskussionen steht, bedeutet nicht, dass sie gegen ihre gesellschaftlichen Probleme in Eigenregie, ohne jedwede Unterstützung alleine kämpfen muss. Der durch Selbstorganisation geführte Kampf der Geflüchteten ist gleichzeitig ein Kampf um egalitäre Rechte. Des Weiteren ist es ein Kampf von Geflüchteten als entrechteter Teil der Arbeiter*innenklasse um das Recht auf Arbeit, der im direkten Sinne auch von den Gewerkschaften geführt werden muss. Aus diesem Grund müssen die Kämpfe in den Gewerkschaften, den Universitäten und Schulen solidarisiert und zusammengeführt werden. Der gemeinsame Kampf gegen Krieg und Abschiebung ist der einzige Weg, um dem Entreißen der Arbeitsrechte, den aufkommenden rassistischen Straßenbewegungen und dem Export von Krieg und Krise der deutschen Regierung ein Ende zu setzen. Die vielen bundesweiten Schul- und Unistrike sind daher Ausdruck einer wichtigen Haltung.

Hoch lebe der Kampf um Humanität und Vereinigung!

Stand up Migrants for your Rights



by Zahid Khan, Asif Gilani, Osman

In the name of democracy the rulers are actually slaves to the capitalists. And these rulers are the executioners (jallad) of the poor migrants.

These migrants are oppressed in prisons. Sometimes they are imprisoned in camps and their lives are put to an end. These cruel rulers have left the migrants to die and suffer in the open sky. Migrants have been humiliated in various ways in society. And Nazi people have used migrants in wrong and improper ways and have humiliated them. And the police have humiliated the migrants through deportations. So everyone should raise their voices against the oppressors. Thank you.



Campaign to Break Deportation Culture and Criminalization of Refugees in Germany and Europe – in Solidarity with Refugee Community Network

Break Deportation Culture – Deportation is criminal and we fight to stop it!

by the Voice Jena, network

European asylum structures and processes ensure that every refugee is criminalized (for some, even before arriving in Europe). This criminalization is promptly and meticulously processed, and is manifested in various forms of societal and institutional discrimination and racism that ends with deportation. Deportation is criminal. It is criminal not only because of the obvious denial of the deportee's right to freedom of movement and the right to decide his or abode, but also because the physical and financial cost as well as the long-lasting psychological effects are not reckoned with and provided for by the deportation machinery and its advocates. In the worst cases, some die in the process of being deported while others are either dumped in countries where their lives are in danger or where they are actually killed by the forces they initially fled from. For some years now, the German authorities have been dubiously collaborating with foreign Embassies like the Nigerian Embassy in Berlin to issue Travel certificates to nationals from other African countries that are then deported to Nigeria with no guarantee of safety whatsoever. Although this scandal has been exposed, there is no doubt that both parties are continuing with this devious practice.

The right to asylum and the protection from persecution that is the hallmark of the Geneva Convention is being rendered meaningless in Germany as the continued destruction of refugee rights assumes top priority for the state. Yet politicians, racist groups, misguided and igno-

rant individuals continue to blame refugees for all the problems in the German society to justify and stabilize the deportation culture and the social exclusion of refugees.

Artificial Safe Countries

In the last weeks and months, many Rromany families have been deported to the so-called 'safe countries of origin' of the Balkan region. Majority of these states like Albania, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Mazedonia and Montenegro are countries where discrimination, threats of and actual persecution make up the horrible daily lives of Rromanyes. In none of these countries is there a guarantee of safety and security for the Roma but that is of no interest to the German government and their partners in the EU. Further deportations have been announced including deportation to Afghanistan that has recently commenced, but branded as voluntary returns. There are plans to intensify deportation as the dubious bilateral agreement with North African countries paves the way for the deportation of refugees from that region just as more countries set to be declared „safe“. These are artificial safe countries. These countries are only safe on the paper on which German INTERESTS is boldly emblazoned and not for people who have fled to seek security and dignity for their lives.

Refugees who refuse to sign the deceitful documents for voluntary repatriation of the foreigners' office (Ausländerbehörde) live in the perpetual fear of being deported without notice to countries where some of them face death threats. This is a perpetual psychological torture that is deliberately designed by the German government to break the human will of refugees in this country. It is unconscionable. It is criminal and it must stop!

Politicians of the ruling parties are zealously advocating for the deportation of thousands of refugees on a daily basis while the pro fascist parties have gone as far as calling for authorization for the police to shoot refugees at sight at the national borders. Spanish guards have shot and killed innocent refugees at their borders in Melilla and Ceuta since 2005 in addition to countless other horrible abuses but these hardly ever make any headlines. This is what has now been advocated in Germany, the heart of this very de-

veloped and civilized Europe where democracy and freedom overflows so much so that they want to export them to the so called under-developed countries.

– Let us unite to end the deportation and social exclusion of refugees in Germany! – Refugee Power Matters – For Self-determination and Freedom!

– Our self-determination and the political autonomy in refugee community networking are major references that are highly treasured. They are crucial to our continued efforts to maintain independent refugee community platforms.

– We call on all refugees to rise up to the challenge to uphold these principles by showing commitment to self-organisation and self-determination.

– We call on supporters and non-refugees to support the refocus of our strategies on the way forward by uniting to empower the struggles of the refugee communities beyond the symbolic and philanthropic to genuine solidarity.

– Let us unite against deportation and deportation prisons, isolation and social exclusion in tents, sport halls, lagers and refugee containers! Without the community of the oppressed, there cannot be real struggle!

Sharing is caring, in solidarity we remain

full text: thevoiceforum.org/node/4145

Revolutions of Sudanese Universities

by Namagig + Mai Shutta, human right activist

Since last month more than four universities rejected the recent situations of economic and political then socially in Sudan, educational system in some colleges are bad, students are complaining of shortage of staff teaching, libraries and also dormitories are worse for living, there is also matter of absent of students in the Sudanese universities, the Ruling regime cracked them down since 2010 after election of comprehensive peace agreement, after that period, South Sudan had taken independence, the war erupted again in two areas Nuba mountains and Blue Nile, Government of Khartoum gagged every ways free media...

Last month universities of Khartoum and kordofan, Nyala, then Red see too, Omdurman Alahlya protested against governmental policies, the students have different issues, but they are sharing daily political issues which always reflect in the universities as the absent of fair union represents the students that addresses their problem, administration's of universities always conspire with public policies of Ruling party, it refuses to permit free and fair elections in the Sudanese universities absolutely, this is always problem of riot in universities, we couldn't say this is only crisis, security apparatus implicates of killing students, last month, it had assassinated student of Kordofan Abu Baker Alsadiq, in Khartoum security assassinated student of Omdur-

man Alahlya Mohamed Alsadiq in the university, too.

The authorities in Sudan has no desire to open true inquiry to know whom implicate in crimes of elimination of Sudanese universities students ..How ever the carried out campaigns of detentions against them, so in Khartoum or Nyala, or Red sea too, in North Kordofan in city of Elobied the security arrested student Alshafea with our convinced reason, other wise university of Khartoum the administration's suspended students from the students for specific time and other for ever, this was punishment for their recent participation in protests.

Many of them have commented, this punishment, it has politically motivated,,it is fair to suspend students because they expressed their opinions, that is refusal the policies of Ruling party ..

Now the sun of uprising shines in all counties of Sudan from khar-toum to west and East or central of Sudan, really political situation in Sudan became very rotten, the Sudanese people smelt every thing hideous from daily corruption to suspension of media, shortage of freedom for every thing .they want change which pick the ruling regime our of control the country, the change will never waits for long time, the wats would be stopped in zones wars .We must ask to release all politically detainees from secrecy sanctuaries for security apparatus, then stop wars and target civilians in Nuba mountains Blue Nile and Darfur .

Resistance goes on

by Street Roots Group, political organisation

It has been years from the suppression of the refugee movement. Of course there have been sporadic resistance and little effort during this time which have tried to defeat the right of refugees against the European governments. During those days of refugee movement in Germany, some of the discriminating laws had been abolished, but now, in the absence of that movement legislative institutions want to restore those laws. Nevertheless, the refugee movement has had achievements. It is not possible to restore any more. Refugees' situation in states which have inhuman conditions and treatments has been better. Even though many refugee activists were sentenced and fined for various and false accusations, most of the refugees who join the movement obtained German residency.

In the refugee movement we realized and learned that our collective struggle and its challenges can build a better future for all of us and ease the situation and burden of life. Besides, in the course of movement we have been aware of plenty of rights and get to know a lot of organizations and people who defeat our rights and can help us in difficulties. This is the result of trust which is gained through a common fight.

After all this, we know very well that still in many cases difficult situations have been imposed on refugees. Legislative officials abuse the ignorance of refugees about their rights and deprive them of the facilities deserving a human life. In the course of refugee movement we have learned if we stand alone, the situation will get worse for all of us and solidarity the situation. We should find each other, talk to each other and share our problems. Then, we realize that we are not alone and how does collective being feel. Therefore, we benefit from the «Daily Resistance» magazine - i.e. the one you are holding- to hear each other's voice. In the next issues we will write about the refugee issues, things a refugee should know, and news and difficulties in refugee camps. This magazine will be available for thousands of peoples and will bring the powers together. In addition, in the next issue we will give you a phone number for an easier and closer contact. By that time, you can use the below email address to reach out to / contact us to tell us about your problems, ask your questions, and tell us how we can reach out to you. Resistance is still going on because the real life shows us we have to.

Our email address: stroots@gmail.com

Sur la marche

Declaration de [Abdoul Karim Bah](#)

„Je suis un réfugié politique, demandeur d'asile en Belgique. Contenu de instabilité qui règne dans nos pays respectives, nous contrainst a s'exiler et demander accueil au pays a traditions soi disant démocratique. Mais contenu de système de la politique migratoire, pour l'instant dans ces pays européen me pousse a vivre au minimum et ça me crée énormément de problèmes. Par exemple en Belgique, en plus de ne pas nous reconnaître notre statut de réfugiés, nous vivons misérablement sans travail et sans revenu, sans toit. Grace au association qui sont charger de soutenir les personnes vivant a la rue ou sans situations, nous redonne un peu de vigueur pour tenir . C'est ce qui me pousse a faire cette marche pour rencontrer d'autre sans papiers dynamiques et des supporters qui nous soutiennes dans notre dynamique de réclamer notre droit. Et je voudrais que l'aboutissement de cette marche va a Bruxelles, que nous allons faire des actions devant les institutions européen. Pour qu'ils changent la politique migratoire, qu'ils changent les accord du Dublin et qu'ils arrête Frontex. Car nous assistons a combien de personne qui meures dans les eux frontaliers. Dans l'espoir de retrouver une vie plus meilleure, car ils ont fuit un système qu nous impose l'occident.“

freedomnotfrontex.noblogs.org



After the people in the Idomeni camp started to cut the fenced borders between Greece and Mazedonia, the army started attacking them with rubber bullets and tear gas – in this camp more than 15000 people live, mostly families with small children. Here you see, after the attack, a small child holding what the army has shot at them. I'm confused: is this Europe or Syria? photo: A.; source: <http://grecetour.oplatz.net/>



An Open Letter from Women in Exile and Friends

Women in Exile is an initiative of refugee women founded in Brandenburg in 2002 by refugee women to fight for their rights. We decided to organize as a refugee women's group because we have made the experience that refugee women are doubly discriminated against not only by racist laws and discriminatory refugee laws in general but also as women. The struggle against these laws is usually supported by mixed-sex refugee self-organizations and in our experience, these are often dominated by men who look at other issues as more important.

Women in Exile & Friends was formed in 2011 by *Women in Exile* & activists in solidarity without refugee background. Together we conduct the campaign titled "No Lager for Women! Abolish all Lagers!" This network is meeting every first Saturday of the month at 1am in Berlin or in Potsdam to discuss strategies for the campaign and put them into practice. If you wish to support the campaign you are welcome to join these meetings. And you can find us in internet www.women-in-exile.net and on Facebook looking for Women in Exile & Friends

by [Women in Exile](#), network

The media has recently been reporting again on the situation in Köln, it relates once again to sexual violence.

In this case female refugees have been harassed. It is now being questioned in the media whether these accusations are even legitimate.

Residents of a refugee home in Köln have publicised an open letter detailing ongoing sexual harassment and violence carried out by security personnel. The fact that only a limited number of women have made complaints has been taken as proof of the incredibility of their claims. The actions of the police within this process have been concealed: after the allegations were made a large contingent of male officers carried out questioning in the Lager. Alone this police presence and pressure to make official statements led to an atmosphere of fear. The women were made to feel that they themselves were being accused of a crime. This is a process that re-traumatizes women who have already been traumatised, scares them and can lead to them no longer talking about what has happened.

Some years ago training was introduced for female police officers precisely so that they would be able to interview women who have suffered sexual violence. Is this only valid for German women?

Women in Exile is a refugee initiative in Brandenburg. For the last thirteen years we have been drawing attention to the grievances in the Lager. The accommodation lacks any form of private sphere, even the washing areas and toilets cannot be locked. Sexual violence is a part of everyday life for the women who live there and is also carried out by the staff who work in the Lager. In recent months some cases have been made public, for example against the German Red Cross employees in Eisenhüttenstadt.

These are not isolated incidents in Germany. Organisations like Women in Exile receive information regarding such actions on a daily basis. Below is an excerpt from a file collected by Women in Exile in summer 2015:

"We are sexually harassed every day in the Lager, there is not a single woman who does not have a story relating to invasive stares, disgusting comments, undesired touching or outright attempts of rape." They inform us of sexual harassment, more than anything of men knocking on their door at night, and when they tell the security staff it is always the same old story "we can't do anything but come back if it happens again." The women are given the impression that nothing will be done until it is already too late and something terrible has already happened.

It is only in the case of Eisenhüttenstadt that the Heimleitung has demanded a full explanation from

the German Red Cross. This is of course desirable. It would also be nice if the Heimleitung would fulfil its responsibility and properly implement the "effective protection from gender specific violence" that is required of it. This has been reaffirmed in September 2015 by Family Minister Schwesig who demanded a safe space for women and children.

For women who have been affected it is difficult to make their experiences public. They suspect that men will not believe them or that they will be blamed for the attacks. Confirmation that this fear is justified is currently becoming clearer. The mood within society is getting worse and worse.

Blame is sought amongst the refugees and their helpers for such incidents and violence. In Clausnitz refugees are being investigated for defending themselves against a racist mob with raised middle fingers and mobile phone recordings. The physical violence of the police is talked down by those responsible and its usage is declared legitimate. A twisted world: violence is carried out by those who are supposed to be there to protect people from violence. The perpetrators, security personnel and police, are not punished for their actions. A nightmare for those who are affected, they have fled from violence and then, in the place they have sought security, experience a new horror.

Women in exile demand an immediate end to the Lager. The living conditions in the collective accommodation are unbearable, and it is necessary to protect women and children (although not only) from violence. Comprehensive political interventions are necessary to protect women and children from violence- in the Lager they are instead also subject to institutionalised violence.

Violence against refugee women must not be taken out of context in order to justify discrimination and racism. Women must not be split into refugee women and German women.

We do not need Pogidas, Pegidas or asylum packages. We need political action to protect women from sexual violence, harassment and from physical violence.

We demand comprehensive political action that will protect all women regardless of their social status.

Those who carry out violence against women should be held accountable for their behaviour regardless of their origin, nationality, religion or skin colour.

We demand: no Lager for women and children. Abolish all Lager.

Stop!! Stop using women rights as a tool to justify discrimination and racism.

Stop!! No economical profiteering at the expense of refugees.

Les revendications du mouvement des Réfugié.e.s portent sur les droits humains fondamentaux

العربية > 2 en > 4

de [Adam Bahar](#), activiste

Abolition de la «Residenzpflicht»

(interdiction de quitter leur district imposée aux personnes demandant l'asile en Allemagne)! Enracinée dans les politiques coloniales, la Residenzpflicht oblige les Réfugié.e.s à rester à l'intérieur d'un certain périmètre autour de leur «Lager» (camp), ce qui viole clairement leurs droits humains fondamentaux.

Le mouvement des Réfugié.e.s rejette toute restriction de la liberté de mouvement et demande l'abolition complète de la Residenzpflicht. Ce genre de loi ignore l'article 13 de la Déclaration des Nations Unies. Le 24 octobre 1945, au lendemain de la Seconde Guerre mondiale, l'Organisation des Nations Unies fut créée. Cette nouvelle organisation internationale a alors reconnu l'importance de la liberté de mouvement par des textes comme la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme (1948) et le Pacte international relatif aux droits civils et politiques (1966).

The first No-Stress-Tour

en > 8

CISPM et Afrique Europe Interact, des structure Internationale pour l'émancipation, l'intégration des réfugiés et basé à Berlin, portons le projet "No Stress Tour" qui, débutera cet été, du mois de Juillet à Octobre. Dans l'objectif de rapprocher de plus près des habitants de la ville aux réfugiés tout en les assistant dans le contexte actuelle de la politique complexe d'asile avec un regard exceptionnel sur l'émancipation des femmes et des enfants. Nous avons remarqué que malgré une volonté pour certains d'aller vers les réfugiés, et pour les réfugiés de s'ouvrir aux habitants de la communauté, il existe entre les deux une palissade à franchir, construite sur des informations anxieuses:

„Les réfugiés sont des violeurs, kamikazes ou tout simplement indésirables et les Allemands sont historiquement des racistes radicaux.“ Ces avis popularisés par des cas isolés et le jeu électoral restent greffés dans l'inconscient collectif, faisant grandir le despotisme chez les uns et le Stress chez les autres.

Afin d'atteindre notre idéal sur le plan de cette objectivité, nous organisons un week-end d'activités dans différents foyer de réfugiés, avec une capacité de deux "Heime/mois" et dans toute la région de Berlin et Bielefeld tout en invitant particulièrement les personnes de la mairie, les médecins et avocat de réfugiés, les habitants de la communauté, les réfugiés, les groupes socialement actifs et même les héritiers de l'immigration.

Contactez-nous: no.stress.tour.2016@gmail.com, facebook: No Stress Tour, Rejoignez notre groupe: Tous les dimanches, 16:00-18:00h, Seminarraum à côté du Café Kotti, Adalbertstr. 4 (U8 Kottbusser Tor)

L'article 13 de la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme, adoptée par l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies affirme bien: Toute personne a droit à la liberté de mouvement et de résidence à l'intérieur de chaque État. Chacun.e a le droit de quitter tout pays, y compris le sien, et de revenir dans son pays.

Abolition de tous les Lagers! En Allemagne, les Réfugié.e.s sont obligé.e.s d'habiter dans des Lagers [le terme «Lager» (camp) s'oppose à l'appellation officielle «Asylbewerberheim» (foyer de demandeurs d'asile)] pour la plupart complètement isolés de la société, dans des conditions de vie inhumaines et sous une surveillance constante par les autorités et les gardes des Lagers. Les Réfugié.e.s qui font partie du mouvement refusent de vivre dans ces Lagers qui ressemblent à des prisons. Ils / Elles ont donc brisé cet isolement et exigent le droit de choisir où et comment ils / elles vivent!

Ce droit est donc violé par l'État allemand, qui force les Réfugié.e.s à vivre sans sphère privée et met les femmes, les hommes et les enfants ensemble dans les Lagers.

Spread the Words

قصي محمد عبد العاطي

by [Qusai Mohammed Abdel Atti](#)

انا من السودان فررت الى هولندا بسبب بوضع السياسي في السودان ولكن وجدت صعوبة أكثر في أوروبا يتحدثون عن الديمقراطية ولكن لا يعرفون معناها تعذبنا كما تعذب في السجون في السودان ولكن أوروبا سجن ضياع الوقت والعقل معا اذا السياسية الأوروبية نفس السياسية الأفريقية ولكن الطريقة تجمها الزكاء ويعذاب بطريقة محضرة أتمنى ان يتم السلام العالم

<https://spread-the-words.de>

Stop Justifying the Rightening of your Racists Asylum-Laws and Deportations in the Name of Womens* Rights!

by [Women in Exile](#), refugee women initiative

The incidents that took place on new year's eve in Köln are unacceptable to all women*, or better said to all human beings on this earth, regardless of their colour, their religion or origin. What happened in Köln should not be dealt or talked about as if this would be the only case that has happened in this so-called civilized society. Violence against women* appears in many different kinds, and of all over the world men are practicing it on a daily basis, and also German men are perpetrators. In the same time only the fewest sexual assaults or attacks and the fewest rapes that are happening in this society are avenged, and much less prosecuted. To deport refugees in order to „protect“ women* is as absurd and insincere as fighting wars in the name of womens*rights. What this actually means for the population one can see from what is happening in Afghanistan right now: even more dead people and deconstruction.

Since a long time we are trying to bring the topic of sexual and physical violence and harassment against refugee women* in the La-

Pourtant, la Déclaration des Nations Unies affirme bien à l'article 12: Droit au respect de la vie privée et familiale: Toute personne a droit au respect de sa vie privée et familiale, de son domicile et de sa correspondance.

Arrêt des déportations et abolition des règlements Dublin III !

Les déportations sont une pratique inhumaine qui doit être immédiatement abolie. Toute personne qui quitte son pays d'origine a de bonnes raisons de migrer – que ce soit la guerre, la persécution politique ou en raison de la situation économique. Au fond, chacune de ces raisons est politique. Le mouvement des Réfugié.e.s refuse toute catégorisation des migrant.e.s et demande la reconnaissance de la légitimité de tout type de migration, peu importe d'où elle vient. Le règlement Dublin III n'est rien d'autre qu'un réseau de trafic d'êtres humains entre les pays européens et doit être aboli ! L'Allemagne et l'Union européenne doivent accepter que le droit de circuler n'est pas négociable, parce que la liberté de mouvement est un droit pour toutes et tous! Même si l'Allemagne est l'un des pays signataires de la Déclaration des Droits de l'Homme qui affirme bien à l'article 14: Devant la persécution, toute personne a le droit de chercher asile et de bénéficier de l'asile en d'autres pays.

Droit de travailler et d'étudier!

Le mouvement des Réfugié.e.s ne revendique pas les aides sociales de l'État allemand. En tant que Réfugié.e.s, nous avons besoin du droit de travailler et d'étudier, pour subvenir nous-mêmes à nos besoins, de façon indépendante. Car nous avons l'envie et la capacité de travailler et l'article 23 affirme bien:

Toute personne a droit au travail, au libre choix de son travail, à des conditions équitables et satisfaisantes de travail et à la protection contre le chômage.

gers to public attention. Since more than ten years we have been fighting for our demands that refugee women* and children should be accommodated in private flats and that all lagers should be abolished. We have enough reasons for our demands, such as for example the lack of privacy, sexual violence and harassment. Refugee women* have to face sexual harassment and racism on an everyday basis, inside as well as outside of the Lagers. Not only men, who happen to be refugees as well, are perpetrators, but also German men are – inside as well as outside of the Lagers. So far our actions and demands concerning the issues of sexual violence and harassment against refugee women* have not been given much public attention. But all of a sudden we are listening to a lot of people talking about the incidents that happened in Köln – no matter if we are watching the news or listening discussions and arguments inside of public transports. Refugee women* are „women*“ who are living in this society and their predicament-like situation should be taken into account when we are talking about these topics! The violence against refugee

(Continued next page)



From Trauma to Political Activism for the Rights of Migrants and Refugees

by Tresor, refugee activist

We all have a history and sometimes it is a very deep one. Mine is far from being special, but as I survived just as many others, I decided to transform that traumatism I experienced into activism, because for me it was never and will never be a question to keep silent.

Today 13 years away from my beloved ones, how many will it be for others tomorrow

Should we continue to let humans die in the desert, in prisons, at the borders or in the mediteranean sea without reacting to it? For sure, I won't, because I lived all these experiences and it is hard for me to sleep in my real nature without thinking that I knew great people in Bamako, Mali, in 2004 – 2005 which escaped conflicts but still haven't found any stability yet.

- that I have known woman raped during they crossed the desert and who today live with the children as results from this pain.

- that I spent 730 days (2 years) 2008 – 2010 in detention in Algeria (detention center El Harrach) because of an injustice and the humans I knew are still there because due to injustice.

- that I experienced multiple repression at the borders of the european union, worse in Morocco, and that the ones I knew are still massacred because they are fighting for their liberty.

- that I spent 48 hours on the trip in the mediteranean sea in a boat with people from Mali, Ivory Cost, Senegal, Cameroon, Guinea (38 persons in total, men, woman, children), we survived thanks to the grace of god.

- that after different efforts and sacrifices to arrive in Europe, Europe is just signing different agreements (readmissions/bilateral) to expulse the ones who are looking for protection.

All this is just a mechanism of a capitalist policy which only aims at the interest to the detriment of the respect of human values.

Note: My life was only full of experiences like so many others had too. Our fight remains the one of "living together" in respect, dignity and equality of rights.

Soon you will have the book of "voice of migrants", a self-organized initiative by migrants, which I found-



ed when I arrived in Germany. For three years we lead different activities and participations in different campaigns and mobilisations.

- Freedom March (Strasbourg, Brussels, May – June 2014)

- Dublin 3 and Triton (Italy, november 2014)

- Stop war on migrants (Berlin 6th of february 2015 – conference and demonstration)

- Against Frontex (Poland, Warsaw, May 2015)

(Continued p.7 Stop justifying the...)

women* needs to be contextualized instead of being used as a justification for discrimination and racism in our society. At this point there shouldn't be a separation made between Refugee women* and German women*!

We have never claimed, that this is a so-called „cultural “problem or that of „a particular group of people“. In fact sexual violence against women* does not care about (does not know/ does not exclude?) any nationality, religion or class. The way this incidence is being populace one does not need eye glasses to see that what happened in Köln is being functionalized, that is an excuse for criminalization of refugees and for legitimization of deportations. In fact this debate is not about women*.

The incidents in Köln cannot be looked at singularly and be misused as legitimization for (mass) deportations. We cannot talk about a so-called „welcoming-culture“ in Germany and different concepts of „integration“ on one hand and at the same time keep on practicing a separation into „good“ and „bad“ refugees – or in those ones who have so-called „good perspectives“ on their permission to stay, and those ones that are forced to leave the country – on the other hand. We demand an immediate recognition of gender-specific forms of persecution!

Finally stop using violence against women* as a legitimization for (mass) deportations of refugees, just because a racist part of this society is renewing pressure and performing obvious populism.

We need solidarity among us! We demand clear policies, refugee women* finally need to be protected from sexual violence, sexual harassment and physical violence. We demand a policy which will provide that women* have the chance to feel safe – no matter what status they have, or they are being attributed to by this society.

Those ones who are violating and harassing women*, the perpetrators, must be contestable for their criminal actions – without discriminating them because of their origin, nationality, religion, status or colour.

For all these reasons mentioned, we have been demanding for more than 10 years now, and we will keep on demanding:

No Lager for Women!
Abolish all Lagers!!

The first No-Stress-Tour

fr > 7

CISPM and Afrique Europe Interact, international networks for emancipation and integration of refugees, are planning a project called „No Stress Tour“ which takes place this summer from July until October. The aim of the project is to bring refugees and other inhabitants of the city closer to each other and to provide support with regard to the current complex asylum policy, with special focus on the emancipation of women and children. Despite the willingness of refugees to open up to other residents and the willingness of other citizens to reach out to refugees, we noted that there are still barriers, based on anxious information. „Refugees are rapists, suicide assassins or simply undesirables and Germans are historically radical racists“ – this opinion, which is based on individual cases and which is used for the electoral game influences the public opinion, causing despotism on one side and stress among others. As the „No Stress Tour“ is primarily organized and planned by persons who are themselves refugees and European citizens, they will also directly or indirectly profit from the benefits the project offers. To achieve our goal, we will organise weekends full of activities in various refugee camps, which will be carried out in two camps each month in or around Berlin and Bielefeld. Invited are in particular refugees, citizens of the concerning districts, doctors and lawyers for refugees, mayors, socially active groups and people with migration background.

Contact us: no.stress.tour.2016@gmail.com Facebook: No Stress Tour; be part of our team: Each Sunday, 16:00-18:00h, Seminarraum next to Café Kotti, Adalbertstr. 4 (U8 Kottbusser Tor)

Spread the Words: Csabi

Les Gypsies sont comme les Réfugiés, car il n'y a jamais eu de pays. Si le Gypsie cherche un meilleur pays, il y a le grand G timbré sur son dos. Après avoir été mis dans un mauvais endroit, l'endroit est comme une prison, car il est un étranger dans ce pays. On aide tous les Réfugiés pour les droits humains. J'espère qu'un jour les humains sur ce monde vont ouvrir leurs yeux, car la liberté est pour tout le monde.

freedomnotfrontex.noblogs.org/spread-the-words.de

When Words are Sick, the Ear that Hears them Needs to be Healthy

by Ousmane, refugee activist

Welcome, I am your brother Mao-us or Ousmane. I am here in Germany. I want to tell you what I have experienced on my way from Africa to Europe. We know it is hard in Africa, we have nothing, but we also lack nothing. We only want to make our life better. We say, someone who doesn't go on a journey can not know where a good country is. Only someone who tastes, knows what tastes good. On this day I have told my mother, that I go to Europe. I don't know if my mother was happy or if she was nervous. I don't know if she laughed or cried. And what it was I dreamt of in Africa, it was that one can work good in Europe and earn money. And that is true, there is work and there is money, but they don't want to share these things with us. They also don't want us to life in the same town as them. They give us a 'Heim' ('Home') far

away from the town. There is nothing. There it is hard. They don't want to share with us, because they think, we don't have a place here. On this day I put my backpack over my shoulder, I left my mother behind me and kept on walking. I don't know if I will see her again or not. I traveled with the ship to Dakar and from there with the bus to Morocco. What I regret the most are the three months that I slept in the woods in Marokko. I didn't know a house, only in the woods I lived. In this time I at least tried 6 times to get to Spain with a rubber boat. It is not easy to get across the sea past the big containerships. Someone who does that has no fear of death. You have no fear of death, because you already died, whilst you are still alive. Only the body was there, the soul was gone.

We always were happy when there was fog, then the military can not see us. 6 times it didn't work. It

didn't work, in other words the moroccan marine takes us out of the sea and sends us to prison. I ask you, who of you wants to sleep in the woods? It was hard. And this money we did get, it comes from the highway. We are standing at the highway with outstretched hand and asked for money. This is something we never did in the country we come from. We have done that because we needed something to eat and to drink, not because we know of this.

You have fought, fought, fought until Europe. And here it is a lot more difficult then in Africa, because everything you need exists here, but you cannot have it. You want work, there is work, but you are not allowed to work. Why? And you (the white people) are born here and raised and you didn't choose it. And us Africans we are born and raised without choosing where. We Africans understand this. But you are scared of us. You don't know us. You are friendlier with a lion then with us. Us Africans, we want to get to know you, but you don't want to. Why? You don't want it because we have nothing and because we are dirty, we are sick and unhealthy. All illnesses you can think of is us. Anything that is bad is us. In Africa we

will be organized in Africa the 6th of february 2017 and other mobilisations to connect the african fights with the european fights.

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Let's be all together to say "no world without migration" and "stop war on migrants"

www.voixdesmigrants.com



مقاومت ادامه دارد

ریشه‌های خیابانی

است محروم می‌کنند. ما در جریان جنبش پناهجویی یاد گرفتیم که اگر تنها بمانیم وضعیت برای همه‌ی ما بدتر خواهد شد و همبستگی ما شرایط را بهتر می‌کند. ما باید همدیگر را پیدا کنیم، با همدیگر حرف بزنیم و مشکلاتمان را با هم در میان بگذاریم. آن وقت می‌فهمیم که تنها نیستیم و جمع بودن چه نیرویی به ما داده است. به همین دلیل از نشریه‌ی «مقاومت روزمره» یعنی همین نشریه‌ای که در دست دارید استفاده می‌کنیم تا صدای همدیگر را بشنویم. از شماره‌های بعد در این نشریه در مورد مسائل پناهندگی، آن چیزهایی که یک پناهجو باید بداند و اخبار و مشکلات کمپ‌های پناهندگی می‌نویسیم. این نشریه به دست هزاران نفر خواهد رسید و نیروی بزرگی را به هم وصل خواهد کرد. هم‌چنین در شماری بعد شماره تلفنی برای ارتباط نزدیک‌تر و ساده‌تر اعلام می‌کنیم اما تا آن زمان می‌توانید با آدرس ایمیل زیر تماس بگیرید و ما را در جریان مشکلات و مسائل خودتان قرار دهید، سوالاتان را از ما بپرسید و به ما بگویید چگونه می‌توانیم با شما در ارتباط باشیم. مقاومت ادامه دارد چون زندگی واقعی به ما نشان می‌دهد باید آن را ادامه دهیم. آدرس ایمیل برای تماس با ما: stroots@gmail.com

قضایی و جرمی‌های نقدی روبه‌رو شدند اما اغلب پناهجویانی که در جنبش شرکت کردند، اقامت آلمان را گرفتند. ما در جنبش پناهجویی فهمیدیم و یاد گرفتیم که مبارزه‌ی جمعی ما و سختی‌هایی که این مبارزه دارد می‌تواند آینده‌ی بهتری برای همه‌ی ما بسازد و شرایط زندگی ما را بهتر کند. علاوه بر آن در جریان این مبارزه ما به بسیاری از حقوقی که داریم آگاه شدیم و با سازمان‌ها و افرادی آشنا شدیم که از حقوق ما دفاع می‌کنند و می‌توانند در زمان بروز مشکلات ما را کمک کنند. این نتیجه‌ی اعتمادی است که از طریق مبارزه‌ی مشترک به دست می‌آید. با تمام اینها ما به خوبی می‌دانیم که هنوز در بسیاری موارد شرایط سختی به پناهجویان تحمیل شده است. مقام‌های قانونی از ناآگاهی پناهجویان نسبت به حقوق خودشان سواستفاده و آنها را از امکاناتی که شایسته‌ی یک زندگی انسانی

by [Street Roots Group](#), political organisation

چند سال از سرکوب جنبش پناهجویی در آلمان می‌گذرد. در این مدت البته مقاومت‌های پراکنده و تلاش‌های کوچکی شکل گرفته است که سعی می‌کند از حقوق پناهنده‌ها و پناهجویان در مقابل دولت‌های اروپایی دفاع کند. در روزهایی که جنبش پناهجویی در آلمان وجود داشت برخی قوانین تبعیض‌آمیز تغییر کرد ولی حالا در غیبت آن جنبش نهادهای قانون‌گذار می‌خواهند قوانین را به شکل سابق برگردانند. با این وجود جنبش پناهجویی دستاوردهایی هم داشته است. برخی قوانین را دیگر نمی‌شود به شکل سابق برگرداند. وضعیت پناهنده‌ها و پناهجوها در ایالت‌هایی که شرایطی غیرانسانی داشتند کمی بهتر شده است. هرچند بسیاری از فعالان جنبش پناهجویی به اتهام‌های گوناگون و ساختگی با احکام

The Emerging Welcome Culture: Solidarity instead of Paternalism

by [Sunny Omwenyeye](#), The Voice Refugee Forum

The increased number of asylum seekers in Germany (compared to other European countries) in the last two years and the purportedly kind and generous opening of the borders by Chancellor Angela Merkel have no doubt boosted the image of the country as a welcoming haven for refugees fleeing wars and insecurity in far flung countries. Pictures and videos of German citizens who lined up at train stations to welcome these new refugees on arrival with bottles of water and snacks only served to accentuate this 'welcoming image' internationally. Domestically, countless local "Refugees Welcome" initiatives have developed in virtually every cities and towns to support these new refugees. Business leaders urged the government to keep the borders further ajar for more refugees to come into Germany. Conservative politicians that are traditionally anti-refugee could not resist the allure of 'refugees welcome' as they started to sing the same songs of welcome. It was so enticing! Even in football stadiums 'refugees welcome' banners suddenly replaced the often racist, macho and homophobic chants and insults you would normally hear. On the surface it seems like the sudden urge to welcome refugees has culminated in a wave that has changed the country. Any doubts about it have been repelled by the retort: "Wir schaffen das". The hard core however remains in the old mind set. They continue to attack and burn refugee shelters in different regions while their cohorts applaud their commitment and success. This is the conundrum that is the new Germany with a new culture, the "Welcome Culture". What a change!

To be sure, I will rather have the 'welcome culture' rather than the prevalent 'Auslander raus' milieu of the early 1990s. Nevertheless, let us recollect that the authorities have consistently but wrongly fed the populace with misleading information about refugees. For over 20 years, refugees have been continuously demonized as unwanted people in this country, as people who should be subjected to inhuman conditions to force them out of here as separate and discriminating laws like the ABLG have been made for them. They have been deliberately

isolated, and criminalized for daring to exercise their right to freedom of movement. In otherwords, the authorities have fed and fanned the fears, (however genuine or misplaced that fear may have been) and prodded the populace to see refugees as those who are neither wanted nor should be here.

Suddenly the welcome culture: The dearth of reflection in this emergent culture is, to say the least, exceedingly baffling. Lurking beneath this new culture are certain beliefs and attitudes that have simply refused to change. They are like old habits, they die hard.

First, many expect the refugees to be grateful for living in a Tent or Sport Hall as there are no bombs falling on their heads, and chide the refugees for complaining about the conditions. They hardly ever pause for a minute to reflect on where the bombs are coming from in the first place. The veracity of the Caravan slogan: "We are here because you destroy our countries" is now beyond any doubt as Die Linke has recently taken to it as a theme of public discourse. Yet, there is a high degree of self-gratification, self-applauding and feel-good-spirit by many in the welcome initiatives because they are able to collect second hand clothes and shoes for these 'poor refugees' - most of which eventually ends up in recycling centres anyway.

Most critical left voices that traditionally support refugees have become silent, as they have been 'sucked into welcoming refugees' even as the government continues to pass punishing and unprecedented laws for refugees.

The lack of critical reflection has concealed the very superficial nature of the welcome culture as the New Year event in Cologne showed. Within a few hours, the refugees that were "welcomed" instantly became pariahs as a whole set of people were stigmatized to facilitate the rehabilitation of the idea of the 'unwanted'.

Therefore before we pat ourselves on the back, we should remember that at stake is an issue of justice and not philanthropy, it is a matter of solidarity not paternalism. The refugee struggle for justice demands solidarity and empathy not paternalism and unbridled diplomacy that serve to stabilize the unjust and oppressive system worldwide.

Spread the Words: Ibrahim

Declaration de [Ibrahim](#)

Je m'appelle Ibrahim. Je trouve ce que l'union européen a fait pendant la réunion a Malta, ils sont entrains de diviser les réfugiés africains et les réfugiés qui vient de Syrie. Donc ils dissent que les réfugiés syriens sont les vrais réfugiés et les africains sont les réfugiés économiques. Moi je ne comprends pas cette parole. Parce que je trouve que les problèmes que fuies les syriens sont les même problèmes qu'on fuit en Afrique aussi. Vraiment je ne comprend pas, ça a commence en 2011, on a fuit la Libye a cause de la guerre aussi. Vrai-

ment je trouve ça compliquer, c'est n'est pas vrais. Nous sommes les réfugiés, qui fuit les même problèmes. Si les européens ne veulent pas que les africains vienne, il faut arrêter de faire souffrir l'Afrique. Donc ils dissent que nous sommes des réfugiés économiques, mais comme vivre sans travaille, sans avoir de l'argent? Toujours on veut vivre, on n'est pas venue pour faire de la violence ou devenirs criminelle. On veut vivre comme les citoyens européens.

<https://spread-the-words.de>



https://www.facebook.com/Fuck_life_here-1016525375095613 (#Fuck_life_here)

!!ماذا تعرف عنی؟!!

by [refugees in Hagen](#)

ماذا عن لاجئى الحرب؟! ماذا عن نحن الذين عانينا من مشاهدة جثث إخواننا وأصدقائنا الميتة؟! ماذا عن نحن الذين لا نملك شيء لنقدمه سوا حيرتنا و مخاوفنا؟! ماذا عن نحن الذين حملنا بحياة أفضل وفجأة علقنا في كابوس قطع؟! ماذا عن نحن الذين انتظرنا طويلاً من أجل شخص يمد لنا يد العون لنبدأ من جديد؟! ماذا عن هؤلاء الذين فقدوا ابنتاهم؟! ماذا عن نحن الذين هربنا من حرب لنجد حراً آخرى؟! نحن نريد أن نكون مثلكم ولكن أعطونا فرصة لنحاول.... لسنا جميعاً أطباء، مهندسين، علماء، أو معلمين ولكننا بشر... نشعر، نحب، نحلم.... أنا لاجئ الحرب، لا تحكم علي من مظهري الخارجي، اقترب، وانظر بداخلي.... أنا أومت!

Arrêtez de justifier la discrimination et le racisme en notre nom!

by [Women in Exile](#), political group

Arrêtez de justifier la discrimination et le racisme en notre nom! Les incidents qui ont eu lieu au nouvel an à Cologne sont inacceptables pour toutes les femmes, indépendamment de leur couleur, religion ou origine. Les incidents de Cologne ne doivent pas être traités ou popularisés comme un cas isolé dans cette société soit-disant civilisée. Il y a de nombreuses sortes de violences contre les femmes, partout dans le monde, les hommes sont auteurs de violences, y compris les hommes allemands agissent ainsi.

Oui, nous avons essayé depuis longtemps de porter l'attention du public sur la question des violences sexuelles et physiques contre les femmes réfugiées dans les Lagers (Heime). Nous avons fait des campagnes pour que les femmes et les enfants réfugiés puissent être logés dans des appartements. Que tous les Lagers soient abolis. Nous donnons pour cela suffisamment de raisons à nos revendications: absence de sphère privée, violences sexuelles et harcèlement. Les femmes réfugiées font face au harcèlement sexuel et au racisme tous les jours, à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur des Lagers. Non seulement de la part d'hommes qui se trouvent être des réfugiés, mais aussi d'hommes alle-

mands - à l'intérieur comme à l'extérieur du Lager. Jusqu'à présent, nos revendications et nos actions sur cette question n'ont pas reçu beaucoup de publicité ou d'attention. Mais depuis quelques temps, on entend parler des incidents de Cologne partout - que ce soit aux informations ou lorsque des étrangers en discutent dans le train.

Les femmes réfugiées sont des «femmes» vivant dans cette société et leurs difficultés doivent être abordées en tant que telles! Les violences contre les femmes réfugiées ne doivent pas être sorties de leur contexte pour justifier la discrimination et le racisme dans la société. On ne devrait faire aucune séparation entre les femmes réfugiées et les femmes allemandes sur ce point!

A aucun moment, nous n'avons suggéré que ceci serait un problème culturel de tel ou tel groupe de personnes en particulier. Il est un fait que la violence sexuelle contre les femmes n'exclue aucune nationalité ou classe. Face à la manière dont des incidents sont popularisés, il n'y a pas besoin de lunettes pour voir qu'il ne s'agit en rien de la violence contre les femmes, mais de la criminalisation des réfugiés et de leur déportation.

Le cas Cologne ne doit pas être isolée et utilisé comme prétexte pour expulser les réfugiés. Nous ne pouvons pas parler d'accueil et d'in-

tégration d'un côté, et dans le même temps pratiquer la discrimination en séparant le «bon» et le «mauvais», celui qui restera et celui qui sera forcé de partir.

Arrêtez d'utiliser la violence contre les femmes comme une excuse pour expulser les réfugiés du fait qu'une section raciste de la société fasse pression et s'engage dans une politique populiste. Nous avons besoin de solidarité parmi nous. Achetez un billet aller simple pour la lune à tous les hommes qui violent des femmes, et voyons combien il en restera!

Nous exigeons une politique claire sur la façon de protéger les femmes réfugiées contre la violence sexuelle, le harcèlement sexuel et la violence physique. Une politique qui permette aux femmes de se sentir en sécurité sans tenir compte du statut qu'elles peuvent avoir dans la société.

Ceux qui violent les femmes doivent être tenus responsables de leurs actes criminels sans être discriminés en raison de leur origine, nationalité, religion ou couleur de peau.

C'est pourquoi nous demandons depuis plus de 10 ans et continuons d'exiger:

Pas de Lager pour les femmes!
Abolition de tous les Lagers!!
Ensemble contre le racisme, la discrimination et le sexisme!



Permanent “Emergency” – The Lagers at THF

by Weiskieiz Initiative,
political group

Everyone who is forced to live in one of the German lagers (refugee camps), everyone who works there, everyone who does not completely wink at the racist refugee policy must be aware that the living conditions in the lagers are completely unlivable. Nevertheless, for the purpose of criticising particular lagers and the lager-system in general, we consider it important to expose the situation within the lagers. The following lines deal with the lagers in the hangars of the former Berlin Tempelhof Airport (THF). Despite many people have been living there since the lagers were opened in October 2015 they are still called „emergency shelter“ („Notunterkunft“, NUK).

Everyday life in the hangars

The disastrous living conditions in the lagers have evoked public interest. In the huge hangars people have to live in small compartments. According to Berlin's refugee council (Flüchtlingsrat) each person has only about 2 m² living space. The law does not explicitly treat “emergency shelters” but some rules that provide at least for 6 m² should be valid in this case. Furthermore the sanitary conditions are in a very bad condition. For months there had been no showers in the lagers and people were brought to public swimming pools by bus. There people were given only a few minutes for showering, bus-services were insufficient, some people received preferential treatment, others had not been given the opportunity of showering for weeks. As there were no washing facilities at all, people had to wash their clothes at the laundrette. In the meantime there are some sanitary facilities within parts of the complex but the problem is far from being solved.

The medical care provided is not less faulty. Although there is a Medi Point where some doctors from the surrounding hospitals provide for the inhabitants, their medical needs are not met at all. Within the first 15 months the law provides medical treatment for asylum seekers only in cases of emergency. Besides, bureaucracy makes it difficult to even get this restricted treatment. The consequences are that many sick people remain untreated. Often the staff of the lagers does not care for the inhabitants, for which reason many of them do not even know what care they are entitled to. One of the people forced to live there puts it this way: “You complain about serious pain and they respond ‘Just get you a tea!’” One of the inhabitants who had told the employees about his severe health problems several times in vain committed a suicide attempt in February.

Security-violence

Besides these points that are experienced as “objective” faults in public there are many more issues going unnoticed. The food offered is a huge strain for many of the inhabitants. Most of them would much rather cook their meals themselves instead of being dependent on a private caterer. The lager administration prevents people from doing so,

they are not allowed to take food inside. The security checks at the entrance become food checks what leads to tensions and conflicts.

Up to now the media has not shown much interest in the violence stemming from the security guards. Whereas attacks on so called refugees in front of Berlin's registration office LaGeSo caught on video made its way into the media, the so called refugees were blamed for conflicts at the lagers at the former Tempelhof Airport. When the media reported on a “mass brawl” in November, little was told about the collective punishment and provocations of the security guards that preceded the conflict (and even the lager manager himself is said to have stirred up people). Violent attacks on the inhabitants by security guards regularly occur in the hangars. Subsequently the victims are often kicked out of the lager. Finding themselves in front of the lager they have no idea where to go. In some cases the surrounding lagers were told not to accept the people searching for shelter. One group was even provided with a letter to be forwarded to the next lager which denounced them as troublemakers. As they could not read German they had no idea of that special remark and they had to search for shelter the whole night.

Security-violence is not restricted to isolated incidents, it penetrates deeply into everyday life. On the one hand the security service of the lager equals a private army commanded by the lager administration, but on the other hand its members act wilfully and unchecked. People get punished by the lager-regime for mere nothing. A few hours training is the only qualification that is needed to rule others in the lagers. For the sake of profit-driven lager managers private security firms at the same time promote aggressive behaviour, obedience and violence. Blind or (economically) enforced obedience results in the maintenance of a system that is against their own interests. In addition the working conditions are bad. The exploited security workers are played off against the so called refugees who are exploited by the very same system.

The inhabitants are fully at the mercy of the lager-regime. Their self-organisation is prevented by all means. Mutual exchange between the lager administration and the inhabitants and the involvement of the inhabitants in the organisation of the lagers is a sham. The power relations of the lager-system are one-sided. That a real involvement of the so-called refugees in not wanted is indicated by the difficulties proactive people face. For example some multilingual inhabitants were hindered to work as translators. Whose urge to improve common life inside the hangars is to much for the administration is ultimately threatened by exclusion from the lagers.

Furthermore the lager-regime controls the access to the lagers. The inhabitants are often not allowed to receive visitors. Information on legal and political issues is kept off the hangars to keep the people quiet. Activists and journalists who want to get in contact with the people get attacked by security guards. To intimidate them activists were detained and followed by car.

Resistance against mass lagers

The treatment of the so-called refugees encounters resistance within and around the former airport. In January Berlin's government decided to massively expand the lagers at former Tempelhof Airport. The plan was to use all of the seven hangars as shelter and to put several temporary buildings before the hangars. The complex was supposed to house around 6000 people. On January 23rd our group, that consists of people who live within and around the former airport, organised a demonstration to demand the abolition of the lagers and flats for all. Around 400 people moved around the snow covered complex, many of the people directly affected by the lager-system walked in the first rows. “No profit with refugees! No lagers! Flats for all!” was written in German on one banner, “I am no foreigner, nowhere in the world. My nationality is human” in Farsi on another. Signs called attention to the violence people living in Afghanistan are faced with – a place the German authorities deport people to. Other signs dealt with Dublin-deportations and fingerprinting. People were chanting “Stopp deportation”, “We want home”, “Scheiß Lager”, “We won't live in hangars” and “Flats for all”.

Residents joined the demonstration to protest against the expansion

of the lagers. The background is that the plans of the government were twofold. They also aimed to abolish the Tempelhof law that was decided in a referendum in 2014. The law that prohibits any construction on the park on the former airfield had thwarted the government's intention to profit from luxury housing and the gentrification of the area. Despite the resistance, the government decided to expand the lagers and to overturn the Tempelhof law.

Now that the European borders are closed, there are less people living in the hangars. The implementation of the expansion plans has become uncertain. And so is the future of the inhabitants, especially of those who are treated as “economic migrants” and are not considered useful for the labour market.

Welcome culture?

Many people have come to Germany in recent months. Nevertheless, in one of the world's richest states there is no necessity to put people in lagers like Tempelhof. Behind the lager-system stands a politics of deterrence. On the one hand Germany portrays herself as open-minded, empathic and generous towards refugees. Those aspects are highlighted to whitewash racist attacks that impair Germany's image and to claim humanity and a superiority of civilization over other nation states. But the “Welcome culture” that is pointed out against xenophobic violence is less the result of “German” politics than the work of numerous volunteers, which gets nationalised and appropriated by the state.

At the same time the government takes drastic measures against non-citizens. In the last few months the right to asylum has been further restricted, with its Turkey-Deal police violence and deportations have been partly outsourced and the separation between “economic migrants” and “refugees” plays people made asylum seekers off against each other. Those who have to apply for asylum fled the devastating consequences of capitalism, the effects of (neo)colonial exploitation and imperialist wars. The German government is responsible for the reasons of flight. It promotes capitalism and imperial politics. It massively sells weapons all over the world. To deter people from coming to Germany it makes life miserable for people who had to flee its own actions. Especially those whose countries are presented as “safe” live in uncertainty and isolation with the permanent threat of deporta-

tion. Those people are discriminated against in everyday life, for example they get excluded from government funded language and integration courses. By promising right to residence, jobs and family reunification to some of the so-called refugees, the government prevents them from self-organizing. Political resistance is nipped in the bud.

The profiteers of the „crisis“

While capitalism is constantly producing the reasons of flight, it follows fleeing people to Germany. Lagers are an element of the government's politics of deterrence. Capitalism allows that private persons open lagers and rule thousands of people. The lagers in Tempelhof are run by Tamaja GmbH. The owner of the company Michael Elias managed several other companies before, a bus company and a tool factory, among others. Besides the lagers in the former airport Tamaja GmbH runs three more lagers. According to Berlin's refugee council (Flüchtlingsrat) the government pays more than 1000 € per person and month. The exploitation of voluntary work increases the profits of the company. The company takes advantage of charity. For the company charity means free workforce, free articles of daily use, and free equipment.

The inhuman and racist lager-system illustrates the functioning of capitalism that produces differences to play them off against each other. The fight against lagers must be linked with the fight against overarching structures that create classes, nationalities, genders and sexualities. We cannot get rid of borders without abolishing capitalism which is permanently shifting and reproducing borders. Therefore it is not enough to condemn corruption and the bad living conditions within the lagers. As long as private men is given the opportunity to rule others and pursue their private interests, they will take advantage of that. The problem lies in the system. Only by attacking political and economic structures that provide the opportunity to profit from refugees segregation can be ended. Only by fighting the complex of economics and politics that is responsible for war, destruction and flight the “refugee crisis” can be solved. As long as capital rules there will be borders that are the prerequisite of exploitation.

Solidarity not charity!

Within recent months, many people have committed themselves for those who are made refugees and expressed their opposition to racist exclusion. From this readiness to help a radical and extensive critique of neoliberal policies and the unequal and determining ownership structure needs to be developed. Let us fight together for the possibility to freely create our lives! Nobody should live in lagers, there must be living space for everyone, for so-called refugees, homeless people, people without income and any other people who deviate from the norms of white, male, heterosexual, property-owning man! Solidarity not charity!

Weiskieiz Initiative
weiskieizini.blogspot.de/
Refugee-Café every Wednesday at 4 pm at Lunte, Weisestr. 53, 12049 Berlin (U Boddinstraße)
Women's Café every Saturday at 11 am at Schilleria, Weisestr. 51, 12049 Berlin (U Boddinstraße)



Protesters in front of the hangars of former THF (January 23rd 2016)



My country looks like a sick cow

“When the nose and ears of Bibi Aisha were cut off by her cruel husband, who they said it was from Taliban, the western government’s propaganda machine misused her misery for their own interest. They were showing Bibi Aisha’s photo in the mainstream media and saying that if their troops left, this is what would happen to the women in Afghanistan.”



In May, 2016 we, from the International Women Space, had the pleasure to spend some time with Malalai Joya. We met at the flat of her friend in East Berlin, where both had prepared a delicious table with tea, coffee and biscuits, around which we discussed politics in Afghanistan and how women end up paying a high price in war and occupation times. Malalai knows how important it is to share her knowledge, acquired in years of political activism, with other political active women around the world. The conversation with her flows, she avoids no subjects, she seems afraid of nothing. The interview below is an extract of this conversation.

by Malalai Joya, afghan politician and International Women Space (IWS), group of migrant and refugee women

IWS: We know you have probably been asked this question many times, but still we would like to ask you how did you decide to join the parliament, to become a public figure in the middle of all these interests that play a dirty war in Afghanistan?

Malalai Joya: I was a social activist for an organisation that promoted Afghan women’s capabilities and I enjoyed what I was doing with my people because I strongly believe in the power of education. I was also a teacher during the time of the Taliban. An underground teacher. In 2003, there were elections in Afghanistan, the first after 9/11 and as I was known in the western part of the country, a colleague asked me if I would run, so we could see if people would give their support. I was very young then, 23 years old and when the constitution election came I was 25 years old. Fortunately the election was an open election, they could not cheat. It was not like we’ve experienced afterwards, when votes are being counted behind closed doors. I always repeat that it is not only who is voting that is important, but mainly who is counting. I got many votes then and entered the Loya Jirga in 2003. For the first time we were making our constitution. And for the first time I had face-to-face contact with these criminals like Sayyaf, Ismail Khan, Qanooni, Mohaqiq and all those bunch of killers who committed many crimes against our people. At the time, we were just a few progressives and we thought it was a good time to show to the people of the world that we were there and did not agree with them. For

example, in Loya Jirga, they were trying to force the word of Islam in each paragraph of the constitution, which after a discussion, I and a few other progressives concluded that it was not important that Islam is part of each paragraph of the constitution because in our country most of the people are Muslims and their problem is not about Islam at all. Their problem is with the political Islam of these extremists and therefore this would be again only a tool in the hands of these people to be used against people, against women. This is how we discussed, but nobody listened to us and at the end because they were the majority, they won and made those such laws. The tribune of Loya Jirga was the only chance for progressive representatives to talk. For this reason I tried my best to have the opportunity to talk from this tribune, to have it also internationally broadcast, not only nationally. And because of the world attention, I got fame when I made that brief speech. Their reaction was to turn off my microphone and threaten me with death. This is how I fell into politics publicly. It started with the social activism. Since then I want to be an honest politician and expose them, never compromise, never stay silent. And that is also why they’ve attempted to assassinate me. They still threaten me because I am a woman with the ‘dirty words’, as they say, and it is also the reason why I have to wear the burka as in the Taliban time.

The second time I ran for parliament came very soon after, in 2005. And again I won in this election because of this fame I got. I then said: if I win, I will use the tribune of the parliament against these warlords and these terrorists. But if I do not win, it is because they are clearly cheating, as I had strong support

inside Afghanistan. Anyway I came to the parliament and from the beginning they turned off my microphone, they beat me inside of the parliament, they threatened to rape me. But because they were not able to silence me, they came up with something I have said in an interview and called me a political conspirator, using it as an excuse to expel me from the parliament. But they are so stupid, they took me away from the parliament’s tribune and I got many other tribunes from progressive, freedom loving people from around the World. And even though I live underground I will still continue with my activism because **I strongly believe in women’s rights, the freedom of women and men, in our own capacity to liberate ourselves** and that we will try our best to achieve it. For the third time in our history we are experiencing the rule of foreigners, who come for their own interest and we know there is no way out in front of us except for struggling.

IWS: How would you describe the oppression of women in Afghanistan?

MJ: First I want to say that the catastrophic situation of the women was a very good excuse for the US and NATO to occupy our country after the 9/11 tragedy. Unfortunately they replaced the barbaric regime of the Taliban - those misogynist terrorists - with the fundamentalist warlords of north allies who are misogynist like the Taliban and their terrorist puppets who only changed physically but are mentally the same. During the civil war - 1992 to 1996 - in Kabul alone they killed more than 65 thousand innocent people. Books were written about it and many organisations reported it: the Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International, RAWA, a women’s organisation. The records are in these group’s websites. No one apologised to our people. Instead, those with bloody hands came to power and this is the root cause of all the problem of today’s Afghanistan: the human rights, women’s rights

violations, the corruption, the joblessness, poverty, drugs, mafia are all the consequences of the fundamentalists in power and the greed of the Taliban and the occupation. In Kabul everybody suffers from it, but still the women are the primary victims. You may have heard of the shocking story of the 27 year old Farkhunda, who was brutally killed by extremists, fundamentalists, who accused her of burning the Koran, which was a big lie. Behind this crime there were the hands of these powerful warlords, these extremists, misogynists, who lost some power in the new regime, which they consider a puppet regime. These are barbaric people. These are barbaric people, who in the past have raped a 70 year old grandmother, these are the same people we believe have organised this crime against Farkhunda because this was not something that could have happened so suddenly. It is not possible that in such a short time a big crowd of people joined hands to beat and jump over her body despite the presence of the police, in broad daylight, just a few kilometres from the Palace’s office. The beatings went on for a long time and then a car drove over her body, which was then thrown in a small river in the same area. It was so shocking that it made the local and international news. The crime was condemned as a horrible display of violence against women, but there was no justice. Some small officials went to jail, whilst the leaders of the attack went free.

In Afghanistan, for the second time, some progressive parties and ordinary people demonstrated against this court decision, they wanted those who committed this crime to be punished. But as there is no justice, just a few months later, the 19 year old Rokhshana, was stoned to death close to Kabul. Again it became an international issue. Everyday you see many other Rokhshanas: they are raped, they suffer domestic violence, girls’ schools are burned, women are beaten with lashes in different parts of Afghanistan and even near to Kabul because we have jungle law. Inside of parliament, which is a non democratic parliament, they are passing cruel laws against women like the one legalising stoning to death, honour killing, beating women. This is enough to know what kind of parliament we have. It is 15 years of occupation. Today 25% of the members of parliament are women, but most of these women have symbolic roles and some of them are part of the problem as some are also fundamentalist. I remember once, when I was in parliament, one woman told me: “If you do not stay silent I will do something to you that no man dare to do”. I just said: “You are a victim.”

In Afghanistan we even have a Ministry of women, but unfortunately the role of the women is very symbolic, it is just the voice of this regime, misogynist, non democratic regime who are in power.

Not only these fundamentalist women, but many of them are just beautiful dolls, who have learned how to travel to the western countries, take part in expensive conferences full of propaganda. They have dust in their eyes. If at least those who killed Farkhunda were punished, we could say there was democracy in Afghanistan and the wars and the crimes against women wouldn’t be sky rocketing as it is today.

IWS: The propaganda after the killing of Farkhunda was saying that she was mentally disturbed and this is an accusation often used against us women when we resist. Could you explain to us the actual background situation surrounding this crime?

MJ: Farkhunda was not mentally disturbed. I met her family, her mother and father, as I wanted to know who was this girl and I found out she was a courageous young woman. Her family told me they were under pressure from the officials and the corrupt people who were raising this propaganda to cover up this big shame of the regime in Kabul and the western governments who support these extremist misogynists under the mask of democracy who are in power. That’s why the family told the media in the beginning that their daughter had a mental problem. But the truth came out when this family saw the strong support coming from different parts of Afghanistan, from the Afghani women who didn’t even allow any men to carry or touch Farkhunda’s coffin during the march to the funeral. Thousands of women, progressive parties, honest politicians and organisations raised their voices in support of this family. I was invited by the progressive party of Afghanistan to attend the demonstration, which I did and where I also made a speech, despite the risks I faced and the threats I received.

I can understand Farkhunda’s family. They were approached by politicians, officials, who were trying to corrupt some NGOs in order to do some kind of dirty business out of the sorrow and pain of Farkhunda as it has been done with the suffering of our women in the last 15 years. I always tell the story of Bibi Aisha to the people of the world. When the nose and ears of Bibi Aisha were cut off by her cruel husband, who they said was from Taliban, the western government’s propaganda machine misused her misery for their own interest. They were showing Bibi Aisha’s photo in the mainstream media and saying that if their troops left, this is what would happen to the women in Afghanistan. Never did they mention the war and all the violence and crimes committed against men and women of our country because of the presence of tens of thousands of their soldiers. They did play and they are still playing in our country, supporting these reactionaries who are great obstacles for the women, for the rise of democracy and justice in our country.

That’s why today you see asylum seekers having to leave the country. They leave mainly because of lack of security and also joblessness. Most of them, the young generation, went through dangerous routes to come here because they are fed up with this disastrous situation. And when they come here they face discrimination. If you are a Syrian, yes, but if you are an Afghan, no.

There is no difference between Syrian and Afghan because both countries suffer from the same enemy, the same disaster, the same problem only in a different time.

We’ve experienced all this brutality and barbarism. Again, this 15 years of the so-called war on terror we believe it is a war on innocent Afghan people because tens of thousands of people have been killed by these terror groups and by the occupation forces inside of Afghanistan. When we don’t have security in Kabul, imagine what is happening to the people in the rural areas? From



one side the Taliban has its own government which continues with their fascism and from the other side, the local warlords are part of this regime, continuing with the barbarism against our people and especially against the women.

There aren't many options to the Afghans: you have to leave the country, go to the neighbouring countries or to western countries, or join hands with the terrorist Taliban or other terrorist groups who are offering a payment of about 600 dollars, 500 dollars per month, which is a lot of money in Afghanistan. Some accept because they cannot feed the empty stomachs of their children.

The people who are deported and have to go back to Afghanistan, they become addicts. Now we have around 2 million Afghans who became addicts. Many are just a few meters away from the Palace's office, under a bridge in Kabul. It is just heartbreaking to see it. Most of the addicts are 20 years old, very young people only waiting for their last breath.

IWS: What is happening with the women who are addicted? Because in such a situation, on top of the invisibility women go through, comes the complete exclusion.

MJ: Many women cannot feed their children, so many choose drugs as a way to make their children sleep. There are different reasons, but poverty and all the misery is part of it. Unfortunately the media never reports it, and, of course, this corrupt regime we have doesn't care about who these people are or how young they are. This is not only happening in Afghanistan, but with Afghans who go to Iran and after working hard to send a little money to their families, they don't achieve much, they see their lives being destroyed, they become addicts. Sometimes in the past 15 years the media made reports about mothers from my country who are ready to sell their children for 10 dollars or of mothers who leave their children in front of the mosque or in the street hoping that someone will take them because they cannot be sure they will be able to fill the empty stomachs of their children.

In the last 15 years Afghanistan has become the centre of opium production.

The situation is more disastrous than in 2001, when the Taliban almost destroyed the opium production. The mainstream media reports about it, as drugs coming from Afghanistan are finding their way to the streets of New York and some places in Europe. They once even exposed the brother of Hamid Karzai, Ahmed Veli Karzai, who is a famous drug trafficker. Western governments say to poor farmers: "stop planting the opium," but the local governor, commander, chief district, minister and these officials are themselves famous drug traffickers. So, this is one of the main CIA projects as billions of dollars flow through this dirty business of opium. And they do not care about these Afghan people whose lives are getting destroyed. I can give you more examples: there are reports of how an airplane arrives bringing food to the people and then flies back full of drugs. There is even competition between the American and British troops because each wants to have their own share in the drug business.

IWS: It is very similar to the history of the war on drugs in Latin America. Planes bringing in something and flying back stocked with drugs. There is no war on drugs, there is a war on us people.

MJ: Yes, it is the same. About the war on terror, and my country is a good example, they tell you they are fighting the Taliban, but you see how close the relationship is that they have with the Taliban. In these 15 years of occupation, famous killers such as Mullah Abdul Salam Rocketi, a rapist, a Taliban commander, was a member of parliament. Mullah Arsala Rahmani, another killer from the Taliban was also in the Senate as well as Mullah Muttawakil, who was foreign minister of the Taliban or Mullah Abdul Salam Zaeef, who was another minister of the Taliban and enjoys a good life in the safest area of Kabul. Recently, large numbers of Taliban terrorists were released from Guantanamo and welcomed by this puppet regime. Even an office for these terrorists was opened in Qatar, you maybe have heard about them. This list can be prolonged and you can see that they are not serious about fighting against the Taliban. Joe Biden, the US vice-president stated publicly that Taliban is not their enemy. And they are right because since the occupation I've been speaking on behalf of my people that the warlords or ISIS terrorists are the now so-called another new enemy. But their nature is the same as the Taliban. Only the colour of the flag changes and the name is different. But we know who supports them in Afghanistan. From one side, the dictatorship regime of Iran is giving many weapons for their own interest to be used against Pakistan. From the other side, the US has an interest that ISIS terrorists should be in the northern part of Afghanistan, to use them as a thread against Russia and China. The US is especially afraid of Russia. Russia is also giving many weapons for its own interest to some of these different groups including ISIS terrorists. In fact my country looks like a sick cow and each of these countries is trying to have their own piece. They don't care about the wishes of the people or how much the people are fed up with this war, how tired they are to be victims of the war. The geopolitical location of Afghanistan, the 9/11, all was a good opportunity for the US and Nato to come and invest millions of dollars on these fundamentalist warlords and also Taliban and they don't want to lose them. That is why they are playing the game of Tom & Jerry with them as a way to create more instability, insecurity in Afghanistan, to make their own dirty agenda and policies that they have.

I say it again, I condemned with strong words what the western governments are doing to the Afghan people

who come here or go to Iran, Pakistan or to Arab countries like Dubai. They are facing a lot of discrimination and violence. They have been insulted. They are working very hard and they've been paid hardly any money. You may have heard about the shocking suffering story of Setayesh, the 6 year old girl, who was raped and then killed by one cruel Iranian person. Of course the dictator in Iran, their regime and behaviour are like some other dictators like Hitler, Pinochet, Suharto, etc. In Iran they don't even look at an Afghan as a human being, so different kinds of inhuman violence have been done in the past and are still committed against Afghans. And then you see how hypocritical the US and the western governments are. Apparently they are against the dictatorship regime of Iran, but when you see, the famous puppets of the dictatorship regime

of Iran like Sarwar Danish, like Halili Muha, and the list is long, they have support, they kept high posts in the last 15 years, both in Karzai's regime and now in Ghani's regime, this puppet regime who took power after the fraudulent elections that we had. Anyway this should be enough to show the hypocritical face of the western governments. You may have heard what Angela Merkel said about the refugees. I wonder if Farkhunda was the daughter of this Angela Merkel and many other Merklers, if people could put their feet in the shoes of this victim's family, then maybe they would understand a little bit of what is going on in Afghanistan. But I am sure they will never understand it because they keep sending their troops to do their blind bombardment. These are children of other families and they are being used for a bad cause, for this criminal war and occupation.

In Afghanistan, in Syria, in Libya, in Yemen, in Somalia, they are waging the war in different parts of the world.

IWS: How can we reach and encourage the power in the women?

MJ: You know, from my point of view, two things are very important: first is education, which is very important. You should try that, to have educational projects

Spread the Words: Also I think Netherlands don't have any rights for women

I'm Mollee Thabit. I came in Netherlands before two years. I hear before from human rights in Europe countries. Especially for Women, because my country, Yemen doesn't have any rights for women, also it doesn't have media. If media, you can show problems like Marriage by force. Me, I choose an african man, married

for them, lecture courses or even computer courses, English courses. Then raise the political awareness in them, for them to know their own identity, to know about the role of women not only in Afghanistan, but in the world. What wonderful, extraordinary women there are and that they are brave enough too, that they should never sit in silence, but struggle and fight for their own rights.

You should give them the example of the brave ladies of the 21st century of Kobane and Rojava, who are bravely fighting against the extremists of ISIS terrorist groups, these misogynists, who don't even look at women as human beings, whom they see as second class citizens just like the warlords of the Taliban in Afghanistan.

You should tell them to learn from their epic struggle and discrimination, which is a source of inspiration for millions around the world and how this ISIS is afraid of the power of these women. And you should tell them that if the women rise up with their strong words and awareness not even a super power

is able to stop their struggle. And also you should give them examples and there are enough in their own country, to look at the stories of Nadia, Mina, Wagia, Nessimad, myself. Each of us have extraordinary stories that will inspire them. And through this way you could help them. And when they know their own identity, I am sure they will find their own way to be active. You should encourage them to join hands with anti-war movements, feminist organisations, human rights defenders, organisations like yours, to learn from your experience and exchange experiences with each other. Believe me, I learned a lot from these non-educated sufferers, the people of my country because in the war in Afghanistan we lost almost everything, but we got one positive thing and it is the political knowledge and consciousness of the people, with non-educated language, who can be honest politicians, who do politics with you. But education is a very good way. They will never be disappointed, they won't be easily deceived. Then tell them all together to be more united, organised and to fight against all these extremists in war and occupation, to be the voice of their people abroad and the voice of the freedom loving people of the world.

To whom it's concern ...

by Ahmad, Oldenburg

I came in Germany with a hope but in the end they just put me in the mantle asylum. For nothing there is not help for me. There is no law and order but still. It's just past Just because I think I can live a normal life then other ... I feel sorry for that country or person who do not have a power to recognise people.

وقتی کلمات بیمار هستند، گوشی که آنها را

میشنود باید سلامت باشد

ساده ای نیست. کسی که این کار را انجام می دهد ترسی از مرگ ندارد. ترسی از مرگ نداری، زیرا پیش از این مرده ای، در حالیکه زنده هستی. تنها جسم تو اینجاست و روحت رفته است. هر زمان که هوا مه بود ما خوشحال می شدیم چرا که ارتش قادر نخواهد بود ما را ببیند. شش بار تلاش ما به نتیجه نرسید. به نتیجه نرسید یا به عبارت دیگر نیروی دریایی مراکش ما را در دریا دستگیر کرد و به زندان انداخت. من از شما می پرسم، کدامیک از شما دوست دارد در جنگل بخواهد؟ خیلی دشوار بود. و پولی که می گرفتیم از بزرگراه می آمد. ما با دستهای کشیده شده کنار بزرگراه می ایستادیم و درخواست پول می کردیم. این کاری بود که ما هرگز در سرزمین خود انجام نداده بودیم. ما این کار را انجام دادیم زیرا ما احتیاج به چیزی برای خوردن و آشامیدن داشتیم، و نه به خاطر اینکه ما این کار را بلد بودیم.

ما جنگیده ایم، جنگیده ایم و جنگیده ایم تا به اروپا برسیم. و اینجا خیلی دشوارتر از آفریقا است، به این دلیل که هر چیزی که تو نیاز داری اینجا وجود دارد ولی تو نمیتوانی آنها را داشته باشی. تو میخواهی کار کنی و کار هم هست، ولی تو اجازه نداری کار کنی. چرا؟ و تو (مردم سفیدپوست) در اینجا زاده شده و بزرگ شده ای و این انتخاب تو نبوده است. و ما آفریقایی ها بدون اینکه جایش را انتخاب کرده باشیم زاده و بزرگ شده ایم. ما آفریقایی ها این را درک میکنیم. ولی شما از ما می ترسید. شما ما را نمی شناسید. شما با یک شیر دوستانه تر برخورد تا با ما. ما آفریقایی ها میخواهیم با شما آشنا شویم ولی شما نمی خواهید. چرا؟ شما نمی خواهید به این دلیل که ما هیچ چیز نداریم و کثیف و بیمار و ناخوش هستیم. تمام بیماری هایی که شما میتوانید فکر

by Ousmane, muallim activist

خوش آمدید! من برادر شما مانوس یا عثمانه هستم. من اینجا در آلمان هستم. می خواهم از تجربه ی خود در راه آفریقا تا آلمان را برای شما بگویم. میدانم که شرایط در آفریقا سخت است، ما چیزی در آنجا نداریم، ولی کمبودی نیر نداریم. ما تنها میخواهیم زندگی خود را بهبود بخشیم. میکویم، کسی که سفر نکرده باشد، نمیتواند بفهمد که یک کشور خوب کجاست. تنها کسی که طعم آن را می چشد میدانند که چه چیزی طعم خوب و شیرینی دارد. آن روز من به مادرم گفتم که به اروپا میروم. نمیتوانم مادرم خوشحال یا عصبی بود. نمیتوانم او خندید یا گریست. و رویایی که من در آفریقا داشتم این بود که در اروپا یک نفر میتواند کار کند و پول بدست آورد. و این حقیقت دارد، اینجا کار و پول هست ولی اینها نمی خواهند این چیزها را با ما قسمت کنند. همچنین نمی خواهند که ما در یک شهر با آنها زندگی کنیم. آنها کمی دور از شهر به ما می دهند. در اینجا هیچ چیزی در وجود ندارد و زندگی در آن بسیار مشکل است. آنها نمی خواهند با ما قسمت کنند زیرا فکر می کنند در اینجا جایی برای ما نیست. آن روز من کوله پستی ام رو روی دوشم انداختم، مادرم را پشت سر رها کردم و به راه افتادم. نمی دانم آیا هیچوقت او را دوباره خواهم دید یا نه. من با یک کشتی به داکار رفتم و از آنجا با یک اتوبوس به مراکش رسیدم. بزرگترین پیشمانی من این است که سه ماه در جنگلی در مراکش خوابیدم. من در آنجا خانه ای سراغ نداشتم، و تنها در جنگل زندگی کردم. من در آن زمان حداقل شش ماه تلاش کردم با یک قایق تفریحی به اسپانیا بروم. عبور از دریا و پشت سر گذاشتن کشتی های کانتینر کار



Am Sonntag 22.5.2016, besetzten etwa 70 von Abschiebung bedrohte Roma und einige Unterstützer das Denkmal für die im Nationalsozialismus ermordeten Sinti und Roma in Berlin - Mitte. Damit wollten aufmerksam machen auf die zunehmende Diskriminierung und die massenhafte Abschiebung in sogenannte sichere Herkunftsländer, wo sie ein Leben in Armut, Ausgrenzung und meist offener Anfeindung seitens der Mehrheitsbevölkerung erwartet. Die Besetzer forderten eine Nacht auf dem ihren Vorfahren gewidmeten Gelände bleiben zu dürfen. Nach langen Verhandlungen mit Stiftungsvorsitz und Politikern wurden sie von der Polizei gegen Mitternacht mit Gewalt geräumt.

„Wir werden seit 700 Jahren herumgeschoben. Wir haben nie ein Recht bekommen. Und wir werden das auch, glaube ich, nie bekommen.“



photo: © Oliver Feldhaus

For the Right to stay for all Sinti and Roma

Solidarity with the Roma who were evicted from the “Memorial to the Sinti and Roma Victims of National Socialism”

by Romano Jekipe Ano Hamburg

Due to the fact that Germany wants to deport us and because we do not have another choice, we have occupied the “Memorial to the Sinti and Roma Victims of National Socialism” on the 22 of May 2016, the place for the remembrance of our deported and murdered grandparents. The politics should be ashamed. Soon after midnight our protest was evicted violently, our children were beaten and threatened at this place. We and our children have not deserved that. We are afraid that even our grandchildren will experience violence, exclusion and racism too. We will not allow that! That’s why we will return to that place on Friday 3th June 2016.

This is the right way to call for attention to our situation. It is the

right place! We have chosen the place in respect and in commemoration of our murdered ancestors during the National Socialism. When will Germany finally respect us Sinti and Roma as human beings? We Roma have no state and no state owes us something. But we have the right of a life in dignity. This is what Germany owes to us. We demand our right in Germany! We demand a revision of the tightening of the asylum laws, unconditional right to stay in Germany and social participation. The historical promise to integrate Sinti and Roma has to be realized more than 70 years after the murder of half a million of members of our minority – almost 91 percent. We are abandoned by law and politics. All Sinti and Roma from the Balkans have to leave Germany because these states

are declared as so called <safe countries of origin>. But for us the Balkan countries are not safe. Our lives are threatened and we are isolated, excluded and persecuted systematically and we are exposed to despotism of the state. For us there is no life in these countries, deportation is no option. We are rising up for all Sinti and Roma. We will not give up! We cannot give up! We keep fighting and ask all Sinti and Roma and all German citizens to support our struggle for the right to stay and for a life perspective for Sinti and Roma. The declarations of solidarity by politicians and also the promises of those who are responsible for the eviction should no longer be empty words. We will stay in front of the entrance of the memorial until we get our rights, which were awarded to us in the 1950s.

Statement by one of the Protesters at the Memorial to the Sinti and Roma Victims of National Socialism

by an activist from Romano Jekipe

We, Sinti and Roma, did not come here to hide away. We came here in respect and in recognition of our people. 90% of our population in Europe were murdered when national socialist persecutions and expulsions were perpetrated during Second World War. More than half a million people atrociously slaughtered. We are here in protest against the mass deportations or Sinti and Roma from Germany to Eastern Europe being executed by force right now! I don't want to overinterpret this Memorial to the Sinti and Roma Victims of National Socialism; maybe it stands exclusively for those people, our people, who got murdered. But we are here and to us it is one of the most sacred places for all Roma people around the world, since up till now it is the only memorial we got from the german state in recognition of the persecution and murder of our people.

We're glad if many german citizens share in solidarity our opinion, that it's the people who have to stand up for basic human rights and we're hoping to get their support! All Sinti and Roma people around the world have to fight for their rights as we are doing here! Because we are all humans, there's no difference in this between our people and others. And that's precisely what we're struggling for here in Germany united with the Germans by our most severe common history. It is about time for germans to acknowledge, that since 1472 when we first appeared in Munich, we're living here in Germany and still are being discriminated in our rights here. Still we are the scapegoats of all nations, still we happen to be stateless subjects, aliens to all people. This needs to be changed at last! We want to live in peace, we want to associate freely as human beings; we want a better future for our children; education for our children, which we cannot grant them as displaced persons running from town to town; like this they cannot come to rest and attend school. That's

why it's all too natural if many of the Roma people here don't know their history well, because many of them don't know how to write and read. But if politicians, like a minister of migration and integration states, that there's not enough information available on the Roma people, that's entirely wrought! Such persons have all the necessary education, they know how to write and read! Some searching on the internet will do to grasp the bottom line. And honestly, Roma people themselves had to rely much on outside information to learn their history, since it were other people, not them, who did the writing and had access to universities.

We demand Germany to live up to it's historic responsibility based on the deprivation and murder of our people. We have been promised in the 1950s to be acknowledged here as Sinti and Roma, they pledged to acknowledge our rights, respect our right to stay and let us live our lives here, as they had promised to the jewish people. Regarding the jewish people they kept their word, not with us though. 70 years have passed ever since and we feel betrayed once again! We had been promised a normal live with just the same rights as german citizens have, to be able to establish ourselves and stay. The right to work and life in dignity.

And still we haven't seen it but instead our people are being deported on a massive scale, are being expelled from Germany. People are being threatened to leave Germany and they call it 'encouragement to voluntary departure'. Who doesn't obey is being deported by force, in the early morning hours, deported to so called 'save third countries', yet there are no save countries for Roma people on the Balcans! We demand the right to stay for all Sinti and Roma wherever they are!

Support our struggle for equal rights! All donations are welcome: IBAN: DE 30 1001 0010 0006 6311 25 BIC: PBNKDEFF



photo: © Oliver Feldhaus





After midnight, without announcement, the police brutally evicted the people occupying the memorial site – a place that is dedicated to their ancestors, Romn_ja who were murdered by the NS regime. photo: © Björn Kietzmann

Stellungnahme zur Räumung des besetzten Mahnmals für die ermordeten Sinti und Roma

Wir erklären uns mit den Roma-Aktivist*innen, die das Mahnmal für die ermordeten Sinti und Roma besetzt haben, solidarisch. Wir unterstützen ihre Forderung nach einem dauerhaften Bleiberecht.

Deutschland ist gegenüber den Roma-Überlebenden und Nachkommen seiner historischen Verantwortung nicht gerecht geworden. Nahezu alle europäischen Roma haben Familienmitglieder im Holocaust verloren, so übrigens auch die Besetzer*innen des Mahnmals. 90 Prozent der europäischen Roma wurden ermordet. Und heute werden sie vom Ort des Gedenkens an ihre Toten vertrieben, und zwar von deutscher Polizei. Die Sensibilität für die historische Bedeutung des Ortes hätte hier unbedingt ein anderes Vorgehen erfordert. Wir werden die Bilder nicht vergessen von Roma-Frauen und –Kindern, die von deutscher Polizei in Kampfmontur weggetragen werden, die Angst haben, dass der deutsche Staat sie gen Osten deportiert.

Deutschland hat inzwischen alle Westbalkanstaaten als sichere Herkunftsländer eingestuft, sodass Roma von dort keine Chance mehr auf Asyl haben. Gleichzeitig wird die Abschiebepaxis verschärft. Anders als andere europäische Länder macht Deutschland keinen Gebrauch von der Möglichkeit, die Lebensrealität von Roma in diesen Ländern als kumulative Verfolgung einzustufen. Oder den Begriff der politischen Verfolgung auch auf nichtstaatliche Akteure auszudehnen. Stattdessen werden inzwischen Schwerkranke abgeschoben ebenso wie Menschen, die über Jahrzehnte hier gelebt haben, hier geboren sind. Es werden Menschen aus dem Schulunterricht heraus abgeschoben und in ein Land gebracht, in dem sie noch nie gewesen sind und in dem es für sie keinerlei Hoffnung, keine Perspektive gibt. Familien werden auseinandergerissen. Dies alles ist dem politi-

schen Willen geschuldet, mit Sachzwängen sind diese Entscheidungen nicht zu begründen.

Die Besetzer*innen des Mahnmals sind seit Monaten illegalisiert, ihnen droht die Abschiebung, viele leben in permanenter Angst, nachdem sie über Jahre hinweg von einer Duldung zur nächsten handeln mussten. Das geht an die Grenzen dessen, was ein Mensch ertragen kann. Außerdem sind sie wohnungslos. Sie sagen, wir Roma werden seit 700 Jahren hin und hergeschoben, niemand will uns. Sie haben geglaubt, wenn es einen Ort gibt in diesem Deutschland, das sie nicht haben will, einen Ort, der ihrer ist und an dem sie sein dürfen, dann ist es das Mahnmal, an dem der Ermordung ihrer Verwandten gedacht wird. Das ist der Ort der europäischen Sinti und Roma.

Deutschland hat sie eines Schlechteren belehrt. Noch vor nicht einmal zwei Monaten hat Bundespräsident Joachim Gauck das Mahnmal besucht, anlässlich des Internationalen Tags der Sinti und Roma, und von der historischen Verantwortung Deutschlands gegenüber den Sinti und Roma gesprochen, ebenso wie alle anderen Politiker*innen an diesem Tag. Wo waren sie gestern? Wo sind sie, wenn es darum geht, die aus der historischen Verantwortung entstehende Solidarität mit den europäischen Roma praktisch werden zu lassen?

Wir fordern die Einstellung aller laufenden Strafverfahren wegen der Besetzung. Es entbehrt jeder Verhältnismäßigkeit und sozialen Verantwortung, dass illegalisierte und wohnungslose Menschen sich nun auch noch mit Strafanzeigen konfrontiert sehen.

Außerdem fordern wir die Kontingentlösung für Roma-Flüchtlinge, in Anerkennung der historischen Verantwortung Deutschlands den europäischen Roma gegenüber, analog zur Kontingent-

lösung für Juden aus der ehemaligen Sowjetunion. Seit dem Zusammenbruch der Sowjetunion hat Deutschland fast eine Viertelmillion Juden aus deren Nachfolgestaaten aufgenommen. Obwohl sie Kontingentflüchtlinge genannt werden, gibt es für ihre Anzahl keine Obergrenze. Auch müssen sie kein Asylverfahren durchlaufen. Begründet wurde diese Entscheidung mit der historischen Verantwortung Deutschlands gegenüber den Juden. Wir begrüßen diese Entscheidung ausdrücklich. Eine solch verantwortungsvolle Politik wünschen wir uns auch den europäischen Roma gegenüber.

Wir fordern ein Bleiberecht für alle europäischen Roma, unbefristet. In vielen Fällen geht es hier noch nicht einmal um einen Zuzug, sondern zunächst darum, die menschenverachtende Abschiebepaxis einzustellen. Hier geht es nicht um Flüchtlingszahlen oder Paragraphen, hier geht es um Würde. Darum, Menschen, die hier schon viel zu lange drangsaliert werden, ein Leben in Würde, Hoffnung und eine Perspektive zu geben. Denn nicht die Würde des Deutschen, sondern die Würde des Menschen ist unantastbar.

Unterzeichner:

Amaro Foro e.V.
Amaro Drom e.V.
Terno Drom e.V.
Romabüro Freiburg e.V.
Ternengo Drom e Rromengo e.V.
Rroma Informations Centrum e.V.
Ini Rromnja
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Carmen e.V.
Queer Roma
Marian Luka
Prof. Dr. Hristo Kuyuchov
Roma Zentrum für interkulturellen Dialog e.V.
Jugendtheater „So Keres?“
Rroma Aether Klub Theater

Stop proterivanjima!
Pravo na rad i školovanje!
Ukinite 'logore'!
Ukinite ograničenu slobodu kretanja!

Bericht von Infoevent im SO36

by Good Noos

Berlin-Kreuzberg, 25.5.2015. 2 Tage nach ihrer brutalen Räumung vom Mahnmal sprechen die protestierenden Roma vor ca. 50 Leuten im SO36.

Sie berichten über die Pogrome im Kosovo. „Seit dem NATO-Bombardement 1999 ist mein Leben die Hölle“, sagt einer. Ihre Kinder werden mit Autos angefahren, von Skinheads abgestochen, vergewaltigt.

Die Familien sterben vor sich hin auf den Müllhalden Ex-Jugoslawiens. Mir unverständlich ist daher die Frage aus dem Publikum, ob man es den Kindern zumuten könnte, eine Sommernacht auf dem feuchten Rasen des Mahnmals zu verbringen.

Wenn sie im Kosovo verrecken (höchste Kindersterblichkeit in Europa; Lebenserwartung 48 Jahre), stört es Deutschland auch nicht. Aber die ganze Republik flennt, wenn einem Baby vor dem Bundestag die Nase läuft. Liebe Leute, ihr seid nicht die Opfer, also hört auf zu heulen! Die Diskussion immer wieder auf das Mahnmal zu richten, lenkt vom heutigen Elend ab.

Wer so wenig Respekt vor den Lebenden hat, hat auch keinen Respekt vor den Toten. „Nicht mal Blumen lagen dort, als wir es besetzten“, sagt ein Sprecher. „Wenn ihr euch so um eure Leute sorgt, wo wart ihr dann am Sonntag?“

15.6. / 29.6. / 13.7. / 27.7., 18:00

Naunynstraße 53, 10936 Berlin
Meal Share
organized by Clear Blue Water e.V.

11.6. / 25.6. / 9.7. / 23.7., 19:00

Familiengarten – Stadtteilzentrum des Kotti e.V., Oranienstraße 34, backyard, 10936 Berlin
One World Poetry Night
organized by Clear Blue Water e.V.
<https://www.facebook.com/oneworldpoetrynight>

30.6., 14:00

Berlin
Demonstration: Berlin Nazifrei – Am 30. Juli 2016 wollen Nazis wieder in Berlin demonstrieren - wir stellen uns gegen ihren Rassismus und Menschenfeindlichkeit!
organized by Berlin Nazifrei
www.facebook.com/events/212986592419562

Every Saturday, 18:45 – 21:00

Böttgerstraße 8, Berlin (U8 Gesundbrunnen)
One World Basketball
organized by Clear Blue Water e.V.
www.facebook.com/oneworldbasketball

Every Sunday, 18:00 – 21:00

Adalbertstraße 4 (Gallery ITTS, next to Café Kotti), 10999 Berlin
Media Group Meeting
www.oplatz.net
media@oplatz.net

Nach der Veranstaltung gab es ein längeres Plenum. Es fehlt an tatkräftiger Unterstützung. Zu den Podien kommen und Erklärungen vorlesen, dafür finden sich viele, aber wo ist das ganze Geld, dass Vereine mit Rroma-Bildung, Rroma-Aufklärung, Rroma-Gedenken, Rroma-Theater oder Speisekartenaktivismus umsetzen?

Die ca. 30 Familien sind nur bis Dienstag untergebracht. Für 5000 Euro könnte ein paar Wohnungen anmieten und alle sicher unterbringen, damit sie ihrem Protest in Würde weiterführen können. 5000 Euro sind Peanuts für die Kirche, die Stiftungen, die Stadt. Soviel kosten 15 Minuten Polizeieinsatz.

Kommt alle! Wir bleiben alle!

Daily Resistance can only exist due to the countless amount of people giving their time, their knowledge and their money to support this paper and its purpose. Many of them we don't even know by name. They don't ask for anything in return, they just write, distribute, transfer money, pass on information, ... We want to thank them all!

Netzwerk gave us money to print:



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Mediagroup Oplatz, c/o ITTS Room
Adalbertstraße 96, 10999 Berlin

dailyresistance@oplatz.net

