

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 گروه متنوعی از افراد -به اصطلاح- پناهنده نوشته و منتشر میشود که 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 انزوا 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 و كتبت من قبل مجموعة متعددة من ما يدعى «لاجئين» الذين لم يقبلوا الحرمان من الحكومة الألمانية، معا مع داعمين محليين نبحث لنخبر و ندعو أكبر عدد ممكن من الأشخاص لكسر العزلة و يتواصل 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.



# DAILY RESISTANCE

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„There was a lot of talk about us, now we're speaking!” – Ellwangen refugees' press conference (see page 2 or [cultureofdeportation.org](http://cultureofdeportation.org))

## Lipa: Grausame Folge der europäischen Abschottungspolitik. Evakuierung und Aufnahme jetzt!

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von Welcome United

Die Bilder aus Lipa sind erschütternd. Die katastrophale Notlage für die Schutzsuchenden in Bosnien-Herzegowina ist die Folge der europäischen Abschottungspolitik. Deutschland und die EU tragen unmittelbare Verantwortung für die systematische Verletzung der Rechte von Menschen auf der Flucht an den europäischen Außengrenzen. Mit den systematischen Pushbacks aus Kroatien hat die EU die humanitäre Notlage in Bosnien überhaupt erst geschaffen. Die Pushbacks müssen unverzüglich gestoppt werden. Die Bundesregierung muss jetzt handeln: Die Schutzsuchenden in Bosnien-Herzegowina müssen umgehend evakuiert und ihre Einreise in die EU ermöglicht werden. In Deutschland stehen Länder und Kommunen zur Aufnahme bereit. Am 23.12.2020 brannte das Camp Lipa im Nordwesten Bosnien-Herzegowinas nahe der kroatischen Grenze fast vollständig ab. In dem zu keinem Zeitpunkt winterfesten Camp mussten über 1.000 Menschen leben. Selbst wenn nun Wochen später ein Camp notdürftig wieder aufgebaut wird, stellt das keine Lösung für die Geflüchteten dar. Weiterhin müssen mehrere tausend Schutzsuchende in Bos-

nien außerhalb von Lagern ausharren. Statt Verantwortung zu übernehmen, verspricht die EU nur weitere finanzielle Unterstützung und schiebt die Verantwortung an die Behörden in Bosnien ab. Die EU und Deutschland nehmen diese Verhältnisse nicht nur in Kauf, sondern haben sie bewusst herbeigeführt. Schutzsuchenden wird die Ankunft in der EU systematisch verweigert. Anstelle eines Asylverfahrens erwartet die Menschen in Kroatien eine gewalttätige Grenzpolizei, die sie mit brutalen Methoden zurück nach Bosnien-Herzegowina drängt. Die Bundesregierung unterstützt dieses Vorgehen: Erst im Dezember 2020 schenkte das Deutsche Innenministerium der kroatischen Grenzpolizei 20 Fahrzeuge. Diese Finanzierung des Grenzschutzes ist eine Finanzierung der Gewalt, die von Amnesty International als Folter eingestuft wird. Dieser systematische Bruch nationaler, europäischen und internationalen Rechts ist der Grund, weshalb Menschen in Bosnien-Herzegowina festsitzen. Insgesamt sind aufgrund der EU-Abschottungspolitik etwa 10.000 Menschen in Bosnien gestrandet. Sie alle benötigen Schutz und eine Perspektive.

Die humanitäre Notlage im Norden Bosniens kam keineswegs überraschend. Seit der Schließung der sogenannten Balkanroute und dem

EU-Türkei-Deal 2016 sind Menschenrechtsverletzungen an den EU-Außengrenzen an der Tagesordnung. Im Westbalkan kommt es jeden Winter zu humanitären Notsituationen, so auch im Winter 2019 im Camp Vucjak. Erst Vucjak, dann Lipa – die Namen der Camps wechseln, doch was sie zeigen bleibt gleich: Die EU setzt auf Abschottung um jeden Preis!

Die Lage an den europäischen Außengrenzen ist lebensbedrohlich. Deutschland kann und muss handeln schon allein, um geltendes Recht einzuhalten.

Wir fordern deswegen:

Stopp der gewaltsamen illegalen Pushbacks an den europäischen Außengrenzen. Das Recht aller Menschen auf Zugang zu einem fairen Asylverfahren in der EU muss endlich eingehalten werden.

Stopp der bundesdeutschen Unterstützung für die kroatische Grenzpolizei!

Die Bundesregierung muss sofort handeln. Die Schutzsuchenden in Bosnien-Herzegowina müssen evakuiert werden. In Deutschland stehen Länder und Kommunen zur Aufnahme bereit. #WirhabenPlatz

<https://www.welcome-united.org/de/gemeinsamer-aufruf-zur-evakuierung-vom-camp-lipa-januar-2021/>

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## في انتظار جملة

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في Serena

الريبة والخوف من المجهول شعور يتفاقم في أوقات الوباء. ما يلي هو نص كتبت عن تجربتي مع عملية اللجوء في ألمانيا. يمكنني أن اختصرها بحالة تدهور الإحساس بقيمتي الذاتية، نتيجة لعدة الإنتظار بدأت بإجراءات اللجوء منذ ٢٤ شهراً، ولا تزال العملية مستمرة. أتت الشرطة إلى منزلي مرتين لإحتجازي وترحيليني بينما كنت بموجب أمر ترحيل من دبلن. لمدة ٦ أشهر لم يكن لدي أي مستندات قانونية واضطرت إلى طلب الحماية من الكنيسة. لم يكن لدي تأمين صحي ولا إمكانية للإنخراط في سوق العمل. وجدت نفسي في قلق مزمن وأصبح تنقلي خارج المنزل أمر لا يطاق بسبب الخوف الدائم. بدأت بالانعزال عن اصدقائي والبقاء في المنزل لأنه المكان الوحيد الذي كنت أشعر فيه بشيء من الأمان. قلت نفسي بأن هذه المعانات ستنتهي بعد ٦ أشهر وانني سأتمكن بعدها بالعيش بكامل حقوقتي التي سلبت مني بعد ستة أشهر بقيت قضيتي في قبضة السلطات الألمانية. اعطوني تصريح إقامة مؤقتة لمدة عام واحد، لكن القضية بقيت قيد النظر. الخوف الذي اعتقدت أنني سأتحلص منه عاد، وعزز في الشعور باليأس. الانتقال إلى بلد جديد، تعلم لغة جديدة، ترك عائلتي دون أن أعرف متى سأتمكن من رؤيتهم مجدداً، التعامل مع سلطات تقيد تحركاتي وحقوقتي، كلها صعوبات واجهتها. كان الشعور بالخوف وعدم الأمان بالحقني باستمرار بينما كنت أحاول أن أجد مكان آمن للسكن. كنت في ترقب دائم لزيارة مفاجئة من قبل الشرطة لاعتقالي مجدداً بينما كانت اجراءات لجوئي مستمرة.

في الرابع من آب/ أغسطس وقع انفجار في بيروت/ لبنان نتيجة اشتعال ٢٧٥٠ طناً من نترات الأمونيوم المخزنة في مرفأ العاصمة منذ ٦ سنوات. حاولت الاتصال بأسرتي في لبنان ولكن الخطوط كانت معطلة. كان ابن عمي حينها يعمل بالقرب من المرفأ. خلال ساعة إنتظار رداً من عائلتي في لبنان، مرت في ذهني أسوأ السيناريوهات المحتملة اعتقدت بأن عائلتي قد ماتت في الانفجار، أو أصيبت بجروح خطيرة. لحسن الحظ كانت عائلتي بأمان وأصيبوا بجروح طفيفة. كانوا محظوظين عكس الكثير من الناس الآخرين. ٢٠٧ قتيل و ٧٥٠٠ جريح كانت الحصيلة. الشوارع امتلأت بالدماء والأشلاء، وهرعت الناس إلى المستشفيات المكتظة. إضطر بعد الأطباء لإجراء عمليات جراحية في مواقف السيارات، لأن بعض المستشفيات كانت قد دُمرت في الانفجار. بعد تسعة أشهر على هذه الفاجعة، لم تتخذ الحكومة أي اجراءات ولم تتحمل مسؤولية هذه المجزرة المتهورة بحق شعبها.

لدي قلق دائم من تدهور الوضع المعيشي الذي تعيشه عائلتي هناك. اتحدث مع عائلتي عبر

## Refugees and Migrants are used for justifying Racism

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by Daily Resistance

The main argument of rising racism in Germany, Austria and other countries is formulated on the opposition to refugees and immigrants. The arguments of the anti-refugee, anti-immigrant propaganda in Turkey and other countries are almost like copies of each other. Many accusations are made against refugees, such as „They are taking our jobs, we are not safe, they are dirty, they are paid by the state“. **The inequality and exploitation of the capitalist system are forgotten, refugees and immigrants are placed on the target board as the source of all problems.**

Those who commit major crimes such as war, exploitation and racism target refugees and immigrants who had to leave where they live and with this way make forget their own crimes.

The whole world saw how people were humiliated on the refugee routes such as Greece, Italy and Turkey. War and exploitation continue on escape routes. All kinds of humiliation applied to refugees and immigrants are ignored in order to keep the agreements between the states and the arms trade.

The vital problems of refugees and immigrants, who were at the bottom in times of corona, such as health, housing, employment and the right to move, were pushed into an invisible area.

Our Daily Resistance newspaper, trying to be the direct voice of refugees and immigrants, is trying to break the isolation on those at the bottom. It invites those at the bottom to more effective organization, solidarity and struggle in order to be more visible.

**Please contact us with your ideas and criticism. Send us your texts!**

Contact us through the person who brought you this newspaper or visit us at [www.oplatz.net](http://www.oplatz.net) or write an Mail: [dailyresistance@systemli.org](mailto:dailyresistance@systemli.org)

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## Update:

Weitere Monate später hat sich nicht viel verändert. Mehr als 8.000 Personen sitzen weiterhin im Lager von Lipa fest. Soucan Ali, ein Pakistani aus dem Lipa-Lager, hat im Februar einen offenen Brief an europäische Parlamentsabgeordnete geschickt, in der er sie auffordert, für die Asylsuchenden, die in Bosnien-Herzegowina in der Falle sitzen, einzutreten.

<https://www.infomigrants.net/en/post/30875/help-the-refugees-stuck-in-bosnia-implores-lipa-camp-resident-in-letter-to-eu>



Demonstration vor dem Gerichtsgebäude während der Verhandlung (c) Culture of Deportation

# VG Stuttgart legitimiert rassistische Polizeigewalt in Ellwangen und gibt Freibrief für Razzien in Erstaufnahmezentren ab 6 Uhr morgens

## Prozessbericht 18.2.2021

<http://cultureofdeportation.org/2021/02/23/vg-stuttgart-ellwangen-bericht/>

von Justizwatch & Culture of Deportation

Am 18. Februar 2021 wurde vor dem Verwaltungsgericht Stuttgart über die Klage von Alassa Mfouapon gegen die massive Polizeirazzia in der Landeserstaufnahmeeinrichtung (LEA) Ellwangen am 3. Mai 2018 verhandelt. 500 bis 600 teils schwerbewaffnete Beamt\*innen waren gegen 5 Uhr morgens in die Schlafräume eingedrungen, hatten etwa 300 Personen aus dem Bett geworfen, sie mit Kabelbindern gefesselt und die Zimmer durchsucht. Etliche Bewohner\*innen wurden verletzt und die ganze Community traumatisiert. Viele wurden außerdem festgenommen und später von der Justiz kriminalisiert. Für die Behauptung der Polizei, Schwarze Bewohner\*innen der LEA hätten drei Tage zuvor eine Abschiebung „mit Gewalt“ verhindert und „Waffen“ gehabt, fanden sich später keine Belege. Alassa Mfouapon war ebenfalls von der Razzia betroffen.

Die Schwarze Community in der LEA hatte den Einsatz öffentlich als rassistische Polizeigewalt kritisiert und Protest dagegen organisiert. Die brutale Polizeiaktion war aber nicht nur politisch zu kritisieren, sondern auch in rechtlicher Hinsicht fragwürdig, denn die Polizei handelte ohne richterlichen Durchsuchungsbeschluss. Dagegen richtete sich die Klage von Alassa Mfouapon.

Das Gericht hat die Maßnahme vom 3. Mai 2018 nun in einer am 19. Februar 2021 veröffentlichten Pressemitteilung als rechtswidrig eingestuft. Allerdings begründete es dies allein mit der Uhrzeit: Die Razzia sei in der Nachtzeit erfolgt (21 bis 6 Uhr), das sei unverhältnismäßig. Zugleich vertritt das Gericht die Auffassung, dass die Zimmer in der

LEA nicht durch das Grundrecht auf Unverletzlichkeit der Wohnung geschützt seien (Artikel 13 GG). Mit dieser Wertung weicht es von der Rechtsprechung mehrerer Verwaltungsgerichte und auch des Oberverwaltungsgerichts Hamburg ab. Diese hatten die Ansicht vertreten, dass es sich bei Zimmern in Sammelunterkünften um geschützte Wohnungen im Sinne des Grundgesetzes handelt.

In der Verhandlung rechtfertigte das VG Stuttgart seine abweichende Einschätzung damit, dass die Bewohner\*innen in der LEA keine „Schlüsselgewalt“ hätten. Außerdem schränke die Hausordnung die Rechte der Bewohner\*innen stark ein, unangekündigte Zimmerkontrollen und Besuche von Sicherheitsdiensten könnten jederzeit stattfinden. Die LEA-Zimmer seien daher eher mit Hafträumen vergleichbar. Diese massiven Eingriffe in die Rechte der Bewohner\*innen hielt das Gericht zugleich nicht für weiter problematisch, denn – hier folgte es der Argumentation des Landes Baden-Württemberg – es handle sich um vorübergehende Unterkünfte, aus denen die Menschen „schnell verteilt“ würden. Das Gericht ignorierte dabei die rechtliche Verpflichtung, bis zu 18 Monate oder im Falle von Menschen aus „sicheren“ Herkunftsstaaten sogar unbegrenzt in Aufnahmeeinrichtungen zu leben. Das Urteil ist daher in erster Linie bequem für das Gericht – es kommt dem Kläger entgegen, ohne grundsätzliche Kritik an der Polizeipraxis zu üben.

**Darüber hinaus legitimiert es auf gefährliche Weise Polizeigewalt in Erstaufnahmeeinrichtungen für Geflüchtete: Brutale Großrazzien wie die in Ellwangen 2018 sind der Argumentation zufolge zulässig, solange sie nicht**

**zur Nachtzeit stattfinden. Das kommt aus unserer Sicht einem Freibrief für Einschüchterungsaktionen und Polizeigewalt gleich!**

Aufschlussreich war ferner die Diskussion über die rechtliche Begründung und das Ziel der Razzia am 3. Mai 2018. Die zwei Beamten, die das Zimmer des Klägers am 3. Mai 2018 durchsucht hatten, erklärten vor Gericht, dass es bei der Maßnahme um eine Durchsuchung ging. Laut dem ersten Zeugen gab es zuvor eine Besprechung, bei der der Auftrag erteilt wurde, „Tat- und Beweismittel“ bezüglich der „Gefangenbefreiung“ vom 30. April zu finden. An diesem Tag hatte die Polizei in der LEA einen Abschiebeversuch abgebrochen – angeblich, weil andere Bewohner\*innen mit Gewalt den Betroffenen befreit hätten. Der zweite Zeuge bestätigte diese Darstellung. Er erwähnte ferner, dass „selbstgebastelte“ waffenähnliche Gegenstände gesucht worden seien – ebenfalls im Zusammenhang mit dem gescheiterten Abschiebeversuch wenige Tage zuvor.

Im später folgenden Rechtsgespräch setzte sich der vorsitzende Richter jedoch über diese eindeutigen Zeugenaussagen hinweg und behauptete, es habe sich dabei nur um die „persönliche Erinnerung eines Beamten“ gehandelt. Er gehe vielmehr davon aus, dass das Ziel der Großrazzia nicht die Sicherung von Beweismitteln, sondern Personenkontrollen und somit eine polizeirechtliche Maßnahme gewesen sei.

Der vorsitzende Richter legitimierte auch einen weiteren entscheidenden Baustein des polizeilichen Narrativs: dass die LEA während der Razzia ein sogenannter „gefährlicher Ort“ gewesen sei, wo „erfahrungsgemäß“ Straftaten verübt oder geplant würden. Wann, wie, warum und durch wen die Einrichtung so eingestuft wurde, wur-

de in der Verhandlung nicht geklärt. Die Vertreterin des Landes Baden-Württemberg erklärte in der Verhandlung lediglich, dass die Polizei „jede Menge Belege“ dafür gehabt habe. Der Anwalt von Mfouapon erwähnte in der Verhandlung eine E-Mail, die das Polizeipräsidium Aalen am Abend des 2. Mai 2018 kurz nach 21 Uhr an alle Beteiligten in der Einsatzplanung schickte. Darin sei problematisiert worden, dass es noch keine Rechtsgrundlage gebe; zugleich habe der Verfasser vorgeschlagen, sich zur Begründung auf das Konstrukt des „gefährlichen Ortes“ zu beziehen. Die E-Mail wurde nicht beantwortet, aber der Einsatz wurde am 3. Mai am frühen Morgen wie geplant durchgeführt. Dies deutet daraufhin, dass die Polizei die Aktion einfach machen wollte. Die rechtliche Zulässigkeit war dabei offenbar zweitrangig und wurde erst im Nachhinein herbeikonstruiert. Auch diese Polizeipraxis wurde durch das Gericht nicht hinterfragt und somit legitimiert.

Die Gerichtsverhandlung dauerte von 10 bis 17 Uhr. Den ganzen Tag fand vor dem Gebäude eine Kundgebung statt. Die vorhandenen Besucher\*innen- und Presseplätze waren voll besetzt, überwiegend von weißen Personen. Vor dem Saaleingang wurden Ganzkörperdurchsuchungen durchgeführt. Zu Beginn wollte ein Justizbeamter solidarischen Prozessbeobachter\*innen das Mitschreiben verbieten. Erst nach einer längeren Verhandlung, in der der Beamte sich durchgehend laut und aggressiv verhielt, die Beobachterin aber darauf beharrte, er sei nicht entscheidungsbefugt, wurde das Mitschreiben schließlich doch erlaubt.

**Wir erklären unsere Solidarität mit der Schwarzen Community und mit Alassa Mfouapon in**

**seinem weiteren Klageweg! Wir fordern: Schluss mit rassistischen Polizeikontrollen und Polizeigewalt in Lagern und überall!**

**Die nach der Razzia wegen Widerstands Verurteilten müssen rehabilitiert werden!**

<http://cultureofdeportation.org/2021/02/23/vg-stuttgart-ellwangen-bericht/>

Mehr Informationen:

- Prozessbericht 8.8.2018 AG Ellwangen <https://justizwatch.noblogs.org/post/2018/08/14/prozessbericht-aus-ellwangen/>
- PM 8.1.2019: Zweifel an der Rechtmäßigkeit des Polizeieinsatzes in Ellwangen <https://www.aktionbleiberecht.de/?p=15668>
- Prozessaufruf für 14.3.2019: Geflüchtete Klagen gegen ihre Strafbefehle <https://refugees4refugees.org/2019/02/27/kritische-prozessbeobachtung-mahnwachenkundgebung-am-14-maerz-2019-in-ellwangen-polizeieinsatz-in-ellwangen-am-3-mai-2018-stellt-grund-und-menschenrechte-in-frage/>
- Press release on the Protest in Ellwangen March 14, 2019 <http://cultureofdeportation.org/2019/03/13/press-release-for-march-14-2019/>



# Migration and Mental Health: Creating Support Networks for Women

by [International Women\\* Space](#)

Jennifer Kamau: Today, we will be speaking about mental health, mental illness, isolation and torture, and how we can create a support network for migrant and refugee women living in the Lagers. We are very happy to have Lucía Muriel and Jasmin Eding here today for this conversation.

Denise Garcia Bergt: Lucía, you mentioned to us that you visit Doberlug-Kirchhain every month. Could you tell us about this work and what you have observed regarding the mental health of women in the Lagers? And also, how do you see the system dealing with mental health in the asylum context?

Lucía Muriel: I go there once a month and I meet especially the translators. Almost all of them are migrants also, most of them were asylum seekers some years ago. I go there to enhance the sensibility of them and also to talk about their stress, so that they can stay strong enough to work there every day with this pressure. My work is to strengthen their emotional system, so they can come back to their own compassion. Always when we talk about the persons living in the Lager, they talk about the violence, especially among the men. They almost don't talk about women's situation. This is very interesting, because I asked them often: How are the families? How are the women? How they feel and so on. But they don't talk much about the women – much more about violent situations with men.

Denise: It's very interesting, how you pointed out the question of the invisibility of the women, because the International Women\* Space works exactly in this direction: To make the lives of women living in these Heims visible. Do you have an opinion from your experience, why it seems that the refugees, in general, are seen as a group of men whereas women are so invisible – even for these workers that do the translation?

Lucía: I think in the mind there is settled, that women have to be quiet, they have to be in their rooms, they have to be in a way silent. This is the expectation towards them. When a man gets aggressive or violent, this is almost accepted – and expected also. This makes the situation much more difficult for women, because no one will pay them attention, if they show their fear or their stress. Women should not show their anger. This is one of the main problems and the workers in Doberlug-Kirchhain, they have very much to do. So they pay more attention to the males, who get aggressive and violent. This is one thing I observed: If there is a woman, for example, who gets depressed and therefore cannot take care of her own child one day or two days because of the depression – they get very angry towards her: She is a mother, and she should do, what she has to do for the child, but she doesn't do it. This is even more stress for women.

Denise: This is how society, in general, is and of course, in such situations, it just gets to the extreme.

Jennifer: Jasmin, as one of the founders of Adefra, which was founded in Munich 30 years ago, what is your concern around mental health?

Jasmin Eding: Adefra was founded more than 30 years ago in Munich. It began with Audre Lorde, the African American writer, poet, author, who unfortunately died a long time ago. Audre Lorde came to Germany, because of health issues and she asked: „Where are the Black women here? I know there must be Black woman here in terms of our history – after the second World War, many blacks came to Germany –, where are they?“ So then she met, while she was teaching at a university, some Black women. She encouraged them to write a book about the situation of Black women in Germany. The book is „Farbe Bekennen“ („Showing Our Colors“). It's also translated into English. That's how it all started. Because back then, we grew up very isolated. We had no community. But then we started to come together, talking about our issues and realized, we are together now. There's a possibility to do more, to raise more awareness of racism, which we are facing everyday in school, in universities, in the workplace, everywhere in the streets. Therefore, we decided we need to form an organization to fight against all of this. But most of all, we wanted to create a platform, where Black women can come together and speak about their experience and to help each other, support each other – create a space of empowerment. It's more than 20 years ago and we are still around. Mental health is especially important for me, because I am coming from the health field, I am a massage therapist. I met a lot of women, sick women, while I was working as a social worker in a shelter for homeless women, and then I worked in a Lager also in Munich. And so I realized that our health system is not quite suitable for the women there, because our health system has no idea about where women come from, with which kind of issues they had to deal. They have no idea about their life situations. When I was working at Refugio, this is like a center for refugees, who are traumatized, I began to learn more about this issue. Since then, I am very interested in how we can support women, especially in the Lagers to deal with the situation. Right now, with this pandemic and living in the Lager exposed to all of this and sometimes they can't even leave the Lager, causes an enormous stress and fear. I think it's very important that we need to support women and try to take some of the fears away. I mean, we can't take the fear away and we can't take the fear of deportation away. But I think it is important that we help the women, you know, facing this issue and dealing with the fear, you know. The fear is there, but how you handle the fear is important. So, I think there are quite some options, how to help, in little steps, the women to deal with the situation or make it a little less fearful for them.

Jennifer: Thank you, Jasmin. There is also the issue, when Black women are in pain, then they are not believed by the doctors. And the issue, for example, what Lucía was mentioning, that a woman in the Heim is suffering from depression and she cannot take care of her child, and then she is condemned. We see in these processes of asylum, that there is no provision for the mental health situation. Is this the same situation that you also faced, when you were only a very small minority of a Black community?

Jasmin: Yes, we always faced this kind of situation. But back then, we didn't know, where to go, what to do. Only when we started to talk about our life situations and about what was going on, it was clear for us that the system we are dealing with, the health system, it's marginalizing us. For instance, racism was never an issue in the mental health system. Still today in the universities, in school, racism is not a subject, it's not on the agenda. So therefore, in the mental health system, nobody paid attention, which is why, for instance, this woman has depression or a panic attack and they never understood. Every day stress and every day having to deal with racism and other discrimination forms like sexism, maybe one day it's just enough for the body and soul, and women get depression, psychosis, or other health problems.

Denise: Why do you think there is a stigma around mental health, especially women and mental health?

Lucía: **I think that this society here in Germany has a very close concept of community. This we see very clear now in the pandemic situation. Their sense of solidarity is limited almost only to their own family.**

The sense and the concept of solidarity and compassion and interest of community is very low. The lack of services, of experiences, and of compassion with migrant women has to do with this concept. So: I want to see that my mother is fine, but that there are migrant women in my neighborhood or in a small Lager or houses – it definitely has nothing to do with me, nothing to do with my family. I think this is not part of emotional education in this society – all things like sharing sufferings, sharing pain also. This is not part of the emotional education in the family. So, often the migrants, the asylum seekers disappear, because they would like to make them disappear. Also the pain of the asylum seekers – they don't want to see it. This makes it difficult to work: this stigma around mental health. For them, it is like: „They come from outside, because they wanted to come here. So now they should go through hard times, hard lessons. They should go through hard moments, because they wanted to come here, they choose to come here.“ By this, they make it part of a strange, different world, like it has nothing to do with them. We must sensitize this society in this direction, but it is not that easy and it takes a lot of time.

Denise: It's sort of a transfer of guilt: „You choose to come here, now you have to cope with it. And if you cannot cope, you should stay silent, because we are not responsible for the choice you've made.“ Once again, another form of isolation. We observe that there is an intention that the pain disappears because the person should not even be here – but once you are, please disappear. Also the other aspect is super important: the idea of solidarity stays within the family, and it's not extended to other communities, and especially communities where we are talking about nonwhite people.

Jasmin: I think the stigma around mental health has also to do with the dogma, here in this society mental illness does not meet the standard, you have to be normal to fit in. And it's a deviant behavior that is not tolerated by society. Especially women, if they suffer from mental illness, many consider them as crazy. So I think women suffer more from this stigma. The society in general doesn't know enough about mental health. There needs to be more education and awareness raising. Because mental illness is often caused by life events, or overload and excessive demands from the outside.

Jennifer: Yeah, this is very true, how you have put it, and it takes a lot of work to wake the consciousness of the society. In the situations of the refugees, this is made more difficult. The asylum process is very complicated. And it gets more complicated when there is a demand to have the public health situation of the lockdown, bearing in mind that it creates challenges for the women living in the Heim. It brings the question of the whole perspective of isolation, having in mind also the isolation of women in the prisons. What does the isolation do to us? How does it affect us mentally?

Jennifer: Yes, it can affect mental health immensely, because this situation, it's like you said, it's like imprisonment. They felt like in a prison. It can also trigger some traumatic experiences the woman had before of violent situations and the feelings of powerlessness, having no possibility to exert influence. It could cause psychosomatic diseases like heart problems, asthma, fibromyalgia, headaches and much more, but also, depression, panic attacks and psychosis. This situation can really cause a re-traumatizing of what women experienced before.

So, how can we strengthen our self-organization to better support one another, as women, on mental health issues?

Jasmin: I think, it's not only important to strengthen our organizations regarding mental health. Also psychosocial care is important, and it belongs together. I think it's important to identify allies, who are also working intersectionally and to have meetings. What is really important, what you always need is money. There are so many foundations out there. I think it's important also, to get the support from outside, from the States because many of them are causing these problems. So they need to pay so that we can work on this. Also, we need to train Multiplikator\*innen, that we continue to multiply what we learned, so what we learned, will grow like a snowball, so that the radius becomes bigger and bigger. And if we are big and strong, we have more influence. But first of all, I think we need to identify and look for organ-

izations, allies, who also have the same intention and are working intersectionally to help migrant women refugees.

Lucía: I agree with Jasmin. This is very important. There is a significant lack of services structures, especially when we go outside of Berlin. Almost 15 years ago, I worked in Brandenburg in a project that aimed to strengthen the services for the traumatized asylum seekers. I went to every Lager in Brandenburg, always, once or twice a month with two or three colleagues, and made some conversation groups or conversation afternoons. We sit down with all the people from the Lager together, and we asked them very simply: How are you? You know, this is so simple, this question. But the result was, that the person finally could, sometimes for the first time after years, tell, what was happening to them, what was wrong, what was good, why they feel bad, why they feel sick, alone or depressed. For example, addiction to alcohol, or to tablets, to pharmaceuticals, and so on. Sometimes it was the first time, they could show us the amount of pharmaceutical products they consumed everyday in order to sleep, to be quiet, to be silent and so on. Therefore to start this very important resource of support groups, care groups, and self-care groups, we, the professionals, should support this and support other persons, and we should really qualify them with multiplikators. This is a big work, this is a great step, but we should start with it. Because we cannot let the people stay in that desolate situation anymore. Of course, the capacities are limited for everyone, but if every psychologist could offer one or two places for therapy or advices, that would help also to start. It would also help to gain more knowledge and more experiences. But we need also groups, for example, for this professionals, we need groups for supervision, and this professional exchange to support all the other steps.

Jasmin: Yes, and I want to add, for instance, the project I'm working on, I'm using the structures. Our organization is helping traumatized torture survivor refugees. And sometimes, from women clients I hear about a friend of theirs that also needs help. Even if I can't take them in our project, you know, I can use the structures. I can give them addresses, I can provide them with important information. Sometimes, I'm using my position as a door opener for other organizations or bureaucratic things to help the women.

Jennifer: Thank you very much both of you for the input – that was really powerful.

This conversation is a transcription of the International Women\* Space Radio episode „Migration and Mental Health: Creating Support Networks for Women“. You can listen to the podcast here <https://iwspace.de/2020/12/iws-radio-09/>. You can find on the Website of International Women\* Space a list of advice, support and other services for refugee and migrant women in Berlin here <https://iwspace.de/resources/services/>.

## Capitalism kills!



# Free #Elhiblu3

## Libérez les trois détenus du – El Hiblu annulez le procès immédiatement !



de #Elhiblu3

### Résister à des refoulements illégaux vers la Libye n'est pas un crime.

Appel pour mettre fin à la criminalisation de trois jeunes migrants à Malte.

Fin mars 2019, un bateau en caoutchouc avec 108 personnes à bord, s'échappait des côtes libyennes et essayait de rejoindre l'Europe. Suite à la coordination d'un avion de l'opération Eunavfor Med, les personnes en détresse ont été retrouvées et secourues par le navire marchand El Hiblu 1. Pendant le sauvetage, le capitaine du El Hiblu 1 a rassuré les personnes à bord en leur disant qu'elles atteindraient un port de sécurité en Europe. Suivant l'ordre des autorités européennes, l'équipage a tenté de les renvoyer dans des conditions inhumaines en Libye, dont ils venaient de s'échapper. Lorsque les passagers secou-

rus ont réalisé qu'ils étaient renvoyés en Libye, ils ont commencé à protester. Collectivement, ils ont réussi à empêcher qu'ils soient repoussés. L'équipage a redirigé le El Hiblu 1 et s'est dirigé vers le nord, vers Malte. Personne n'a été blessé lors de cette manifestation, rien n'a été endommagé. Lorsque les militaires maltais ont pris d'assaut le navire dans les eaux territoriales maltaises, ils s'attendaient à des "pirates" ou des "terroristes", mais ils n'ont rencontré que des humains qui cherchaient de l'aide et espéraient débarquer dans un endroit sûr. Trois des 108 passagers sauvés - des adolescents de 15, 16 et 19 ans - ont été arrêtés en tant que meneurs de la protestation et accusés de plusieurs crimes, dont celui de terrorisme. Ils ont été immédiatement détenus, emmenés dans une unité de haute sécurité, puis emprisonnés à Malte pendant sept mois. Ils ont finalement été libérés sous caution en novembre 2019. Ayant été libérés sous caution, les trois personnes

doivent se présenter tous les jours au poste de police. Ils sont toujours passibles d'une lourde peine de prison s'ils sont reconnus coupables des faits qui leur sont reprochés. Il est clair que l'État maltais essaie de faire un exemple des trois, afin de dissuader d'autres personnes de résister au fait d'être ramenés en Libye. Les trois adolescents ont joué le rôle de traducteurs et de médiateurs pendant la manifestation à bord. Leur emprisonnement et les poursuites engagées contre eux constituent une profonde injustice. Au lieu d'être poursuivis, les "Trois du El Hiblu" devraient être célébrés pour leurs actions qui ont empêché le retour de 108 vies précaires en Libye. En tant qu'organisations et groupes signataires, nous demandons l'annulation immédiate du procès. Nous sommes d'accord que protester contre les refoulements illégaux vers la Libye n'est pas un crime. Nous exigeons la fin de tous les retours illégaux en Libye et des violations massives des droits de

### Les El Hiblu 3

A Malte, trois adolescents africains sont accusés de terrorisme. Ils font partie d'un groupe de migrants qui ont fui la Libye sur un bateau en caoutchouc le 26 mars 2019. En danger de noyade, 108 personnes ont été secourues par l'équipage du cargo El Hiblu 1, qui, avec l'aide d'un avion de l'opération militaire européenne Eunavfor Med, a tenté de ramener les personnes secourues en Libye, un pays déchiré par la guerre où les migrants vivent dans des conditions épouvantables. Les migrants ont protesté contre leur retour et ont convaincu l'équipage du El Hiblu 1 de mettre le

cap au nord, vers Malte. Pendant la protestation, personne n'a été blessé et rien n'a été endommagé. Trois adolescents africains ont été arrêtés et emprisonnés pendant 8 mois. Aujourd'hui, devant un tribunal maltais, les trois adolescents font face à de graves accusations de terrorisme et pourraient, s'ils sont reconnus coupables, passer de nombreuses années en prison. Le 28 mars 2020, la campagne "Libérez les trois jeunes du El Hiblu" sera lancée. Plusieurs organisations de défense des droits de l'Homme, des ONG de secours, des avocats internationaux et des ONG locales participent à cette campagne de solidarité.

L'Homme résultant de la collaboration de l'Europe avec les prétendus garde-côtes libyens. Nous continuerons à œuvrer en faveur de couloirs de solidarité et de la réinstallation équitable des réfugiés et autres migrants dans des villes d'accueil dans toute l'Europe.

Plus d'informations: <https://elhiblu3.info/>

Mise à jour :

20.11.2019	El Hiblu 3 sont libérés de prison sous conditions strictes
06.01.2020	Audience
01.04.2020	Audience
25.06.2020	Audience
30.07.2020	Audience
19.11.2020	Audience
19.11.2020	Audience
04.03.2021	Le premier témoin oculaire d'El Hiblu a été entendu au tribunal



Image: <https://elhiblu3.info/>

## Mülteci ve Göçmenler Irkçılığın Yükseltilmesine Gerekçe Yapılıyor



Daily Resistance tarafından

Almanya, Avusturya ve diğer ülkelerde yükselen ırkçılığın temel argümanı mülteci ve göçmen karşıtlığı üzerinden formüle ediliyor. Türkiye ve diğer ülkelerdeki mülteci göçmen karşıtı propagandanın argümanları neredeyse bir birinin kopyası gibi. "İşimizi elimizden alıyorlar, güvende değiliz, pisler, devletten maaş alıyorlar" gibi birçok suçlama yapıyor mültecilere karşı. Kapitalist sistemin eşitsizliği ve sömürçülüğü unutulup tüm sorunların kaynağı olarak mülteci ve göçmenler hedef tahtasına yerleştiriliyor.

Savaş, sömürü, ırkçılık gibi büyük suçları işleyenler bu nedenle yaşadıkları yerleri terketmek zorunda kalan mülteci ve göçmenleri hedef haline getirip kendi suçlarını unutturuyorlar.

Yunanistan, İtalya, Türkiye gibi mültecilerin geçiş yollarında insanların nasıl aşağılandığını tüm dünya

gördü. Savaş ve sömürü, kaçış yolları üzerinde de devam ettiler. Devletler arasındaki anlaşmaları ve silah ticaretini sorunsuz devam ettirmek için mülteci ve göçmenlere uygulanan her türlü aşağılama görmezden geliniyor.

Korona zamanlarında en altta bulunan mülteci ve göçmenlerin sağlık, barınma, iş, dolaşım hakkı gibi hayati sorunları iyice görünmez bir alana itildi.

Mülteci ve göçmenlerin direk sesi olmaya çalışan Daily Resistance gazetemiz en alttakiler üzerindeki izolasyonu kırmaya uğraşiyor. Daha çok görünür olmak için en alttakileri daha etkin örgütlenme, dayanışma ve mücadeleyle davet ediyor.

**Lütfen bizimle iletişime geçin. Bize fikir, eleştiri ve mesajlarınızı gönderin!**

Bu gazeteyi size kim getiriyse onun aracılığıyla, [www.oplatz.net](http://www.oplatz.net) adresini ziyaret ederek ya da mail ile bize ulaşın: [dailyresistance@systemli.org](mailto:dailyresistance@systemli.org)

## Lipa is the cruel consequence of the European border politics.

### Call for Evacuation of Camp Lipa (January 2021)



by Welcome United

The images from Lipa are harrowing. The catastrophic situation people on the move are facing in northern Bosnia-Herzegovina is the consequence of European policies of shutting off people, no matter what. Germany and the EU are direct responsible for the systematic violation of the rights of people on the move at Europe's external borders. It is the EU that has created the humanitarian emergency in Bosnia in the first place through the systematic use of force by Croatian border guards. These violent pushbacks must be stopped immediately. The German government must act now: People on the move must be evacuated immediately from Bosnia-Herzegovina. In Germany, federal states and municipalities are ready to take them in - their entry into the EU must be made possible! On Dec. 23, 2020, Camp Lipa in northwestern Bosnia-Herzegovina near the Croatian border burned down almost completely. More than 1,000 people had lived in the camp before, but it had not previously been made suitable for winter. Even if a new camp is to be reconstructed now, it does not entirely solve the problems people on the move are facing. The conditions in these camps, as Lipa has shown, are more often than not meeting people's needs. Additionally, several thousand refugees in Bosnia are forced to stay outside of camps. Instead of taking true responsibility by granting them access to the European Asylum system, the EU merely promises further financial support and thereby shifts the responsibility to the authorities in Bosnia.

The EU and Germany are not only accepting these conditions,

but have deliberately brought them about. People on the move are systematically denied arrival in the EU. Instead of an asylum procedure people are confronted with a violent border police on the Croatian border. They are repeatedly pushed back to Bosnia-Herzegovina with brutal methods by this very border police. Instead of condemning such violence, the German government openly supports this approach: As recently as December 2020, the German Interior Ministry has donated 20 vehicles to the Croatian border police. This funding of the border police is thereby the funding of violence, which Amnesty International classifies as torture.

This systematic violation of national, European and international law is the reason why people are stuck in Bosnia-Herzegovina. In total, about 10,000 people are stranded in Bosnia due to the EU's deportation policy. They all need protection and a perspective.

The humanitarian emergency in northern Bosnia did not come as a surprise. Since the closure of the so-called Balkan route and the EU-Turkey deal in 2016 human rights violations at the EU's external borders have become common practice. In Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia humanitarian emergencies occur every winter, most recently in the winter of 2019 at Camp Vucjak. Vucjak or Lipa - the names of the camps may change. What they show remains the same: The EU relies on closed borders, no matter what!

**The situation at the European external borders is potentially life-threatening for people on the move. Germany can and must act now in order to comply with its national law.**

We therefore demand:

- Stop the violent illegal pushbacks at Europe's external borders. The right of all people to access a fair asylum procedure in the EU must finally be respected.
- Stop the German support for the Croatian border police!
- The German government must act! People on the move in Bosnia-Herzegovina must be evacuated now. In Germany, federal states and municipalities are ready for admission. #WeHaveSpace

Update: Months later, not much has changed. More than 8,000 people are still stranded in the camp of Lipa. Soufyan Ali, a Pakistani living in the Lipa camp has sent an open letter to MEPs, urging them to act on behalf of asylum seekers trapped in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

<https://www.infomigrants.net/en/post/30875/help-the-refugees-stuck-in-bosnia-implores-lipa-camp-resident-in-letter-to-eu>

**Freedom of movement!  
Stop deportations!  
Familiennachzug jetzt!  
No one is illegal!  
Healthcare for all!  
Demolish all Lagers!**



# Haber: Festus Okey İçin Adalet Girişimi

## Festus Okey davasında karar: Sanık polise 16 yıl hapis



Justice for Festus Okey tarafından

Ne olmuştur:

Festus Okey, başarılı bir futbolcu olma hayaliyle İstanbul'da yaşayan Nijeryalı bir sığınmacıydı. 20 Ağustos 2007 tarihinde Türk polisi tarafından gözaltına alındı ve İstanbul Beyoğlu polis karakolunda gözaltındayken bir polis memuru tarafından vuruldu. Ağır yaralı olarak kaldırıldığı hastanede hayatını kaybetti. Festus Okey'in ateş edilme mesafesini kanıtlayacak delil niteliğindeki kanlı gömleği hastanede kaybedildi.

2007'den sonraki üç buçuk yıl boyunca her duruşmada Festus Okey'in kimlik bilgilerinin doğru ve daha sonraki yıllarda da kardeşi Tochukwu Gamediah Ogu ile akrabalık bağının olup olmadığı araştırıldı. Okey'in kardeşinin mahkemeye katılımı davanın gidişatı için çok önemli bir dönüm noktasıydı.

14 yıldır devam eden davada sonunda karar çıktı. Sanık polis Cengiz Yıldız 16 yıl 8 ay hapis cezasına mahkûm edildi.

Davanın takipçileri olarak bu kararların Festus'un ailesi ve toplumun zedelenen adalet duygusunun bir nebze de olsa onardığını düşünüyoruz. Olaya dahil olan diğer kamu görevlilerinin yargılanması ve bu olaydaki ayrımcılık boyutunun tespitine yönelik mücadelemiz devam edecektir.

Festus Okey davasındaki kararlar hepimizi bir kez daha aşağıdaki hususlarda düşündürmektedir:

Festus davasının görüldüğü adalet sisteminin, yine Festus'u öldüren ırkçı kapitalizmin çıkarlarını savunan bir sistem olduğunun farkındayız. Festus'un yaşam hakkı, ten rengi nedeniyle daha kolay ihlal edilmiş olabilir ama ırkçılık, sadece ten rengine karşı bir önyargı meselesi değildir. ırkçı-

lık, yaşam hakkı başta olmak üzere temel haklara erişimi engelleyen ayrımcı ve dışlayıcı uygulamalarla, kayıtsız göçmenlerin ve mültecilerin statüsünü toplumsal olarak yeniden üreten bir sistemdir.

Cezasızlık Türkiye'de bir devlet politikası, bunu biliyoruz ama bu politika ırk, dil, din ve cinsiyet de tanımıyor. İnsan Hakları Derneği'nin 2020 yılı için hazırladığı rapora göre; sadece geçtiğimiz yıl 13 göçmenin yaşam hakkı güvenlik güçlerince ve ırkçı saldırılar nedeniyle ihlal edildi. Bu rakamın, buzdüğünün görünen yüzü olduğunu biliyoruz. Çünkü ırkçı saldırıların sayısına ve bu saldırılarda ölen ve yaralananlara dair devlet tarafından tutulan herhangi bir kayıt yok. Bir arada barış içinde yaşamaya ve ırkçı şiddete son vermeye yönelik bir politika da yok!

Peki mevcut ceza infaz sistemi göçmenlere, mültecilere ve etnik azınlıklara yönelik bize şiddetsiz bir toplum düzeni vadediyor mu? Biz göçmen hakları için ırkçılık karşıtı mücadele verenler, şiddetin ortaya çıkmadan önce önlenbilmesini savunuyoruz. Hapishanelerin göçmenler için nasıl ayrımcı bir mekan olabileceğinin farkındayız. Geri gönderme merkezleri ve kampların göçmen kadın, çocuk ve LGBTİ+'lar için başka türlü bir kapatma ve hapsedme mekanizması olarak işlediğini görüyoruz.

Sivil ya da üniformalı... Erkek şiddetine maruz kalan göçmen kadınlar ve LGBTİ+'lar için gördükleri şiddete karşı bir adaletten bahsedebilir miyiz? Göçmenlerin şiddete maruz kaldığı davalar için yapılan bir insan hakları izlemesinden söz edebilir miyiz? Son 1 hafta içinde İstanbul'da saldırıya uğrayan Suriyeli trans kadın Asya için ya da Urfa'da yol kenarında ölü bulunan Suriyeli Futem Alhamdi için yargı bir çözüm üretebilecek mi? Van'da geçen yıl iki güvenlik görevlisinin tecavüzüne uğrayan İranlı mülteci kadı-

nı, 2014'te Van Yabancılar Şubesi'nde yediği polis dayacağı sonucu ölen 17 yaşındaki Afgan çocuk Lütfullah Tacik'i unutmuyoruz. Daha fazla hapis-hane ve daha fazla geri gönderme merkezine değil; dönüştürücü sosyal bir adalet sistemine, ırkçılığın cinsiyetçi tezahürleri ile birlikte tamamen ortadan kalktığı bir toplumsal düzene inanıyor ve bunu kurabilmek için çağrıda bulunuyoruz.

Yaşam hakkı başta olmak üzere temel haklara erişimin engellenmediği, sınırların bölüp ayrıştırmadığı ve kapitalist sisteme hizmet amaçlı kullanılmadığı, göç edenin koruma veya çalışma amaçlı gittiği yerde ezilip, sömürülmediği, sınır dışı tehdit amaçlı siyasi söylemlere alet edilmediği, mültecilerin siyasi birer piyon olarak kullanılmadığı, hayatlarının tehlikede olacağı bir ülkeye rızaları dışında geri gönderilmediği bir ülkede yaşamak istiyoruz.

Mücadelemiz insanların sadece göç ettiği için özgürlüğünden yoksun bırakılmadığı; patriyarka, ırkçılık, kapitalizm ve türçülüğün olmadığı bir dünya kurana kadar devam edecek.

Herkes için nefes alma hakkı!

### Festus Okey ve Tüm Göçmenler İçin Adalet!

### Sınırlar ve nefret öldürür, dayanışma yaşatır!

Kaynak:

<http://gocmendayanisma.com/2018/12/05/festus-icin-adalet-justice-for-festus/>

<https://gocmendayanisma.com/2021/03/22/festus-okey-davasi-ayrimcilik-boyutu-icin-mucadele-devam-edecek/>



Many people commemorate the murder of Festus in the streets of Istanbul

# صداهای رنگارنگ

دیدگاه های پس از مهاجرت ، مقطعی ، استعماری ، ضد نژادپرستی Bi\_PoC و مهاجران



توسط Azin

حوزه روابط عمومی آموزش دیدم و پس از آن در شبکه رادیوهای رایگان شغلی یافتم. این شبکه "netzwerk medien.vielfalt" نام دارد.

من با چندین پروژه از رادیوهای رایگان در شهرهای مختلف شروع به کار کردم. هر شهر یک تیم تحریریه رادیو را ایجاد کرد که بین مردم آلمان و افراد مهاجر مخلوط شده است. این رادیوها هنوز در موج FM ، رادیو واقعی برنامه تولید می کنند.

سپس جنبش جلیقه زردها در فرانسه آغاز شد. بسیاری از کسانی که در خیابان ها بودند جوانان بودند. جوانانی در دهه ۲۰ زندگی و حتی شاید دانش آموزان دبیرستان.

من دیدم که آموزش و دادن چشم اندازهها و تجارب جایگزین به افراد جوان ، رفتن به مدرسه ، رفتن به دبیرستان و اطلاع دادن به آنها چه اهمیتی دارد.

من متوجه شدم که این جنبه را در فعالیتهای قبلی خود گم کردم. این افکار به ایده هایی که من با افرادی که در گروه ما مجله اینترنتی "صداهای رنگارنگ" را به وجود آوردند، اضافه شد.

ما در شبکه های اجتماعی مختلف فعال هستیم. اینستاگرام و تلگرام. در هر یک ما فرمت های مختلف محتوایی را ارسال می کنیم ، زیرا دریافتیم مخاطبان ما آنها را بسیار متفاوت درک می کنند و به دنبال چیزهای مختلف در آنجا هستند.

حالا پس از ۶ ماه فعالیت ما ۶۰۰۰ فالور داریم. در آغاز ما خوشحال بودیم که تعداد زیاد می شد. بدیهی است که افراد زیادی به این نوع کارهای ضد نژادپرستی و رسانه های آنلاین علاقه مند هستند.

خوشبختانه ، چندین مجموعه رسانه ای مانند ما وجود دارد ، اما در مجموع ، در آلمان ، آنچه انجام می شود کافی نیست. اگر ایالات متحده را بررسی کنید می بینید که رسانه ها چقدر بیشتر روی اینترنت تمرکز دارند و فقط روی چیزهای ضد نژادپرستی کار می کنند. آنچه برای ما بسیار ضروری است داشتن فالور نیست بلکه داشتن یک جامعه است. ما می خواهیم به مخاطبان خود متصل شویم. ما آرزو می کنیم که آنها احساس کنند که ما به یکدیگر تعلق داریم ، آنها فکر می کنند در جامعه صداهای رنگارنگ هستند و ما می خواهیم با آنها همکاری کنیم.

فالورهای ما، مخاطبان اصلی ما که هنگام تولید محتوا واقعاً روی آنها تمرکز می کنیم افراد رنگین پوست بومی و سیاه پوست هستند. مردم سفید پوست و افرادی که تحت تأثیر نژادپرستی قرار نگرفته اند در واقع مخاطبان ما نیستند. منظور ما از این امر این است که ما عمدتاً بر روی کار توانمندسازی تمرکز می کنیم ، نه بر روی حساسیت آفرینی سفیدپوستان در برابر نژادپرستی.

اگرچه برخی از مطالب ما برای همه جالب است ، به عنوان مثال ، وقتی توضیح می دهیم که چگونه برچسب زدایی از آلمان پس از جنگ شکست خورد ، و نازی های قدیمی به مناصب قدرت زیادی رسیدند. فکر می کنم شاید ۵۰٪ افرادی که ما را دنبال می کنند سفیدپوستان و آلمانی ها باشند. اما ۵۰٪ دیگر ، عمدتاً از نسل دوم یا نسل سوم مهاجران هستند.

راهی که ما با مخاطب ارتباط برقرار می کنیم کاری است که انجام می دهیم. به عنوان مثال ، ما برای سال جدید ۲۰۲۱ پستی منتشر کردیم ، و از همه خواستیم که راه حل های ضد نژاد پرستانه خود را برای سال بعد به ما بگویند.

بسیاری از مردم چیزهایی را نوشتند ، در درجه اول مواردی که احساس ارتباط می کنند یا بیشتر در انجمن صدای های رنگارنگ حضور دارند ، و سپس با این افراد تماس گرفتیم و گفتیم: "هی ، بیایید با هم جمع شویم ، بیایید ملاقات کنیم ، با هم صحبت کنیم!" یک شب واقعا گرم و دوست داشتنی داشتیم.

ما با حدود هشت نفر تماس زوم برقرار کردیم. با یکدیگر صحبت کردیم ، همدیگر را شناختیم ، فهمیدیم که آنها می خواهند در سال آینده چه کاری انجام دهند ، آنها در مورد ما اطلاع پیدا کردند و سپس در پایان هر کس یک فیلم کوتاه تهیه کرد و راه حل خود را گفت که بعد ما در کانال منتشر کردیم تا بقیه افراد جامعه آن را ببینند.

شما می توانید مجله ما را در اینستاگرام ، فیس بوک و تلگرام پیدا کنید. شما فقط باید "Colorful Voices" را با "رنگی" یا "C" - "ou" - R FUL - O - L - O - U - جستجو کنید ، سپس ما را پیدا خواهید کرد. ما بسیار مشتاقانه منتظریم که شما نیز به انجمن صداهای رنگارنگ بپیوندید! متشکرم!

مصاحبه با آذین در ارتباط رادیویی در مورد مجله ضد نژادپرستی «صداهای رنگارنگ» در ۱۱ فوریه ۲۰۲۱

سلام ، من آذین هستم و طی ۱۱ سال گذشته در برلین زندگی می کنم. این داستان من درباره مجله آنلاین ضد نژادپرستی ما است: مجله «صداهای رنگارنگ»

در طول دو ماه گذشته ما پست هایی را منتشر کرده ایم که وایرال شده اند. وایرال شدن به خودی خود معنی و ارزش قابل توجهی ندارد اما برای ما به عنوان یک مجموعه رسانه ای بسیار حائز اهمیت است. این موضوع به ما نشان می دهد افراد زیادی با مباحث ما ارتباط برقرار می کنند.

با به اشتراک گذاشتن پست های ما ، آنها می خواهند در انتشار این افکار نقش داشته باشند. ما مفتخریم که این همه پیام رسان داریم. در اول ماه ما به پستی را منتشر کردیم با عنوان: «چرا اول ماه مه باید یک روز ضد نژادپرستی باشد.»

باز کردن بحث در مورد زمانی که سرمایه داری و نژادپرستی علیه افراد BI\_PoC متحد می شوند، همچنین با اشاره به این واقعیت که مهاجران از بازار کار بیرون رانده می شوند تا کار آنها می تواند تا حد امکان ارزان فروخته شود.

بیش از ۵۰۰۰ نفر که پست را پسندیده و به اشتراک گذاشته اند ، سیگنال مهمی ارائه می دهند. اینکه چگونه با ظهور Migrantifa توجه به این موضوعات در جامعه افزایش می یابد.

در پست دیگری با عنوان ، «تیراندازی های هائائو: ۷ شکست پلیس آلمان» ما به شکست ها و رفتارهای نادرست پلیس آلمان پرداختیم. به عنوان یک موضوع مهم ، اکثر رسانه های بزرگ آلمان اطلاعات زیادی در مورد تیراندازی هائائو منتشر می کنند.

بعد از اینکه توجه به پست خود را دیدیم (بیش از ۱۰۰ هزار نفر آن را مطالعه کردند) متوجه شدیم که چگونه رسانه های جریان اصلی آلمان جریان اطلاعات و تمرکز بیش از حد روی موضوعات را مسدود می کنند.

آنقدر به جنبه های دیگر توجه شده است که این جنبه برای اکثر مردم کاملاً جدید و ناشناخته بود. حتی اگر خانواده ها خود در مورد همه این رفتارهای نادرست گزارش داده اند.

ایده مجله ما از جنبه های مختلف به ذهن ما رسید. من پنج سال در صحنه ضد نژادپرستی در برلین و آلمان فعالیت داشتم. شاید بدانید که از سال ۲۰۱۲ تا سال ۲۰۱۵ جنبش "پناهندگان" مهمی وجود داشته است.

من آنجا در بخش رسانه کار می کردم. ما مطالب را در کانال های آنلاین خود منتشر کردیم و روزنامه ای به نام مقاومت روزانه تأسیس کردیم که هنوز هم فعال است. خوب همین الان دارید میخوانیدش. این روزنامه در کل آلمان توزیع می شود.

در سال ۲۰۱۶ من صاحب یک فرزند شدم. بچه داشتن همه زندگی من را تغییر داد. زندگی من قبل از بچه داشتن شرکت در بسیاری از جلسات ، شبکه سازی و بعضی اوقات سفر بود. بچه دار شدن من را ملزم می کرد که در خانه بمانم. این موضوع بیشتر از آنچه تصور می کردم زندگی من را تغییر داد.

در برهه ای از زمان ، کار به اینجا رسید: من در خانه بودم. احساس تنهایی و افسردگی نسبت به خودم ، زندگی ام و دنیا داشتم. من خودم تحت تأثیر نژادپرستی بودم. من همچنین شاهد تبعیض سیستماتیک در جامعه آلمان بودم.

یک بار ، دوستی به من آموزش داد که برای مقابله با بی عدالتی فقط دو راه وجود دارد: یک راه این است که در خانه بنشین و افسرده شوی. راه دیگر این است که بیرون بیایی و با بی عدالتی مبارزه کنی.

من به اندازه کافی در رختخواب نشسته بودم و در زندگی خود افسردگی کافی داشتم ، بنابراین تنها راه بیرون آمدن و انجام کاری بود. اما دیگر با شکل قدیمی فعالیت من جور در نمی آمد. رفتن به جلسات ، سازماندهی فعالیتهای آفلاین و غیره. این هم یک انتقاد به بسیاری از گروههای فعال است که شامل والدین نمی شوند. فعالیت ما همچنین باید شامل نگهداری باشد. فعالیت آفلاین مناسب من نبود.

در این زمان ، به نظر من رسید که فعالیت آنلاین و کار در فضای آنلاین برای افرادی مثل من مناسب تر است. افرادی که برای انجام کارهای مراقبتی مجبورند در خانه باشند. سپس من در



# No more Morias – Abolish the Lagersystem!



by Women in Exile

**We condemn the European Union for its war against refugees!**

**We condemn that Moria was built in order to neglect basic human needs.**

To quote an NGO worker. “At a time when we hear from the European Union: ‘no more Moria’, a new Moria has been built and the conditions – as far as we hear from the people inside – are worse than at the previous camp.” “There seems to be a very clear agenda linked to the migration pact and the European Union’s direction, which is of containment”.

**Moria is not an exception.**

Refugee camps are scattered all over Europe in line with the policy of militarised externalisation of borders and fortress europe.

Women\*, minors and people from the LGBTIQ\* community are particularly vulnerable to these harsh conditions. The refugees living in the camps at the European border are going through all types of hardships in the heart of Europe: living outside, suffering the winter

draughts and instead of being given dignified accommodation they are being pushed back.

We call for the immediate evacuation of all people from the camps on the EU’s external borders and for dignified accommodation in host countries and municipalities.

For Women in Exile; it is not a secret, how it feels to live in camps.

We have no privacy, live isolated and the risk of getting sexually and physically abused is so much higher.

We know that a life in isolation for people already severely traumatised is disastrous and worsens their health. that is why we demand: Evacuate the Camps! Let our people go! House them in dignified conditions and do not send them to other camps in Europe. Women\* and children need special protection and must finally live in human conditions in order to avoid being repeatedly assaulted sexually and physically. The Corona pandemic has proved another time the dangers of the lager accommodation system. Lagers are becoming prisons for those who are living inside them with no freedom of movement. On top of this, refugees are living in fear of deportations which are carried out violently by police in the middle

of the night. Deportations are not a means of a migration policy. They are terrorizing and traumatizing us and our children!

**This is why we will keep on demanding:**

**Stop Deportations!**

**No Lager for Women and Children, abolish all Lagers!!! – Europe-wide!**

**Stop pushing us into inappropriate hygienic and traumatizing conditions!**

**Stop our forced mass accommodation in camps!**

**Right to come, right to go and right to stay for all!**

أوقفوا الترحيل!  
حق العمل و الدراسة!  
الغاء الكامبات!  
الغاء حواجز البقاء في  
منطقة واحدة!

## The El Hiblu 3

In Malta, three African teenagers stand accused of terrorism. They were among a group of migrants who fled Libya on a rubber boat on the 26th of March 2019. At risk of drowning, 108 people were rescued by the crew of the cargo ship El Hiblu 1. Instructed by an aircraft of the European military operation EUNAVFOR MED, the crew sought to return the rescued to Libya, a war-torn country where migrants live in appalling conditions. The migrants protested their return and convinced the crew

of El Hiblu 1 to steer north, to Malta. During the protest nobody was hurt and nothing was damaged. Three African teenagers were arrested and imprisoned for 8 months. Now before a Maltese court, the El Hiblu 3 face serious charges of terrorism and could, if convicted, spend many years in prison. On the 28th of March 2020, the campaign “Free El Hiblu 3” was launched, several human rights organisations, rescue NGOs, international lawyers and local NGOs are involved in the solidarity campaign.

# Free #Elhiblu3

## Free the El Hiblu 3 – dismiss the trial immediately!



by Free #Elhiblu3

**Resisting illegal push-backs to Libya is not a crime. Appeal to stop the criminalisation of three young migrants in Malta.**

In late March 2019, a rubber boat with 108 people on board, was escaping Libya coast and trying to reach Europe. Co-ordinated by an airplane of the EUNAVFOR MED operation, the people in distress were found and rescued by the merchant vessel El Hiblu 1. During the rescue the captain of the El Hiblu 1 reassured the people that they would reach a port of safety in Europe. Following the order of European authorities, the crew tried to return them to Libya and to the inhumane conditions from which they had escaped. When the rescued passengers realised they were being returned to Libya, they began to protest. Collectively they were able to prevent being pushed-back. The crew re-directed the El Hiblu 1 and steered north towards Malta. Nobody was injured during this protest, nothing was damaged. When the Maltese military stormed the vessel in Maltese territorial waters, they expected “pirates” or “terrorists”. But they only met humans who were seeking help and protection with hope for a safe place. Three of the 108 rescued passengers – 15, 16, and 19 year-old teenagers – were arrested as the ring leaders of the protest and accused of several crimes, including terrorism. They were immediately detained, taken to a high security unit, and then imprisoned in Malta for seven months. They were eventually released on bail in November 2019. Having been released on bail, the three have to reg-

ister every day at the police station. They continue to face a severe prison sentence if they are found guilty of the charges. Clearly, the Maltese state is trying to make an example of the three, in order to deter others from similarly resisting push-backs to Libya. The three teenagers were acting as translators and mediators during the protest on board. Their imprisonment and prosecution constitutes a deep injustice. Instead of being prosecuted, the “El Hiblu Three” should be celebrated for their actions in preventing the return of 108 precarious lives to Libya. As signing organisations and groups, we demand the immediate dismissal of the trial.

**We agree that protesting illegal push-backs to Libya is not a crime. We demand the end of all illegal returns to Libya and mass human rights violations resulting from Europe’s collaboration with the so-called Libyan coast guards.**

We will continue to work toward corridors of solidarity and the fair relocation of refugees and other migrants in welcoming cities all over Europe.

Update:	
20.11.2019	El Hiblu 3 are let out of jail on strict bail conditions
06.01.2020	Hearing
01.04.2020	Hearing
25.06.2020	Hearing
30.07.2020	Hearing
19.11.2020	Hearing
19.11.2020	Hearing
04.03.2021	First Eye Witness from the El Hiblu was heard in court

More info: <https://elhiblu3.info/>

# One Year After Hanau



<https://iwspace.de/2021/03/ein-jahr-nach-hanau/>

by International Women\* Space

On February 19, 2021, we gathered at Oranienplatz to remember the 9 people killed in Hanau a year earlier: Fatih Saraçoğlu, Ferhat Unvar, Gökhan Gültekin, Hamza Kurtović, Kaloyan Velkov, Mercedes Kierpacz, Said Nesar Hashemi, Sedat Gürbüz and Vili Viorel Păun.

As the organizers wrote, “Commemoration is a collective act in which we never forget, in which we strengthen each other, make resistance struggles visible and from which we draw strength for future struggles.”

Today we are here to remember the 9 people that were killed one year ago in Hanau. We also need to remember the victims of the NSU, Oury Jalloh, who was killed in the custody of police, and Rita Awour Ojunge, killed by the German asylum system, and many other unsolved cases because they show us that the German system was built on racism and it continues to exist through racism.

**We must never forget that it is ONE RACIST SYSTEM!**

It is the same system that covers up the states involvement in the NSU murders.

It is the same system that ordered to shut the emergency exit of

the arena Bar – the place where the victims were killed – because they didn’t want people to be able to escape their regular police controls.

It is the same system that after an unspoken media campaign of criminalizing and portraying non-white people, migrants and refugees – especially men – as aggressors and a threat to the white German state – exactly are the ones who were killed one year ago.

Bundesregierung (government of Germany) now wants to express their condolences when they repeatedly openly stigmatize and criminalize Shisha Bars to the point that they became a symbol to be attacked? That resulted in the death/killing of 9 people? NOW they want to show empathy?

**After the NSU murders, after the murder of Oury Jalloh, of Rita Awour Ojunge, and the murders in Hanau, the racist police controls are ongoing, the racist attacks are ongoing, the racist deportations are ongoing.**

All this is a symptom of a racist society. After every attack, after every killing, we are told that is an individual, a psychologically unstable guy, a victim of his circumstances. We tell you it is not one crazy guy, how come we ALL meet this same crazy guy over and over again:

in the police  
in the Ausländerbehörde  
(Immigration Office)  
on the U-bahn (Metro)

on the Street  
at the Amt (state office)  
in the Schools.  
at the Kiosk  
at a flower shop.  
at a shisha bar.

This crazy guy is everywhere! And we say again: there is no Einzeltäter, this is a racist society.

So if we are speaking of the racism in the Heims, about the racism on the street, racism in the deportations, we are speaking of a racist system, which has killed the 9 people in Hanau one year ago.

And which is killing us every day!

**So let’s get it clear: the state does not never did and will never protect us, we have to organize ourselves!**

Racism acts to depoliticize us, to divide us, to prevent us from organizing. But today we are here to repeat, that we will never stop to organize, to protest, to demand justice for those killed by racism.

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



# Justice pour les 6 de Moria

en > <https://oplatz.net/justice-for-the-moria-6/>

es > [9](#)

de Legal Centre Lesbos

Le 8 septembre 2020, le camp infâme des réfugiés de Moria à Lesbos, en Grèce, a été la proie des flammes. Les politiques de dissuasion de la forteresse Europe, fondées sur l'appauvrissement, l'externalisation des frontières et le "confinement" sur les îles "points chauds" de la mer Égée, ont ainsi été remises sur les feux de la rampe de la scène internationale. L'incendie est survenu une semaine après qu'un résident du camp a été testé positif au COVID-19 et que les autorités ont réagi en enfermant Moria: environ 12 000 personnes sont effectivement détenues dans des conditions insalubres, inhumaines et surpeuplées, au péril de leur vie. Dans les jours qui ont suivi, les personnes qui vivaient dans le camp de Moria et dans les oliveraies environnantes ont été abandonnées dans les rues, atrappées entre les barrières de la police et de l'armée, sans accès à une nourriture suffisante, à l'eau, à un abri, à des installations d'hygiène ou

à d'autres produits de première nécessité.

Au lieu de transférer les personnes hors de l'île, de leur fournir un hébergement adéquat ou une aide matérielle, l'État grec a placé Lesbos sous état d'urgence et a envoyé des unités de police anti-émeute d'Athènes à Lesbos, tandis que des groupes armés d'extrême droite harcelaient les migrants qui campent sur le bord des routes et la police utilisait des gaz lacrymogènes contre eux.

Au lieu d'écouter les demandes des mouvements de solidarité pour « No More Morias »<sup>1</sup> – que les incendies de la Moria marquent une rupture décisive avec les politiques violentes et ratées de la forteresse d'Europe – l'État grec, avec l'aide matérielle<sup>2</sup> de l'Union européenne et du HCR<sup>3</sup>, a construit à la hâte un nouveau « centre d'accueil et d'identification temporaire » sur un site contaminé au plomb, impropre à l'habitation humaine<sup>4</sup> et largement décrit comme « Moria 2.0 ».

Au lieu de voir le feu pour ce qu'il était – un désastre en attente d'arriver, dont la responsabilité incombe directement à l'UE – dans les semaines qui ont suivi l'incen-

die, l'État grec a arrêté et accusé six jeunes migrants afghans – les Moria 6 – d'incendie criminel mettant en danger la vie humaine et de l'appartenance à un groupe criminel.

Cinq des Moria 6 étaient mineurs au moment de leur arrestation, bien que seulement deux soient reconnus comme tels par l'État grec. Malgré l'absence totale de preuves crédibles contre eux, les deux mineurs reconnus de la Moria 6 – A.A. et M.H. – ont été condamnés pour incendie criminel et ont été condamné à 5 ans de prison à la suite du procès le 9 mars 2021 qui constituait une grave erreur judiciaire<sup>5</sup>.

Il est clair que la culpabilité de la Moria 6 a été déterminée par l'État grec dès le moment de leur arrestation. En violation du droit à un procès équitable et du principe fondamental selon lequel les accusés sont présumés innocents jusqu'à ce que leur culpabilité soit prouvée, le ministre grec des Migrations et de l'Asile a déclaré dans une interview donnée le 16 septembre 2020 – une semaine après l'incendie – que « le camp a été incendié par six réfugiés afghans qui ont été arrêtés. »<sup>6</sup>

De plus, la poursuite de la Moria 6 semble faire partie d'un effort sys-

tématique visant à écraser toute résistance au régime frontalier européen par la punition collective, en arrêtant arbitrairement et en portant des accusations pénales contre les migrants suivant toute forme de résistance menée par des migrants – comme dans le cas de la Moria 35<sup>7</sup>.

En janvier 2021, 32 des Moria 35 qui avaient été condamnés en 2018 ont finalement été innocentés de toutes les accusations, ce qui ne fait que confirmer que le calvaire qu'ils ont vécu pendant plus de 3,5 ans de leur vie, était une erreur judiciaire grossière depuis le début – comme le Centre juridique de Lesbos et le mouvement de solidarité construit autour de l'affaire avaient protesté depuis le début.

Nous refusons d'accepter que ce sera aussi le destin de la Moria 6. Alors qu'il semble que les chances sont déjà empilées contre ces jeunes hommes, nous savons que la solidarité internationale a toujours été notre meilleure arme contre l'impérialisme européen frontalier et ses stratégies de punition collective des migrants.

C'est pourquoi le Centre juridique de Lesbos recherche des observateurs internationaux pour superviser le procès des quatre autres membres de Moria 6. Leur procès aura lieu le 11 juin à Chios, en Grèce. Si vous êtes intéressé d'appliquer pour agir comme observateur, veuillez envoyer votre CV et une brève lettre à [info@legalcentrelesvos.org](mailto:info@legalcentrelesvos.org) pour expliquer pourquoi vous êtes intéressé.

Malheureusement, le Centre juridique de Lesbos n'est pas en mesure de couvrir les frais de déplacement des observateurs au procès. Des informations sur les conditions d'entrée en Grèce liées à COVID-19 sont disponibles sur <https://travel.gov.gr/>. La priorité sera donnée aux: Membres des associations nationales affiliées à l'IADL / ELDH

Avocats / universitaires ayant une expertise en droit d'asile et/ou en droit pénal

Personnes ayant une expérience dans l'observation de procès

Anglais et/ou grec courants

Pour en savoir plus sur le travail du Centre juridique de Lesbos et l'affaire de la Moria 6:

- Allez sur <https://legalcentrelesvos.org/>
- Contactez : [info@legalcentrelesvos.org](mailto:info@legalcentrelesvos.org)
- Suivez-nous sur <https://www.facebook.com/LesvosLegal>
- Twitter <https://twitter.com/lesboslegal>
- et Instagram <https://www.instagram.com/legalcentrelesvos/> pour obtenir des nouvelles

Mise à jour  
Göttingen/Chios/Lesvos,  
13.06.2021

Hier, samedi 12 juin, quatre adolescents demandeurs d'asile ont été reconnus coupables d'"incendie criminel avec mise en danger de la vie humaine" et condamnés à dix ans de prison par le tribunal de Chios après l'incendie du camp de Moria à Lesbos. Malgré des documents prouvant que trois des accusés étaient mineurs au moment de leur arrestation, ils ont été jugés comme des adultes. Deux des six accusés avaient déjà été condamnés en mars par le tribunal pour mineurs de Lesbos. Consultez le site <https://freethemoria6.noblogs.org/> pour connaître la suite des événements.

- <https://www.facebook.com/LesvosLegal/posts/3525608360811185>
- [https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/default/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/202011-managing-migration-eu-financial-support-to-greece\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/default/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/202011-managing-migration-eu-financial-support-to-greece_en.pdf)
- <https://www.unhcr.org/news/briefing/2020/9/5f6073db4/unhcr-scales-immediate-shelter-support-moria-asylum-seekers-urges-long.html>
- <https://legalcentrelesvos.org/2021/02/17/greek-authorities-must-urgently-transfer-vulnerable-migrants-to-the-mainland-in-accordance-with-their-own-laws/>
- <https://legalcentrelesvos.org/2021/03/09/justice-for-the-moria-6/>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=52IWG65Wbq4>
- <https://legalcentrelesvos.org/2021/03/09/justice-for-the-moria-6/>



Rassemblement devant le monument aux victimes du racisme et des brutalités policières sur l'Oranienplatz de Berlin. (c) IWS

## Un an après Hanau

en > [7](#)

de > <https://iwspace.de/2021/03/ein-jahr-nach-hanau/>

d' International Women\* Space

Le 19 février 2021, nous nous sommes réunis à Oranienplatz pour nous souvenir des 9 personnes tuées à Hanau un an plus tôt : Fatih Saraçoğlu, Ferhat Ünvar, Gökhan Gültekin, Hamza Kurtović, Kaloyan Velkov, Mercedes Kierpacz, Said Nesar Hashemi, Sedat Gürbüz et Vili Viorel Păun.

Comme l'ont écrit les organisateurs, « La commémoration est un acte collectif dans lequel nous n'oublions jamais, dans lequel nous nous renforçons mutuellement, rendons visibles les luttes de résistance et de lequel nous puisons des forces pour les luttes futures. »

Aujourd'hui, nous sommes ici pour nous souvenir des 9 personnes qui ont été tuées il y a un an à Hanau. Nous devons également nous souvenir des victimes du NSU, nous souvenons Oury Jalloh, qui a été tué en garde à vue, et Rita Awour Ojunge, tuée par le système d'asile allemand, et de nombreux autres cas non résolus, car ils nous montrent que le système allemand a été construit sur le racisme et qu'il continue d'exister par le racisme.

Nous ne devons jamais oublier qu'il s'agit d'UN SYSTÈME RACISTE!

C'est le même système qui couvre l'implication de l'État dans les meurtres de la NSU.

C'est le même système qui a ordonné de fermer la sortie de secours du bar « Arena » – l'endroit où les victimes ont été tuées – parce qu'ils ne voulaient pas que les gens puissent échapper aux contrôles réguliers de la police.

C'est le même système qui, après une campagne médiatique tacite de criminalisation et de présentation des personnes non blanc, des migrants et des réfugiés – en particulier des hommes – comme des agresseurs et comme une menace pour l'État allemand blanc – ce sont exactement ceux qui ont été tués il y a un an.

La Bundesregierung veut maintenant exprimer ses condoléances alors qu'elle n'a pas cessé de stigmatiser et de criminaliser les bars à chicha au point qu'ils sont devenus un symbole à attaquer ? Cela a entraîné la mort/le meurtre de 9 personnes ? Maintenant, ils veulent faire preuve d'empathie ?

Après les meurtres de la NSU, après le meurtre d'Oury Jalloh, de Rita Awour Ojunge, et les meurtres à Hanau, les contrôles racistes de police sont en cours, les attaques racistes sont en cours, les déportations racistes sont en cours.

Après chaque attaque, après chaque meurtre, on nous dit que c'est un individu, un type psychologiquement instable, une victime de ses circonstances. Nous vous disons que ce n'est pas un seul fou, comment se fait-il que nous rencontrons TOUS ce même fou encore et encore:

dans la police  
dans les bureaux de  
l'administration étrangers  
dans le métro  
dans la rue  
dans les offices  
dans les écoles.  
au kiosque  
chez un fleuriste.  
dans un bar à shisha.

Ce fou est partout ! Et nous le répétons : il n'y a pas u tireur solitaire, c'est une société raciste.

Donc si nous parlons du racisme dans les foyers, du racisme dans la rue, du racisme dans les déportations, nous parlons d'un système raciste, qui a tué les 9 personnes à Hanau il y a un an.

**Et qui nous tue tous les jours!**

Alors soyons clairs:

L'État ne nous a jamais protégés et ne nous protégera jamais, nous devons nous organiser nous-mêmes !

**Le racisme agit pour nous dépolitiser, pour nous diviser, pour nous empêcher de nous organiser. Mais aujourd'hui, nous sommes ici pour répéter que nous ne cesserons jamais de nous organiser, de protester et de demander justice pour les personnes tuées par le racisme.**

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





# ¡Justicia por los 6 de Moria!

en > <https://oplatz.net/justice-for-the-moria-6/>



de Legal Centre Lesbos

**El 8 de septiembre de 2020, el tristemente célebre campo de refugiados de Moria, en Lesbos (Grecia), ardió hasta los cimientos, volviendo a poner en el punto de mira internacional las políticas de disuasión de la fortaleza europea mediante condiciones de miseria, externalización de fronteras y "contención" en las islas del Egeo.**

Los incendios tuvieron lugar una semana después de que un residente del campamento diera positivo en la prueba del COVID-19 y de que las autoridades respondieran encerrando Moria: deteniendo de hecho a unas 12.000 personas en condiciones insalubres, inhumanas y de hacinamiento, con grave riesgo para sus vidas. En los días siguientes, las personas que habían estado viviendo en el campamento de Moria y sus olivares circundantes quedaron en la calle, atrapadas entre los bloqueos policiales y militares, sin acceso a suficiente comida y agua, refugio, instalaciones de higiene y otras necesidades básicas.

En lugar de trasladar a las personas fuera de la isla, proporcionarles un alojamiento adecuado o asistencia material, el Estado griego puso a Lesbos bajo estado de emergencia y envió unidades de policía antidisturbios desde Atenas a Lesbos, mientras grupos armados de extrema derecha acosaban a las personas migrantes acampadas en los bordes de las carreteras y la policía utilizaba gases lacrimógenos contra ellos. En lugar de hacer caso a las peticiones de los movimientos de solidaridad de "No más Morias"<sup>1</sup> - osea que los incendios de Moria marquen una ruptura decisiva con las políticas violentas y fracasadas de la fortaleza Europa-, el Estado griego, con la ayuda material<sup>2</sup> de la Unión Europea y de ACNUR<sup>3</sup>, construyó apresuradamente un nuevo "Centro de Acogida e Identificación Temporal" en un lugar contaminado con plomo, no apto para ser habitado<sup>4</sup> y ampliamente descrito como "Moria 2.0". En lugar de ver el incendio como lo que era - una catástrofe a punto de ocurrir, cuya culpa recaía directamente en la UE-, en las semanas siguientes al incendio el Estado griego detuvo y acusó a seis jóvenes migrantes afganos -los 6 de Moria- de provocar un incendio que ponía en peligro vidas humanas y de pertenecer a un grupo criminal. Cinco de los 6 de Moria eran menores de edad cuando fueron detenidos, aunque sólo dos son reconocidos como tales por el Estado griego. A pesar de la falta de pruebas creí-

bles contra ellos, los dos menores reconocidos de los 6 de Moria -A.A. y M.H.- fueron condenados por incendio provocado y sentenciados a 5 años de prisión tras un juicio el 9 de marzo de 2021 que constituyó una grave injusticia<sup>5</sup>.

Está claro que la culpabilidad de los 6 de Moria fue determinada por el Estado griego desde el momento de su detención. En violación del derecho a un juicio justo, y del principio fundamental de que los acusados se presumen inocentes hasta que se demuestre su culpabilidad, el Ministro griego de Migración y Asilo declaró en una entrevista concedida el 16 de septiembre de 2020 - una semana después del incendio - que "el campamento fue incendiado por seis refugiados afganos que han sido detenidos"<sup>6</sup>. Además, la persecución de los 6 de Moria parece formar parte de un esfuerzo sistemático para aplastar cualquier resistencia al régimen fronterizo europeo mediante el castigo colectivo, deteniendo arbitrariamente y presentando cargos penales contra las personas migrantes tras cualquier forma de resistencia dirigida por ellos, como en el caso de los 35 de Moria<sup>7</sup>. En enero de 2021, 32 de los 35 de Moria que habían sido condenados en 2018 fueron finalmente absueltos de todos los cargos, lo que sólo confirma que el calvario al que se enfrentaron, durante más de 3 años y medio de sus vidas, fue una injusticia grave desde el principio - como el Legal Center Lesbos y el movimiento de solidaridad construido alrededor del caso habían protestado desde el principio.

**Nos negamos a aceptar que éste sea también el destino de los 6 de Moria.**

Aunque parece que las probabilidades ya están en contra de estos jóvenes, sabemos que la solidaridad internacional siempre ha sido nuestra mejor arma contra el imperialismo fronterizo de Europa y sus estrategias de castigo colectivo a gente migrante. Por este motivo, el Legal Centre Lesbos está buscando observadores internacionales para el juicio de los cuatro restantes de los 6 de Moria. Su juicio tendrá lugar el 11 de junio en Chios, Grecia. Si está interesado en presentarse como observador del juicio, envía tu CV y una breve carta de presentación a [info@legalcentrelesvos.org](mailto:info@legalcentrelesvos.org) explicando el motivo de tu interés. Lamentablemente, el Legal Centre Lesbos no puede cubrir los gastos de viaje de los observadores del juicio. La información sobre los requisitos relacionados con el COVID-19 para entrar en Grecia puede encontrarse en <https://travel.gov.gr/>. Se dará prioridad a:

Miembros de las asociaciones nacionales afiliadas a IADL / ELDH  
- Abogados / Académicos con experiencia en Asilo y/o Derecho Penal

- Personas con experiencia en la observación de juicios
- Dominio del inglés y/o del griego
- Para saber más sobre el trabajo del Legal Centre Lesbos y el caso de los 6 de Moria:

Ir a <https://legalcentrelesvos.org/>  
Contactar con: [info@legalcentrelesvos.org](mailto:info@legalcentrelesvos.org)  
Seguirnos en (<https://www.facebook.com/LesvosLegal>), Twitter (<https://twitter.com/lesvoslegal>) e Instagram (<https://www.instagram.com/legalcentrelesvos/>)

Actualización  
Göttingen/Chios/Lesvos,  
13.06.2021

Ayer, sábado 12 de junio, cuatro adolescentes solicitantes de asilo fueron declarados culpables de "incendio con riesgo para la vida humana" y condenados a diez años de prisión en el tribunal de Quíos tras el incendio del campamento de Moria en Lesbos. A pesar de los documentos que prueban que tres de los acusados eran menores en el momento de la detención, fueron juzgados como adultos. Dos de los seis acusados ya habían sido condenados en marzo en el tribunal de menores de Lesbos.

Consulte <https://freethemoria6.noblogs.org/> para conocer más detalles.

- 1 <https://www.facebook.com/LesvosLegal/posts/3525608360811185>
- 2 [https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/default/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/202011-managing-migration-eu-financial-support-to-greece\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/default/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/202011-managing-migration-eu-financial-support-to-greece_en.pdf)
- 3 <https://www.unhcr.org/news/briefing/2020/9/5f6073db4/unhcr-scales-immediate-shelter-support-moria-asylum-seekers-urges-long.html>
- 4 <https://legalcentrelesvos.org/2021/02/17/greek-authorities-must-urgently-transfer-vulnerable-migrants-to-the-mainland-in-accordance-with-their-own-laws/>
- 5 <https://legalcentrelesvos.org/2021/03/09/justice-for-the-moria-6/>
- 6 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=52LWG65Wbq4>
- 7 <https://legalcentrelesvos.org/2021/03/09/justice-for-the-moria-6/>

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



Police officer sentenced to 16 years prison over killing of Festus Okey

## Justice for Festus Okey



by Justice for Festus Okey

What happened?

Festus Okey was a Nigerian asylum seeker living in Istanbul with the dream of becoming a successful football player. On August 20, 2007, he was arrested and later on shot by a Turkish police officer while under detention at the Beyoğlu police station in Istanbul. Seriously injured, he died in the hospital, where the shirt he wore on that day - a crucial piece of evidence to prove the shooting distance - went lost.

During the three and a half years after 2007, it was investigated whether Festus Okey's identity information is correct and in the following years if Tochukwu Gameliah Ogu is brother of Festus. Okey's brother's participation in the court was a very important turning point in the course of the case.

Trial over the killing of Festus Okey has ended after 14 years and the defendant police officer Cengiz Yıldız has been sentenced to 16 years, 8 months in prison.

As the followers of the case, we believe that these decisions fix, to some extent, the injured sense of justice of Festus' family and society. Our struggle for the trial of other public officials involved in the incident and to determine the discrimination dimension in this incident will continue.

The verdicts in the Festus Okey trial once again make us think about the following points:

We are aware that the justice system in which the Festus case is seen is a system that defends the interests of the racist capitalism that killed Festus. Festus' right to life may have been violated more easily because of his skin color, but racism is not just a matter of prejudice against his skin color. Racism is a system that socially reproduces the status of unregistered migrants and refugees with discriminatory and exclusionary practices that prevent access to fundamental rights, especially the right to life.

Impunity is a state policy in Turkey, we know that, but this policy does not recognize race, language, religion and gender. According to the report prepared by the Human Rights Association for the year 2020; Last year alone, 13 immigrants' right to life was violated by security forces and racist attacks. We know that this figure is the tip of the iceberg. Because there is no state-kept record of the number of racist attacks and those killed and injured in these attacks. There is no policy to live together in peace and to end racist violence!

So, does the current penal system promise us a non-violent so-

cial order towards immigrants, refugees and ethnic minorities? We, those who fight against racism for the rights of immigrants, advocate that violence can be prevented before it occurs. We are also aware of how prisons can be a discriminatory place for immigrants. We see that camps and deportation centers function as another kind of closure and imprisonment mechanism for immigrant women, children and LGBTI+.

Civilian or uniformed... Can we talk about a justice for immigrant women and LGBTI+ people who are subjected to male violence? Can we talk about a human rights monitoring for cases where immigrants are subjected to violence? Will the judiciary find a solution for the Syrian trans woman Asia who was attacked in Istanbul in the last week or for the Syrian Futeam Alhamdi, who was found dead on the roadside in Urfa? We do not forget the 17-year-old Afghan child Lütfullah Tajik, who died in Van in 2014 as a result of the police beating of an Iranian refugee woman who was raped by two security guards in Van last year. Not more prisons and removal centers; we believe in and call for a transformative social justice system, a social order in which racism has completely disappeared with its sexist manifestations.

Access to fundamental rights, especially the right to life, is not blocked, whether borders are divided and used for the purpose of serving the capitalist system, whether the migrant is crushed and exploited where s/he goes for protection or work, the deportation is not used for threatening political discourses, the refugees are not used as political pawns, and their lives will be in danger. We want to live in a country where it has not been returned against their will. Our struggle is that people are not deprived of their freedom simply because they migrate; it will continue until we establish a world without patriarchy, racism, capitalism and speciesism.

**Right to breathe for everyone!**

**Justice for Festus Okey, justice for all immigrants! Boundaries and hatred kill, solidarity keeps alive!**

Sources:  
<http://gocmendayanisma.com/2018/12/05/festus-icin-adalet-justice-for-festus/>

<https://gocmendayanisma.com/2021/03/22/festus-okey-davasi-ayrimcilik-boyutu-icin-mucadele-devam-edecek/>



# Colourful Voices



by Azin

Interview with Azin on radio connection about the antiracist Instagram magazine "Colourful Voices" on 11 February, 2021.

Hi, I am Azin and living here in Berlin for the last 11 years. Here is my story about our online Anti-racist magazine: Colourful Voices.

In the last couple of months, we have published some posts on our Instagram page that has went "viral". Going viral on its own doesn't have a significant meaning or value, but it is very worthy for us as a media collective. It shows us that a lot of people connect to our topics. By sharing our posts, they would like to take part in distributing these thoughts. We are honored to have so many messengers.

On the 1st of May, we published a post titled: "Why the 1st of May should be an anti-racist day". Opening a discussion on when capitalism and racism unite against BI\_PoC people, pointing out also to the fact that migrantised are pushed out of the labor market, so their work can be sold as cheap as possible. Over 5000 people who liked and shared the post gave an important signal. How with the rise of Migrantifa the attention to these issues is rising in the society.

In another post, "Hanau shootings: 7 failings of the German police", we focused on the failures and misbehaviors of the German police. As a critical topic, most of the big German media publish a lot of information about the Hanau shooting. After we saw all the attention to our post (over 100K people read it), we found out how mainstream German media blocks the flow of information and over-focusing topics. There has been so much attention on other aspects that this aspect was totally new and unknown to most people. Even though the families reported themselves on all of this misbehavior.

Imprint / Impressum

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## Postmigrantisch – Intersektional – Dekolonial – Antirassistisch – Bi\_PoC und migrantische Perspektiven

The idea for our magazine came from different sides to us. I was active for five years in the anti-racist scene in Berlin and in Germany. You might know that there has been a significant "refugee" movement from 2012 to 2014. I was working there in the media section. We published on our online channels and established a newspaper called Daily Resistance that is still active; well, you are reading it right now. This newspaper is being distributed in whole Germany.

In 2016, I got a child. Having a child changed my life totally. My life before was participating in many meetings, networking, and sometimes traveling for my activism. Having a child bounded me to stay at home. This changed my activist life more than I could imagine before.

At some point, it came to this: I was at home. Feeling alone and depressive about myself, my life, and the world. I was myself under the effect of racism. I also saw systematic discrimination in German society. **Once, a friend taught me that there are only two ways to face injustice: One is to sit in the home and get depressed, and the other one is to come out and fight against it.**

I sat enough in my bed and had enough depression in my life about that, so the only way was to come out, to do something. But it didn't fit my old form of activism anymore. Going to meetings, organizing offline activities, etc. This is also a criticism to a lot of activist groups that are not inclusive towards parents. Our activism should also be inclusive to Care Work. Offline activism didn't fit me.

Around this time, it came to my view that online activism and working in the online space fit better for people like me. People who are bound to be at home for doing care work. I then did a training about Public Relations, and after that, I got a job at the Network of Free Radios, which is called "netzwerk medien.vielfalt!". I started to work with several projects from free radios in different cities. Each city established a radio editorial team, mixed between German people and migrantised people. This still is producing radios on FM radio, on real radio.

Then the Yellow Vests movement in France came. Most of the people on the streets were young people, maybe 20, maybe High School. I saw how important it is to educate and give alternative perspectives and experiences to younger people, go to school, go to High School, and let them know what's happening. I found this aspect missing in my previous activities. These thoughts added up to the ideas that I developed with the people in our group who gave birth to our online magazine, "Colourful Voices".

We are active in different channels: Instagram and Telegram. In each one, we post various content formats as we learned that our audience perceives them very much differently and look for different things there. All in all, we have more than 6,000 followers now after 6 months of working. In the beginning, we were happy that the numbers grew a lot. Obviously, a lot of people are interested in this kind of anti-racist work and online media.

Happily, there are several media collectives like us, but all in all, in the German context, it is not enough what is being done. If you check in the US context, you can see how much more media is focused online-only working on the anti-racist thing. What is more essential for us is not to have followers but to have a community. We want to be connected to our audience. We wish that they feel that we belong to each other, they think they are in the community of Colourful Voices, and we want to work together with them.

Our followers, our primary target audience, who we really focus on when we create content is people of colour, indigenous and Black people. White people and people who are not affected by racism are not really our target audience. By that, we mean that we focus mainly on empowerment work, not on the sensibilization of white people against racism. Though some of our content is interesting for everyone, for example, when we explain how the denazification of post-war Germany failed, and old Nazis came to a lot of power positions. I think maybe 50% of the people who follow us are white people and Germans. But the other 50%, mostly are second-generation or third-generation of migrants.

The way we reach our audience is what we are doing. For example, we made a post for the New Year of 2021 and asked everyone to tell us their anti-racist resolutions for the following year. Many people wrote things, primarily those that feel connected or are more into the community of Colourful Voices, and then we contacted these people and said: "Hey, let's get together, let's meet, let's talk to each other!" We had a really warm and lovely evening. We made a Zoom call with around eight people. We talked to each other, we got to know each other, we found out what they want to do in the next year, they found out about us and then, in the end, every person made a short video and said their solution which we then posted on our channel so that the rest of the community sees it.

You can find our magazine on Instagram, Facebook, and Telegram. You should just search for "Colourful Voices" with "colourful" spelled with "ou" – C – O – L – O – U – R FUL, then you will find us.

**We are looking very much forward that you also join to the community of Colourful Voices! Thank you!**



Azin

Complete show in German, Farsi, and English can be heard here: <https://www.radioconnection-berlin.de/2021/02/11/instagram-magazin-colourful-voices/>

# Keine Morias mehr – Schafft das Lager-system ab!



von Women in Exile

**Wir verurteilen die Europäische Union für ihren Krieg gegen Geflüchtete!**

Wir verurteilen, dass Moria gebaut wurde, um grundlegende menschliche Bedürfnisse zu vernachlässigen.

Um einen NGO-Mitarbeiter zu zitieren. „Zu einer Zeit, in der wir von der Europäischen Union hören: „Kein Moria mehr“, wurde ein neues Moria gebaut und die Bedingungen – soweit wir von den Menschen darin hören – sind schlechter als im vorherigen Lager.“ „Es scheint eine sehr klare Agenda zu geben, die mit dem Migrationspakt und der Ausrichtung der Europäischen Union verbunden ist, die auf Einschließung abzielt.“

**Moria ist kein Einzelfall.**

Flüchtlingslager sind über ganz Europa verstreut, im Einklang mit der Politik der militarisierten Externalisierung der Grenzen und der Festung Europa.

Frauen\*, Minderjährige und Menschen aus der LGBTIQ\*-Community sind von diesen harten Bedingungen besonders betroffen. Die Flüchtlinge, die in den Lagern an der europäischen Grenze leben, müssen im Herzen Europas alle möglichen Härten erdulden: Sie leben im Freien, leiden unter der winterlichen Kälte und werden, anstatt eine menschenwürdige Unterkunft zu bekommen, zurückgedrängt.

Wir fordern die sofortige Evakuierung aller Menschen aus den Lagern an den EU-Außengrenzen und eine menschenwürdige Unterbringung in den Aufnahmeländern und Kommunen.

Für Women in Exile ist es kein Geheimnis, wie es sich anfühlt in Lagern zu leben.

Wir haben keine Privatsphäre, leben isoliert und das Risiko, sexuell und körperlich missbraucht zu werden, ist viel höher.

Wir wissen, dass ein Leben in Isolation für Menschen, die bereits schwer traumatisiert sind, katastrophal ist und ihre Gesundheit verschlechtert.

**Deshalb fordern wir: Evakuiert die Camps! Lasst die Menschen gehen!**

Bringt Sie sie in menschenwürdigen Bedingungen unter und schickt sie nicht in andere Lager in Europa. Frauen\* und Kinder brauchen besonderen Schutz und müssen endlich unter menschenwürdigen Bedingungen leben, um nicht immer wieder physisch und sexuell missbraucht zu werden.

Die Corona-Pandemie hat ein weiteres Mal die Gefahren des Systems der Lagerunterbringung bewiesen. Die Lager werden zu Gefängnissen für die Menschen, die darin leben und sich nicht frei bewegen können. Obendrein leben die Flüchtlinge in Angst vor Abschiebungen, die mitten in der Nacht gewaltsam von der Polizei durchgeführt werden. Abschiebungen

sind kein Mittel der Migrationspolitik. Sie terrorisieren und traumatisieren uns und unsere Kinder!

**Deshalb werden wir weiter fordern:**

**– Stoppt die Abschiebungen!**

**– „Kein Lager für Frauen und Kinder, alle Lager abschaffen“!!! – Europaweit!**

**– Hört auf, uns in unangemessene hygienische und traumatisierende Bedingungen zu drängen!**

**– Stoppt unsere zwangsweise Massenunterbringung in Lagern!**

**– Recht zu kommen, Recht zu gehen und Recht zu bleiben für alle!**



## What about you?

**We can make your voice being heard.**

Send us photos, write about your life. What do you miss and what do you think?

**Write to us.**

Have you seen something that you want to share with others?

**Come visit us.**

Café Karanfil  
Mahlower Str. 7  
12049 Berlin  
U8 Boddinstraße

**Do you like to distribute this newspaper in your Lager?**

Write to us, we can send it to you. You don't need money.

It is for free:

[dailyresistance@systemli.org](mailto:dailyresistance@systemli.org)

Yours,  
Daily Resistance Crew

