

Racist fascist parties and movements are on the rise in the world, and especially in Europe. The main propaganda on this rise is anti-refugee. Refugees are blamed for security, economic and other social problems.

A number of new laws have been passed that make deportation easier. There is a marked increase in racist fascist attacks against refugees and immigrants. At the same time, there is an increase in suicide cases in Germany, especially by Kurdish refugees.

Yes, the number of refugees has increased all over the world. Reason? Because arms production and wars have increased in the world. The number of refugees is increasing as people's habitats are destroyed by war, exploitation and occupation.

No social problem can be solved by being anti-refugee. Social problems can be solved by the common struggle of all the oppressed of the world against war, exploitation and capitalism as a whole.

February 2025 | Turgay Ulu | Berlin

Gazetemizin yeni bir sayısıyla karşınızdayız.

Dünya'da ve özellikle Avrupa'da ırkçı faşist partiler ve hareketler yükselişte. Bu yükselişteki en başat propaganda mülteci karşıtlığıdır. Güvenlik, ekonomi ve diğer toplumsal sorunların suçlusu olarak mülteciler öne sürülüyor.

Sınır dışı etmeyi kolaylaştıran bir çok yeni yasa çıkartıldı. Mülteci ve göçmenlere karşı ırkçı faşist saldırılarda belirgin bir artış var. Aynı zamanda özellikle Kürt mültecilerin Almanya'da intihar vakalarında artış gözleniyor.

Evet tüm Dünya'da mülteci sayısı arttı. Neden? Çünkü dünya da silah üretimi ve savaşlar arttı. İnsanların yaşam alanları savaş, sömürü ve işgallerle yok edildiği için mülteci sayısı artıyor.

Mülteci karşıtlığı yapılarak hiçbir toplumsal sorun çözülemez. Toplumsal sorunlar savaş, sömürü ve bir bütün olarak kapitalizme karşı dünyanın tüm ezelenlerinin ortak mücadelesiyle çözülebilir.

Şubat 2025 | Turgay Ulu | Berlin

The Urgency of Now: A System Against asylum seekers refugees and migrants is a whole

As Germany's new CDU-led government takes power in February 2025, we are already witnessing a wave of asylum restrictions, migrant repression, and growing xenophobic policies across the country. The far-right is no longer just a loud voice on the streets, but it has entered parliament, shaping policies that criminalize refugees, migrants, and activists.

History is trying to repeat itself. Across Germany and beyond, politicians are reviving policies of exclusion, isolation, and deportation. This is a direct attack on human dignity and the fundamental rights of those seeking safety and justice.

But we refuse to stand by and watch. We are in the 21st century. We see the dangers, we understand the threats, and we will resist.

Oplatz is a symbol of resistance since 2012 by refugees' movement. Oplatz (Oranienplatz) is not just a location; it is a place of resistance. In 2012, refugees stood up here, demanding:

1. Right to Stay – Stop Deportations.

An end to deportations and forced removals. Recognition of refugees' right to remain in Germany without fear of expulsion. Protection for refugees regardless of their country of origin or legal status.

2. Abolish the Residenzpflicht (Residence Obligation Law)

Refugees should have the freedom to move within Germany and not be restricted to designated asylum centers or specific regions.

3. Close Refugee Camps – Demand Decent Housing

An end to inhumane refugee camps, which often have poor living conditions. The right to live in apartments and integrate into communities instead of being isolated in remote facilities.

4. Right to Work and Study

The right for asylum seekers and refugees to work and support themselves rather than being forced into dependency. Access to education, including universities and vocational training, without barriers like lengthy asylum processes.

5. Equal Rights and an End to Discrimination

Full social and political participation for refugees and migrants. An end to racial profiling and police harassment of migrants. The right to healthcare and social security without discrimination.

6. Stop the EU's Deadly Border Policies

An end to the EU's militarized border policies (e.g., Frontex operations) that force refugees to take deadly routes across the Mediterranean. Safe and legal ways for people to seek asylum in Europe.

7. Recognition of Refugees as Political and Climate Migrants

Acknowledgment that war, persecution, and climate change are forcing people to flee their homes. Asylum policies that reflect the reality of forced migration due to colonial history, economic exploitation, and environmental destruction. But today, the fight is far from over.

With far-right policies threatening our rights, we return to Oplatz to say: Enough!

This month of resistance, from March 1 to March 31, 2025, will not just be a protest it will be a space for education, mobilization, and community building.

We come together to make our voices heard, to organize, and to reclaim our right to exist without fear.

The Police or the System Response: A System Built to Silence Us

On February 25, 2025, between 10:30 and 11:00 AM, the police informed us that our protest camp at Oplatz would not be allowed.

We inform them already in January 2025 to hold this camp at Oplatz, yet they delayed their response until now, just before our planned action. Their excuses?

"The area is too small."  
"There are benches and fences around the space."  
"There are also trash."  
"There are already 2 other demonstrations planned at the same time."

This is not about logistics. This is about repression.

This decision is a direct attack on our movement. The authorities are using bureaucracy and weak excuses to silence us, erase our struggle, and keep refugees and migrants invisible —while the right-wing voice gains strength in parliament.

But we are not criminals. We are not illegal.

We are legitimate people fighting for justice. The system tries to shackle our voices while right-wing forces are seizing power, shaping policies that oppress us.

We Will Not Be Silent.

This is exactly why we must stand together and take action.

We reject a system that silences the most vulnerable while amplifying the voices of right-wing extremists.

We refuse to let history repeat itself.

We demand visibility, justice, and freedom for refugees, migrants, and all oppressed communities.

This month of action is about resisting systemic racism, fighting for climate justice, and exposing the hypocrisy of governments that criminalize refugees while protecting the interests of the powerful.

A Call to Action  
Join us. Stand with us.  
Resist with us.  
We will not be ignored.  
We will not be erased.  
We are here.  
We exist.  
And we will fight back.

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# DAILY RESISTANCE

## Refugee Activists' Newspaper

languages • زبان فارسی • AR EN FA FR TR  
diller • اللغات

### Demands

1. The closure of all camps in Germany. We fight for better housing solutions and the protection of human rights!
2. An immediate stop to deportations!
3. The abolition of the residency requirement!
4. The abolition of the payment card!
5. No profit on the backs of refugees!
6. The recognition of seeking asylum due to climate crisis!

### Demands

1. La fermeture de tous les camps de réfugié.e.s en Allemagne. Nous nous battons pour de meilleures solutions de logement et la protection des droits de l'homme !
2. L'arrêt immédiat des expulsions !
3. L'abolition de l'obligation de résidence !
4. L'abolition de la carte de paiement !
5. Aucun profit sur le dos des réfugiés !
6. La reconnaissance de la demande d'asile pour cause de crise climatique !

### Forderungen

1. Die Schließung aller Lager in Deutschland. Wir kämpfen für bessere Unterbringungs-lösungen und den Schutz der Menschenrechte!
2. Sofortiger Stopp der Abschiebungen!
3. Die Abschaffung der Residenzpflicht!
4. Die Abschaffung der Bezahlkarte!
5. Keine Gewinne auf dem Rücken der Flüchtlinge!
6. Die Anerkennung der Asylsuche aufgrund der Klimakrise!

### Talepler

1. Almanya'daki tüm kamplar kapatılsın. Daha iyi barınma çözümleri ve insan haklarının korunması için mücadele ediyoruz!
2. Sınır dışı etmeler derhal durdurulsun!
3. İkamet zorunluluğunun kaldırılsın!
4. Ödeme kartı (Bezahlkarte) kaldırılsın!
5. Mültecilerin sırtından hâr edilmesin!
6. İklim krizi nedeniyle sığınma talebini tanısın!

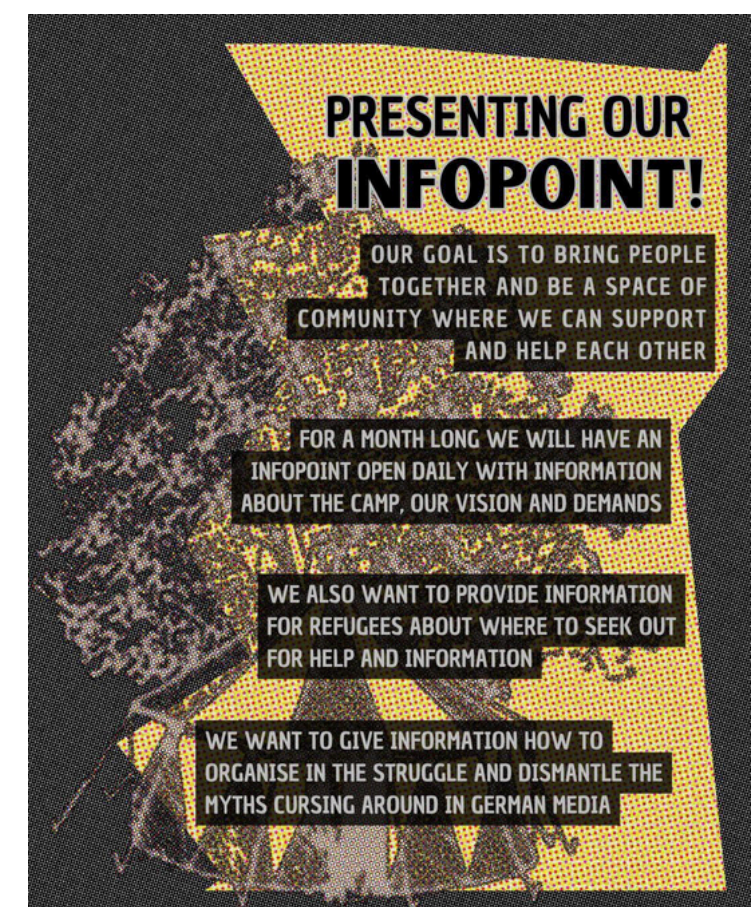


### الطلبات

1. إغلاق جميع مراكز الإيواء في ألمانيا. نكافح من أجل حلول سكنية أفضل وحماية حقوق الإنسان
2. الوقف الفوري لجميع الترحيلات
3. إلغاء شرط الإقامة المحددة بالمنطقة
4. إلغاء بطاقة الدفع
5. لا للمتاجرة بمعاناة اللاجئين
6. الاعتراف بحق اللجوء بسبب أزمة المناخ

### Требования

1. Закрытие всех лагерей в Германии. Мы боремся за лучшие жилищные решения и защиту прав человека!
2. Немедленного прекращения депортаций!
3. Отмена требования о проживании!
4. Отмена платежных карт!
5. Никакой прибыли за счет беженцев!
6. Признание необходимости просить убежища в связи с климатическим кризисом!



**Disability Justice**

by Anonymous

**Refugees: "people who have fled war, violence, conflict or persecution and have crossed an international border to find safety in another country" - UNHCR.**

Over time, this word has morphed and is synonymously viewed as a 'societal burden'. Some refugees face discrimination based on their origin or race. Their new found homes regard them as uneducated, uncivilized and dangerous. In Western countries, they are always surveilled and kept at a distance from the rest of society. Yet, is this the truth?

People often forget that these are career people with families. Before the war or chaos in their homelands, they lived generally normal lives. While living here, I have met ex bankers, nurses, architects, doctors, dancers and many more. I use the word 'ex' since their qualifications became overlooked in the safe countries.

The refugee topic is quite vast. Even so, I would like to narrow down to a specific group; refugees with disabilities. People with disabilities are globally recognized as belonging to a minority group. In a labor obsessed world, capitalism works nonstop to integrate the able-bodied experience. Society decides to leave people with disabilities eons behind.

**Instead of viewing humans as valuable, work is the new measure of someone's worth. As people with disabilities, where does that leave us?**

The process of uprooting yourself to flee to safety is both devastating and tragic. The truth is no one decides to leave everything and everyone they know behind, to this extent. Insanity is choosing to risk one's life by traveling through the hot desert or sailing in dinghy makeshift boats to secure a better future. Even so, when faced with imminent death, insanity is a lesser evil. Even as I write this, I acknowledge how able-bodied that process is.

**A wheelchair user wouldn't be able to roll through the desert and even manage crossing the sea in a dingy boat. And that's naming only one type of disability.** Forced to plan days or even months ahead for simple, day-to-day activities is our 'normal'. In the event of moving countries or even continents, we have to figure out our medical and physical needs. How barrier-free is the journey and destination? Can I travel with medication and my trusted caregiver and if not, will I find someone well vast with my kind of needs? Will the process destroy my assistive device? All these make it complicated to up and leave, especially during war, drought, famine... you name it.

Traveling the 'right way' is our only option. This means jumping through visa approval hoops, booking flights, which can be ableist. Countries such as New Zealand, Canada and Australia have come up with ableist and eugenics centered laws that keep people like us away.

**Upon arrival in the safe country, the burden of proof falls entirely on us. We are expected to prove our fleeing reasons, disabilities, and worse, the discrimination we faced.**

Of course, it is much simpler to prove war. What about other types of inhuman treatment? How does one prove cultural norms advocating for the persecution and killing of people with disabilities? How do you prove hateful words and actions that have only been recorded in your body as trauma? Especially considering that police and justice itself aren't accessible? How do you prove your own sexuality?

A big misconception about disability is that we are sick. This means we can get medical attention that improves our situation or heals us. This isn't to negate that one can be disabled and sick. However, having an asylum application system that only acknowledges sickness is discriminatory.

**We are stuck in a cycle of reliving trauma through constantly retelling our stories to relevant authorities. Additionally, we deal with the global challenges of navigating an inaccessible world.** In Germany, this looks like dealing with constantly broken lifts or lifts that have human shit in them, passive-aggressive bus drivers who choose to leave us behind for convenience, inaccessible architecture and so on. We always need to prove to health insurances that we need our assistive devices, only to get denied. Nothing is ever perfect. There are so many hurdles and hoops people with disabilities cross over despite their migration status. It is overwhelming to face this reality while seeking refuge in a country that doesn't want you. It is a daily resistance to be disabled and even more a disabled refugee.



**Our Kurdish people have always struggled for life**

by borderless collective, Arjin und Freunde

**Info-Event on Anti-Kurdish Racism | 29.04.2024 | in Berlin**

The info-event about anti-kurdish racism took place on 29.04.2024 at a self-managed space in Kreuzberg, Berlin, where various left-wing events, meetings and activities in general take place. The event was organized by the borderless collective and Kurdish activists who fled from Turkey to Germany. The idea of making an info-event to raise awareness of anti-kurdish racism in Germany arose after massive racist attacks on the Kurdish community took place in the Tegel refugee camp, a former airport with major problems in terms of sanitation, privacy and also security. In order to spread the knowledge our Kurdish comrades shared with us we will publish the notes we took about this info event:

**Activist 1:** We had to migrate to this country because it was what we had to do. I worked as a Kurdish human rights defender in Turkey. The Kurdish people have been struggling for almost 100 years since the establishment of the Turkish Republic.

**From the beginning, the Turkish state has always been promoted as one state, one religion, one culture, and the Kurdish people have always had to fight against that.**

The Kurdish people had to revolt 50-60 times against the Turkish state. I witnessed it in the 80s, 90s and 2000s, but especially during the military courts in the 80s, the Kurdish people were put under pressure.

**They especially tried to ban the Kurdish language from the public spaces.**

For instance, we didn't allow my mother to go out on the streets because she couldn't speak Turkish, otherwise the police would have arrested her.

I was part of the Kurdish women's movement, and I was selected by it also. You may have heard the slogan

**Jin Jiyan Azadi** (In Kurdish: Woman, Life, Freedom) in the media after the state murder of Jina Amini in Iran two years ago.

**It originates from the 80s when 5 Kurdish women journalists were killed in Turkey.**

These women were only able to publish 5 magazines before the Turkish state pursued and murdered them.

**Our Kurdish people have always struggled for life.**

We had to migrate and tell people about our situation. Almost 3000 villages have been destroyed since the 90s. These people had to leave all their lands, they had to leave behind everything they had in their lives. We live in poverty in Turkey or outside the country.

**All of Europe sees Kurds as immigrants bringing economic problems. But this war that has been going on for more than 50 years is making people poorer.**

We are experiencing the consequences of cultural and economic destruction. Especially in Germany, the percentage of Kurds whose asylum applications are rejected is more than 90 percent. This is too high. And still Germany wants us to prove that if we return to Turkey, we will have to go back to prison.

Because the war is not over, the war is still going on. Iran is still waging war. For example, Iran and Turkey killed Kurdish people at the same time. And now Turkey is in a war against Rojava. When Turkey started the war, European countries did not act like in other wars. When Kurds die, others will remain silent. And this is my last word:

**I am very proud to be part of one of the biggest women's movements.**

**Activist 2:** The Kurdish people did not commit any genocide. They just wanted to live freely in their own land. The Kurdish people know how to be in solidarity with other peoples who share the same fate. Before the Kurdish struggle started, there was the Palestinian struggle.

We are in solidarity with the Palestinian struggle because they are left-wing people and have a tradition of women's liberation.

**Because the Kurdish movement is leftist, we are always in solidarity with leftists all over the world.**

We reject classical nation states and propose confederalism. Many people have been killed because of nation states.

Instead, we propose the idea of democratic confederalism so that people can live in peace. NATO, Russia, China have always cooperated with Turkey to fight the Kurds.

Strategically, these countries do not want the idea of democratic confederalism.

When democratic confederalism is established and will bring peace, the Iranian regime collapses. That's why they don't want this idea.

**We rely on our own power; we do not rely on other powers. We act in the interests of the people, not in the way of the state.**

We act in this way, but we also pay the price for it.

In 2023, 60,000 people applied for asylum, only 2,000 were accepted. People from Iran, Afghanistan, Iraq can get the refugee status more easily. Of course, we are not against this. They need the status, too. But it is not right for any migrant to be discriminated among others. We all share the same fate, but Kurdish people are discriminated a lot. In this month alone, 3 of our friends were deported to Turkey. In just one month 8 of our friends lost their lives. People came to live in safety as political people.

Kurdish people are forced to live in repressive states like Germany because they are forced into statelessness. At the same time NATO and the EU tried to close those camps. I was living in an autonomous camp with 800 Kurds and partly Syrians and Afghans where we were self-governing without any state or any other power. And we were not even isolated from people. This camp was in Greece. The Greek people always supported us.

**When the police came to evict us, the Greek people helped us. In this autonomous camp there were no patriarchal or militaristic values.**

Money had no value in this camp. Anyone who needed a place could come to this camp. Thousands of people came.

This camp was destroyed because Sweden wanted to be part of NATO. And because this camp was destroyed, I had to come here. It was a place where we had our language and identity.

**It was very difficult for me because it was a very autonomous place and now, we must live under oppression again.**

Not only the pressure of the classical German bureaucracy, but also Turkish racism. We were not part of any war against Arabs or other peoples, but because of the state of the states we were portrayed as enemies. When we go to Palestinian protests and we see Islamic or Turkish flags, we don't accept that. We need to step back from that. And there is a slogan that should be banned in all demonstrations: Allahu Akbar (God is the greatest).

They killed 38 of our people in a village using this slogan. ISIS also uses this slogan when they rape Kurdish women. So, you don't want to go to a place where this slogan is used. But the Kurdish movement will always be in solidarity with the Palestinian movement. We have a good relationship with the Palestinian movement because their view of the world has a democratic perspective. But unfortunately, they create artificial movements to destroy this movement. I am telling you this because the Palestinian and Kurdish movements have the same fate. In Kurdistan, the Hamas-like Hezbollah (Kurdish, not the Lebanese one) was established and they were killing the Kurdish people. They were also successful. Together with Hamas they are now very large. But I don't want to be misunderstood. In Palestine there is no justification for raping women, killing children, etc. But for Palestine, Hamas is not a good option for women and children. But most importantly, we need a perspective other than being anti-war. We need to say that we are against genocide, against murder.

Germany is very problematic towards the Kurdish people and the Palestinian people. And people are the defenders of truth.

**Activist 3:** I will be keeping this short. Let me add that 6 Kurdish TV channels in France were shut down. There were also negative incidents against Kurds in Europe. In Erfurt, a Kurdish refugee committed suicide leaving his wife and 6 children. Another friend who was rejected in Germany drowned in the sea while trying to go to the UK. Many Kurdish refugees committed suicide in the UK. My friends have already talked about the PKK.

A mosaic of many people, Armenians, Syrians, Assyrians... When you apply for asylum, it's as if they give us a kind of test, we must show or prove what we will go through or what we have gone through if we return to Turkey as Kurds or Alevites.

Germany made this dirty deal not to take in refugees with a country where most journalists, human rights defenders, lawyers, majors, etc. are in jail. Germany knows that there is no democracy and justice system in Turkey. But they made these deals, and they ignore the facts because Turkey is a strong NATO ally. As Kurdish refugees in Germany we don't want positive discrimination. Refugees are all the same. Refugees from the mullah regime in Iran, refugees from Ukraine. But when it comes to Turkey, all European countries will continue their oppressive policies. What should we talk about? We should talk about all the massacres.

All asylum interviews normally take 2 hours but ours takes 6 hours, a whole day. We expect the same treatment as other refugees. When Rojava is being bombed, the West is silent. Europe does not raise its voice when people are imprisoned.

**If we want a better world, we must defend peace and humanity.**

**Kürt halkımız her zaman yaşam mücadelesi vermiştir**

by borderless collective, Arjin und Freunde

**Kürt Karşıtı İrkçılık Hakkında Bilgi Etkinliği 29.04.2024 | Berlin**

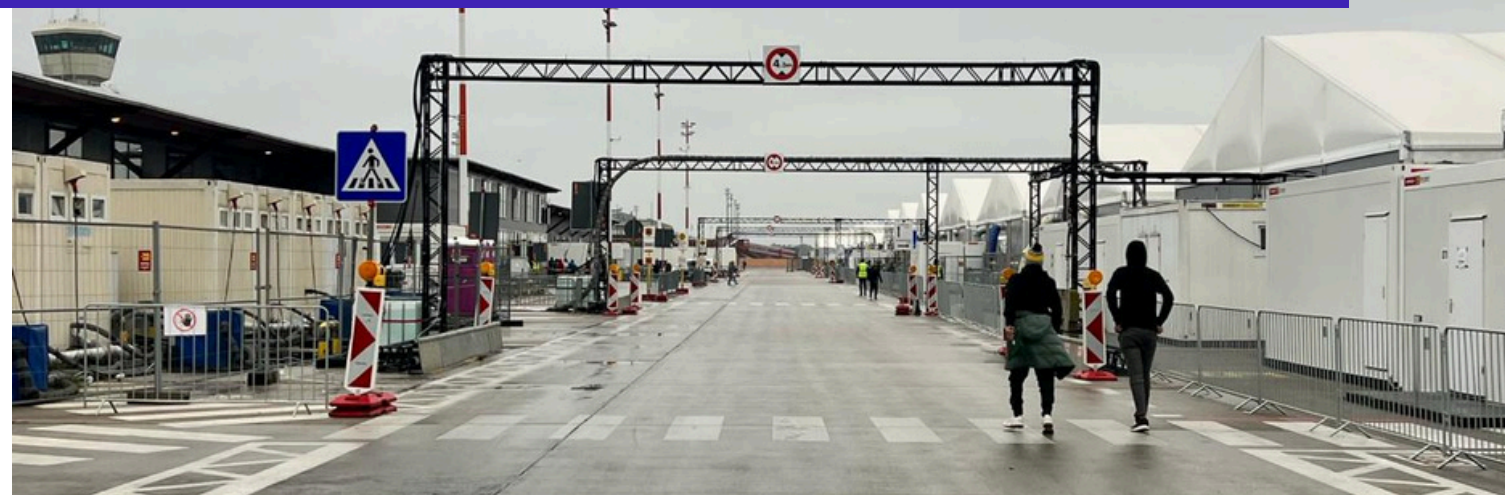
Kürt karşıtı ırkçılıkla ilgili bilgilendirme etkinliği 29.04.24 tarihinde Berlin Kreuzberg'de bulunan Tegel mülteci kampında Kürt toplumuna yönelik yoğun ırkçı saldırıların gerçekleşmesinin ardından ortaya çıktı. Kürt yoldaşlarımızın bizimle paylaştığı bilgileri yaymak için bu bilgilendirme etkinliği hakkında aldığımız notları yayımlayacağız:

**Aktivist 1:** Bu ülkeye göç etmek zorundaydık çünkü yapmamız gereken buydu. Türkiye'de Kürt olarak insan hakları savunucusu olarak çalıştım. Kürt halkı Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nin kuruluşundan bu yana neredeyse 100 yıldır mücadele ediyor.

**Başından beri Türk devleti her zaman tek devlet, tek din, tek kültür olarak savunuldu ve Kürt halkı her zaman buna karşı mücadele etmek zorunda kaldı.** Kürt halkı Türk devletine karşı 50-60 kez isyan etmek zorundaydı.

Photo: Inside Tegel Camp

**Berxwedan jiyan e! Yaşamak direnmektir! Life is resistance! Das Leben is Widerstand!**



Ben 80'lerde, 90'larda, 2000'lerde şahit oldum ama özellikle 80'lerdeki askeri mahkemeler döneminde Kürt halkı baskı altına alındı.

**Özellikle Kürtçeyi hamusal alandan yasaklamaya çalıştılar.** Mesela annemin Türkçe konuşmadığı için sokağa çıkmasına izin vermiyorduk, aksi takdirde polis onu tutuklardı.

Kürt kadın hareketinin bir parçasıydım ve ben de bu hareket tarafından tercih edildim. İki yıl önce İran'da Jina Amini'nin devlet tarafından öldürülmesinden sonra medyada

**Jin Jiyan Azadi** (Kürtçe: Kadın, Yaşam, Özgürlük) sloganını duymuş olabilirsiniz.

**Bu sloganın kökeni 80'li yıllarda Türkiye'de 5 Kürt kadın gazetecinin öldürülmesine dayanıyor.** Bu kadınlar, Türk devleti onları peşlerine düşüp öldürmeden önce sadece 5 dergi çıkarabildiler.

**Biz Kürt halkı olarak her zaman yaşam için mücadele verdik,** göç etmek ve insanlara durumumuzu anlatmak zorunda kaldık.

90'lardan bu yana neredeyse 3000 köy yok edildi. Bu insanlar tüm topraklarını terk etmek zorunda kaldılar, hayatlarında sahip oldukları her şeyi geride bırakmak zorunda kaldılar. Türkiye'de ya da ülke dışında yoksulluk içinde yaşıyoruz.

Bütün Avrupa Kürtleri ekonomik sorunlar getiren göçmenler olarak görüyor. Ama 50 yılı aşkın süredir devam eden bu savaş insanları daha da yoksullaştırıyor. Kültürel ve ekonomik yıkımın sonuçlarını yaşıyoruz.

Özellikle Almanya'da iltica başvurusu reddedilen Kürtlerin oranı yüzde 90'dan fazla. Bu çok yüksek bir oran. Ve hala Almanya bizden Türkiye'ye dönersek hapse geri dönmek zorunda kalacağımızı kanıtlamamızı istiyor.

Çünkü savaş bitmedi, savaş hala devam ediyor. İran hala savaş yürütüyor. Örneğin İran ve Türkiye aynı anda Kürtleri öldürdü. Ve şimdi Türkiye Rojava'ya karşı bir savaşın içinde. Türkiye savaş başlattığında Avrupa ülkeleri diğer savaşlarda olduğu gibi davranmadı. Kürtler öldüğünde diğerleri sessiz kalacaktır. Ve son olarak: En büyük kadın hareketlerinden birinin parçası olmaktan gurur duyuyorum.

**Aktivist 2:** Kürt halkı herhangi bir soykırım yapmadı. Sadece kendi topraklarında özgürce yaşamak istediler. Kürt halkı aynı kaderi paylaşan diğer halklarla nasıl dayanışma içinde olunacağını biliyor. Kürt mücadelesi başlamadan önce Filistin mücadelesi vardı. Filistin mücadelesiyle dayanışma içindeyiz çünkü onlar sol görüşlü ve kadın özgürlüğü geleneğine sahipler. **Kürt hareketi solcu olduğu için dünyanın her yerindeki solcularla her zaman dayanışma içindeyiz.**

Klasik ulus devletleri reddediyoruz ve konfederalizmi öneriyoruz. Ulus devletler yüzünden birçok insan öldürüldü.

Bunun yerine insanların barış içinde yaşayabilmesi için demokratik konfederalizm fikrini öneriyoruz. NATO, Rusya, Çin Kürtlerle savaşmak için her zaman Türkiye ile işbirliği yaptı. Stratejik olarak bu ülkeler demokratik konfederalizm fikrini istemiyorlar. Demokratik konfederalizm kurulduğunda ve barış getirdiğinde İran rejimi çöker. Bu yüzden bu fikri istemiyorlar.

**Biz kendi gücümüze güveniyoruz; başka güçlere güvenmiyoruz. Devletin çıkarları doğrultusunda değil, halkın çıkarları doğrultusunda hareket ediyoruz.** Bu şekilde hareket ediyoruz ama bunun bedelini de ödüyoruz.

2023 yılında 60.000 kişi iltica başvurusunda bulundu, sadece 2000 kişi kabul edildi. İran'dan, Afganistan'dan, Irak'tan insanlar daha kolay mülteci statüsü alabiliyor. Tabii ki biz buna karşı değiliz. Onların da bu statüye ihtiyacı var.

**Ama hiçbir göçmenin diğerleri arasında ayrımcılığa tabi tutulması doğru değil.**

Hepimiz aynı kaderi yaşıyoruz ama Kürtler çok ayrımcılığa uğruyor. Sadece bu ay içinde 3 arkadaşımız Türkiye'ye sınır dışı edildi. Sadece bir ay içinde 8 arkadaşımız hayatını kaybetti. İnsanlar siyasi insanlar olarak güven içinde yaşamaya geldiler.

**Kürt halkı vatansızlığa zorlandığı için Almanya gibi baskıcı devletlerde yaşamak zorunda bırakılıyor.**

Aynı zamanda NATO ve AB o kampları kapatmaya çalıştı. Ben 800 Kürt ve kısmen Suriyeli ve Afganlarla birlikte otonom bir kampa yaşıyordum ve burada herhangi bir devlet ya da başka bir güç olmadan kendi kendimizi yönetiyorduk. Ve insanlardan izole bile değildik. Bu kamp Yunanistan'daydı. Yunan halkı bizi her zaman destekledi.

**Polis bizi tahliye etmeye geldiğinde Yunan halkı bize yardım etti. Bu özerk kampa ataerkil ya da militarist değerler yoktu.**

Bu kampa paranın hiçbir değeri yoktu. Bir yere ihtiyacı olan herkes bu kampa gelebilirdi. Binlerce insan geldi. Bu kamp yok edildi çünkü İsveç NATO'nun bir parçası olmak istiyordu. Ve bu kamp yok edildiği için ben de buraya gelmek zorunda kaldım. Burası dilimizin ve kimliğimizin olduğu bir yerdi.

**Benim için çok zordu çünkü çok özerk bir yerdi ve şimdi yine baskı altında yaşamak zorundayız.**

Sadece klasik Alman bürokrasisinin baskısı değil, aynı zamanda Türk ırkçılığı. Araplara ya da diğer halklara karşı herhangi bir savaşın parçası değildik ama devletlerin durumu nedeniyle düşman olarak gösterildik.

**Filistin protestolarına gittiğimizde İslam ya da Türk bayrakları gördüğümüzde bunu kabul etmiyorduk.**

Bu eylemlerin dışına çıkmak zorundaydık. Ve tüm eylemlerde yasaklanması gereken bir slogan var: Allahuekber (Allah en büyüktür). Bu sloganı kullananak bir köyde 38 insanımızı öldürdüler.

İŞİD de Kürt kadınlara tecavüz ederken bu sloganı kullanıyor. Dolayısıyla bu sloganın kullanıldığı bir yere gitmek istemeyiz.

**Ancak Kürt hareketi her zaman Filistin hareketi ile dayanışma içinde olacaktır.**

Filistin hareketiyle iyi bir ilişkimiz var çünkü onların dünyaya bakışı demokratik bir perspektifte sahip. Ama maalesef bu hareketi yok etmek için yapay hareketler yaratıyorlar. Bunu size söylüyorum çünkü Filistin ve Kürt hareketlerinin kaderi aynı. Kürdistan'da da Hamas benzeri Hizbullah (Kürt, Lübnan'da olan değil) kurulmuştur ve onlar Kürt halkını öldürüyorlardı. Başarılı da oldular.

Ama yanlış anlaşılacak istemem. Filistin'de kadınlara tecavüz etmenin, çocukları öldürmenin vs. hiçbir haklı gerekçesi yoktur. Ama Filistin için Hamas kadınlar ve çocuklar için iyi bir seçenek değil. Ama en önemlisi, savaş karşıtı olmaktan başka bir bakış açısına ihtiyacımız var. Soykırımı, cinayete karşı olduğumuzu söylememiz gerekiyor. Almanya Kürt halkına ve Filistin halkına karşı çok sorunlu. Ve halklar hakikatin savunucularıdır.

**Aktivist 3:** Bunu kısa tutacağım. Fransa'da 6 Kürt TV kanalının kapatıldığı da ekleyeyim. Avrupa'da da Kürtlere karşı olumsuz olaylar yaşandı. Erfurt'ta bir Kürt mülteci eşini ve 6 çocuğunu bırakarak intihar etti. Almanya'da reddedilen bir başka arkadaşımız İngiltere'ye gitmeye çalışırken denizde boğuldu. İngiltere'de de birçok Kürt mülteci intihar etti. Arkadaşlarım PKK'den bahsetti zaten. Birçok insandan oluşan bir mozaik, Ermeniler, Suriyeliler, Süryaniler... İltica başvurusunda bulunduğunuzda sanki bize bir tür sınav soruyorlar, Kürt ya da Alevi olarak Türkiye'ye dönersek neler yaşayacağımızı ya da neler yaşadığımızı göstermemiz ya da kanıtlamamız gerekiyor.

**Almanya mülteci almamak için bu kirli anlaşmayı, gazetecilerin, insan hakları savunucularının, avukatların, akademisyenlerin vs. çoğunun hapiste olduğu bir ülkeyle yaptı. Almanya Türkiye'de demokrasi ve adalet sistemi olmadığını biliyor.**

**Ancak bu anlaşmaları yaptılar ve Türkiye güçlü bir NATO müttefiki olduğu için gerçekleri görmezden geliyorlar.**

Almanya'daki Kürt mülteciler olarak pozitif ayrımcılık istemiyoruz. Mültecilerin hepsi aynıdır. İran'daki molla rejiminden gelen mülteciler, Ukrayna'dan gelen mülteciler. Ama Türkiye söz konusu olduğunda tüm Avrupa ülkeleri baskıcı politikalarına devam edecek. Ne hakkında konuşmalıyız? Bütün katliamlar hakkında konuşmalıyız.

Bütün iltica mülakatları normalde 2 saat sürer ama bizimki 6 saat, tam bir gün sürüyor. Diğer mültecilerle aynı muameleyi bekliyoruz. Rojava bombalanırken Batı sessiz kalıyor. İnsanlar hapse atıldığında Avrupa sesini yükseltmiyor. Eğer daha iyi bir dünya istiyorsak, barışı ve insanlığı savunmalıyız.



## Pakhshan Azizi, Social Worker, Women's and Children's Rights Activist, Sentenced to Death!

After ISIS attacked Kurdistan in Syria, she spent years supporting war victims. But today, in Evin Prison, without a lawyer, under torture, she has been sentenced to death.

Pakhshan is a social work graduate from Allameh Tabatabai University in Tehran. On November 16, 2009, Pakhshan participated in Kurdish students' protests at the University of Tehran against political executions in Kurdistan. She was arrested by security forces.

After four months in detention, she was released on bail and later left Iran.

When ISIS attacked Kurdistan in Syria (Rojava), Pakhshan worked as a social worker, helping refugees in camps. She stood with women who were victims of war for years.

On August 4, 2023, Pakhshan Azizi was arrested by the Ministry of Intelligence in Tehran and taken to Evin Prison. During this time, she was denied access to a lawyer and was tortured to extract a forced confession.

**The charge? "Rebellion"! Membership in PJAK! But even in the issued verdict, there is no evidence of any military involvement.**

**Pakhshan is accused of sympathizing with the families of those killed in the 2022 uprising! Is that a crime?**

**On July 23, 2024, the death sentence for Pakhshan Azizi was issued.ce!**

Throughout all interrogations and court sessions, Pakhshan has repeatedly denied any involvement in armed operations or membership in the Kurdistan Free Life Party (PJAK).

Pakhshan Azizi's lawyers, speaking to Sharq News, rejected any claims of her participation in military activities and emphasized her work in helping war-affected refugees in Syrian Kurdistan (Rojava). They stated:

**"Even in the verdict itself, there is no mention of any operation or armed confrontation involving Ms. Azizi with any individual, governmental, or non-governmental entity in Iran."**

On January 9, 2025, her sentence was confirmed. She is set to be executed.

**A woman who dedicated her life to helping the Kurdish people is now awaiting an unjust sentence.**

## Be Pakhshan's voice!

### WE DEMAND

#### WORLD WITHOUT BORDERS LIFE WITHOUT CAMPS!

A few months ago, a 1,000 square metre tent in the Tegel Camp burnt entirely to the ground. The shelter is perpetually overcrowded, it fails to meet basic hygiene standards and reports of sexual assault committed by security staff are increasing. The situation at Tegel is not a coincidence.

All over Germany refugees in camps experience systematic violence, including sexual harassment, lack of healthcare, inadequate nutrition, or forced labor. While the German state invests billions of Euros in fuelling wars throughout the world, it is simultaneously denying basic rights to those who have fled war and oppression. No person should be detained in a camp without the prospect of a home, a job, and a fully-enjoyed life.

We are aware that the conditions for refugees in Germany can never be improved, unless we fight collectively towards our goals. We want to send a signal against the racist asylum policy of the German state: Tegel must close and all residents must receive the basic rights of life and housing.

We want to get organised together: we meet once a month to talk about how we can raise awareness of the situation and put pressure on politicians. Would you like to join in?

All are welcome! The next meetings are on **Monday 17 June, Tuesday 16 July and Tuesday 13 August, all from 6pm.**

If you join our Signal group or Whatsapp channel, you'll find out where it's taking place.

**1. The closure of Tegel and all other camps in Germany. We fight for better solutions and human rights!**

**2. An immediate halt to deportations!**

**3. The abolition of the residency requirement**

**4. The abolition of the payment card system for refugees!**

**5. No profit on the backs of refugees!**



v. l. S. d. P. Erwin Günther, Götzstraße 13, 12099 Berlin

## بخشان عزیز، مددکار اجتماعی، فعال حقوق زنان و کودکان، محکوم به اعدام!

او پس از حمله داعش به کردستان سوریه، سالها از آسیب دیدگان جنگ حمایت کرد. "اما امروز، در سلولهای اوین، بدون وکیل، تحت شکنجه، و محکوم به اعدام است. پخشان فارغ التحصیل مددکاری اجتماعی از دانشگاه علامه طباطبایی تهران است."

آبان ۱۳۸۸، پخشان در اعتراضات دانشجویان کرد ۲۵ دانشگاه تهران علیه اعدامهای سیاسی در کردستان شرکت کرد. توسط مأموران امنیتی بازداشت شد.

او پس از ۴ ماه بازداشت با قرار وثیقه آزاد و پس از مدتی از ایران خارج شد.

وقتی داعش به کردستان سوریه (روژاوا) حمله کرد، پخشان به عنوان مددکار اجتماعی بهار دوگاه آوارگان کمک کرد. سالها کنار زنانی که قربانی جنگ بودند ایستاد.

مرداد ۱۴۰۲ - پخشان عزیز توسط نیروهای وزارت ۱۳ اطلاعات در تهران بازداشت شد. او را به اوین بردند. این مدت او حق دسترسی به وکیل نداشت و تحت شکنجه برای اعتراف اجباری قرار داشت.

اتهام؟ بغی! عضویت در پژاک! اما حتی در حکم صادر شده، هیچ مدرکی از درگیری نظامی! وجود ندارد!

پخشان متهم است که با خانواده‌ی جان باختگان خیزش ۱۴۰۱ همدردی کرده! آیا این جرم است؟

مرداد ۱۴۰۳ - حکم اعدام ۲ برای پخشان عزیز صادر شد.

پخشان در تمام جلسات، بازجویی و دادگاه هرگونه شرکت در عملیات مسلحانه و عضویت در حزب حیات آزاد کردستان (پژاک) را بارها رد کرده.

وکلی پخشان عزیز در گفت‌وگو با شبکه شرق با رد مشارکت پخشان عزیز در هیچ عملیات مسلحانه‌ای و تأکید بر فعالیت‌های او در راستای کمک به آوارگان آسیب‌دیدگان جنگی در کردستان سوریه (روژاوا)، گفتند: «حتی در خود حکم نیز هیچ‌گونه اشاره‌ای به هیچ عملیات و یا درگیری نظامی خانم عزیز با هیچ شخص حقیقی یا حقوقی دولتی یا غیردولتی ایرانی نشده است»

دی ۱۴۰۳ - حکم تأیید شد. او قرار است اعدام شود ۱۹ زنی که عمرش را صرف کمک به مردم کرد، حالا در انتظار حکمی ناعادلانه است.

## "صدای پخشان باشید!"



Photo: Sign at the rally in front of the Lager in Eisenhüttenstadt on Feminist Fighting Day (8 March)



## İltica etmek ömür

### boyu politik bir şiddete maruz kalmaktır.

anonymous

İltica etmek ömür boyu politik bir şiddete maruz kalmaktır. İltica etmek, bir insanın hayatında aldığı keyfi bir karar değildir. Sebebi ne olursa olsun, tüm nedenler politiktir ve bir hayatta kalma mücadelesidir.

Hiç kimse doğup büyüdüğü toprakları, ailesini, arkadaşlarını, yoldaşlarını sebepsizce terk etmez. İltica etmek bir macera ya da seyahat değil; bir zorunluluk ve çaresizliktir.

**Göç eden kişi, yalnızca fiziksel sınırları aşmakla kalmaz; aynı zamanda damgalanma, şiddet ve dışlanma deneyimlerini de yaşamak zorunda kalır.**

Ülkesinden çıktığı anda geri dönülmez bir yolculuğa başlar. İnsan kaçakçıları ve diğer kişiler tarafından her yerde dolandırılabilir, taciz, tecavüz ve şiddete maruz kalabilirsiniz. Sınır kapılarında, okyanuslarda ya da denizlerde defalarca ölümle burun buruna gelebilirsiniz. Tüm bu yaşadıklarına rağmen, daha güzel bir hayatın hayalini kurarsın, çünkü kaçtığın ülke bir cehennemdir. Yeni bir ülkeyi cennet olarak görür, orada huzur bulmayı umarsın. Televizyonlarda izlediğin o 'cennet' insanların ayrıcalıklarından faydalanmak ister, onların hoşgörülü, yardımsever olduklarını düşünür ve orada huzur bulmayı umarsın. Yeni bir ülkeye vardığında, iltica başvurusu yaparsın.

**Fakat karşılaştığın gerçeklik, hayal ettiğinden çok uzaktır. Ayrımcılık, dışlanma ve değersiz hissettirilme ile yüzleşirsin.**

İnsan onuruna aykırı koşullarda, mülteci kamplarında yaşamaya başlarsın. Konsantrasyon kamplarını andıran bu yerlerde, son kullanma tarihi yaklaşmış yiyecekler tüketmek zorunda kalır ve toplumdan izole edilmiş bir şekilde yaşamaya başlarsın. Kamp alanınının 30 km dışına çıkılması yasaktır. Kampta ya da dışarıda yapacak pek bir şey yoktur. Zaten bu kamplar şehirlerin köylerin üca köşelerindedir. Kısıtlamalarla dolu mülteci hayatın başlamış olur.

Bazı günler geride bıraktığın aileden ya da yoldaşlarından kötü haberler alırsın. Yardım edemeyiş çünkü senin de yardıma ihtiyacın vardır. Dertleşecek kimsen yoktur. Yaşadığın tüm bu süreç, omuzlarına ağır bir travma olarak biner. Her şeye rağmen güçlü kalmaktan başka bir seçeneğin yoktur. Sürekli iyi olduğuna kendini inandırmaya çalışırsın. Bastırdığın stres, kaygı ve gördüğün kâbuslar vücudunun bir yerlerinde saklanmaya başlar. Zamanı geldiğinde, bastırdığın bu duygular hastalık olarak gün yüzüne çıkar.

**Fakat her şeye rağmen sağlıklı kalman gereklidir; çünkü kamptan çıkıp iş izni alarak çalışmaya başlamak en büyük hayaldir. Göç ettiğin ülkede yaşayan insanların yapmadığı işler vardır ve o işler seni beklemektedir.**

Ucuz iş gücü olarak görülürsün.

Yaşadığın her şeyi unutmaya çalışarak, dil öğrenmeye çabalar; ancak bu dili konuşacak kimseyi bulamazsın.

Kimse seninle arkadaş olmayı tercih etmez. Zaten dışarı çıktığında, insanların bakışlarından istenmeyen, ikinci sınıf biri olduğuna hissedersin.

Her zaman güler yüzlü olmaya çalışarak kabul görmeyi umut edersin. Umutlarını diri tutarak, iltica süreciyle ilgili mülakat ya da mahkeme gününü beklersin.

Kampta geçen tüm bu süreç boyunca fiziksel ve psikolojik olarak yıpranırsın. Bir avukata da ihtiyacın vardır. Beklemek, belirsizlik ve yalnızlık, bir insanı hasta etmeye yeterlidir. İltica süreci yıllarca sürebilir. Bu süre içerisinde, kampta gözetim altında kalman gereklidir.

Mülakat ya da mahkeme günü geldiğinde, seni göç etmeye zorlayan koşullarda suç ortağı olan kolonyalist ülkeler, senden hesap sormaya başlar: "Neden iltica ediyorsun?" diye sorarlar.

Aslında, burada olmamın bir sebebi de sizin kaçmış olduğum ülke ile yapmış olduğunuz ekonomik, politik ve militarist anlaşmalar ve ülkelerimizden sömürdüğünüz yeraltı ve yerüstü kaynaklar, iç savaşları körüklemek için gönderdiğiniz silahlar ya da size ucuz iş gücü ve ham madde sağlamak zorunda bırakıldığımız sistem yüzünden buradayız demek gelir içinden; ama bu cümle herkesin boğazında düğümünür.

**Bunu söylersek, iltica ettiğimiz ülkenin onurunu kırmış oluruz. Bu yüzden, sadece kaçmış olduğumuz ülkenin anti-demokratik uygulamalarını anlatır; onlardan bizi anlamalarını bekleriz.**

Ayrıca, bir B planı yapmak zorundasındır. Eğer hakkında deport kararı varsa ve şanslı olup bunu daha önceden fark edip polislerden kaçabilirsen, belgesiz bir yaşamı göze almalısın.

**Tüm aşamaları geçersen; sessiz, uyumlu ve haklarını aramayan göçmen bir işçi olman beklenir.** Yaşadığın bunca strese, hayal kırıklığına ve travmaya rağmen, göç ettiğin ülkede topluma "entegre" olman beklenir. Her zaman gözler senin üzerindedir. Ülkede ne zaman kötü bir şey olsa, ilk suçlanan göçmenler olur.

Siyasetçiler, özellikle seçim dönemlerinde göçmenleri popüler bir tartışma konusu haline getirir. Ancak kimse şu soruyu sormaz: "Bu insanlar neden göç ediyor? Geldikleri ülkelerde ne oluyor? Ne yaşamışlar? Zengin ülkeler bu ülkelerle nasıl bir ilişki içinde? Son olarak sen olsan ne yapardın?"

**Göç etmek bir insanın yalnızca fiziksel bir yolculuk yapması değildir, bir daha yaşamak istemediği politik şiddetin yarattığı bir zorunluluk ve travmadır.** Kimse, içinde doğup büyüdüğü topraklardan kaçmak zorunda kalmama-hdır; herkes eşitlik ve özgürlük temelinde kendi ülkesinde yaşama hakkına sahip olmalıdır.

Ancak kapitalizm, insanları hayatta kalabilmeleri için göç etmeye mecbur bırakmaktadır ve bu zorunluluğu dayatanlar,

aynı zamanda bizlerden hesap soran güçlerdir. Kaçtığımız ülkenin egemenleriyle sığındığımız ülkenin egemenleri aynı sistemin parçasıdır. Bu sistem kendisi gibi olmayan tüm muhalif yaşam biçimlerine dünyanın her yerinde saldırmaktadır. Bu nedenle, kaçtığımız ülkede maruz kaldığımız bireysel ve toplumsal baskılar, yeni ülkede de farklı bir formda karşımıza çıkar. Bu baskıları ve şiddeti yalnızca göçmenler değil tüm muhalifler yasarlar fakat göçmenler farklı bir boyutunu daha yasarlar. Göç etmek bir ülkeden kaçtıktan sonra yeni ülkede de istenmeyen kişi olduğuna hissetmektir. Cebinde sürekli vize tarihiyle yaşayıp, vatandaşlık alsan dahi bir gün gecersiz olacağı şüphesiyle yaşamaktır. Yasanan tüm bu eşitsizliklere karşı sesimizi yükseltmek, adalet ve insan hakları temelinde mücadele etmek zorundayız. Eğer gerçekten adil bir dünya istiyorsak, göçü yaratan sebepleri ortadan kaldırmakla başlamalıyız. Kaynaklar adil paylaşılmalı, emekçileri sömürmeyi bırakmalı ve savaşları finanse etmek yerine barışa yatırım yapılmalıdır.

Neden kendi ülkelerinde savaş istemeyen zengin ülkeler, savaşlara silah gönderip krizleri derinleştiriyor? Dünyanın daha adil ve yaşanabilir bir yer haline gelmesi için tüm bu soruları düşünmeli ve çözümler üretmeliyiz.

2012 yılında İranlı mülteci Muhammed Rahsapar yaşadığı izolasyona dayanamayarak intihar etti ve bu bardağı taşıran son damla oldu.

**Arkadaşları ve yoldaşları örgütlenip sokağa çıkarak Almanya da mülteci hareketini başlattı ve böylelikle O-Platz hareketi doğmuş oldu.**

Bu hareket sadece mültecilerle sınırlı kalmamış aynı zamanda birçok farklı politik grupla etkileşimde bulunarak kesişimsel politik bir yol çizmiştir. Bu hareket sayesinde Almanya'da mülteciler bazı haklar elde ettiler ve farklı gruplar olarak hala mücadeleye devam etmekte.

**Dünyanın her yerinde görmüş olduğumuz gibi örgütlenip mücadele ettiğimizde haklar elde ediyor mücadeleyi bıraktığımızda ise haklarımız ellerimizden alınıyor.**

Bu yüzden bugün bu mücadeleyi hatırlayarak örgütlenmeye devam etmeliyiz. Var olduğumuz kapitalizme karşı mücadele ettiğimiz ve savunduğumuz tüm anti kapitalist praksisler çok değerli.

Farklı alanlarda farklı politik kimliklerimizle farklılıklarımızla amaç ve yöntemlerimizle mücadele eden bireyler ve gruplar olarak birbirimizi her yerde tanımalı, temas kurmalı ve dayanışma halinde kalmalıyız. Her birimizin bulunduğu alanda sağlamış olduğu mücadelenin; sınırların olmadığı bir yolda buluşması, türçülük karşıtı total özgürlük mücadele hattına destek olması kimsenin göç etmek zorunda kalmadığı bir dünya hayaliyle...

**Tüm muhalif yaşam biçimleri politik bir şiddete maruz kalır.**

**Bu yazı 2014 yılında aramızdan ayrılan aktivist Sista Mimi'ye adanmıştır.**

★

by anonymous

## Seeking Asylum is

### a Lifelong Experience of Political Violence

No matter the reason, all causes are political, and it is a struggle to survive. Nobody leaves their homeland, family, friends, and comrades without a reason. Seeking asylum is not an adventure or a journey; it is a necessity and a last option.

**A person crossing borders does not only leave behind physical borders but also faces labeling, violence, and exclusion.**

Once you leave your country, you start a journey with no return. You might be tricked by smugglers or face harassment, rape, and violence. You may encounter death many times at borders, in the sea, or on roads. Despite all these, you dream of a better life because the country you left feels like hell. You imagine the new country as a paradise and hope to find peace there. On TV, you see the privileges of those people and believe they are kind and tolerant. You hope to feel safe in their society.

When you arrive in a new country, you apply for asylum.

**But reality is very different from what you imagined. You face discrimination, exclusion, and feelings of worthlessness.**

They send you to refugee camps where the conditions are against human dignity. These camps feel like prisons. You are forced to eat food close to expiry dates, you live isolated from society and you are not allowed to travel more than 30 km from the camp. Inside and outside the camp, there is nothing to do. These camps are purposely located far away from cities or villages. This is how a full of restricted refugee life begins.

Some days, you get bad news about your family or friends back home. You cannot help them because you also need help. You have no one to share your problems with. All these experiences become heavy burdens on your shoulders. Yet, you must stay strong because there is no other choice. You try to convince yourself that you are fine.

**Stress, anxiety, and nightmares you suppress start hiding in your body. Over time, they reappear as illnesses.**

But still, you must stay healthy because your biggest dream is to leave the camp and get a work permit.

**In the country where you sought asylum, there are jobs that local people do not want to do. These jobs are waiting for you.**

You are seen as cheap labor. You try to forget everything you have experienced and work on learning the language.

No one wants to be your friend. When you go outside, you feel like an unwanted, second-class person because of the way people look at you. You always try to smile and hope to be accepted.

You keep your hopes alive and wait for your asylum interview or court date. During this time, you become physically and mentally exhausted. You need also a lawyer. Waiting, uncertainty, and loneliness are enough to make anyone sick.

The asylum process can take years. During this time, you are required to stay under supervision in the camp.

When your asylum interview or court date comes, colonialist countries partly responsible for the conditions in your home country start questioning you: "Why are you seeking asylum?" You want to say, "One of the reasons I am here is because of your economic, political, and military agreements with my country. Because of the resources you exploited in our countries, the weapons you sent to fuel wars, and the system that forces us to provide cheap labor and raw materials."

**But this sentence gets stuck in your throat. Because saying this might hurt the country you seek asylum in. So instead, you only talk about the anti-democratic practices in your home country and you wish they will understand you.**

You must also have a backup plan. If a deportation decision is made against you and you are lucky enough to notice it in time, you might escape from the police and live without legal documents.

**If you pass all the steps successfully, you are expected to be a silent, obedient worker who does not demand rights.**

Despite all the stress, disappointment, and trauma, you are expected to "integrate" into the society of the country you migrated to. You are always under surveillance.

**When something bad happens in the country, immigrants are the first to be blamed.**

Politicians, especially during election times, use immigrants as a popular topic of debate. But no one asks the real question: "Why are these people migrating? What is happening in the countries they come from? What have they experienced? How are rich countries involved with these countries?" Last question is what would you do if you were in their place?

Migration is not only about physical step you go in it. It is a life-long experience of political violence, economic exploitation, and social exclusion. Migration is not an individual experience; it is a necessity created by political violence that you do not want to experience again.

**Nobody should be forced to leave their homeland. Everyone should have the right to live in their country with equality and freedom.**

However, capitalism forces people to migrate, and the same powers that create this necessity question why we are here. The rulers of the country you are fleeing from and the rulers of the country you are being refuge in are part of the same system.

**All people in opposition face political violence as a life-long experience.**

**This text is dedicated to activist Sista Mimi, who passed away in 2014. Her struggle lives on in our memory.**

★

Photo: Sista Mimi speaking at a rally



This system attacks all opposite lifestyles that they are not like it, everywhere in the world.

Therefore, the individual and social pressures we are exposed to in the country we flee from, appear in a different form in the new country. Not only immigrants, all opposite single person see these pressures and violence, but immigrants experience a different dimension.

**Migration is feeling like you are an unwanted person in the new country after fleeing from a country.**

It is living with a visa date in your pocket and the suspicion that even if you get citizenship, it will be invalid one day.

If we truly want a justice world, we must address the reasons for migration. Resources should be shared fairly. Workers should not be exploited. Instead of funding wars, investments should be made in peace. Why rich countries do not want war in their own countries, why do they send weapons and deepen crises? To make the world more just and livable, we must ask these questions and find solutions.

In 2012, an Iranian refugee named Mohammad Rahsapar could no longer bear the isolation and committed suicide.

**His death was the final straw. His friends and comrades organized protests, starting the refugee movement in Germany that ended up as the O-Platz movement.**

This movement was not also limited to refugees but also interacted with many political groups and following an intersectional path.

Thanks to this movement, refugees gained rights in Germany and as different groups, they still continue to fight to these days.

**As seen worldwide, when we organize and fight, we gain rights. If we do not fight, our rights are taken away.**

That is why we must remember O-Platz struggle and continue to organize ourself. As individuals and groups struggling in different areas with our different political identities, differences, goals and methods, we should get to know each other everywhere, establish contact and stay in touch. All the anti-capitalist praxis that we fight and defend against the capitalism in which we exist are very valuable. Wishing that the struggles each of us are fighting in our own fields will converge on borderless path, supporting our fight against speciesism for total freedom and no one needs to migrate...

**All people in opposition face political violence as a life-long experience.**

**This text is dedicated to activist Sista Mimi, who passed away in 2014. Her struggle lives on in our memory.**

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Photo: Sista Mimi speaking at a rally

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Photo: Sista Mimi speaking at a rally



## Justice pour les personnes handicapées

par Anonymous

**Réfugiés : « personnes qui ont fui la guerre, la violence, les conflits ou les persécutions et qui ont franchi une frontière internationale pour trouver la sécurité dans un autre pays »**

- HCR  
Au fil du temps, ce terme s'est transformé et est synonyme de « fardeau sociétal ». Certains réfugiés sont victimes de discrimination en raison de leur origine ou de leur race. Leur nouveau foyer les considère comme non éduqués, non civilisés et dangereux. Dans les pays occidentaux, ils sont toujours surveillés et tenus à l'écart du reste de la société. Mais est-ce la vérité ?

On oublie souvent qu'il s'agit de professionnels qui ont une famille. Avant la guerre ou le chaos dans leur pays d'origine, ils menaient une vie généralement normale. En vivant ici, j'ai rencontré d'anciens banquiers, infirmières, architectes, médecins, danseurs et bien d'autres encore. J'utilise le terme « ex » car leurs qualifications ont été négligées dans les pays sûrs.

Le sujet des réfugiés est très vaste. Néanmoins, j'aimerais me concentrer sur un groupe spécifique : les réfugiés handicapés. Les personnes handicapées sont mondialement reconnues comme appartenant à un groupe minoritaire. Dans un monde obsédé par le travail, capitalisme travaille sans relâche pour intégrer l'expérience des personnes valides. La société décide de laisser les personnes handicapées à la traîne depuis des lustres.

**Au lieu de considérer les êtres humains comme précieux, le travail est la nouvelle mesure de la valeur d'une personne. En tant que personnes handicapées, où cela nous mène-t-il ?**

**Le processus de déracinement pour fuir vers la sécurité est à la fois dévastateur et tragique.**

En réalité, personne ne décide d'abandonner à ce point tout ce qu'il connaît et tous ceux qu'il connaît. La folie, c'est de choisir de risquer sa vie en traversant le désert brûlant ou en naviguant sur des canots pneumatiques de fortune pour s'assurer un avenir meilleur. Néanmoins, face à une mort imminente, la folie est un moindre mal. Alors même que j'écris ces lignes, je reconnais à quel point ce processus s'adresse à des personnes valides.

**Une personne en fauteuil roulant ne serait pas capable de rouler dans le désert, ni même de traverser la mer dans un petit bateau.**

Et il ne s'agit là que d'un seul type de handicap. Il est « normal » de devoir planifier des jours, voire des mois, à l'avance pour des activités quotidiennes simples. En cas de déménagement dans un autre pays ou même sur un autre continent, nous devons prendre en compte nos besoins médicaux et physiques. Dans quelle mesure le voyage et la destination sont-ils exempts d'obstacles ? Puis-je voyager avec mes médicaments et mon soignant de confiance et, si ce n'est pas le cas, trouverai-je quelqu'un qui soit à même de répondre à mes besoins ? Le processus détruira-t-il mon appareil d'assistance ? Tous ces éléments font qu'il est difficile de partir, surtout en période de guerre, de sécheresse, de famine... et j'en passe. Voyager de la « bonne manière » est notre seule option.

Cela signifie qu'il faut passer par toutes les étapes de l'approbation des visas, réserver des vols, ce qui peut être pénible. Des pays comme la Nouvelle-Zélande, le Canada et l'Australie ont mis en place des lois incapables et eugénistes qui empêchent les gens comme nous d'entrer sur leur territoire.

**À l'arrivée dans le pays sûr, la charge de la preuve nous incombe entièrement.**

On attend de nous que nous prouvions les raisons de notre fuite, nos handicaps et, pire encore, la discrimination à laquelle nous avons été confrontés.

Bien sûr, il est beau-coup plus simple de prouver la guerre. Mais qu'en est-il des autres types de traitements in-humains ? Comment prouver l'existence de normes culturelles prônant la persécution et le meurtre des personnes handicapées ? Comment prouver des paroles et des actes haineux qui n'ont été enregistrés dans votre corps que sous forme de traumatisme ? Surtout si l'on considère que la police et la justice elles-mêmes ne sont pas accessibles ? Comment prouver sa propre sexualité ?

L'une des grandes idées fausses sur le handicap est que nous sommes malades. Cela signifie que nous pouvons recevoir des soins médicaux qui améliorent notre situation ou nous guérissent. Il ne s'agit pas de nier le fait que l'on peut être handicapé et malade. Cependant, un système de demande d'asile qui ne reconnaît que la maladie est discriminatoire.

**Nous sommes coincés dans un cycle de traumatismes que nous revivons en racontant sans cesse notre histoire aux autorités compétentes. En outre, nous sommes confrontés aux défis globaux de la navigation dans un monde inaccessible.**

En Allemagne, cela se traduit par des ascenseurs constamment en panne ou contenant de la merde humaine, des chauffeurs de bus passifs-agressifs qui choisissent de nous laisser derrière pour des raisons de commodité, une architecture inaccessible, etc. Nous devons toujours prouver à l'assurance maladie que nous avons besoin de nos appareils d'assistance, pour finalement essayer un refus. Rien n'est jamais parfait. Il y a tant d'obstacles et d'embûches que les personnes handicapées fran-chissent malgré leur statut de migrant. Il est accablant d'être confronté à cette réalité alors que l'on cherche refuge dans un pays qui ne veut pas de nous.

**C'est une résistance quotidienne d'être handicapé et encore plus d'être un réfugié handicapé.**



## We'll come united Leipzig, Abolish Ausländerbehörde

Am 19. Februar standen wir (verschiedene Gruppen) als Teil der bundesweiten Aktionswoche #abolishabh vor der Leipziger Ausländerbehörde, um gegen den alltäglichen Rassismus vor Ort zu protestieren. Die Schikanen und Diskriminierungen, die wir mitbekommen oder selber erleben, wollen wir nicht einfach hinnehmen.

Mit unserem Infostand wollten wir uns solidarisch mit den Menschen zeigen, die immer wieder der Willkür der Ausländerbehörde ausgesetzt sind.

Als solidarische und betroffene Menschen ist es uns wichtig, den Kampf gegen die Ausländerbehörde gemeinsam zu führen, denn sie ist Teil eines rassistischen Systems.

**FCK the racist system!**

عربي- في يوم الأربعاء الماضي، وكجزء من اسبوع الاحتجاج #abolishabh، وقفنا (مجموعات مختلفة) أمام مكتب الهجرة في لايبزيغ للاحتجاج على العنصرية اليومية في المؤسسة. نحن لا نريد أن نقبل ببساطة المضايقات والتمييز الذي نشهده أو نعيشه بأنفسنا.

أردنا من خلال وقفنا أن نظهر تضامننا مع الأشخاص الذين يتعرضون بشكل متكرر لتعسف وظلم سلطات الهجرة.

وكأشخاص متضامنين ومتضررين، من المهم بالنسبة لنا أن نناضل معاً ضد سلطات الهجرة، لأنها جزء من نظام عنصري.

**اللجنة على النظام العنصري**

February 19, as part of the nationwide #abolishabh action week, we (various groups) stood in front of the Leipzig Immigration Office to protest against everyday racism on site. We don't want to simply accept the harassment and discrimination that we witness or experience ourselves.

With our information stand, we wanted to show our solidarity with the people who are repeatedly exposed to the discrimination and harassment of the immigration authorities.

As people who show solidarity and are affected, it is important for us to fight together against the immigration authorities, because they are part of a racist system.

**FCK the racist system!**



Photos: Protest in front of Ausländerbehörde Leipzig

## Black free in Tunisia

مرحباً، نحن مجموعة من الناشطين الدوليين ندعم مجموعة مقرها في تونس. هذه المجموعة تدعى "السود الأحرار في تونس" تناضل ضد العنصرية وتقييد الحدود والترحيل والرأسمالية

في أعقاب التصريحات العنصرية للرئيس التونسي قيس سعيد في مارس 2023، تم اعتقال وسجن واعتقال العديد من اللاجئين السود، في حين تم اغتصاب مئات النساء، وتم طرد الأسر التي لديها أطفال في الشوارع من قبل أصحاب العقارات، وتم ترحيل العديد من الآخرين وتركهم في الصحراء بعد كل هذه الأحداث الدرامية ضد مجتمع السود، اختار الناس المجموعة معاً في مايو 2023 لبناء مجموعة "السود الأحرار في تونس"

ثم بدأوا بتنظيم عدة احتجاجات للتنديد بالعنصرية التي يتعرض لها السود في تونس خاصة على أيدي الشرطة، حيث تعتقلهم تعسفاً وتطلب منهم المال كقضية مقابل إطلاق سراحهم، وهو أمر غير قانوني بالطبع.

بفضل دعم الأفراد والمجموعات الأخرى في العالم، قامت مجموعة "السود الأحرار في تونس" بجمع الأموال لمساعدة النساء والأطفال الذين تركوا في الصحراء، ودفعت الفدية الخاصة بهم ومساعدة العائلات الأفريقية المتروكة في الشوارع.

بسبب التقارير العديدة حول تصاعد العنصرية في تونس، اجتمعنا معاً لتقديم الدعم للسود الأحرار في تونس من خلال سلسلة من التظاهرات التي نظمت "هنا في برلين".

ومن بينها الاحتجاج في جورليتسبارك إلى أورانين بلاتز يوم الجمعة 15 مارس والذي حشد أكثر من 350 شخصاً بالإضافة إلى الاحتجاج الذي بدأ يوم السبت 15 مايو أمام السفارة التونسية في ألمانيا.

وهناك ندنا بالانتهاكات العديدة لحقوق الإنسان في تونس والاتفاق غير القانوني بين الحكومة التونسية والاتحاد الأوروبي الذي أدى إلى عمليات عنصرية ممنهجة ضد الأفارقة من جنوب الصحراء الكبرى على أبواب الاتحاد الأوروبي.

تهدف هذه المشاريع إلى المطالبة بإطلاق سراح بعض قادة المنظمات غير الحكومية الذين تم اعتقالهم بتهمة دعم المهاجرين. نحن نعول على كرم العديد من المانحين لجمع الأموال لدعم مجموعة الناشطين "أحرار السود في تونس".



Hello, we are a group of international activists supporting a group based in Tunisia. This collective called BLACK FREE IN TUNISIA is fighting against racists, borders, deportations and capitalism.

Following racist declarations by the tunisian president Kais Saïed in March 2023, many black refugees have been arrested, imprisoned, assassinated, while hundred of women have been raped, families with children thrown out on the streets by lessors and numerous others deported and abandoned in the desert.

It is after all those dramatical unfoldings against the black community that people chose to come together in may 2023 to build the collective BLACK FREE IN TUNISIA. They then started to organise several protests to denounce the racism black people are subjected to in Tunisia especially in the hands of the racist police arresting them arbitrarily and asking them for money as a ransom in exchange for their release, which is of course illegal.

**Thanks to the support of individuals and other groups in the world, the collective BLACK FREE IN TUNISIA raised funds to help women and children left in the desert, as well as African families abandoned in the streets and to pay for the release of imprisoned black people.**

Due to many alerts about the rise of racism, we came together to support BLACK FREE IN TUNISIA through a series of demonstrations organised here in Berlin.

Among them the protest from Görlitzerpark till Oranienplatz Friday, 15th of March, 2024, that mobilised more than 350 people as well as the one from Saturday, 15th of May in front of the Tunisian embassy in Germany. There, we denounced the numerous human right violations in Tunisia and the illegal pact between the Tunisian government and the EU leading to the systematic push-backs of Subsaharian Africans at the doors of the EU.

**During these demonstrations, we will be calling for the release of the heads of certain NGOs who have been arrested for providing aid to migrants.**

And we are counting on the generosity of many donors to collect funds to support the group BLACK FREE IN TUNISIA.

Photo: Demonstration of Black Free in Tunisia on 15/3/24 in Berlin-Kreuzberg



Bonjour! Nous sommes des activistes internationaux qui soutenons un groupe basé en Tunisie et qui a pour nom BLACK FREE IN TUNISIA qui lutte contre le racisme, contre les frontières et déportations et contre le capitalisme.

Suite à des propos raciste du président tunisie Kais Saïed en Mars 2023 des nombreux réfugiés noirs ont été arrêtés, d'autre emprisonnés, d'autre assassinés des centaines de femmes violées et les familles avec enfants ont été jetés dans la rue par les bailleurs, et de nombreuses personnes déportées et abandonnées au désert.

C'est à la suite de tous ces drames contre les noirs que des personnes se sont réunis pour former en Mai 2023 le groupe BLACK FREE IN TUNISIA. C'est ainsi qu'ils ont commencés à faire des nombreux manifestation pour dénoncer le racisme que subit les noirs en Tunisie et aussi contre la police raciste qui arrête les noirs les jettent en prison et demande de payer avant d'être libérés ce qui est illégal car c'est du Rançonnement.

**Grâce à l'aide de certaines personnes et associations dans le monde le group BLACK FREE IN TUNISIA a collecté les fonds pour voler au secours des femmes et enfants abandonnés au désert, des familles africaines abandonnée dans la rue, aider à payer pour la libération des noirs emprisonnés.**

Suite à de nombreuses alertes sur la montée du racisme nous sommes venu en soutien au groupe BLACK FREE IN TUNISIA à travers une série de manifestations que nous avons organisées ici à Berlin.

Parmi lesquelles la manifestation de Görlitz park à Oranienplatz le vendredi 15 mars 2024 qui a réuni plus de 350 personnes et une autre le samedi, 25 mai 2024 devant l'ambassade de la Tunisie en Allemagne pour dénoncer ces nombreuses violations des droits de l'homme en tunisie et dénoncer cet accord illégal entre l'Union Européenne et la Tunisie qui consiste à refouler de nombreux SubSahariens aux portes de L'Union Européenne.

**Et lors de ces manifestations il est question de demander la libération des responsable de certaines ONG arrêtés parce qu'ils ont apportés de l'aide au Migrants.**

Et nous comptons sur la générosité des nombreux donateurs pour collecter les fonds afin de soutenir le groupe BLACK FREE IN TUNISIA.



## Petition/Call to action #Asylum4GazansNOW!

### EN Palestinians from Gaza in Germany have the right to asylum!

Since October 2023, German Federal Office for Migration and Refugees - BAMF has frozen the processing of all asylum applications of Palestinians from Gaza, while they are witnessing their families, homes, and neighbourhoods being annihilated! Doubling down on its historic commitment to extermination campaigns, Germany is not only taking an active part in the on-going genocide in Gaza by supporting the Israeli war machine militarily, economically and diplomatically, but is also persecuting Gazans on its territory.

With no decision on their asylum applications in sight for almost a year now, Gazans remain trapped in an endless waiting – carrying both the grief of what is happening back at home and the uncertainty of their future, bearing the brunt of German anti-Palestinian hatred and the brutality of the German Lager (camps). The government in Berlin, true to its legacy of savage brutality, is striking a blow at those already in a precarious situation, pushing them into even greater vulnerability.

Palestinians from Gaza have an undeniable right to asylum. Germany must fulfil its legal duty by immediately putting an end to its persecution of Gazans.

### Situation of Gazans before October 7th, 2023

Germany's callous treatment of Palestinian refugees from Gaza, as much as of Palestinian refugees in general, is nothing new. They were never systematically granted asylum despite Israel's 17-year-long brutal land, sea, and air siege of the Gaza Strip – extreme restrictions on the movement of people, medical equipment and essential goods that turned the area into the "largest open-air prison in the world", and despite the bombing campaigns in 2008, 2012, 2014, 2018, 2021, 2022, and early 2023.

In the past years, Germany has mostly been denying international protection to Gazans, issuing them instead with a "Duldung" – a temporarily suspension of deportation which does not constitute a residence permit. A person can remain under Duldung for years and even decades on end, having their freedom of movement, as well as access to education, vocational training and even work completely blocked. With this tool of oppression, Germany has been confining Gazans and other asylum-seekers in a state of precariousness and uncertainty – a legal limbo with no end in sight.

It is important to note that a great majority of Palestinians from the Gaza Strip were born as refugees, as their parents and grandparents had been expelled from their towns and villages during the Nakba (Arabic for catastrophe) in 1948 and settled in the Gaza Strip.

### Persecution of Gazans is part of the anti-Palestinian campaign in Germany

The German state's support for the Israeli occupation extends far beyond its current involvement – through weapons delivery, economic assistance, and diplomatic cover – in the ongoing genocidal assault on Gaza. On its territory, Germany criminalizes all public expressions of solidarity with the Palestinian people, not shying away from fascist methods of life-threatening police brutality, arbitrary judicial measures, smear campaigns against the Palestinian, Arab, and Muslim communities, banning slogans, events and pro-Palestine organizations, and most dangerously the anti-Palestinian measures in asylum, residency, and naturalization legislation. Germany is not merely attempting to silence the pro-Palestinian movement, it is purposefully weaponizing asylum law towards this end, perpetuating the genocidal war on Gaza.

### Our demands!

#### We demand that Germany:

1. immediately processes all the suspended first-time asylum applications of Gazans and grants them a due form of international protection
2. immediately processes all the follow-up applications of Palestinians from Gaza, who had been denied international protection prior to October 2023, and grants its due form to them

The German government must end its support of the continued oppression and extermination of the Palestinian people. International protection is not just a bureaucratic designation – it is a fundamental right that can provide safety, life in dignity and hope for the future.

**Your voice matters. Sign this petition demanding that Germany acts in accordance with its legal obligations and stops blocking Gazans from accessing their undeniable right to asylum!**



### AR اعريضة #حق-اللجوء-للغزيين-الآن

"BAMF" منذ أكتوبر 2023، جمد المكتب الاتحادي للهجرة واللاجئين في ألمانيا جميع طلبات اللجوء المقدمة من فلسطيني غزة بينما يشن الاحتلال الصهيوني حملة الإبادة ضد عائلاتهم وأهلهم في القطاع المحاصر! إن ألمانيا التي تؤكد مجدداً على هوسها التاريخي بحملات الإبادة الجماعية لا تكتفي بالمشاركة الفعالة في المجزرة المستمرة في غزة من خلال دعم آلة الحرب الإسرائيلية عسكرياً واقتصادياً ودبلوماسياً، بل تقوم أيضاً باضطهاد الغزيين على أراضيها وسلبهم حقوقهم إن تجميد طلبات لجوء الغزيين منذ عام حتى الآن يضع أبناء غزة في انتظار لا نهاية له - يحملون في قلوبهم الأسى لما يحدث في وطنهم، وعلى كاهلهم عدم اليقين تجاه مستقبلهم في ألمانيا، متحملين وطأة الحقد الألماني لكل ما هو فلسطيني، ومحتجزين في العديد من الحالات في مخيمات اللجوء. وفاءً لإرثها من الوحشية، تستهدف الحكومة في برلين أولئك الذين يعانون أكثر الظروف صعوبةً للفلسطينيين من غزة حق غير قابل للتصرف في اللجوء وعلى ألمانيا أن تلتزم بمسؤوليتها القانونية وأن تضع حداً لاضطهادها للفلسطينيين من غزة

### وضع الغزيين قبل 7 أكتوبر 2023

إن معاملة ألمانيا الجائرة للاجئين الفلسطينيين من قطاع غزة، وللاجئين الفلسطينيين بشكل عام، ليست بالأمر الجديد. حتى الآن لم يتم منح اللجوء للغزيين بشكل منهجي على الرغم من الحصار الإسرائيلي البري والبحري والجوي لقطاع غزة منذ أكثر من 17 عامًا، وعلى الرغم من التقييد الكامل لحركة الأشخاص والمعدات الطبية والسلع الأساسية، والتي حولت القطاع إلى "أكبر سجن مفتوح في العالم"، وعلى الرغم من حملات القصف والتدمير في 2008 و2012 و2014 و2018 و2021 و2022 ومطلع 2023.

في السنوات الماضية، كانت ألمانيا بشكل عام تحرم الغزيين من الحماية الدولية، وتصدر لهم بدلاً من ذلك ما يُعرف بالـ "دولدونج" - وهو وقف مؤقت للترحيل ولا يُعتبر تصريح إقامة. يمكن للشخص أن يبقى تحت هذا "الدولدونج" لسنوات عدّة وحتى لعقود، حيث تسلبه هذه الورقة من حقه بالتنقل والحركة، بالإضافة إلى منعه من الحصول على التعليم والتدريب المهني وحتى العمل. ومن خلال أداة القمع هذه، تحبس ألمانيا الغزيين وغيرهم من طالبي اللجوء في حالة دائمة من عدم الاستقرار. من المهم الإشارة إلى أن الغالبية من فلسطيني غزة ولدوا كلاجئين، حيث نزح آباؤهم وأجدادهم من مدنهم وقراهم في فلسطين المحتلة خلال النكبة عام 1948 واستقروا في القطاع.

### استهداف الغزيين جزءاً من الحملة ضد فلسطين في ألمانيا

يمتدّ دعم الدولة الألمانية للاحتلال الإسرائيلي إلى ما هو أبعد من مشاركتها الحالية في الإبادة الجماعية في غزة من خلال توفير السلاح والدعم الاقتصادي والغطاء الدبلوماسي. فعلى أراضيها، تجرّم ألمانيا جميع أشكال التضامن مع الشعب الفلسطيني، ولا تتوانى عن ممارسة الأساليب الفاشية لقمع الحراك الداعم لفلسطين، من عنف الشرطة المفرط، إلى الإجراءات القضائية التعسفية، إلى حملات التحريض ضد الجاليات الفلسطينية والعربية والمسلمة، إلى حظر الهتافات والفعاليات والمنظمات الداعمة لفلسطين، إلى السياسات الأكثر خطورة وتهديداً: التشريعات المعادية للفلسطينيين في قوانين اللجوء والإقامة والتجنيس. إن ألمانيا لا تحاول فقط إسكات الحراك الداعم لفلسطين، بل تستغل أيضاً قانسكات اللجوء كسلاح لتحقيق هذه الغاية، وتساهم بشكل حقيقي في استمرار حرب الإبادة الجماعية على غزة.

### مطالبنا

#### نطالب ألمانيا بـ

1. وقف تجميد طلبات اللجوء لأهالي غزة وإعطائهم حقهم في الحماية الدولية (أي الحماية المؤقتة أو اللجوء)
2. التعاطي فوراً مع جميع حالات الطعن ضد قرارات رفض اللجوء المقدمة من فلسطيني غزة الذين خرّموا من الحماية الدولية قبل أكتوبر 2023، ومنحهم هذه الحماية الدولية

على الحكومة الألمانية إنهاء مشاركتها في إبادة وطمع الشعب الفلسطيني. الحماية الدولية ليست مجرد توصيف بيروقراطي - إنها حق أساسي للاجئين يوفر الأمان والحياة الكريمة والأمل في المستقبل. صوتكم مهم. وقفوا على هذه العريضة التي تطالب ألمانيا بالالتزام بواجباتها القانونية وإنهاء سياستها التي تسلب الغزيين في ألمانيا من حقهم في اللجوء!

### بقلم نابولي لانغا

### نظام ضد طالبي اللجوء من اللاجئين والمهاجرين ككل

بينما تتولى الحكومة الألمانية الجديدة بقيادة الاتحاد الديمقراطي المسيحي السلطة في فبراير 2025، نشهد بالفعل موجة من القيود المفروضة على اللجوء وطمع المهاجرين وتزايد سياسات كراهية الأجانب في جميع أنحاء البلاد. لم يعد اليمين المتطرف مجرد صوت عالٍ في الشوارع، بل دخل البرلمان ليشكل سياسات تجرم اللاجئين والمهاجرين والنشطاء.

يحاول التاريخ أن يعيد نفسه. في جميع أنحاء ألمانيا وخارجها، يعيد السياسيون إحياء سياسات الإقصاء والعزل والترحيل. وهذا اعتداء مباشر على الكرامة الإنسانية والحقوق الأساسية للباحثين عن الأمان والعدالة.

### لكننا نرفض أن نقف متفرجين.

نحن في القرن الحادي والعشرين. نحن نرى المخاطر، ونفهم التهديدات، وسوف نقاوم. Oplatz هو رمز للمقاومة منذ عام 2012 من قبل حركة اللاجئين. Oplatz (Oranienplatz) ليس مجرد موقع؛ إنه مكان للمقاومة.

### في عام 2012، وقف اللاجئون هنا مطالبين بحقهم في

1. الحق في البقاء - وقف عمليات الترحيل إنهاء عمليات الترحيل والإبعاد القسري. الاعتراف بحق اللاجئين في البقاء في ألمانيا دون خوف من الطرد. حماية اللاجئين بغض النظر عن بلدهم الأصلي أو وضعهم القانوني.

2. إلغاء قانون التزام الإقامة (قانون التزام الإقامة) يجب أن يتمتع اللاجئون بحرية التنقل داخل ألمانيا وعدم تقييدهم بمراكز لجوء محددة أو مناطق معينة.

3. إغلاق مخيمات اللاجئين - المطالبة بسكن لائق وضع حد لمخيمات اللاجئين غير الإنسانية، والتي غالباً ما تكون ظروفها المعيشية سيئة. الحق في العيش في شقق سكنية والاندماج في المجتمعات المحلية بدلاً من العزل في مرافق نائية.

4. الحق في العمل والدراسة الحق لطالبي اللجوء واللاجئين في العمل وإعالة أنفسهم بدلاً من إجبارهم على التبعية. الوصول إلى التعليم، بما في ذلك الجامعات والتدريب المهني، دون عوائق مثل إجراءات اللجوء المطولة.

5. المساواة في الحقوق ووضع حد للتمييز المشاركة الاجتماعية والسياسية الكاملة للاجئين والمهاجرين. وضع حد للتمييز العنصري ومضايقات الشرطة للمهاجرين. الحق في الرعاية الصحية والضمان الاجتماعي دون تمييز.

6. وقف السياسات الحدودية القاتلة للاتحاد الأوروبي وضع حد لسياسات الحدود العسكرية للاتحاد الأوروبي (مثل عمليات فرونتكس) التي تجبر اللاجئين على اتخاذ طرق مميّنة عبر البحر الأبيض المتوسط. طرق آمنة وقانونية لالتماس اللجوء في أوروبا.

7. الاعتراف باللاجئين كمهاجرين سياسيين ومناخيين الاعتراف بأن الحرب والاضطهاد والتغير المناخي يجبر الناس على الفرار من ديارهم. سياسات اللجوء التي تعكس واقع الهجرة القسرية بسبب التاريخ الاستعماري والاستغلال الاقتصادي والدمار البيئي.

ولكن اليوم، لم تنته المعركة بعد. فمع السياسات اليمينية المتطرفة التي تهدد حقوقنا، نعود إلى أوبلاتز لنقول: كفى!

لن يكون شهر المقاومة هذا، من 1 مارس إلى 31 مارس 2025، مجرد احتجاج، بل سيكون مساحة للتثقيف والتعبئة وبناء المجتمع.

نجتمع معاً لإسماع أصواتنا وتنظيمها واستعادة حقنا في الوجود دون خوف.

الشرطة أو استجابة النظام نظام بُني لإسكاننا

في 25 فبراير 2025، بين الساعة 10:30 و 11:00 صباحاً، أبلغتنا الشرطة أن مخيمنا الاحتجاجي في أوبلاتز لن يُسمح به.

لقد أبلغناهم بالفعل في يناير 2025 بإقامة هذا المخيم في Oplatz، ومع ذلك فقد أخرجوا ردهم حتى الآن، قبل تحركنا المخطط له. أعداؤهم؟

"المنطقة صغيرة جدًا."  
"هناك مقاعد وأسوار حول المكان."  
"هناك أيضًا قمامة."  
"هناك بالفعل مظاهرتان أخريان مخطط لهما في نفس الوقت."

الأمر لا يتعلق باللوجستيات. الأمر يتعلق بالقمع.

هذا القرار هو هجوم مباشر على حركتنا. تستخدم السلطات البيروقراطية والأعداء الواهية لإسكاننا ومحو نضالنا وإبقاء اللاجئين والمهاجرين غير مرئيين - بينما يكتسب صوت اليمين قوة في البرلمان.

لكننا لسنا مجرمين. نحن لسنا غير شرعيين.

نحن أناس شرعيون ناضل من أجل العدالة.

يحاول النظام تكبيل أصواتنا بينما تستولي القوى اليمينية على السلطة، وتصوغ السياسات التي تقمعنا.

لن نصمت

لهذا السبب تحديدًا يجب أن نقف معًا ونتحرك. نحن نرفض نظامًا يسكت الفئات الأكثر ضعفاً بينما يضخم أصوات المتطرفين اليميين.

نرفض أن يعيد التاريخ نفسه.

نحن نطالب بإظهار الحقيقة والعدالة والحرية للاجئين والمهاجرين وجميع المجتمعات المضطهدة.

يدور هذا الشهر من العمل حول مقاومة العنصرية الممنهجة، والنضال من أجل العدالة المناخية، وفضح نفاق الحكومات التي تجرم اللاجئين بينما تحمي مصالح الأقوياء.

دعوة للتحرّك انضموا إلينا. قفوا معنا. قاوموا معنا. لن يتم تجاهلنا. لن يتم محونا. نحن هنا. نحن موجودون. وسنقاوم.



Photos: Tents at O-Platz camp | From a distance: info pavilion of O-Platz camp and street exhibition on the Refugee Movement

## CALL FOR CONTENT

### OPLATZ CAMP

We are looking for skillsharers, workshop holders, performers, musicians to enrich the camp with your skills, knowledge, art and experience!

Stand together for refugee, migrants rights and climate justice

1-31. MARCH 2025

Contact us! Insta: oplatzunited  
mail: oplatzlebt@system1.org

## DAILY PROGRAM

10 am: Breakfast

11 am: daily plenary: whats happening in the camp

6 pm: start bonfire

6:30 pm: Dinner

9 pm Night-Plenary

You want to get involved?  
Come to our daily plenary at 11 am

