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Newspaper of discussion and news about migrants struggles

# مرحبا

# #2

2015 october, 24th

## Demo of the Jean Quarré High School, october, 20th.

At the former Jean Quarré High School, in the 19th district of Paris, there are currently more than 700 people who live in hard conditions. After the 25th of October, the building could be evicted anyday, and what will be the solutions for all the people who live here ?

On the 12th of October, a delegation of migrants and supports from the High School have been invited by the support committee of former Austerlitz camp to the city hall at the mayor depute Dominique Versini executive office, which made promesses.

This meeting has been followed by another one in the region Préfecture on the 16th of October.

Among other things, they said that every one living in the Jean Quarré High school, whatever his or her administrative situation will have a temporary housing, renewable depending on their administrative process. This housing could be made in the whole Île de France region.

We ask for the respect of these promesses, and beyond them, we demand for all people living in the High School :

- A decent and stable housing in order to be protected. These housing must be in or near Paris, to allow the people to carry on their administrative process (for instance, the people domiciliated in France Terre d'Asile must check their mail every week at the association, in the 18th district of Paris).
- Papers for everybody, regardless to his or her administrative situation, as to be able to work and study.
- The possibility for everyone who wants it to register at school and/or to continue his or her studies.
- No deportation out of France, as people are seriously threatened in their countries.
- The end of the Dublin II agreement (which oblige people who gave their fingerprints in another country or to leave France, or to wait six months or more to be able to apply for asylum here). Every people who wants it should be able to apply for asylum in France without any delay.



Tuesday, october 20th, 400 people demonstrated from République to the City Hall

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IS DISTRIBUTED AS  
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# Dreams and reality of a refugee by a refugee

It's hard to imagine that people can be driven to abandon everything and sacrifice their lives. That migrants sail out on run-down boats, waves crashing against their bodies, risking death every minute. That they do this, women and children included, for seven days, sometimes ten, suspended between life and death... Spotting lifeboats : tears of joy, of relief. Among those who pray, each, Moslem or Christian, thank God's grace in the religion that is his or her own.

After that we think about how we're going to make our dream come true. But the migrants come up against a reality that crushes all their dreams. They recall the speeches of heads of State, European politicians, all these givers of lessons who condemn the Sudanese president. But they realize that these same givers of lessons treat people without respect or humanity.

But despite that, to give themselves courage and hope, the migrants tell themselves, among companions, that tomorrow will be better. Each person tries to hold on to his or her dreams. But dreams are one thing, reality is another. Among the migrants there are those who try to see to it that their rights are respected with all possible interlocutors. And others who feel hounded and try to flee anything that represents repression. As if they had stayed in their country after all, a country they had fled precisely to escape the police.

In Italy, in the migrant camps, each seeks encouragement in function of his or her dreams of destination: Sweden, Britain, Germany... That's where the ways part for fellow travelers. Each goes in a different direction. People who passed via Vintimille try by all means to get to the land which gives them hope : France.

The first reality the migrants come up against in France is that in this

country there's no refugee camp.

Then begins a long self-interrogation: Whom to turn to? Where to begin? The only solution which appears is to request asylum. And after requesting asylum, to their great regret, the migrants find themselves on the street.

For example, and it's not only my case, we were very numerous without hope and without a roof, we migrants living under the Austerlitz bridge. And we were surprised by the organizations and individuals who claimed to be solidary with us and help us. The truth is the majority of these people – not all, but the majority – had other political and financial interests, and were expecting subsidies. Little by little certain refugees came to see this or discovered that these people had other interests. Finally, when these organizations and individuals claiming to be solidary organized meetings, many migrants ended up rejecting them or defying them. There were divisions among the organizations and groups claiming to be solidary with the camp. Afterwards, contact was made with the relevant authorities out of fear of what might have happened with the migrants after scandals erupted. The mayor's office and administration came to note the problems and listen to the demands of the refugees. These officials promised shelter but the representatives of the refugees requested documents as a priority. The first thing the administration did was to try to control the representatives who spoke on behalf of the migrants and to try to isolate them geographically, to threaten them, to take down their names. But that didn't work.

There was a serious problem between the representatives of the groups and the migrants. There was also a certain B. who claimed to work on behalf of and collect funds for the migrants but that was a hoax – he was serving himself at the expense of the

refugees. When this was discovered, he was rejected. There was a police intervention to save him because he was surrounded by migrants demanding an explanation; the police intervened violently against the refugees, threatening them with tear gas. The officials who managed the camp were frightened and began to think about a plan to dismantle the Austerlitz camp. At that point, almost daily there were headcounts taken by the police. The mayor's office and the Prefecture promised that shelter would be made available very quickly.

The media began to visit very often, you could say they became regulars. The number of migrants continued to increase. The objective of the authorities was to stop the arrival of new migrants one way or another. They encircled the camp with fencing and blocked the accesses to the Austerlitz train station. But their efforts failed.

These same officials considered offering shelter to certain of the migrants and not others, which also failed. Shelter was offered in batches but there again the migrants refused, demanding that everyone get shelter without discrimination and at the same time. The day of the clearing of the camp they called in buses but the first thing they did was ship out far from Paris the representatives of the migrants who hadn't submitted to the wishes of the administration and the authorities. No doubt the recompense for their having remained solidary with all their fellow travelers...

The conditions of shelter followed the norms imposed by the centers, the mayor's office and the Prefecture, and whoever violated the rules even a little or didn't understand them was thrown out.

Without shelter, the migrants considering returning to the Austerlitz bridge found the sector blocked

off by police or private security. Again homelessness and wandering, exactly like the first days after arriving in France.

The associations or organisms who went into business at our expense were numerous, when we were at the Austerlitz camp. Right up until the clearing of the camp, and even afterwards.

The treatment in the shelters in difficult conditions, contemptuous and denying of liberty, draconian hours, surveillance of our least moves, threats of being thrown out, the conditions under which meals are served... Many have considered suicide or even of returning to their country to join underground opposition groups to escape from the regime -- or of giving up to the regime, which is also a form of suicide.

The French authorities do everything to force migrants back to hell and thus kill all their dreams and all their hopes. And this is only the tip of the iceberg, one small part of the story of what the migrants and refugees in France are going through.

Ahlem Laje'



## Aurore Shelter (Place de Clichy)

On Saturday 26 September several migrants cleared out in July from the Halle Pajol and housed in a shelter near place de Clichy managed by the group Aurore went on a hunger strike to protest against their conditions of shelter, and also called two gatherings in front of the center.

On Thursday 1 October 2015 in the afternoon following negotiations the migrants suspended their strike.

They obtained the improvement of their conditions of shelter: subway tickets (for administrative and medical appointments only for the moment), water distributors on all floors, hygienic products, bedding, French classes (by volunteers).

The problems with certain employees of the center were discussed.

The individual who had sparked the conflict is now suspended; the migrants are still waiting for an apology, but restate their desire that the individual not be fired.

Monday a meeting is scheduled in the center to discuss the delay in appointments at the Prefecture.

Aurore says it has requested the Prefecture to shorten the waiting period for administrative business and to facilitate availability of subway tickets. The manager has also committed to allow visitors in the collective area.

The migrants and their supporters will be vigilant regarding the implementation of these commitments.

# STOP DUBLIN REGULATION !

## REGISTER ALL ASYLUM APPLICATIONS NOW AND FOR EVERYONE !

Today, the priority of all the people in exile in the « Lycée Jean Quarré », who are victims of the public power's failure to provide a decent welcoming to all asylum seekers, in the same way all fragile populations are, is a steady and decent accommodation for everyone.

But another problem has appeared. Many of the people in exile in the « Lycée Jean Quarré » have been put in a procedure called « Dublin III » by the administration, a mechanism based on the principle that an asylum application must be examined in the first country of the European Union that the person came to. As filing and controlling procedures have become more and more effective, France has tried to deport a large number of people to the first European country they came to and in this way, stop their asylum application being registered and examined in France. These people in exile must wait many months (roughly a year) before they know if France is going to send them back to the country that is supposed to be responsible or if they will be able to apply for asylum in France (in 2013, in Paris, only 7 people out of 710 in Dublin procedure were deported).

After 20 years of disastrous application of this mechanism, and now that countries in the European Union are agreeing on « relocalising » people in exile from Italy or

Greece to « relieve » these countries, France continues to use this ineffective procedure, that is unfair for those who are already in the country.

As from today, the Dublin regulation - that leaves people in an unbearable, never-ending wait - must not be applied. Asylum seekers must be able to register their application in the country of their choice within the European Union.

Today we ask for:

- An immediate and long term accommodation for all the people in exile in the « Lycée Jean Quarré », an accommodation where they will have access to juridical assistance ;
- Immediate registration of the Asylum applications and cancellation of the « Dublin » procedures for those living in the « Lycée Jean Quarré » and for all the people in exile ;
- Papers to live, travel and work freely.

To request the immediate registration by France of asylum exiles requests :

**RALLY**  
**IN FRONT OF THE POLICE PREFECTURE OF PARIS**  
**THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6H, AT 2PM**  
**92 boulevard Ney**  
**subway « Porte de Clignancourt »**



Sunday, October 4th, 4000 people (migrants, collectives of undocumented people and other people in solidarity) demonstrated the freedom of movement .

# On the application of the Dublin regulation in Italy

Lots of migrants who arrive in Italy, after crossing the Mediterranean sea, suffer from inhuman treatments from Italian powers. Indeed, there is violence, the violence of the fingerprints identification.

Most of migrants come through Italy to reach others European countries as France, Deutschland, England, Holland, Italian powers prevent the people from exercising this natural right of every migrant by physical violence and by closing the borders.

Us, we are migrants coming from countries in which wars take place and we fled authoritarian powers which lean on tribal, racial and religious segregation. We are simply looking for a bit of freedom, safety and humanity here in Europe. We are not your enemies, we are not cockroaches, we are humans.

Shame on Italian power, shame on all of those who close the borders. Shame especially on Italy which uses refugees and migrants as living money in order to bail out its GDP instead of taking care of the future of people who pass through the worse atrocities, whose families have been killed, whose cities have been burned by authoritarian powers.

Congratulations to the kingdom of Roma for its annual harvest of forced emigration to Occident.

We, as refugees, as migrants, ask to every kind of power and to every kind of humanitarian international association to break the laws concerning the fingerprinting in Italy and to come back on the Dublin's agreements.

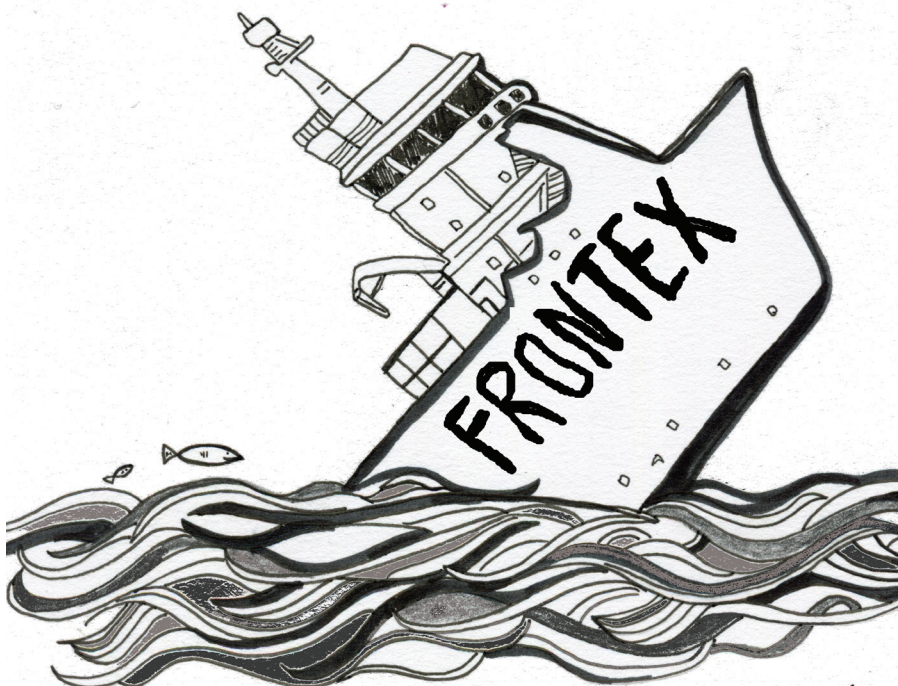
## Episode of a migrant coming in Italy

When we arrived in Italy from Libya, Italian police welcomed us : we've been put into buses and took to the police station.

The bus entered in the yard of the police station. They closed the doors of the building and we believed to see numerous policemen around the station. They ordered us to come in an office, one by one. We've been asked to put our hand on the fingerprinting machine. If we refused, we were beaten with an electric stick, all over our body.

I was one of those who had been beaten till I bled. I bled from the ears and it provoked a deficiency to the right ear. When I've been to a doctor from Italian Red Cross, they said with conviction that it was a very complicated operation and that the admittance procedures were too complicated and too long for a non-Italian person to make me entered in a public hospital.

I still bear the aftereffects of that events on my right ear, even when I arrived in France and till today, I still suffer.



*More than 500 million of euros have been granted for 2014-2020 to Italy to manage the flow of migrants. Come here regularly add exceptional aid and emergency, such as that of accodée 13.7 million in February 2015. Italy also receives 500 euros per migrant relocated in another EU country from sorting performed in one of its registration and identification centers (hotspot).*

# Demonstration against all borders

**OCTOBER 24, 3PM, PLACE DES FÊTES**

In the night of 2 October, several hundred migrants opened a breach in the barbed wire surrounding the access area of the Channel Tunnel and tried to enter the tunnel in order to reach the UK. That night, several of them managed to walk on foot 16km inside the tunnel before they were pushed back by police. But two managed to get to the end. When they arrived, they were arrested and put into detention by the British cops. This is the second time that people have succeeded in crossing the Channel Tunnel on foot: two months ago, on 4 August Abdul Rahman Haroun also proved that the fortress of the Eurotunnel is not all that well guarded and managed to cross the entire tunnel on foot, , outwitting all existing security systems. He is also currently in prison.

In Calais, where a deadly border bars the route to those who want to reach the UK - at least 19 people died since June 2015 - collective actions take place regularly to try and get to the UK, by climbing onto trucks, rail shuttles or by trying to cross on foot. Those actions, no matter what the State may say about them, are organized by the migrants themselves, without traffickers or mafia-style networks: they stem from the determination of those who want to cross borders and don't have the right papers.

The security of the Channel Tunnel site is constantly reinforced and repressive cooperation agreements between the two countries multiply. The French and British governments would like to believe that the border between the UK and Calais is an insurmountable wall, protected with lots of barbed wire, cops and electronic gadgets, but all those who manage to get through prove the contrary.

Throughout Europe, this same logic is at work: barbed-wire fences are erected here and there, the army patrols the Mediterranean Sea, controls increase at the borders, on trains and along the roads. This is a veritable war on migrants, and it has already caused more than 30 000 deaths in 20 years.

Therefore, while more and more voices speak up, and solidarities and resistances are constructed to struggle against this border regime, the European states try to make us fall into their dividing game by proclaiming that they are ready to welcome refugees, thus creating a distinction from so-called «economic» migrants, who are to be deported. But all around Europe solidarity movements spring up and refuse this logic of selection, demanding freedom of movement and residence for all.

In Paris the city and the prefecture repeat endlessly that refugees are welcome, surfing the wave of solidarity that has increased since June with the expulsion of the encampment underneath the aerial metro in the La Chapelle neighborhood. However, over the last five months the expulsions of encampments and occupied buildings have multiplied and migrants find themselves dispersed and isolated in shelters, where conditions are hard.

The former school in the 19th district, which has been occupied by several hundred migrants is also up for expulsion shortly, with the city having summoned the inhabitants before court.

Through what they call «providing shelter,» the authorities want above all to prevent that migrants and persons in solidarity with them come together and organize to obtain papers, housing, and perhaps even more through a common struggle.

In the neighborhoods where migrants are (such as La Chapelle), in the train stations and on public transport, raids and controls of undocumented people continue. At Gare du Nord, where many migrants try to board trains for Calais, and then to the UK, controls have led them to take more and more risks. Thus on 29 August, a man was electrified by an overhead wire when he tried to jump onto the Eurstar from the train next to it.

Whatever the reasons that have taken them here, we stand in solidarity with those who undermine the border regime. There has been a call for solidarity on 24 October with the three, who crossed the Tunnel on foot and are incarcerated in the UK. A rally will take place at the arrival station of the Eurostar in London.

**In Paris a demonstration from Place des fêtes to La Chapelle is called for.**

**Meeting point 3pm Place des Fêtes (line 11).**

**Freedom for the three Channel Tunnel walkers imprisoned in the UK.**

**Freedom for all.**

**Down with borders. Freedom of movement and residence.**

# Solidarity is a weapon

*Report on the Emmaüs trial on Friday, 9 October*

In mid-August migrants went on hunger strike at an Emmaüs housing center to protest against the living conditions and the imposed disciplinary measures in the center, as well as to demand faster administrative procedures. When people came to show solidarity and support their demands, Emmaüs called the police to stop this movement.

The police arrested and detained 4 people. Some days later the migrants at the center won all their demands. However, the persons who had acted in solidarity, as well as their translator were prosecuted for «forcible confinement» and went on trial on Friday, 9 October 2015.

The investigation, the entire case was based on, consisted solely of accusations, with police having only questioned the opposing side and not visited the premises to take their lay-out and other exits into account. They considered only the words of the complainants (temp workers of the Pernety Emmaüs center). What emerges from their testimony is that no intimidation, insult or act of violence occurred.

Furthermore, the complainant's testimonies contradict one another. The day of the trial, the director of the

center withdrew his complaint against the four at the start of the hearing, but the workers, supported by several board members of the association, did not.

At the end of the prosecutor's case, she demanded a suspended sentence of 8 months, a sentence she considered «symbolic» (!). 3000 euros of damages by each of the accused for each of the complainants and an additional interdiction to carry a weapon for a duration of 5 years.

The accused's refusal to undergo DNA sampling was not raised by the judge and no sentence was requested for it. The defense, for its part, argued for an acquittal, stressing the holes in the case and the lack of a legal basis for the accusation of forcible confinement.

Solidarity around the trial was very strong: around a hundred people came to support the accused comrades at the hearing. The trial took 6 hours, and when changing to another room, the judge had to find their way through the solidarity rally at the court. Thus, although only a few people could be present at the hearing due to the lack of seats in the rooms, the mobilization did not go unnoticed. The ruling in the case will be issued on 6 November 2015.

## School enrolment of refugee children in Seine-Saint-Denis

*(a department next to Paris)*

Through a fierce struggle, a family who are currently applying for asylum have been able to get long-term housing in a «social hotel» in Saint-Denis (93). Their three children will be able to start school in Saint-Denis at the beginning of November, thanks in particular to the local activist collective «Pas d'enfant à la rue,» despite the public declarations of the department's head of national education and of the deputy prefect who dared to stress that «the 93 will not welcome any refugee children.» This battle remains to be won for all other children affected!



# Ever more deportations to Sudan, Afghanistan and elsewhere

**O**n 24 September two Sudanese people from Darfour were deported to Khartoum, one of them from the detention center in Oissel, the other from that of Mesnil-Amelot. Other Sudanese people who, like them, had been arrested at Calais were «luckier» and could benefit from legal appeals, that allowed to cancel their deportation in extremis.

Unfortunately legal remedies don't always work and sometimes deportations occur even when the court issues a favourable ruling.

This happened in the case of one of the two deported people from Sudan: the court of Lille had cancelled Sudan as the country of destination ... but he was deported nonetheless! And we know all too well that it would be impossible to let him return now.

At the end of August a young mentally disabled Afghan man was deported to Afghanistan...

During the various European summits that took place in September and October, which focused in their discussions on what they called «the refugee crisis» there was a lot of talk about return. Return, however, means deportation and the rationale that is already at work for over 30 years will doubtlessly be reinforced; more controls, more police files, and more detentions for more deportations.

Towards this aim, Frontex's powers, and above all their budget will be extended to organize more grouped flights, i. e. European charters to rationally deport people by geographical area. This, on Thursday, 15 October, a military plane

chartered by Frontex deported several dozen Nigerians who lived in Belgium and Italy. Several days earlier they had been regrouped in detention centers. For Italy, this was the detention center of Rome. The 30 men and 20 women, who were regrouped their to facilitate their deportation tried to resist, but did not succeed... this time.

In France Manuel Valls is constantly explaining that «economic migrants are liable to be deported and returned to their respective countries.» However, today in Europe all those who do not come from Syria or Eritrea are a priori considered economic migrants by the French authorities.

## High school students in solidarity with migrants

**O**n 22 September, the prefect for equal chances of Seine Saint Denis said about the families of refugees in his department: «There will be no child schooling»

As if in response, a few days later, 200 students of a high school of Saint-Ouen gathered outside their school in solidarity with refugees. Many of them wanted to go disengage their comrades from other neighboring schools but were stopped by police and there were 5 young arrested.

In early October it is 300 students Claude Monet in the 13th arrondissement which, joined by students from Tol-

biac (University), blocked the entrance to their school by erecting barricades using barriers, bins and caddies. They and they asked that more refugees are welcomed students in their school.

Officials rector of Paris responded that «all unaccompanied children and refugee students who had been reported to them had intended to attend school and were».

Yet we know that the young migrant children who wish to attend school face an obstacle course: wait months to pass mandatory tests CASNAV, then months before a place in a school they be found . Several of them remain and sometimes nearly a year before going to school.



# Report of the 4th of October demonstration : Freedom of movement for everyone !

As an answer to the call of left organisations, workers unions and associations, more than 4000 people marched together from Bastille to République. The call claimed for «equal rights for everyone, no matter if they're called migrants, refugees or undocumented persons, residence permit, access to healthcare and to a stable and decent housing !». Those who signed added that «facing the situation of emergency : open the borders ! Freedom of movement for everyone !». The refugees and migrants who are currently living inside the former Jean Quarré High School at Place des Fêtes were in front of the demonstration, full of energy. There were more than 150 people at this head of the demonstration. At the end, on the République square, migrants and refugees from different countries hold speeches through the PA-truck to inform on their situation and express their wills and demands.



## SUISSE

Welcome to Swiss !

Welcome under earth ! Because there are not enough places in «classical» shelter housing, some migrants get a housing in former nuclear bunkers, with neon lights, fence doors and security guards. Since December 2014, the collective «Stop Bunkers» demonstrated to close the bunkers used as such housing. This summer, they occupied the Art house of Grütli, and the Faubourg Room until they obtain the promise that from 350 to 450 places will be opened for the bunkers inhabitants between September 2015 and January 2016.



## CALAIS

In the night of 2 October, a new collective attack on the border took place in Calais. Several hundred migrants opened a 30-meter breach in the barbed wire surrounding the access to the Channeltunnel, and tried to enter, hoping to reach the UK. Those collective actions are regularly taken against this murderous border, where 18 people have died, crushed, run over, drowned or electrocuted since early June 2015. The most recent «security» measures for access to the port and the Euro-tunnel, decided together by France and the UK, such as the reinforcement of the barbed wire (topped with razor wire), electronic surveillance gadgets, hiring of guards, and sending numerous cops to Calais, will never end the determination of those who want to pass the borders and don't have the right papers, as the night of 2 October has shown.

On 7 October yet again a group entered the harbor road, to slow down traffic and allow them to attempt to get onto the trucks. The cops intervened and were received with stones.

Numerous people cross this border every week and encourage their comrades who wait for their moment in Calais. On 2 October some succeeded in running 16 kilometers of the total 50 of the tunnel before they were arrested by the cops. But two

of them got to the exit. When they arrived, they were arrested by the British cops and placed in detention. We don't have news from them yet. This is the second time that a migrant succeeds in crossing the Channel tunnel on foot: two months ago, on 4 August, Abdul Rahman Haroun also proved that the fortress of the Euro-tunnel is not that well guarded after all and managed to cross the entire tunnel on foot, outwitting all existing security systems. Arrested at the exit, he was incarcerated and judged for «obstruction of the railway.» His trial takes place on 7 November, and will be an occasion to show our solidarity with him.

In Calais repression against the migrants is not limited to the harbor area. Since the last living spaces of migrants in the city center where expelled on 21 September, apartheid clearly reigns in the town: everyone is requested to stay in the confines of the State's shantytown, called the new jungle by the migrants who live there, far from the city centre. The police patrols inside the new jungle, which the interior minister recently promised, are meant to ensure that. Those in power have doubtless not appreciated the most recent demonstrations of several hundred migrants into the city centre, the motorway blocks this last summer, and the practically daily night-time departures to storm the tunnel and the trucks who part loaded with merchandise for the UK.

The more and more frequent violence organized by fascist groups also contributes to this imprisonment in the shantytown and the politics of apartheid put in place by the city council and the government. Several migrants talk about how they were taken away, beaten and left abandoned for groups roaming in cars in the areas around Calais.

With the introduction of police patrols, an increase in raids of undocumented people around the Shantytown is also to be feared. Right now France and Europe put in place a policy of mass expulsion of those they consider as undesirable according to their logic of selection between «good refugees and bad migrants.» Recently several people, who were arrested in Calais, were deported to Afghanistan and Sudan. It has been difficult to set up solidarity actions beyond the legal aspect, because after their arrest they were split up across retention centers throughout the territory.

But in Calais, and for many years by now, the migrants are standing up with determination.

## VINTIMILLE

The 30th of september, the « No Borders »'s camp of Ventimiglia has been evicted. This Camp was existing since the 15th of june, when a first group of thirty migrants decided to camp on the rocks in front of the italo-french border which french state just choose to close. During three month, this camp has been a point of reference for migrants who were passing through Italy in the will to reach France or England. Whereas Italien and French state were complice for the organisation of confinement and eviction of migrants, this place allow them ( the most part coming from Soudan, Erythrée and Afghanistan) to resist and to organise their struggle and their journey.

During the night of the 29 of septembre, knowing that eviction were imminent, the camp's assembly decided to move the gathering from the rocks. Migrants and european activist resisted from 5 am, at the beginning of the eviction, till the afternoon. They finally obtain that migrants doesn't get identified and medias was forced into talking about the violence of the eviction. For the Italian state it wasn't possible to evict Ventimiglia quietly. During the next fews days migrants were sheltered in the Vintimille's Red-Cross center : the associative network, close from the state, finally manage to take back a monopoly on migrants.

The fourth of october, a demonstration took place in front of the red-cross center. More than 500 europeans joined it. In order to avoid another complicated situation within wich contradictions of Italian state -and of all Europe,- in the migratory crisis could be unlighted, police and collusive associa-

tion entered in another type of violence : they said to migrants that a participation to the demo will mean for them that their fingerprints will be token. The threat of identification is particularly important because of the agrrements of Dublin 2 wich tell that the country where people get identified with their fingerprints is considered as the country of entrance. Therefor, migrants are forced into apply to asylum in this entrance country. But almost no one, in Vintimille, wish to stay in Italy.

The threat on migrants shows, one more time, that visible migratory flows is a great matter in the rhetoretical and mediatical machine of europeans elites. One should hide the rebelling body against eviction systema wich shows the contradiction of european treaty. These bodys and their refusal to submit at the borders could become a great virus of liberty wich could be hard to stop. This is why in Italy and everywher else, Europe incarcerate them, try to create division among them and repressed them.

At the very end of the demo , the last fifty person in the place were violently assaulted by the police. No one get caught this day but the message from the police was clear : « Don not ever come back in Ventimiglia ». It's true that we don't agree. We will be back !



**SO AS NOT TO BECOME ISOLATED AND TO CONTINUE TO FIGHT FOR PAPERS AND HOUSING AFTER THE EVACUATION OF THE SCHOOL (LYCÉE), OUR MEETING POINT IN THE EVENING OF THE EVACUATION AND ON THE FOLLOWING EVENINGS IS AT 6PM, AT MÉTRO LA CHAPELLE (LINE 2).**

**TO PREVENT A PROBLEMATIC SITUATION, ARRESTATION OR POOR HOUSING CONDITIONS : CALL 07 53 21 83 90**

**24** **OCTOBRE, 2PM, SUBWAY MÉNILMONTANT**  
March in solidarity with the migrants by the comitee of the 20th district of Paris, until Place des Fêtes.

**24** **OCTOBER, 3PM, PLACE DES FÊTES**  
Demonstration against borders until La Chapelle.

**6** **NOVEMBER, 2PM, IN FRONT OF THE POLICE PREFECTURE OF PARIS, 92 BOULEVARD NEY, SUBWAY PORT DE CLIGNANCOURT**  
Rally for stopping the Dublin procedure about asylum.



« There is no good or bad migrant »

**Permanence open to everyone and implemented from the struggle on encampments Pajol:**

At the ATMF (10 rue Affre métro La Chapelle ou Barbès)

- Monday from 3PM to 8PM
- Wednesday from 1:30PM to 5:30PM

**Permanences provided by Cimade and reserved for asylum seekers:**

- Tuesday at 9:30AM, - Métro Saint Sulpice -58 rue Madame - 75006 Paris
- Tuesday at 9AM, - 46 Boulevard des Batignolles - 75017 Paris (métro Rome ligne 2)