

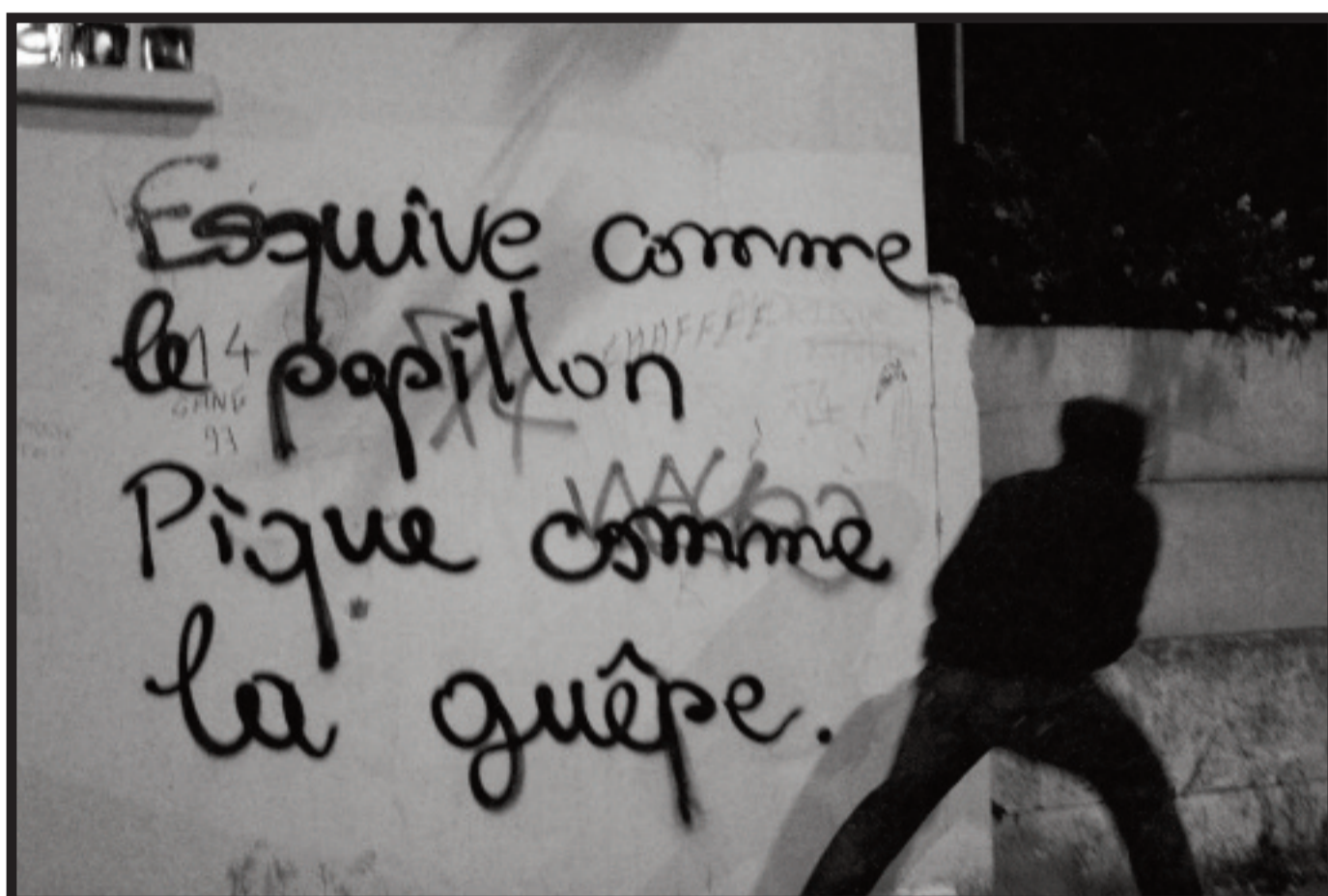


Liberté de circulation !
Fermeture des centres de rétention !

Freedom of movement !
Close down detention center !

NOMMADE

NEWSPAPER OF THE CALAIS NO BORDER CAMP - N°3 - 26 TH JUNE 2009



Calais, non-right zone.

Police's provocations increase. Wednesday : we hear that a squat (1) of migrant get attacked. So we rush towards city to support our comrades and not letting do in hide these, from now « common », police raids. The right to not sleep below a bridge seems not to be a priority of the « forces of law an order ».

On the way : the routine ; ID check, police search and request for opening our vehicle. Opposite our refusal and demand to see their autorisation (car is a private place), cops pretend to have all the rights they want. Even though they promise that « didn't take another shape if we don't open up the car by ourselves », they present us ... a prefectural perquisition authorization ! As terrorists are not the one we can believe, we get out after one hour of humiliations. It seems that free movement is not a guarantee in Calais.

Others comrades, who came back in support, won't have the same chance : two are still in custody for the night. Motival: detention of petanque balls and machette (we need it to cut wood). On Calais, have a ride can lead you to see your car turn out

500 meters further, seven comrades, who was pasting up posters on legal places, are immobilizing during a long time by cops beside stunned witnesses.

Decided to regain the calm of our camp, we pass peoples who are gonna pick newspaper up at the printing... Caught up by the some cops at a check point, they were signified that they were banned from downtown ! As they know that this ban has nothing legal, comrades ask the cops to justify such a decision. After twenty minutes on phone, good-willful, cops was desolated to know that nobody knows from where will came this order. Cops themselves complain about this aburde order and tried to pressure everybody. All bikes finally passed by little non-wtching street.

Thirth day : A small demo is plan on downtown, to deal newspaperand flyers. We have to leave the camp one or two hours before the meeting time, thinking of the 3 or 4 check-controls and police searches suffering by people who are gonna out of the camp. At 4 PM, the banner is deploying on bd. Lafayette. In the time of 30 seconds, CRS and BAC charge, locking up the boulevard, around 20 comrades arrested and the helicopter for the fun. Passerby are groaning, two louts from the BAC clapping their hands with a baddy smile, one say : « let's go, it's beginning! »

At the end, after many hours on police station, they are released. But two of them are charging for « insubordination ». Will the prosecutor cover this mascarade ?

(1): accomodation abandonned and lived again without authorization.

Last minute : During the arrests, all the videos and photos had been seized by police. This is not a legal practice. But cops don't care as usual.

**ROCK AFTER ROCK, WALL AFTER WALL
LET'S DESTROY DETENTION CENTRES !**

Agenda / 26-29 juin

★ Ateliers...

✕ Saturday 27 th june : 10:00 Big demonstration from Calais to Coquelles - departure from Calais' lighthouse

✕ Dimanche 28 juin : 12h00-18h00 : BUILDING AND STRENGTHENING OUR NETWORK DAY

- A BRIEF HISTORY OF NO BORDERS

- PROMOTING THE NO BORDERS MESSAGE:SHARING IDEAS IN WHAT WORKS

- BEYOND MIGRATION CONTROLS: BROADENING THE NO BORDERS PLATFORM

- HOW CAN WE SUPPORT EACH OTHER BEYOND BORDERS: EXAMPLES? PROPOSITIONS...

★ Cinéma...

✕ Samedi 20h : CARTE BLANCHE AUX FILMS REALISES PENDANT LA SEMAINE ET POUR D'AUTRES PROPOSITIONS. A 21h : surprise !!

✕ Dimanche : 15h : "Si no dejan by Ana Torres", 2005 , 110 mins. Documentary about the situation of illegalized migrants living in Barcelona.



The expulsion market

Capitalism and moral do not get on well. We were already aware of that. It doesn't matter whether you sell nuclear missiles, kalachnikovs, vanilla icecreams or socks. The only thing which matters is that you're looking for benefits. So why don't you try the organisation and gestion of the repression against strangers? This is an activity well paid by the French state, which instead of refloating the welfare system, chooses to propose millions of Euros to private firms so that they do the bad job (friends can easily deal together). This is a lucrative market: building of retention centres and their supply, accomotation and transport whenever an expulsion takes place, etc. Here comes a short list of these collaborationists in French, also known as state servants... as you like it.

Witness statement of an ID check

Its a monday night and you're cycling around a quiet Calais suburb. A car with four men leers at you. You speed up as they slow down. You are scared. They pull out in front of you, jump out and push you off your bike. Ripped leather jacket, shaved heads – are they nazis? Are they muggers? They grab your bag and rip it open, slam your face against the hot car engine

- "Police!"
- "I don't believe you"
- "Police! ID card!"
- "Show me yours!"

They laugh and push your arm harder. You cannot breath

- "you have to tell me you police registration number"
- "007"

They are throwing your things all over the floor. They call you an idiot and a cunt. They get bored. You're in pair and agree to show your passport. They take down your name, yo take down their licence number. And they're off.

Action of Lesquin 24h more in jail

After blocking the migrants detention centre of Lesquin(24-06), 26 people were arrested and put in custody. Fifteen were liberated 24 hours later, after being recalled by the police the law for organizing a demonstration without previous oficial declaration. Yesterday, eleven of them were still hold in detention at the police station of Lille. They were not accused of damage, but their custody was extended for 24 hours, because of ignored reasons until yesterday morning. A majority of them refused to give their fingerprints. After 35 hours of detention, they were finally liberated. According to testimonies of liberated people, conditions of detention were not respected (no water nether drinks, no food during 24 hours for the many vegetarians, access to a doctor refused, obligation of sleeping on the ground without covers, provocations...)

According to an article read in : indymedia.org (lille)

Paperless people's transport during the expulsion

SNCF, Air France, Comanav and Comarit (ferry deportation from Sète), Nedroma (coaches carrying people jailed in Palaiseau), Carlson Wagonlit Travels (booking of the plane and train tickets for deportations and their accompanying staff)

Building of special jails for strangers



Eiffage, Bouygues, Score SVBM (extension and rebuilding of Vincennes in 2006 and 2007), Bolloré (rebuilt of Vincennes in 2009) and all their subconctators..

Jail hostels

The Accor group allows some of its hostels to be used as waiting zones (Ibis in Paris Orly, Sofitel in Lyon St. Exupéry and in Polynesia), but also Holiday Inn (Calais), Balladins (Bordeaux Mérignac) or the Campanile hostels from the Envergure group.

Main suppliers

It deals with providing the retention centres with food, beds and laundry: Exprimm (ETDE, Bouygues), Gepsa (Cofely, Suez-GDF), Avenance (Elior), Eurest and Scolarest (Compass Group), ect.

Financial supporters

The Société Générale has created a special credit card for its clients, giving 5cents to l'Ordre de Malte or the Red Cross (both well-known for being in favour of the repressive policies) whenever a payment is made with it.

And the winner is... the Red Cross

Multinational humanitarian under the orders of the mighty leaders, the association directly rules detention centres in Europe, including in Spain and Italy (real detention centres, with their own prison officers, isolating rooms, violence, excesses and so on). In Roissy, the Red Cross also works along with the police in the ruling of the waiting zone for paperless people landing, giving at the same time its moral approval to the border police's methods during forced expulsions by plane (handcuffs, blows, gags and drugs)

On the Border

When asked to make a statement to the world, the resounding response from our Kurdish and Iranian friends was always the same "we want to be free, we want to be free".

Describing their situation on the ground today, they said "we would really like you to be able to see for yourselves the conditions in which we are forced to live: our tents, our lack of washing facilities, the queues for food. Sometimes we cannot even get water to drink. When the police find us with water they empty our containers down the drain, and we have to start again to find some.

In order to get food from the distribution centre, we have to walk for 40 minutes to get there, and 40 minutes again to get back to the "jungle" (our camp). At this time we are really scared that the police will catch us. This often happens: they catch us and hold us, often for 24 hours. When we are released they watch us walk down the road, and 10 minutes later, the same policemen catch us again and hold us for another 24 hours. They are trying to makes us tired, they are trying to make us despondent so that we give up.

When they have us in custody, the police don't show us any care. Sometimes they push us about; they don't let us go to the toilet when we need to; they don't give us enough food – even when they detain children they don't give enough food to them."

When it is raining and the wind blows strong, so we ask you, "were can we sleep?" The ground is soaking wet, there is nowhere warm or dry for us to go. If we get some blankets or

covers, the police quickly find them and trash them so that they cannot be used, and again we have nothing. We are scared that they will spray us with tear gas, it hurts our eyes. This often happens, and afterwards we ask ourselves "Why, why does this happen to us?" We are not criminals. We are people just like anyone else. Only we don't have homes. Our country is not safe, we had to flee our homes, and this is what we find.

If you take my fingerprints you can see that I am a clear person, a good person. I have done nothing wrong, I have nothing to be ashamed of. So why not give me a paper so that you don't need to check my fingerprints every 5 minutes. Then you can see that I am clear and I don't need to go again and again to the police station (you know, the walk back to my friends is a long one, and I know the route well). In Italy when they catch you, they do like this: they take your fingerprints, see that you are clear and then give you a document that can last up to 6 months. Then any time you are stopped, you can show it to the police, and they can be reassured that they already know you. The Italian authorities treated us well. (*)

So then you ask "why do you want to go to UK?" - It is because once we are there, if they let us stay, we will have real freedom. This is not the case in many European countries where our movement would still be restricted even if we were granted refugee status. We understand this. Also, they say English people

have respect for all of humanity, including foreign people. They will make sure that we have food and shelter. But now we hear that the situation is getting more difficult there, so maybe this is no longer the case.

So finally to answer the question of what it is that we want from you. We want a FREE COURT. We want you to hear our story, to write about our situation so that people know what is happening here."

(*) This is the personal experience by some migrants during their time in Italy. We like to add, that there many migrants are mistreated, too. The Italian far right government is currently changing the laws which will bring more and more repression to many people, especially migrants and refugees, in the future. To find out more about see: <http://meltingpot.org>.

A necessary feedback

The photographs published in Nomade n°2 (page2) belong to M. François Legeait. We didn't know it. We didn't even inform him for the advert. It appears to us as a huge opportunity, as the paper is very spread in Calais ! He isn't happy at all... As many other things, the photographs aren't free. They are sold. We are sincerely pleased for him. By these words we avoid a desat and useless trial.

A Brief History of Detention

These days, in France and largely around Europe, migrants can be detained without consultation of the judicial powers. This renders it possible for an administrative authority to ignore and block the liberties of men, women and even children without judicial obligation. This is what is known as administrative detention.

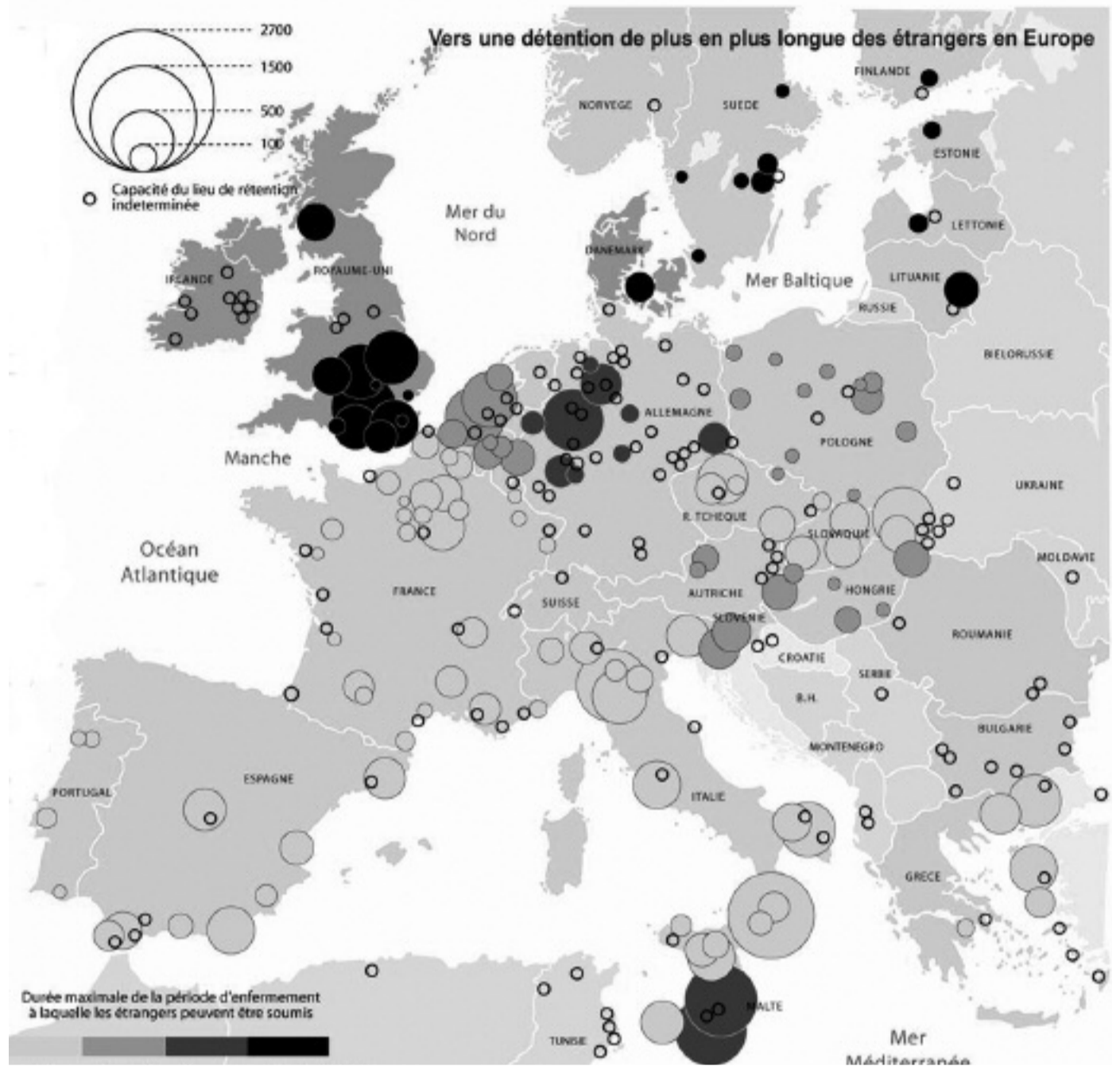
This tool of repression is essential to the current politics relating to the hunt of illegal immigrants. Although detention has been considered since the 1980s as 'normal procedure' concerning the expulsion of illegals, it constitutes an exception to French rights. Prior to this 'normalisation', reached because of heavy ideological lobbying, the detention of migrants was, during the 1970s, the subject of unanimous objection by human rights activists and leftist parties.

Since, every party in power, right or left, have reinforced these exceptional rights, particularly by increasing the maximum time period of detention. During which period, humanitarian and human rights organisations have frequently been reduced to criticising living conditions and rights within the detention centres. Increasingly rare are their voices heard, and increasingly weak are the echos resonating in public opinion when denouncing the system of detention on the simple argument that nobody should be detained without a judicial hearing; or by using the obvious argument that no human being should be considered undesirable, and should therefore not have their rights crushed purely because of their place of birth, of being 'foreign'.

The Scandal of the Arenc detention centre

In April 1975, some journalists and lawyers were the first to denounce the « illegal prison » put into place by the police, in a hanger of the port of Arenc, in Marseille. Within this hanger, since 1964, had migrants been imprisoned, with a view to their deportation. This first public criticism of the « police run prison » was fundamentally based on rights. On France's liberation, in 1945, legislators reversed the law of 1938 which authorised the internment of foreigners with a view to their deportation. Therefore, in Arenc foreigners were detained in complete illegality, on a simple administrative decision by the police, without being informed of a reason for their detention, and without the consideration of a judicial authority. The government then attempted to legitimize, before finally trying to render such a form of internment legal. These attempts succeeded when the law of Peyrefitte was passed in 1981 named « Security and Liberty », which would legalise and organise administrative detention. At the time, the maximum duration of detention was 7 days. This law didn't consider the future construction of detention centres or smaller camps destined for foreigners. Cette loi ne prévoyant pas la construction de locaux ou de centres de rétention destinés aux étrangers, les sans-papiers continuèrent à être enfermés dans des locaux administratifs non pas prévus à cet effet jusqu'en 1984. The socialist party participated in the criticism of Arenc in 1974, through the voices of its responsables and also because of the bias of its militants implicated in associations to help migrants. However, far from reversing the law of Peyrefitte, the Mitterrand government decided upon the creation of « detention » centres in the country's main cities. The general framework of detention was then put into place. The following governments, of 1993 to 1998 would, with each legislative change, reinforce the framework by increasing the maximum time period of detention, by changing from 7 to 10 days, then to 12 days. In 2003, the law known as « Sarkozy » continued the process by further increasing the maximum period of detention to 32 days. During this period, the number-politics became a reality with the deportation targets consistently increasing the numbers deported (from 15 000 in 2004 to 25 000 in 2008). To achieve this, the capacity of detention centres increased, growing from 786 places in 2002 to 1 443 in today, between 24 CRAs (administrative detention centres). And the stance taken by the government is the will to continue the construction of new camps. Along

The legality of the camps and the living conditions within them must be both questioned and condemned, and return the focus onto the institutional racism upon which the detention of migrants rests.



with these detention centres must the smaller centres be added. It is these centres that can implement anywhere by a simple prefectorial decision and are supposed to « welcome » migrants in an irregular situation prior to their passage before a Judge of liberties and detention (JLD). We have therefore, over 30 years, passed from a situation of one illegal prison condemned by the general public and defenders of human rights, to a France of camps, where an exceptional treatment, a parallel set of rights exists for one part of the population, migrants.

Back to the present

Not a week goes by without innumerable group of authorised monitors condemning the abuses from the administration (regular beatings, taser use, psychological torture...). It must be understood that, far from being abuses, these are « normal » occurrences in an « abnormal » system. These happenings are the norm within a system which ignores the fundamental rights of an imprisoned person. It misses the point to focus on the individuals who are responsible for these crimes, as it must be understood that these crimes are direct consequences of the camp system (like the Zimbaro affair, on the interrogator-torturers of Abu Grhaib). Far from losing speed, the camp system is in complete expansion. Today, Europe wants to agree upon a policy concerning the detention of migrants. The projected law wants to increase the detention period within member states to 18 months. In addition to this policy, there exist camps outside of Europe, in Libya and Mo-

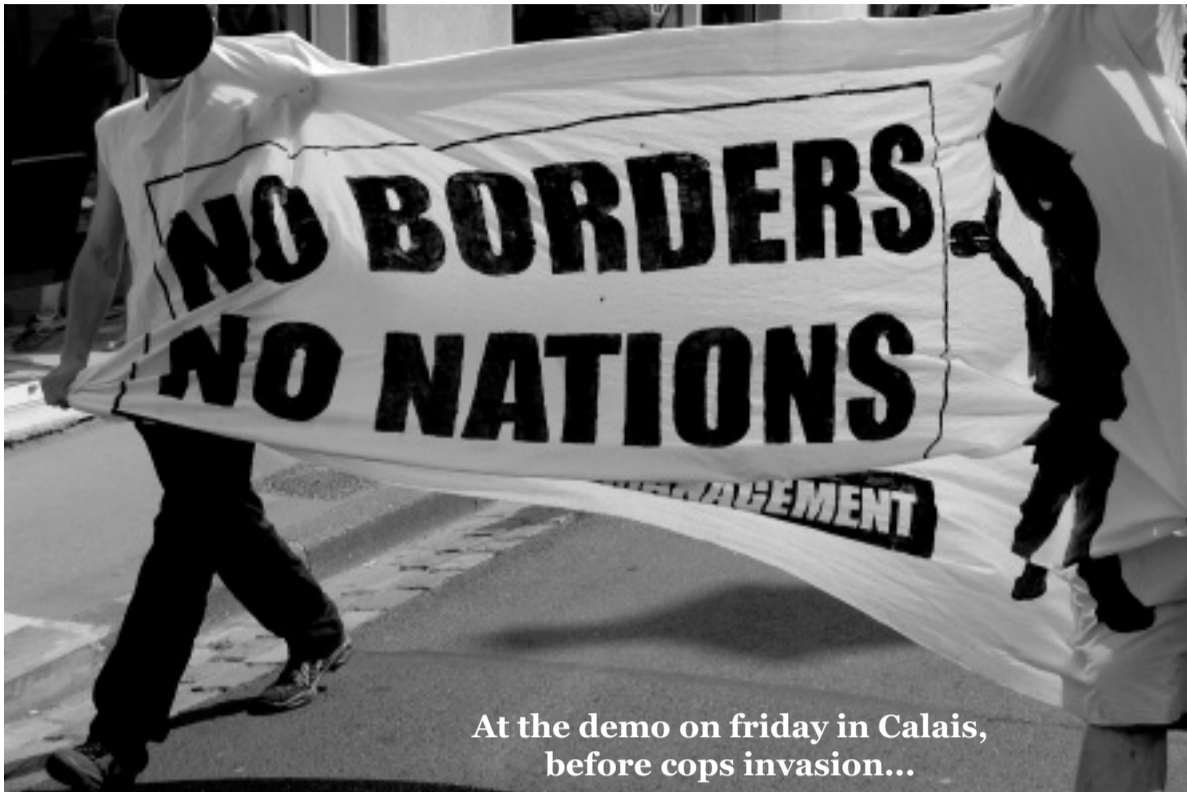
rocco for example, which are financed by the European Union or particular countries that aim to prevent migrants from entering the continent. Of course, the question of human rights in these camps isn't a priority of the member states. The aim of the governments is to render acceptable the system of detention which violate certain texts gathering dust (declaration of human rights, Geneva convention...). They call detention camps centres. They transform laws in their convenience, in order to make the exceptional rights covering migrants acceptable. In short, they want us to think that there exists a symbolic border dividing nationals and migrants, which would justify the unequal treatment. This ideological base is fundamentally racist, and should be combatted as such. The legality of the camps and the living conditions within them must be both questioned and condemned, and return the focus onto the institutional racism upon which the detention of migrants rests. We must equally combat one of the effects of this detanment - the cutting off from the outside world - to uncover the situation of prisoners « exempt from rights ». The anger and rebellions of the migrants exists, even if the cries have difficulty penetrating the walls of these prisons.

Considering that nobody is illegal and so that the freedom of movement can be applied for all, the walls of the detention centres must be dismantled, as well as those in our heads.

Text from the COLLECTIF DE SOUTIEN AUX DEMANDEURS D'ASILE ET AUX SANS PAPIERS (<http://csdasp37.free.fr/>).

Free movement and setting of people all over the world!

**Lesvos No border camp in Greece :
25-31 th August 2009**



At the demo on friday in Calais, before cops invasion...

These are a few events which have happened over the past few days:

Alphen aan der Rijn detention centre, Holland

On Friday the 19th June a demonstration took place in front of the prison in solidarity with the inmates and other protests against the construction of a new detention centre in Rotterdam. The detainees also organised a protest inside the prison at the same time. A number of them refused to be put back in their cells and many came to the windows to maintain contact with the protesters. The guards intervened with violence, tearing people away from their windows and placing many in solitary confinement. Inmates contacted protesters on the outside to inform them of these events. Over the past week, a document has been gathered describing abuses in the prison collected from inmates who attempted to transmit this information to the outside world. They were prevented from doing this.

Brook House detention centre, UK

This detention centre which is just outside Gatwick airport has only recently opened. On Friday night 12th June, the inmates lead a revolt. The riot continued until 6 o'clock in the morning when the guards and riot police intervened. A large number of cells were damaged as well as the administration department of the centre. A large fire was also started in the court yard using mattresses.

Yarl's wood detention centre, UK

On the 14th June, a hunger strike began in the family section of this detention centre and continued until the weekend. In addition to this hunger strike prisoners demonstrated inside the centre and occupied the corridors. During these protests, guards from Serco decided to make an example of one female inmate subjecting her to violence in front of the others. Men, women and children were gassed. A long list of abuses has been recorded following these events. A hunger strike also began in the women's section of

the camp. Outside a support group protested outside Serco, a private company which hires guards for the centre.

Bari detention centre, Italy

On the 15th June, a demonstration took place within and without the detention centre. In the same time, a group of Algerian detainees tried to escape by climbing the roofs. Unfortunately, militaries succeeded in surrounding and catching them. The following night, another group intended to escape but he failed.

Bologne detention centre, Italy

110 prisoners began a hunger strike after finding worms in their food. Saturday 20th of January a solidarity meeting took place in front of the Dehors centre and another one took place Saturday 20th of June.

Vincennes detention centre, France

On the 19th June, a demonstration took place. An important police device kept the 150 demonstrators really far from the centre, but some prisoners called by phone said they could hear the messages of solidarity and answered by shouting "liberty"! Almost 20 people arrived before the strike could go near to the gate of the prison to enter in contact with the prisoners. This demonstration took place one year after a revolt which set fire to the Vincennes detention centre (in which there were almost 280). Since there, it was partly rebuilt and almost 80 people are jailed within permanently.

Following an article in Lille Indymedia:

<http://lille.indymedia.org/article16773.html>

Repression has no place on our boat...

In the last few years the island of Lesvos has represented one of the main entrance gates for thousands of refugees and migrants seeking to reach Europe. Packed in tiny plastic boats they try to cross the sea border between Turkey and Greece but some of them can't make it. More than 1.100 migrants and refugees have lost their lives that way in Aegean sea in the last 20 years.

The Hellenic Coast Guard, following the European and Greek policies of "prevention of entrance" violates the rights of the refugees and put their lives in danger. At the same time, though, its activities are supported by Frontex, whose first boat started operating on the island in July 2008. Recently Frontex's officials started interviewing/investigating refugees and migrants in Pagani (Lesvos).

Pagani (5 kilometres outside Mitilini, the capital of the island) is where the detention centre is located, to which refugees and migrants are sent, as soon as they set foot on Lesvos. And where they are detained for weeks and months. It is a prison in which fundamental human rights are not respected. Besides, the building is not suitable to host human beings, since it lacks the basic infrastructure for that purpose. Moreover, the refugees are not given any possibility to communicate, are not informed about their rights and are not allowed access to fresh air.

Once registered in the Eurodac system, refugees are set free with an administrative deportation order requiring them to leave the country within a month. Some of them who lodge an asylum application end up in a bureaucratic chaos, go through state violence (there were two victims at the Athens Aliens Department in the last few months) and in the end only a 0,60% of the applications is accepted.

Those who decide to stay in Greece and find a job have to endure several constraints, hard working times, inhuman conditions and all this in exchange of an humiliating pay. Given their precarious situation they are not given the right of association in order to acquire better working conditions. An example of this is the recent assassination attempt (with vitriol) of a foreign woman - a trade representative - in Athens.

Those who try to set forth their journey, in order to reach (usually via Italy) other European countries, flock to the western ports, like Patras, where the Coast Guard's repressive activities are an everyday phenomenon. And very often refugees are found dead inside the trucks with which they try to leave the country. And those who manage to continue their journey, if caught, are sent back to Greece in application of the Regulation Dublin II.

From the Schengen Agreement to the Dublin Regulation, from the European Pact on Immigration and Asylum to the so called "Directive of Shame", from Frontex to the IOM, from the detention centres to the practices of expulsion and deterrence, from the borders to the capitals, Europe is clearly dealing with the phenomenon of immigration with measures of repression and border control. Here in Lesvos the building of the "Fortress Europe" is clearly visible. That's why we would like to invite you to join us in August (25-31), to share with us the experience of what is going on at the borders, to discuss the problems, to coordinate our actions, to fight:

- against new-imperialism policies and whatever create refugees
- against border regime and the practices of control and repression
- against criminalization of migration
- against detention centres and violation of migrants and refugees
- against exploitation of migrants' labour

No borders, no one is illegal, no immigrants' detention, equal rights for all!

Yesterday, during the intent of demo in Calais (in order to distribute some information on the Saturday demo), a special policeman of the most detestable kind was present. He wore joggings, and Lonsdale sweats (a brand worn by both skinheads and boneheads) and armed with flashballs. He is indeed a anti-criminal brigade (BAC) policeman.

