





## STORY OF A JOURNEY FROM THE STALINGRAD CAMP

On November 4th 2016, hundreds of policemen and social workers from associations evicted the camps in Stalingrad and forced the Exiled people to get on buses, in order to send them all around France, and without telling anybody where they would be going.

“I lived two months in Stalingrad. The journey to Paris took 2 months. I started from my country, which is Sudan, and I traveled 15 days in the desert in order to reach Libya. When we entered Libya the guards caught us, took us to prison in order to beat us and called my family asking for money to let me go. Without this money I would have stayed in prison. Then, together with other Libyan people, we reached the sea, we all paid and we crossed by boat to Lampedusa. The boat was too small for all of us. But we were so lucky, an Italian rescue boat saved us and brought us to Lampedusa, where we stayed for 15 days. After that, I went from Naples to Milan by train, from Milan to Ventimiglia and from Ventimiglia to Nice on foot. When we crossed the mountains [in the Roya valley, at the Italy-France border], we had to stay one day without water and to walk just during the night ; all this just to avoid being caught by the police. After this, I went from Nice to Marseille and from Marseille to Paris by train.

I stayed in Paris for 2 months. [The camp of] Stalingrad was so crowded. Most of the people were Sudanese, Afghans, Somalis, and Eritreans. Some guys had wives and children with them. Sometimes, the weather was very cold and rainy, and the situation was very bad and

hard, especially for families and kids. And the police used to come regularly to take some of us away.

In Paris, most of the people refused to speak English with us - but we don't know French ! People just ignore you when you speak English. In Paris there were just a few volunteers, and no social institutions, the government didn't do anything for us. Just volunteers bringing food twice a day, and nothing else. The main problem was to take showers ; and even when, after 5 or 7 days, you could take one, then you couldn't change your clothes. Personally I couldn't find a washing machine, and nobody brought us clothes.

[The day of the eviction], they forced us to climb on the buses. Some of the people who refused had to go far away from the city. Some other people still wanted to stay in Paris, because it's the place where they have to do papers. Later I heard they've been caught by the police, but I don't know what happened to them.

My question is : I have some colleagues who have been living in the Jungle [in Calais] for a long time, for 9 months. They want to go to Britain because they say it's easier to get a job there ; some of them also have family there, and here in France they're rejected by the people and the police. Why ? They don't want them in France, they refuse to give them papers, but at the same time they don't want them to cross the border to get to Britain. »

## BRÈVES

### Expulsion : les accords en série

#### UE/Mali

L'Association Malienne des Expulsés a dénoncé la visite du commissaire européen à Bamako le 10 novembre pour imposer au Mali un accord de réadmission. La signature d'un tel accord permettrait à l'Europe d'expulser les Maliens sans papiers, sans demander l'accord du consulat malien. L'Europe se donne ainsi le droit de produire des laissez-passer (document officiel pour rentrer dans un pays) à la place du Mali. En 2008, des mobilisations conjointes avaient permis d'éviter la signature d'un accord de réadmission France / Mali.

#### Afghanistan

En octobre 2016, la communauté internationale a promis une aide de 13,6 milliards d'euros à l'Afghanistan, dont 5 milliards versés par l'UE. M. Steinmeier, le ministre allemand des Affaires étrangères a précisé : “Cette aide n'est pas sans conditions” et “Nous attendons aussi une coopération de l'Afghanistan dans des questions de migration”. L'UE a signé avec les autorités afghanes un accord prévoyant le renvoi massif d'exilé-e-s afghan-e-s. Des exilé-e-s afghan-e-s ont manifesté pour protester contre cet accord le 5 octobre à Paris.

Ce journal mural est un apériodique réalisé à Grenoble. Il paraît de temps en temps pour diffuser des infos, actualités et analyses sur ce qu'il se passe aux frontières de l'Europe : une véritable guerre à l'encontre des personnes exilées, avec son armée (Frontex) et ses relais médiatiques. Ces frontières ne sont pas des lignes, elles sont diffuses, leur présence est partout à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur de l'Union européenne, à travers les contrôles, les rafles, le harcèlement et l'humiliation systématique des exilés. Ce journal défend la liberté d'installation et de circulation pour toutes et tous, veut contribuer à lutter contre le racisme et les nouvelles formes du colonialisme, contre les frontières et les injustices sociales, et contre la politique de la peur.