



nobordercamp_09

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These shoes are made for walking ...

Refugees arriving on Lesvos have a long journey ahead of them and they will need shoes for that journey! They often arrive without shoes or with damaged shoes at their intermediate stop on Lesvos.

Therefore everyone coming to the camp should bring some men's shoes, size 40 - 45, as a form of entry ticket, so to speak!

... and that`s just what they do!



Kalos irthate! Welcome!

This booklet is intended to help all those coming to the no-border camp 09 understand the situation and the people here. Travelling educates, no border travels educate even more because we want to achieve more together. Therefore remember - your perspective is just one. There is also the perspective of the people here and we should listen to each other. And remember, there is no room for know-it-all attitudes on our ship.

You will find small hints here that may help you feel at home more easily. Also some material that is useful to have with you in case you meet any migrants, who may have questions. And stuff about how to deal with the state forces, or just with each other.

Participate in the meetings, workshops, public events and actions. Be imaginative and unpredictable.

**jump over the sea
make borders history**

One week of self-determined life

Our Camp

The camp is located on a free camp ground on the beautiful island of Lesbos and is organised by us all. We should all look out for each other and make sure that everyone is OK. Help wherever you can with open eyes and ideas how to improve our time together.

No Barrios

The camp has no barrio structure. Barrios are small villages of people from a group-town or country they usually produce borders, so we prefer that everybody can stay where they want to.

However, there is a demand for an area for women, lesbians, queer and transgender people and we will respect that.

Nevertheless, this camp is characterised by respectful structures where racist and sexist attacks are not welcomed at all. If anything like this occurs please inform immediately the awareness group and infopoint in order to find support.

Fire Safety

Due to the high temperatures and dry environment on the island we all have to be constantly vigilant about fires, especially at our camp site. This means: use only wet ash trays, leave no glass lying around and don't use gas cookers or open fires.

Drinking Water

You will find many wells on the island - this water can be drunk without problems.

To Bring

Definitely bring: cutlery, radios, swimming gear, sun screen, sun hats, sun glasses, long sleeve tops and long pants, torches.

Kitchen

A kitchen will be on the camp, cooking all day long. Bring plates and cutlery. We also need help.

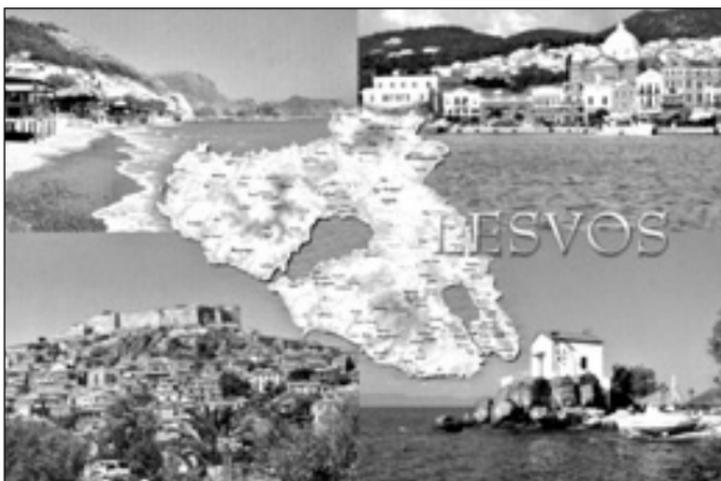


Photo and video cameras

Be careful around military areas, airports, etc. One careless photo can result in a long prison sentence and we really want to use our solidarity for more important things

Debating Culture

The left, the radical left and anarchists have a long history in Greece. During the last few months, these structures have shown their strength and enabled the coming together of groups who would otherwise avoid each other. However, robust political debate is part of the culture within the scene. This does not mean that we should remain in awe or feel inclined to take sides, but we should keep it in mind.

Distancing

In the last few years we have found that respecting our different ways of acting politically has worked really well. We intend to continue with that.

Radioballet

What is it?

Listeners of a radio programme move through the open space.

What they hear is a mixture of theoretical reflexions, political audio guidance and choreographic instructions. What arises is sort of an assembly, which cannot be stopped

by the new assembly ban protecting the commercialisation of city centers and the privatised zones of our cities, because in this action you don't assembly, you dispart.

It's especially this dispersion which brings forward the effect of the /radio ballet/ actions. People notice nothing else than a bunch of disparted groups or individuals who are in a spooky way accomplishing identical moves in nearly the same timing. The concentrated quietness of this constellation allows actions which otherwise wouldn't be possible.

Mobil phones

Take in mind that turkey is just around the corner and its quit expensive when you are calling from there. So always use an greek company.

Legal team

There will be a legal team. More informations and phone numbers at the camp.

Binio Occupation

<http://blogs.vrahokipos.net/mpineio/>

This is a self-organised space at the university, based on equal rights and mutual aid and respect.

Queer Space

There will be a queer space on the camp. In order to realize this we invite everyone defining oneself as feminist, lesbian, gay, trans, queer, inter... to participate.

The queer space should be a space where everyone is treated respectfully and racist and sexist attacks have no room at all. Although this should be consensus on the whole camp site, the queer area aims to provide a space for those who cannot imagine camping in a classical hetero-normative way.

Anyway, this space needs to be organised by all of us. While no one should be left out, this aims to provide a clear statement against heterosexual normativity.

Think pink - join the queer-feminist area;)





Awareness group

Sexism, sexual harassment and attacks occur in the anti globalization movement just as they do in the entire society - like many years of experience in big protest events and every day life of activists have shown. In order to deal with this reality and to counter it, an awareness group is being set up to support people affected by sexual harassment and attacks.

Which assignments will the awareness group assume at the camp?

The awareness group will be focused on the caretaking and supporting of people affected by racial and sexual harassment, discrimination and attacks.

Which assignment will the awareness group not assume?

The awareness group does not work with offenders, although it might be conceivable to exchange and cooperate with persons who would like to take care of this job. The dealing with offenders is oriented along the needs of affected people, e.g. the need for (protected) space or the wish to confront offenders with their behavior.

What are the basic principles of the awareness group's work?

The basic approach of the anti-sexist practice of the awareness group is partiality towards affected people and the

basis of the power of naming. Partiality means not to question the perception of affected people. Only they are entitled to define what the assaults/attacks mean to them (power of naming). It is not prohibited to ask questions, questions in particular may help to become aware of needs or to regain this awareness.

Power of naming is perceived as process of appropriation: The reality of the affected people (power of naming) is being opposed to the reality where the existence of sexual violence is kept silent and denied (hegemonic power). Extravagating experienced by the affected people, in most cases, is not recognized as such. Simultaneously the legitimacy of their experiences is being disqualified.

The power of naming in this context characterizes the process to fight against sexist normality.

Sexual harassment or attacks mostly affect women therefore we simply talk about affected people. Children and people, who do not fit into hegemonic patterns of heteronormativity or infringe upon heterosexual standards, such as gays, lesbians, trans, queers, intersex people are also increasingly affected.

We are not a fixed group, but we are engaged in this topic for many years or have already taken part in an awareness group on other camps.



Things to consider when walking on the island

At any time you might come across someone who walks along the road and needs help. It makes sense to carry a second water bottle, some food and flyers in different languages, which explain where you are and how to get where. It's best to make a few copies of the flyers and carry them with you.

Most of the refugees want to register here and therefore have to report to the police. That is why the only thing you can do is to show them the way to the nearest police station.

Don't try to take refugees to the camp in the hope that they'll like it there. Refugees are concentrating on getting to their destination. It is not up to us to distract them from that or to raise false hopes.

The best thing would be to find a temporary place near the harbour where we can calmly distribute water, food and information. Cell phones are useful because they enable people to do what they want to do most: to call their relatives who are waiting to hear from them.



ΑΜΗΛΕΓΓΥΗ ΧΩΡΙΣ ΣΥΝΟΡΑ
KEIN MENSCH IST ILLEGAL
NO BORDER CAMP LESVOS 09
FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT
PAPELES PARA TODAS Y PARA TODOS
بدون حصر
EGALITÉ DES DROITS POUR TOUteS

www.noborder09lesvos.blogspot.com | www.lesvos09.antira.info



Refugees on Lesbos

Refugees mostly arrive on Lesbos from the Turkish coast, in boats and during the night. The reasons why they can't come during the day are Frontex and the coast guards of both countries. They arrive in rubber dinghies or motor boats. Most of them arrive at the beaches in the north or near Molivos and Mantamados.

After they land, they start walking without knowing where they are. Often they are wet, thirsty and hungry. They are definitely not relaxed. They haven't reached their destination yet, they want to carry on. A lot of them believe they have arrived in Athens.

In the villages near those beaches, the locals have formed solidarity groups. The group in Molivos is called "Proti Stassi" - which means "First Station". The group have collected donations, warm clothes and food and they provide first aid until the police arrive to collect the refugees

<http://refugee.mymolivos.com/>

There is also a group in Kaloni, where the local priest is involved. They have been collecting clothes for months and they are constantly cooking food which they keep frozen and whenever refugees arrive - usually at the local police station - they support them.



There are also refugees who are lucky enough to get to Mtilini without being caught by police. They wait at the harbour, near the city centre for a ship to arrive. None of them have any idea when the ships arrive or how to get tickets.

There is an organised structure that appears to help these people: they offer to buy tickets for the refugees - an offer that is often taken up. The refugees don't know that the ticket to Athens costs 29 Euro and can be purchased on the ship. So they end up paying 150 Euro to people who supposedly want to help them. These people are well organised and we should avoid them.

Most of them are men who speak the language of the refugees and therefore seem trustworthy.



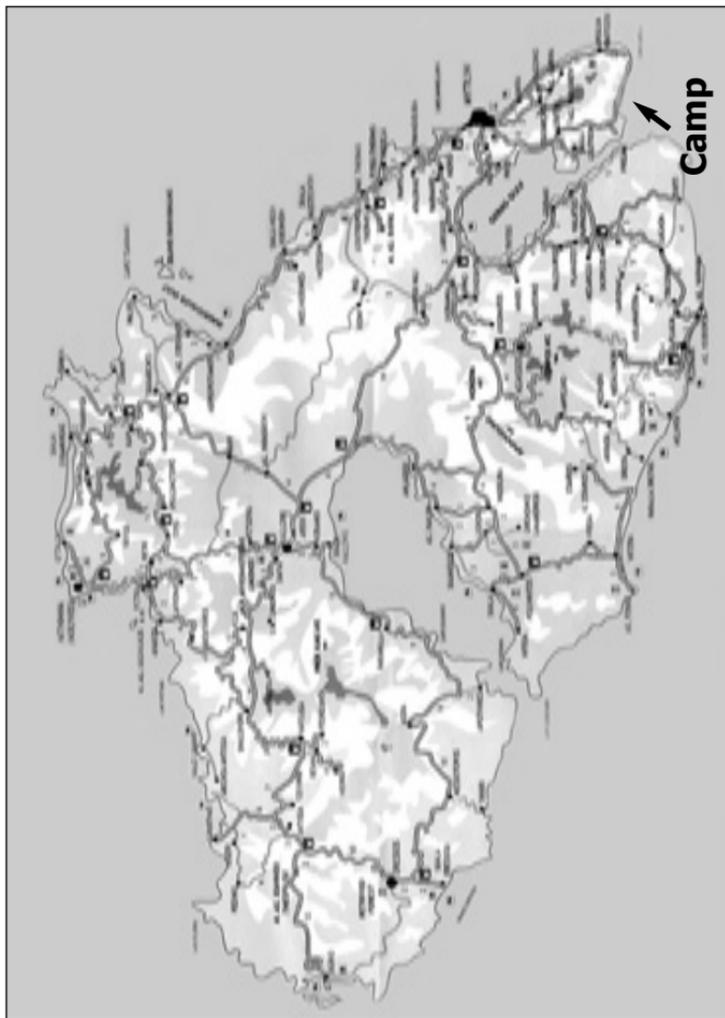
When refugees arrive at the so called "Welcome Centre", which in reality is the jail in Pagani, they are currently detained for a few days and then released to the harbour. They are never informed about what is going to happen with them.

They are released with a document that states that they have to leave Greece within 30 days. This enables them to buy a ferry ticket themselves, instead of having to rely on 'middle men' who charge them 150 Euro. But without that piece of paper they can't buy a ticket and they are reliant on others to do it for them because one has to show an ID to buy a ticket.

Up until last October, the authorities provided the ticket to Athens to them.



★ ————— how to lesvos ————— 17





About the military and other daemons

In Greece, all men between the age of 19 and 45 are required to do military service. Men over 45 are not formally required. Up until 2002 the cut-off age was 55 years. At that time the state of emergency, which was declared in 1940 finally ended! The last time the state of emergency was renewed was in 1974 when the Turkish army invaded Cyprus. Some years later refusal to do military service was downgraded from a crime to a misdemeanour.



Most young men apply for a postponement of their military service due to studies and only serve after 5 or 6 years. Many men from different sectors of society decide to exempt themselves by using the 'crazy paper' or the 'I5' (level 5 which results in dismissal), 'I1' for the combat units or 'I4' for those who are short-sighted or flat-footed

because they can't carry a weapon. Those going for the 'madness' option don't do this in a co-ordinated way, it's an individual solution which is popular among the anti-authoritarian. Those on the left usually decide to join the service in order to 'subvert the military from the inside', as they say.

Although conscientious objections have a long history - the first one was in 1986 - they have never managed to become a movement. In the early years, the objectors were mostly people from the radical ecological spectrum who tried to establish the option of doing an alternative social service instead of the military service. The first conscientious objectors ended up with long prison sentences.

It wasn't until the early 90s that people started to refuse to do any service and those who did, ended up in prison as well. In 1990, during the first gulf war some publicly returned their military documents and became conscientious objectors.

In 1998, the Greek state recognised the right to do an alternative social service of almost twice the duration of the military service. At the moment that's 23 months. The service has to be done in public offices (postal service, municipal administration, tax department, etc) which have to be located away from the place of residence, away from the place of birth and away from the main cities, like Athens or Saloniki.



The conscientious objectors have a right to receive board and lodge from their employer, or a monthly reimbursement of 210 Euro. Except for Jehovah's Witnesses, there is a strong tendency to refuse doing the social service. A lot of people see it as some form of punishment, others object to the way their reasons against the military service are handled - they have to argue in front of a military commission who then decide if the reasons are valid. In the end they are all treated as total refusing the army], including all those who just don't show up. They all come under a special status of 'non-punishment'. The authorities just don't bother with them. Sometimes, after years, you may receive an arrest warrant and are not allowed to leave the country. When you happen to get arrested for something totally unrelated, your refusal may come up and you may get charged after all. But in most cases, they just don't bother.

Those objectors who live abroad can usually safely enter and leave the country during non-election times. There are also options to buy your way out of military duty. On 22/02/09 the amount was raised from a monthly 90 Euro to 1,000 Euro - probably due to the economic crisis.

During the past decade the Greek military was modernised in a move to make it more professional. There are constantly offers of places for 5-year contracts in the infantry, who staff the high-tech weaponry. These positions are also open to women.

The Greek military actively participates in UN and NATO

'peace' missions, although currently only with up to 2500 higher ranks and professionals (possibly including women), as well as by supplying aircraft and ships. Currently they are engaged in 15 different countries, including Afghanistan, Kosovo and Gaza.



There are many barracks throughout the country, mostly in border regions. According to the Lausanne Treaty from 1923 which established the border with Turkey, the Aegean islands have to be a de-militarised zone. But neither country is fulfilling the treaty. Lesvos is full of barracks and you can frequently see military convoys on the roads, carrying soldiers or weapons for exercises.



Sometimes you can even see tanks driving on the road or disembarking from ferries.

The Greek state has been trying very hard to change its public image after the 7 years of the military regime (1967 - 1974). This has been mostly successful due to the persistent propaganda of nationalism, the 'enemy in the east' (Turkey) and the traditional patriarchal structure of Greek society ("join the military to become a man"), which has scared and persuaded society. Of course, those in the military service try to skive as much as possible, which doesn't exactly make their position honourable.

Generally, the army is a taboo subject, especially in the border regions where it's also a big factor in the local economy. Acceptance for anti-militaristic arguments is low and acceptance of anti-militaristic actions is even lower. Some years ago, when activists distributed flyers outside schools, they were attacked by the teachers and some of the older students were shocked and threw the flyers away. However, when dealing with Turkish objectors, the reactions are somewhat softer...

Two torpedo boats are constantly anchored in the harbour of Mitilini which go on daily patrols. They are not connected to the coast guard 'LIMENIKO' which are part of the economics ministry and not the defence ministry. The Limeniko is part of the security apparatus, like the police and is in charge of everything to do with water:

ports, ships, fisheries and even traffic violations on sea. Of course they are also in charge of the defence against refugees and their 'safe' return.

The accusations levelled by refugees against the Limeniko are hardly ever made public. The reason is simple: they have the right to do whatever they like while on the water. The Limeniko is also responsible for arresting refugees who have just landed. After that, the police take over. In addition to the Limenikos who wear white hats and can be seen around boats and ships as they moor, there are also other groups of people who are recruited from specialised units of the military. They wear blue overalls or uniforms, similar to track suits. These are the special units of the Limeniko. We have often seen them beating up striking dock workers or protesters. We haven't seen them on Mitilini yet.





Guide-lines in case of arrest during a demonstration or during mass mobilisations such as the Lesbos No Border camp.

Detention for ID check- Detention

From the moment a person is arrested they are led to any police station or to the Security Police Station. We have to ascertain immediately whether this is an arrest or detention for the purposes of ID check.

A. Detention for the purposes of ID check

This type of detention is enforced only for the purposes of verifying the person's identity, in which case we ascertain that:

- * A person cannot be detained if they have presented the relevant documents (passport, ID card) which confirm their identity except in the case that they are at that moment in an area where a crime has just occurred and an investigation is taking place in which everyone who is in or is passing through the area is indiscriminately subject to ID check (otherwise one can make the case for discriminatory treatment)
- * The detention cannot last any longer than the reasonable time necessary for the verification of the person's identity (a few hours)
- * The sole purpose of the detention is the verification of the person's identity. Hence, the detainee must refuse to sign any documents (statement/report) as well as refuse to give his/her fingerprints.

B. Arrest

An arrest during mobilisations occurs mainly in the very act (*in flagrante delicto*), which means that the person is arrested at the time of perpetrating a criminal act or immediately after.

Process: The accused is led to the police station where he/she is detained overnight. The next day and in the latest within 24 hours the accused is brought forward to the Public Prosecutor who in the case of a misdemeanour can either a) commit the accused for immediate trial on the same day in which case the accused has the right to ask the court for an adjournment of 3 days in order to prepare his/her defence, which the court is obliged to grant or b) –this is rare– can implement the regular procedure in which the accused will be summoned to trial in a future date (only his/her authorised attorney may attend the trial in place of the defendant).

The most common charges brought against persons participating in mobilisations are disturbing the peace, criminal damage, attempt to cause bodily harm (rocks thrown at police), resisting authority (when a police officer is through the use of violence prevented from executing their duty), causing explosion and possession of explosives (e.g. Molotov). According to the type, charges may be misdemeanours (i.e. a suspended prison sentence of a few months) or felonies (possibility of temporary incarceration).



What to do if taken to the police station either for the purposes of ID check or if arrested.

- * Contact an attorney of your choice
- * Only give your name. Do not answer any questions (neither regarding your work, nor your friends or family)
- * If you do not speak Greek then ask for an interpreter who is competent in your language (if provided an interpreter who is not competent in your language you can refuse any communication with them and refuse to sign anything)
- * Refuse to sign any document (e.g. report of arrest, defendant's plea, report of acknowledgement of your rights). Be very careful with this because anything signed at this stage can be used against you in court.
- * Contact your embassy.
- * Refuse to give any witness report. you may later be charged. anything you state can be used against you.
- * In any case that you are called to talk to a police officer whether you say you don't understand the language or the interpreter you must not answer or sign anything and you must ask for your attorney.
- * In the case that you are taken to a police station and are not told whether you are arrested or are simply detained for the purposes of ID verification, you must insist on the reason of detention and demand the names of the arresting officers as well as the names of the officers in charge in the specific police station (so that there is a threat that you may lodge a complaint and officers may behave).

General guidelines

At the time of arrest you should shout your name and the name of your group if you are in one so that witnesses can hear you and proceed to support you.

If you witness an arrest you should ask and note the names of the arrestees and also report your name to the lawyers so that you can attend as witness of defence.

Police house search

Even if you are staying in a tent or a hotel room, your residence is considered your sanctuary. In order for the police to search your premises the following conditions must apply:

- * there should be a prosecutor or judge present
- * there should be an investigation going on for a felony or a misdemeanour and the search must be proven to aid the confirmation of the crime, the arrest of the perpetrators and the reparation of damages caused
- * a search may take place around the clock but during the night which in the summer is between 21.00 and 05.00 the following extra conditions must apply:
 - * arrest of a person for whom there is a warrant of arrest
 - * arrest of a person in the act when a misdemeanour or felony is taking place in the premises
 - * if there is a gathering in the premises and the premises are used professionally for gambling or vice
 - * if the premises are accessible to all at night



Police body search

- * Of the accused: is lawful only when for grave reasons it is useful for establishing the truth
- * Of third persons: is lawful only when there is grave and reasonable suspicion or absolute need
- * Of a woman can be done only by a woman chosen by the investigator who is conducting the search
- * Has to be conducted in a such a way as to avoid embarrassment for the person searched

International actor in the open sea: Frontex

Frontex is one of the central actors in the development of an all embracing European politics of migration and the embodiment of the repressive and militarised part of the regime of frontiers. The "European agency of operative cooperation on the external borders" operates since 2004. The budget has been rising in its time of operation from 6.2 Millions Euro in 2005 to 100 Millions. Frontex disposes over 115 ships, 27 helicopters, 3 mobile radar-unites, 23 vehicles and an international pool of experts of the national border patrol.

Frontex operates on the bases of risk-analyses, which are developed in cooperation of the member states. Their job is to seal off the entire external EU-frontiers and to take action against the undocumented movement of migration. On the base of deduced data and on the call of a member-state or on the base of strategical considerations Frontex realises common operations, like border patrols or operations of deportation.

VOCABULARY*Greetings*

Good morning	KALIMERA
Good evening	KALISPERA
Good night	KALINICHTA

How to introduce yourself

My name is...	ME LENE
What is your name?	POS SE LENE?
Nice to meet you	CHERO POLI
How are you?	TI KANIS?
I am fine	IME KALA
I am	EGO IME
You are	ESI ISE
He/She/It is	AFTOS/AFTI/AFTO INE
We are	EMIS IMASTE
You are	ESIS ISASTE
They are	AFTI/AFTES/AFTA INE

I want something

I want ...	EGO THELO
Ticket	ISITIRIO
Ship	PLIO
Train	TRENO
Bus	LEOFORIO
Station	STASI
Water	NERO
Food	FAGITO



Pharmacy	FARMAKIO
Hospital	NOSOKOMIO
Police	ASTINOMIA
Doctor	GIATROS
I want a ticket	THELO ISITIRIO
I want food	THELO FAGITO
I want water	THELO NERO
I want a doctor	THELO YIATRO
I want help	THELO VOITHIA
I need job	THELO DOULIA
I want to go to ...	THELO NA PAO STO
How much does it cost?	POSO KANI?
Thank you	EFHARISTO
Please	PARAKALO

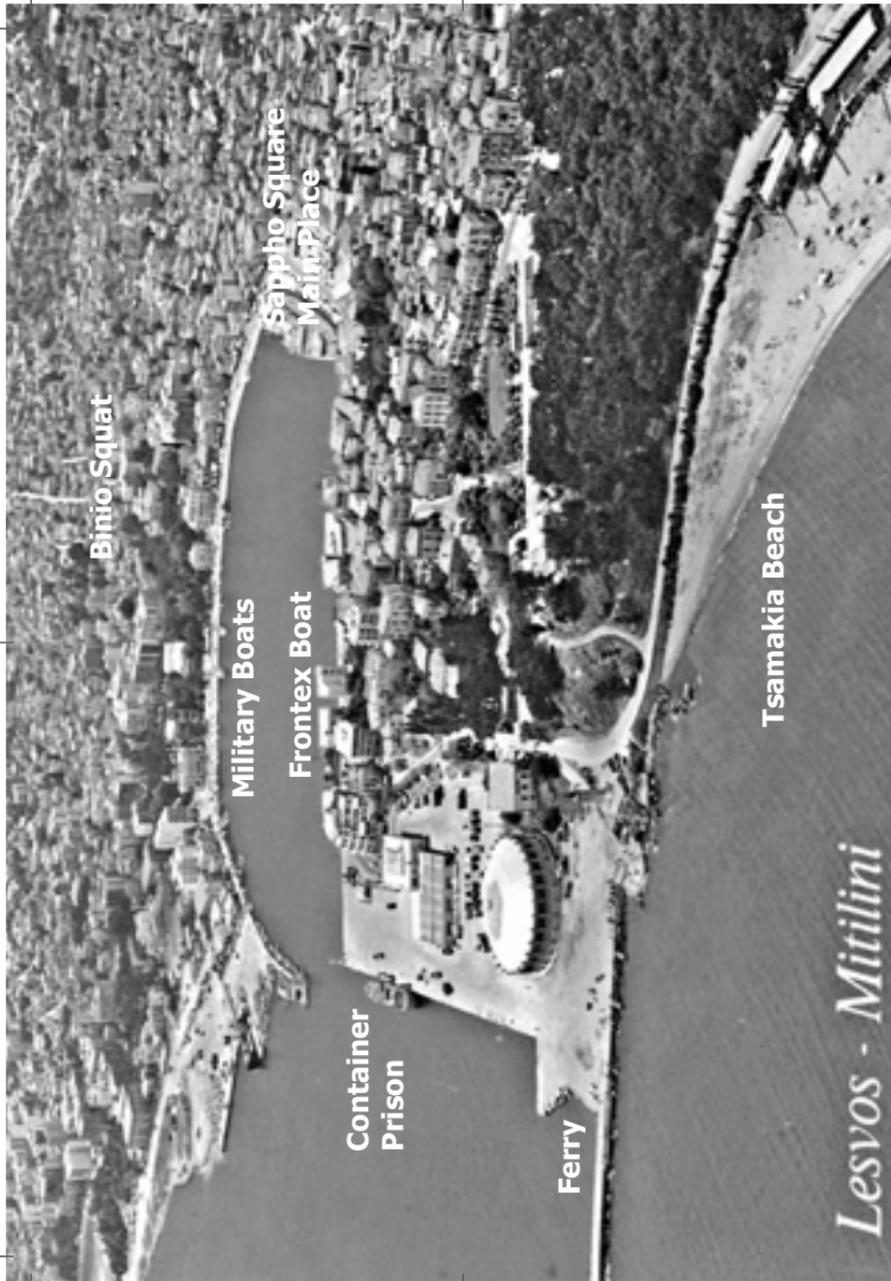
Common Phrases

Don't understand	DEN KATALAVENO
I don't speak Greek	DEN MILO ELINIKA
Yes/No	NE/OHI
O.K.	ENTAKSI
Where is?	POU EINAI?
Today/Tomorrow	SIMERA/AVRIO
Mother/Father	MITERA/PATERAS
Brother/Sister	ADELFI/ADELFOΣ
Woman/Man	GINEKA/ANDRAS
Family	IKOGENIA
Refugee	PROSFIGAS
Foreigner	ALODAPOS
Application	ETISI

Appeal
Your ticket
Passport
Identification card
I am from Iraq

PROSFIGI
TO ISITIRIO SOU
DIAVATIRIO
TAFOTITA
IME APO TO IRAK





Binio Squat

Military Boats

Frontex Boat

Sappho Square
MainPlace

Container
Prison

Ferry

Tsamakia Beach

Lesvos - Mithilini