

Learning by Ear - Globalisierung -
Migration und Integrationsprobleme in Deutschland

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3 Stimmen:

- junger Sprecher 1
- junge Sprecherin
- Sprecher(in) 2 als Off-Stimme für die Reportage

Für die O-Töne dazu:

5 Männer

1 Frau

Vorspann LbE

TEIL 1 - REPORTAGE

Sprecherin 1:

Hello [Sprecher]! Hello everybody!

Sprecher 1:

Today, in our globalization series, we're going to talk about the problems Africans living in Germany have finding their feet.

Sprecherin 1:

... their problems adapting and integrating...

1. Atmo Afroshop unterlegen

Sprecher 1:

And we're heading for Germany, for Bonn to be exact, where we're going to visit an Afroshop...

Sprecherin 1:

... a store where you can find products from Africa and meet up with Africans...

Sprecher 1+Sprecherin 1:

So fasten your seatbelts and let's get going!

-----Manuskript: ----

Sprecher(in) 2:

"Treichville, International Markt, Exotic products and cosmetics" -- that's what the sign behind the huge building that houses Bonn's administrative services says. A small African island behind the town hall.

1. Atmo hoch

2. O-Ton Juste

"I was born a Cameroonian and I'll always be a Cameroonian."

Sprecher(in)2:

Juste married a German woman and took on his wife's nationality to make administrative measures more easy. He had to renounce his Cameroonian passport.

Sprecher(in) 2:

Inside the shop, questions about life in Germany provoke a lively debate. Cecile is an engineer who's spent over 20 years here. She says it's rare for immigrants to have actually chosen their exile.

4. O-Ton Cécile Qualifizierte: 0'38

"If we Africans, foreigners, come here and we're highly-qualified, it's to further our knowledge and then to go home. Here, it's worse than at home. Africans come here with diplomas, they're academics, real ones, and they get sent to do the cleaning. Did your parents send you to school to clean toilets? Is that normal? We're permanent beggars, always saying sorry, asking -- it's too much."

Sprecher(in)2:

... Cecile has forbidden her children from coming to Europe to study. She would rather send them money so they can study in Africa. But Yannick, who is a student, doesn't share her misgivings:

4. O-Ton Yannick Jugendliche:

"The generation I know is quite open. The young generation. What other Africans tell me is quite complicated..."

Sprecher(in)2:

David is an Ivorian – he says misunderstandings arise between Europeans and Africans because they don't know enough about each other....

5. O-Ton David Reichtum: 0'24

"Today, for example, they're complaining that young Africans come to die on the beaches of Lampedusa. But we were never shown a negative image of Europe in Africa. We were always shown that Europeans all lived like princes amid opulence and abundance. There are no poor people here. That's what we're told in Africa."

Sprecher 1:

Why don't the Africans who live here tell the truth about their daily lives to young people who are still at home?

6. O-Ton David Absurd

“Yeah right! I do gather young people in Africa and tell them about Germany, about Europe and how difficult it is here... I tell them not to die in the waters coming over here... but in the evenings, on television, they see young Germans or young French people on the beaches or driving the latest cars etc – it's all a bit absurd.”

Sprecher1:

What about “clandestines”?

Sprecherin1:

We tried to talk to three people who didn't have papers but they refused to be recorded. They were scared of being recognized. Their daily lives are hell, they're always hiding, scared of being arrested.

Sprecher(in)2:

One of the regulars at the Bonn Afroshop, who also wanted to remain anonymous, explains how easy it is to end up becoming a “clandestine”

7. O-Ton Illegale 0'32

“After a year, there's no more money because you have to pay the rent, insurance etc. If you don't have a language certificate you have to go somewhere where you don't have to look anyone in the eye. You're at a dead end and you have become an illegal. You end up sleeping at the station, you don't have a home, you don't have anything. And you think to yourself, what did I do to deserve this? Am I not a human being?”

Sprecher1:

So “illegals” without papers stay in Europe because they're ashamed of going home and admitting their failure?

Sprecherin1:

Yes, that's often one of the reasons.

Sprecher1:

But there have been Africans in Europe for a long time. They must lose touch with their country of origin?

Sprecher(in)2:

Most of the regulars at the Afroshop are still dreaming of going home. But one of them says they're deluded and just refusing to look at the truth:

8. O-Ton Bleiben 0'31

“I'm sick of these stories. I'm African and I don't want to go back to Africa. Why? Because at the moment I'm working for Germans. There are other Africans here and they're lying. Those who are going to leave tomorrow should raise their hand...”

The other customers, in the background: *“Me, I'm leaving, I'm leaving“*
...I'm from Cameroon but I've been here for a long time. All my youth was spent here. What do I have in Cameroon? I don't know Cameroon. All I know of Cameroon is that I go there three weeks a year on holiday. I don't know anything more. My friends are here, my family is here. You can't say I should go back to Cameroon.”

ENDE Teil 1

Musik hoch dann unterlegen und ausblenden

TEIL 2: ERKLÄRSTÜCK

nur noch Sprecher 1 und Sprecherin 1:

Sprecher:

Is it true that some “illegals” or “clandestines” marry strangers just so they can stay in Europe?

Sprecherin:

It's what's known as a fake or sham marriage. In Germany, and in other countries of the European Union, they're illegal. But the practice is still quite common.

Sprecher:

But there are also love marriages between Africans and Europeans.

Sprecherin:

Of course. You can get permanent residency after living with someone for two years and you can also apply for German nationality after two or three years.

Sprecher:

What about those who don't marry a German citizen?

Sprecherin:

There are different options: if the immigrant has a family and has been living in Germany for six years, he can apply for naturalization

Sprecher:

What if the family stayed back in Africa?

Sprecherin:

In that case, he has to have spent at least eight years in Germany without interruption. Unless he's been to "integration classes" and then he can apply for German nationality after seven years. The "integration classes" teach German language, history and culture.

Sprecher:

Conditions!

Sprecherin:

For a long time, you had to have at least one German parent to get German nationality. This was called "blood right".

Sprecher:

I've got another question. Can you keep your original nationality if you become German?

Sprecherin:

Generally, no. But Germany has made some agreements with certain countries. However, usually if you become German you have to give up your original nationality.

Sprecher:

What about refugees? Those who are persecuted in their countries?

Sprecherin:

The German authorities examine their case. And in the meantime, their presence is "tolerated". Then, either their status is recognized and they are regularized or their application for asylum is rejected and they can be accompanied to the border.

Sprecher:

So the best way of entering Europe is to be qualified?

Sprecherin:

Yes, that's right. The European Union is seeking qualified workers in certain sectors. So some people have easier access to the employment market and might be able to stay permanently.

Outro

Sprecher(in)2 :

And that's all for today from us at Learning by Ear. Thank you for listening to this program about globalization and the problems of integration. A Deutsche Welle program produced by Sandrine Blanchard. To find out more or to listen to the program again, go to our website www.dw-world.de/lbe! Goodbye for now and don't forget to tune in next time!