

4 credits are given by choosing the doctor and this is quite paradoxical especially when migrant's workers are forced to engage in seasonal work, kept in complete isolation and marginalization by inhuman conditions. Many of these workers are exploited in agriculture field of the rural south, in cities such as Rosarno, Castelvolturno, Alcamo, Cassibile, San Severo, Foggia e Napoli. The duration of the working day is 8/10 hours. Half of the workers earn between 26 and 40 Euros per day while just over one-third earn 25 € or less. From this money everyday between 3 and 5 euros are assigned to the recruiter of day laborers, the man who is bringing every morning the workers on the field.

The living conditions are terrifying, often the land where they work is also the one where they sleep, other times they sleep in overcrowded abandoned buildings, in both cases without toilets, showers and drinking water. These people are getting sick because of the harsh conditions of life and work. They are left in a state of total abandonment. Sometimes in these places had to intervene the Doctors without Borders organization that normally provide medical care in war contexts.

Additional points are then allocated to the academic records acquired in Italy, without considering that a large proportion of migrants have already qualified training, diplomas and specializations that our system considers waste paper. Moreover access to higher education remains a luxury for those who have strong family support networks, since scholarships and other incentives are insufficient.

The agreement is fulfilled when in two years 30 points are reached. If the person doesn't get the right amount of points one-year extension is granted. Then expulsion is provided.

The Pacchetto Sicurezza is passed off as an instrument of integration but it is rather an instrument of exclusion that pushes the migrants to irregularity and illegality, a tool that represses and criminalizes instead of giving hospitality and support.

Those who manage to reach the coasts are immediately identified, if not voluntarily, by force. In this process the police is taking their fingerprints that get included in the central database of Eurodac.

The Dublin II Regulation establishes the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an international protection application lodged by a Non-European or stateless person.

Often migrants protest and refuse to give their fingerprints because as Italy is the country of first arrival they cannot ask for the asylum in another European country where they may have relatives and want to live.

There are three kinds of structures where migrants are brought to: Care facility Centers (CDA), Asylum seekers Centers (CARA), Identification and Expulsion Centres (CIE).

The CDA are structures that gives a first aid to "illegal alien" tracked throughout the country. The time at the center is "limited" to the one needed to establish the identity and the "legitimacy" of the stay on the territory (e.g. the refugee status) or to arrange a deportation. One of the most known is the Lampedusa one.

The CARA are structures where the alien asylum seekers without identity documents or who detracted from the border control are sent - for a period that goes from 20 up to 35 days - in order to identify them or to define the procedure for the recognition of the refugee status.

The CIE are detention centers where "irregular" Non-Eu people are waiting for deportation. The stay in these centers goes from 180 days up to 18 months.

When these people enter in Europe they charged with the "criminal offense of illegal immigration" ("reato di clandestinità") just because they were born in non-Eu state. They didn't commit any crime however they are locked up in inhuman places, like the CIE. Overcrowded, with unacceptable hygienic conditions and health care, awful food, broken toilets and showers. For many years it was by law impossible for journalists, activists and associations for human rights to enter inside to witness the state of decay of the centers. Now it is still very difficult to get a permission and in some cases the authorities neglect the possibility to enter.

In 2011 through an emergency regulation in the CIE of Gradisca even the mobiles have been

research on the topic, debates and contestation as well as in relation to the post-Nazi condition of Austria as well. Therefore, my research is a not a specialization but has a strong connection to the processes carried out in the present day regarding the Nazi and colonial past in Europe and post Nazi condition in Austria.

2. THE FORM OF ITS PRESENTATION

So what is the project about?

It is more a platform than a single project that includes videos, photos, zines, an online web archive, etc.

The videos document interviews with some of the most prominent figures in my research for this project, which are: Antar Mohamed Marincola and Igiaba Scego. They talk and elaborate on colonialism, in particular Italian colonialism in Somalia and its repercussion in contemporary racist Italy.

Antar Mohamed Marincola is a writer, teacher, actor and intercultural mediator. He works and lives in Bologna. He was born in Mogadishu (Somalia) in 1963 and he grew up during the Siad Barre regime. Antar moved to Italy in 1983 because of an academic fellowship awarded to him by the Somali Ministry of Education and the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. His last publication was *Timira. Mestizo Novel*, initially written through collaboration between Wu Ming 2 and Timira Hassan Yere (Isabella Marincola), who was Antar's mother. During the process of writing, Timira died, and so Antar took over the role of co-author. The book is a sort of biography of Timira Hassan Yere that has many historical references to the political context of her time: Italian colonialism, fascism and (post) colonialism. In the book Giorgio Marincola, Timira's brother is also mentioned; he was a Black Italian partisan, who was murdered by Nazi troops in May 1945, only few days after the "Italian Liberation Day" (25 April 1945).

Igiaba Scego is an Italian writer, editor and journalist of Somali origin. She works and lives in Rome. Her parents migrated to Italy in 1969, after Siad Barre state coup. After graduating in Foreign Literature at the La Sapienza University in Rome she obtained her doctorate in pedagogy. In actual fact she is dedicated to novel writing, journalism and research which focus on intercultural dialogue, transcultural understanding and migration. In her last book, *La Mia Casa è Dove Sono*, remembers the first twenty years of her life; it is the story of a black child who was born in a white dominating culture and country; the story of an Italian treated as a stranger, about her being Somali and her parent's roots.

Throughout this text I will also use quotes by Antar and Igiaba from the interviews.

The desire to collaborate with the above mentioned rises from the decision not to make a project on them specifically, as they would become objects of my analysis, but rather with them, on the analysis of the discourse, on the socio-political conditions of the past and present, on their and our lives.

The challenge is to go along with the project whilst questioning my position of white European.

As part of the research I would also want to record witnesses of and from the colony, as these documents are not so readily available or easy to access. This is also a generation that is slowly disappearing. We whites have canonized history with a Eurocentric point of view whilst oral and written history and cultural traditions from the colonized country has been dismissed for ages. This is now changing with the contribution of colonies descendant's cultural works that counteract dominant narratives. They are giving strong signs of hegemonic epistemic disruption.

These topics have been completely removed from history books; there is a big lack of knowledge amongst the youth and adults. Most likely, in the last year of the high school, when you are supposed to focus on modern history, the time given to engage seriously and deeply with the