



What are the first names of 'German' criminals?

Description

GERMANY: Facts don't matter: the assessment that foreigners are more criminal than Germans is officially considered to be a "right-wing extremist" notion. By doing so, the problem is never addressed.

The majority of 21st-century Germans consider themselves "well-informed". Many still read a daily newspaper, and more than 90 percent watch state-sponsored television and a colorful variety of different online media. Very few of them believe that they are – at least partially – confronted with an illusory world.

However, in mass media reporting, certain issues have become so obvious that they can hardly be hidden any longer. For example, when it comes to hot topics such as crimes committed by foreigners.

"The assertion that foreigners are much more criminal than Germans is part of the repertoire of right-wing extremist propaganda," according to the *Federal Agency for Civic Education*, a body financed from taxpayers' money. Consequently, reporting that assumes that foreigners are more prone to criminality than Germans should not appear in the mass media. Because otherwise the mass media would be part of "right-wing extremist propaganda".

More than 30 years ago, foreigner crime in Germany was less widespread than it is today, and yet it was already present enough to warrant investigations and identify contributing social causes, as can be seen from various government-funded studies.

Today, only very rarely does the truth shine through even from official accounts. For example, it is only revealed when it is not about the criminality of people who officially appear in the statistics as foreigners, but about the criminality of supposed "Germans".

In 2021, an answer from the North Rhine-Westphalian state government to a small query from MP Markus Wagner (AfD) about the first names of "German" perpetrators in the most populous federal state, [gave a clue](#) as to the state of affairs regarding foreign crime. "German" criminals do not have German names.

The truth has therefore more or less been officially declared as “right-wing extremist”.

Berlin is importing more crime

The Berlin Senate has meanwhile activated an emergency plan because of the mass influx of asylum seekers and is opening a large tent for around nine hundred people on the site of the former Tegel Airport. Originally, the tent was intended to accommodate Ukrainians who are not counted as asylum seekers. Of these , however, fewer than expected reach the capital.

Instead, almost a thousand additional asylum seekers poured into Berlin reception facilities in May alone, including 456 Moldovans, 147 Georgians, 92 Afghans, 82 Syrians, 70 Turks, 58 Vietnamese and 16 Iranians. The Berlin Senate blamed other federal states for the flood of asylum seekers. Due to capacity problems, they no longer participate in the distribution system for asylum seekers.

“The situation has worsened,” explained Senator for Social Affairs Katja Kipping (Left Party) to the *Berliner Zeitung*. “In most other federal states, there is actually an admission freeze for people who apply for asylum for the first time.” In addition to Berlin, only Bavaria, Hamburg, Baden-Württemberg and Rhineland-Palatinate are currently participating. As a result, Berlin is expecting around five hundred additional people for July.

Accommodation in the large tent represents the first stage in the Berlin emergency plan. If this is not sufficient, Berlin will switch to the second emergency stage. Then the already heavily indebted capital will be renting hostels and hotels to house asylum seekers.

In recent years, the capital’s government, made up of the SPD, the Greens and the Left Party, has repeatedly campaigned for the generous admission of asylum seekers.

Immigration record in 2022

By June 14, 339 984 people in the EU had already applied for asylum – 92 percent more than in the same period last year. This emerges from a communication from the EU asylum agency EUAA to the EU Commission, reported the *Welt am Sonntag*.

Despite the Ukraine war, which began in February this year and triggered a wave of asylum seekers, only a small fraction of them are from the conflict-ridden Eastern European country. With 22 700 applicants they make up only 6,7 percent. A special rule enables Ukrainians to be recognized directly and temporarily as refugees from the civil war without an asylum procedure.

Most asylum seekers still come from Islamic countries: 42 900 Afghans and 34 900 Syrians sought asylum in the EU in the first five and a half months of the year. According to the EUAA, they prefer to move straight on to Germany. The 22 900 Venezuelans, on the other hand, mostly wanted to go to Spain.

According to the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF), most Syrians have been living in Greece for years, to which they had moved from their first refugee country, Turkey. Because of better living conditions, many now want to go to Germany and apply for asylum again.

Germany actually currently recognizes the lack of social security in other EU countries as a reason for asylum. This means that if migrants complain about insufficient accommodation and care, for example in Greece, Germany immediately grants them protection status and they are given the right to stay.

Most “refugees” today come to Germany from other EU countries. The traffic light coalition also wants to give them the opportunity to be naturalized after just three years.

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1. Crime-Justice-Terrorism-Corruption
2. Immigration & Multi-culti
3. Main

Date Created

07/31/2022