

# Delightful Collective Uprising

Deliciosa Colectividad de Unificacion  
Démontage Collectif Ubuesque  
Deas é an Comhéri Uile



Issue 3  
Wednesday 7 August 2002

## Hiroshima Day reflections

Had the Dublin Parks Department cut the very green grass specially this 6 August morning while the Guardia Band played for the picnickers? Certainly new flowers had been planted in front of the young cherry tree commemorating 6 August 1945.

On the new mown grass in the damp Dublin heat, the Deputy Mayor in his chain and the Japanese Ambassador stood with some 65 other people of all ages listening to poems, stories and personal statements in memory of those killed in Hiroshima



and Nagasaki. It was also an occasion for rededication to working for the removal of nuclear weapons.

This year, Dublin CND, Pax Christi and other Irish peace groups were joined by peace activists from Chad, Germany, France, USA and other countries from our WRI Triennial. An elderly man, who with his wife had founded Dublin CND in 1958, spoke of the need to get rid of all murderous weapons. Helen Stevens from Scotland reminded us of the proximity of UK's Tridents and told of today's actions to block Trident at Faslane.

A group of young children laid a wreath at the base of the cherry tree - blood-red flowers forming the ND symbol encircled by white chrysanthemums. The children stood for the photographers. The eldest boy, aged about 10 years old, looked very smart in his new red T-shirt with its black iconic image of Che Guevara's head.

*Caroline Simpson*

### Commemoration

**Around 60 people, including about 12 triennial participants, gathered at the cherry tree in the peaceful garden of Merrion Square in Dublin centre to commemorate Hiroshima.**

In the presence of the Japanese Ambassador, the Deputy Lord Mayor of Dublin reminded us of the commitment of both the City Council and the Irish Republic to anti-war policies, and the continuing danger of the Sellafield power station in the UK.

The founder of the Irish CND, which took place in 1958, warned of present war dangers before a group of children laid a wreath of white flowers surrounding an ND symbol in red flowers. Finally, Helen Stevens, a triennial participant, spoke about our concerns and also pointed out that on this day, Scottish activists and others were blocking the British Trident base at Faslane.

*Bill Hetherington*

# News from the outside world

## Ammo ships bound for Cork

Tuesday, Ireland:

The Department of Foreign Affairs is apparently "not concerned" that the forthcoming visit of two ammunition ships to Cork Harbour will breach Irish neutrality.

The ships in question, the *1st Lt Harry L Martin* and the *Eugene A Obregon* are due in the harbour on 29 August. It is believed they are heading for the Mediterranean.

The ships were recently involved in Operation "Dynamic Mix 2002" (May-June) and were part of a squadron which off-loaded more than 450 pieces of military hardware — delivering equipment for US Marines participating in NATO exercises off the coast of Spain. *Obregon* and *Martin* both belong to a squadron of six ships strategically pre-posi-



Lighterage used during an off-shore operation helps transport equipment from the MSC prepositioning ship *Eugene A Obregon* during NATO Exercise Dynamic Mix 2002.

PHOTO: EDWARD BAXTER

tioned in the Mediterranean, which together carry enough combat equipment and supplies for about 17,000 US Marines for 30 days.

Photos from Operation Dynamic Mix 2002 show military tanks being offloaded from the *Eugene Obregon*. The department of Foreign

Affairs told me that they had sought assurance from the US Navy that the ships were not carrying nuclear weapons. It seems that other weapons (such as tanks and missile launchers) don't concern the Irish government.

*John Jefferies*  
The Workers' Party

## Message from Hiroshima

Japan's mayor of Hiroshima has warned US President George W Bush on the 57th anniversary of the atomic bomb attack on the city not to expose the world to the risk of nuclear war.

Speaking at a ceremony in Hiroshima's Peace Memorial Park on Tuesday to commemorate the attack, Mayor Tadatoshi Akiba said that following the events of 11 September the threat of nuclear war had increased.

"Just like the phrase 'history repeats itself,' threats and possibilities of nuclear war and use



of nuclear weapons are growing as the memory of Hiroshima starts to fade," he said.

"I strongly urge President Bush to visit Hiroshima and Nagasaki... to see for himself what nuclear arms do to humankind."

**Pledge**

More than 200,000 people died in Hiroshima when, on 6

August 1945, a US bomber dropped a nuclear bomb on the city. Three days later another was dropped on the city of Nagasaki, killing an estimated 74,000 people.

Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi was also present at the ceremony, along with 45,000 people.

"As the only nation to suffer nuclear bombing in human history, we resolve not to repeat the horrors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and to strictly abide by our peace constitution," he told those gathered at the ceremony.

**BBC online**

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# Fasting for peace

6 August, Baghdad

Six North Americans staged a fast outside the UN headquarters in Baghdad on Tuesday to protest against US threats to attack Iraq.

The activists, members of the Chicago-based Voices in the Wilderness, said their campaign was aimed at encouraging the United Nations and people around the world to break ranks with the United States.

"We are trying to get the UN to break ranks with the United States. The US is

preparing war against Iraq and we think that this is very wrong," Lisa Amman, director of Peace and Social Justice at St Luke's Catholic Church in St Paul, Minnesota.

"Unless the international community, the UN, says no, we will not support this war then I do not think there is any chance for it not to happen."

The group was also protesting against international sanctions imposed on Iraq after its 1990 invasion of Kuwait.

The activists said other

members of the group had already begun a 40-day fast at UN headquarters in New York.

"I fear for the UN, the injustice that has been committed against the Iraqi people is undermining its credibility, and it's undermining its ability to be a force for good and peace in the world," said Philip Steger, also from St Paul.

The group, together with two Iraqi children, sang "We shall overcome" outside the Baghdad offices.

*Reuters*

## Sent to jail!

**A Chilean judge has sentenced 12 former members of the military to prison for their role in the assassination of a union leader under the rule of Augusto Pinochet.**

Judge Sergio Munoz condemned retired Major Carlos Herrera to life imprisonment for the kidnap and killing of

Tucapel Jimenez in 1982.

The others received lesser sentences for their roles as accomplices or for covering up the assassination.

Human rights campaigners have criticised the sentences as being too lenient.

Herrera admitted the murder of Jimenez but said he was only "following orders".

## Oops!

The FBI, the INS and three other US Justice Department law enforcement agencies had at least 775 weapons and 400 laptops computers stolen, lost or missing over a recent two-year period, according to a report released on Monday

## Tuesday's plenary

**Violence becomes normalised when we constantly receive information from the media about the crimes and atrocities which happen around the world, stated Joanne Sheehan at the opening of the Triennial's third plenary with the name "Linking Violence in Daily Life with Global Violence".**

She followed up on the statement mentioning the term "compassion fatigue", which is a relatively new phenomenon in western societies.

However, Joanne also added that the telling of per-

sonal stories makes the horror become more real – and perhaps does sensitise people after all?

In order to prove these thoughts three people from different parts of the world made up the evening's panel and shared their stories with the audience.

Hasina Khan, a Muslim feminist activist from India, told about the atrocities her compatriots are exposed to on a daily basis. Hasina explained how Hindu children are indoctrinated from their early childhood to hate Muslims. She



said it's necessary to change the mindset of the aggressors, and that a violent approach to the conflict can never lead to a reconciliation. "There can be no healing without justice!" she said.

Neles Tebay is a catholic priest from West Papua. Among many stories, Neles especially upset the audience

*Continues p5*

# Dealing with the past

**Many peoples' lives are marked by war, violence and other repressive events that they did not choose or want or provoke. The "Dealing with the Past" theme group is a chance to discuss what it means for people, who have experienced war or repression, to live and find meaning in the present.**

The theme group, directed toward participants who are already familiar with some aspect of this topic, is an opportunity to deepen knowledge and understanding. The group is co-ordinated by four resource people who are engaged in the debates in their daily work.

The first session, led by Elizabeth Stanley, who researches and writes on truth commissions, examined the role of storytelling in the aftermath of human rights vio-



**Participants hard at work at the theme group.** PHOTO: SIMO

lations. In the midst of repression, individuals often find that their experiences are silenced and denied. As a result, in the wake of such situations, many people want the space to tell their stories, to have their testimonies lis-

tened to and acknowledged.

To tell a story is a chance for an individual to make sense of their own identity and position in society; for a society, it is an opportunity to create a fuller, multi-experiential history, to connect with the present and look to the future. At the same time, the group also recognised that silence can be a powerful response to oppression. While silence can be upheld within communities in an effort to retain a coherent political strategy, it can also be undertaken to ensure that state bodies cannot abuse or incorporate experiences in an attempt to strengthen their own legitimacy.

The second session focusing on the issues of trauma and healing, was led by Brandon Hamber, a South African who worked on violence and trauma at the South African "Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation" and who currently works in Belfast on the "Healing through Remembering" project. Trauma is a term that is increasingly used in the human rights field. The group noted that the concept is used to focus on individuals and their specific symptoms of suffering; it is not often understood in a multi-cultural, economic, neo-colonial or gendered context. In addition, trauma is often perceived to be a problematic response, yet traumatic symptoms are often a rational and healthy reaction to

repressive situations.

By examining the experiences of survivors who had given testimony to the South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission, the group also assessed the link between official storytelling and healing. It was recognised that there are differences between the needs of individuals and the needs of communities in strategies to deal with the past.

***To tell a story is a chance for an individual to make sense of their own identity and position in society***

The third session will be led by Andrew Rigby, the Director of the Centre for the Study of Forgiveness and Reconciliation at Coventry University. Here, the group will examine the issues of forgiveness and reconciliation in transitional states. The final session, led by Roberta Bacic, who worked on the Chilean Truth Commission and now works at WRI in London, will revolve around two cases of relatives of detained-disappeared individuals in Chile. This final session will be an opportunity for participants to express, analyse and critique what truth commission can and cannot achieve. The group will also examine the role of local communities in the process of dealing with the past.

## Conscientious Objectors, Veterans and Antimilitarism

In our first two days of discussion our theme group has mainly talked about the issue of conscientious objection.

The fact that some members of the group are from countries with conscription and some are from countries with "professional" armies has caused the discussion to raise more questions than answers so far. This being so, there are a few more notable questions in particular. How can we use conscientious objection as an anti-militarism tactic? Should it be used as an antimilitarist tactic? What this has led to is the conclusion that conscientious objection does not cover every-

thing that needs to be covered. It becomes a side show when armies are "professionalised". That conclusion only raises more questions, though. What do we do when our work must go from anti-conscription to anti-professional army? Should we advocate desertion from the military? What other tactics can we use?

We haven't come to any conclusions since each individual has been sharing their own country's situation's, and – being a group of about a dozen – this has taken some time. It has been informative and helpful in understanding each other's perspectives, though. This better under-



standing of what each individual is dealing with will undoubtedly help us answer some of the questions that have been raised. Now that we know each other's stories and questions we can approach one another these coming two days and hopefully contribute to each and everyone's work in his or her own country. For more information about our verbal progress, come to our theme group and contribute!  
Room G.

*Continued from p3*  
when telling a story about a Papuan man who was killed, chopped up and barbecued. Subsequently the man's wife and children were called and forced to eat their father and husband, who had been cut into pieces.

West Papua is an Indonesian-occupied territory, and the military has seeded the area with terror for ages. But Neles emphasised that there's a collective awareness about the atrocities because of the elder generation's constant handover of stories.

Neles stated there are two root causes to the violence: one is the culture of violence the militarism has created, making violence a legitimate conflict solution in society; the other cause is the denial of the

right of the Papuans to vote on self determination in 1969.

The American continent was represented by Victoria Caceres from Chile. After the two first presenters Victoria felt she was almost going to sing a lullaby for the audience. This, however, was not really true. Guiding the audience through the events that led to the Pinochet regime, Victoria explained how the Chilean military – helped by the US Government – managed to hit the Chilean people where it would hurt them the most: forcing them into exile. But previous to that they ran a very thorough terror campaign which weakened the Chilean population psychologically.

"It was a naïve of the Chileans to think they could make a revolution without the

permission of Uncle Sam," she stated.

When the microphone was turned over to the floor, Koussetogue Koude of Chad had a few remarks to add to Neles's story about the man who was killed, chopped, cooked and eaten. Koussetogue asked, "how can we understand so much evil? How can we understand Milosevic, Stalin, Nazi Germany, the Congo, and so many other terror-stories? How do people go so far they're able to commit such barbarism?"

He answered his own question saying that the first step is the hard one.

"We therefore have to remain perpetually vigilant, so as to make sure we don't take this first step," he said.

*Isabel Sande Frandsen*



*Hilal Demir* is a fine-art student who is studying sculpture in her native Turkey. She is also an active anti-militarist feminist and a member of ISKD (War Resisters of Izmir).

## Deep rooted issues

Hilal was invited to this conference as a resource person for the theme group "Violence in Society and Nonviolent Social Empowerment". She answered questions on sensitive issues about the military and women's social status in Turkey.

**Q:** Basically, you are a feminist. So can we talk about women's status in your country? What do you think about this?

**Hilal:** Turkey is very patriarchal society. Sexual abuse is a general occurrence in women's daily lives. Even though women are being treated badly, nobody will help them. Many women can't feel safe when they walk on the street. Smaller cities are more conservative than big cities.

The requirement that a woman be a virgin before marriage is still a tradition. In some places, a man can even kill his wife if he discovers that she is not a virgin.

**Q:** Is this acceptable to society?

**Hilal:** Traditionally, yes. The police ignore such matters as really nothing, or "family business".

**Q:** The issue of military service might seem a bit removed from feminist issues. What's your reason for being an anti-

militarist, can you explain it as part of your feminism?

**Hilal:** Well, many ordinary women have negative views about men who resist military service. And not many feminists are concerned about the issue of conscientious objection. Last year one woman even suggested to parliament that women should go to the military too, so as to have a more equal role. However, people are missing the important point. It is not a problem about gender role. Military service is not only anti-peace, but also the most elemental part of patriarchal society. Anti-militarism is for me an important component of feminism.

**Q:** How would you want to define yourself as a feminist?

**Hilal:** I want to call myself an anarchy-feminist. The aim of feminism, for me, is to be equalised with men, not to be superior to men.

**Q:** For how long are men conscripted into the military?

**Hilal:** If men graduate from university, they go for eight months, but if they don't, they have to go for 18 months.

**Q:** What happens if someone refuses to go to the military?

**Hilal:** First, they cannot get a job. Women don't want to marry them. And if gay men

don't want to go to military service, the military will disqualify them (though this also then affects their job possibilities); but first they have to bring proof of their homosexuality, such as a photograph of themselves involved in sexual activity.

**Q:** So, what kind of activities against conscription are you undertaking now?

**Hilal:** It is very difficult to explain our ideas by demonstrations – because militarism is deeply rooted in every part of society, and also it is seen as an illegal way to do things! We have organised several trainings, and together with other groups we held a public meeting attended by over two hundred people from many different groups. Recently we have been focusing more on feminist issues than on anti-militarism, but we are trying to introduce ideas of nonviolence into women's groups.

**Q:** Lastly, how was the first day of your theme group?

**Hilal:** It was pretty good. But there are so many things to talk about that I couldn't focus on one thing; we didn't have enough time and I felt I was missing things.

Hilal was interviewed by Goun Kim



## A laureate who doesn't rest on her laurels

**Since Mairead Corrigan received the Nobel Peace prize in 1977, together with Betty Williams, because of their work for a peaceful solution to the Northern Ireland conflict, many things have happened.**

This energetic and enthusiastic woman smiles again after the loss of her three nieces, who were killed in a car accident resulting from a shooting by British soldiers in 1976.

***“Despite differences, we can all agree we want peace and nonviolence for our children”***

Since Mairead and Betty founded the Peace People in that fatal year, Mairead's work for peace and nonviolent methods of conflict resolutions has increased noticeably, now being more of a lifestyle for her. One of the big projects she's dedicated to with heart and soul at present is advocating the manifesto commitment launched by Nobel Peace Laureates in 2000. Focusing on tomor-

row's adults – the youth of today – the laureates appeal is that “together we can transform the culture of war and violence into a culture of peace and nonviolence”. The laureates' manifesto is based in the resolution adopted by the United Nations on 19 November 1998, which “invites Member States to take the necessary steps to ensure that the practice of peace and nonviolence is taught at all levels in their respective societies, including in educational institutions”.

So far Mairead has managed to convince schools in Belfast to start a project on peace and nonviolence under the topic “letting go”. Together with other schools from around the world the students are going to meet in the United Nations Headquarters in New York in October, 2003.

“Despite differences, we can all agree we want peace and nonviolence for our children,” Mairead said.

She went on to say that these projects are only small steps on the way to a worldwide common project - a project aimed to change society from a greedy and “anti-society” one to a giving and “pro-society” one.

“We are not against things – we are for a lot of things. We are for the celebration of life!” she added.

Also Mairead and the coordinators around the world are approaching city councils to make them adopt the UN resolution. So far 30 councils in Brussels has adopted it, as have some in France; Belfast City Council is still to come up with a response, but the project counts on support from David Trimble and John Hume.

Many other ideas are developing constantly in Mairead's head, such as the importance of making the artistic world collaborate to spread the message of peace and nonviolence.

**Mairead Corrigan was interviewed by Isabel Sande Frandsen**

**Workshop schedule will be back on Thursday**



For more information you can also drop in to our stall at the entrance to the Business School. We are there every day from 2.00 pm until 3.00 pm. **Gry and Ales**

# “The War on Terrorism” – is it a permanent global war?

This workshop lasted for two sessions. The group in this workshop included Irish, German, French, English, US, West Papuan and Norwegian participants and was chaired by a member of the Irish anti-war movement. In the first session a wide-ranging discussion covered the response to the “war on terrorism”, the growth in militarism and actions against the process in the various countries represented.

In a discussion on the creation of a climate of fear in the USA and how to allay such fear, the group felt that it is not enough merely to argue that fear is deliberately being fomented and manipulated to lessen opposition to “Bush’s war”. The group examined the merits of mass mobilisation, marches and the political process as techniques to supplement argument.

The “normalisation” of war and the role of the military in “humanitarian” wars was also discussed.

In the second session the group undertook a role as an “anti-war council” and brainstormed our ideas onto the blackboard: possible strategies, tactics and resources that could be employed locally, nationally and internationally which could have an impact on the war on terrorism in general and the apparently imminent war on Iraq in particular. **-G C**

This is a summary of what was written on the blackboard at the end of the session:

## GOALS

- To prevent the US invasion of Iraq(!)
- To achieve the dropping of non-military sanctions (some discussion as to whether smart sanctions should still be upheld)
- To support anti-war movements on all sides of the conflict
- To prevent the assassination of heads of government as a form of problem solving
- To prevent specific local resources from being used in the war (eg Shannon airport)

## OBJECTIVES

- To influence public opinion
- To gain parliamentary report
- To build resistance in the US
- To build up international resistance

## WHO TO INVOLVE IN DIALOGUES

- Multi-faith groups, especially Muslims
- Oppositional Iraqis in exile
- People we disagree with (!)
- The police and the military (including direct communication with military personnel)
- Researchers for a fact-finding mission

## STRATEGIES/TACTICS/TIPS

- Constant information exchange between peace groups to build competence
- The creation of understanding of the Iraqi civilian situation (eg Banners hung on motorway bridges with facts like “2000 Iraqi children die each week as a result of the trade embargo”)
- Publication of the drawbacks of the war
  - the possibility of total breakdown of the Iraqi administration, and the expense of getting it on its feet again
  - the possibility that one does NOT actually have the support of the Iraqi people
- Use of the appropriate medium for the target group: in particular use professionals to create publications with a professional appearance.

The group wishes to continue, to firm up some definite proposals for action.



## Comments on the Monday evening plenary

# Du pardon sans conditions!

**La question du pardon sans conditions pose problèmes à plus d'un titre du fait, entre autres, qu'elle situe la démarche du pardon uniquement du côté de la victime.**

Or, le pardon est un processus qui suppose la reconnaissance préalable et le regret des souffrances causées à autrui, la formulation expresse et sincère d'une demande de pardon de la part de celui qui se reconnaît ainsi responsable de l'acte préjudiciable et, ce n'est

qu'après cette démarche que peut (et non doit) intervenir la victime en accordant ou pas le pardon.

Dès lors, comment pardonner par exemple aux bourreaux qui nient formellement, et leurs actes et les souffrances des victimes, allant jusqu'à prétendre n'avoir fait que leur 'travail' ?

Est-ce à la victime que revient la responsabilité de la démarche du pardon ?

Aussi, comment comprendre le pardon dit 'national', généralement décrété par les

plus hautes autorités de l'Etat au nom de la paix et de la réconciliation nationales ? A t-on de droit d'agir au nom et à la place de ceux qui ont souffert dans leur chair et dans leur âme sans les y associer ?

Enfin, nous ne devons oublier que le pardon est une démarche relationnelle privée entre l'offenseur et l'offensé ; ce qui n'exclut en aucun cas l'action pénale qui, elle, s'inscrit sur un registre plus large à savoir, l'ordre public.

*Koussetogue Koudé*

## Review

### WRI history video

**Roberta Bacic has brought her interest in collecting stories to her work at WRI.**

WRI has a treasure trove of unorganised archive material and a number of activists with long memories. Roberta has started the ball rolling to make these treasures available to WRI members (and to the world at large) but her office pressures require the rest of us to take up this project.

A group of WRI people was assembled in London to tell their stories and look through old photos; a videographer taped more than 12 hours of oral histories—from Michael Randle, Helga Weber, Wolfgang Zucht, Albert Beale and others, all interviewed by Roberta. Longtime WRI vol-

unteer Mitzi Bales helped to edit the tapes; 15 minutes of the footage was shown at a workshop on Monday.

Various people have worked to identify the participants in faded photos; more remains to be done. (This project is independent of Devi Prasad's forthcoming book, a history of the WRI, but adds more layers of historical richness.)

We need to set up a working group to carry this project forward: to raise funds to complete the video, to organise the archives, to contact peace studies program to find scholars who might develop case studies of our campaigns based on the archival material and to work on identifying more of the photos.

One person has already volunteered to set up a database of Triennial participants and other WRI contacts that might be of interest to peace researchers. Daniel Ellsberg released the Pentagon Papers after attending a WRI Triennial in the US in 1969. Who knows what impact we may have had on others?

Perhaps there are attendees at this Triennial who are interested in helping to recover WRI's history who didn't have a chance to attend the workshop. If you'd like to help, please contact:

Roberta Bacic, via the WRI office here – or the office in London afterwards.

*Vicky Rovere*

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# Important announcements!

## Anuncios importantes

## Annonces importantes

### Workshop on the "war on terrorism/Iraq" – two proposals

1 A proposal has been made that if Iraq is attacked by the US government and/or its allies, everyone who is able to should stop work for one hour on that day; and the intention to do so should be widely publicised in advance. This was proposed by British MP Tony Benn, and has been backed by trade unions and anti-war organisations in the UK. We propose that this be made into a worldwide action.

2 The workshop on Iraq, which has been discussing strategic planning for two days, would also like to put a proposal to the plenary session on Wednesday night for parallel international nonviolent action, to take place in many locations all over the world on 11 September 2002. This action would commemorate all the victims of 11 September and the subsequent "war on terrorism". We propose linkages which would enable information about these various actions to be

shared at the local events. We have drafted a leaflet that could be made available to all groups undertaking this simultaneous action, to be used in conjunction with their own communications locally.

#### ● Proposed leaflet text

We have gathered here to commemorate the victims of the carnage of 11 September in New York City and of all the victims of the subsequent "war on terrorism".

As we mourn the loss of human life regardless of nationality, ethnic group, or religious belief we express our conviction that no terrorist attack can be prevented by acts of war.

Whether committed by states or any other armed groups, war is always a crime against humanity.

### WHERE ARE WE? Find out today!

At conferences like this, it's easy to be sucked into the work and the excitement of the week, and forget where we are. We don't want to spend the whole week in meeting rooms which could be anywhere, without experiencing something of the "Dublin-ness" of the city we're allegedly in.

To deal with this problem (for those of you who didn't make it into town for the Hiroshima Day demonstration yesterday), there is the traditional blank spot in the week's programme. Did you spot it?!? It's this afternoon!

Everyone interested in interacting socio-politically or touristically with local groups should listen for more details at the morning plenary. Stay around the restaurant area at 1pm to be "paired off" for the afternoon.

Also several triennial participants have been reading their guide books and are looking forward to showing off!

So remember – to see Dublin, meet at 1pm today.

### Et si nous allions voir ou nous sommes ?

Lors de conférences telles celle-ci, il est très facile de se perdre et d'oublier où nous sommes. Nous ne voulons pas passer notre temps dans des salles de réunions qui pourraient être n'importe où, sans expérimenter un peu du Dublin qui nous accueille.

Afin de résoudre ce problème (pour ceux qui ne se sont pas rendus en ville pour la commémoration de Hiroshima hier), un trou est traditionnellement laissé dans le programme de la semaine. L'avez-vous trouvé ? Oui, cet après-midi !

Tous ceux intéressés pour voir au moins un petit échantillon de Dublin peuvent prendre leur pique-nique avant de se retrouver à l'amphithéâtre devant le restaurant à 13 heures ce jour. Nous espérons que quelques locaux de nos groupes hôtes seront à même de nous servir de guides; mais, au pire, plusieurs participants à la triennale ont révisé leurs guides et sont prêts à vous épater.

N'oubliez pas : pour visiter Dublin, rendez-vous à une heure!



*The international antimilitarist CD. Available from the Peace News stall in the Business Studies building.*

e 10

We welcome your letters!  
Please keep them concise  
and pop them in the sugges-  
tion box in the Business  
Studies foyer. **Thanks!**

Friends, colleagues,  
comrades  
Please remember that late in  
the evening, your fellow-con-  
fererees may be sleeping. If  
you're having a wonderful  
midnight colloquy in the resi-  
dence area, try to keep your  
happy voices low.

**Tired anonymous**

Do not criminalise the  
victims of oppression  
and poverty

In response to Tuesday's  
theme group report "What is  
your society's level of vio-  
lence?" I feel compelled to  
clarify a point. I am opposed  
to the use of the words  
"extremely criminal" South  
Central part of Los Angeles.

While it is an exceedingly  
violent place with a history of  
deprivation, segregation and  
domination, criminalisation  
does little to strike at the caus-  
es of the social ills. In criminal-  
ising these mostly Black and  
Hispanic young men, we allow  
the state to relegate this com-  
munity to a place where they  
simply become a "policing"  
issue. As a policing problem,  
the "solutions" are simple –  
more police, more guns, more  
brutality, more prison spaces  
and greater use of the death  
penalty.

To bring about social  
change in South Central Los  
Angeles, while not dismissing  
the horror such violence  
brings, we must also view

such acts as symptoms of an  
ill society in conflict and a cul-  
ture ill at ease with its place  
within the borders of the  
dominant culture.

Then, perhaps, we might  
begin to face the massive  
task of genuine change  
instead of failed assimilation.

**Francine Blaché-Breen**

**Deadlines!**

Please write the deadline time  
for contributions in every num-  
ber of the conference newspa-  
per! Memories are weak.

See back page! **-Eds**

Dear *DCU*

I spoke to a woman in the  
Interfaith Centre. She assured  
me that from today on, the  
centre will be open from  
7:30am until 6pm. There is a  
small meditation room, open  
for believers and non-believers.

**Gerd Büntzly**

Aha! The unexpected (and  
unwanted?) power of the  
press-**Eds**.

**Fun @ customs!**

Dear whatever the paper is  
called today

We suggest that European  
Union passport holders go  
through the non-EU channel  
at passport control on the  
return journey. That would be  
a small gesture declining our  
privileged status awarded by  
racial discrimination.

**Gwyn and Chris Gwyntopher**

Is WRI interested in  
fighting against war ?

Imagine an international  
organisation holding a confer-  
ence where activists from dif-  
ferent countries meet to dis-

cuss their strategies (and tell  
stories). Imagine this happens  
at a time when major political  
events directly relating to the  
activity of this organisation  
are imposing a serious threat  
to society. Can you imagine  
that these events hardly play  
a role in that conference?

Well, this is exactly what is  
happening.

The question of whether  
the 'war on terrorism' turns out  
to be a permanent global war  
and what we possibly could  
do to prevent that was dis-  
cussed yesterday in a work-  
shop. There is just a single  
plenary in the whole triennial  
where the war on terrorism is  
included as part of it. Why is  
this topic so neglected?

The mobilising of the west-  
ern states into a sort of perma-  
nent military campaign already  
has consequences for the  
everyday work of any pacifist  
group. The triennial could have  
been an excellent opportunity  
to discuss our strategies  
against the social changes  
taking place right now:

analysing the development  
since 11 September; exchang-  
ing informations on its conse-  
quences in different countries;  
trying to find a concrete  
response to the ongoing and  
still accelerating militarisation.

This would have required  
careful preparation and a cer-  
tain amount of time reserved  
for this discussion. But what  
do we have ? A workshop  
and some undefined time on  
Wednesday evening.

If WRI is still determined to  
fight against war, this is defi-  
nitely not enough.

**Christian Axnick**

**ADVANCE WARNING**  
**Due to the campus authorities' "NO PARTIES" rule, the regular triennial party has been cancelled – to be replaced by an "extensive post-plenary reception" on Thursday evening. Further details of what we are NOT allowed to do will be announced in tomorrow's edition.**

**THE 50th HOUSMANS PEACE DIARY**

The 2003 edition of the Housmans Peace Diary, being published later this year, will be the 50th edition. As usual, it will contain a new selection of relevant anniversaries, for campaigners to mark with protest or celebration, plus a quote or campaigning note each week – and also of course it will include the latest version of the Housmans World Peace Directory.

The directory lists fully updated contact details for around 2000 peace and related organisations all over the world; it is the only reliable source of this information.

If you are unfamiliar with the Peace Diary, there are samples available at the conference. You can also order your copy/ies of the 2003 edition while you are here – for your convenience, payment can be accepted in Euros or US dollars, as well as in Sterling of course, using the order forms distributed this week.

**DCU copy deadlines**

If you would like to contribute material for DCU (print and web versions), please note the following dead/life -lines:

- **7pm Book your copy in**
- **11pm Submit your copy**

If you like the magazine and want to help, you can now.

**Buy us drinks!**

We have a small collection cup at the front of our office where you can donate € UROS or CENTS which we will use to buy drinks. We work VERY LONG shifts and need liquid to keep us going.

**Note:** We accept all other major currencies. Beer, wine, and even stronger drinks are very welcome. Crisps too.



- *The international magazine written, produced and read by nonviolent activists worldwide*
- *Bringing news, analysis and debate on topics relevant to peace, social justice and environmental movements*
- *Recent and forthcoming themes include: utopias, visions and realities; prison and nonviolent struggle; children, war and peace; gender and militarism; Colombia; cultures of resistance.*

Subscribe or buy single copies at the  
**Peace News shop (Business Centre foyer)**  
**or online at [www.peacenews.info](http://www.peacenews.info)**

**Weather report**

● **Wednesday**

Scattered clouds and temperatures of up to 293 Kelvin. There may be a slight chance of rain towards the evening. Night temperatures may sink to 284 K throughout the week.

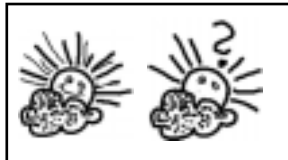
● **Thursday and Friday**

Oddly enough, there might be the chance of rain throughout the day. The temperature high

will be 289 K. Thursday will also be "new moon day", so expect to see the weather improve before the weekend. We might again experience scattered clouds on Friday, but temperatures are expected to stay at 289 K.

● **Weekend weather**

Scattered clouds and/or chance of rain. Indoor tem-



peratures will remain constant.

The office bears no responsibility for the quality of this forecast. We have no idea what we are doing.