

# Discovering Cement Unbound



Descubriendo Caminos Universales  
Dur de se Coucher Ultra-tard  
D'Fhiosraiomar Cathair Úr

Issue 4  
Thursday 8 August 2002

## Day out in Dublin



### At the O'Connell bridge

The delightful political city tour shepherded by Rob Fairmichael strolled about the city centre stopping from time to time to hear a piece of history of Dublin told by Rob and extended by Bill Hetherington with the due parts of legal and constitutional history in detail.

PHOTO: SIMO HELLSTEN

### AN ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE CENTRAL PARTY COMMITTEE

This committee, also known as the Non-Party Committee, or the "Extensive Post-Plenary Reception Committee", has issued some information.

There will be Irish Coffee in the restaurant at 7pm - after dinner and before the plenary. After the plenary, famous Irish musician Tommy Sands will be entertaining us with both more and - later - less political songs. This is expected to be in a larger venue in The Hub.

You must remember that drinking, were it to be allowed at all, would only be allowed inside the building, and smoking is only allowed outside the building. If you were "drinking" you should remember to take your cans back to the non-bar.

It is expected to be an event at which we all entertain one another, rather than one at which we all entertained by someone else. This means that if you are able to perform in any way at all, or are able to construct some theatrical and amusing entertainment - without in the process being too abusive about the national stereotypes of your fellow conferencers! - then you are encouraged to prepare such material for the "party". It looks set to be a fine night for all.

# News from the outside world

## Save the whale

A coalition of groups led by the Natural Resources Defense Council said it would file suit today to block the US Navy from using a powerful new sonar that scientists say could injure whales and other marine mammals.

After years of debate, the National Marine Fisheries Department last month granted the Navy permission to operate its new low-frequency active sonar system, which is designed to blast wide areas of ocean with sound waves as it seeks to detect submarines equipped with "stealth" technology.



The Navy says the new sonar, also known as LFA, is needed to protect US warships from a new breed of submarines that can barely be detected by conventional sonar systems.

But environmentalists said the new sonar produces ambient noise levels that might physically harm whales and other marine mammals or alter migration or other behaviours vital for their survival.

"If the Navy deploys LFA,

tens of thousands of square miles of ocean habitat would be saturated with extremely loud and dangerous sound," said Joel Reynolds, senior NRDC attorney, in a statement announcing the lawsuit.

Reuters

## Colombia: violence continues

**Three bombs have exploded in the Colombian capital Bogota, just hours before the inauguration of Alvaro Uribe as the country's new president.**

Two children are reported to have been injured in the blasts in the north-west of the capital.

Unprecedented security measures are in place to protect the ceremony at the parliament building.

Police believe leftist rebels, who have already targeted Mr Uribe several times this year, plan to disrupt his swearing-in.

The 50-year-old lawyer won a landslide election victory in May after promising to crack down on the rebels.

But Mr Uribe has since warned people not to "expect miracles".

The outgoing President, Andres Pastrana, staked his government's reputation on initiating peace talks with the rebels, who have been at war with the Colombian authorities for 38 years.

But his attempts to end the conflict failed, and the cycle of violence has continued.

BBC online



Police and sniffer dogs in Bogota

## Which country??

Mary Robinson, outgoing UN Human Rights Commissioner and former Irish president, said in an interview with the *Irish Times* last week that "It has become much more difficult for human rights. I am not somebody to just walk away. If I had been hard-pressed, I would have stayed [but] ... there seems to have been strong resistance from just ONE country."

**Fortress Europe: also in Poland Existing EU members have been reluctant to open their internal borders with Poland if the security of Poland's external borders is not improved.**

Poland promised Brussels it would introduce a visa requirement for citizens of Ukraine, Russia and Belarus as of 1 July 2003. It also promised steps to improve the working of the Polish police, (...) to build new watch-towers on its border control points, to increase the number of border control officers and to replace army conscripts with professional border guards by 2006.

*Report on Wednesday evening's plenary: "Militarism, antimilitarism and civil society" from Jan Van Criekinge.*



**Since 11 September 2001, the world is again divided into two camps like it was during the Cold War. This time the division is between the good and the evil, between friends and enemies of the only superpower.**

But not only foreign policy is affected by this division, each society tries to identify "internal enemies", not surprisingly these people are in the first place foreigners, refugees and other victims of the worldwide corporate economic system. The plenary yesterday night had as its goal to look to the strategies antimilitarists should develop in the light of these developments.

Elke Steven from the German "Komitee für Grundrechte und Demokratie" opened the session by saying that the since 11 September 2001 the war against terrorism was presented as a long-term war that was needed to protect "our" interests in a more and more dangerous world. In the US lots of "suspect" people were arrested after 11 September without a clear accusation, just on the basis of being Muslim or being of Arab origin. In general people on the margins of society were the first sus-

pects, also activists who protested against globalisation. As antimilitarists we should overcome the way of thinking in friend and enemy terms and look for new forms of collaboration with other movements who are working in the same direction. Judith Pasternak (WRL, US) said that civil liberties defenders do not always see themselves as antimilitarists, but in fact they are. What happened on 11 September was a step in a long process of deterioration of democratic reforms and civil rights. Oscar Huenchunao (Chile) reminded the audience that civil rights are still today only a dream in many countries. The fear of repression is sometimes so strong that activists just do not do anything any more. In Chile the policy of zero tolerance under which students were recently arrested during a demonstration could easily be used to convince young people not to get involved in politics. The CO movement also has to face this reality.

Ekkehart Krippendorff considered it politically not correct to speak about a "terrorist attack" concerning the 11 September events. "We do not even know what happened", he said. "It was a

power struggle between two well organised forces, the Bin Laden clan, a former business partner of George W. Bush, and the US government." The answer and strategy that antimilitarists should use more is to make sure that fundamental civil rights are constitutionally guaranteed. The peace movement is in fact a human rights movement. The war on terrorism and its effects on civil liberties are an attempt to get rid of fundamental rights and activism. Michael Randle strongly opposed this view, and said that peace activists should condemn every act of terrorism, in which innocent civilians get killed. Coalitions in a broader civil movement can strengthen our goals. Why should we develop new strategies against militarism? Resistance to the nation state and its military forces should be followed in a more logical way, like total objectors do already in many countries.

An important step in our strategy is to stop being so purist in our approach. Violence is at all levels of our life. Let us look to new allies, with which we can build new relationships, rather than isolate ourselves from the broader social movement.

# Nonviolence theme group

**The Exploration and Introduction to Nonviolence theme group brings together people who are becoming acquainted with the concepts of nonviolence, with experienced activists who are benefiting from revisiting these key ideas. Helen Stevens of the Scottish Centre for Nonviolence facilitates this group.**

Helen began by telling her own story, focusing on some of "the key turning points in my life". One was seeing Picasso's "Guernica". She worked with Quakers in orphanages in Vietnam, which gave her the courage to stand beside oppressed people. Upon returning home, she began focusing on stopping the production of Trident warheads.



Participants at the theme group.

The group looked at anti-war posters and discussed which ones held special meaning in relation to our own understanding and experience. We discussed how pacifists relate to those who choose violent methods to achieve their causes and whether goals achieved through violence have long-term negative consequences.

During the second meeting, we analysed the concept of satyagraha practised by Gandhi. The principles of which include refraining from violence and hostility, considering opponents as people, making contact with opponents, attempting to gain trust, rejecting humiliation, doing constructive work, making a visible sacrifice, and expecting change. We added other possible principles including confronting a wrong situation, being creative, and affirming the change.

We applied these ideas to practical situations, including discussing creative solutions to diffuse an abrupt act of violence in a nonviolent protest. Finally, we explored controversies related to nonviolent action. Each pair debated a challenging topic such as whether nonviolence is a principle or a practical tool, or the value of sabotaging property.

On our third day, we examined Lakey's spiral. The basic steps are waking up, finding allies, taking action, developing a mass movement, and creating a new society. The next model concerned the sources of social power. This can be structured as a pyramid with the authority at the top or a table with each of the sources as legs that support the authority. Sources include the control of knowledge and skills, people's thoughts and beliefs, money and property, obedient people, and the mili-

tary and police. Any attempt to disrupt the sources of power through nonviolent action can bring about change.

***"We explored controversies related to nonviolent action".***

We shared information about ways we worked to dismantle sources of power. Helen described using street theatre to draw attention to the stark realities of children in Iraq. Fintan from Ireland shared details about a campaign to address war toys. An information sheet asking Santa not to bring war toys for Christmas was distributed to parents to share with their children. The power of using humour in nonviolent action was highlighted by Javier from Spain. He described how he dressed as a flower standing inside a helmet for a protest about the United States's bombing of Afghanistan. Eduvina emphasised the importance and success of artists in the non-violent protests in Chile. Graffiti decorated the streets with slogans and images, and singers wrote catchy and powerful songs.

The group concluded that nonviolent activists have endless creative options for calling attention to injustice and working to remove the sources of its power.

*Glenda Cimino/Matt Wallen*

# Asylum: strategies to prevent the closing of borders

**We've been looking at issues of migration and asylum, starting by sharing our experiences.**

It transpired that some people in the group are more involved in this issue than they are in WRI. We then listed existing campaigns in order to present them to WRI before looking at proposals for WRI and WRI sections. As the existing campaigns are many, you'll have to wait for the triennial report to have the list.

Military is pretty much involved in the closing of borders as well as in dealing with the displaced population in conflict areas. Many migrants are the consequence of conflicts or oppression as well as human and resource exploitation, very often maintained by military force. The closure of the borders of the rich countries is also an unacceptable discrimination as well as a social injustice.

We wish WRI sections to take part in existing cam-

paigns as well as to use WRI resources in fields where they can have a specific input, and to do research work on the involvement of armies in the process of closing borders, collaboration with displaced peace workers as well as supporting them. They can be actively involved in (not just call for) support for CO and deserters to obtain asylum, using CONCODOC and other resources, sharing NVDA experiences for actions like the ones against deportation. To be able to build on the different activities of this field, it would be necessary to get feedback from the sections on their involvement (actual and future). Sharing this involvement and finding out how WRI sections give a specific support to campaigns to prevent the closing of borders can be a wonderful resource for peace and antimilitarist activists feeling concerned by the issue. Some of us are of course prepared to take part.

As activists not able to separate action from research and discussions, we've tried to act in order to get visas for 16 members of a Congolese study group on non-violence who wished to come to the conference, unfortunately without success. We made a proposal for the discrimination policy of the Irish authorities to be publicly denounced. We feel this is something WRI has to work on regularly as well as showing solidarity, and keeping in touch with groups or individuals being denied access to the triennial, another possibility may be to organise a triennial in Africa in the future.

Finally, the group will work on practical cases brought to us by the German section DFG-VK (see issue #1: CO threatened with deportation to Turkey). This is one kind of case which could benefit from a better collaboration between antimilitarist networks and no borders networks.

## COMMENT

**Visa stories of people trying to come to the triennial (one more!)**

Sixteen members of a study group on nonviolence from DR Congo had registered to join the triennial. As there's no Irish embassy nor consulate in their country, they couldn't apply for a visa.

Madeleine Makombo, who is part of a similar group of Congolese living in France had not been allowed to apply for them in Paris. After costly phone calls from Paris to the Irish Foreign Office, she had been assured she could solve the problem in Dublin. On Tuesday she went to the Foreign Office only to be redirected to the Ministry of Justice where she was finally told

that the 16 Congolese could apply if they wished, but the answer would be NO, because they had no previous visa history. To be given a visa these days, you need to prove you previously had one!!! This vicious circle seems to leave only one way to travel abroad when you're a young Congolese: illegally. Whose fault?

*Tikiri*



# Thursday's

For more information you can 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*

## ● Dramatising stories for social change

The workshop participants will gather short stories, assess them in performance, work them up and bring them to life in first draft form. Attention will be given to form and structure, content and performance, audience and impact, resources, reworking and future work.

**Starts:** 3.00 pm

**Facilitator:** Dave Duggan

**For 6 - 25 people!**

**Room:** I

## ● Recovering WRI's past: an oral history

Presentation of pilot video made in March 2002

**Starts:** 3.00pm until 4.45 pm

**Facilitators:** Mitzi Bales, Wolfgang Zucht, Helga Weber and Roberta Bacic

**Room:** Z

## ● Nuevos militarismos, nuevas alternativas: ante la militarización de la enseñanza y la investigación científica, escuelas por la paz y objetores científicos.

**Starts:** 3.00pm until 4.45 pm

**Facilitators:** Jordi Armandans, Director of Fundacio per la Pau from Barcelona

**TO BE GIVEN IN SPANISH**

**Room:** J

## ● How an Irish country group of PBI might be set up in the future

Lain Attack, Anne Wayne and Aidan are ex-PBI and would like to share their experience as well as look for ideas and support to set up a new group.

**Starts:** 5.00pm until 6.00pm

**Facilitators:** Lain Attack, Anne Wayne and Aidan

**Room:** J

## ● 40 years of state violence in West Papua: exploring root causes and looking for solutions

Fr Neles Tebay from West Papua will share his

experience of living under Indonesian military rule in West Papua (formerly Irian Jaya). He will lead a discussion of the root causes of state violence in his homeland, and participants will explore ways to stop the violence and bring justice to West Papua's people.

**Starts:** 3.00pm until 4.45pm

**Facilitators:** Fr Neles Tebay, Mark Doris.

**Organisation:** Catholic church in West Papua, and West Papua action.

**Room:** G

## ● Irish antiwar movement

Principles. Origins after September 11. Activities – meetings

**Starts:** 5.00pm until 6.00pm

**Facilitators:** Richard Barrett, Aoife, Glenda

**Organisation:** Irish Antiwar Movement

**Room:** A

## ● Building a nonviolent movement in west Papua and strengthening support for it outside

After the overthrow of Indonesian dictator Suharto, West Papuans mobilised throughout West Papua demanding justice after 40 years of occupation. A nonviolent movement emerged inspired by religious leaders (Catholic, Protestant and Islamic) and led by indigenous leaders. Struggling for justice through nonviolent means requires international attention and support however and participants will share experiences of how to build a nonviolent struggle in West Papua and to support it from outside.

**Starts:** 5.00 until 6.00pm

**Facilitators:** Fr Neles Tebay and Mark Doris.

**Organisation:** Catholic Church in West Papua and West Papua Action

**Room:** G

## ● Africa Working Group meeting

Annual meeting of the WRI Africa W G to discuss the current situation in some African countries (Angola, DR Congo, Algeria, South Africa, ...) and the involvement of WRI as a network and the different sections in it. All participants are most welcome.

# workshops



**Starts:** 3.00 pm until 6.00 pm

**Facilitators:** Jan van Criekeing, Matt Meyer, Koussetogue Koude

**Organisation:** WRI Africa, W G

**Room:** H

## ● Genocide in Gujaral India

The Documentary film about genocide in Gujarat India, is called "Hey Ram"

**Starts:** 5.00 pm until 5.45 pm

**Facilitator:** Hasina Khan

**Organisation:** Aywaz-E-Niswan

**Room:** F

## ● Teaching for peace and justice through children's literature

Exploring conflict and character through children's literature with Educators for Social Responsibility. Participants in the workshop will read portions of children's literature; use "stories" approaches, handouts and exercises, to catalyse students' understanding of themselves, the story and the world; and discuss how to use these tools to teach peace using almost any work of quality literature.

**Starts:** 3.00 pm until 6.00 pm

**Room:** B

**Facilitator:** Sam Diener

**Organisation:** Educators for Social Responsibility

## ● Anti-War Council

Continuing deliberations on strategies, analyses, tactics, resources – processes relevant to forming an international antiwar response to the "war on terror"/ war on Iraq.

**Starts:** 3:00pm to 4:45pm

**Room:** A

**Facilitator:** Glenda/Babo

**Organisation:** IAWM

**\*\*This is a continuation from Monday's workshop**

## ● Ag Caint as Gaeilge – Talking in Irish

An exploration of the Irish language. Do you want to learn to say something for subversive purposes? This is your chance to learn the Irish for "They are coming!" The narrative of Irish identity will be explored "as Gaeilge" agus in English.

**Starts:** 5.00pm until 6.00pm

**Room:** Z

**Facilitators:** Mary Begley, Noel Coughlan

## ● Psychotherapy with violent men

The facilitator (a psychologist) will present a case study of a psychotherapy intervention (story telling?) with a group of four young men convicted of a gang assault against a young woman. Links can be made to the role of story telling in helping people turn away from violence.

**Starts:** 3:00pm until 4:45pm

**Room:** F

**Facilitator:** Noel Coughlan

**Organisation:** Pro-Consult Institute of Professional Counselling, Galway

## ● Conference "Civil Visions"

Another gathering for people interested in this topic. Leaflets available in four languages. A preparation meeting will also take place from 4 to 5 October in Minden (Germany).

**Starts:** 5.00pm until 5:45pm

**Room:** K

**Facilitators:** Gerd Buntzly

## ● Colombia Today

Martin Rodriguez from Colombia will speak of his experience and he will outline the current situation as it affects his work etc. He will also tell the story of an attempt to liberate those kidnapped by FARC – this is the work of the Ingrid B Support Committee.

**Starts:** 3.00pm until 4.45pm

**Room:** K

**Facilitators:** Anne O'Connell, Martin Rodriguez

**Organisation:** Ingrid Betancourt Support Group

## ● Antimilitarism in Chile: past and present

We will talk about the antimilitarist struggles in Chile in the beginning of the C20; and also about the present work of Conscientious Objectors' Movement.

**Starts:** 5.00pm until 6.00pm

**Room:** D

**Facilitators:** Oscar Huenchunao

**Organisation:** GOC Ni Casco Ni Uniforme



*West Papua is a country that wants to reach independence in a peaceful manner. After 35 years of fighting against the Indonesian military occupation, the West Papuans laid down their arms when General Suharto's regime ended in 1998.*

## West Papua: zone of peace

**From the occupation in 1963 until 1998, more than 100,000 Papuans were killed according to Amnesty International.**

However, the killings didn't stop four years ago, and also since then atrocities have been committed in this island 250 kilometers north of Australia. 136 people have been killed in this period of time by the Indonesian military and as late as last week one Papuan was tortured to death.

Human rights violations committed by Indonesian soldiers in West Papua reach from tortures, arbitrary detention and intimidation, rape and sexual abuses.

Father Neles Tebay grew up hearing terrifying stories about the atrocities committed by the Indonesian occupation that took over the island after the Dutch government decolonised it. He graduated from Ateneo de Manila University in the Philippines with a Masters in pastoral studies and then returned to his country to advocate peace.

In October 2001 the Indonesian government passed a bill giving West

Papua a "special autonomy". This however was done without the agreement of the Papuans who requested – and still request – the opportunity to vote for their independence. A right the population was denied back in 1969 when the Indonesian government supposedly held democratic elections – only the "democracy" was represented by a manipulated crowd of 1026 people who were the only ones with the right to say whether they wanted independence or not. Two years earlier the New Orleans based gold mining company Freeport had signed an agreement with the Indonesian government securing its monopoly to extract gold from a big gold mine in the district of Mimika. So that when the West Papuans requested the international community condemn the elections, the US claimed they were democratic – even though United Nations observers reported the irregularities.

It is the right to hold these elections that the Papuans are requesting from Indonesia.

Most importantly West

Papua wants to enter into a genuine dialogue with the Indonesian government, according to Neles.

### *"Father Neles Tebay grew up hearing terrifying stories about the atrocities"*

"We want to identify the problems in West Papua, discuss the root causes of these problems and find a satisfactory solution to them," he said.

Additionally all the human rights violations committed since 1963 should be investigated and followed up with compensation. This request was originally on the draft made by the Papuans to the special bill the Indonesian government was to pass, but the Indonesians simply erased this request from the law, Neles explained.

The Papuans, however, haven't lost faith. They keep up their peaceful approach and fight for the right to human rights.

**Neles Tebay was interviewed by Isabel Sande Frandsen**

## The doors of Dublin

**Maybe you don't know, but Dublin is famous for its doors. But after three days, I am really getting fed up with the doors.**

The restaurant doors. From the three entrances the staff only open one and every day you have to find out by trial and error which one they have opened. When you want to leave the restaurant, the same trial and error will lead you to the way out. Do not expect to be able to leave by the same door you have entered through.

The Larkin Theatre doors. The doors look nice and promising, but don't try to push leisurely and expect the door will open up. They won't. They only open with a push when a huge crowd has to escape from within the building. So remember well when you enter: they open by pulling. I recommend you look for a companion to help pulling.

The Business School doors. These doors seem quite OK. At least they open two ways. But therefore DCU thought it was better to have two sets of doors. Obviously the people of this building do not get enough exercise and are challenged to use all their energy to push themselves through two sets of doors.

I wanted to write something nice about the doors of my room, but just after I entered the front door I missed the light switch and the door fell

back in its lock. There I was, pitch dark, surrounded by four doors of Dublin. I could not even see if they had nice alternating colours. I decided I did not like them and I knew they did not like me either.

**Bart Horeman**

**Puede que no lo sepan, pero Dublín es famosa por sus puertas. Sin embargo después de tres días, me estoy hartando de las puertas.**

Las puertas del restaurante. De las tres entradas que hay, el personal solo abre una al día. Y tu tienes que encontrar, con intento y error, cuál han abierto. Cuando quieras salir del restaurante, el mismo intento-error te llevará fuera. No esperes salir por la misma puerta por la que entraste.

Las puertas de Larkin Theatre. Las puertas parecen estar en buen estado y ser prometedoras, pero no esperes empujar suavemente y abrirlas. No lo harás. Solo se abrirán con un tirón, cuando una gran manada de gente tenga que escapar del edifi-

cio. Así que acuérdate: se abren tirando, y le recomiendo se busque un acompañante que le ayude a tirar.

Las puertas del Business School. Estas parecen estar bastante bien. Al menos abren en los dos sentidos. Pero por eso mismo DCU pensó que sería mejor tener dos sets de puertas. Obviamente la gente de este edificio no ejerce suficiente ejercicio, y por eso se les reta a que usen toda su energía empujando dos sets de puertas.

Yo quisiera escribir algo bueno sobre las puertas de mi habitación, pero justo después de haber cruzado la puerta delantera, se me escapó el interruptor de la luz y la puerta se cerró detrás mío. Allí estaba yo, a oscuras, rodeado por cuatro puertas de Dublin. Ni si quiera podía ver si tenía una combinación de colores bonita. Consecuentemente decidí que no me gustaban, y supe que yo no les gustaba tampoco.

**Bart Horeman**

### **La edición 50 del Diario de Paz de Housmans**

La edición 2003 del Diario de Paz de Housmans que será publicado mas adelante este año será la edición número 50. Como siempre contará con una nueva selección de aniversarios relevantes que activistas puedan marcar con protestas o celebraciones, además tendrá también una frase popular o nota de campaña cada semana – y por supuesto que incluirá también la versión mas reciente del Diccionario de Paz Mundial de Housmans.

El diccionario una lista detallada de aproximadamente 2000 contactos de organizaciones de paz de todo el mundo; es la única lista fiable con esta información.

Si no conoce el Diario de Paz, hay ejemplares disponibles en la conferencia. También puede pedir una copia de la edición 2003 mientras esté aquí. Para su comodidad, aceptamos pagos en euros, dolares o libras, utilizando el formulario distribuido esta semana.

## Comment on Tuesday's plenary "Linking Violence in daily life with global violence" as referred to briefly in yesterday's edition

Comment comprendre la barbarie?

**Face à la cruauté la plus extrême, il nous est souvent arrivé de demander : comment est-ce possible ? Et cet effarement traduit bien notre incapacité à comprendre la barbarie et partant la barbarie lui-même.**

En effet, comment comprendre qu'un homme normal, capable d'être ému, d'être choqué devant l'injustice, d'être indigné par le mal, un homme tout à fait normal comme vous et moi, capable d'aimer, d'être intéressé par le regard, le sourire, ou la parole de l'autre, etc... soit en même temps capable d'être séduit par le mal absolu en se livrant à des actes de cruauté sur la personne d'autrui?

Quand on s'intéresse de près au parcours des grands criminels que l'histoire n'a cessé de produire, on ne peut que s'étonner de leur passage d'une vie normale à la régression irrémédiable de l'indicible, de l'imaginable.

Aussi, à partir de quand tombe-t-on dans la régression barbare ? Est-ce que lorsqu'on se sent investi d'une puissance quelconque à l'instar de ce petit soldat qui reçoit une arme et qui éprouve la sensation d'être enfin pris ? Lorsqu'on pense détenir une vérité quelconque et qu'on essaye de l'universaliser en l'imposant aux autres ? Ou encore lorsqu'on

atteint le summum de l'injustice et qu'on se dit : "Je n'en plus, je dois me défendre" ?

Enfinement, ne sommes-nous pas tous candidats à la régression barbare et nous devons rester vigilants, en permanence, afin d'éviter le "passage à l'acte" ? Car, comme le reconnaît la plupart des grands criminels, le plus difficile, c'est le premier crime! Tout le reste devient normal...

*Koussetogue Koudé*

**How to understand barbarity? Confronted by the most extreme cruelty, we often ask ourselves: how this is possible? This shows well our incapacity to understand barbarity and, so, the barbarous person himself.**

In effect, how can we understand that a normal human being, capable of being moved, shocked by injustice and evil, a perfect normal human being like you and me, capable of loving, being interested by the look, the laugh or the voice of the other, etc could be also charmed by the absolute evil of committing cruelty to other persons?

When we look more closely at the story of some big criminals that were produced in the history of humankind, we can only be surprised that they changed from a very normal life into such irreparable

and inexpressible regression as we can hardly imagine.

But when is someone turning into barbarism? Is it when one is feeling some power like the common soldier who is given a weapon and who is feeling at last to be someone? When someone is recognising a truth and is trying to universalise it by imposing it to others? Or is it happening when someone is reaching the height of injustice and says: "I can not bear this any longer, I have to defend myself."

Finally are we not all candidates for regression into barbarity? We therefore have to remain perpetually vigilant, so as to make sure we don't take the first step. Because the first crime committed is always the most difficult one, then everything becomes normal.

*Koussetogue Koudé*



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

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## Announcements/annonces/anuncios and Letters/lettres/cartas

### Apology

In Wednesday's paper, we omitted the following paragraph from the report of the "Dealing with the Past" theme group :

"The Dealing with the Past theme group is facilitated by Roberta Bacic, WRI Programme & Development Officer. One of the challenges at present is to turn Dealing with the past into a WRI programme"

### PUNK / HC FAN?

If you are a little tired of folk songs, let's meet tonight during "reception" to listen to some noise! Meeting point: outside the bookstore. Speakers welcome (we have a CD player) and of course, music!

**Wise up on Ireland**  
Are you still confused after the political tour of Dublin, or after Rob Fairmichael's musical extravaganza?

Read up on Irish history from a nonviolent point of view in *Roots of Conflict - Routes of Peace* at the special Triennial price of £7.50, or GBP5 at the PPU bookstall (in the corridor near the WRI office in the building with the workshop and theme group rooms).

And pick up other pacifist literature - Aldous Huxley, *Co-Operative Games*, etc, at the same time. There are also postcards of the CO Commemoration Stone and lots more.

*Bill Hetherington*

### Discover the excitements you have been missing!

An exhibition of the work done by the Theme Groups will be up on Thursday afternoon along the walls leading to the WRI office in the workshop building.

**NB** Theme Groups - Your exhibition space awaits you!

### NordiCO 2002

The turn has come to the Norwegian Union of CO's to arrange NordiCO, a conference for Nordic CO's which will be held in Oslo, Norway, 8-10 November 2002. The two representatives from Norwegian union of CO's: Bjørn Lodve Wilstrøm and ??? (unknown cipher, sorry) would therefore like to invite anybody interested in such a conference to have dinner at the quiet end of the restaurant on Thursday, 18:00.

The aim is to establish some connection with CO's from other Nordic countries and get input on what this conference could, should and will be.

Any residents from non-Nordic countries are of course welcome, as long as they contribute with reasonable input.

### Chatting

We have nothing against (Irish) music, but when there is only one room where we could sit inside and chat after the evening plenary, and it becomes a concert hall every evening, we do get a bit frustrated.

***A couple of participants who'd like to sit and chat.***

Scotland doesn't mind being bombed  
We have been hearing with admiration of the struggles of the people of Vieques in their resistance to the bombing of their land by the US Navy. What is not so well known is that last year, when presented by popular resistance, the USS Eisenhower turned round and proceeded straight to the North coast of Scotland for its annual bombing spree. At intervals over the past few months, Cape Wrath has been subjected to such severe shelling that the glass is blown

out of the windows in the nearby village of Durness, and tremors are even felt at the nuclear power station at Dounreay.

Yes, there has been protest, but few people live in the north of Scotland, and fewer still seem to notice. The matter was brought before the Scottish Parliament, but "defence" is reserved to the UK parliament in Westminster - which of course knows best. The only way to put it on the agenda in Scotland was under environmental concerns, but suddenly "research" indicates that puffins and guillemots are secretly into S&M and *enjoy* being bombed. It doesn't even ruffle their feathers.

So could we invite hundreds of people from Vieques to show the Scots what a bit of determined resistance can do? (and give our feathered friends a bit of counseling as well)

*Helen Steven*

Have a good triennial  
Dear all

I hope you will have a very good triennial meeting!

I attended the Triennials in Italy in 82, in India in '86, in Belgium in 1991, in Brazil in 1994 and in Croatia in 1997, but Argentina is far from Ireland...

Love to all I know there!!!!

*Juan De Wandelaer*

Argentina (and Belgian IRG)  
Queridos amigos

Espero que tengais una muy buena reunion trienal!

Yo asisti en las trienales de Italia 82, India 86, Belgica 91, Brasil 94 y en Croacia 97, pero Argentina esta muy lejos de Irlanda...

Mis mas cordiales saludos para todos.

*Juan De Wandelaer*  
Argentina (y IRG Belga)

## Peace News

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## Problem page with Aunty Agatha

Dear Aunty

I work on with the magazine group and I have a serious problem. While several triennial-goers have responded kindly with our appeal for crisps [see below - eds] it has generated an unexpected problem - "mouse sickness". In fact, tonight we spent considerable time fishing small crumbs of crisps out of the inards of our mice.

For the welfare of our mice  
can we make an appeal for  
liquid rather than crispy dona-  
tions tomorrow.

**Thanks**

**DCU has been produced by  
a fluid team of night-owls**

However, the following folks  
put in the extra mile:  
Natalie, Isabel, Daniel, Albert,  
Jan, Goun, Simo, Tikiri, Ippy.

**Watch out for the limited edi-  
tion - Issue 4.5 on Friday!**

## DCU copy deadlines

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

● **12noon Book your copy in**

● **4pm Submit your copy**

**Note - we already have a lot!**

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.

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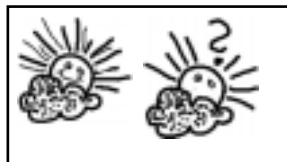
## Weather report

### ● Thursday and Friday

Thursday and Friday  
Not much happening. Scattered clouds and temperatures of up to 291 Kelvin. There may be a slight chance of showers. Night temperatures may sink to 283 K throughout the week.

### ● Weekend weather

Scattered clouds and slightly lower temperatures. Expected high 289 K. Indoor temperatures may remain constant



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