

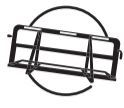
# BUKO<sup>29</sup> 25. - 28.5. '06

## kongress: re:control

# TU Berlin



G8

stadt/  
sicherheitmigration  
kolonialismus

energie

## Who is controlling whom?

As even the furthest corners of the planet are being subordinated to the utilisation logic of capital in neo-liberal capitalism, people around the world are developing responses and counter-strategies. During the 29th Federal Congress on Internationalism (BUKO) we want to formulate strategies to deal with the different actors of control and their relationships and to uncover the various structures and strategies of control. Who is gaining from control and for which purpose? How and by whom is control executed and how is control legitimated? Who is asking for control and who is resisting it? These questions are the centre of our congress which is seeking to meet the diversity of global, regional and local resistance movements with its internationalist orientation.

Our everyday life is pervaded by control, the indispensable instrument of a worldwide hegemonic project. The precisely appearing forms of this power technique and ideology occur to us day-to-day and are the objects of our struggles. Therefore, the mechanisms, institutions, and discourses of control can be discovered on very different layers.

### Asymmetry and Control: Structures and Institutions of Dominance

At the international level, control politics are pursued primarily by nation states, which are competing for an accumulation of resources and power, in order to become as successful as possible. They are pursued in the framework of global power structures, featuring inequality in economical competitiveness, military assertiveness and the political weight of states. This inequality is reproduced by the existing structures and institutions: This applies firstly on an economical level: Countries of the South are relying on hard currencies and credits from the global North to finance their imports. If they are not able to repay these credits, far-reaching possibilities emerge for the international financial institutions, dominated by industrial countries, which compel political reforms, which then in turn will benefit the exports of industrial countries.

Control also includes the disposition to resources and cheap labour. Here as well, the dominance of industrial countries is exercised in economical ways: As foreign direct investment or as outsourcing of labour intensive production to low-wage

countries. Long time state control politics are not only reduced to the preferential treatment of economical safeguards: Where it is not sufficient, conflicts regarding resources are decided militarily. Worldwide conflicts as well as warlike conflicts on the control of energy resources are becoming ever more acute, be it openly as "full spectrum dominance" or inconspicuously as "guerra de baja intensidad" ("low intensity warfare").

### Control inwards and outwards

Control politics on the global level result in control politics on the local level: The increasing polarisation of Poor and Wealthy, Integrated and Excluded, constitutes a risk for the profiteers of the existing order. The radicalised doctrines of security and control are their answers to growing social frictions. The result is the armament and sealing-off of islands of wealth. With an immense effort, borders are secured against unauthorised trespassing, with an acceptance of casualties. The cities are more and more turning into "secure" and "insecure" zones, the "secure" zones being protected by continuously perfected surveillance technologies and battalions of private security personnel. Security employees living under precarious conditions themselves are guarding and controlling poverty, cementing the border between top and bottom.

In control and security politics, forms of "external" control interact with forms of "internal" control. Central to the "internal" control as "governing of the self" is a specific understanding of normality. Firstly, it is defined by the patriarchal determination of gender roles, be it in the control of human bodies or in the valuation on the labour market. Secondly, linked to this doctrine of economical utility, constituting a central point is the definition of normal behaviour. Economical utility is the basis to exclude and stigmatise unemployed as well as to render labour and living conditions precarious. The racist discourse of normalisation called "integration" is another piece of a puzzle in the image of a society pervaded by hierarchical control and ruling relations.

In the discourse on "integration", "(in)security", "global competition" and in the spreading rhetoric about the "clash of civilisations" the neo-liberal comprehension of statehood is becoming clear: "State" is reduced to the guarantor of safety. The

discursively produced "Other" thereby appears as a factor of insecurity which should be subdued. The European states are experiencing a structural change leading to the "safety state". While in the past decades the postulated social balance was considered as a central principle of social integration within the "welfare state", statehood today is predominantly defining itself through the alleged establishment of safety. It is substantiated in the increasingly repressive law and order policy, which is also requested from the lower classes of society, but also in the reinvigoration of nationalism as a principle of in- and exclusion. This prosecuted policy of social exclusion and insecurity consolidated by economical, ethnical and cultural categories is corresponding with an analogous development on the level of social relations: A process of subjectifying, in which people are relating themselves to their environment in terms of "risk" and "competition", in which the counterpart is therefore appearing as a constant factor of one's own insecurity.

### Control Yourself!

Michel Foucault describes this process of subjectifying in his lectures on governmentality for Western societies. He is developing an idea of "ruling" and "being ruled" which permits us to include a micro-policy of self-techniques into the analysis. Self-techniques are understood as a practice that every individual applies to her/himself in order to be able to function within a society, to be accepted and regarded as "normal". In the centre of his thoughts on neo-liberalism, Foucault places the "enterprise" considering it as the base unit of society, while at the same time, the principle of integration and political programme of the capitalist order. Human beings are the entrepreneurs of themselves, they are accumulating "human capital" and are constantly competing as an "Ich-AG" with their social environment. In neo-liberal thinking the enterprise is understood as "a model of existence, a form of relation of the individual to her/himself, to her/his environment, to the future, to the group, to the family."

On the one hand, Foucault's concept is making it possible to describe the self-positioning of individuals within a social environment understood as competitive and a factor of insecurity; on the other hand, he is extending the perspective and drawing a line between self-techniques and the neo-liberal transformations of the state and supra-state. It is essential

to uncover and name these structures of rule, to be able to define the interests of single actors and their interdependencies and to radically criticise the logic of global capitalist exploitation. Equally it is necessary to name places and movements where control, paternalism and exploitation concentrate and where contradictions are becoming obvious. Presently, "the" globalisation critical movement is meeting these requirements only insufficiently. Indeed, in different places it is necessary to analyse contradictions, to articulate criticism and to organise resistance. But social movements can only work effectively as actors within a world order pervaded by hierarchical power relations, if they place their different various activities within global interrelations and if they network globally. This is not yet sufficiently done.

### Reclaim

The project of radical global movements should, on the one hand, consist in symbolically clarifying and naming the control and power relations, which are often shapeless and decentralised. On the other hand they should create the – always contested – development of feasible alternatives. The effectiveness of these movements is dependant on their global networking, therefore particularly cherishing the knowledge about struggles collected in various places. Knowledge means to learn from experience, but also to adopt a critical solidarity position in word and deed. Knowledge empowers action. The freedom and will to become an actor is the precondition for breaking with loyalty in an unequal world order.

There are many examples for breaking with loyalty and radically challenging the legitimacy of the present global power relations. Since Seattle, the protests against summits and free trade meetings have been increasingly cast into the focus of media attention. Where ever the apologists of global capitalism are gathering, they are pursued by social movements and addressed. While the continuation of colonial power relationships is elaborated during the summits, social forums are developing new forms of cooperative and emancipated politics attempting to defy neo-liberal patterns of thought and therefore, to point beyond the present control regimes. The resistance is growing against the wars, which are fought to maintain the colonial exploitation relations regarding energy and resources and to achieve a better strategic position in the increasing competition between Russia, China,

Japan, EU and USA. Similarly the protests against large-scale projects like dams and power plants, but also against the privatisation of water supplies and other public facilities is increasing. Millions of migrants are not stopped by the ever higher walls and fences around the "fortresses" of Europe, Northern America and Asia, but are resisting actively against the control of their freedom of movement. These are only a few examples for resistance. However, global networking is still insufficient.

### re: control BUKO 29

The struggles for a self-determined life, against the instruments of hierarchisation and control, are assuming very different shapes throughout the world. During the BUKO 29, we will deal with those struggles from an internationalist perspective. We are planning forums on migration and colonialism, city and security, energy, as well as G8. The BUKO 29 will be a platform for political analysis, co-operative learning and perceives itself as a part of social struggles world-wide. Particularly the G8 forum will be organised in the context of the mobilisation mobilisation to confront the G8 summits of the most powerful industrial states which will be in St. Petersburg, Russia, in July 2006 and in 2007 in Heiligendamm near Rostock, Germany. The BUKO 29 invites you to exchange and develop common strategies, points of view and political practice. Discuss with us realistic and radical utopias. We will meet in Berlin.

BUKO29 Preparation Group

BUKO<sup>29</sup> kongress: re: control  
respond | reject | regain  
antworten | abweisen | aneignen

**Participation fee:**  
Normal rate (cost-covering): 30 EUR,  
Reduced rate: 20 EUR,  
Special- Solidarity rate: 50 EUR or more

**Covered are:** Political inspiration, agency of sleeping places, child care. Food is not included, but catering is done by a food collective. We try to maintain the costs as low as possible.

Online registration and more information:  
see: [www.buko.info](http://www.buko.info)

**Registration and information:**  
BUKO Geschäftsstelle (office), Nernstweg 32,  
22765\_Hamburg, phone: 040-93500, fax: 040-  
28055122, mail: [kongressbuero@buko.info](mailto:kongressbuero@buko.info)

**Venue:** Technische Universität Berlin,  
Straße des 17. Juni 135,  
near U-Bhf. Ernst-Reuter-Platz

**local congress office:** New York59 in the squat-  
ted side-wing of the Bethanien (Mariannenplatz,  
Berlin-Kreuzberg)

### Organisers:

The BUKO 29 is organised by:  
Bundeskoordination Internationalismus  
and  
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Anti-Atom-Büro Hamburg  
Anti-Atomplenum Berlin  
Flüchtlingsinitiative Brandenburg (FIB)  
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# Everything under control? Security in urban areas

In the last years there is a massive revalorisation of the issue of security. With it one can do politics very successfully in times when more and more people are experiencing the capitalistic socialisation in a negative way – in the metropolis as well as in the periphery. Exclusion and control policies are complementing each other. If wage dependent people become unnecessary for the capitalistic valuation and live under precarious conditions, they become a problem for those who continuously hold their ground in this competition – a problem to be controlled as cost-effective as possible. This concerns homeless people in Berlin as well as organisations of unemployed in Argentina, whose militant protest is declared a security risk.

Policies of security are repressive answers to the consequences of social exclusion, but they do not stay beyond the subjects. They are also reflected in the increasing consensus for reactionary positions, like the intensified governmental control policies after 11th September 2001 or

the internal engagement of the German Army during the Championship. In the “war on terror”, “smuggling gangs channelling in illegal migrants” and the like the belonging to an “imagined nation community” is always confirmed in spite of the increasing conflict potential within the society.

A close-meshed net of governmental security instruments and strategies is developing containing an increasingly “preventive” character and simultaneously passing on the duty to care for security to the citizens (“self-organised” quarter patrols) or to private security services. The trade in security services, weapons and surveillance technologies is one of the biggest global growth markets. In the course of privatisation security becomes a purchasable good, the active production of insecurity and the participation of arms dealers in warlike conflicts are securing the market. In urban areas this dynamic appears et. al. in the privatisation and capitalisation of living quarters, shopping areas or public parks. One consequence is, that the guaranty of physical

inviolability becomes a question of purchasing power: “Gated Communities” in Cape Town guarantee a well guarded private life while in the neighbouring quarter the way to the next shop can be perilous. Security policies, as well as the way how to deal with them, differ accordingly to the concrete social and regional situations. Besides defensive strategies criticising repression respectively defending the right to defence there are also examples of active opposition, e.g. neighbourhood groups in Mexico City which are producing social security in cooperation. In the workshops on security in urban areas we would like to analyse instruments, aims and mechanisms of security policies in order to sharpen our criticism and to lay the basis for emancipative resistance – also in view of the Championship 2006.

*Forum on City/Control Preparation Group*

# Colonialism and Migration: Everything a question of control?

„France is burning!” wrote the FAZ in November 2005. At the same time the front pages of bourgeois newspapers and TV stations presented pictures of dead people who had tried to overcome walls and fences to reach militarised borderlands.

The discussion on „integration” of people of different cultural backgrounds was continued. Like always the question about the reasons for migration movements was not posed at all or answered only shortened: Those migrating only want to relax in the social hammocks of the islands of wealth. The fact that this wealth derives to an essential degree from the continuity of colonial exploitation of others is considered irrelevant. The bourgeois society distinguishes foreigners in culturally adaptable respectively un-adaptable, in economically useful respectively un-useful. In public discourse refugees and migrants do not appear as acting subjects, but as „boat people” or as a dark menace at the horizons of the „Western lifestyle”.

However, the connection between migration and current processes of exploitation, dependencies, hegemonic ambitions and colonial continuities is evident. The industrialised countries, their organisations and enterprises are continuing their colonial control over resources virtually undisturbed. The control systems installed to manage migration are becoming finely woven and ever more mean. Be it at the borders of the islands of wealth as well as in the „inner colonies”, the camps and deportation prisons: The reality of migration is defined by police violence and brutality, violations of human rights, laws of apartheid like the German „Residenzpflicht” and the everyday experiences of racism and segregation.

In this context we undertake a broad approach to the notion of control: Thematically we discuss different examples of controlled destruction of societies by the means of colonial exploitation; also we concern ourselves with the post-colonial control and assistance of dictatorships,

with corruption and injustice. Another topic will be the migration regimes of the industrialised states. We analyse structures, images, mechanisms and cases with respect to their controlling function. Most importantly we search for gaps in the system and for its borders: Where can we localise potentials for resistance? We would like to acquire and exchange knowledge, experiences, practices of resistance and strategies to be able to act: To regain control over ourselves and our lives and to gain autonomy!

*Forum on Migration/Colonialism Preparation Group*

# G8-Gipfel: so what?!

For the critical globalisation movement, the summits of the “8 Powerful” are part of a fixed programme regarding the agenda of resistance – and the G8 Summit 2007 in Heiligendamm is also marked red in the calendar. An important part of political work is already concentrating on local and international mobilisation.

The informal association of the “most important industrial countries” has progressed extraordinarily in the last decades: Created by a circle of political and economical dominant states in 1975, the then G6 was formed as a co-ordinating platform, which would secure their influence on the world economy and their hegemonic position

within it. The summits were supposed to deal with the “urgent problems of our world today” during “spontaneous” and preferably non-bureaucratic meetings. Since the mid 1990s, the summit claims a far more comprehensive position: Apart from economical issues the negotiations referred to subjects such as security, migration control, environment or “war against terror”.

The alternative summits of the NGOs and the counter-summits of the protesters seem to accept the claimed position of the G8, because also from within the movement concrete demands are addressed to the G8. Therefore, the impression is strengthened that this board would have

power to defy the principles of neo-liberal globalisation. If this impression is affirmed by public performances of ultimately unfruitful initiatives of the G8, then one aim of these equally symbolical events is reached: the G8 appears as a legitimate part of a “global governance”. But the confrontational demand – “Abolish G8!” – is problematic, too: If the consensus needed to secure the global hegemony could not be accomplished within the framework of the summits, wouldn't this happen elsewhere, in a similar undemocratic way?

Therefore, we think it is necessary to develop a profound criticism of the G8, but also a self-criticism of the counter-mobilisation. Behind

# We have to talk!

In 2004 one header of the Scientific Revue was „Nuclear energy – yes, please!”. Reports on new power plants etc. followed. After a first irritation we tried to estimate the development. It became clear: The talk about the “renaissance of nuclear energy” is an international phenomenon. And: We have to talk, with people who are able to judge the situation elsewhere. Which actors are there in energy politics? How do they seize upon resources? What are the social consequences? Is there resistance? Can we learn from it? Those kind of questions we would like to ask on the BUKO 29. We were not sure whether others are attaching similar relevance to them. But with the conflict on gas imports, the pictures of New Orleans and the imminent war in Iran the energy sector came back into sight for the left. And it is very dynamic. Relations are set in motion. In Nigeria: The military regime is increasingly losing their control on the oil production (ÖLFÖRDERUNG) to local warlords. In Latin America: While Western companies are getting a hold of the mains and power plants in Central America, in parts of South America an energy policy is developing competing with the access of the USA. We will start with these examples which are alarming the global North. Country reports will illustrate the energy situation in Latin America, the imperial access on resources and the resistance against it. We will analyse the oil exploitation in Nigeria. We will add workshops on the energy policy of China, whose “hunger for energy” again and again is used to explain

the rising costs for energy. Another subject is waterpower which unfolds similar consequences on the developing world like nuclear power plants. Herewith colonially formed power relations are playing a substantial role. Friday evening we would like to join with all speakers and put together the lines of discussions of the whole forum in order to further the debate. On Saturday we will provide time for theoretical approaches. We will compare the energy systems of the “triad” USA-Japan-Europe, whose similarities are stronger than some European ecological forefinger feels convenient with. Then a short excursion into the radical left allotment: Is it possible to develop emancipative utopias for the future energy supply in Germany? One line of subjects is dedicated to ecologically extended Marxism which is explaining the global energy system as nuclear-fossil. The energy system is driven to its limits through the capitalistic accumulation. Symptoms of crisis are et. al. the lasting exclusion of a third of the world's population from the access to modern forms of energy, the finiteness of fuels, the climate change, and the constant danger of a massive release of radioactive substances. You see, there is huge need of clarification in this forum. We hope, that the preparation will not only be reflected in the number of subjects, but also in the gain of knowledge.

*Forum on Energy Preparation Group*

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the annual fog of self-performance and symbolical politics, it is essential to recognise the role of the G8 within the global ruling relations. Which form does the power of the G8 take? Do we consider the G8 rather as a vanishing point or as a mirror of the global power relations? Depending on the answers, the direction of the protest against the G8 would be: For or against summit-hopping? Is a determined protest against a violently sealed off summit able to symbolically show the undemocratic politics or even to really stop the summit? Or will the focus on these events even highlight the claim of power of the G8 through media attention? Or is the massive criticism used by the G8 for their purposes?

With these questions we would like to provide space for discussion to enable a critical view and contributions to avoid a quick assumption of “beaten tracks” and hence strengthen the global and local struggles beyond the days of the G8 Summit.

*Forum on G8 Preparation Group*

# Crash Kurse

## Energy Systems

Possibilities to analyse societies from an energetic perspective. An introducing discussion of the notion of energy system to be used as a basis for an historical-materialistic analysis as well as for a criticism of societies and their relation to nature. Change of perspective – practically oriented!

*With: Jörn (AntiAtomForumBerlin)*

## Energy Politics World Wide

A short overview on the global usage of energy. Energy sources, energy converters and energy consumption in the course of time. Who is ruling over energy? Cui bono?

## Critical Geography

*With: Bernd Belina*

## Empire, Imperialism, Globalisation

Apart from mainstream conceptions like Global Governance there are also other options to explain the “new world order”, such as e.g. the concept of Empire. But also the notion of Imperialism is revived. We will present some conceptions and ask for their political practical relevance.

*With: Markus Wissen, Uli Brand*

## Feminism as Criticism on Dominion

An overview on theories and practices of the socialistic and cultural feminism of the 1970ies up to present-day de-constructivist and queer debates: against this background we would like to ask, which potential critical on dominion can – and must – feminism have beyond the compulsions of identity politics.

## G8

Who is in fact the Group of 8? Which decisions are taken at the summits (and which aren't)? Why are there protests against the summits? The crash course G8 as a workshop will offer an introduction to the subject of the 8 “most powerful industrial nations” and their annual meetings as well as to the protests and forms of resistance against them.

*With: Infotour*

## Gouvernementality

This crash course will introduce into the concepts of power, knowledge and subject and will show starting from this relation the outline of the present art of government, the so called governmentality. Especially the younger concepts of city development and security policies are

reflecting partly in direct continuation this changed strategy of power described by Foucault.

*With: Henning Füller, Christian Schröder*

## Hegemony

The „successful” production of (in-)security needs a certain “consensus of the ruled”, a consensus for which again the struggle always goes on. In this workshop we would like to present and discuss some basics of hegemony theoretical argumentations concerning the topic of security.

*With: Markus-Michael Müller, Martina Blank*

## (Post-, Neo-) Colonialism

This crash course is an introduction into the topic colonialism. What is colonialism, what is

post-/neo-colonialism? What is the connection between colonialism and migration? Historic coherences will be shown and terms explained.

## Regulatory theory/ Postfordism

This crash course introduces into central concepts of this theory like ways of regulation, accumulation regime, fordism, and post-fordism, and analyses these on their usefulness to analyse the transformation of urban areas.

*With: Susanne Heeg und Sybille Bauried*

## Test Climbing for Activists

Up the trees, down the trees – it does not harm to also know how to do this, does it?

*With: People from the movement*

# Events in the Forum on Energy



## Criminal Energy – The Transformation of the Energy System in Central America

Which transformations are there in the energy sector of the periphery? We will start an inventory using the example of Nicaragua and El Salvador. Who is taking a hold of the access on which resources and how does the resistance against it look like? We will show the film “Land unter Strom” (“Country in Power”) extending the view on Honduras, Guatemala and Mexico. *With: Ökumenisches Büro München, Ulf Baumgärtner, Dorit Siemers, Heiko Thiele (all to be confirmed)*

## Marxism and Energy

An – ecologically extended – Marxism is able to closely define the industrial-capitalistic energy systems as well as the resulting societal development crises. It is also a practical instruction to act for the creation of societal developments taking the direction on a solar revolution. *With: Anton Schweiger*

## New Scope South America – How much Independence is in the Oil of South America?

We will analyse present developments in Venezuela, Colombia and Brazil. The newly defined position of Venezuela is visible in supplying socially disadvantaged families in the USA with cheap oil. But how can we judge the new self-determination of Venezuela? What is the role of the state? Which scope do left governments have and which scope do emancipatory social movements have? *With: Raul Zelik, Andre Scheer (to be confirmed)*

## History of the Anti-Nuclear Movement in Germany

Sit-down blockades, water canons, barricades, petitions, camping culture, foundation of parties, militancy, homeland security and anarchy – everything is in it in the alleged one-point-movement with long tradition. *With: People form the movement*

## Large-scale Energy Projects on the Example of Brazil

We will confront the nonsense and the negative consequences of water and nuclear power plants in Brazil with the potentials for renewable energies. Furthermore, we will show efforts of a region menaced by devastation to recover from the consequences of the large-scale projects. *With: Tina Kleiber (ASW), Regine Richter (Urgewald e.V.)*

## Energy politics and Energy Systems of the Powers of the Triad

The energy systems of the powers of the triad USA, EU and Japan will be analysed according to mode of function and conflicts of interests. Concerning global use of energy and climate, is the EU able to contribute to a multilateral world order and to new world political alliances in the direction of a solar revolution? *With: Anton Schweiger*

## Nuclear Energy: Everything under Control?

Safeguard control and IAEA Control Regime: without these two terms the discussion on Iran is not understandable. What does the IAEA control and who is controlling the IAEA? *With: Xanthe Hall, IPPNW*

## The Energy Politics of China

What exactly does „hunger for energy“ mean? How does the energy supply change in China? Where are the differences in the international appearance of China and of Western industrial states? And what about local resistance in this country? One workshop is dealing with China’s activities on international energy “markets”, another one is focusing on changes in China itself.

## Nigeria – Mineral Oil and Social Movements

We will describe the oil production by Shell & Co., the development of resistance and the

decay of social movements. We will talk about the colonial legacy, development cooperation, the present situation as well as the daily life in the Niger delta. *With: Ruben Eberlein (to be confirmed)*

## Collectivisation of the Energy Supply during the Spanish Revolution 1936

The Spanish revolution has left many examples to show that market and state could be replaced by the formation of self-governed structures. This workshop is focusing on processes of collectivisation, self-governed structures and production not only in the field of energy.

## Nuclear Technology and Democracy

When Robert Jungk wrote his book „Nuclear State“, he was understood as warning against inevitably developing police state structures. Meanwhile the understanding is extended: it is about the lasting revocation of alternatives in political decision making and acting.

# Events in the Forum on Migration/Colonialism



## Opening Panel: Continuities and breaks: Internal and external colonisation and anti-colonial resistance

We will discuss the reality of migration in the context of colonial structures and their continuities in German society. We will also discuss racism as an excluding relationship of dominance as well as the connection between colonial exploitation and migration from the perspective of politically organised refugees. *With: Kien Nghi Ha, Grada Kilomba (to be confirmed), Flüchtlingsinitiative Brandenburg (FIB), Gaston Ebu (The VOICE Refugee Forum)*

## Appropriation and the colonial gaze: The ethnological museum in Berlin-Dahlem

We will discuss the continuity of the colonial gaze of Whites. We will analyse the material and symbolical meaning of appropriation and the medial transmission of colonial imagery. *With: Antirassistische Initiative – critical whiteness AG*

## Continuities of colonialism on the example of Rwanda

The workshop deals with historical and present aspects of colonialism in Rwanda. We are especially interested in inner societal processes as well as colonial patterns of thought in Rwanda, which will be put into relation. *With: Stefan Ende, Benedikt Pontzen*

## The European migration regime and the autonomy of migration

How can we understand what happened in Ceuta and Mellila, if we define migration not only as a movement of victims? How can we describe the European migration policy? What are the preconditions of struggles concerning migration in Europe? *With: Sabine Hess (TRANSIT MIGRATION), Serhat Karakayali (Kanak attack)*

## Forms of neo-colonial exploitation, land-taking and eviction in Colombia

For more than 40 years Colombia is war-torn. We would like to talk about the exploitation of resources, land-taking and evictions. Governmental programmes will be analysed in relation to the overall situation and the resistance in Colombia. *With: Breites Bündnis für Kolumbien*

## Refugee camps in Brandenburg – analyses and resistance

Considering the refugee camp Waldsiedersdorf as example we would like to demonstrate the institutional racism with its special laws for migrants. This racism is the ideological and economical basis of social exclusion; the deprived fight against this exclusion. *With: Tobias Pieper, Joseph Guimatsia (FIB)*

## Autonomy of resistance against the German apartheid law „Residenzpflicht“ and against the fortress Europe within Germany

The topic of the workshop and the discussion is

the question, how and why Germany permanently infringes upon the Human Rights Charter of the UN and the Geneva Refugee Convention through restrictions of residency. *With: Gaston Ebu (The Voice Refugee Forum), Anja Weidner (lawyer)*

## Mobilising Workshop on G8 and Migration

To what extent and in which form will questions of migration policies play a role in the mobilisation against the G8 Summits? Which political strategies will unfold? We would like to get in touch with activists and generally interested people. *With: felS - für eine linke Strömung*

## Anti-colonial City Tour Engraved in the townshape: Traces of German colonial rule within street names

In the African Quarter of Berlin there are many traces of the colonial ideology concerning politics, culture, economics and science. Our

anti-colonial city tour follows these traces. *With: anticolonial citytour*

## Social struggles in the banlieues as a part of anti-colonial resistance in France?

*With: Mogniss Abdallah (Agence Immedia)*

## Anti-colonial resistance in Zimbabwe and Ivory Coast

*With: FIB*

# Events in the Forum on City and Control



## Opening Panel: Outlines of the safety society – changing strategies of control

Social control is changing fundamentally in its mechanisms, techniques and institutions against the background of the economical and societal transformation processes. The resulting new formation of social control will be shown in its fundamentals and illustrated with several examples. *With: Tobias Singelstein, Peer Stolle*

## „The Dangerous Being“

At the crossroads of psychiatry and criminal law a new type of technical mastering of social antagonisms is developing. The “locking up” of people classified as “dangerous beings” is receiving a neurobiological rectification through brain research. Simultaneously the criminal law is massively intensified. Normalisation and exclusion are the consequences. *With: Stefan Krauth*

## Of Walls and Favelas. Police Violence in Rio de Janeiro

Rio de Janeiro is a metropolis where safety is depending mainly on the societal position: The upper class is living sealed off in well guarded quarters, in the favelas economical distress and violence dominate. Often a deadly threat comes from the supreme power. *With: Susanne Dzeik (Ak Kraak)*

## Paramilitarisation of public areas and „democratic safety“ in Medellín

The “democratic safety” is an authoritarian policy aiming at the production of public order and state authority. This, the change in function of paramilitary structures and their crushing consequences for the societal counter-power will be shown using the example of the marginalized quarters of Medellín. *With: Kolumbien-gruppe Berlin*

## Safety World Championship 2006: World Championship as Trojan Horse of expanded surveillance

In the course of the Soccer World Championship the discourse on safety in Germany is again intensified. The demand of an internal engagement of the German Army is only one of many. Which security policy measures tend to be enforced now and what exactly will happen in the course of the Championship? *With: Johannes Stender (BAFF e.V.)*

## The City has got Eyes – the look back in the example of the traveller and other absurdities

There are webcams on different locations world wide which are accessible for everyone through the internet. “The traveller” decided to visit the plenty of webcam addresses. Since then he looks back and the old question remains: Who is watching whom, and for which purpose does the global collection of curios serve? *With: Sascha Büttner*

## Safety through Social Control? Examples from the „city states“ Hong Kong and Singapore

Social control and “social engineering” are

important elements of state policy and rule in Singapore and Hong Kong. In both examples it can be very well shown, how state control and security policy complement and superimpose state social policies. *With: Peter Franke & Rolf Jordan (Asienhaus Essen)*

## (In-)Security and Violence in Guatemala City

This workshop deals with the (im)possibilities of political articulation for the civil society in a country which is called a “corporative mafia state” by amnesty international and where “urban public” means insecurity and generalised violence for socially marginalized groups. *With: Stefanie Kron*

## Security in Separated Cities

*With: Lena Schulz zur Wisch, Romin Khan*

## G8 – Repressions against summit mobilisations

The aim of this workshop should be to analyse the structures and dynamics of repression against summit protests. Using the examples of several mobilisations (Gothenburg, Genoa, Geneva) we would like to work out typical patterns of police strategies, of public legitimisation and of legal persecution. *With: supporto legale/Genoa, Soligruppe Göteborg, CILIP, statewatch*

## Zones of Fear and Dangerous Locations as paradigms for the (Re-)Production of the Social Space

This is a try to discuss ideas and needs of a secure (and good) life also from the perspec-

articulations and specific productions of places we will discuss this using the example of social hegemony of neo-nazi groups in Brandenburg towns. *With: Thomas Bürk-Matsunami*

## Reforms of Laws in the area of „Inner Security“

An overview on the numerous laws relevant to security following 11th September 2001 will elucidate the massive extension of police rights on intervention, control, and surveillance. *With: Elke Steven (Komitee für Grundrechte und Demokratie), Wolfgang Kaleck (RAV)*

## Security Policy as a Means of Securing Power of Competing Warlords. State Terror in the example of the Democratic Republic of Congo

In the run-up to the first free election since 1965, planned for 2006, the control of central areas of influence is one of the most important ways for competing warlords to secure their power. Here the (in)security of the population is at the most of strategic importance as a means of intimidation and extortion. *With: Alfred Makombo (Förderverein Afrika-Initiative e.V. Berlin)*

## Localisation of trans-national migration regimes and migration movements in the „border town“.

Urban Security and Control in the example of Belgrade *With: Manuela Bojadziej (Kanak attack)*

## Actions Speak Louder Than Words

We would like to take a look from below on the

and to ask for possible practices of daily resistance. Activities against policies of displacement, control practices of security personnel, video surveillance, and security orders will be presented. *With: Leipziger Kamera. Initiative gegen Überwachung, angefragt: LIGNA, c3: city.crime.control, urbane panik, Innen!Stadt!Aktion!*

## State/Hegemony/Security

*With: Maria Markantonatou (Uni Freiburg), Wolf- Dieter Narr (FU Berlin, Komitee für Grundrechte und Demokratie)*

## Checkpoint High Security Zone: Welcome to the Security Anticipation

*With: Redaktion Fantômas*

## Security as Primary Citizens’ Duty: Quarter Management and „Dangerous Locations“

*With: Volker Eick*

# Events in the Forum on G8



## What power does the G8 have?

Technically the G8 is a nobody. It still exerts influence, but where? Does it exert the necessary pressure on other countries through its majority in international organisations such as the World Bank and the IMF? Or is the effect of the summits to be found on a completely different level: Are summits mainly symbolical performances and rituals of dominance?

With: Markus Wissen (BUKO ASWW), Nicola Liebert (journalist, to be confirmed)

## "No G8!" or: What would there be instead if the G8 did not exist (anymore)?

In this demand political positions crystallise. Does it make sense to demand "Abolish G8!", because the G8 is an important allegory for global oppression? Or is the G8 only a necessary evil which could be replaced by other mechanisms any time? Does the demand miss the core of the matter? Which demands make sense if we want to clarify our analysis of the meetings, but also of further power relations?

With: Werner Rätz (ila, to be confirmed), felS (to be confirmed)

## Camp-communism and stolen energy – pro and contra summit hopping

G8 Summits have become important events for the critical globalisation movement. They can help to make protest visible, to link groups, to try new forms of communication and co-existence in common actions. But also critical voices are rising: Does the concentration on such selected events cost a lot of energy lacking in local struggles that disappears without effect after the summit? When and under which circumstances does summit protest make sense?

With: six hills et. al.

## Who is influencing whom? Protest movement and G8

The summits of the past years unveiled obvious changes: The relocation of the venue to remote places easier to seal off seems to be the most obvious. But do the protests also have an effect on the politics of the G8? Are the campaigns and demonstrations the reason for the setting of subjects like poverty or does the choice of issues finally depend much more on national interests of the presidential country? And on the other hand, how does summit protest and the measures taken by the G8, change the movement itself – be it through co-optation and splits or through networking and strengthening?

With: Philipp Hersel (BLUE 21) et. al.

## Expectations on the G8 process – discussion with the ASWW

The current discussion paper of the Working Group on World Economy (ASWW) was published in March 06 in the newspaper ak. The presented assumptions concerning the mobilisation against the upcoming G8 Summits and the organisation of an emancipatory left may be discussed with the authors.

With: BUKO ASWW.

## Radical left networking meeting G8

To continue the planning, discussions and co-ordination of the resistance against the G8 Summits in St. Petersburg and Heiligendamm we will provide spaces for the network of radical left groups during two afternoons (Friday & Saturday). Thus we want to enable linkages between the debate of contents and the concrete organisation of resistance during the BUKO

# Other Working Groups

## The social fronts of globalisation

... are the ones, where we would like to come back to the directness of the struggles (Gate Gourmet, Hartz IV, universities, etc.). Starting from here we will focus on the city and the region as fields of struggles: from the metropolitan clusters to the slum cities of the developing world. With: Materialien für einen neuen Antimperialismus

## Futbolistas

Soccer and Latin America. Hopes, heroes, politics and commerce. With: Dario Azzellini, Stefan Thimmel (possibly other authors)

## Conflicts on Resources, militarisation, resistance and alternatives in the example of Latin America

In this workshop we will show the present strategies of resource control and militarisation, with a special focus on the actors. Furthermore, we will take into account the manifold strategies of resistance and alternatives, the focus is on Latin America.

With: Uli Brand, Elmar Altvater, Dario Azzellini

## Doctrine of „Human Security“ – New Wars and Civilian-military

Using the theory of the "new wars" the violent enforcement of economic and strategic interests is presented to be a defensive operation. But the civilian-military cooperation is playing an ever more important role for the effectiveness and legitimisation of Western wars.

With: Informationsstelle Militarisierung (IMI)

## Observing the Human Rights in the Context of Civilian-military Control of the rural population in Chiapas and Guatemala

Different forms of combating riots respectively of social control in Chiapas and Guatemala will be analysed. The transitions between open civil war, war of low intensity and protectionist pocketing are flowing. What contribution can be made through observing the human rights to preserve the free spaces created?

With: CAREA e.V., Gruppe B.A.S.T.A.

## Karawahnsinn07 – Movin' Europe

Let's infiltrate the fortress Europe! Festivals, caravan, consulta. For the mobilisation of the heads and on the search for common grounds within our resistances. <http://www.gipfelsoli.org/Heiligendamm.html> contact: vision07@riseup.net

## Uruguay

How far left is left governmental politics in Latin America? One year of Frente Amplio government in Uruguay. With: Stefan Thimmel

# Kongressstruktur

## Thursday, 25.05.2006

15:00-18:00  
18:00-19:30  
ab 19:30

Crash Courses on a variety of topics  
Dinner  
re: control – Modifications of Rule

## Friday, 26.05.2006

10:00-13:30  
13:30-15:00  
15:00-16:45  
17:15-19:00  
19:00-20:00  
20:00-22:00

Opening of various Forums & Workshops' Phase 1  
Lunch Break  
Workshops' Phase 2  
Workshops' Phase 3  
Dinner  
Public Panel Discussion: Iran Enrichment!

13:30-19:00  
Network meeting of radical left groups on G8

## Saturday, 27.05.2006

10:00-12:30  
12:30-14:00  
14:00-17:00

Workshops' Phase 4: Closing of the forums  
Lunch Break  
Action | Networking | Critical City Tours | Presentation of Campaigns (Members') Assembly of the BUKO  
Dinner  
Congress Party

17:00-19:30  
19:30-21:00  
ab 21:30

12:30-19:30  
Open Space  
„BUKO Self-made“  
Network meeting of radical left groups on G8

## Sunday, 28.05.2006

10:00-12:00 The Other End

## Opening Event

Thu., 25.05.06 19:30 Uhr

### "Re:control – Modifications of Rule"

Katja Diefenbach will challenge the concept of control from a theoretical perspective and illustrate the development of a trans-national homogenised interior, in which social inequality is increasing, the borderlines of interior and exterior are shifting. Control institutions that are utilized to regulate and fend off migration for the "war on terror" are changing.

Gaston Ebu, from the perspective of the self-organisation of refugees, will reflect on migrant realities in a world order where economic structures as well as political and military enforcement of interests are destroying the home countries of migrants. He will consider the racialisation processes in the Western hemisphere using the campaigns "9/11-war for civilisation", "New Europe" and "Du bist Deutschland" as an example. The focus will be on the continuity from colonialism to deportation and refugee camp systems, but also the autonomy of resistance.

Raul Zelik will use the example of Columbia to

analyse concrete control politics of paramilitary and governmental bodies of force as well as strategies to legitimate the state through extra-governmental means. Governmental elites are not only securing the access to resources, but also the control on social processes which could become a threat to the prevailing order. With: Katja Diefenbach (b\_books and TU Berlin), Raul Zelik (freelance journalist), Gaston Ebu (The VOICE Refugee Forum)

## Public Panel Discussion

Fr., 26.05.06 20:00-22:00 Uhr

### "Iran Enrichment!"

Who argues with which interests about which issues, if it comes to the matter of the use of enriched uranium by Iran? What explains the focussing on questions of nuclear and anti-Semitic threat by the Islamic state on the one hand and the right to a country's self-determination – also with regard to energy politics – and modernisation on the other hand? Which problems, perspectives and alternative practices are being ruled out, if the fight is about peoples' control, but also global rule and control? We

want to make room for these perspectives, contradictions and objections as well as for the debate on the present socio-economic and political situation in Iran. Which meaning does the use of nuclear energy have in its double function (modernisation & weapon) in this context? Which oppositional powers position themselves in what way in this area of conflict? To what extent is the anti-Semitic agitation of Ahmadinejad a strategy to gain political stability even though the population's poverty is increasing and the support of the regime is decreasing? Which alternative ideas on the development of the country and on the solution of the conflict are there, who propagates them and who needs our solidarity?

## BUKO (Members') Assembly

The BUKO members' assembly offers interested people the possibility to familiarize themselves with structures of BUKO and to join in discussions regarding the present (financial) situation of BUKO. As customary in members' assemblies, the reports of different bodies and groups are presented, the new speakers' council is elected and last but not least the venue and subject of the next congress are predefined.

## Countdown to re:control

The official BUKO-prelude. In the days prior to the BUKO, we will screen films, videos and other contributions of activists at renowned locations of left subculture. The discussions will be the warm-up to the contents of the congress. Countdown to re:control – and watch out for flyers...

## Translators wanted!

To carry out the congress in several languages, we are extremely reliant on people who can translate (simultaneously or consecutively). If you can translate German-English-French-Spanish, please contact the local congress office or the BUKO office!

Non-members of BUKO are sincerely welcome, too!

## Closing Event

Sun., 28.05.06 10-12 Uhr

### "The other end"

For two and a half days we have been discussing and developing ideas. Finally we want to exchange our results during a relaxed brunch. Which ideas have emerged in the forums? Which perspectives will unfold for the further daily political work, especially for the mobilisation against the G8 Summit 2007? Which discussions can we take along to the BUKO 30?

## Party / Sweeping Celebration

Sat., 27.05.06 ab 21:30 Uhr

Venue: Villa 54, Landsberger Allee 54 (corner at Richard-Sorge-Str.), Friedrichshain  
[www.lichtundklang.info](http://www.lichtundklang.info) and [HYPERLINK](http://www.fuculture.net/) [www.fuculture.net/](http://www.fuculture.net/)

## „Caught up in capitalism“

The financial situation of BUKO is continuously precarious: 100% self-financed and therefore also independent – which sounds good, but in reality, it is also a problem. The financial situation of BUKO remains precarious. Therefore, BUKO had to abandon the long standing practice of granting subsidies for travel costs. We attempt to maintain the participation fee as low as possible – unfortunately we cannot function without it. Therefore, if your participation would not be possible because of lack of money, simply contact the BUKO office.

Sollte eure Teilnahme dennoch am Geld scheitern, dann meldet euch einfach in der BUKO-Geschäftsstelle. Denn es gilt das lang erprobte und bewährte BUKO-Motto:

Because we maintain the long standing proven and reliable BUKO motto: Participation should not falter because of lack of money – but also the BUKO must not fail.



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