

BUKO 29



in Berlin 25-28 May 2006

topics:

security- and control-politics G8 energy colonialism/migration

Help us to prepare BUKO 29!

news: www.buko.info

Preparation of BUKO 29

Next countrywide preparatory meeting:

20-22 January 2006 in Berlin

Next Berlin organisational meeting:

Date:

Thursday 16-12-2005; Thursday 19-01-2006, Thursday 16-02-2006, always at 8 p.m.

Place:

Haus der Demokratie und Menschenrechte, Greifswalder Str. 4, 10405 Berlin (directions: www.hausderdemokratie.de)

Contact

For the countrywide preparatory meeting, the local organisation and the content work-groups contact: mail@buko.info

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We, the group preparing BUKO 29, would like to invite you to prepare and carry out the BUKO together with us in Berlin!

Who we are and what we want:

BUKO started off from the Federal Congress of action-groups working on developmental politics. Within the last few years the federal coordination of internationalism has become a meeting-point and discussion-platform of an independent, globalization-critical, internationalist left-wing movement.

Us, that is - besides the office (BUKO-Geschäftstelle) and the spokes(wo)man-board (BUKO-SprecherInnenrat) - people from Berlin and other cities, who participate in different projects, groups and initiatives and our aim is that the next BUKO will have been prepared by a broad and diverse left-wing and left-radicalist spectrum. Our wish is that the debates will be many-fold and that at the same time there will be an exchange of experiences in global practices of resistance.

What the BUKO 29 will be about:

During the first two federal preparation meetings in July and October »control ...out-of-controk have crystallized as some kind of a common parenthesis: In which way control-politics of domination constitute themselves? Which effects do they have? In which ways are they changing? Which practices of resistance make it possible to get out of control?

Within this parenthesis FOUR TOPICS shall be the CENTRAL FOCAL POINTS:

Security- and control-politics

We want to deal with the production of (in-)security in the urban space of different regions and the different actors (privatization of security). Objective and subjective insecurities are a worldwide result of the capitalist globalization and media-campaigns of criminalization. The expansion of observation-technologies like video-observation (CCTV), DNA-analysis, and gene data banks is how informational power and agency is guaranteed and the status quo of the dominant order of (in-)security put at safety. In this context we want to investigate the resistance against control-technologies and present starting points for campaigns and actions, taking into account the FIFA World Cup 2006.

G8

In the 90ies the informal meetings of the eight most powerful states has been becoming more important concerning the decision making on global issues. Since then, protest, direct action and resistance, accompanied the yearly summits of the G8, may it be Genoa, Evian or Gleneagles. In 2007 the G8 summit will take place in Heiligendamm at the German coast of the Baltic Sea. At the BUKO 29 we are challenged to tighten the links between the networking of groups and the resistance against the summit with a substantiated critique. Thus we want to analyse the role of the G8 in the global dominance relationship. How agenda-setting, the control of discourse, and the prescription of definitions? How are international Institutions being controlled, how is media embedded, and how are lobby-groups being integrated? In which scopes and how are the results of the summits being implemented in the G8 states? After years of resistance against the meetings of the "Big Eight" it is also time for a reflection on the movement. Who influences whom: Does the movement of resistance influence the G8, or the other way round? Can the G8 summit protest help to carry our own matters further? Would decentralized actions adequate more? Is stopping the summit the right answer for this display of power?

Energy

Starting with energy as a promise, energy as prey and energy as a social relationship, we could discuss the following points controversially: How do different energy systems cause or limit certain developments of society? Who controls energy? Which energy systems cause which social conditions and which relations with nature are subsequently created or reproduced? How does a resource become energy as a product? Why does is seem to be so difficult to change from a centralised distribution of energy to a decentralised one? How much control over energy is necessary? Why is there more to anti-nuclear-politic more than blocking nuclear waste transports and how is energy connected with our fight against exploitation and oppression and for a beautiful life? And, by the way, should the Chinese be allowed to drive cars?

Colonialism/migration

With this topic we want to continue the discussion from the last BUKO and want to discuss, what kind of continuities and ruptures can be identified in the colonial practice of domination and its effects on politics of migration. From our point of view colonialism and migration represent two sides of the same coin. This way of seeing it implies that we want to concentrate on those kinds of migration which are related to colonialism during the BUKO. We also understand colonialism itself as a form of migration. Colonialism furthermore represents a relation of domination. It is important for us to talk about colonialism not only as a phenomenon of the past but (also) as one of the present. Labour-migration, "Residenzpflicht" and putting refugees into camps: In how far can the practice of refugee- and migration- politics be seen as a continuation of colonial relations of domination? What are the altered social, economical, cultural and political forms of exploitation? What kind of roles do which actors play in this process? Thus: how does control work in the content of colonialism and migration? We also want to take up the approaches of postcolonial studies, which direct our view on cultural, social and psychological colonisation in the present. Not only does the perspective on whiteness allow us to look at the "other" but also does it enable us to deconstruct the centre - the construction of a white majority. During BUKO we also want to discuss, in how far this perspective can be of help for the development of an antiracist political practice.