

# GEMEINDEREPORT MARIENFELDE



[www.ev-kirchengemeinde-marienfelde.de](http://www.ev-kirchengemeinde-marienfelde.de)

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6-7.13 / Nr. 336



Eröffnungsgottesdienst: Hamburg war Gastgeber für den Kirchentag

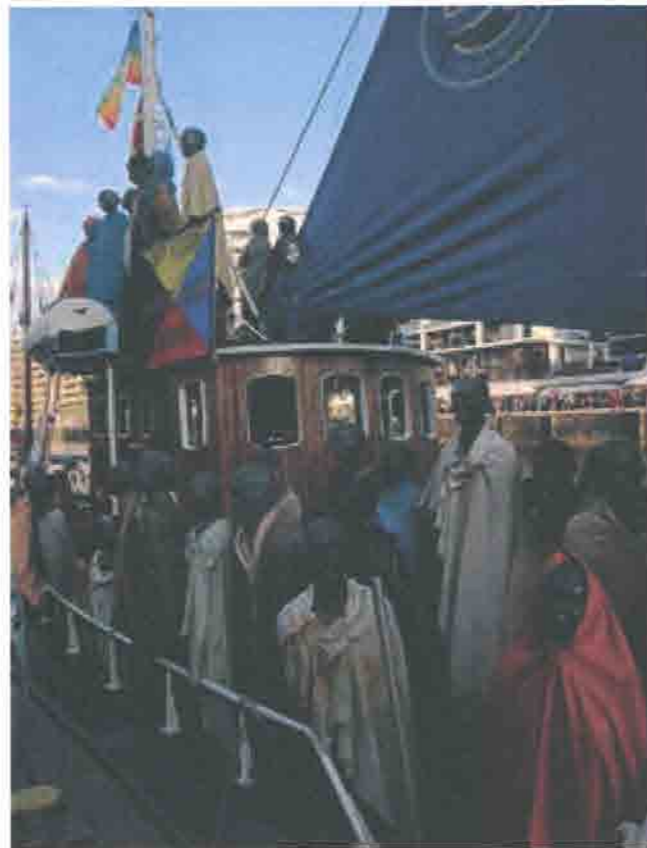


## ... Abend der Begegnung

Zwischen all den Kirchentagsschiffen und den hippen Lofts in der Hafencity ließ ein geheimnisvolles Schiff am Hafenkai die Kirchentagsbesucher am Abend der Begegnung sehr nachdenklich werden: Der dänische Künstler Jens Galschiøt hat das Aktions-schiff „MS Anton“ des Vereins „Lebendige See“ in eine Installation als „Flüchtlingeboot“ verwandelt. 70 Bronzeskulpturen an Deck stehen für die Flüchtlinge, die in Griechenland, Italien und Spanien aufgefischt werden. Das Kunstwerk erinnert daran, dass wir Krieg, Hunger, Verfolgung und Armut als Ursachen von Flucht und Vertreibung aus den Heimatländern der Flüchtlinge erkennen und die aufnehmenden Länder nicht mit der Lösung dieser humanitären Krise allein lassen sollen.

Carola Enke-Langner

weiteres unter [www.aidoh.dk/Anton](http://www.aidoh.dk/Anton)



Die vielen Eindrücke des Kirchentages in Hamburg begleiten alle, die teilnehmen konnten, in die Sommerwochen. Das Thema „Soviel du brauchst“, in dem nach unserem Lebensstil gefragt wurde, bleibt aktuell – beeindruckend war dazu die Predigt des anglikanischen Bischofs Baines, die wir dokumentieren (S. 16f.). Unsere Jugendgruppe hatte eine gute Zeit als wichtiger Teil der über 5500 Helfer, die das Christentreffen mit 120.000 Dauerteilnehmern erst möglich machten. Weil es nicht *einen*, sondern so viele Kirchentage wie Teilnehmende gibt, kommen ganz verschiedene Einschätzungen zu Wort (S. 10–15). So können sich die daheim Gebliebenen einen Eindruck vom nachdenklichen, suchenden, fragenden und dabei auch fröhlichen Charakter dieser fünf Tage Anfang Mai in Hamburg machen.

Das andere Thema unseres Heftes ist, anlässlich der bevorstehenden Ferien, eine kleine Rundreise durch Marienfelde zu Orten, wo man Tiere besuchen, bestaunen und sogar anfassen kann. Und wir beginnen eine Serie, in denen wir Ihnen Parks in der Umgebung vorstellen, die noch nicht jeder kennt. So wünschen wir Ihnen Zeit zum Lesen und Nachdenken und geruhsame Sommertage, vielleicht mit einem Ausflug zu Flora und Fauna.

Herzlich grüßt Sie Ihre

Carola Enke-Langner





PРЕССBILD

SKÅNES FRIA

# Gatuteater över sundet

PUBLICERAD: LÖRDAG 27 JULI 2013, 11:48 • UPPDATERAD: TORSDAG 12 SEPTEMBER 2013, 14:51

För tionde året i rad arrangeras den internationella gatuteaterfestivalen Passage 13. På gator och torg i Helsingborg och Helsingör visas alltifrån eftertänksamma barnföreställningar till politiska konstverk om flykt, ondska och drömmar.

**KULTUR** En grupp målare vill sätta färg på sina drömmar men en av dem, den svarta färgen, försöker att sabotera och resultatet blir en färgsprakande föreställning. Al Khayal Al Shaabi är en egyptisk teatergrupp som verkar i Kairo och gör föreställningar för barn och vuxna med målet att inspirera andra att våga drömma stort. Eva Åkesson är projektledare och tror att festivalens popularitet beror mycket på dess originella form.

– Vad vi vet om är vi den enda gatuteaterfestivalen i Europa och dessutom har vi ett samarbete mellan Helsingborg och Helsingör. Gatuteater är ett väldigt bra sätt att samla många föreställningar på samma plats och det är också ett sätt för oss att nå fler personer.



**Har du ett pass** i handen och därför möjlighet att åka till Helsingör kan du se båten M/S Anton i Helsingørs hamn. Båten är fylld med flyktingar, inte levande personer utan bronsskulpturer gjorda av danska bildhuggaren Jens Galschiøt. Under sommaren kommer Landsforeningen Levande Hav åka omkring med båten till olika danska hamnar för att uppmärksamma situationen för många flyktingar.

– Det har funnits ett tanke om att festivalen inte bara ska vara underhållning utan också ha ett större djup. Förutom föreställningar om flykt visar vi också en föreställning om gatubarn i Helsingborg.

En katalansk nycirkus, en vild varité och en clownföreställning om ålderdom är andra exempel på föreställningar som kommer ske under festivalen. Svenska teatergruppen Banditsagor uppträder med en nyskriven saga som ställer sig på häxans sida och krossar myten om det onda och skrämmande.

Festivalen sker i Helsingborg och Helsingör 29 juli–3 augusti.


## Emma Lundberg

Dela 

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## Annons

### Rekommenderade artiklar



#### Allt för laget

För tre år sedan togs de första stapplande stegen med rullskridskor. I dag är sporten Roller Derby en elitsport och det Malmöbaserade laget Crime City Rollers ett av Europas bästa lag. Nu har dokumentären Crime City Love premiär där filmaren Klara Levin följt fyra av spelarna sedan starten.

## Folkets karneval tar snart över gatorna





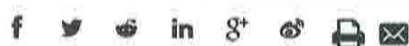
News (/news) / Hong Kong (/news/hong-kong) / POLITICS

## Screening CE candidates would be like Iran, says sculptor Jens Galschiot

PUBLISHED : Saturday, 28 September, 2013, 12:00am  
UPDATED : Saturday, 28 September, 2013, 4:43am



1 SHARE



  
Jeffie Lam and  
Joshua But  
(/author/jeffie-lam-  
and-joshua)

Universal suffrage with a screening mechanism would be a completely unacceptable, "dark, Middle Ages" arrangement that would resemble Iran's electoral system, says a Danish sculptor and human rights activist who has been barred from entering Hong Kong twice before.

Jens Galschiot, the sculptor who created the University of Hong Kong's Pillar of Shame, was allowed into the city on Thursday for the first time since 2005.

He is in the city mainly to repair the weathered sculpture, which was created in 1997 to commemorate the eighth anniversary of the bloody June 4 crackdown in Beijing in 1989.

He was denied entry into Hong Kong in 2008 and 2009, after being given reasons by the Immigration Department that appeared spurious to many observers.

Galschiot, also founder of campaign group The Colour Orange which fights for human rights in China, said he was glad his arrival had finally been smooth. But he said the

Screening CE candidates would be like Iran, says sculptor Jens Galschiot | South China Morning Post

Hong Kong government still owed him an explanation as to why he was turned away.

In a discussion on forthcoming political reform, the pro-Beijing camp has suggested introducing a screening mechanism for the chief executive election in 2017, an idea that has been met with approval by Beijing officials. But Galschiot told the Post that the idea was anti-democratic.

"The electoral method [with screening] will be the same as Iran ... It is like there are some 'guardians' to check out who has the right to run in the election and who does not," Galschiot said.

"It is really like a dark, Middle Ages rule. It's not democracy and it goes against the 'one country, two systems' promise offered by China in the handover," he added, "It is going towards China's way."

But the 59-year-old expressed affection for Hong Kong, saying he supported the Occupy Central movement for full democracy and that he had high hopes for the city's young people.

"As carved in the Pillar of Shame, the old cannot kill the young forever," Galschiot said.

He made a thorough check on the sculpture yesterday and found it in unexpectedly good condition, despite a few cracks.

Galschiot will repair the Pillar of Shame this weekend and will paint it into orange again - a mix of red and yellow that refer respectively to China and freedom.

Meanwhile, Chief Executive Leung Chun-ying yesterday said the political reform debate should focus only on the provisions set out in the Basic Law.

"It is not the time to talk about methods [for electing the chief executive] that go beyond the Basic Law's provisions," Leung said, as he concluded a business delegation's visit in Chongqing. "There is not enough time to amend the Basic Law and run the election in 2017."

Responding to comments by US Consul General Clifford Hart that expressed support for democracy in Hong Kong, Leung said: "Constitutional reform is fully within the scope of Chinese people. We do not need any advice or so-called assistance from any foreign countries or their representatives in Hong Kong."

*This article appeared in the South China Morning Post print edition as: Screening CE candidates would be like Iran: activist*



# Vollkornkartoffeln

Was will man mehr?

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## Survival Of The Fattest

13. März 2014 | Allgemein.

Ich bin ja, was Kunst anbelangt, eher unbedarfte. Laut Wikipedia-Definition ist zeitgenössische Kunst etwas, was „von anderen Zeitgenossen als bedeutend wahrgenommen wird“. Normalerweise kann man mich ziemlich sicher zu den Leuten zählen, die sowas leider nicht als bedeutend wahrnehmen, sondern irritiert bis angewidert am Rande stehen.

Manchmal gibt es aber auch Ausnahmen. So zum Beispiel die Skulptur des dänischen Künstlers Jens Galschiøt:



Schultern tragen muss, ist nicht einfach nur eine fettgefressene Europäerin, was den Lebensstil der Industrienationen auf Kosten ärmerer Länder symbolisiert. Gleichzeitig stellt sie Justitia dar, die Göttin der Gerechtigkeit. Doch während die originale Justitia eine Augenbinde trägt, um gerecht und unabhängig von der Person vor ihr richten zu können, hat Galschiøts Justitia einfach nur die Augen geschlossen, weil sie die Ungerechtigkeit der gegenwärtigen Situation nicht sehen möchte. Nicht zuletzt der ironische Titel gibt Anlass zum Nachdenken. Wie lange wird „the fattest“ noch überleben können?

Die Skulptur trägt den bezeichnenden Titel „Survival of the fattest“ und entstand bereits 2002. Zur UN-Klimakonferenz in Kopenhagen 2009 stand die Skulptur in der Nähe der kleinen Meerjungfrau im Wasser des Hafenbeckens. Bezeichnenderweise gilt besagte Konferenz als das größte derartige Treffen mit dem geringsten Ergebnis.

Während Kunst sonst einfach nur aus viel sinnlosem Gelaber, Krickelkrackel und wilden Interpretationen besteht (ich sag nur: **Action Painting**), hat der Mann hier etwas geschaffen, was die Probleme unserer Welt eindrucksvoll auf den Punkt bringt, und das ziemlich vielschichtig. Die Frau, die der arme Afrikaner auf seinen





## "Flüchtlingsboot" mit 70 Skulpturen besucht Kieler Woche

18.06.2014 | Kiel. Der als Flüchtlingsboot umgebaute dänische Fischkutter "MS Anton" wird mit 70 Skulpturen an Bord die Kieler Woche besuchen, um auf die katastrophale Situation von Bootsflüchtlingen aufmerksam zu machen. Die Bronze-Skulpturen stellen Menschen in Originalgröße dar - ärmlich gekleidet, mit ängstlichen und fragenden Gesichtern. Das Flüchtlingsboot wird im Hafenbecken Hörn gegenüber dem Hauptbahnhof bis zum 29. Juni festmachen, kündigte das Diakonische Werk Schleswig-Holstein an. Die Kieler Woche beginnt am Sonnabend (21. Juni) und ist das größte Volksfest im Norden.



Flüchtlingsboot M/S ANTON mit Bronzestatuen die Flüchtlinge darstellen von dem dänischen Künstler Jens Galschiøt.

### INFO

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[www.kieler-woche.de](http://www.kieler-woche.de)

[www.diakonie-sh.de](http://www.diakonie-sh.de)

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Zwischen Feiermeilen und Musikbühnen lädt die Diakonie dazu ein, sich über die europäische und deutsche Asyl- und Migrationspolitik zu informieren. Thema an Bord sind auch die Gründe für das Flüchtlingselend: Europäische Trawler dringen in die internationalen Hoheitsgewässer armer Länder ein, "um den Fischhunger Europas zu stillen". Für die einheimischen Fischer an der Küste Westafrikas bedeutet dies Fang- und Verdienstaustausch. Viele Familien verlassen ihre Dörfer und stehen später als Flüchtlinge an den Küsten Europas.

**Während der Liegezeit kann die "MS Anton" von 14 bis 22 Uhr besucht werden.**

Zur Eröffnung am Sonnabend (21. Juni, 11 Uhr) erwartet Diakonie-Pastorin Anke Schimmer unter anderem Europaministerin Anke Spoorendonk (SSW), den Schleswiger Bischof Gothart Magaard und Knud Anderson von "Danish Society for a living sea", dem Eignerverein des Schiffes. Vom 24. bis 26. Juni werden Workshops für Schüler angeboten. Während der Liegezeit kann die "MS Anton" täglich von 14 bis 22 Uhr besucht werden. Die 70 Skulpturen wurden vom dänischen Künstler Jens Galschiøt geschaffen.

**Nach Kiel geht das Schiff in Eckernförde und Flensburg vor Anker**

Das Schiff mit den Skulpturen sorgte bereits auf dem Deutschen Evangelischen Kirchentag in Hamburg vom 1. bis 5. Mai 2013 für Aufsehen. Vom 1. bis 2. Juli wird das Schiff Eckernförde besuchen, vom 5. bis 6. Juli dann Flensburg. Veranstalter des Kiel-Besuchs sind unter anderem die evangelische Hilfsaktion "Brot für die Welt" und Schleswig-Holsteins Flüchtlingsbeauftragter Stefan Schmidt.

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31 Datum

18.06.2014

Quelle



DAS DING, DAS KOMMT

## Körper in Ketten

**MIT EINEM MAHNMAL WILL** der Künstler Jens Galschiøt an den dänischen Sklavenhandel erinnern. Ein MODELL steht jetzt im Schiffahrtsmuseum in Flensburg

**M**it 26 Kupferskulpturen in Menschengröße möchte Jens Galschiøt die Dänen aufrütteln. „Mir war selbst nicht bewusst, dass Dänemark eine der größten Sklavenhändlerationen war“, sagt der Künstler, der jetzt ein Modell seines Mahnmals im Schiffahrtsmuseum Flensburg zeigt: Jeder zweite Körper liegt falsch herum – so wie einst die Menschen an Bord der völlig überladenen Schiffe.

2017 soll das Mahnmal auf einem zentralen Platz in der dänischen Hauptstadt Kopenhagen stehen, so die Vorstellung des Künstlers, der seine Werkstatt in Odense hat. 2017 wird es 100 Jahre her sein, dass Dänemark sein karibisches Inselreich Dänisch-Westindien an die USA verkaufte und damit die Kolonialzeit hinter sich ließ. 96.100 Sklaven waren von Dänemark nach Dänisch-Westindien verschleppt worden, was dem dänischen Gesamtstaat mit seinen drei großen Handelsstädten Kopenhagen, Altona und Flensburg immensen Reichtum beschert hatte.

„Afro Danes“ soll Galschiøts Mahnmal heißen, „afrikanische Dänen“. Über den Titel hätten sich viele aufgeregt, erzählt der Künstler. Bis heute hält sich die Legende, dass Dänemark seine Sklaven besser behandelt habe als andere Länder und die Sklaverei als erstes abgeschafft habe.

Allerdings habe sich Dänemark niemals für den Sklavenhandel entschuldigt, wie es etwa Frankreich, England und die USA getan hätten, sagt Galschiøt. Die Unrechtstaten würden verdrängt. Die dänische Tourismusbranche erinnert sich an die Kolonialzeit, wenn sie mit Reisen ins „verlorene Paradies“ wirbt – gezeigt werden allerdings nur blaues Wasser und weiße Strände. Die Sache mit den Sklaven bleibt ausgeblendet.

Mit dem Mahnmal möchte Galschiøt erreichen, dass das Verbrechen anerkannt wird. Die Öffentlichkeit, aber auch die Schulen in Dänemark sollen sich damit auseinandersetzen. Ob er das schaffen wird, weiß Galschiøt nicht. In Dänemark gebe es eine Angst davor, dass die Afrikaner eine Entschädigung fordern könnten, meint er. Für Galschiøt wäre sie rechtmäßig. TGL

Präsentation: So, 7. 12., 11.30 Uhr, Schiffahrtsmuseum, Flensburg





# Ecological debt

History, meaning and relevance  
for environmental justice

Rikard Warlenius (coord.) with contributions from  
Gregory Pierce, Vasna Ramasar, Eva Quistorp, Joan Martínez-Alier,  
Leida Rijnhout, Ivonne Yanez



Report writt



Name of author 1 (Affiliation)

Name of author 2 (Affiliation)

Name of author 3 (Affiliation)



Design

Logos by the graphic design  
(Authorship)



ecological debt concept, describes the rhetoric of these papers as representative of the stability of this core through their “*counter-hegemonic discourse calling for a fundamental reappraisal of North–South political and economic relations*” (Ibid: 249). In his analysis, Rice identifies four primary claims that underlie the eight NGOs’ arguments in advocating for the ecological debt concept. Instead of conducting another analysis of the EJO arguments, the following is based on Rice’s study.

The first and most fundamental claim made in these policy papers is of the existence of a **socio-ecological subsidy**:

Northern historical development and present production and consumption levels are reliant upon a socio-ecological ‘subsidy’ imposed on Southern countries. The socio-ecological subsidy refers to the underpayment and, at times, explicit looting of the natural resource assets and labor power of Southern countries (Idem: 233).

This subsidy, which began in the colonial era and continues unabated even today, not only enriches the North but also “*impoverishes and degrades the land, culture, and development potential of Southern countries*”. Supporting this claim are correlations between environmental degradation and trade relations with the North as well as data on the North’s disproportionate use of the global commons. Important warrants, linking the data to the claim, are theories of ecologically unequal exchange and deteriorating terms of trade (e.g. prices of Southern export commodities falling as a result of increased competition). Another aspect of this socio-ecological subsidy is the North’s appropriation of a disproportionate share of the global sink-capacity through its vast greenhouse gas emissions (Idem: 234–235).



Figure 7

**Ecological debt as an impoverishing socio-ecological subsidy**

According to the activists, the ecological debt is the result of a socio-ecological ‘subsidy’ imposed on countries of the South. This global inequality is also illustrated by Jens Galschiøt-s and Lars Calmar’s sculpture *Survival of the fittest*

Photo credit: Wikimedia



## 巴黎維堤【花田二路民宿】

巴黎近郊：富有台灣人情味的平價民宿

February 28, 2015

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December 15, 2015

### 6歐在巴黎吃一頓：Cité Universitaire 大學城餐廳

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### 個人簡介



巴黎，花田二路民宿

我們是在巴黎的台灣留學生夫妻，分享自家淨舒適臥室供來訪巴黎的朋友投宿。屋主通英、法、台語與嘍話，不用擔心溝通上的問題。任何相關建議或疑問，請來信：  
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## المهنة الحرة بين متطلبات الربح واعتبارات القيمة



د. مشاعل الهاجري (makalat.php?katib=147) | 2015-02-18

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للمهنة الحرة ذات البعد الأخلاقي خصوصية تاريخية ومعقدة نوعاً ما. فقد بدأ التنظيم القانوني للعمل - كما نعرفه اليوم - من خلال الأطر التشريعية التي ظهرت أول ما ظهرت في روما القديمة. وقد كان عقد المؤاجرة، كما نظمه القانون الروماني، عقداً واسع النطاق، ينظر إليه باعتباره مظلةً تغطي ثلاثة أنواع من التصرفات التي يمكن التمييز بينها بحسب موضوع العقد. كانت الفئة الأولى منها تتعلق باستئجار الأشياء، في حين تغطي الفئتان الأخريان أنشطة استئجار الخدمات، فأما "مؤاجرة الأعمال المقطوعة" أو "المقاولة" (*Locatio Conductio Operis*)، فهي عقدٌ يتعلق بتكليف شخص بالقيام بمهمة محددة على شيء أو شخص من طرف العاقد الآخر وذلك لفترة من الوقت، يلتزم بعدها بتقديم نتيجة عمله إلى الأخير مقابل أداء مالي (ومن ذلك عمل المحامي، من حيث المبدأ).

ولما كانت النظرة الاجتماعية للعمل اليدوي في روما نظرةً قاسيةً نظراً لاقتران هذا النوع من العمل بفئة الأرقاء باعتبارهم أدنى طبقات المجتمع مكانة، فإن مجال العمل اليدوي الذي كان يصلح محلاً لعقد مؤاجرة الأعمال كان جد ضيقاً. [\[1\] \(file:///C:/Users/Legal%20Agenda%207/Desktop/%D9%85%D9%82%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%87%D8%A7%D8%AC%D8%B1%D9%8A.docx#ftn1\)](file:///C:/Users/Legal%20Agenda%207/Desktop/%D9%85%D9%82%D8%A7%D9%84%20%D8%AF%20%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%87%D8%A7%D8%AC%D8%B1%D9%8A.docx#ftn1) فإن الأعمال المهنية الحرة (*operae locari*) - أي الخدمات الذهنية للمهندسين، المعلمين، المحامين، كتاب العدل، الأطباء وعدهم - هذه الأعمال المهنية الحرة رفعت من مستوى "العمل" بالمعنى المعروف آنذاك، فلم تكن تصلح لأن تكون محلاً لعقد مؤاجرة الأعمال إذا قام بها شخص من الأحرار، درأً بشرف تلك المهنة من الانحطاط بها إلى درك الحرفة التي تؤدي إزاء مقابل مادي. وبدواعي النبل والقيمة، كان يتوقع من أفراد هذه المهنة أن يقوموا بأعمالهم مجاناً دون مقابل، إلا أنهم مع ذلك مؤهلون للحصول على مكافأة ما لقاء خدماتهم، تتمثل بتقدير مادي يرد تحت مسمى شرفي رفيع هو "الأتعاب" (*honorarium*)، وذلك للبقاء على تصور أن خدماتهم إنما قدمت مجاناً وبصورة تطوعية تقصد إلى الخدمة العامة. [\[2\] \(file:///C:/Users/Legal%20Agenda%207/Desktop/%D9%85%D9%82%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%87%D8%A7%D8%AC%D8%B1%D9%8A.docx#ftn2\)](file:///C:/Users/Legal%20Agenda%207/Desktop/%D9%85%D9%82%D8%A7%D9%84%20%D8%AF%20%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%87%D8%A7%D8%AC%D8%B1%D9%8A.docx#ftn2) هذا ليس تاريخياً قديماً منقطعاً عن زمننا المعاصر، فالثقافة المهنية السائدة حالياً مبنية على أرضية من تلك الأدبيات القانونية والثقافية، إذ تعرف هذه الممارسة الآن ما يعرف بالعمل من منطلق الخير العام (*Pro bono publico*)، وهي عبارة لاتينية - و اللاتينية هي لغة روما القديمة - تفيد معاني العمل المهني المجاني أو المخفّض الأتعاب والقاصد إلى تحقيق الصالح العام، وهو أمرٌ صار منتشرًا في مجالات المحاماة والهندسة والتعليم والطب والتخطيط. ويجدر التذكير بأن القانون الروماني ليس عديم الصلة ببيتنا العربية والإسلامية، فيعد الفتوحات الإسلامية، تعامل الفاتحون بقبولٍ وأريحيةٍ مميزين مع الحضارات والنظم القانونية التي كانت قائمة ومستقرة لمئات السنين، وخصوصاً في فقه المعاملات، وذلك من باب القبول بـ "شرع من قبلنا" إذا لم يخالف ما ثبت من شرعنا. لقد كتب أحد الباحثين في الأصول الفقهية للتشريع:

"إن العرب عند غزوهم لآسيا الصغرى (تركيا) وجدوا سكانها خاضعين للقانون الروماني قانون عصر الامبراطورية السفلى، وعليه، فمن الممكن القول بأن القضاة المسلمين الأوائل راعوا القيمة الحقيقية لتلك القواعد التشريعية ذلك أنهم سواء عن طريق الإعجاب أو عن طريق الأسلوب السياسي قضاوا في النوازل التي عرضت عليهم أول الأمر بناء عليها حتى اننا لنجد في المؤلفات الفقهية الأولى نصوصاً حرفية مقتبسة من مجموعة جستنيان كحلول مقدمة من طرفهم". [\[3\] \(file:///C:/Users/Legal%20Agenda%207/Desktop/%D9%85%D9%82%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%87%D8%A7%D8%AC%D8%B1%D9%8A.docx#ftn3\)](file:///C:/Users/Legal%20Agenda%207/Desktop/%D9%85%D9%82%D8%A7%D9%84%20%D8%AF%20%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%87%D8%A7%D8%AC%D8%B1%D9%8A.docx#ftn3)

إن تلاقي الشريعة مع القانون الروماني كانت له انعكاساته الواضحة في مبادئ قانونية مشتركة كثيرة ما زالت تعيش في النظم الوضعية حتى اليوم (في نظرية العقد كما يبسطها الفقه الإسلامي مثال واضح على هذا التقارب المدهش). "إنما وجدت المصلحة فثم شرع الله"، كما قال ابن القيم. وفي مجال القانون المعاصر تحديداً، فإن فكرة الترفع النبيل للمهني عن طلب المقابل المادي للخدمات للمحتاجين تأخذ صوراً متنوعاً في تطبيقاتها: قبول المحامين لقضايا مجانية، تكريس ساعات عمل تطوعية للإستشارات،



# المفكرة القانونية

المساهمة في التوعية المجتمعية، إغارة مجانية للموظفين، تدريب وظيفي، فتح الاستفادة من موارد المؤسسة  
في مجالها وعدا ذلك من ضمن المساعدة غير المؤجدة. وقد تطورت أنشطة الـ Pro bono القانونية - كما  
صرح حول العالم من النجيب في السجل الرابع للعدالة القانونية (Legal Aid) كما تعرفها المحاكم  
اليوم والمكرسة لخدمة رقيقي الحال ومحدودي الدخل من المتقاضين. وكذلك كانت تلك البرامج أصلاً لمشروعات  
المجالس المهنية (Professional Bar Associations) في عاشر سنوات (1960s) حول العالم (المجلة)

المجلة (malakat.php?type=3) مديراً (media.php) عن المفكرة

لقد تطور هذا الأمر حتى أصبحت كثير من النظم القانونية تتدخل لتنظيمه تنظيمياً تشريعياً. وقد يقوم اعتراض  
هنا بان علاقة المحامي بموكله إنما تقوم على أساس عقدي، وأن الممارسة العقدية تؤسس على فكرة حرية الإرادة (autonomy of the will)، بما يعني بالتالي عدم جواز إجبار المحامي على قبول القضايا مجاناً. وهذا وإن كان صحيحاً  
من حيث الأصل العام لنظرية العقد، إلا أنه ينبغي أن نتذكر دائماً أن نظرية العقد ذاتها تقرر أن حرية الإرادة لا تقوم  
في قضاء تشريعي فارغ، فالتدخلات غير الإرادية مألوفة تماماً في هذا النطاق. فالقانون - كما يعرف طلبة السنوات  
الأولى في كليات الحقوق - يعترف بعدة أنواع من القيود على هذه الإرادة التي يفترض فيها الحرية ابتداءً (كالتنظيم  
القانوني للعقود الإذعان، نظرية إنقاص العقد، نظرية تحوّل العقد، منع الاحتكار، التسعير الجبري للمواد الأساسية،  
سلطات الإدارة في العقود الإدارية، تعديل الشروط العقدية المجحفة، التخفيض القضائي لقيم التعويضات الاتفاقية،  
إعادة النظر في الشروط الجزائية المبالغ فيها، وعدا ذلك من ضروب التقييد والتدخل). فلنتفق ابتداءً إذن على أن  
فكرة حرية الإرادة لا تحمل أبداً معاني الإطلاق الفلسفي. هنا، نحن أمام مجال للممارسة العقدية بلا شك، إلا أن  
المنطق الخاص لمهنة المحاماة (والخاص بالبعد التاريخي والقيمي كما تحدّثت عنه أعلاه) رتب السماح - في أغلب  
الدول - بدور تنظيمي خاص يسمح للمشرع أو للرقابة المهنية بوضع قيود على هذه الممارسة العقدية.

وأشد على أن الأمر هنا لا ينطوي على إلزام لصاحب أي مهنة بالتحويل إلى جمعية خيرية والتعرض للخسارة المالية  
من خلال إلزامه بقبول عدد من القضايا المجانية. فممارسة الـ pro bono أعلاه تتعلق عادة بتنظيم قائم على أساس ما  
يسمى بال ratio؛ وهي معادلة رياضية تستند عادة إلى مجموع القضايا التي يقبلها مكتب المحاماة كل سنة ثم تطلب  
أن تكون نسبة صغيرة جداً منها على شكل قضايا مخفضة التكاليف أو مجانية (أنه إلى أن حتى المجانية هنا هي  
مجانية طرفية؛ فهناك دائماً إمكانية لإيجاد هوامش ما لتقاضي الأتعاب من الخصم، إن سمحت ظروف الدعوى  
بذلك). وبذلك، فهذه ممارسة لا تصل أبداً إلى حد الإضرار أو الخسارة المالية، ولا يفترض بها ذلك.

يذكر أنه لدينا في الكويت تنظيم ذو علاقة بهذا النقاش - وإن كان تنظيمياً أولياً بسيطاً، حقيقة - تناوله القانون رقم  
62 لسنة 1996 بشأن تعديل بعض أحكام القانون رقم 42 لسنة 1964 في شأن تنظيم مهنة المحاماة أمام المحاكم، في  
المادة 26 منه:

"يجب على جمعية المحامين بناء على طلب لجنة المعونة القضائية أو المحكمة أن تندب أمام المحاكم المدنية أو  
الجزائية أو التجارية محامياً للدفاع عن الفقير مجاناً، ويجوز للمحامي أن يطلب من المحكمة التي حضر أمامها تقدير  
أتعابه ضد الخصم المحكوم عليه بالمصروفات وينفذ عليه بها. ولا يسوغ للمحامي المذكور أن ينتحى عنه إلا لأسباب  
تقبلها اللجنة المذكورة أو المحكمة المنظورة أمامها الدعوى".

كما أن القانون الكويتي رقم 17 لسنة 1960 بإصدار قانون الإجراءات والمحاكمات الجزائية يتضمن نصاً من هذا  
القبيل، هو المادة رقم 120:

"للمتهم في جناية الحق في أن يوكل من يدافع عنه، وعلى المحكمة أن تنتدب من المحامين من يقوم بهذه المهمة إذا  
لم يوكل المتهم أحداً".

وللحق، ففي الدول ذات الممارسات الحقوقية العريقة، بدأ الوعي بأهمية ضمان أوضاع قانونية يمكن معها للجميع  
النفذ إلى خدمات مرفق العدالة والاستفادة منها من منطلق المواطنة المتساوية الحقوق والواجبات. وإذا ما أخذنا  
الولايات المتحدة الأميركية كنموذج قانوني متطور على هذه الجبهة، فإن حق المتهم في الدعوى الجنائية بالحصول  
على المعونة الفنية لمحامٍ ممارس هو حق دستوري مكفول قانوناً ومنصوص عليه في إعلان الحقوق لعام 1791 (Bill  
of Rights). وقد ورد في التعديل السادس على الدستور (The Sixth Amendment) ما يلي:

"عند توجيه اتهام أو استدعاء للمحكمة لعمل إجرامي، فإن المتهم سوف يتمتع بحق التمكن من استعجال الإجراءات  
القانونية وعلنية المحاكمة التي ستجريها هيئة محلفين غير متحيزة ينتمي أعضاؤها إلى الولاية والمنطقة التي تمت  
فيها الجريمة، وسبق أن تم قانوناً المصادقة على انتماهم إلى نفس المنطقة، وأبلغوا بطبيعة وسبب الاتهام ويجب  
مواجهته بشهود ضده وتلتزم المحكمة أيضاً بإحضار شهود يشهدون لصالحه، وتلتزم أيضاً بتزويده بمحامي  
لمساعدته في الدفاع عن نفسه".  
[4] (file:///C:/Users/Legal%20Agenda%207/Desktop/%D9%85%D9%82%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%87%D8%A7%D8%AC%D8%B1%D9%8A.docx#\_ftn4)  
A7%D9%84%D9%87%D8%A7%D8%AC%D8%B1%D9%8A.docx#\_ftn4

و في عام 1919، نشر ريدجينالد هيبير سميث (Reginald Heber Smith) كتاباً شهيراً ذهب فيه إلى أطروحة مفادها أن  
حرمان الفقراء من التقيؤ بظل العدالة من شأنه إيجاد حالة من المرارة التي ستنتهي بالضرورة إلى عداء مع القانون  
وعدم ولاء للحكومة، مما قد سيؤدي بالمحصلة إلى الفوضى. [5] (file:///C:/Users/Legal%20Agenda%207/Desktop/%D9%85%D9%82%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%87%D8%A7%D8%AC%D8%B1%D9%8A.docx#\_ftn5)  
D9%85%D9%82%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%87%D8%A7%D8%AC%D8%B1%D9%8A.docx#\_ftn5  
من دون القدرة على النفاذ إلى مرفق العدالة، فإن النظام لا يكون بذلك قد حرم الفقراء  
من الحماية الوحيدة المتاحة لهم، بل سيكون قد وضع في يد قاعهم أقوى الأسلحة التي عرفتها البشرية وأكثرها  
قسوة"، كتب سميث.

وربما كان التطور القضائي الأبرز في هذا السياق هو حكم المحكمة العليا الذي أصدرته في قضية جونسون ضد  
زيربست (Johnson v. Zerbst) عام 1938، [6] (file:///C:/Users/Legal%20Agenda%207/Desktop/%D9%85%D9%82%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%87%D8%A7%D8%AC%D8%B1%D9%8A.docx#\_ftn6)  
D8%A7%D9%84%D9%87%D8%A7%D8%AC%D8%B1%D9%8A.docx#\_ftn6  
والذي انتهى إلى تأكيد أن التعديل السادس يمنح المتهم في القضية جنائية الحق في أن يعين له  
محامٍ إذا كان غير مقتدر مالياً بما يعجز معه عن القيام بذلك.

لكل ذلك، فإن مهنة المحاماة - ممثلة بجمعيات المحامين المدفوعة باعتبارها الواجب والقيمة - ما عادت تنتظر أبداً  
التدخلات الحكومية التي تفرض فرضاً الإعانة القانونية على مكاتب المحاماة للمحتاجين ولمحدودي الدخل (ولا

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يليق بها ذلك، حقيقة)، بل عادة ما تبادل هذه الجمعيات ابتداءً - من تلقاء نفسها، بل ومنذ تأسيسها - بتنظيم هذا  
العمل على صورة خدمات pro bono. وقد تطور هذا العمل في العقود الأخيرة وربطه بالخدمة المجتمعية والتكافل الاجتماعي،  
تعدم كما يبيح بأنه مثيل في مجال العدالة. ففي الولايات المتحدة الأميركية، مثلاً، تدعو جمعية المحامين الأميركية (ABA - American Bar Association) منتسبها من المحامين إلى المساهمة المجتمعية بما لا يقل مجموعه عن 50  
ساعة سنوياً (www.abanet.org/sections/probono/).  
[1] (file:///C:/Users/Legal%20Agenda%207/Desktop/%D9%85%D9%82%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%87%D8%A7%D8%AC%D8%B1%D9%8A.docx#\_ftn1)  
[2] (file:///C:/Users/Legal%20Agenda%207/Desktop/%D9%85%D9%82%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%87%D8%A7%D8%AC%D8%B1%D9%8A.docx#\_ftn2)  
[3] (file:///C:/Users/Legal%20Agenda%207/Desktop/%D9%85%D9%82%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%87%D8%A7%D8%AC%D8%B1%D9%8A.docx#\_ftn3)  
[4] (file:///C:/Users/Legal%20Agenda%207/Desktop/%D9%85%D9%82%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%87%D8%A7%D8%AC%D8%B1%D9%8A.docx#\_ftn4)  
[5] (file:///C:/Users/Legal%20Agenda%207/Desktop/%D9%85%D9%82%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%87%D8%A7%D8%AC%D8%B1%D9%8A.docx#\_ftn5)  
[6] (file:///C:/Users/Legal%20Agenda%207/Desktop/%D9%85%D9%82%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%87%D8%A7%D8%AC%D8%B1%D9%8A.docx#\_ftn6)  
[7] (file:///C:/Users/Legal%20Agenda%207/Desktop/%D9%85%D9%82%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%87%D8%A7%D8%AC%D8%B1%D9%8A.docx#\_ftn7)  
[8] (file:///C:/Users/Legal%20Agenda%207/Desktop/%D9%85%D9%82%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%87%D8%A7%D8%AC%D8%B1%D9%8A.docx#\_ftn8)

و بعيداً عن مهنة المحاماة وقيمها، فإن الأمر يتعلق الآن بمنطق العصر و روحه: هذا زمنٌ صار فيه الدور الاجتماعي  
للشركات والمؤسسات والمكاتب المهنية جزءاً من ثقافة التوقعات العامة من هذه الكيانات، وهو ما يعبر عنه الآن بـ  
"المسؤولية المجتمعية" للكيانات التجارية و المهنية (corporate social responsibility). بسبب الدارج الآن من أطر  
الحوكمة والشفافية وسهولة انتقال المعلومة وانكشافها، صارت البيانات والمعلومات الخاصة بجميع الكيانات  
التجارية والمهنية القاصدة إلى الربح متداولة الآن ومتاحة للجميع بللمسة زر. لذلك، لاحظ أنه في هذا الزمن  
الديمقراطي بامتياز صار الجمهور ينظر - لا أريد أن أقول بغضب - و لكن على الأقل بشكلٍ من أشكال الضيق وعدم  
التعاطف مع الكيانات التي تأخذ من دون أن تعطي. هذا في الدول ذات النظم الضريبية، فما بالك بالدول ذات النظم  
الريعية، التي تأخذ فيها هذه الكيانات التجارية والمهنية كل شيء مجاناً، من دون أن تعطي شيئاً للمجتمع بالمقابل؟

إن الأمر تجاوز الآن اعتبارات القيمة والمسؤولية؛ لقد صارت الممارسات القاصدة للخدمة المجتمعية تتعلق بالتسويق  
الحصيف والذكاء الاجتماعي لهذه الكيانات المهنية، وبتعبيرها الرفيع عن الإحساس بضرورة التعاطي الإيجابي مع  
الوسط المحيط. وهو شكلٌ ذكي من أشكال الإستثمار المؤسسي طويل الامد.

وختاماً، وبالعودة إلى اعتبار القيمة، سأشير إلى هناك تمثالا حديثا قام به عام 2002 نحات دانماركي معاصر هو Jens  
Galschiøt ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jens\\_Galschiøt](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jens_Galschiøt))، وهو يمثل Justitia، إلهة العدالة الرومانية. لا  
كشابة جميلة - كما نعرفها وهي تقف منتصبة فخورة أمام مداخل المحاكم حول العالم - بل كعجوزٍ ممتلئة، ثقيلة،  
محمولة على الأكتاف الهزيلة لرجلٍ ضئيل، في دلالة واضحة إلى العبء الحقيقي الذي تمثله مقتضيات إدارة العدالة  
من حيث الإجراءات والبيروقراطية والتكاليف. إذا ما اتفقتنا على الدلالة الفنية الرمزية هنا، فمن لهذا البائس المتعب  
ذو الحمل الثقيل إن لم يكن مهنة المحاماة، وهي التي ما ظهرت - بالمعنيين المالي المصلحي والوجودي الفلسفي - إلا  
بسبب قيمة العدالة؟

أستاذة في كلية الحقوق في جامعة الكويت

[1] (file:///C:/Users/Legal%20Agenda%207/Desktop/%D9%85%D9%82%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%87%D8%A7%D8%AC%D8%B1%D9%8A.docx#\_ftnref1) Reinhard Zimmermann, *The Law of Obligations: Roman Foundations of the Civilian Traditions* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1996), passim.

[2] (file:///C:/Users/Legal%20Agenda%207/Desktop/%D9%85%D9%82%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%87%D8%A7%D8%AC%D8%B1%D9%8A.docx#\_ftnref2) Cincius الصادر في عام 204 ق م يحرم على من يقدم المشورة القانونية أن يتقاضى عنها أجزاء، إلا أن المحامين الممارسين كانوا كثيراً ما يجدون سبلاً للخلاص من هذا القيد المفروق بالمثالية. أنظر: ول وإيريل ديورانت، قصة الحضارة، ترجمة محمد بدران (بيروت: دار الجيل، 1988)، ص. 3094.

[3] (file:///C:/Users/Legal%20Agenda%207/Desktop/%D9%85%D9%82%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%87%D8%A7%D8%AC%D8%B1%D9%8A.docx#\_ftnref3) *و العقود: بحث في الأصول الفقهية والتاريخية* (الرباط: مطبعة و مكتبة الأمنية، 1996)، ص. 119.

[4] (file:///C:/Users/Legal%20Agenda%207/Desktop/%D9%85%D9%82%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%87%D8%A7%D8%AC%D8%B1%D9%8A.docx#\_ftnref4) The Sixth Amendment: "In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence".

[5] (file:///C:/Users/Legal%20Agenda%207/Desktop/%D9%85%D9%82%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%87%D8%A7%D8%AC%D8%B1%D9%8A.docx#\_ftnref5) Reginald Heber Smith, *Justice and the Poor: A Study of the Present Denial of Justice to the Poor and of the Agencies Making More Equal Their Position Before the Law, with Particular Reference to Legal Aid Work in the United States* (New York: Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 1938).

[6] (file:///C:/Users/Legal%20Agenda%207/Desktop/%D9%85%D9%82%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%87%D8%A7%D8%AC%D8%B1%D9%8A.docx#\_ftnref6) Johnson v. Zerbst, 304 U.S. 458 (1938).

[7] (file:///C:/Users/Legal%20Agenda%207/Desktop/%D9%85%D9%82%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%87%D8%A7%D8%AC%D8%B1%D9%8A.docx#\_ftnref7) ABA Model Rule 6.1: Voluntary Pro Bono Service.

[8] (file:///C:/Users/Legal%20Agenda%207/Desktop/%D9%85%D9%82%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%87%D8%A7%D8%AC%D8%B1%D9%8A.docx#\_ftnref8)



# Husum sagt Willkommen

17. Juni 2015

Am Weltflüchtlingstag wird in Husum ein Fest der Begegnung gefeiert. Auch eine Ausstellung von Pro Asyl und eine Kunstaktion mit Bronzeskulpturen gehören zum Programm.

Teilen

Twittern



Wünschen sich einen regen Austausch zwischen Flüchtlingen und Einheimischen: Volker Schümann (links), Uwe Schmitz und Urte Andresen.

Foto: sis

1 von 1

Der junge Mann hatte in Neumünster eine Zugfahrkarte nach Husum in die Hand gedrückt bekommen – nun musste er die zentrale Stelle für die Erstaufnahme von Flüchtlingen verlassen und allein klarkommen. Zum Glück spricht der Iraker etwas Englisch. In Nordfrieslands Kreisstadt gab es dann doch eine Verwirrung – und er stand nicht vor dem Kreishaus, in dem die Ausländerbehörde untergebracht ist, sondern fand sich in der Familienbildungsstätte wieder. Glücklicherweise traf der Flüchtling auf Urte Andresen, die dort als Migrationsfachkraft des Diakonischen Werkes Husum ihr Büro hat. Ihre Stelle ist zum Jahresanfang neu eingerichtet worden. Andresen koordiniert die ehrenamtliche Betreuung von Asylbewerbern im Raum Husum und Umland.

Jetzt sitzt sie mit am großen Tisch im Diakonischen Werk. Gemeinsam mit Bürgermeister Uwe Schmitz und Volker Schümann, dem Geschäftsführer der Einrichtung, lädt sie für Sonnabend, 20. Juni, dem Weltflüchtlingstag, zu einem Fest vor dem Husumer Rathaus ein. (Bei schlechtem Wetter findet die Veranstaltung im Verwaltungsgebäude statt.) Die Besucher erwarten von 14 bis 17 Uhr internationale musikalische und kulinarische Köstlichkeiten. Die Idee geht auf den „Runden Tisch Husum“ zurück. Derartige regionale Gruppen sind auf Initiative des Kreises Nordfriesland entstanden, damit sich Ehren- und Hauptamtliche austauschen, wie die Situation für Flüchtlinge vor Ort verbessert werden kann. „Runde Tische“ gibt es in Leck, Niebüll, Husum und auf Sylt. Urte Andresen: „Uns geht es mit dem Fest um die Öffnung nach außen – wir wollen nicht über die Menschen reden, sondern mit ihnen.“ Und so waren auch in die Organisation Flüchtlinge eingebunden, die bereits länger in der Region ihre zweite Heimat haben.

Bereits um 13 Uhr wird eine Ausstellung von „Pro Asyl“ im Rathaus eröffnet. Die Rede hält der Iraner Siavash Nassir, der in Husum lebt. Unter der Überschrift „Asyl ist Menschenrecht“ ist die Präsentation bis zum 3. Juli zu sehen. Informiert wird über Ursachen, Fluchtwege sowie die Lage in Kriegs- und Krisengebieten. „Pro Asyl“: „Aktuell sind mehr Menschen auf der Flucht als jemals nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg. Die meisten von ihnen bleiben in ihrer Region – entweder als Binnenvertriebene im eigenen Land oder in den Nachbarstaaten. Nur ein kleiner Teil kommt nach Europa.“ Lehrkräfte, die mit ihren Klassen die Ausstellung besuchen möchten, haben die Möglichkeit, eine Broschüre zur Vorbereitung zu bekommen sowie sich für eine Führung anzumelden. Nähere Informationen gibt es bei Urte Andresen (Telefon 0151/65498637).

Um 14 Uhr beginnt das Fest der Begegnung, denn ein solches soll es werden, betonen Volker Schümann und Uwe Schmitz. Sie wünschen sich, dass es am 20. Juni zu vielen Gesprächen zwischen Einheimischen und Flüchtlingen kommt. Für das Büfett wird darum gebeten, dass jeder, der dabei sein möchte, etwas mitbringt – ob Kuchen, Fingerfood, Kaffee oder Tee. Eines bedauert Urte Andresen: „Da am 17. Juni der Fastenmonat Ramadan beginnt, dürfen Moslems nicht mittanzen und nicht alles essen.“ Um 14.30 Uhr eröffnet der Bürgermeister dann offiziell die Veranstaltung – gegen 14.45 Uhr spricht Bischof Gothart Maggaard Grußworte. Anschließend wird mit Musik, Tänzern und verschiedenen Auftritten weiter gefeiert. Unter anderem bereichern ein Zauberer und ein Akkordeonspieler das Programm. Für die jüngsten Besucher wird über den TSV Husum für Spiel und Spannung gesorgt.

Auf eine besondere Kunstaktion weist Volker Schümann hin. Danach werden bis zu 14 in grobe Decken gehüllte Bronzeskulpturen auf einem Boot zu sehen sein, das im Binnenhafen vor dem „Speicher“ liegt. Die Arbeiten des dänischen Künstlers Jens Galschiøt zeigen Flüchtlinge, die auf Fischerbooten versuchten, nach Europa zu kommen.

Husums Bürgermeister merkt an: „Eine Gesellschaft ist nie in Gänze für alles offen.“ Er führt dies beim Thema auch auf Unwissenheit zurück und setzt wie Andresen und Schümann darauf, dass der persönliche Austausch helfen wird, Unsicherheiten auf beiden Seiten abzubauen. Beim gemeinsamen Essen und Trinken sei es einfacher, zu fragen, „woher kommst Du, was hast Du erlebt“, ist Schmitz überzeugt. „Die Flüchtlinge sind unsere Mitbürger und willkommen“, betont er.

In Berlin werden nach dem „Königsteiner Schlüssel“, der auf Einwohnerzahlen basiert, Flüchtlinge auf die Bundesländer verteilt. Schleswig-Holstein hat eine Quote von 3,38 Prozent, Nordfrieslands liegt bei 5,8 Prozent. Für dieses Jahr rechnet Harry Schröder, Leiter der Ausländerbehörde des Kreises, mit mehr als 800 Asylbewerbern. Zugewiesen worden seien bisher 405, von denen 53 in die Betreuung der Stadt Husum fallen. Wird die Zahl von rund 800 erreicht, hat Husum 107 Menschen auf der Flucht aufzunehmen. „Mit einem ‚Minus‘ von elf Plätzen aus 2014 sind es 118“, ergänzt Harry Schröder. Zurzeit leben in Nordfrieslands Kreisstadt 243 und im Kreisgebiet 698 Asylbewerber. Sie stammen überwiegend aus Somalia, Eritrea, Serbien, Syrien und Afghanistan.



# Husumer Nachrichten

MONTAG, 22. JUNI 2015

VORMITTAG 14°

NACHMITTAG 16°

MORGEN 16°

HUN SEITE 7



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## Nachrichten

### Chor der Freiwilligen für alle Generationen

**HUSUM** „Offenes Singen“ lautet eine Einladung in das Mehrgenerationenhaus in der Woldsenstraße 47: immer am letzten Dienstag im Monat. Erwachsene, Kinder, Jugendliche und andere, die Spaß am Singen haben, dürfen gern auch Lieblingslie-



Flüchtlinge als Bronzeskulpturen: Das Werk des dänischen Künstlers Jens Galschiøt berührte die Passanten.

FOTOS (3): MÜLLERCHEN

## Die Suche nach Glück in der Fremde

Einheimische und Flüchtlinge feierten gemeinsames Fest in Husum / Ausstellung von Pro Asyl im Rathaus

**HUSUM** Sie stehen auf einem überfüllten Boot, das im Binnenhafen liegt und blicken angstvoll in alle Himmelsrichtun-

wünscht hatte. „Egal, welcher Herkunft, welcher Hautfarbe oder welchen Glaubens – sie alle sind in Husum herzlich will-

gen wird mit Gitarrenmusik unterstützt. Nächster Termin ist am 30. Juni, Beginn um 17.15 Uhr. Eine Anmeldung muss nicht sein. Weitere Informationen gibt es über das Büro der Evangelischen Familienbildungsstätte unter Telefon 04841/2153 (montags bis donnerstags von 9 bis 12 Uhr).

### Schulfest mit blumigem Umzug

**HUSUM** Die Klaus-Groth-Schule lädt für Donnerstag, 25. Juni, 8.30 Uhr, zum Schulfest ein. Auf dem Schulhof werden die Spiele aller Klassen ausgetragen. Anschließend findet die Proklamation der Königspaare statt – und das Schulkönigspaar wird ermittelt. Am Nachmittag (14.15 Uhr) heißt es: „Antreten zum Umzug“ durch die Stadt. Dabei tragen die Mädchen einen Blumenstrauß und die Jungen einen Blumenstock.

### Singles-Frühstück am Sonnabend

**HUSUM** Ein neues Angebot in der Evangelischen Familienbildungsstätte/Mehrgenerationenhaus richtet sich an Singles, die am Wochenende nicht allein frühstücken möchten. Am Sonnabend, 4. Juli, soll von 10 bis 12 Uhr in der Woldsenstraße 47 in Gemeinschaft geschmaust werden – und dann immer am ersten Sonnabend im Monat. Für eine bessere Planung wird um eine verbindliche Anmeldung unter Telefon 04841/2153 gebeten: bis zum jeweiligen Donnerstag vor dem Termin des Frühstücks.

### Reise in ferne Länder im Museum zum Nulltarif

**HUSUM** Das Schifffahrtsmuseum Nordfriesland (Zingel 15) hat am 28. Juni seine Pforten zum Nulltarif geöffnet: Am vierten Sonntag im Monat ist der Eintritt immer frei. Von 10 bis 17 Uhr können sich Besucher die Ausstellungen ansehen, unter anderem auch die aktuelle Sonderchau „Ferne Länder - Fremde Welten: Auf Frachtschiffreisen um die Welt“.

gen, gestaltet von dem dänischen Künstler Jens Galschiøt, waren eine eindrucksvolle und berührende Kunst-Aktion zum Weltflüchtlingstag der Vereinten Nationen, an den auch in Nordfriesland's Kreisstadt erinnert wurde: mit einem Fest für Einheimische und Flüchtlinge. Initiator war in Kooperation mit dem Diakonischen Werk der „Runde Tisch Husum“, ein Zusammenschluss von Haupt- und Ehrenamtlichen, die die Situation von Asylbewerbern verbessern möchten.

Zuvor war im Rathaus eine Sonderausstellung von „Pro Asyl“ zum Thema „Asyl ist Menschenrecht“ von Siavash Nassir eröffnet worden. In seiner Rede zitierte der Iraner aus einem vor gut 60 Jahren verfassten Gedicht aus seiner Heimat: „Die ihr fröhlich und lachend am Ufer sitzt, gerade jetzt verliert ein Mensch sein Leben in der See – ihr dort, die ihr am Ufer euch ergötzt, Brot auf dem Tisch, den Körper schön gekleidet, jemand im Wasser ruft euch an um Hilfe.“ Die Menschen, die nach Europa flüchteten, hätten oft eine ideal verzerrte Vorstellung, weiß Nassir. Sie bräuchten viel Zeit, um all das Neue und Unbekannte zu begreifen. Dies sei mit vielen Qualen, Sehnsüchten und Enttäuschungen, aber auch mit Glücksgefühlen und Erfolgserlebnissen verbunden.

Der 17-jährige Mustafa, der nicht mehr spricht, oder Quabir, der im Schlaf wild um sich schlägt – ihr tragisches Schicksal wird auf Tafeln in der Ausstellung lebendig. Aber auch um Ursachen für Flucht geht es. So könnte die Europäische Union mit einer anderen Fischerpolitik einiges bewirken. Doch solange europäische Trawler in die internationalen Hoheitsgewässer armer Länder eindringen, haben einheimische Fischer an der Küste Westafrikas kaum noch einen Verdienst.

Und auf einmal war Mohamed Abdal



„We love Husum“ – über dieses schriftliche Bekenntnis von Mohamed Abdal Kamil freuen sich Uwe Schmitz und Urte Andresen.

Kamil da und hielt ein selbst geschriebenes Plakat hoch: „We love Husum“ stand darauf zu lesen. „Aus Somalia komme“, sagte er und strahlte über das ganze Gesicht. Im Gespräch mit Bürgermeister Uwe Schmitz und Urte Andresen, Migrationsfachkraft für Husum und das Umland beim Diakonischen Werk, ergänzte

er: „Ich fühle mich sehr wohl und freue mich, dass ich hier sein darf.“ Vor sieben Monaten ist der 25-Jährige in Husum angekommen und nimmt eifrig am Sprachunterricht teil. „In einem Jahr möchte ich gut Deutsch sprechen.“

Für Uwe Schmitz entsprach diese Begegnung dem, was er sich vor dem Fest ge-



So wird in Eritrea getanzt, demonstrierten Asylsuchende von Nordstrand.

der zu reden und miteinander zu feiern.“ Dies unterstrich auch Gothart Magaard, Bischof im Sprengel Schleswig und Holstein Magaard: „Offene Gesellschaft darf nicht zu einem Schlagwort verkommen, sondern muss gelebt und in die Tat umgesetzt werden.“

Zu den zahlreichen erschienenen Besuchern gehörten auch Christa Formeseyn und Annelie Kleeberg vom Netzwerk „Asylbetreuung Nordstrand“. Bisher leben rund 50 Asylsuchende auf der Halbinsel, berichtete Formeseyn. Mitgebracht hatten die engagierten Frauen einige Flüchtlinge aus Eritrea. „Von ihnen können wir viel lernen“, ist Kleeberg überzeugt. „Sie haben eine traumatische Flucht hinter sich und strahlen trotzdem eine unbändige Lebensfreude aus.“ Mit Musik und Tanz begeisterten die neuen Nordstrander die Gäste am Weltflüchtlingstag. Dabei stellten Hadish und Samiel das von ihnen aus Restholz und dem Drahtzug einer Fahrradhandbremse selbst gebaute afrikanische Musikinstrument Krar vor. Seit zwei Jahren wohnen die Männer aus Eritrea auf Nordstrand. Wie es für sie weitergeht, steht noch nicht fest. Doch sie haben Menschen an ihrer Seite, die sie nicht allein lassen. *hjm*

Die Ausstellung „Asyl ist Menschenrecht“ bleibt noch bis zum 3. Juli im Rathaus.

### WELTWEITER AKTIONSTAG

Der Weltflüchtlingstag ist ein von den Vereinten Nationen eingerichteter Aktionstag, der seit 2001 am 20. Juni stattfindet. Bereits seit 1914 gibt es den Welttag des Migranten und Flüchtlings, ein jährlich am 19. Januar stattfindender, kirchlicher Gedenktag für Flüchtlinge und Migranten. Er wurde von Papst Benedikt XV. unter dem Eindruck des Ersten Weltkrieges ausgerufen.

## Wenn die Kleinen tanzen lernen

**HUSUM** Beim „Lütten Dance“, einem Angebot des TSV Husum für kleine Nachwuchstänzerinnen und -tänzer im Alter von drei bis acht Jahren, können alle Kinder bei altersgerechten Choreografien mittanzen. Für die Gruppen gibt es zwei Übungszeiten.

Die Sechs- bis Achtjährigen treffen sich immer freitags, von 15.30 bis 16.30 Uhr in der Sporthalle der Bürgerschule im Erichsenweg. Die drei- bis fünfjährigen Mädchen und Jungen freuen sich donnerstags, von 15 bis 16 Uhr in der Bürgerschulhalle auf Kinderlieder und -tänze.

Außerdem stehen beim „Lütten Dance“ Fang-, Lauf- und Tanzspiele auf dem Programm. Alle Kinder sind herzlich eingeladen, dieses Angebot auszuprobieren.

Diese Gruppen gehören im TSV Husum zum Programm für Kleinkinder. Eine Förderung der frühkindlichen Bewe-

gung sei wichtig für die gesamte weitere körperliche Entwicklung, heißt es dazu in einer Mitteilung.

Bei Fragen wird in der TSV-Geschäftsstelle unter Telefon 04841/61444 oder per E-Mail an [info@tsvhusum.de](mailto:info@tsvhusum.de) weitergeholfen. *hn*



## Flüchtlinge bereichern – ihre alte und neue Heimat

Von Marko Martin | Veröffentlicht am 15.07.2015 | Lesedauer: 5 Minuten



Es ist noch nicht allzu lange her, dass Kubaner auf diese Weise ihr Land verließen. Diese Kubaner bauten sich 2003 aus ihrem Truck ein Boot und wurden von der US-Küstenwache aufgegriffen.

Quelle: Getty Images

Wenn Staaten scheitern, schlägt die Stunde des Individuums. Eine Erfolgsgeschichte durch alle Zeiten zeigt, was Flüchtlinge den jeweiligen Ländern brachten und wie sie ihrem Herkunftsland halfen.

Einer der merkwürdigsten deutschen Sinnsprüche geht so: „Bleib im Lande und nähr’ dich redlich.“ Solche Schollentreue kann man freundlich bspötteln oder – wie es einst der NS-Staatsrechtler Carl Schmitt tat – mythisch hochjubeln zum ewigen Antagonismus zwischen „autochthon-tellurischer“ Redlichkeit und angelsächsisch-maritimer Windbeutelerei.

Banalisierte Spurenelemente dieser Flachdenkerei finden sich heute vor allem bei AfD und Pegida, dabei würde doch bereits genaue Karl-May-Lektüre (sic!) eines Besseren belehren: Nicht nur Old Shatterhand, sondern auch die anderen Präriedeutschen, die Winnetou im Kampf gegen allerlei Schurken beistanden, waren gewitzte Sachsen, die nach der

1 af 3 wand ↓



Niederschlagung der demokratischen Revolution von 1848 ihr Ränzlein geschnürt und ihre verarmt-unwirtliche Heimat in Richtung Wildwest verlassen hatten.

Wenn heute Neonazis vor sächsischen Flüchtlingsunterkünften rhythmisch blöken „Wer Freital nisch liebt/ soll Freital verlassen“, erhaschen diese Herz- und Hirnlosen ironischerweise sogar einen Zipfel historischer Wahrheit: Zu Hause, um an einen anderen bräsigen Kalenderspruch zu erinnern, ist's eben keineswegs immer am schönsten, weshalb über die Jahrhunderte hinweg auch Millionen Deutsche ihre Konsequenzen zogen. Sie waren im 19. und frühen 20. Jahrhundert *en masse* in die Vereinigten Staaten ausgewandert, aber auch nach Chile oder Brasilien, wo nicht nur die Stadt Blumenau im prosperierenden Bundesstaat Santa Catarina noch heute von ihnen geprägt ist.

Gar nicht zu reden von den Auswanderern wider Willen: Nach 1933 musste die geistige Elite des Landes vor Barbarei und Massenmord fliehen, nach 1945 zogen die Ostvertriebenen westwärts über Oder und Neiße, und noch über den 3. Oktober 1990 hinaus (ja eigentlich bis heute) trieb es die Aktivisten unter den Ostlern – darunter überproportional viele junge Frauen – in den Westen.

Ihren neuen, zu Beginn tatsächlich oft abweisend kalten Heimaten aber kam eine solch existenzielle Entfremdungserfahrung bald zugute: Da waren plötzlich aufstiegswillige, flexible Neubürger, die nichts zu verlieren hatten außer einer trüben Vergangenheit. Unser politisches, ökonomisches und intellektuelles Spitzenpersonal – es hat fast durchweg familiären „Migrationshintergrund“, und sei es auch nur jenen, von provinziellen Weilern und selbstgenügsamen Kleinstädten einst in die großen Städte gekommen zu sein.

Dass auch diese Wanderbewegung nicht zu gering zu veranschlagen ist und institutionell Gutes bewirkt, zeigt bereits ein Vergleichsblick auf's Nachbarland Frankreich: Dort gibt es derlei Austausch viel weniger, und korrupte Provinznotabeln bleiben seit Jahrhunderten genauso unter sich wie die permanent inzestuöse und deshalb gesellschaftlich längst abgekoppelte Pariser Hauptstadtelite.

## **Polyglotte Polen**

Wie fatal deshalb, dass individuelle Mobilität nicht etwa als anthropologische Grundkonstante wertgeschätzt, sondern im Gegenteil in ein mechanistisches



Wirklichkeitsbild eingekästelt wird: Die Cleversten hauen ab, übrig bleibt der Bodensatz. Solch reduzierte Wahrnehmung aber könnte falscher gar nicht sein: Die Tatsache, dass deutsche Provinzstädte auch im westeuropäischen Vergleich keineswegs nur öde sind, ist nicht zuletzt dem Zurückdiffundieren von Wegzugserfahrung in die Herkunftsgebiete zu verdanken. Wer unzählige Verwandte außerhalb hat, bekommt die Ahnung einer anderen Existenz und begibt sich im besten Fall „vor Ort“ an die Verbesserung und Kultivierung der eigenen Lebensumstände.

Derlei ist kein harmonisierendes Wunschdenken, sondern empirisch beglaubigt. So wurden nach 1945 die ehemals deutschen Gebiete in Polen zur Keimzelle antikommunistischer Renitenz. Neu bevölkert von den im Zuge des Hitler-Stalin-Paktes aus dem nunmehr sowjetischen Ostpolen Vertriebenen, gab es hier mit den Arbeiteraufständen in Posen, Kattowitz, Gdingen und Danzig jene Impulse, die schließlich sogar zum Fall der Berliner Mauer führten.

Heute wählt man in Westpolen mehrheitlich proeuropäisch-liberal, und wer aus dem konservativeren Osten des Landes der besseren Zukunftsperspektiven wegen vor einigen Jahren nach Spanien, Portugal oder Irland emigrierte ... kehrt nun keineswegs heim wie ein krisenbegossener Pudel.

”

OHNE DIE HILFE DER KUBANER DES „MIAMI-EXILS“ WÄREN IHRE AUF DER INSEL VERBLIEBENEN LANDSLEUTE SCHON LÄNGST AM AUSGESTRECKTEN UNIFORM-ARM DES CASTRO-REGIMES VERHUNGERT

Im Gegenteil: Höre man nur einmal den (inzwischen perfekt Englisch oder Spanisch sprechenden ) Polen auf den Bahnhöfen und vor den Ryanair- und Easyjet-Gates zu und erfahre etwas über die hohe Kunst des Sich-nicht-kleinkriegen-Lassens, Abwesenheit von Jammrigkeit und Präsenz berückend robuster Zukunftsfreude. Das Gleiche gilt übrigens für deren „Nachrücker“: Wer es über das zuweilen tödliche Mittelmeer geschafft hat und sich nun in Lissabon, Madrid oder Cadiz verdingt, sieht die vermeintliche „europäische Dauerkrise“ aus etwas anderer Perspektive.



Ebenso gestimmt sind jene unzähligen Lateinamerikaner, die aus ihrer Heimat durch chronisch ineffiziente Regierungen vertrieben wurden und sich nun im reformfreudigeren Spanien und in Irland eine neue Existenz aufbauen. Sie überweisen dann nach Hause nicht nur Euro-„Remesas“, sondern übermitteln auch Ideen – Samenkörner eines Wandels, dessen Nachhaltigkeit nur derjenige unterschätzt, der aus dünkelfhafter Arroganz nichts weiß von den komplexen Verknüpfungen des Lebensweltlichen.

Überdies: Ohne die Hilfe der finanziell potenten Kubaner des „Miami-Exils“ wären ihre auf der Insel verbliebenen Landsleute schon längst am ausgestreckten Uniformarm des Castro-Regimes verhungert und verdurstet.

”

## MASSENAUSWANDERUNG IST KEINE PROBLEMLÖSUNG

Bei all dem ist schon längst nicht mehr eindeutig, wo „Zentrum“ und wo „Peripherie“ lokalisiert sind. So, wie zahllose Afrikaner nach Europa drängen, verschlägt es portugiesische Ingenieure in die ehemaligen Kolonien des ölboomenden Angola oder des aufstrebenden Mosambik. Während vor allem die hellenistische Auswanderertradition, einst begründet von Odysseus und Jasons Argonauten, nun bereits seit Jahrtausenden eine Erfolgsgeschichte ist, ein Grexit der Gewinner – oder hat man aus den Hafenvierteln von Beirut und Alexandria, von den Griechen-Communities nordamerikanischer Großstädte oder aus deutschen Immigrationsstatistiken jemals von einer „griechischen Malaise“ gehört?





Der dänische Kapitän Knud Andersen vom Verein Living Sea steht am 8. Juli 2015 im Ostseebad Rostock-Warnemünde an Bord des „Flüchtlingsbootes MS Anton“ gemeinsam mit 70 lebensgroße...

Quelle: dpa

Gewiss: Massenauswanderung ist keine Problemlösung, aber individueller Aufstiegszwiller hat schon manch vermeintlich kollektivem Schicksal eine positive Drehung verpasst.

Schließlich aktivierte dies einst sogar jenen deutschen Esel, der von seinen musikaffinen Leidensgenossen den entscheidenden Tipp bekam: „Zieh lieber mit uns fort, wir gehen nach Bremen, etwas Besseres als den Tod findest du überall.“ Bis zum heutigen Tag: Der realistische Zauber dieser Worte ist ungebrochen.

Ein Angebot von WELT und N24.

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Die WELT als ePaper: Die vollständige Ausgabe steht Ihnen bereits am Vorabend zur Verfügung – so sind Sie immer hochaktuell informiert. Weitere Informationen: <http://epaper.welt.de>

Der Kurz-Link dieses Artikels lautet: <https://www.welt.de/143982854>



## Flüchtlingsboot M/S Anton zu Gast in Warnemünde

**Die schwimmende Kunstinstallation auf dem Kutter Anton möchte auf die Situation von Flüchtlingen aufmerksam machen und zum Nachdenken anregen**

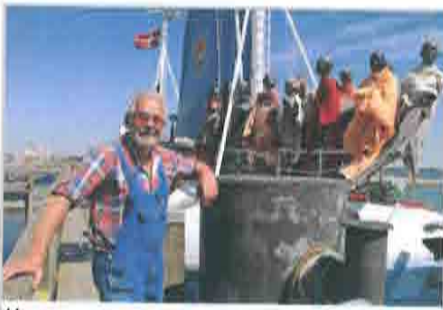
3. Juli 2015, von Stefanie (<https://www.rostock-heute.de/author/stefanie>)

Seltsam und bedrückend wirkt die Szenerie am Liegeplatz 28 am Alten Strom in Warnemünde. Ein kleiner, alter Fischkutter hat dort heute festgemacht, hoffnungslos überladen. Überladen mit Menschen, die dicht gedrängt an Deck stehen.

Erst auf den zweiten Blick wird klar: Es sind 70 lebensgroße Bronzeskulpturen, die stumm an der Reling stehen und auf die vorbeieilenden Besucher der Warnemünder Woche (/warnemuender-woche) schauen. Mit seinen Skulpturen, die aufgefishete Flüchtlinge darstellen, hat der dänische Künstler Jens Galschiøt den Kutter Anton in ein Flüchtlingsboot verwandelt.

Das globale Flüchtlingsproblem und Europas Verantwortung für eine menschliche Behandlung der Flüchtlinge sollen mit der schwimmenden Kunstinstallation in das Bewusstsein der Menschen gerückt werden.

Doch es geht den Organisatoren nicht nur um die Situation der Flüchtlinge und die moralische Pflicht gegenüber unseren Mitmenschen, die versuchen Krieg, Hunger, Verfolgung und Armut zu entfliehen. Diskutiert werden sollen auch die vielfältigen Ursachen von Flucht und Vertreibung sowie die Notwendigkeit einer fairen Entwicklungs- und Handelspolitik.



(/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/Knud\_Andersen\_Fluechtlingsboot\_MS\_Anton\_Warnemuende-780x520.jpg)

Skipper Knud Andersen vor dem Flüchtlingsboot M/S Anton in Warnemünde

Früher selbst als Fischer zur See gefahren, erzählt der dänische Skipper Knud Andersen, wie enttäuscht er von den Ergebnissen der UN-Klimakonferenz 2009 in Kopenhagen war und die Idee für dieses Projekt entstand. „Wir empfanden die mangelnden Ergebnisse des Gipfels als großes Fiasko, wollten aber nicht aufgeben.“ Mit seinem kleinen dänischen ökologischen Verein „Lebendige See“, der einen Fokus auf Meeresschutz und praktische Fischerei legt, möchte er mit Küstenbewohnern weltweit ins Gespräch kommen. „Wir müssen Lösungen finden. Es ist nicht die Schuld der Flüchtlinge, wenn die Dinge falsch laufen. Wir tragen mit unserer Lebensweise auch eine Verantwortung“, sagt Knud Andersen und weist auf die Auswirkungen der CO2-Emissionen und des Land- und Sea Gabbings der Industriestaaten gerade in den Ländern Afrikas hin.



(/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/Fluechtlingsbc780x520.jpg)

Flüchtlingsboot M/S Anton in Rostock-Warnemünde

Die Ausstellung auf dem Flüchtlingsboot Anton ist während der Warnemünder Woche täglich von 14:00 bis 20:00 Uhr am Liegeplatz 28 am Alten Strom geöffnet. Besucher sind eingeladen, sich näher über Ursachen und Folgen der Flüchtlingsströme zu informieren und sich an der Diskussion über Handels-, Flüchtlings- und Entwicklungspolitik zu beteiligen.

Zusätzlich gibt es ein Begleitprogramm:

- 04.07.2015, 14 Uhr, Kirche Warnemünde  
Ausstellungseröffnung
- 06.07.2015, 20 Uhr, Kirche Warnemünde  
Vortrag: „... da haben wir es nicht mehr ausgehalten“ – Warum Menschen alles hinter sich lassen,
- 07.07.-09.07.2015, 10 Uhr bis 14 Uhr, Alter Strom  
Workshop „Flüchtlingsleben weltweit und hier“ für Schulklassen
- 07.07.2015, 20 Uhr, Kirche Warnemünde  
Filmvorführung: Die Piroge, Senegal/Frankreich 2012 (OmU)
- 09.07.2015, 20 Uhr, Kirche Warnemünde  
Vortrag: Was hat Fisch mit Flucht zu tun? – Hintergründe zu Fluchtursachen, Referent: Francisco Mari, Brot für die Welt
- 10.07.2015, 19 Uhr, Kirche Warnemünde  
Internationaler Gottesdienst mit der Evangelischen Studierendengemeinde Rostock

Das Projekt des dänischen Vereins „Lebendige See“ wird in Kooperation mit Brot für die Welt, dem Mecklenburgischen Kirchenkreis, Zentrum für Mission und Ökumene der Nordkirche, der Evangelischen Studierendengemeinde und dem Kirchlichen Entwicklungsdienst durchgeführt.

Schlagwörter: [Alter Strom \(87\)](https://www.rostock-heute.de/tag/alter-strom) (<https://www.rostock-heute.de/tag/alter-strom>) [Asyl \(24\)](https://www.rostock-heute.de/tag/asyl) (<https://www.rostock-heute.de/tag/asyl>)

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[Warnemünder Woche \(58\)](https://www.rostock-heute.de/tag/warnemuender-woche) (<https://www.rostock-heute.de/tag/warnemuender-woche>)

**Das könnte dich auch interessieren:**

### Hinterlasse einen Kommentar

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# Volles Flüchtlingsboot liegt im Alten Strom

Mit einer Installation des dänischen Künstlers Jens Galschiøt irritiert der Diakonie-Landesverband Besucher in Warnemünde.

## VORIGER ARTIKEL

Einfach mal hängen lassen:  
Strand wird zum  
Fitnessstudio

Artikel veröffentlicht: Dienstag,  
07.07.2015 05:00 Uhr

Artikel aktualisiert: Dienstag,  
07.07.2015 06:12 Uhr



## NÄCHSTER ARTIKEL

Die Sicherheit geht vor

Flüchtlingsboot „M/S Anton“ in  
Warnemünde: Eine  
Kunstinstallation mit 70  
lebensgroßen Bronzeskulpturen  
soll auf die Situation von  
Flüchtlings auf aufmerksam  
machen.

Quelle: Norbert Fellechner

Twittern

Tellen

Empfehlen < 1.153

**Warnemünde.** Wer sich dem Liegeplatz 29 am Alten Strom in Warnemünde nähert, glaubt zunächst, ein volles Flüchtlingsboot vor sich zu sehen. Erst beim Näherkommen entpuppt sich das bedrückende Szenario als nicht real. 70 lebensgroße Bronzeskulpturen des dänischen Künstlers Jens Galschiøt sollen auf dem Aktionsschiff des dänischen Vereins „Lebendige See“ während der Warnemünder Woche auf die Situation von Flüchtlingen aufmerksam machen.

In einer Ausstellung, in Vorträgen, in Filmen und in Workshops werden Zusammenhänge, Hintergründe und Folgen der EU-Flüchtlingspolitik aufgezeigt. Das Aktionsschiff des dänischen Vereins „Lebendige See“, die „M/S Anton“, liegt noch bis zum 12. Juli am Alten Strom. Geöffnet ist täglich zwischen 14 und 20 Uhr.

Warnemünde

## Volles Flüchtlingsboot am Alten Strom



Mit einer Installation des dänischen Künstlers Jens Galschiøt irritiert der Diakonie-Landesverband Besucher in Warnemünde.

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## OZ-SHANTYCHOR-WETTBEWERB >



Mit der Vorstellung von verschiedenen Shanty-Chören möchten wir ein Stück heimatisches Brauchtum unterstützen, das so typisch ist für Mecklenburg-Vorpommern. [mehr >](#)

## VERANSTALTUNGEN >



Neben dem Waschuberrennen und dem Drachenbootrennen gibt es noch viele weitere Veranstaltungen, die rund um die Warnemünder Woche statt finden.

Hier bekommen Sie einen Überblick. [mehr >](#)

## DAS SEGLERISCHE PROGRAMM DER 79. WARNEMÜNDER WOCHE >



## Best local artist

2.9.2015



Inside Jens Galschiøt's studio. Photograph: Thomas Gam Nielsen



Jens Galschiøt opened his combined studio and sculpture park in 1985. He is best known for the [Pillar of Shame](#), but his park and studio is full of great pieces. And it is free to visit.

Right now Galschiøt is preparing a sculpture called Unbearable. It will be displayed during [COP21](#), the United Nations conference on climate change which is to be held in Paris this December. It shows a polar bear hanging five metres above the ground lifted by a graph showing the cumulative global fossil-fuel CO2 emissions. It's a strong statement concerning climate change.



Europaparlament

**Kein Platz für "religiös aufgeladene" Kunst**

Eine Installation zu den gemeinsamen Wurzeln von Christen, Juden und Moslems begeistert in Dänemark das Publikum. Doch vor dem Europaparlament in Brüssel darf sie nicht stehen. Warum nicht?



Von **Peter Müller** ✓, Brüssel



DPA

Abgeordnete des Europaparlaments (in Straßburg): "Schlechte Erfahrungen mit Ausstellungen sensiblen Inhalts"



Teilen



Twittern



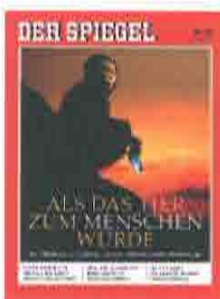
E-Mail



Samstag, 12.09.2015 07:43 Uhr

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Wenn es darum geht, die Meinungsfreiheit zu verteidigen, sind die EU-Parlamentarier in Brüssel und Straßburg in der Regel ganz vorne mit dabei.

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Heft 38/2015

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Nach den Anschlägen auf das französische Satiremagazin "Charlie Hebdo" hielten etliche im Plenum Schilder mit der Aufschrift "Je suis Charlie" in die Höhe. Parlamentspräsident Martin Schulz fand große Worte und auch die Schwüre der Fraktionschefs Manfred Weber und Gianni Pitella fielen feierlich aus. "Wir Europäer werden immer unsere Werte der Presse- und Meinungsfreiheit, der Toleranz und des gegenseitigen Respekts verteidigen", hieß es.

Hinter verschlossenen Türen dagegen ist es mit der Bereitschaft, der Meinungsfreiheit zur Geltung zu verhelfen, nicht ganz so weit her, wie sich am vergangenen Dienstag zeigte.



Da tagte das Parlamentspräsidium und auf der Agenda stand eine heikle Angelegenheit. Der dänische Abgeordnete Bendt Bendtsen hatte sich bereits vor Monaten an Parlamentspräsident Schulz gewandt. Er würde gern die Installation "Die Kinder Abrahams" für einige Wochen in Brüssel präsentieren. Auch einen Ort

○ Anmelden

maestigen Parlamentsgebäude, da würde es doch gut passen.

"Children of Abraham" ist kein islamfeindliches Werk, der Künstler, Jens Galschiøt, gehört nicht zu Religionskritikern, denen es nur darum geht, Tumulte zu provozieren.



Jens Galschiøt/ Art In Defence Of Humanism

Die Installation umfasst 14 dreieinhalb Meter hohe Buchstaben, die sich im Kreis zu dem Wort "Fundamentalism" formen. Darunter, im Sockel, sind Bildschirme eingelassen, auf denen 600 Zitate aus Koran, Bibel und der Thora abwechselnd erscheinen. "Eine Kunstinstallation über die Dogmen des Monotheismus" nennt Galschiøt sein Werk.

### "Das sendet das falsche Signal"

Dem Parlamentspräsidium ist das egal. Die Installation soll nicht auf den Parlamentsplatz. Der Grund, so Schulz laut Teilnehmern des internen Treffens: Auf dem offenen Platz könne das [Parlament](#) nicht für die Unversehrtheit des "religiös aufgeladenen" Kunstwerks garantieren. Schulz' Präsidiumskollegen, darunter auch Abgeordnete von CDU und den Grünen, waren der gleichen Ansicht. Einzig Alexander Graf Lambsdorff hielt dagegen. "Das sendet das falsche Signal", sagte der FDP-Mann, notfalls müsse man eben für ausreichenden Schutz sorgen.

Zumal über Attacken auf die Installation bislang nichts bekannt ist. Lange war die Skulptur im dänischen Silkeborg Bad in der Nähe von Aarhus zu sehen, ohne Zwischenfälle. Im nächsten Frühjahr soll "Kinder von Abraham" vor dem Rathaus in Kopenhagen aufgestellt werden. Natürlich ebenfalls öffentlich zugänglich.

Die Zitate, die Galschiøt bringt, sind abgewogen. Sicher, viele Sätze aus dem Koran befremden, aber auch manches Bibelzitat scheint wie aus der Zeit gefallen. Im Koran, das weiß man, heißt es über die Ungläubigen: "Ergreift sie und tötet sie, wo immer ihr sie auffindet". Aber auch in der Bibel finden sich harsche Worte: "Sie strotzen vor Unrecht, Bosheit. Wer es so treibt, den Tod verdient".

### "Schlechte Erfahrungen mit Ausstellungen sensiblen Inhalts"

Daneben finden sich auch positive Sätze auf den Bildschirmen. "Wer Gutes vollbringt, soll Besseres als das erhalten", heißt es beispielsweise im Koran. Die Installation zeigt eine ganze Reihe solcher Zitate, Galschiøt nennt sie "helle" Sätze.

Ein Sprecher von Parlamentspräsident Schulz betonte, man habe nichts gegen den Inhalt der Installation. Allerdings habe man in der Vergangenheit "schlechte Erfahrungen mit Ausstellungen sensiblen Inhalts" gemacht.



EU-Parlamentarier Bendtsen ist trotzdem empört. "Es ist eine Schande, dass Präsident Schulz es ablehnt, die Skulptur aufzustellen. Das Europäische Parlament muss der Hort der Meinungsfreiheit in Europa sein." Abgeordnete anderer Parteien unterstützen den Dänen bei seinem Anliegen, darunter der deutsche Grüne



Anmelden

Übrigens: in der gleichen Sitzung bewilligte das Parlamentspräsidium 43 neue Stellen für Marine Le Pen und die Rechtspopulisten im Europäischen Parlament.

### Zum Autor



**Peter Müller** ist Korrespondent im Brüsseler Büro des SPIEGEL.

**E-Mail:** [Peter\\_Mueller@spiegel.de](mailto:Peter_Mueller@spiegel.de)

@PeterMueller9 folgen



**heinzpeter0508** 12.09.2015

#### 2. Es ist unverständlich was für ein Hype

in unserer ach so aufgeklärten Zeit immer noch über Religionen gemacht wird. Bibel und Koran,



Anmelden



**manni.baum** 12.09.2015

#### 3. religiös aufgeladen

die Beurteilung als "religiös aufgeladen" ist sehr subjektiv, ABER auf einem Parlamentsplatz hat auch "normale" religiöse Kunst nicht zu stehen.



**Martin Franck** 12.09.2015

#### 4. Das falsche Signal

Das falsche Signal wäre es die Meinungsfreiheit einzuschränken. Zwar gibt es Religionsfreiheit, aber durch diese werden keine bürgerlichen und staatsbürgerlichen Rechte und Pflichten beschränkt. Wer sich also von [...]



**alohas** 12.09.2015

#### 5.

Bei aller Liebe zur Kunst, aber die Message dieser Installation ist einfach zu billig. Der ewige Schnulz um die vermeintlichen Gemeinsamkeiten der sogenannten Buchreligionen, sowie die Feststellung, dass sowohl im Koran als [...]



Alle Kommentare öffnen

Seite 1 von 6

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## Mehr im Internet

**Junckers Rede zur Lage der EU:** "Es fehlt an Europa, und es fehlt an Union" ([manager-magazin.de](#))

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insgesamt 30 Beiträge



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**skylarkin** 12.09.2015

**1.**

Hoppla, vor meiner Haustür aber bitte keine Meinungsfreiheit, wenn auch nur das kleinste Risiko besteht, dass das zu Konflikten oder Demonstrationen führen kann. Wie scheinheilig!





**10.12.2015 - 3.1.2016**  
**BOOTSFLÜCHTLINGE**

Ausstellung

Täglich erreichen uns Meldungen über Flüchtlinge. Viele von ihnen haben lebensgefährliche Fahrten über das Mittelmeer hinter sich. Die Ausstellung „Bootsflüchtlinge“ legt in Fotos und Texten dar, auf welchen Wegen und warum Flüchtlinge aus und über Afrika der afrikanischen Nordküste zustreben, um von dort aus in wenig seetauglichen und überfüllten Booten nach Europa überzusetzen. Es werden die Gefahren und Hindernisse der Reise geschildert, die Abwehrhaltung der „Festung Europa“ und deren Maßnahmen, z. B. der Einsatz der „Frontex“-Schiffe. Insbesondere werden die Menschenrechtsverletzungen angesprochen, die die derzeitige europäische Asylpolitik nach sich ziehen kann oder nicht verhindert.

Die Ausstellung wurde vom Asyl-Arbeitskreis des Bezirks Braunschweig gemeinsam mit der Wolfenbütteler Amnesty International-Gruppe erarbeitet. Zur Ausstellung wird die Installation "Refugees" des dänischen Künstlers Jens Galschiøt gezeigt.

**Wo: Flensburger Schiffahrtsmuseum, Schiffbrücke 39**

**Wann: Ausstellungseröffnung 10.12.2015 um 19:30 Uhr**

Die Wanderausstellung ist vom 10.12.2015 bis zum 3.1.2016 in Flensburg zu sehen.



# Dansk kunstner spidder isbjørn i Paris

Når verdens ledere mødes til klimatopmødet COP21 i Paris, bliver de mødt af en spiddet isbjørn, der minder dem om, de konsekvenser klimaforandringerne kan få.

## KLIMAKONFERENCE

Af Rune Langhoff/WWF

En dansk kunstner tager dramatiske og for nogle måske lige frem provokerende virkemidler i brug for at råbe verdens ledere op, når de i slutningen af denne måned og i starten af december mødes til det afgørende klimatopmøde COP21 i Paris.

Billedkunstner Jens Galschiøt fra Fyn har nemlig sat sig for at skabe opmærksomhed om de konsekvenser, de menneskeskabte klimaforandringer har og kan få i fremtiden. Det gør han ved at spidde en isbjørn på en metal-graf over ophobningen af CO2 i atmosfæren. En ophobning, der har nået et enormt omfang, og som bekendt fører til global opvarmning, til smeltende havis i Arktis og dermed truer med at udrydde isbjørnen, der er afhængig af isen.

Isbjørneskulpturen er lavet af kobber og har fået navnet »Unbearable«, hvilket betyder »ubærligt« på dansk, og den bliver udstillet i Paris under hele klimakonferencen. Målet med konferencen er at vedtage en global klimaafte, der begrænser menneskehedens udledning af CO2 så meget, at den gennemsnitlige globale temperaturstigning bliver begrænset til maksimalt to grader i forhold til niveauet før industrialiseringen.

Det er stærkt tvivlsomt, om det vil ske, altså om verdens ledere overhovedet kan blive enige og vil være ambitiøse nok, og derfor er der brug for at lægge pres på alle de op mod 50.000 politikere, embedsmænd og lobbyister, der mødes i Paris 30. november.

### Et symbol man husker

Jens Galschiøt, der gennem mange år har brugt sin kunst aktivistisk og har udstillet over det meste af verden, har derfor sat sig for at skabe en skulptur, der klart og utvetydigt viser konsekvenserne af den menneskeskabte udledning af CO2.

Målet med skulpturen er først og fremmest konkret at anskueliggøre, hvilke konsekvenser menneskets overforbrug og livsstil har og ikke mindst kan få i fremtiden, hvis ikke verdens ledere tager sig sammen og forpligter sig til at begrænse udledningen af CO2 så meget, som videnskaben kræver, siger Jens Galschiøt.

- Det er jo helt absurd og næsten tragikomisk at spidde en isbjørn på en klimagraf. Men netop det tragikomiske gør, at budskabet bliver lettere at tage ind og man lettere husker symbolet. Men på en måde, kunne det ligeså godt have været en sydhavs-ø eller en klimaflugtning, der blev spiddet på grafen, siger han videre.

Jens Galschiøt har arbejdet med udformningen af skulpturen på sit værksted og galleri i Odense i mange måneder - og skulpturen blev allerede inden, den var færdig omtalt af den fremtrædende britiske avis The Guardian, som beskrev den som et 'stærk statement om klimaforandringerne'.

Og nu kommer den så også til at vække opmærksomhed i Paris. Skulpturen er nemlig over fem meter høj og omkring 12 meter lang.

### Verdens ledere skal råbes op

Jens Galschiøt har samarbejdet om projektet med natur- og miljøorganisationen WWF Verdensnaturfonden, der også kæmper for at begrænse klimaforandringerne og deres ødelæggende indvirkning på natur, miljø og dyreliv.

For WWF Verdensnaturfonden er det nyt at samarbejde med kunstnere om at fremme en politisk dagsorden. Men situationens alvor kræver det, lyder det fra WWF's generalsekretær Gitte Seeberg:

- Jeg har altid været helt vild med Jens Galschiøt og fascineret af den måde, han bruger kunsten aktivistisk på. Vi står i en situation, hvor vi er den sidste generation, der for alvor kan bremse klimaforandringerne, og så har vi, der bekymrer os om planetens ve og vel, en forpligtelse til at afsøge alle muligheder for at råbe verdens ledere op, så de vedtager den aftale, vi har brug for. Det synes jeg, vi gør med et kunstværk som »Unbearable«, siger Gitte Seeberg og fortsætter:

- Jeg elsker isbjørne, og håber virkelig, de kan overleve på trods af menneskets overforbrug. Derfor tror jeg, det vil stikke mange i maven, når de ser skulpturen, der så klart viser, hvordan det kan ende for isbjørnen. Jeg tror også på, at det kan være med til at ændre vores adfærd, når et billede af en lidende isbjørn, som den vi ser i »Unbearable« sætter sig i os, siger Gitte Seeberg videre.

Der er i højeste grad behov for, at både helt almindelige mennesker og verdens politikere tager klimaforandringerne alvorligt. Videnskaben fastslår, at den gennemsnitlige temperaturstigning maksimalt må nå to grader - ellers kan konsekvenserne blive katastrofale.

### Mere modige politikere

En sådan aftale bliver næppe vedtaget i Paris, for de mål, som landene har indsendt for deres individuelle reduktioner af CO2 er langt fra nok. Faktisk vil temperaturen stadig stige med omkring tre grader, hvis landene reducerer udledningen af CO2, som de lover nu.



Voksmodel af isbjørneskulpturen Unbearable, der opsættes i Paris til COP21, på Jens Galschiøts værksted. (Foto: Galleri Jens Galschiøt)

Det vil betyde mere ekstremt vejr og tørke og oversvømmelser, at havenes vandstand stiger, at flere vil opleve mangel på fødevarer og rent drikkevand, og at verden bliver mere ustabil, at der kommer flere konflikter og flere mennesker sendes på flugt.

For at undgå det skal vi handle nu, mener WWF Verdensnaturfonden og Jens Galschiøt:

- Politikerne skal tage deres ansvar alvorligt og være mere modige, siger Jens Galschiøt.

- For eksempel ved at være ærlige omkring de kæmpe klimaproblemer, vi står over for. Det kan godt være, at der er flere vælgere i at sige, at vi bare skal fortsætte forbrugerlivsstilen som tidligere, men når ingen tager nogle seriøse standpunkter, ender det med at gå rigtigt galt. Og det kommer til at gå ud over vores børn

og børnebørn, siger han.

Og det er Gitte Seeberg enig i:

- Det er helt afgørende, at vi tager vores påvirkning af planeten langt mere alvorligt. Alt for mange af os lever som om, vi har flere planeter til rådighed. Men det var vi ikke. Og derfor er det så bydende nødvendigt, at vi handler før klimaforandringerne får katastrofale konsekvenser, siger hun videre.

Skulpturen »Unbearable« afsløres ved en fernisering på Cité Universitaire 3. december kl. 18. Her åbnes der samtidig for en UNESCO-udstilling, der også sætter fokus på klimaforandringerne.

Rune Langhoff er journalist på WWF



Jens Galschiøt og WWF Verdensnaturfondens generalsekretær Gitte Seeberg på Galschiøts værksted i Odense sammen med en voksmodel af skulpturen Unbearable, der udstilles i Paris til COP21. (Foto: WWF)

### Jens Galschiøt

Jens Galschiøt er en dansk billedkunstner, der i en årrække har brugt sin kunst aktivistisk. Hans værker har været udstillet over det meste af verden og blandt hovedværkerne er Skarnstøtten, Survival of the Fattest, Den indre svinehund og Fundamentalism.

### WWF

### Verdensnaturfonden

WWF Verdensnaturfonden er den danske afdeling af WWF, der er en af verdens største og mest indflydelsesrige natur- og miljøorganisationer. WWF har over fem millioner støtter og kontorer i over 100 lande.

### Skulpturen

### »Unbearable«

»Unbearable« er skabt særligt til COP21. Skulpturen er 12 meter lang og fem meter høj. Grafen, som isbjørnen, der er i naturlig størrelse, spidder på, er en nøjagtig gengivelse af ophobningen af CO2 i atmosfæren. En mindre model af »Unbearable« har været udstillet på kontoret for formanden for FN's 70. generalforsamling, Mogens Lykketoft, efteråret igennem.

Dagens flue

- Man skal aldrig sige ja  
- når man mener nej.  
- Nej - altså ja!

© Storm P.-Museet

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GØR DU OGSÅ DET, STATS-MINISTER?

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POUR UN REPASSAGE RAPIDE  
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EXIGEZ CALOR

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Le JDD 22.11.2015

## Baleine géante et bulles volantes : l'art au service de la Terre pour la COP21

EN IMAGES - Les artistes rivalisent d'idées pour interpeller le grand public lors du sommet sur le climat qui débute lundi.

### La tour Eiffel dans tous ses états

La tour Eiffel sera le terrain de jeu d'au moins deux artistes. Des images d'arbres poussant sur la structure en acier seront projetées à partir du 29 novembre et jusqu'au 3 décembre, transformant la Dame de fer en tour verdoyante, via une application. Du mapping vidéo mis au point par une artiste belgo-tunisienne, Naziha Mestaoui. Pour chaque vidéo, un arbre réel sera planté dans le cadre de projets de reforestation en Amérique du Sud et en Afrique ; 45.000 plants (à 10 euros) ont déjà été achetés.



One Heart One Tree.

Dès le 20 novembre, une sphère géante décorée par le street artiste – l'un des plus influents au monde – et activiste écologiste Shepard Fairey sera suspendue entre le premier et le deuxième étage de la tour. Cette image de l'auteur de la célèbre affiche électorale d'Obama *Hope* ("espoir") devrait parcourir la planète, à l'instar de son œil géant pleurant une larme enfermant la Terre.

### Des icebergs du Groenland devant le Panthéon



Maxppp.

Olafur Eliasson, créateur islando-danois, fait partie des grands noms de l'art réunis pour la COP21 à Paris. Son Ice Watch, une "montre de glace" constituée de douze icebergs disposés en cercle, devait initialement être installée place de la République, avant que l'état d'urgence ne soit décrété, [après les terribles attentats du 13 novembre dernier](#). Après des échanges avec la préfecture de police et les différents ministères concernés, une nouvelle solution a été trouvée : les douze blocs de glace de 10 tonnes chacun – des morceaux de banquise à la dérive pêchés au lasso dans un fjord groenlandais – fondront à partir du 3 décembre prochain, sur le parvis du Panthéon, autre lieu symbolique à Paris.



Un cadeau pour la Terre.

Un vrai choc : une impressionnante baleine bleue de 30 m de long sur le port du Gros-Cailou à partir du 30 novembre, convoyée là par l'association Un cadeau pour la Terre. Et un ours rouge ailé en résille de 7,50 m de haut (déjà devant la gare du Nord), une œuvre de Richard Texier. Un autre ours polaire, empalé sur une pique représentant la courbe de CO2 augmentant dans l'atmosphère (Jens Galschiot), sera accroché à la Cité internationale (13e). Une dépouille... glaçante.

### Les inondations au cœur de la ville

Dès demain, quai du Louvre, rue Quincampoix, quai Voltaire (entre autres lieux), tournez autour des panneaux Decaux : de chaque côté, une photo spectaculaire de Gideon Mendel illustre les inondations dans un pays riche et dans un pays en voie de développement.

### Expos sur les nuages et la lumière

"Lumières d'Afrique" se tient jusqu'au 24 novembre au Théâtre de Chaillot : 54 artistes présentent leur interprétation du problème de la lumière sur le continent. De nombreuses photos, tableaux ou sculptures, souvent étonnants et pleins d'espoir. Autre exposition : "Climats artificiels". Trente installations atmosphériques, comme le nuage reconstitué en salle par Tetsuo Kondo. À admirer, en rêvant, la vidéo *La Mer* par Ange Leccia.





Milène Guermont.

Une pyramide en résille de 29 m de haut affublée des phares de voiture entoure depuis fin octobre l'obélisque de la Concorde : jusqu'au 11 décembre, cette installation lumineuse réalisée par Milène Guermont, baptisée Phares, battra au rythme des cœurs transmis via un capteur de pouls (on pourra chaque soir poser son doigt dans le capteur et voir ses battements cardiaques retransmis sur l'œuvre). "Les derniers et terribles événements à Paris donnent à mon installation un autre sens : entourant l'obélisque, elle représente un dialogue avec l'Orient", dit Milène Guermont.

#### Épaves flottantes sur l'Ourcq



Ian Beech

Avec l'aide des agents des canaux, l'artiste britannique Michael Pinsky a ramassé ces derniers jours des brassées de déchets au fond du canal de l'Ourcq : des vélos, dont des Vélib', des poussettes, des Caddie, un réfrigérateur, des chaises en plastique... Tous seront assemblés et présentés sur l'eau, du 25 novembre au 3 janvier 2016, en quarante îlots éclairés pour donner l'impression de flotter à la surface (ils sont posés sur des échafaudages immergés).

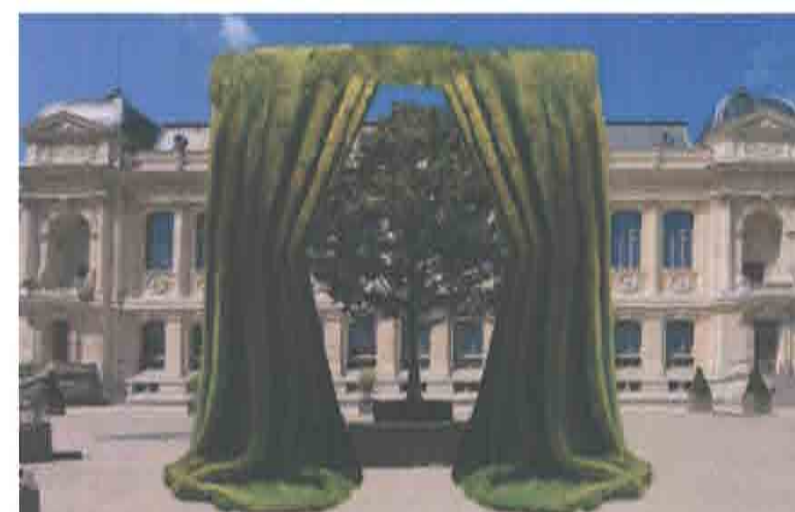
#### Passeports polaires et bulles volantes au Grand Palais



Statens Museum fur Kunst.

Au Grand Palais, l'exposition "Solutions COP21", gratuite, est maintenue avec une sécurité renforcée. Des artistes de renom y participent, comme le couple Lucy et Jorge Orta, qui y montera un bureau délivrant des milliers de passeports universels Antarctique, en échange d'un engagement à protéger l'environnement. Sous la nef vitrée, un autre projet épique (de l'association Artists 4 Paris Climate) : Tomás Saraceno fera décoller des hommes enfermés dans ses Aéroènes, deux bulles transparentes volant grâce à l'énergie solaire.

#### Un chêne théâtral au Jardin des Plantes



Ackroyd & Harvey

Un chêne de 5 mètres de haut va trôner du 3 au 7 décembre, devant la Grande Galerie de l'évolution dans le Jardin des Plantes, installé par le duo Ackroyd & Harvey. Cet arbre sera magnifié, encadré par d'immenses rideaux de scène végétaux. [Infos ici](#).

#### Des bêtes sauvages en ville



BBC 1.12.2015.

2015.12.01 BBC Skewered bear on its way to Paris <http://www.bbc.com/news/live/science-environment-34922775> (link is absolute)

[www.bbc.com/news/live/science-environment-34922775](http://www.bbc.com/news/live/science-environment-34922775)

## 15:12 Skewered bear on its way to Paris

An artwork consisting of a copper polar bear, hoisted aloft a six-metre graph representing escalating atmospheric carbon, will have its world premiere in Paris this week.

The **Kickstarter-funded** [↗](#) art installation is due to be unveiled on Thursday **at the Cite Universitaire** [↗](#).

'Unbearable' is the work of sculptor Jens Galsciøt.





ENVIRONMENT | EUROPE > France > Paris

# Rally in Paris for climate emergency marks end of COP 21

2 December 2015 by Ankrí Roger

ALL IMAGES



Demonstrators showed creatively their concern over environment by dressing like white bears.

08/14 Caption

ID:9292860



This content has not been independently verified.

Report current story

## Cientos de manifestantes rechazan conclusiones de COP21 [FOTOS]

2 de 7



El cambio climático lo tememos que liderar los ciudadanos, no podemos confiar en que nuestros políticos, dijo un ecologista. [Foto: AFP]

LEA TAMBIÉN...

**COP21: Laurent Fabius presenta documento para acuerdo climático**



**COP21: Naciones Unidas pide al mundo aprobar acuerdo climático**

Varias manifestaciones recorrieron hoy las calles de París convocadas por los ONG para mostrar su desacuerdo con las conclusiones de la Cumbre del clima COP21, que consideran insuficientes para combatir el calentamiento global.

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La principal de ellas fue convocada junto al Arco del Triunfo, donde los manifestantes, vestidos mayoritariamente de rojo, trazaron una línea de ese mismo color con la que pretendían simbolizar los límites que no se deben superar y la frontera entre las víctimas del calentamiento global y sus causantes.



<http://www.wwf.eu/?uNewsID=257623>

World Wildlife Foundation, European Policy Office

## Visualization of impacts of Arctic climate change unveiled at Paris climate talks

Posted on 03 December 2015

WWF has teamed up with a Danish sculptor to graphically represent the consequences of climate change on life in the Arctic.

The sculpture 'Unbearable' depicts a polar bear impaled on a graph line representing the accumulation of CO2 in the atmosphere from pre-industrial times to the present.

"The aim of the sculpture is to illustrate the consequences of human over-consumption and lifestyle. World leaders must get their act together and commit to reduce CO2 emissions as much as science demands," says sculptor Jens Galschiot.

"This is just one symbol of an entire Arctic ecology at risk from climate change," say Gitte Seeberg, Secretary General of WWF Denmark. "The changes in the Arctic are already affecting animals and peoples. It is crucial that we take our impact on the planet far more seriously."

The sculpture will remain throughout the climate negotiations in front of the Cité Universitaire in Paris.

### About Jens Galschiot:

Jens Galschiot is a Danish artist who for years has used his art as an activist. His works have been exhibited all over the world and among the main works are 'Pillar of Shame', 'Survival of the Fattest', 'The Inner Beast' and 'Fundamentalism'.

### About WWF:

WWF is one of the world's largest and most influential nature and environmental organizations. WWF has over five million supporters and offices in over 100 countries.

### About 'Unbearable':

'Unbearable' is created specifically for COP21. The sculpture is 12 meters long and five meters high. A smaller model of 'Unbearable' has been exhibited throughout the year in the office of Mogens Lykketoft, President of the UN 70th General Assembly.

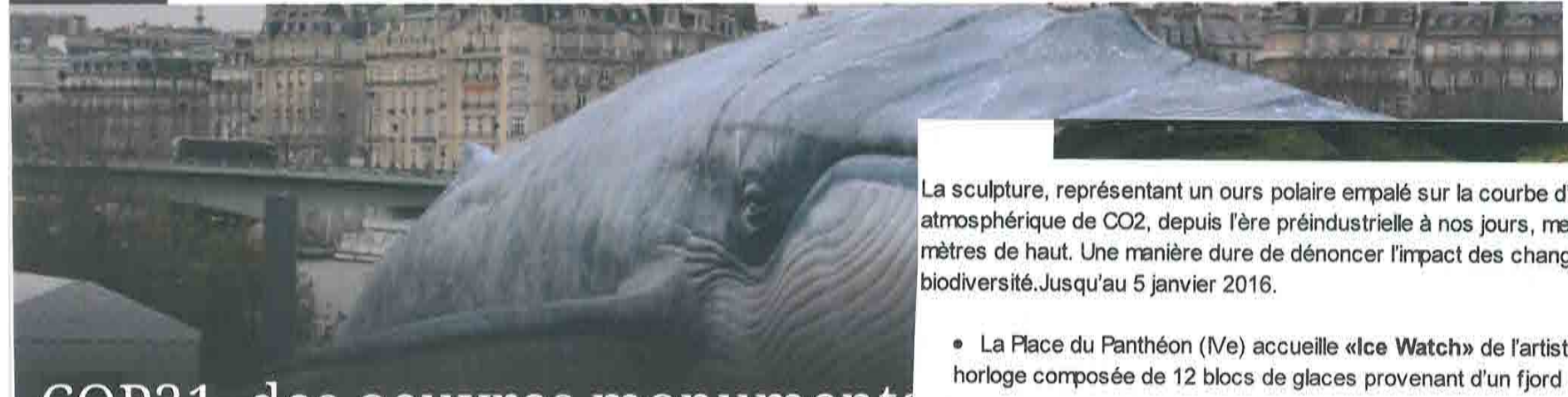


© Nina Munn / WWF [Enlarge](#)





En ce moment #COP21 • #OBJECTIF 2°C • #COMPTE CO2 • #REVUE DU WEB • #DOSSIER BIOMIMETISME • #DOSSIERS DE LA REDAC



La sculpture, représentant un ours polaire empalé sur la courbe d'évolution de la concentration atmosphérique de CO2, depuis l'ère préindustrielle à nos jours, mesure 10,5 mètres de long sur 10,5 mètres de haut. Une manière dure de dénoncer l'impact des changements climatiques sur la biodiversité. Jusqu'au 5 janvier 2016.

- La Place du Panthéon (IVe) accueille «Ice Watch» de l'artiste danois Olafur Eliasson, une horloge composée de 12 blocs de glaces provenant d'un fjord du Groënland.

# COP21, des oeuvres monumentales

Posté le 4 décembre 2015 par pierre Thouverez REPORTAGE



A l'occasion de la COP 21, des oeuvres d'art dénonçant la crise climatique fleurissent dans les rues de la capitale. Les artistes dénoncent la fonte des glaces, la crise de la biodiversité, la pollution de l'eau... Promenade dans Paris à travers 8 oeuvres monumentales présentées gratuitement.

- Le lac du Parc Montsouris (XIVe) présente une oeuvre singulière. « **Where the Tides Ebb and Flow** » de l'artiste Pedro Marzorati : 30 bustes bleus immergés sur 150 mètres dépassent progressivement des eaux.



Regardant dans la même direction, ils dénoncent poétiquement une triste réalité : la montée progressive des eaux menace des populations de plus en plus larges. Jusqu'au 15 décembre.

- La Cité internationale (XIVe) expose dans sa Cours D'honneur « **Unbearable** » de l'artiste danois Jens GALSCHJØT, en partenariat avec le WWF.



Ces blocs pesant initialement près de 10 tonnes, fonderont jusqu'à disparaître, le temps des négociations climatiques de la COP21. Une belle façon de rappeler que les décisions doivent être prises rapidement ! Exposition jusqu'à la fonte totale.

- Le parvis de la gare du Nord (Xe) présente un immeuble haussmannien semblant se liquéfier peu à peu.



La « Maison de fond » de l'artiste argentin Leandro Erlich interpelle sur la dégradation de l'habitat au réchauffement climatique. A quoi ressembleront les maisons de nos enfants?

- Le parvis de la gare du Nord (Xe) accueille également l'oeuvre « **Angel Bear** » du sculpteur français Richard Texier.



Vendredi





Un ours ailé haut de 7,5 mètres qui semble prêt à s'envoler loin de notre Terre pour survivre. Ne pouvant s'adapter au réchauffement climatique, il est le porte-parole des espèces en voie de disparition.

- Face à la Géode, le canal de l'Ourq (XIXe) présente « **L'eau qui dort** » de Michel Pinsky.



Vélo, caddie, frigidaire, panneaux... 40 déchets récupérés dans le fond des eaux parisiennes sont exposées à la surface. Cette oeuvre invite les passants à s'interroger sur la pollution et les conséquences d'un geste banal, celui de jeter. Jusqu'au 3 janvier 2016.

- Entre le Pont des Invalides et celui de l'Alma, le **Port du Gros Caillou (Vile)** accueille la baleine bleue de l'association Un cadeau pour la Terre.



Avec ses 33,6 m de longueur, elle symbolise l'érosion de la biodiversité. Depuis un siècle, 95% des baleines bleues ont disparu. Jusqu'au 11 décembre, de 9h à 18h.



En plus, grâce à l'application «One Heart One tree» imaginée par l'artiste belgo-tunisienne Naziha Mestaoui, vous pouvez acheter un arbre qui sera planté dans l'un des 6 lieux proposés. Vous pouvez ensuite le voir grandir virtuellement sur les parois de la Tour Eiffel, accompagné d'un mot choisi.





BENOIT TESSIER / REUTERS/REUTERS

A replica of the Statue of Liberty is seen with smoke trailing out from its torch during a street parade as part of the "Global Village of Alternatives" events held in Montreuil, near Paris, France, December 5, 2015 as the World Climate Change Conference 2015 (COP21) continues at Le Bourget near the French capital. REUTERS/Benoit Tessier

DECEMBER 05, 2015

# Climate talks enter next phase, toughest decisions ahead

BY DAVID STANWAY AND RICHARD VALDMANIS

Reuters

**P**ARIS - Global climate change talks in Paris moved into a new, tougher phase on Saturday as negotiators agreed to a draft accord that still leaves hundreds of points of dispute for ministers to resolve next week.

While a largely procedural step in the four-year quest for a binding deal to slow global warming, the fact that senior government officials from almost 200 nations agreed on the draft marks an improvement over the last failed summit in Copenhagen six years ago, where no such text was even approved.

"This text marks the will of all to reach an agreement," Laurence Tubiana, French

*Tap 2 send*



climate envoy, told delegates at the half-way point of the meeting lasting until Dec. 11.

The top delegate from China, Su Wei, said the first week of the talks "though very difficult, have produced very good results and provide a strong foundation for next week."

Even so, the new text highlights the enormity of work that lies ahead for foreign ministers including U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry, who must find consensus on the most contentious issues that have bedevilled talks for four years.

Negotiators have left them 939 pieces of bracketed text representing the varying options for resolving points of disagreement.

Some developing nations want to phase out fossil fuels by 2050, for instance, but China is among those preferring to promise merely to shift to a low-carbon economy this century.

An agreement at the U.N. summit on the outskirts of Paris is expected to represent by far the strongest global accord yet to commit both rich and developing nations to curbing the rise in greenhouse gas emissions widely blamed for climate change, although further action will be needed to avoid global temperatures rising beyond a dangerous threshold, officials say.

The agreement will not proscribe specific measures or targets, which are being undertaken at a national level.

But it would create a legal framework on key issues such climate finance for developing nations, beyond a goal of \$100 billion a year already set for 2020, and set a long-term goal for the shift from fossil fuels.

The text, running to 43 pages including a 21-page core agreement, leaves most of those issues to be worked out.

"We had hoped that our work would be further advanced," said Nozipho Mxakato-Diseko of South Africa, who speaks on behalf of more than 130 developing nations. The fear is that the talks could end with a weak deal with so much work left.

## BETTER THAN COPENHAGEN

Early this year, the text had been about 100 pages, roughly halved by the time the Paris summit began. The new draft is likely to be far shorter, with work set to intensify toward late next week as many nations hold out until the last possible moment to defend their key positions.

The text marks progress since Copenhagen. At that 2009 meeting, negotiators never



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photo une réplique de la statue de la liberté (retournée) :  
Photo n°8 sur 18

Village mondial des alternatives, Climat forum et marché paysan : le temps d'un week-end, la ville de Montreuil, à l'est de Paris, s'est transformée en "hub" de la COP21

Samedi 5 et dimanche 6 décembre, la ville de Montreuil, située dans le département de Seine-Saint-Denis, accueille un « sommet citoyen pour le climat ». Autour de la mairie de la ville, les rues ont été crupées à la circulation pour laisser les associations et les ONG prendre leurs quartiers.

**Un village mondial des alternatives**  
Alternatiba, mouvement citoyen qui met en valeur des solutions existantes pour faire face aux dérèglements climatiques, s'est chargé de l'organisation d'un village mondial des alternatives. Au total, plus de 277 solutions pour sauver la planète sont présentées au public, issues de 17 pays différents, en 11 thématiques.

Par exemple : habitat, éducation, zéro déchets, agriculture, alimentation... C'est d'ailleurs dans ce cadre qu'un marché paysan, à l'initiative de la Confédération paysanne, a pris dans l'une des rues

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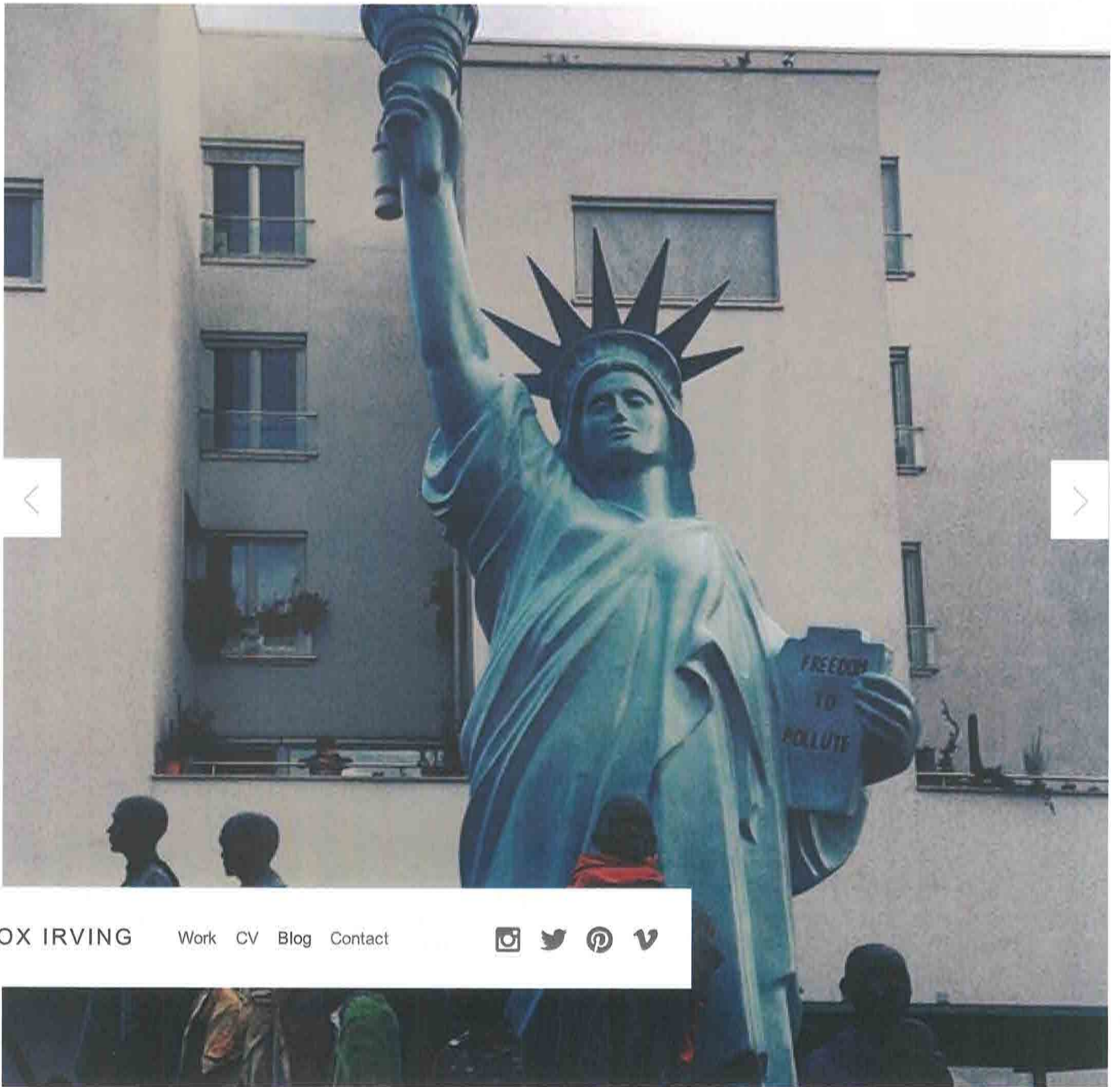
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COP 21

# Sommet citoyen pour le climat: «Toucher les personnes qui ne sont pas dans le milieu écolo»

Par [Amandine Cailhol](http://www.liberation.fr/auteur/14031-amandine-cailhol)(<http://www.liberation.fr/auteur/14031-amandine-cailhol>) — 5 décembre 2015 à 20:56



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A Montreuil, lors du Sommet citoyen pour le climat, samedi. Photo Mathieu Alexandre. AFP

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Le temps du week-end, la ville de Montreuil, aux portes de Paris, accueille un Village mondial des alternatives, un forum sur le climat et un marché paysan. L'occasion, pour les citoyens, de se faire entendre, en marge de la COP 21, alors que de nombreuses autres manifestations ont été annulées.

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➔ «Toucher les personnes qui ne sont pas dans le milieu écolo»

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Des militants déguisés en zèbre et en lion arborant une pancarte «*le réchauffement climatique nous menace*», suivis par une petite troupe d'ours polaires, ceux d'Alternatiba (un des organisateurs du rassemblement), des clowns dansant au son d'un accordéon, un père Noël «*durable et non de la consommation*» et une chorale de grands-parents norvégiens jurant, en chanson, qu'ils «*combattront le changement climatique*»: c'est sous des airs de carnaval qu'a débuté, samedi à midi, le Sommet citoyen pour le climat, à Montreuil, en Seine-Saint-Denis. Une des rares manifestations citoyennes en marge de la COP 21 maintenue malgré l'état d'urgence.

Première étape de la manifestation, démarrée en fanfare, et qui propose diverses animations et ateliers, un forum sur le climat, des conférences et un marché paysan, pendant tout le week-end: un tour des divers stands du Village des alternatives. Installés aux abords de la mairie, ils sont répartis autour de onze thématiques: habitat, agriculture et alimentation, éducation pour tous, énergie ou encore solidarité et migrations. «*C'était important qu'un lieu puisse incarner la société civile*, explique Patrick Bessac, le maire communiste de la ville. *Après les attentats, quand la question de l'annulation s'est posée, nous*



*avons fait part de notre souhait de maintenir la manifestation. Les gens avaient besoin de s'exprimer, mais aussi d'être ensemble.»*

### **«Est-ce que les gouvernements nous regardent? Je ne suis pas sûre...»**

Tout juste arrivée de Nantes, Juliette, étudiante en ingénierie énergétique, est surtout venue pour découvrir des alternatives, *«celles qu'on n'apprend pas forcément dans les écoles»*. Devant la joyeuse troupe bigarrée en déambulation, elle s'interroge: *«Je ne sais pas si on peut parler de mobilisation? Et puis, est-ce que les gouvernements nous regardent? Je ne suis pas sûre.»*

Sensibilisée aux enjeux environnementaux, sans être militante, elle aimerait croire qu'être ici pèse sur les négociations en cours. Sans trop y croire. *«Chaque fois qu'il y a un sommet pour le climat, il y a des manifestations, et pas grand-chose ne change»*, conclut-elle.

Attablé sous le chapiteau restauration, où, pour moins de cinq euros, sont proposés des «tartes aux alternatives», des gâteaux de maïs ou des galettes «végé», un étudiant du Nord-Pas-de-Calais se veut plus optimiste: *«Nous sommes d'abord venus parce que l'ambiance est plutôt sympa, un peu comme en festival. Mais bien sûr, on est aussi là pour débattre et montrer qu'on est nombreux, pacifiques et qu'on a de bonnes idées.»*

Militant chez les Jeunes écologistes, il espère que *«les ateliers et les débats organisés à Montreuil pourront faire contrepoint sur le Bourget»*, où se déroulent les négociations de la COP 21.

([http://www.liberation.fr/planete/2015/12/05/cop-21-un-brouillon-sur-la-table-de-nombreux-points-en-](http://www.liberation.fr/planete/2015/12/05/cop-21-un-brouillon-sur-la-table-de-nombreux-points-en-suspens_1418535)

suspens\_1418535) Il y a une semaine, il était aussi place de la République «pour scander des slogans pour le climat».

([http://www.liberation.fr/france/2015/11/29/a-paris-de-la-chaine-humaine-aux-activistes-qui-se-dechainent\\_1417077\)](http://www.liberation.fr/france/2015/11/29/a-paris-de-la-chaine-humaine-aux-activistes-qui-se-dechainent_1417077)

Mais n'y est pas resté longtemps, lorsque la situation s'est tendue

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entre manifestants et force de l'ordre. Même chose, vendredi, lors de l'action contre le greenwashing des grandes entreprises au Grand Palais.

([http://www.liberation.fr/planete/2015/12/04/au-grand-palais-en-avant-pour-le-greenwashing\\_1418325](http://www.liberation.fr/planete/2015/12/04/au-grand-palais-en-avant-pour-le-greenwashing_1418325)) «C'était hallucinant, raconte son ami et voisin de table. On a été encerclé par la police. Leur réaction était vraiment disproportionnée». Et d'ajouter: «On a l'impression qu'on essaye de faire taire la parole citoyenne. On nous dit que les manifestations sont interdites à cause de la sécurité, mais les marchés de Noël ne sont pas annulés, eux! Alors, on se pose des questions.»

### **«Toucher les personnes qui ne sont pas dans le milieu écolo»**

Un peu plus loin, dans une allée, une installation artistique, sorte d'arbre à vœux, invite les passants à laisser une trace de ce qu'ils «*aiment dans le monde, et espèrent ne pas perdre à cause du chaos climatique*». Sur un bout de papier, Mélina, membre du réseau Alternatiba de Chartres, a écrit: «*Les fleurs rares, les rivières aux eaux claires, la mer sans plastique, et les légumes goûteux du jardin*».

Elle aussi, malgré les interdictions de manifester, n'a «*pas voulu lâcher*». Le week-end dernier, elle a participé à «*une petite marche, mais aussi une disco soupe* (un repas partagé et gratuit réalisé à partir de denrées récupérées, ndlr), *pour aller vers les gens*». «*L'enjeu, c'est de toucher les personnes qui ne sont pas dans le milieu écolo, de leur dire qu'ils peuvent agir*, ajoute sa voisine, Nelly. *C'est d'autant plus important qu'aujourd'hui, les gens ont un sentiment d'impuissance entretenu par le gouvernement et la mise à mal de la liberté d'expression. Là, il y a la COP 21, mais c'est surtout sur la durée que les choses vont se jouer.*»

Même constat d'une militante, au stand de l'Association Non-violente COP 21, qui se réjouit d'avoir informé, au cours de la matinée, quelques promeneurs, passés par hasard. «*Ils se sont*



*montrés curieux, alors qu'ils n'avaient jamais entendu parler de la COP 21. On se dit qu'il y a peut-être de l'espoir. Que c'est une petite graine qui va germer», sourit-elle. Mélangés aux militants, quelques passants jettent un œil aux différents stands. Au Village des initiatives, des enfants participent à un éco-quizz. «Quelle est la température idéale dans une chambre à coucher?», questionne l'animatrice. La bonne réponse: 17 degrés. Plus loin, une imprimante 3D et un tricycle à assistance électrique intriguent. A l'extérieur, deux hommes discutent «capteurs», «paraboles» et «alimentation électrique», devant des cuiseurs solaires et une machine à glace à énergie solaire. D'autres se prennent en photo devant une statue de la Liberté en modèle réduit, arborant un écriteau «freedom to pollute» et une torche laissant émaner une épaisse fumée blanche. Une œuvre du sculpteur danois Jens Galschiot.*

### **«C'est difficile de s'exprimer en dehors des canaux officiels»**

*«Le changement doit venir du peuple et c'est cette pression qui va changer le système. Hollande et les autres ne feront rien. C'est nous, en sensibilisant une personne, qui à son tour, en sensibilisera un autre, qui permettrons ce changement», abonde Paula Gioia, Brésilienne et paysanne installée en Allemagne. Membre du mouvement Via Campesina, elle espère «montrer et partager ce qu'il est possible de faire», tout en dénonçant les «fausses solutions négociées entre les capitaux privés et les chefs d'Etat, celles qui tuent les paysans et les populations indigènes». Dans sa ligne de mire: l'accaparement des sols, qui profite à l'agriculture industrielle, laquelle produit toujours plus de déchets, et empêche les petits paysans d'avoir un bout de terre.*

*«Nous sommes là pour dire que l'agriculture paysanne protège la planète. Mais actuellement, c'est difficile de s'exprimer en dehors des canaux officiels. Sauf ici, puisque c'est quasiment le seul rendez-vous qui a été autorisé. Mais ça reste limité, note*

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vend ↓*



Laurent Pinatel, porte-parole de la Confédération paysanne, membre de Via Campesina. *Il y a quand même du monde, mais on est un peu entre nous. Comment peut-on toucher les citoyens? Comment faire passer nos messages, quand on nous confine dans des espaces restreints? Et qu'en même temps, les grandes multinationales, les Total, les Sofiprotéol ont, eux, pignon sur rue pour se faire entendre leurs voix.»*

*«On n'est pas tout à fait contents d'être là, on aurait préféré pouvoir aussi aller dans les rues de Paris et d'ailleurs. Il y a une petite frustration, reconnaissent Pierre et Magda, venus du Var. Mais on est des optimistes. Il se passe de belles choses ici. Il y a plein d'initiatives, notamment sur le volet éducation. Si ce n'est pas une pierre, ce sera un caillou ou un grain de sable. Et cela fera avancer. Car tout repose sur les futurs citoyens, pas sur le Bourget.»* ◆

Amandine Cailhol (<http://www.liberation.fr/auteur/14031-amandine-cailhol>)



December 5, 2015 6:35 pm

## COP21: Paris talks agree draft accord to limit carbon emissions

Pilita Clark in Paris

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A new global climate accord edged closer on Saturday as negotiators ended four years of work and produced a draft text of an agreement for ministers to finalise next week.

“This is a milestone,” said Laurence Tubiana, France’s ambassador to the talks, as delegates formally accepted a draft that has been in the making since 2011.

“I’m probably not the only one who feels really emotional about this,” she said.

John Kerry, the US secretary of state, and his counterparts from nearly 200 countries will head to Paris on Sunday for the last five days of negotiations on the first new global accord to limit carbon emissions in 18 years.

But the 48-page draft that emerged on Saturday still contains a number of potential minefields that could end up making a final agreement very weak or even impossible to conclude.

“It’s messy,” said one European delegate, adding the document nonetheless contained the clear outlines of an accord and it was striking to see delegates from almost every country say they



wanted a deal next week.

“We’re talking about life itself,” said Laurent Fabius, France’s foreign minister, who is also serving as president of the conference, due to end on Friday.

“I intend to muster the experience of my entire life to the service of success for next Friday,” Mr Fabius said.

To support a successful outcome at the Paris talks, known as COP21, a host of celebrities, business leaders and politicians descended on the Le Bourget airfield north of city’s centre on Saturday where the conference is being held.

Among them were 10 US Democratic senators keen to demonstrate support for the climate plans of US President Barack Obama, despite fierce opposition from Republican legislators.

US actor Sean Penn said he believed the Paris meeting was taking place in “the most exciting time in human history” because “the days of dreams have given way to the days of doing”.

Chief among the most problematic issues to be settled next week are those that have bedevilled UN climate talks for more than 20 years — questions such as: How much should wealthy countries pay poorer nations to help them lower emissions and how much should all countries collectively cut their carbon pollution to avert dangerous global warming?

Signs of compromise on some of the biggest stumbling blocks in the talks began to emerge late on Friday.

Delegates from wealthy countries have hinted they will accept a demand for the agreement to include a requirement for them to deliver \$100bn a year after 2020 to help poorer countries deal with climate change — as long as developing countries agree to do their best to limit emissions and back tougher rules on the way pollution is counted and reduced.

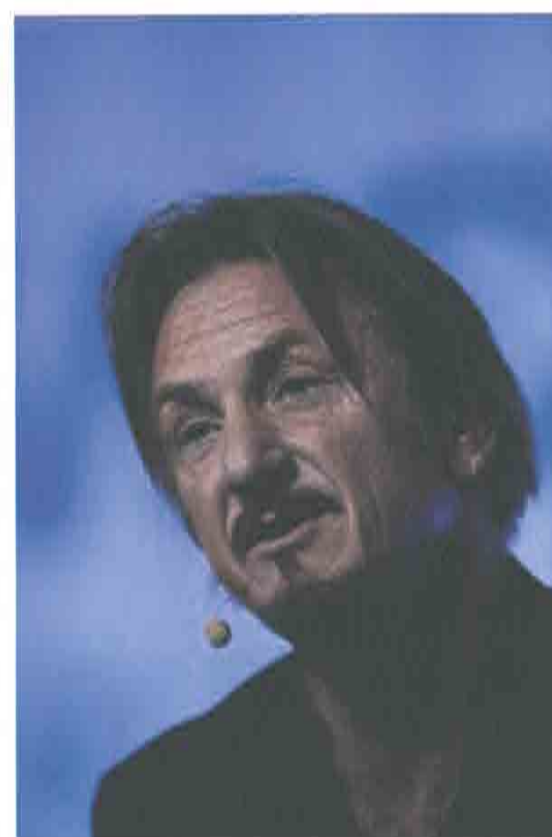
Some rich countries have also said they are willing to increase this \$100bn figure in future years, but only if the so-called “donor base” of climate finance is enlarged to include big emerging economies such as China.

India and other countries are firmly opposed to this. But US envoy Todd Stern said people were “over-reading” the issue by thinking it amounted to the US wanting countries to take on new obligations. “We are not,” he said.

Still, divisions remain over a host of other elements of a potential agreement, including many that helped sink the last effort to seal a new climate deal, in Copenhagen in 2009.

This time, negotiators say the conditions for a deal are much better.

“Copenhagen was more like a trade fair than a negotiation,” said Elina Bardram, a senior EU





delegate, explaining one of the reasons the meeting failed was because of the “flawed concept” that world leaders could personally negotiate the highly technical details of a climate accord.

In Paris, about 150 leaders came for one day at the start of the two-week meeting to help bolster what Mr Obama said should be a “turning point” when “we finally determined we would save our planet”. They then flew off to leave their ministers and officials to finalise the agreement.

Another reason the Paris meeting differs from Copenhagen is that more than 180 of the 195 countries involved in the talks have already been setting out their respective goals and plans to deal with climate change since March.

This happened much later in the run-up to Copenhagen.

But collectively, the pledges made for the Paris accord do not add up to enough to stop global temperatures rising more than 2C from preindustrial times, a limit governments have already agreed at past UN climate talks.

One of the issues likely to go down to the wire next week is the question of when countries should upgrade their pledges in the future.

The EU and the US are pushing for this to happen as soon as possible, as are many smaller countries most vulnerable to climate change impacts.

But other nations are pushing for the agreement to contain a much later date.

In Paris, a group of small island states and developing nations are also pressing for the 2C target to be lowered to 1.5C in the new accord, a move Saudi Arabia and other nations are resisting.

Island country leaders also want the new accord to include support for the loss and damage caused by rising sea levels and other impacts of climate change.

Both issues are likely to require a lot of hard negotiation next week.

Tony de Brum, foreign minister of the Marshall Islands, told reporters on Saturday: “I refuse to go home to my people without a Paris agreement that allows me to look them in the eye and say that everything is going to be OK.”

**RELATED TOPICS** Climate change, United States of America, United Nations, Pollution

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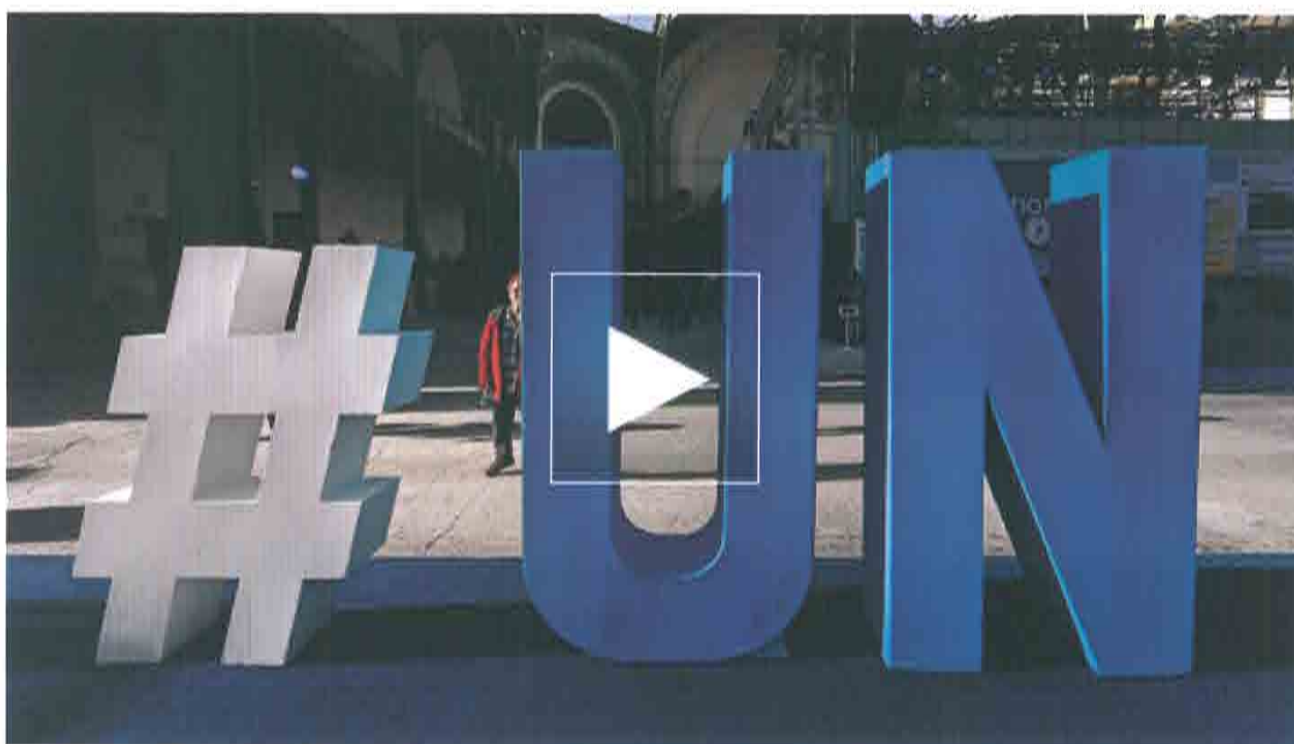
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12.05 2015 CBC.ca COP21: UN negotiators adopt draft deal to fight climate change <http://www.cbc.ca/news/world/cop21-un-draft-deal-1.3352272>

# COP21: UN negotiators adopt draft deal to fight climate change

'We are not at the end of the route. Major political issues are yet to be resolved,' says French envoy

The Associated Press Posted: Dec 05, 2015 6:54 AM ET | Last Updated: Dec 05, 2015 6:45 PM ET



UN negotiators reach draft climate agreement 2:08

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## UN negotiators reach draft climate agreement 2:08

Negotiators adopted a draft climate agreement Saturday that was cluttered with brackets and competing options, leaving ministers with the job of untangling key sticking points in what is envisioned to become a lasting, universal pact to fight global warming.

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As the UN talks outside Paris reached their midway point, the draft agreement was sent on to environment and foreign ministers who will work on it next week.

"We would have wished to be further along than we are at this point, but the text being forwarded so far reflects our key priorities," said Maldives delegate Thoriq Ibrahim, who chairs an alliance of small island nations on the front lines of climate change.

A host of disagreements remains, almost all related to defining the obligations and expectations of rich and poor countries, as well as those who don't fit neatly into either category.

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- [INTERACTIVE: How a 2 C temperature increase could change the planet](#)

There is still no agreement on how much the average global temperature should be able to rise. Many developing nations want it to be no more than 1.5 degrees Celsius. But developed countries say the planet can handle 2 degrees.

Canadian scientist Alain Bourque, who advises the Quebec and federal governments on climate change and specializes in the connection between science and policy, explained the significance of 2 degrees C during an interview with CBC in Le Bourget, where the summit is taking place.

## Significance of 2 degrees C

"The science is stating that around 2 degrees Celsius this where you reach a threshold where the impacts of climate change are becoming more generalized, [with] higher intensity, more gravity, and also some of the impacts are becoming irreversible.



Canadian climate scientist Alain Bourque talked to CBC about the difference between seeing the average global temperature rise by 1.5 degrees C versus 2 degrees. (CBC/Tracy Seeley)

"So the science does not state clearly that it's 2 degrees or 1.9 or 1.2, but we know 3 is clearly too much change," he said. Bourque added that a rise of 1.5 degrees still poses some risk, albeit it could be more localized, so "this is where it becomes very complicated, when you try to negotiate a treaty or an agreement between 200 countries in the world."

The French climate envoy on Saturday said "major political issues are yet to be resolved. "This text marks the will of all to reach an agreement. We are not at the end of the route," Laurence Tubiana said.

Though 184 countries have already submitted national plans to reduce climate-warming greenhouse gas emissions, how to anchor those pledges in a legally binding deal remains to be worked out.

## Plenty of work left

Jake Schmidt of the Natural Resource Defense Council, a New York-based environmental group, said the issue could be resolved by avoiding words like "shall" in key paragraphs about emissions targets.





Green Party Leader Elizabeth May says climate talks negotiators are happy to see Canadian delegates, but claims that wasn't the case in previous summits under the former government. (CBC)

"We're made some progress here, although I have to tell you the text is virtually, it's just a package of things on which people don't yet agree, and the lack of agreement is signified by square brackets," Canadian Green Party leader Elizabeth May told CBC News on Saturday. "So it's heavily bracketed text, but they have made enough progress to pass it onto the conference of the parties themselves."

May also took a shot at the former Conservative government, saying that after Prime Minister Justin Trudeau's speech at the summit last Monday, negotiators hugged her and said "thank goodness, Canada is back," suggesting a lack of progress on Canada's part in past climate talks.

## **China wants all provisions binding**

China's chief negotiator on Saturday said that any agreement adopted should be legally binding in its entirety, not just parts of it.

Su Wei told reporters that if a treaty is adopted at the end of the Paris negotiations, then "all the provisions, starting from the preamble to the final clauses would be legally binding."

After the news conference, Su indicated the issue was still up for negotiation.

"We have to further discuss ... try to find some proper solution," he said.

That contrasts with the U.S. position which is for some parts to be legally binding, but not countries' pledges to limit the greenhouse gas emissions. Binding emissions cuts would likely require the Obama administration to send the deal to the Republican-controlled Congress, where it would likely be struck down.

"We cannot just identify one sentence or one provision or article as not legally binding," Su said. "That's a general rule of international treaty laws. There's no doubt about that."

The Paris accord is meant to be a turning point in the world's efforts to fight climate change. Since they started in 1992, the UN talks have not been able to stop the rise in emissions, mostly from the burning of fossil fuels, blamed for warming the planet.





A replica of the Statue of Liberty is seen with smoke trailing out from its torch during a street parade as part of the 'Global Village of Alternatives' events held in Montreuil, near Paris, on Sunday. (Benoit Tessier/Reuters)

Previous agreements only required rich countries to reduce their emissions. The new agreement would apply to all countries, but many developing nations are resisting language that would indicate a shift in responsibilities.

The U.S. and other developed countries have traditionally been the only ones expected to provide financing to help poor countries deal with rising seas and other impacts of climate change. They want the new agreement to expand the donor base to include the most advanced developing countries.

Major developing countries including India and China are pushing back, amid worries that wealthy countries are trying to dodge their responsibilities.

The developing bloc says the parts of world that industrialized first — the U.S., Canada, Europe, Japan, Australia and New Zealand — have a historical responsibility to address climate change.

*With files from CBC News and Reuters*

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5.12.

2015 Arte Tv (video) - A Montreuil, une contre-COP21 citoyenne <http://info.arte.tv/fr/montreuil-une-contre-cop21-citoyenne>

The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of the Arte website with the logo and various service icons (DIRECT, GRAMMES, +7, D-DVD, INF, FUTUR). Below the navigation is a search bar and a breadcrumb trail: "A Montreuil, une contre-COP21 citoyenne".

The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column contains a video player showing a street scene with people holding colorful streamers and a bear mascot. The right column contains a social media share bar with the date "5 décembre 2015" and the user "@Nicolas Joxe". Below the share bar is the article title "A Montreuil, une contre-COP21 citoyenne" and a location tag "Pays: France".

Below the article title is a table of contents section with a "Sommaire" heading and a list of links:

- COP21 : Les points clés du premier accord mondial sur le climat
- COP 21 : le climat suspendu à l'accord définitif
- Réchauffement climatique : l'objectif des 2°C
- Les témoins de la COP21
- Les nudges, ces amis verts qui vous veulent du bien
- COP21 : ce qui attend les négociateurs

Below the table of contents is a short text snippet:

**En marge de la COP21, alors que les négociations de la semaine à venir s'annoncent difficiles malgré le brouillon d'accord signé ce 5 décembre, les ONG de défense de l'environnement se mobilisent tout ce week-end à Montreuil. La [coalition climat 21](#) et l'association [Alternatiba](#) ont monté un village mondial des alternatives ouvert à un large public pour élargir le débat sur la question du climat.**



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ETI6338. Paris (France), 05/12/2015.- A Liberty Statue is displayed with a smoking flame, mannequins dressed as Africans and a statement 'Freedom to Pollute' during a street parade for the COP21 in Montreuil in the East of Paris, France, 05 December 2015. The 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) is held in Paris from 30 November to 11 December aimed at reaching an international agreement to limit greenhouse gas emissions and curtail climate change. (Francia) EFE/EPA/ETIENNE LAURENT

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# Au sommet citoyen pour le climat, l'écologie en fête

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Jens Galschiot, artiste danois, en ours polaire devant sa statue de la Liberté, aux pieds de laquelle il a sculpté des réfugiés. « Nous tenons à notre liberté de polluer, de consommer. Ce sont eux qui en font les frais », commente-t-il.



Ces 5 et 6 décembre, à la mi-temps de la COP21, le centre de Montreuil se convertit en paradis vert. Organisé par les ONG, l'événement attend 20 000 personnes. Compte rendu de la première journée en diaporama.

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Dernier matin à la COP21

Alors que les négociations sur le climat sont à mi-chemin, la société civile a fait de ce week-end intermédiaire son plus grand rendez-vous : celui d'un sommet citoyen pour le climat où sont attendus 20 000 personnes. Pendant deux jours, à l'initiative d'Alternatiba et de la Coalition climat 21, le centre de Montreuil (Seine-Saint-Denis) fait la démonstration qu'un monde et des modes de vie moins néfastes pour le climat sont possible. Dans les rues bondées, on déambule entre les étals du marché paysan, de stand en stand : bricolage, réparation de vélo, monnaie locale et projets d'énergie citoyenne. On se renseigne sur

l'Amap (Association pour le maintien d'une agriculture paysanne) du coin et on croque du pain d'épices « sans lait, ni œufs, ni gluten ». Dans les salles de spectacle ou sous les chapiteaux, on

suit attentivement des conférences sur le fonds vert, sur les traités de libre-échange et la révolution énergétique. On assiste même à de faux procès avec dans le rôle de procureure Naomi Klein.

**A lire aussi sur Terraeco.net :**


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A replica of the Statue of Liberty is seen with smoke trailing out from its torch during a street parade as part of the "Global Village of Alternatives" events held in Montreal, near Paris, France, December 5, 2015 as the World Climate Change Conference 2015 (COP21) continues at Le Bourget near the French capital. REUTERS/Benoit TESSIER

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Environmentalists demonstrate during a street parade as part of the "Global Village of Alternatives" events held in Montreal, near Paris, France, December 5, 2015 as the World Climate Change Conference 2015 (COP21) continues at Le Bourget near the French capital. REUTERS/Benoit TESSIER

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# Good COP21, bad COP21: Paris' alternative climate summit

'Do not consider this a mock trial but a sneak preview of Exxon future,' an environmentalist tells the crowd

© Sun, Dec 6, 2015, 17:10

Updated: Sun, Dec 6, 2015, 18:01

*The Irish Times*

Harry McGee in Paris

Montreuil is a large suburb in eastern Paris where few tourists venture. It is predominantly working class. It is not very pretty, but has an edge, with many artists living here. Its politics are radical too, with green and communist mayors in recent years.

You can take it that few of the VIPs and senior politicians attending COP21 have bothered to take a trip across the city to Montreuil from Le Bourget.

For it is here that an impressive alternative event to the global climate change summit took place. With the support of the municipality, the People's Climate Summit has taken over the main public space of Montreuil as well as all of the side streets and halls.

Hundreds of stalls meandered out from the centre; there are dozens of events, thousands of volunteers and many thousands of participants. It involved all the big environmental organisations as well as every imaginable fringe climate group imaginable.

Wandering through the fair yesterday, the atmosphere was decidedly upbeat. There was a huge mix of people, although the young predominated, with a strong alternative vibe.

It's not complementary to COP21. It's a direct challenge to it, saying it is not doing enough.

For these climate change campaigners the Montreuil event has allowed them make their case about the urgency and importance of the decisions to be made. To a certain extent it allows them vent their frustration at the (inevitable) disappointment that will accompany the final agreement at the other Paris event.

London-born Alexis Rowell of Coalition Climate 21 said environmental organisations had been working towards this event for a year. It is broken into three parts: a climate forum; a peasant's market; and a village that attempts to collect alternative solutions to the global crises in climate change, the environment, economics and politics.

"COP21 is just a bunch of politicians sitting around the table who may or may not agree anything.

"The problem with Le Bourget is it is governments sitting around coming up with pledges. There is no binding treaty or no verification or no way of penalising anyone who won't do what say they will do."

At the corner of one street was a massive Statue of Liberty with acrid-looking smoke spewing from the raised torch. A comic troupe flung plastic out of a huge supermarket trolley.

In a nearby hall, prominent writers and environmentalists Naomi Klein and Bill McKinney were the prosecutors in a mock trial against oil company ExxonMobil, which allegedly suppressed information over many years about the true environmental impact of fossil fuels.

The trial is essentially a performance, but there are impressive witnesses, including a young woman from the Marshall

*went* ↓



Islands who reminds people the islands are only a metre above sea level.

Klein tells the crowd to huge applause: “What we are doing here is stepping in where courts have failed. We firmly believe that this is a preview, that the prosecution of Exxon will happen in real courts very soon. Do not consider this a mock trial but a sneak preview of Exxon’s future.”

Kate McNeely, a young artist and activist from New York, stands in front of the climate ribbon, a statue of a tree strewn with a rainbow-burst of ribbons. The idea behind it, she says, is that people write onto a ribbon the thing they love most that might be lost because of climate change.

“The magnitude of what we are dealing with I don’t believe can be solved by governments and by organisations inside Le Bourget.

“We need a complete system change to deal with not just climate change but with racism, sexism and class differentiation.

“I believe civil society will make that change. I believe gatherings like this village in Montreuil are the way forward.”

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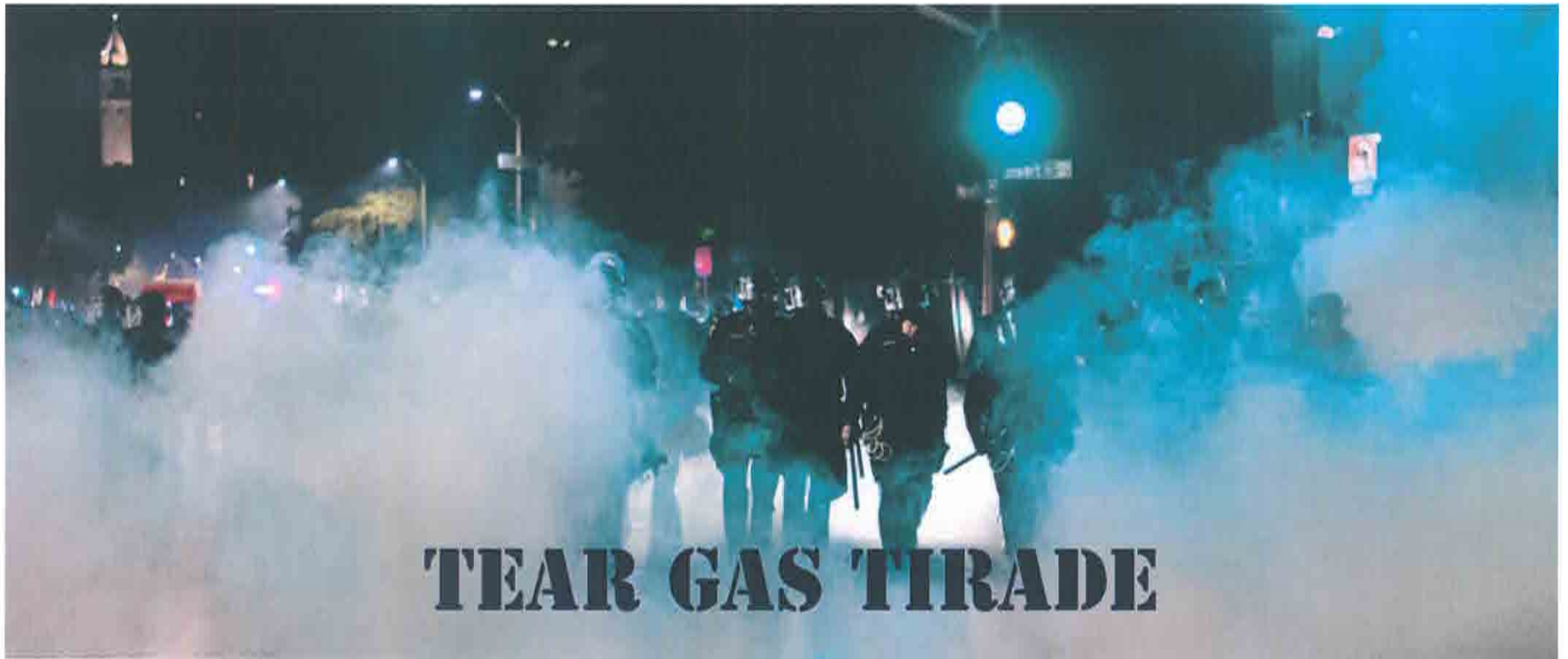
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## GLOBAL VILLAGE OF ALTERNATIVES

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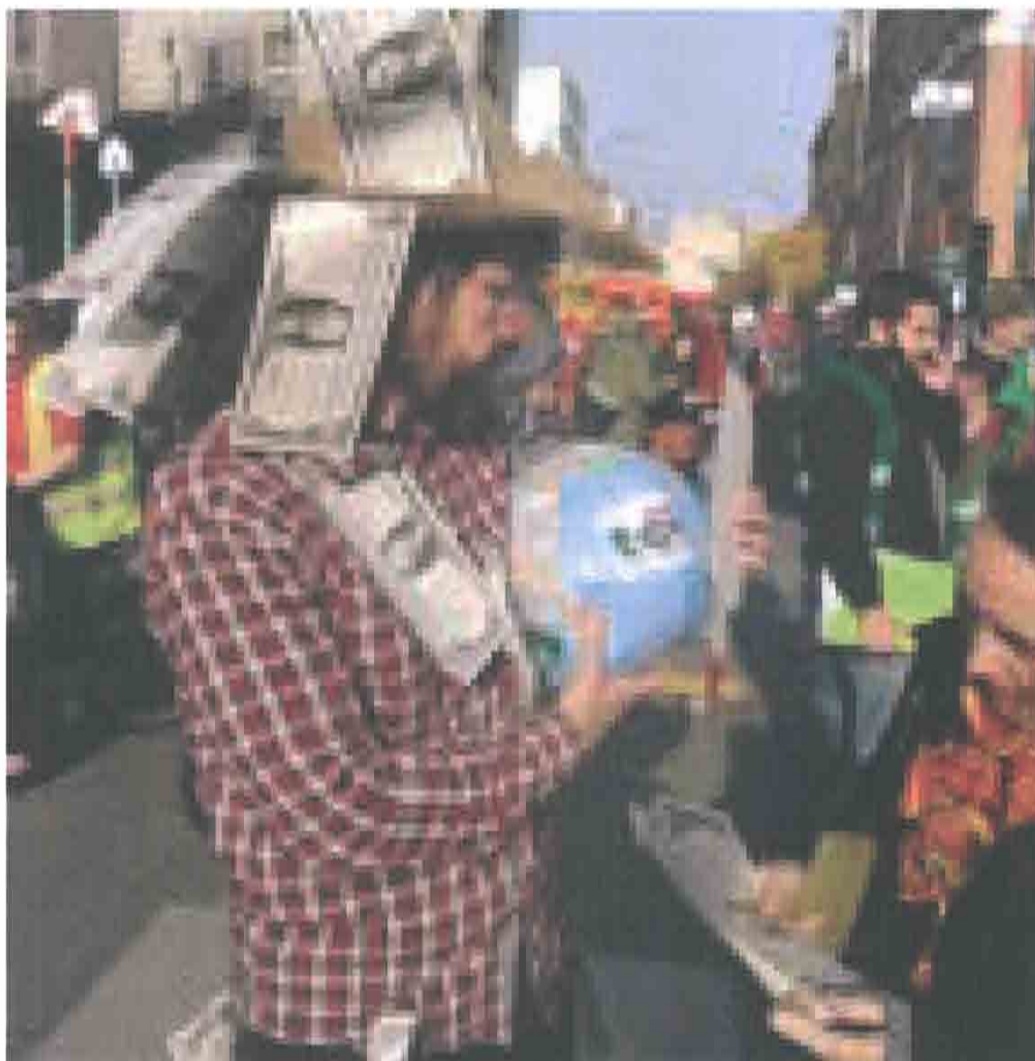
**Yesterday brought a much-needed day of joy and celebration at the “Global Village of Alternatives” in the Paris suburb of Montreuil. A festive atmosphere radiated around the various climate booths stationed throughout town, and after a week of witnessing the heavy security presence in Paris, it brought relief not to be hemmed in by riot police.**

*1 of 2  
word ↓*

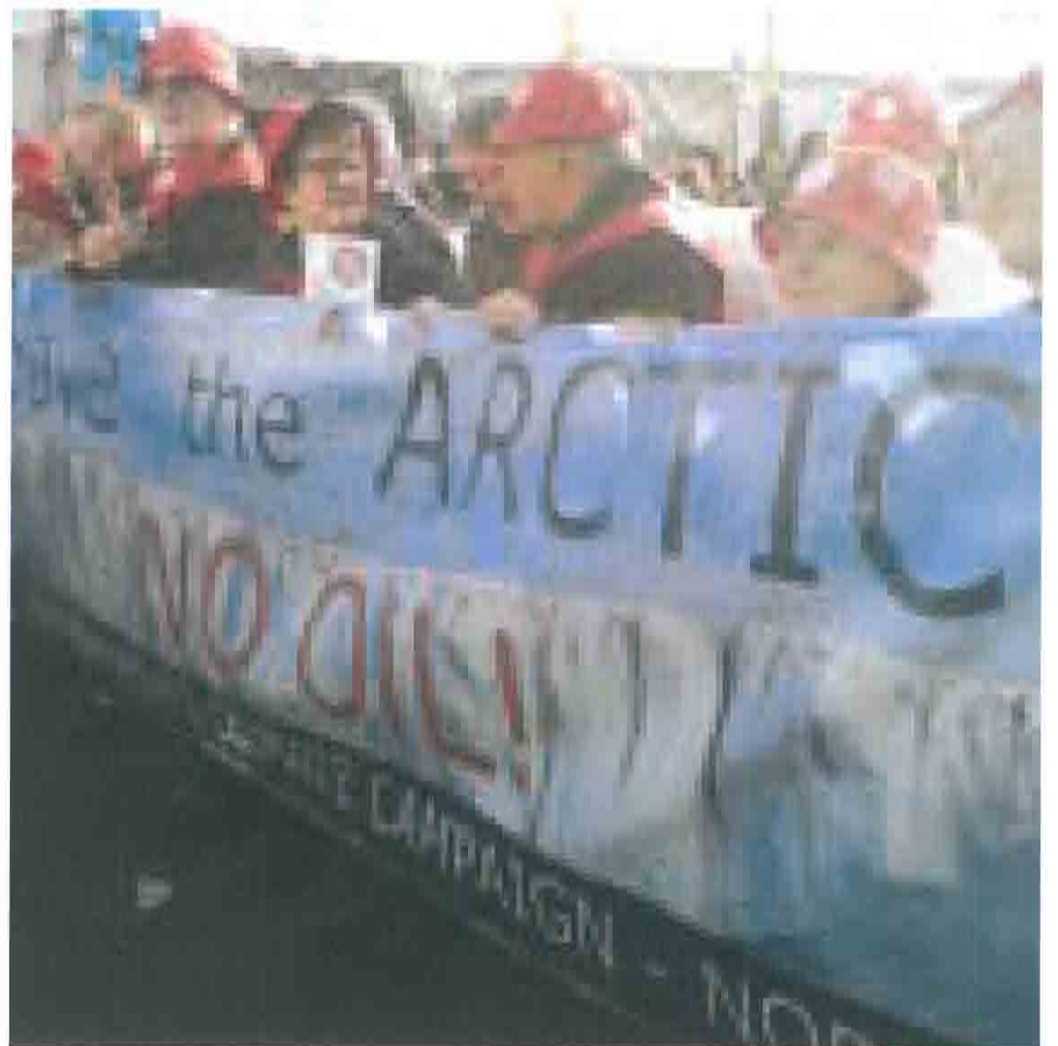
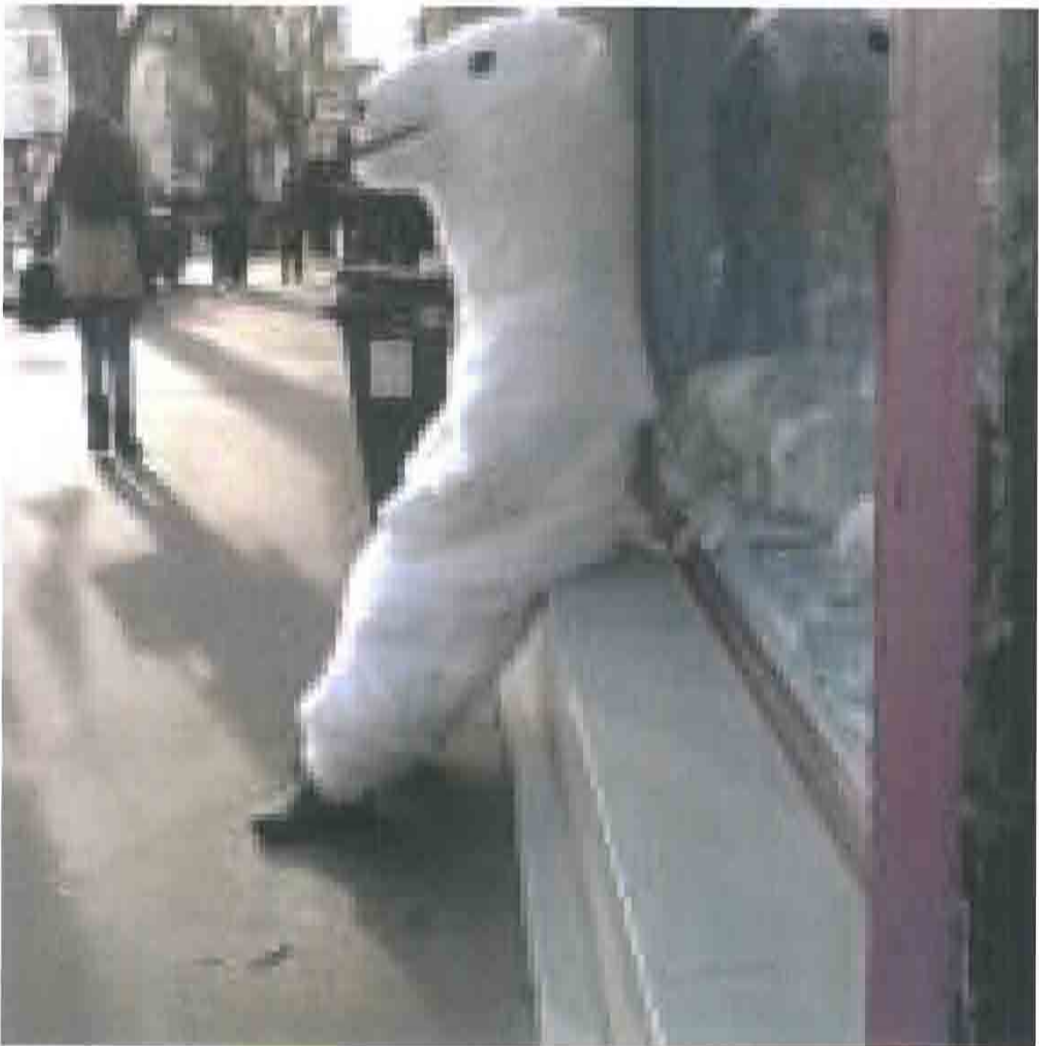


**Polar bears danced with clowns. Friends greeted and hugged. People took wine and food under a big tent where music played. A parade circled the square and composting toilets provided clean and odor-free sanitation.**

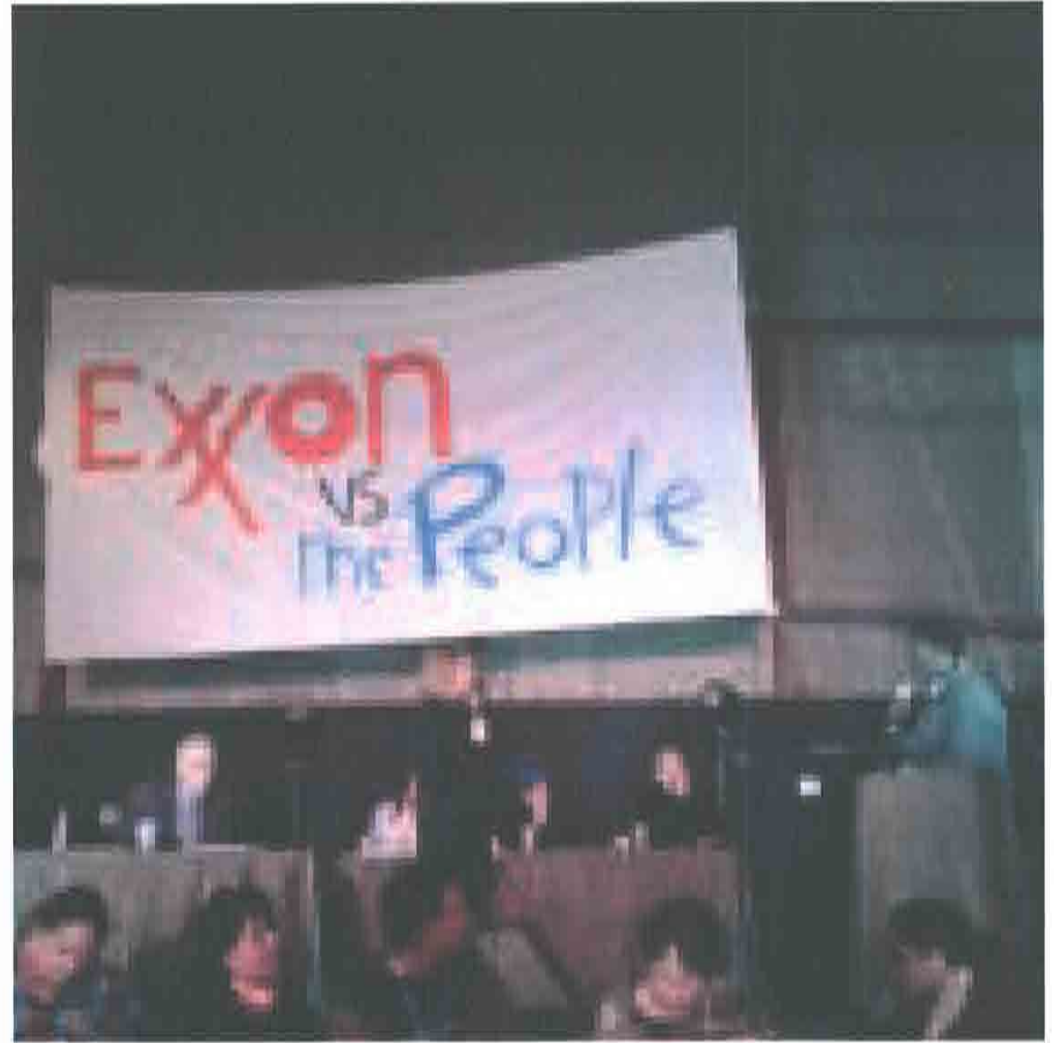
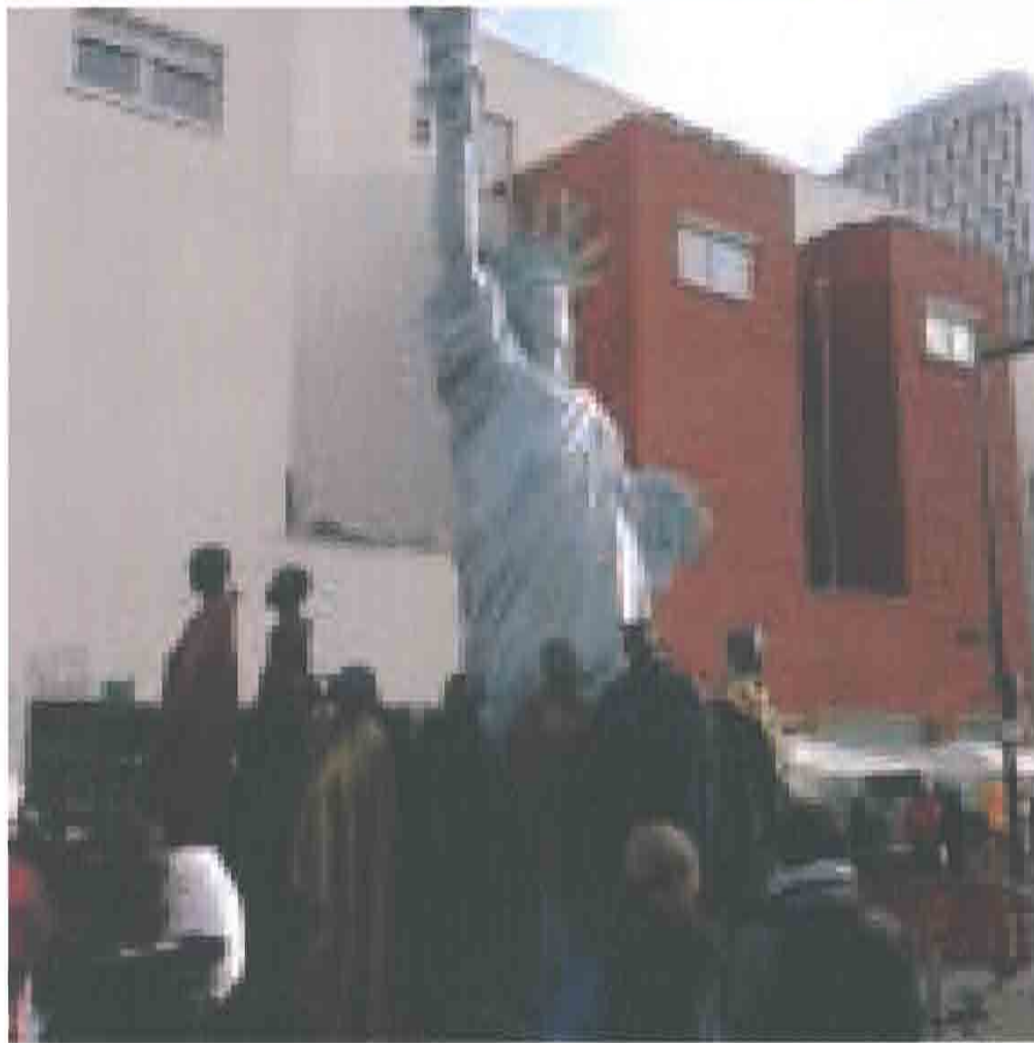
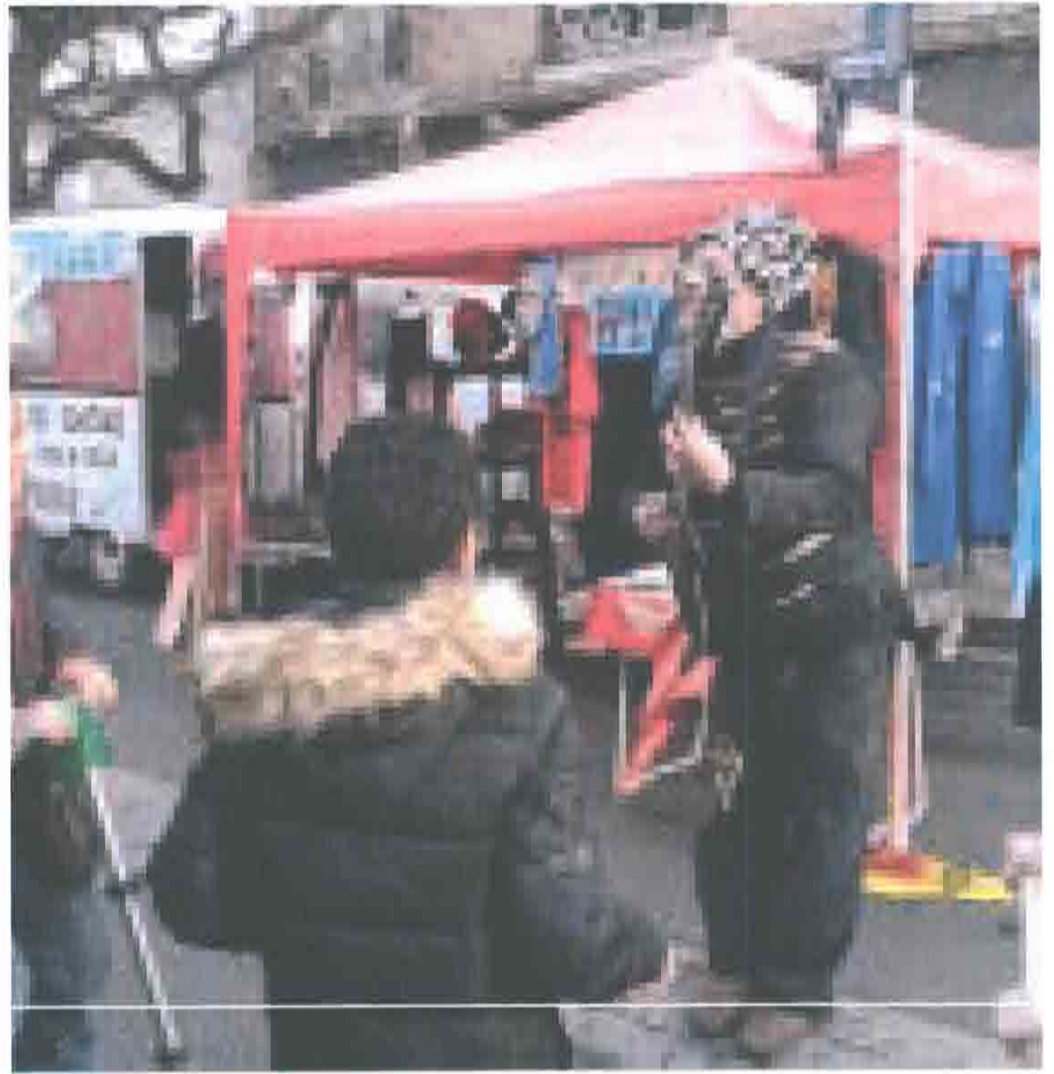
**It was a wonderful place to meet citizens concerned about climate change. A number of events took place throughout town, including the “Exxon Vs. People” mock trial which featured Bill McGibbon of 350.org and writer Naomi Klein. A series of witnesses spoke about Exxon’s history of deception and how people are suffering the devastating effects of climate change – something Exxon has labored hard to prevent action against.**











**Elsewhere, demonstrations continued inside and out of the Grand Palais where Solutions COP21 remains open through the coming week. Activists have denounced the exhibition as a “greenwashing” event that has partnered with the biggest carbon emitters in France. Many have disrupted proceedings inside by calling the partner companies out for pushing for such destructive energy solutions as fracking. Police quickly grab those giving testimony and haul them out of the building and into police vans.**

**Severe screening measures are happening at the entrance. If you’re young and scruffy-looking, there is slim chance that you will get inside. Today marks Day 3 of protests at Solutions COP21, and we will try to swing by later in the day to see how events unfold.**

**First we will attend “Ethical Consumer Day” hosted by If Not Us Then Who where we can learn how to better control personal, unsustainable practices of consumption.**



# PARIS CLIMAT 2015

PARIS CLIMAT 2015 | AGRICULTURE ET PÊCHE

## COP21: un sommet alternatif et citoyen à Montreuil

Par RFI (/auteur/rfi/)

Publié le 06-12-2015 • Modifié le 06-12-2015 à 14:40



Parade, tables rondes et forum citoyen: plusieurs milliers de personnes sont attendues ce week-end à Montreuil pour un sommet alternatif à la COP21 réunie au Bourget.

REUTERS/Benoit Tessier

**En écho à la COP21 qui se tient au Bourget, syndicats paysans, ONG et associations ont voulu présenter leurs alternatives pour lutter contre le réchauffement climatique. Ils ont organisé un sommet citoyen pour le climat qui a démarré samedi 4 décembre, à Montreuil, aux portes de Paris. 20 000 personnes sont attendues durant tout le week-end.**

Plusieurs organisations paysannes dont la Confédération paysanne ou Via Campesina sont notamment présentes pour défendre une modèle agricole durable. Laurent est le porte-parole de la Confédération paysanne. il nous explique pourquoi il n'attend pas grand chose de la COP21 réunie au Bourget : *« Ce qui se passe au Bourget est très institutionnel. Il y a eu des pré-négociations ; et comme l'ont dit Laurent Fabius et François Hollande, il va y avoir un compromis. Or aujourd'hui, il y a une urgence climatique ! Donc, c'est important d'avoir un contre-sommet pour faire émerger des propositions citoyennes, paysannes. Il faut absolument des changements de pratiques, de politiques publiques pour mettre en œuvre une agriculture qui préserve le climat. »*

Pour Badrul Alam, agriculteur au Bangladesh, les paysans de son pays paient aujourd'hui le choix de la révolution dans les années 1960 : le choix d'une agriculture chimique. *« Maintenant, notre agriculture coûte très cher, à cause des pesticides et des fertilisateurs. Avant, nos agriculteurs n'avaient besoin d'aucune aide chimique. Et maintenant, le géant Monsanto veut introduire des aubergines génétiquement modifiées ! »*, dit-il.

Le plan est bien rodé par les groupes, pour créer une dépendance aux produits. C'est du moins l'avis de Jean-Marie Dédion, président de l'association Phyto-Victimes : *« Depuis quarante ans, ils ont travaillé à produire des semences qui ont amené des gains de productivité, mais au détriment de la robustesse de ces plantes. Elles sont plus sensibles aux maladies que les vieilles semences d'autrefois. Comme ceux qui vous fabriquent les semences sont ceux qui vous vendent les pesticides, vous voyez dans quel piège l'agriculteur peut tomber... »*

### Une agriculture familiale respectueuse de l'environnement

«Entre Le Bourget et ici, il y a un monde» : reportage à Montreuil, dans le village mondial des Alternatifs  
06/12/2015 - par RFI

Écouter

Aujourd'hui, le marché mondial de pesticides représente 40 milliards de dollars. Doudou Pierre Festil, également présent au **sommet citoyen pour le climat de Montreuil** (<http://coalitionclimat21.org/fr/contenu/le-sommet-citoyen-pour-le-climat>), produit des fruits en Haïti. Il n'utilise pas d'intrants, de semences améliorées ou de pesticides. Car l'agrobusiness, il n'y croit pas et ne compte pas

vend ↓



sur les grands groupes pour défendre l'agriculture. « *Monsanto et l'agrobusiness ne nous défendent pas ! Nous sommes ici pour défendre nos intérêts, proposer d'autres solutions, à savoir défendre une agriculture familiale et l'agro-écologie.* » D'après les Nations unies, les exploitations agricoles familiales produisent 80 % de denrées alimentaires dans le monde.

► Sur le même sujet, écoutez **l'invité Afrique du jour** : (<http://www.rfi.fr/emission/20151206-karfa-diallo-ong-enda-pronat-polyculture-plus-viable-monoculture>) Karfa Diallo, de l'ONG Enda Pronat, « *la polyculture est plus viable que la monoculture* »

► à écouter aussi l'émission **C'est pas du vent** (<http://www.rfi.fr/emission/20151206-1-cop21-mobilisation-societe-civile>) réalisée ce dimanche à Montreuil

Le mouvement paysan international Via Campesina, qui entend être la voix des agriculteurs des pays en développement, est également représenté au Sommet citoyen. Séraphin Médard Ntani est président de la Concertation nationale des organisations de producteurs agricoles du Congo-Brazzaville. Pour lui, la question de l'accaparement des terres est cruciale dans le débat pour une agriculture durable. Dans le sud du Congo, rappelle-t-il, des paysans qui ont été « déguerpis » de leurs terres sont devenus les employés des grandes fermes industrielles. Soixante millions d'hectares seraient déjà devenus ainsi propriété de grands groupes sur le continent africain. « *La question de l'accès à la terre est capitale ! lance Séraphin Médard Ntani. Imaginez-vous que l'on produise seulement du cacao, seulement du palmier à huile ! Où est-ce qu'on aura du manioc, où est-ce qu'on aura des légumes ?* »

► Sur l'accaparement des terres, voir aussi le documentaire : **Maintenant nos terres au Mali aussi**

Samedi s'est ouverte à Siby, localité malienne située à 40 km de Bamako, une rencontre altermondialiste. Changement climatique, dette, exploitation des ressources du sous-sol et problème d'accaparement des terres sont notamment au centre de ce rendez-vous qui réunit quelques centaines de participants notamment venus de l'Afrique de l'Ouest.



*Ce dimanche, après un symposium des mouvements sociaux, une grande marche des peuples est prévue.*

«Secouer le cocotier, demander aux paysles plus riches de respecter leurs engagements pour un monde plus juste, c'est d'abord ce que demandent les altermondialistes réunis à Siby»  
06/12/2015 - par Serge Daniel

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GROWING THREAT: A Statue of Liberty belching smoke instead of a flame, mirroring a statement Freedom to Pollute were exhibited during a weekend. The 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) aims to reach an international agreement to limit greenhouse gas emissions and curtail climate change. Picture: EPA

# Cop-out: leaving climate change to market

CAPETIMES (/CAPETIMES) / 06 December 2015 at 20:55pm

By: Jeff Rudin

**Jeff Rudin**

Climate change? What climate change?

There are still a few individuals (and even fewer organisations) who openly deny the reality of climate change. But there is a vastly larger number of people and organisations who proclaim their full acceptance of the scientific evidence, but nonetheless behave like climate change deniers. This contradictory group of deniers includes most of the world's political leaders and representatives of the world's leading corporations.

These leaders are now in Paris for COP21 – the UN annual Conference of the Parties. They are again acknowledging the growing threat to the survival of human kind, with the weather serving them as powerful reminders. The frequency of

1 af 3  
word ↓



extreme weather events currently causing chaos across the globe ought to be sufficient to wake up all but the dead among those attending COP21.

Drought, along with successive and prolonged heat waves, is already impacting on food supply and prices in South Africa. Similar stories cover most of the rest of East and Southern Africa. Unicef, the UN children's charity, warns of 11 million children being at risk from hunger, disease and water shortages in the region. Across the rest of the world news reports pour in of floods, fires, hurricanes, heat waves, droughts and dangerously rising sea levels. Adding to the urgency is a recently published report of a Greenland glacier. This one glacier holds enough water to raise sea levels by 45cm. It is crumbling into the Atlantic as a result of being "hit from above and below" by warm air and heating water.

Climate change is not the sole cause of the intensity or frequency of these extreme weather events. However, there are few of these events which are not linked to climate change. Climate science predicts that climate change will turn what today is seen as extreme weather into a new normal. This is now happening before our eyes.

Our leaders see this perfectly. But they remain effectively blind. Why? The lead official in South Africa's Department of the Environment, responsible for drafting South Africa's position at COP21, gave the answer in two words. She was responding to pressure from NGOs concerned about the weakness of the commitments the government intended putting forward. So she blurted out that COP21 was not about climate change; COP21 was about reaching (and now the promised two words) a "trade agreement"! The most important thing for the world's political and business leaders is, first, to minimise any concession that would disrupt their economies. Their second objective is to ensure that their own national trade suffers no competitive disadvantage.

Thus, the Business Day Editorial warning, soon after COP21 began, that it would be "irrational" for South Africa to commit to the reduced greenhouse gas emissions required by science (3/12/15). Indeed, national leaders seek to use climate change as a means of promoting the competitive advantage of their own economies, in the ruthlessly competitive world of international trade (including services). Neither fairness nor climate change have any place in trade. Former Finance minister Trevor Manuel put it bluntly: "The problem is not that international trade is inherently opposed to the needs and interests of the poor but that the rules that govern it are rigged in favour of the rich."

COP21, as a trade conference, brilliantly illuminates the reality of climate change seen essentially as a business opportunity or threat. As an opportunity, it remains subject at all time to the logic – and contradictions – of capital. The world economy is in crisis. There are unimaginable amounts of idle capital, unused productive



capacity. There are surplus workers in their tens of millions. What could be better than the entirely new – and potentially huge – market unexpectedly created by climate change? This new market is the world of the so-called “green economy”.

“Green” is the new good. “Green” is the marketers’ gift. “Green” not only sells things, it often also allows producers and distributors to charge a premium because “Green” is supposedly healthy or good for the environment. More importantly, “Green” allows for the idea of a welcome and entirely new economy. The green economy provides the best of both worlds: abundant energy without climate change.

And yet the “green economy” suffers from serious arrested development. Why? Worldwide, there are trillions of dollars that are idle because they can’t find profit-maximising investment opportunities. The owners of these trillions are also the owners of even more trillions invested in the global coal, oil and gas industries.

This includes the enormous capital value locked in the ore reserves that still lie buried underground. The world’s political leaders – including the South African ones – are among the owners of this mineral-energy complex. In addition, they fear that the large-scale disruption to the extractive, refining, distributing and consuming economic sectors would have further unwelcome ripple effects throughout the rest of the economy. So they avoid these disruptions. Others will have to confront them at a later date. For now, politicians put their own re-election first.

Two South African examples underscore how the workings of capital keep the green economy so under-developed. Eskom’s inability to provide electricity is the first example. The government received a warning in 1998 of an impending electricity supply shortage. It did not ignore this warning. It invited capital to become private power producers. But the invitation went disastrously unanswered. Eskom’s boast of producing the cheapest electricity in the world kept capital away.

The very cheapness of our electricity was sufficient to ensure that no guests came to the government’s intended electricity party for private capital. Capitalists do not invest when simple profit can be made, but only when profit can be maximised.

Renewable energy is the second example. The government is jubilant about what it claims to be the success of its current renewable energy programme. But it is much less keen to publicise the delay of several years in this programme. International capital finally became interested in South Africa’s small-scale programme only when:

I Sufficiently maximised profit was guaranteed.

I The renewable energy markets in other countries became saturated.

*Step 3  
end*



This second example shows that the green economy is subject to the same imperatives as Eskom's carbon economy.

Despite enormous promotion by governments worldwide, the green economy remains stunted, because it is a prisoner of the imperatives of capital. Even more notably, the green economy is not in the least concerned about what science requires as a response to climate change. Capital will ignore climate change for as long as possible.

So, leaving everything to the market is a government cop-out of its overriding responsibilities.

Governments and society at large recognise that governments, not the market, must prevail in times of war. Governments have no difficulty proclaiming "war on terrorism". After 20 years of talk, COP21 ought to declare "war on climate change".

*I Rudin is a Research Associate, Alternative Information & Development Centre. This is an edited version of an article appearing in the current issue of Amandla*



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## Lives depend on climate deal as islands bear brunt of health impact

Small islands that bear the brunt of rising sea levels face the greatest risk of diseases linked to a warmer planet, health leaders said on Saturday as 13 nation medical professionals added to the calls for a global climate pact.

Hundreds of thousands more people will die every year from heat stroke and tropical diseases unless negotiators in Paris can agree a strong global deal to cap global warming, the Global Climate and Health Alliance said.

The alliance, formed at U.N. climate talks in Dubai in 2011, met in central Paris on Saturday as U.N. negotiators on the outskirts of the city sought to hammer out a new climate change pact.



Environmentalists demonstrate during a street parade as part of the "Global Village of Alternatives" events, held in Montreal, near Paris, France, December 5, 2015 as the World Climate Change Conference 2015 (COP21) continues at Le Bourget near the French capital. REUTERS/Benoit Tessier

THUMBNAIL CAPTION

PARIS Small islands that bear the brunt of rising sea levels face the greatest risk of diseases linked to a warmer planet, health leaders said on Saturday as 13 nation medical professionals added to the calls for a global climate pact.

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## COP21: Paris talks agree draft accord to limit carbon emissions – FT.com

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A new global climate accord edged closer on Saturday as negotiators ended four years of work and produced a draft text of an agreement for ministers to finalise next week. “This is a milestone,” said Laurence Tubiana, France’s ambassador to the

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# Village mondial des alternatives, ce week-end, un rayon de soleil face à l'orage

7 décembre 2015 / par Camille Martin (Reporterre)



**Ce week-end, à Montreuil, aux portes de Paris, se tenait le Village mondial des alternatives, un sommet citoyen en marge de la COP 21. Un succès, avec près de trente mille personnes venues discuter des solutions pour éviter le changement climatique. Et dire que l'argent pour les mettre en œuvre existe : chez les banques et dans les paradis fiscaux.**

► Montreuil (Seine-Saint-Denis), reportage

En sortant de la bouche de métro, entre la mairie de Montreuil et les tours de verre qui surplombent le centre commercial, on a l'impression d'un village gaulois : petites tentes blanches à toits pointus, gens devisant ici, gens déguisés là, mais le village encercle le centre commercial, son Mac Do et ses enseignes à marques, avant de se ramifier dans les petites rues adjacentes rendues piétonnes. L'événement, qui se prépare depuis des mois - animations de rue festives, marché, buvettes, très

1 of 9  
vend ↓



nombreux débats... -, regroupe au cœur de la ville onze quartiers thématiques de l'alimentation et l'agriculture à l'énergie en passant par la solidarité et les migrations ou l'habitat. Et un quartier Médias et Culture, où *Reporterre* tenait un stand. But de l'événement, qui s'est tenu samedi 5 décembre et dimanche 6 : montrer, en plein milieu de la COP 21, que les alternatives permettant d'éviter l'aggravation du changement climatique existent déjà et sont réalistes.

### « Que ne voulez-vous pas perdre ? »

Devant l'entrée du centre commercial, un drôle d'arbre composé de panneaux mobiles de bois, a poussé : *The Climate Ribbon*, ou **arbre du climat**. Des rubans multicolores attirent le regard. Cédric, un bénévole parmi la centaine mobilisés pour Alternatiba, explique aux curieux : « *Réfléchissez à ce qui vous est cher et que vous ne voudriez pas perdre face au réchauffement climatique ! Écrivez-le sur un ruban, accrochez-le.* » L'arbre a germé dans la tête d'Andrew Boyd, **artiste écrivain newyorkais**, qui l'avait conçu à l'occasion de la marche Climat de New-York en 2014. Pour Cédric, « *c'est un bon point de départ d'échanges. Le dialogue, c'est la clef pour avancer non ?* »



L'Arbre à rubans.

Plus loin, à l'entrée du quartier consacré à la justice sociale, aux migrations et à la solidarité, un autre artiste, le sculpteur danois **Jens Galschiot**, en combinaison d'ours polaire, prend la pose avec un groupe d'Africains sous son installation artistique, une réplique kitsch de 6 mètres de haut de la statue la Liberté.

Un homme passe, s'arrête, saisi par la représentation. De la torche tendue vers le ciel de la statue se



dégage de la fumée, tandis que, d'un bras, elle tient un panneau « permis de polluer », le nom de l'installation. À ses pieds, des statues d'hommes symbolisent des réfugiés climatiques victimes de notre mode de vie non durable.



Dany Bruet, membre des **Déconnomistes**, venu d'Aix-en-Provence, réagit : « *Tout est dit. Je vois un résumé saisissant, des pays qui imposent un système s'arrogeant la liberté de polluer. En dessous, muets, ceux qui paient.* » Qu'est-ce qui pourrait se perdre à cause du réchauffement climatique ? Dany répond sans hésiter : « *Notre humanité ! Le dérèglement climatique nous conduit vers des temps barbares.* »

**« Bravo Reporterre ! »**

Mais à 12 heures trente, sur le parvis de la mairie, les tigres, les ours, le chef de paix et le cortège de la parade de rue s'ébrouent joyeusement, en fanfare. Myrtille, bénévole d'Alternatiba, accompagne le cortège. Elle est venue de Toulouse, où elle étudie à la fac Jean Jaurès. Elle fait partie du **Grappe**, réseau d'associations d'étudiants engagées dans l'écologie, avec lequel elle s'investit sur le potager et à l'Amap du campus, participe à des conférences gesticulées et aux ateliers De la Fourche à la fourchette, sur l'alimentation, sa relocalisation notamment et... oups, pas le temps de continuer, « *On se recase plus tard hein !? Et bravo Reporterre, vous assurez grave !* »

2 of 5  
wend ↓





Plus loin, quartier de l'agriculture et de l'alimentation, ça fleure la saucisse rustique, le coup de rouge sur frometon, et ça palabre troc de graines, semences populations ou hybrides et meilleur moyen de préserver la biodiversité, autour d'un distributeur rempli de sachets de semences. Martial Gronnier, membre des Massyculteurs qui habite... Massy (91) en banlieue parisienne, explique à quatre personnes venues du Sud-Ouest comment il a récupéré la PLV (panneau publicitaire) d'une parfumerie pour fabriquer le distributeur. Il rêve de voir ce type d'étagère de trocs fleurir dans tous les commerces, les lieux publics, afin que chacun puisse participer au brassage des graines et au maintien de la biodiversité.





Le distributeur de graines.

Devant le stand voisin, Sonia rêve plus modestement de faire pousser sur son mini balcon une courgette, au moins une ! Sophie Guillement de l'association Dedale, [Démarche dynamique pour des alternatives éthiques > [www.dedaleasso.org](http://www.dedaleasso.org)] dans les Yvelines, lui assure que c'est possible ! Et de montrer le trognon de salade et de poireau amenés pour la démo qui racinent dans leur bouteille en plastique. Si on les place dans une palette de commerce on obtient un jardin vertical.

Plus loin, dans le quartier de la mobilité Guy et Marie-Noëlle, agriculteurs lyonnais à la retraite, commentent le prix et les performances d'un vélo deux places à assistance électrique conçu par une petite société montreuilloise naissante, **JetBaïk**. « À peine plus long et large qu'un Vélib, assure Soraya Sekkouri, il répond aux gens que freinent l'utilisation du vélo et prennent pour X raisons la voiture pour des petites distances ! Toutes les pièces sont fabriquées en France, où nous ambitionnons de créer des emplois. »

Un des locaux du centre commercial a été investi par les bénévoles. « Un ancien restaurant qu'on a mis quatre jours à nettoyer », explique le responsable, Antoine. Ça entre et ça sort en permanence. « C'est un rythme de folie ! s'enthousiasme le militant. J'accueille chaque personne qui veut participer et je les répartis en fonction des postes. Pour ce week-end, on a besoin d'un peu plus de six cent bénévoles. Là, il est dix-sept heures, on en a déjà quatre cents rien que pour la première journée et il y a encore des gens qui viennent s'inscrire ! Au début ils s'engagent pour trois heures, puis ils sont lancés, et finalement ils restent jusqu'à la fin. Toute cette énergie positive crée une émulation et de l'envie. »

3 of 5  
vernal ↓





Antoine, bénévole pour Alternatiba.

De l'accueil des artistes à la gestion du compost des toilettes sèches, les tâches sont plus ou moins gratifiantes, mais tout le monde trouve sa place. « *On a des bénévoles très jeunes, de dix-sept, dix-huit ans, jusqu'aux retraités* », observe le jeune homme.

Florent et Juliette profitent de leur pause café. « *Ici c'est festif, joyeux et on rencontre des gens* », se réjouit le premier. « *Je viens en tant que citoyenne, poursuit la seconde. Et j'aime l'idée que chacun puisse s'emparer des questions écologiques, même s'ils n'ont pas une conscience écologique très élevée.* »

### **Le jetable au musée**

La lumière décline et le vent pince. Les rues sont encore remplies. Bien malin qui pourrait distinguer le militant du badaud. Dans le quartier Fabriquer, réparer, zéro déchet, petit attroupement devant le Musée du Jetable, ou du Jetable au musée, une exposition de Jeanne Guien, doctorante en philo.

Plus loin, Camilo Sanchez invite à pédaler sur un vélo pour recharger une batterie de téléphone. Le jeune urbaniste d'origine colombienne a monté une société de transport à vélo de personnes et de marchandises et officie sur les **Champs Élysées**. « *Pédaler permet de prendre conscience et de mesurer concrètement l'énergie immatérielle...* » Et toi, Camilo, qu'aurais-tu peur de perdre à cause du réchauffement climatique ? « *Je crois que je pourrais me passer de tout. Sauf des arbres et des fleurs ! Sans eux, il n'y a pas d'intérêt à vivre. De plus, nous ne sommes pas des observateurs extérieurs de la nature. Nous sommes la nature. La perte de l'équilibre de la nature équivaut à la destruction de*



*l'homme. C'est la loi de Pachamama ! »*

Yvelines en transition met de son côté à disposition un vélo équipé d'une turbine produisant en direct du courant... pour faire tourner un presse-agrume et ses oranges bios, pour le plus grand plaisir des enfants ! Un peu plus loin, une association yvelinoise, Beynes en transition, présente son projet de service d'auto-stop pour « *désenclaver les petits villages franciliens mal desservis par les transports en commun* ».

Dans le quartier de l'énergie, Dominique Béroule et Philippe Denegel, deux ingénieurs, commentent une maquette qui représente le château de la Madeleine surplombant un village, près de Rambouillet, en Ile-de-France. Sur le modèle de couplage énergétique expérimenté sur *l'île de Hierro aux Canaries*, ils montrent comment produire de l'énergie électrique à partir de panneaux photovoltaïques et d'éoliennes à taille humaine reliés à un bassin d'eau. Ce système permet le stockage et la réutilisation locale d'énergies intermittentes. Ce qu'il ne veut pas perdre à cause du dérèglement du climat, Dominique, c'est « *la beauté des glaciers de montagne qui donnent tant d'émotion...* ». Philippe, lui, est touché par « *ces millions de réfugiés climatiques...* »



18 heures et des poussières. Il fait nuit et froid. Dernier vin chaud avant les concerts du soir. Retour à l'arbre du Climat rempli de rubans multicolores. Cédric s'est décidé à accrocher le sien. Il ne veut pas « *perdre la beauté des relations humaines, la sensibilité dans le cœur des hommes* ». Mais c'est une excuse pour parler des solutions alternatives, insiste-t-il. « *C'est ce qui nous rassemble ici. Nous voulons faire remonter ce que les gens ne voient pas. Montrer qu'il y a pleins de solutions et elles sont en marche. Nous ne sommes pas un lobby alternatif ou écolo ! Mais des centaines de milliers mobilisés*

*Yves F  
vend ↓*



*pour défendre des biens communs ! »*

Je quitte le Village mondial avec la pêche, de circonstance puisque c'est le nom de la monnaie locale de Montreuil, et en poche, la pensée d'une autre que je ne connais pas : sur un ruban, Bryana Amberst, du Massachussetts, a écrit « *My home...*

*Mother Earth* » et dessiné un cœur.



Dimanche, le Village rouvre dans la même atmosphère joyeuse et bruisante. Mais l'événement du matin, c'était le Sommet des 196 chaises. Celles-ci, réquisitionnées dans des agences BNP ou HSBC de toute la France depuis le 30 septembre, se sont retrouvées à Montreuil dimanche 6 décembre. Le symbole : **dénoncer l'évasion fiscale** pratiquée par ces banques, et dire que l'argent caché dans les paradis fiscaux pourrait financer la transition écologique pour éviter l'aggravation du changement climatique. Et pourquoi 196 ? Parce qu'il y a 196 parties à la COP 21, qui se déroule au Bourget !

À quelques rues du Village mondial des alternatives, les bénévoles s'organisaient pour cadrer au mieux le transport des chaises jusqu'à la place Jean-Jaurès, centre du Village mondial. « *Nous agissons à visage découvert, nous sommes tous responsables de nos actions* », explique l'un des Faucheurs de chaises. À midi, toutes et tous se placent en file indienne et commencent à marcher jusqu'au lieu de l'Assemblée des peuples. Sous les applaudissements de la foule, des gens de tout âge, au sourire malicieux, ont relevé le défi, parfois dur pour certains, de porter les lourdes chaises des banques sur le trajet long de 700 mètres.





L'arrivée des chaises.

Au son d'une fanfare, la file se fraie un chemin à travers la foule, qui applaudit. Sur la place, plusieurs cercles ont été tracés à la craie jaune, et les quatre rangées de chaises, fauteuils, tabourets se mettent en place. Les premiers faucheurs, comme Patrick Viveret, des représentants d'associations – et notamment Attac, Bizi, Les Amis de la Terre, qui ont lancé le mouvement –, des économistes, des porteurs de chaises, s'assoient solennellement pour écouter les discours.





Patrick Viveret.

Après une danse basque de bienvenue, Susan George, présidente d'Attac, Marcos Arruda, économiste brésilien, Hindou Oumarou Ibrahim, de l'association des femmes peules du Tchad et Annabella, du syndicat..., lisent les demandes de « *l'Assemblée des peuples* » aux gouvernants : des solutions concrètes et réalisables pour financer la transition sociale et écologique. Dans ces propositions, l'Assemblée demande l'arrêt de l'évasion fiscale, l'annulation des dettes multilatérales, une taxe mondiale sur les transactions financières, la fin des subventions aux combustibles fossiles. En conclusion de cette action, un appel à l'internationalisation des réquisition de chaises a été lancé.

**REPORTERRE À LA RENCONTRE DE SES AMIS**





# The power of the people will need to prevail over governments' inaction on climate change



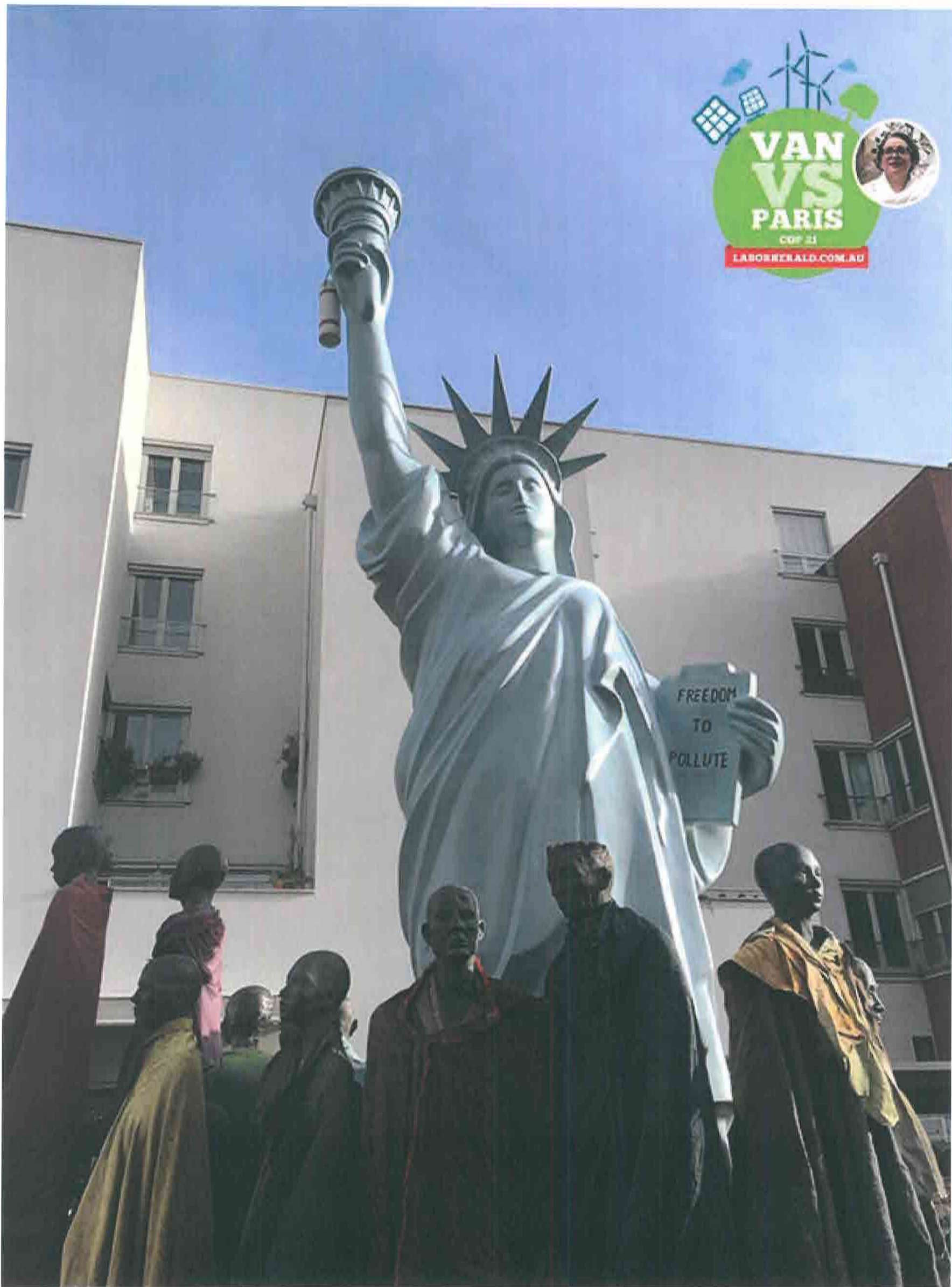
VAN BADHAMVAN BADHAM • 7TH DECEMBER 2015

Our COP21 correspondent Van Badham enjoyed a weekend of climate conference-related activities including a fête, a parade and a trade union gathering where she interviewed the CFMEU's national research director Peter Colley, as well as recorded an encounter with a "polar bear".

While the COP21 conference retreated to the bunkers of deal-making and manipulation over the weekend, the people of Paris staged their own alternative to the COP's stuffy ways: a village fete and parade through the streets of suburban Montreuil.

Giant statues of a polluting Statue of Liberty joined puppets, street theatre and polar bears in the festivities, while organic food stalls served delicious French treats, music played, hot wine was served and the trade union movement held its own fora in the picturesque town hall.





Other stalls promoted everything from environmental financing to veganism.

The crowds may have been enjoying themselves, but a solemn point was made by their presence: when it comes to western willingness for addressing climate change, the people seem a lot more enthusiastic for change than their governments.

Peter Colley says his union — the Construction Forestry Mining and Energy Union — has

*2 of 2  
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never rejected the science of climate change, and has been committed to finding the fairest solutions for its members in the face of threatened industries – such as coal mining – and new opportunities, such as in the renewable energy sector. It's about a just transition, he says.

Here's his interview with Van Balham from COP21 in Paris.



Labor Herald

Van Badham interviews Peter Colley from CFMEU

 SOUNDCLLOUD

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On a lighter note, a polar bear wandering the streets of Paris proved an irresistible encounter for Van who asked him what he was doing in an urban setting, and not at home among the ice flows of the Arctic Circle.



# COP21 : l'ours polaire de la cité internationale

Le jeudi 3 décembre a eu lieu, dans la cour d'honneur de la cité internationale, le vernissage de l'installation « unbearable » de l'artiste danois Jens Galschiøt, ainsi que de l'exposition « montagnes du monde et changement climatique » en partenariat avec l'UNESCO.

10/12/2015

CITÉ U

par Oana Besnea



## « unbearable », un ours empalé pour illustrer les conséquences dévastatrices des émissions humaines de CO2

L'installation a été inaugurée en présence de Carine Camby, déléguée générale de la cité internationale, Marcel Pochard, président de la cité internationale, de Sitte Seeberg, secrétaire générale de WWF Danemark, ainsi que de Jens Galschiøt, l'artiste qui a conçu l'œuvre.

La sculpture monumentale de 10,5 m de long sur 6 m de haut représente un ours polaire empalé sur une courbe figurant l'accumulation de CO2 dans l'atmosphère depuis l'ère préindustrielle à nos jours.

L'œuvre est réalisée par Jens Galschiøt, un artiste danois engagé qui utilise depuis des années son art dans un but militant. Dans le cadre de son action « Galschiøt Occupies Paris with sculptures and happenings » qui se déroule actuellement à Paris, l'artiste a choisi de rejoindre le salon du Bourget... déguisé en ours. Une manière, dit-il, de sensibiliser les participants à la COP21 sur les menaces pesant sur l'Arctique et sa faune.







## une exposition pour mettre en valeur les fonctions essentielles des montagnes

« Les montagnes : des systèmes d'alerte précoce pour le changement climatique » est organisée par le programme hydrologique international de l'UNESCO (PHI) et le programme sur l'homme et la biosphère (MAB). Inaugurée en présence de M. Han Qunli, directeur de la division des sciences écologiques et de la terre et secrétaire du MAB, l'exposition présente des images satellites de différentes régions montagneuses du monde qui ont pour la plupart des réserves de biosphère et des sites inscrits au patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO.

Labellisée COP21, cette exposition a été réalisée avec le soutien de nombreux partenaires : le programme hydrologique international de l'UNESCO (PHI), le programme sur l'homme et la biosphère (MAB), wild-touch, Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) et world glacier monitoring service (WGMS).



### pour aller plus loin

[découvrez la vidéo du vernissage \(https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7zgtULSTE30\)](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7zgtULSTE30)

[La chaîne de télévision danoise TV2 FYN Danemark parle de la cité internationale \(http://www.tv2fyn.dk/artikel/galschioet-spider-en-isbjorn-ved-paris-topmoede\)](http://www.tv2fyn.dk/artikel/galschioet-spider-en-isbjorn-ved-paris-topmoede)

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10.12.

# 2015 The Guardian Not the Paris climate talks: pictures worth a thousand words

<http://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2015/dec/10/paris-climate-talks-conceptual-art-beehive-collective-jens-galschiot>

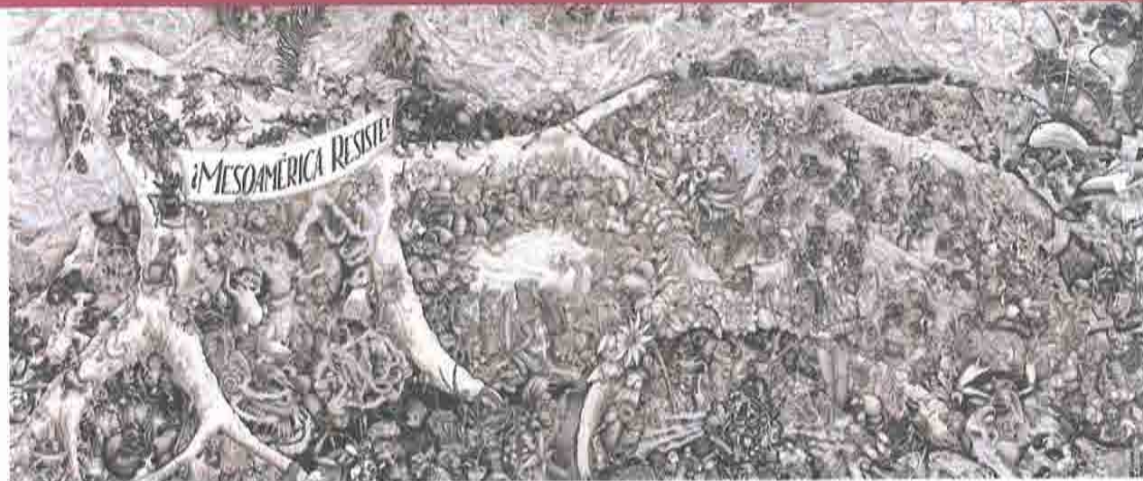
the guardian

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Environmental sustainability

## Not the Paris climate talks: pictures worth a thousand words

A flurry of conceptual art has provided an eloquent visual counterpoint to the sound and fury of political negotiations at the UN climate summit



Mesoamerica is fighting back! by the Beehive Collective. Photograph: Beehive Collective

Global development is supported by

Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

Andrew Simms in Paris

Thursday 10 December 2015 01:00 GMT

740 views 5 comments

Like for later

As the Paris talks draw to a close, there has been late flourish of artistic and cultural response to the potentially catastrophic threat of climate change. Some works are shouts of outrage, or attempt simply to make us connect with the reality of global warming. Others are of a more ambitious bent, seeking to be part of the solution by actively bringing people together to reimagine how we live in the world.

The campaigning work of the Beehive Collective, a volunteer-driven arts organisation in Paris for the festival of economic alternatives, has more in common with the medieval artisans who made the Bayeux tapestry than the fashionable but fleeting clicktivism of the age.

Two huge images, extraordinary in their detail, were inked by 20 artists from South and North America across nine painstaking years. Strung up between Parisian trees, they depict a kind of heaven and hell for the future development of Mesoamerica, depending on which pathways are chosen.

Subverting the style of old colonial maps, Plan Mesoamerica depicts a future of rapacious, financially-driven exploitation, one that continues across the regions even as the climate worsens, crushing local cultures and ecosystems. A scroll reads: "Expose time histories, imagine itself the other way on."

Mesoamerica is fighting back! turns the story around, reimagining the future of South and North America as a celebration of indigenous culture and ecological flourishing. Look closely and you'll find depictions of more than 400 insect, plant, and animal species native to somewhere between Mexico and Colombia.



Mesoamerica is fighting back! by the Beehive Collective. Photograph: Andrew Simms

These are more than illustrations or simple agitprop. The works, developed following long conversations with local communities, are designed to be used as a basis for the collective mapping of different, better development paths. As the collective writes, the two pieces show "stories of grassroots organising and community resilience", in which "a multitude of characters symbolise strategies and tactics for building and defending autonomy".

The Danish artist Jens Galschiot has exhibited a number of installations around Paris over the duration of the talks. His work can be seen as an attempt to simplify the complex issue of "loss and damage", a subject that has divided the global north and south.

The north has made the greater historical contribution to the emissions causing global warming. It has also shown rising antipathy towards migrants and refugees, who are likely to increase in number as a result of climate change. Yet northern governments have been slow to accept any financial responsibility for the harm caused by emissions.

Galschiot's works illustrate these themes unambiguously. Freedom to Pollute, a kitsch, six metre-high figurine, depicts the Statue of Liberty with a smoking torch symbolic of western consumption. The fibreglass piece is surrounded by Climate Refugees, a series of bronze sculptures of people forced to flee by the impact of global warming.



Freedom to Pollute by Jens Galschiot, seen here at the Copernic Climate summit (at the northern Paris suburb of Montreuil). The summit is an alternative to the official talks in Le Bourget. Photograph: Andrew Simms

But how do you make global warming more personal? The climate ribbon initiative, found across Paris from the People's Climate summit to the Place de la République - not to mention in the public area of the climate conference itself - poses a simple question: what do you love and hope never to lose to climate chaos? Beguilingly simple yet strangely effective, the initiative offers a secular echo of lighting a candle in church, with people invited to write their answer to

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But how do you make global warming more personal? The climate ribbon initiative, found across Paris from the People's Climate summit to the Place de la République - not to mention in the public area of the climate conference itself - poses a simple question: what do you love and hope never to lose to climate chaos? Beguilingly simple yet strangely effective, the initiative offers a secular echo of lighting a candle in church, with people invited to write their answer to the question on a coloured ribbon and tie it to a crafted tree. The artists ask participants to read the replies of others and carry their wishes with them.

Du er nu i fuld skærm. Afslut fuld skærm (F11)



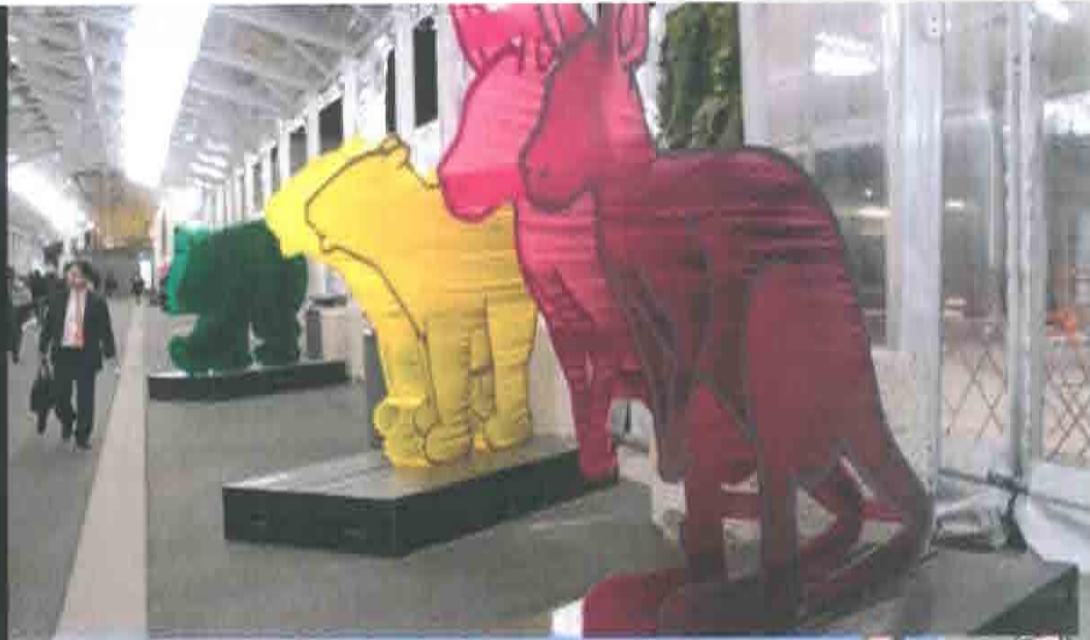
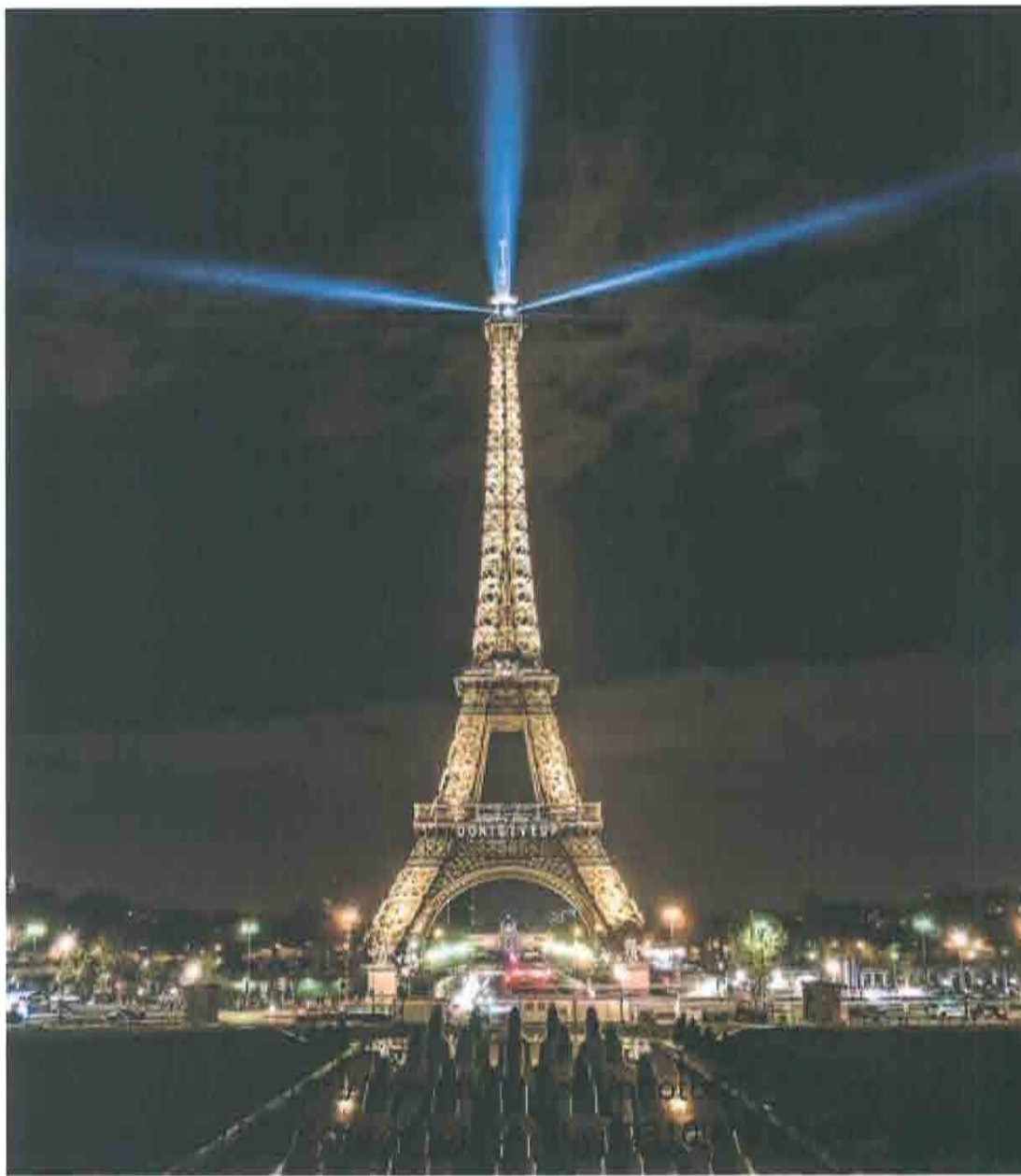
Climate ribbons inscribed with messages about what people hope not to lose as a result of climate change. Photograph: Andrew Simms

Similarly colourful is an experimental pop-up shelter that peaks out beneath Parisian rooftops at the festival of alternatives in Montreuil. The accordion-like structure is part of an exhibition and workshop on ecological building.

But while commissioned works of art vie with labours of patient devotion, there is also a place for the quick work of a furtive spray can and stencil. Some of these messages get straight to the point.







THE PARIS CLIMATE TALKS: YES OUI CAN! ([HTTP://GRIST.ORG/SERIES/THE-PARIS-CLIMATE-TALKS-YES-OUI-CAN/](http://grist.org/series/the-paris-climate-talks-yes-oui-can/))

## Check out these 9 climate art projects that are wowing people in Paris

By Kate Yoder (<http://grist.org/author/kate-yoder/>) on 11 Dec 2015

With the world's attention focused on Paris as leaders negotiate a plan to deal with climate change, artists and activists have turned the city into a canvas for some fascinating art projects. The changing state of our planet can seem intangible, but these artists' efforts seek to make it feel real.

1. "Ice Watch (<http://icewatchparis.com/>)," an installation by Olafur Eliasson and Minik Rosing, features 12 huge, melting blocks of ice (harvested from icebergs in Greenland) arranged in the formation of a clock.

1 of 5  
next ↓





Martin Argyroglo

2. The eight-meter-wide orb hanging from the Eiffel Tower isn't a gigantic Christmas ornament (though it does look like one). It's actually "Earth Crisis (<https://obeygiant.com/headlines/paris-cop21-shepard-reveals-earth-crisis-globe-located-in-the-center-of-the-eiffel-tower>)," a sculpture by activist and street artist Shepard Fairey, meant to inspire action to protect the planet.





Eric Salard (<https://www.flickr.com/photos/airlines470/23212002682/>) | Matt Limmer (<https://www.flickr.com/photos/mattlimmer/22956005499/>)

3. “The Standing March (<http://www.thestandingmarch.com/>),” a collaborative video by French artist JR (<http://www.jr-art.net/jr>) and filmmaker Darren Aronofsky (<http://www.darrenaronofsky.com/>), projected images of faces onto Parisian buildings to remind leaders at the climate talks that the world is watching.



01:30

4. Activists plastered Paris with 600 subversive ads that took aim at corporate polluters — some of which are sponsoring the Paris talks (<http://grist.org/climate-energy/why-are-fossil-fuel-companies-sponsoring-the-paris-climate-talks/>) — as part of the Brandalism (<http://www.brandalism.org.uk/>) project.



Brandalism

5. A series of 140 plastic animal sculptures by French artist Gad Weil ([http://www.gadweil.com/creator\\_of\\_street\\_art.html](http://www.gadweil.com/creator_of_street_art.html)) called "Climate Noah's Ark" (<http://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/34302640>) has been traveling around Paris to draw attention to species threatened by climate change.



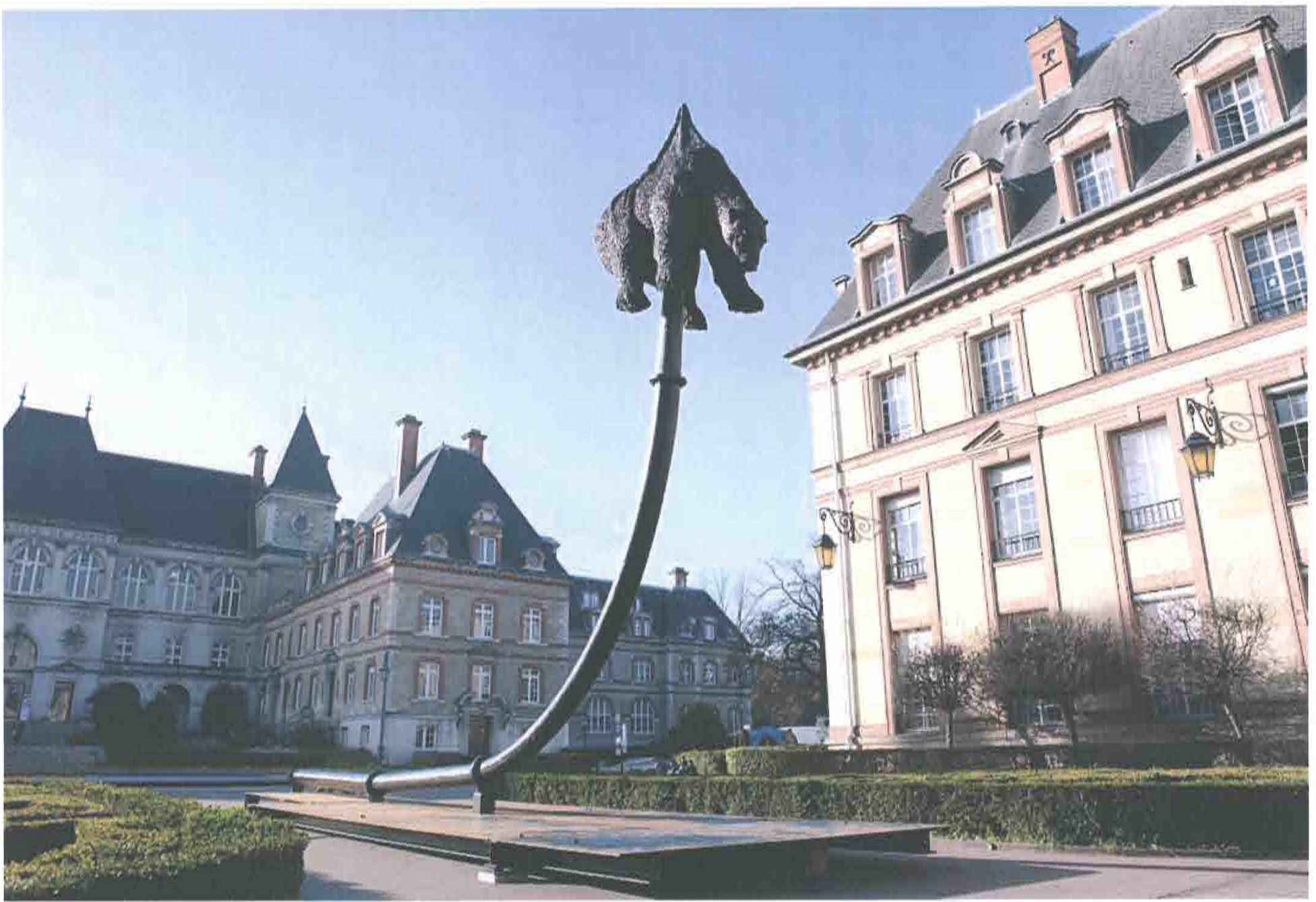


Takver (<https://www.flickr.com/photos/takver/23109230139/>)

6. Danish sculptor and activist Jens Galschiot

([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jens\\_Galschi%C3%B8t](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jens_Galschi%C3%B8t)) teamed up with World Wide Fund for Nature ([http://www.worldwildlife.org/?utm\\_campaign=301-redirects&utm\\_source=wwf.org&utm\\_medium=referral&utm\\_content=wwf.org](http://www.worldwildlife.org/?utm_campaign=301-redirects&utm_source=wwf.org&utm_medium=referral&utm_content=wwf.org)) to create this sculpture (<http://ymlp.com/zpxTNK>) of a life-size polar bear pierced by a spear. (Hint: The spear represents climate change.)





Nina Munn / WWF

7. Not to be outdone, Greenpeace (<http://www.greenpeace.org/usa/>) lugged its huge, mechanical-looking polar bear, “Aurora (<http://newsinfo.inquirer.net/746457/look-greenpeace-brings-giant-polar-bear-to-climate-talks>),” to Paris to bring attention to the effects of climate change on indigenous peoples.





Takver (<https://www.flickr.com/photos/takver/23002199054/>)

8. These 33-foot-tall “wind trees (<http://www.newwind.fr/en/innovations/#vent>)” displayed outside the U.N. Climate Conference site might not blow you away — until you learn that they’re working wind turbines that generate 2,400 kilowatt-hours of electricity (<http://grist.org/climate-energy/whats-the-best-way-to-protect-forests-thats-a-big-question-at-the-paris-climate-talks/>) a year, created by NewWind (<http://www.newwind.fr/>).





NewWind (<http://www.newwind.fr/en/innovations/>)

9. Yann Toma (<http://www.artists4parisclimate2015.com/en/artists/yann-toma/>), a French artist, lit up the Eiffel Tower with dazzling displays in a series called “Human Energy” (<http://www.humanenergy.fr/en/>.)” The project is powered by “virtual energy” generated by the millions of users of the app Runtastic (<https://www.runtastic.com/blog/en/hot-topics-and-reviews/burn-your-calories-with-runtastic-to-illuminate-the-eiffel-tower/>).





(<http://grist.org/climate-energy/coal-boss-fears-industry-will-be-hated-and-vilified-after->



EUROPE

## Protesters Are in Agreement as Well: Pact Is Too Weak

By ALISSA J. RUBIN and ELIAN PELTIER **DEC. 12, 2015**

PARIS — Several thousand climate activists from across Europe and many from farther afield gathered peacefully near the Arc de Triomphe on Saturday to protest the outcome of the COP 21 climate conference about 12 miles away.

The demonstration was an official exception to a ban on public gatherings across France after the Paris terrorist attacks in November.

Even as the delegates at the official conference center reached a landmark accord and applauded their achievement, the crowds on the street made clear their belief that it would take much more than the measures in the deal to halt global climate change.

“We don’t like the COP 21,” said Joseph Purugganan, who came from the Philippines to participate in the demonstration with other activists from a coalition called Focus on the Global South.

“The message here is that the real solution will come from the people,” he said. “After 20 years of COPs, look at where we are.”

He added that slowing the increase in global temperatures to 1.5 degrees Celsius (2.7 degrees Fahrenheit) by 2100, the goal set in the agreement, was not enough. In the Philippines, there have been record typhoons, and fishermen in Southeast Asia are being driven from their homes by rising oceans, he said.

Stuart Basden, 33, who came from Toronto, sounded even more disappointed. “We knew that it would be a failure,” he said. “They just decided in which decade we will become extinct.”



In contrast to an earlier protest during the conference, a banned one at the Place de la République on Nov. 29 that turned violent and resulted in arrests, the mood at the Arc de Triomphe was cheerful, even festive. Almost everyone carried a red tulip, and many waved flags or carried banners, or had more creative props.

A group of Danes dressed as polar bears took off their headgear periodically to get some air and see the events around them, while a group from Peru waved flags, one of which said “Nuclear Power, Non Gracias.”

At two locations, the Arc de Triomphe and the Champ de Mars, the climate demonstrators unfolded and carried two 100-meter red ribbons — red to symbolize that the climate situation is an emergency, and to communicate their skepticism toward the agreement. The Arc de Triomphe demonstration was organized by 350.org, a United States-based climate change nonprofit. The one at the Champs de Mars was organized by a coalition of 16 environmental groups, including the French chapters of Friends of the Earth and Attac. Many participants said that the event and even the conference had energized many climate change activists, regardless of its outcome.

There was also an unofficial demonstration earlier Saturday in which about 3,000 climate activists in Paris managed to use geo-localization technology to spell out the words “Climate Justice Peace” on a virtual map.

“The climate movement is growing, and climate policies now have a huge mainstream support,” said Daniel Smith, 29, who bicycled from London to join the demonstration.

Standing next to his bike, which had a globe strapped to the back, he added, “And now it’s not green anymore, it’s red.”

A group of climate activists from the Netherlands had come by bus. One, Willemyn Kadyk, 19, a college student and aspiring environmental lawyer, said that while many might not care much about demonstrations, such events were an important counterpoint to the official conference.

“People might think it’s not worth it to come, but if everybody thinks that way, nothing changes,” she said. “Groups will make this change.”

Many French activists were there, as well, including Corine Lefort, an

*wend* ✓

15-12-2015 16:30



elementary school principal who came from Marseille with her husband. They carried a banner that read “Save the Climate.”

“This is to put pressure on those officials responsible that things need to change more quickly,” she said. “It’s urgent. This is a real crime against humanity.”

She added that on the Mediterranean coast there were already villages where people living close to the water had deserted their homes because the sea had risen.

“This is not something for the future,” she said. “The future is already here.”

A version of this article appears in print on December 13, 2015, on page A16 of the New York edition with the headline: Protesters Are In Agreement As Well: Pact Is Too Weak .

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# COP21: Chorus of popular dissent rises on streets of Paris


'We have the last word, these thousands of us in the streets - we'll continue to fight for climate justice'

© Sat, Dec 12, 2015, 16:17 Updated: Sat, Dec 12, 2015, 16:27

Lara Marlowe in Paris

Thousands rally in favour of genuine climate protection in front of the Eiffel Tower, Paris, France, December 12th, 2015. Photograph: Etienne Laurent/EPA

 Just as French foreign minister Laurent Fabius was explaining the agreement reached at the COP21 climate conference on Saturday, thousands of protesters from around the world formed a "red line" on the Avenue de la Grande Armée. The  wore red hats and scarves and held up red flowers and umbrellas amid a cacophony of foghorns, drums, laughter and chanted slogans.

 Public demonstrations are in theory banned under the state of emergency that was declared on the night of November 13th, when jihadists killed 130 people in Paris.

A similar gathering at the beginning of COP21 had turned violent.

But organisers from groups including 350. com, Attac, Confédération Paysanne and Réseau Sortir du Nucléaire negotiated with police to allow the show of people power. They had spent much of the previous week training demonstrators in non-violent tactics.

Some 40 Irish people from the Stop Climate Chaos coalition, aged 20 to 72, were almost turned back at Cherbourg on Thursday night. French authorities described them as "a threat to public order" and said they would be returned to Rosslare. Then, without explanation, they were allowed to continue to Paris.

I recognised the Irish group from the large tricolour draped over the shoulders of Nicola Winters (32). "We won't have our voices silenced," she said.

Alluding to the speeches made at the conference, Ciara Kirrane (31), said "We have the last word, these thousands of us in the streets today. Regardless of what they do in Le Bourget, we'll continue to fight for climate justice."

## Little faith

No one expressed faith in the newly minted Paris accord. "We know the math doesn't add up," said Sydney Weinberg (28).

Although the goal of the agreement is to limit global warming to less than 1.5 degrees, pledges made by the world's governments would hold the temperature increase to 3 degrees Celsius by the end of the century, at best.

"It is very frustrating to see the apathy in Ireland," Mr Weinberg continued. "Being here you can feed off the energy and learn how to bring it back to Ireland. We have the fourth largest per capita carbon footprint in Europe."

The Irish group criticised the Taoiseach as much as COP21 itself. "Enda Kenny said climate is not a priority, that the economy was more important," said Meaghan Carmody (24).

"He talked about our debts as if we needed help to fight climate change, like the poor countries..."

As we talk, a 100 metre-long red banner flows like a ribbon above our head, held high by demonstrators marching down the avenue and chanting: "We are unstoppable. Another world is possible."



The Irish take up the chant.

“We’re coming into the centenary of the Rising,” says Donna Cooney (40). “I’m the great grand-niece of nurse Elizabeth O’Farrell, who carried the surrender flag out of the GPO. I know she would have been here with me.”

### ‘Look at the suits’

Mary Sweeney (54), from Gorta Self Help Africa, noted the gender imbalance at COP21. “Women and children suffer most from climate change,” she said. “And it’s men making the decisions. Look at the suits in COP.”

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There is a direct relationship between flooding and climate change, said Claire Lyons (35). “Enda Kenny says he wants to continue and expand farming practices. That means more cattle, more climate change and more flooding.”

The fliers announcing a follow-on “massive, peaceful and resolute gathering” borrowed the Eiffel Tower-in-a-water-drop logo of COP21, but the drop was yellow, orange and red instead of green, and Paris’s most famous landmark was transformed into an oil derrick.

By chance, I also met Irish sisters Anna-Mieke Bishop and Charlotte Bishop, aged 25 and 29, who organised Pedal to Paris COP21.

They didn’t want to increase carbon emissions by flying to Paris.

“We left on the 4th, the night of the crazy storm,” Anna-Mieke said. “Ours was the only boat that sailed.”

It took a week to cycle from Dublin to Paris. “We’ve been using warm showers and couch-surfing and I’ve met the most amazing, incredible, generous people. It’s about sharing for us.”

Charlotte is active in the refugee solidarity group. “It’s just people coming together to help migrants in Calais, because we realised the Government didn’t have much to say and wasn’t going to do much.”

The Bishop sisters attribute their activism to “a Greenpeace book that hung around our house in the 1980s” and their parents, who “like change, like to think outside the box, challenge things...”

Charlotte says climate “empassions” her. “For me, it’s always the base, always the root. If you protect your environment, you put environment at the centre, then everything else seems to fit into place. It’s about justice, about solving issues of poverty and inequality, about respecting what’s outside your own skin.”

### ‘Industrial farming chaos’

A young couple with glitter make-up and a hula hoop held a large cardboard sign pleading for farm animals and excoriating “industrial farming chaos”.

Laurie King (24), is a masters student at the University of Edinburgh. “It’s really important to be part of this movement, the most important movement of our time,” he said.

“The global environmental movement unites everyone across the globe, because the climate has no borders.”

Would the Paris accord change anything? I asked the couple. “No!” they shouted in unison. “It’s just bullshit,” said Sabin



Wantoch (21), from Sheffield. "It's just a way for leaders to pretend they're doing something."

"We need to move away from the idea that humans have the right to dominate and control," King continued. "We have no right to farm animals the way we do. It's a moral issue."

A group marched by chanting: "We will win the future. You have nuked the past." The crowd was cheerful, playful, sometimes angry.

Their placards and T-shirts conveyed the demands of this inchoate "global environmental movement", with slogans and statements such as: Leave it in the ground; System change not climate change; Climate justice for peace; No war - no warming; Save the Arctic! No oil! Grandparents Climate Campaign.

Onur Ucbas (28), from Istanbul, carried the red flag with a black fist of the Revolutionary Socialist Workers' Party. "We came to tell the world we will not let the official COP21 summit represent us," Ucbas said. "It represents heads of state and big business. They say they want to stop climate change, but in order to do that, they have to stop profit."

Ucbas complained that 20 previous COP gatherings (Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change) achieved anything concrete. "We need a binding agreement to reduce carbon, and we have to do it *now* not in 2020," he said.

Two grey-haired women watched the march go by. They had travelled alone from west Wales because "I can't think of anything more important than trying to save the planet," said Hillary Summers (62). "And to make people aware," her partner, Heather Ramsden, also 62, chimed in.

### **'Stop and think'**

"We have to make the politicians stop and think. They need to go further. They need to keep the oil in the ground."

Both women wore red clown noses. They held a homemade fog horn, the instrument chosen by organisers to mourn past and future victims of climate change.

"I trained as a clown," Ramsden explained. "Clowns and fools resist authority and the system with humour."

As I neared the metro station, I encountered 10 Danish people in polar bear costumes.

Because the French had banned public demonstrations, the Danes devised colourful ways of expressing their concern about global warming. They took a Statue of Liberty to the eco-village in the Paris suburb of Montreuil, then staged small "polar bear army" events around Paris.

"It's not really about polar bears," said the sculptor Jens Galschiot (61), whose life-size bronze sculpture of a polar bear impaled on a gauge of rising temperatures will remain in front of Paris's Cité Universitaire until January 6th.

"It's about the millions and millions of people who will have to move because of global warming."

Galschiot was the only person I found who thought COP21 was "a good thing", but he doubted it would help much. The problem, Galschiot noted, is us.

"We have freedom to consume and pollute, and we want to continue."

"Until we change that, we can't change the environment. In a way, it's easier for the Chinese authorities, because they're dictators."

"It's very hard to change people in a democracy."



# COP21 Climate Agreement 'Best Chance We Have' to Save the Planet, Obama Says

POSTED 7:06 AM, DECEMBER 12, 2015, BY CNN WIRE, UPDATED AT 04:32PM, DECEMBER 12, 2015



President Barack Obama on Saturday hailed the acceptance of a final draft of an ambitious, global climate change agreement in Paris, calling it a "historic agreement."



Activists dressed as polar bears are pictured as activists gather for a demonstration to form a giant red line at the Avenue de la Grande armee boulevard in Paris on Dec. 12, 2015, as a proposed 195-nation accord to curb emissions of the heat-trapping gases that threaten to wreak havoc on Earth's climate system is to be presented at the United Nations conference on climate change COP21 in Le Bourget, on the outskirts of Paris. (Credit: Alain Jocard/AFP/Getty Images)

Activists dressed as polar bears are pictured as activists gather for a demonstration to form a giant red line at the Avenue de la Grande armee boulevard in Paris on Dec. 12, 2015, as a proposed 195-nation accord to curb emissions of the heat-trapping gases that threaten to wreak havoc on Earth's climate system is to be presented at the United Nations conference on climate change COP21 in Le Bourget, on the outskirts of Paris. (Credit: Alain Jocard/AFP/Getty Images)

"We came together around a strong agreement the world needed," said Obama, speaking from the White House. "We met the moment."

The President added, "This agreement represents the best chance we have to save the one planet that we've got."

Though the plan is hailed as a milestone in the battle to keep Earth hospitable to human life, critics say it is short on specifics, such as how the plan will be enforced or improvements measured.

The accord achieved one major goal. It limits average global warming to 2 degrees Celsius (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit) above pre-industrial temperatures and strives for a limit of 1.5 degrees Celsius (2.7 degrees Fahrenheit) if possible.

Tap 2  
went 31



## **Some major points not addressed**

The agreement, put together at the 21st Conference of Parties, or COP21, doesn't mandate exactly how much each country must reduce its greenhouse gas emissions.

Rather, it sets up a bottom-up system in which each country sets its own goal – which the agreement calls a “nationally determined contribution” – and then must explain how it plans to reach that objective.

Those pledges must be increased over time, and starting in 2018 each country will have to submit new plans every five years.

Many countries actually submitted their new plans before climate change conference, known as COP21, started last month – but those pledges aren't enough to keep warming below the 2-degree target. But the participants' hope is that over time, countries will aim for more ambitious goals and ratchet up their commitments.

Another sticking point has been coming up with a way to punish nations that don't do their part, but observers say that was never really on the table.

Instead, the agreement calls for the creation of a committee of experts to “facilitate implementation” and “promote compliance” with the agreement, but it won't have the power to punish violators.

## **'This didn't save the planet'**

Another issue, according to observers, was whether there would be compensation is paid to countries that will see irreparable damage from climate change but have done almost nothing to cause it.

The agreement calls for developed countries to raise at least \$100 billion annually in order to assist developing countries. Members of the scientific and environmental activist communities responded with varying degrees of optimism.

“This didn't save the planet,” Bill McKibben, the co-founder of 350.org, said of the agreement. “But it may have saved the chance of saving the planet.”

Jennifer Morgan of the World Resources Institute anticipated a “historic agreement that marks a turning point in the climate crisis.”

## **What happens next?**

Even though the text has been agreed upon, there's still much more that needs to be done before the agreement goes into effect.



The agreement was adopted by “consensus” during the meeting of government ministers. That doesn’t necessarily mean all 196 parties approved it; French Foreign Minister Laurent Fabius, who served as the president of the conference, had the authority to decide if a consensus had been reached.

Individual countries now must individually ratify or approve the agreement in their respective countries.

And the agreement won’t enter into force until 55 countries have ratified it. Those nations must account for 55% of total global greenhouse gas emissions.

That means if the world’s biggest polluters don’t authorize the agreement, enacting it could prove challenging.

China and the United States, respectively, account for about 24% and 14% of total greenhouse gas emissions, according to the World Resources Institute.

A senior administration official told CNN that Congress doesn’t have to vote on the plan.

“This agreement does not require submission to the Senate because of the way it is structured,” he said. “The targets aren’t binding.”

The pieces that are binding are already part of existing agreements, the official said.

One leading Republican criticized the agreement, saying it will place emissions restrictions on American industry while requiring the United States to give money to undeveloped nations.

“Once again, this administration is all too eager for the international community to review its commitments before even revealing those commitments to the American people,” said Senator Jim Inhofe of Oklahoma, chairman of the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee.

The United States has backed off full support of climate change measures in the past.

The Kyoto Protocol on reducing greenhouse gas emissions was adopted in 1997. The Clinton administration signed the agreement but, fearing defeat, never submitted it to the Senate for ratification.

In China, the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress is in charge of approving treaties.

The agreement calls for a signature ceremony in April 2016, and requests that the U.N. Secretary-General keep the agreement open for signing until April 2017.



Fabius released the draft worked out by negotiators Saturday morning. Later in the day, world leaders or their representatives approved it. A crowd erupted in applause once the agreement's adoption was announced.

## **'We need all hands on deck'**

Leaders around the world praised passage of the agreement.

"A month ago tomorrow, Paris was the victim of the deadliest terror attack in Europe for more than a decade," British Prime Minister David Cameron wrote in a Facebook post. "Today, it has played host to one of the most positive global steps in history."

U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon hailed the draft.

"We must protect the planet that sustains us," Ban said. "For that we need all hands on deck."

In the streets of Paris, outside the conference, protesters demanded action. #ParisAgreement was trending on Twitter.

"Nous sommes la nature qui se défend!" read one tweet, with a photo of one person dressed as a polar bear and another dressed as a penguin. "We are nature that defends itself."

Some demonstrators felt differently — they called the agreement insufficient and chanted "it's a crime against humanity."

"We have a 1.5-degree wall to climb, but the ladder isn't tall enough," Kumi Naidoo of Greenpeace said at a press conference. He did call the agreement a "new imperative" and positive step.

## **2 degrees Celsius threshold**

Capping the increase in global average temperatures to 2 degrees Celsius was organizers' key goal going into the COP21. That level of warming is measured as the average temperature increase since the Industrial Revolution.

Failure to set a cap could result in superdroughts, deadlier heat waves, mass extinctions of plants and animals, megafloods and rising seas that could wipe some island countries off the map.

Scientists and policy experts say hitting the 2 degrees Celsius threshold would require the world to move off fossil fuels between about 2050 and the end of the century.

To reach the more ambitious 1.5 degrees Celsius goal, some researchers say the world will need to reach zero net carbon emissions sometime between about 2030 and 2050.

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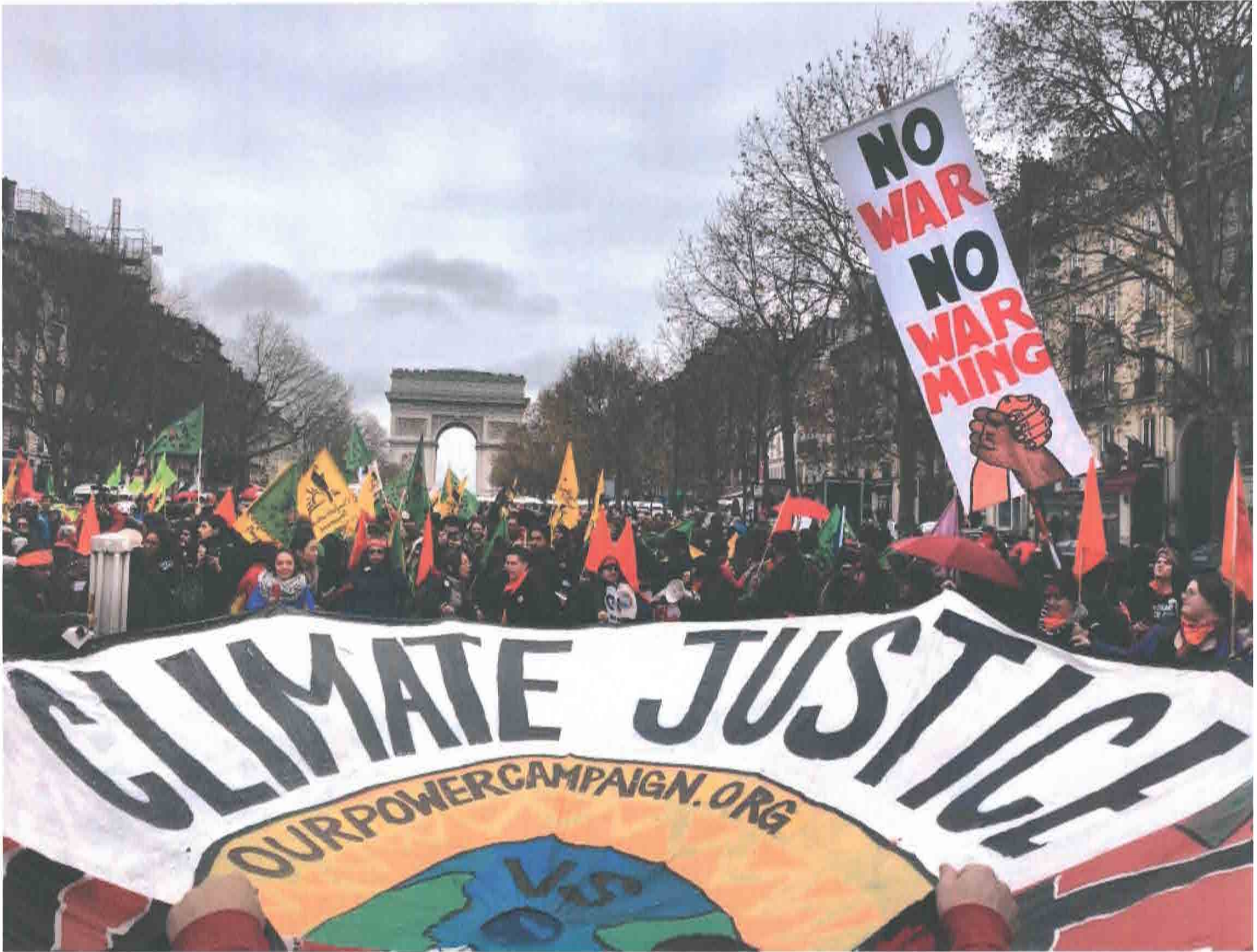


## Photos: Thousands Protest in Paris to Urge Climate Action

Organizers said more than 10,000 people participated in the rally.

By ICN staff

Dec 12, 2015



Activists hold up a sign calling for "climate Justice" as other activists form a giant red line during a demonstration near the Arc de Triomphe in Paris on December 12, 2015, just before final climate change treaty text was presented to delegates. Credit: David Sassoon/InsideClimate News

Thousands of people gathered in the streets of Paris today when the negotiations on a historic climate agreement were still ongoing, unfurling long red banners to urge the world not to cross the lines that will lead to catastrophic global warming.

Organizers said more than 10,000 people participated in the rally, which came after the French government lifted a ban on protests issued after the terrorist attacks of November 13. The police stood by to make sure it proceeded peacefully. The protesters unfurled the banners starting at the Arc de Triomphe and stretching along the major boulevard Avenue de la Grande Armée. They read "It's up to us to keep it in the ground," and "Crime Climatique-Stop!" Thousands carried red tulips. Foghorns sounded to honor victims of climate change.

"Our communities, our climate, our survival: those are our red lines, and we're mobilizing to defend them," Payal Parekh, global managing director of 350.org, which helped organize the march, said in a statement. "Paris has never been an end point for us, but a chance to get an agreement that



will help us continue with our fight for climate justice, If politicians won't keep fossil fuels in the ground, we will. Our survival depends on it."



[2]

Credit: David Sassoon/InsideClimate News

Activists prepare a sign in the advance of the event.



[4]

Credit: David Sassoon/InsideClimate News

Police prepare for the demonstrators to arrive, blocking off the first 200 yards in front of the Arc de Triomphe.





Credit: David Sassoon/InsideClimate News



Credit: ALAIN JOCARD/AFP/Getty Images

An activist holds up a sign reading in French "I am climate."





[6]

Credit: David Sassoon/InsideClimate News

Looking at their uniforms, one might think police are debating what the safe level of allowable warming ought to be. It's just markings of different units. (Police were also donning 1C, 3C and even 4C vests.)



[8]

Credit: REUTERS/Pascal Rossignol

Using hundreds of feet of red fabric and their bodies, activists form a giant red line during the demonstration to represent the "red lines of climate

2 of 6 word ↓





[14]

Credit: David Sassoon/InsideClimate News

Three generations of the Daulat family.



safety that must not be crossed, and collectively pledge to act so that they are not."



[10]

Credit: David Sassoon/InsideClimate News

3 of 6  
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[22]

Credit: David Sasson/InsideClimate News

Bikers gather next to the "red line" in front of the Arc de Triomphe.



[20]

Credit: David Sasson/InsideClimate News

Activists hold anti-nuclear energy signs.





[18]

Credit: David Sassoon/InsideClimate News



[16]

Credit: David Sassoon/InsideClimate News

Others showed up in costume.

*Handwritten notes:*  
4 of 6  
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[26]

Credit: David Sassoon/InsideClimate News



[24]

Solar energy activists.

5. April 2016





[28]

Credit: David Sassoon/InsideClimate News

Bill McKibben, founder of 350.org, is seen in front of the Arc de Triomphe before the start of the demonstration.

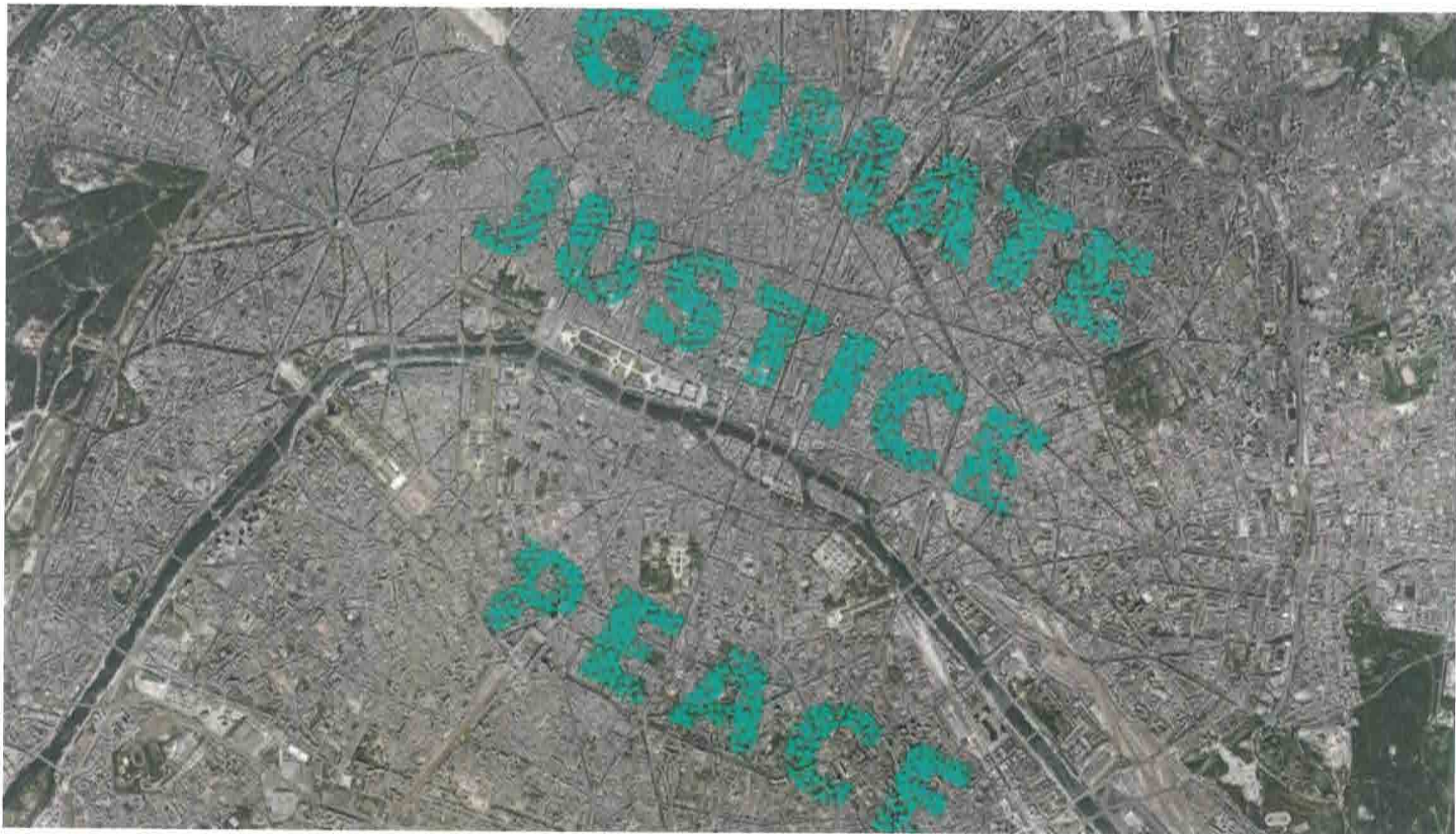




[30]

Credit: REUTERS/Pascal Rossignol

Representatives of indigenous peoples demonstrate.



[32]

Credit: Friends of the Earth via Mashable

Thousands of climate activists in Paris used geo-location services on their cell phones to spell out this message to beam this message to the world on Saturday.

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# Global Climate Change Pact Approved at COP 21 Conference in Paris

By DEAN SCHABNER and DAVID CHIU • Dec 12, 2015 6:11 PM ET

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WATCH | Historic Climate Deal Reached

The announcement was followed by several minutes of applause, hugging at the podium, and tears from supporters in the audience.

Secretary of State John Kerry praised the accord and the means by which it came to be adopted, saying, "This is in the interest of every nation on earth."

Kerry thanked the delegations for their cooperation, energy, commitment and "remarkable spirit of collegiality."

A fact sheet released by the White House -- the administration's first statement since the announcement -- said the "ambitious" and "transparent" agreement establishes a "long term, durable global framework to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions."

"For the first time, all countries commit to putting forward successive and ambitious, nationally determined climate targets and reporting on their progress towards them using a rigorous, standardized process of review," the fact sheet said.

"The deal builds on the unprecedented participation of 187 countries that submitted post-2020 climate action targets in advance of the meeting, and establishes a framework to ratchet up ambition by driving down global emissions in the decades to come," the fact sheet said.

"This new global framework lays the foundation for countries to work together to put the world on a path to keeping global temperature rise well below 2 degrees Celsius and sets an ambitious vision to go even farther than that," said the fact sheet. "This Agreement sends a strong signal to the private sector that the global economy is moving towards clean energy, and that through innovation and ingenuity, we can achieve our climate objectives while creating new jobs, raising standards of living and lifting millions out of poverty."

"We came together around the strong agreement the world needed," Obama said today from the White House. "Together we've shown what's possible when the world stands as one."

Reflecting on his hopes to one day enjoy being outside with his grandchildren, Obama stressed that the agreement will set in motion actions that will allow future generations to thrive in a world with safer ecosystems.

"We may not live to see the full realization of our achievement," Obama said. "But that's okay."

"This agreement represents the best chance we have to save the one planet we've got," said Obama.

Obama traveled to the Paris conference two weeks ago and was one of several world leaders to deliver a speech in the opening session.

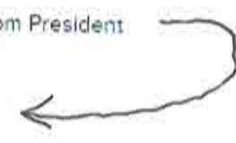
"Let's secure an agreement that builds in ambition," Obama said on Nov. 30. "Where progress paves the way for regularly updated targets -- targets that are not set for each of us but by each of us, taking into account the differences that each nation is facing."



Matt Dunham/AP Photo

A global accord to fight climate change was approved today in a vote by the nearly 200 nationals involved in the COP21 conference in Paris.

Shortly after the announcement the White House tweeted its approval from President Obama's account, saying "This is huge."



## INTERNACIONALES

### Anuncia la COP21 proyecto de acuerdo sobre cambio climático

2015-12-12 - Redacción

Laurent Fabius, presidente de la Conferencia sobre el Cambio Climático COP21 que se lleva a cabo en la ciudad francesa de París, anunció este sábado que se ha conseguido redactar un proyecto de acuerdo "justo y jurídicamente vinculante" para contener los efectos del calentamiento global.

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"Este texto es equilibrado, contiene los principales elementos que antes era imposible que fueran parte del acuerdo. Es justo, duradero, equilibrado y jurídicamente vinculante. Toma en cuenta la justicia climática y las responsabilidades diferenciadas", explicó Fabius este sábado.

Laurent Fabius, quien también se desempeña como ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de Francia, explicó que este proyecto es aún más ambicioso que el propósito inicial de la cumbre, y apunta sus baterías a permitir un aumento de solo 1.5 grados Celsius en la temperatura promedio de la tierra en las próximas décadas, medio grado por debajo de la propuesta original.

El acuerdo incluirá un mecanismo internacional para obtener 100 mil millones de dólares antes del año 2020, para iniciar un proceso mundial de adaptación al cambio climático. Además, se establece que los países firmantes revisarán cada cinco años sus planes nacionales de emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero.

En la última sesión plenaria de la conferencia, el presidente francés François Hollande, acompañado de Fabius y del secretario general de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas, Ban Ki-Moon, instó a los 195 gobiernos que participan en la reunión a aprobar el texto, que significaría un acuerdo histórico tras los fracasos de conferencias anteriores. "Con este acuerdo se dará la lucha contra el cambio climático y se asegurará el medio ambiente. La historia está aquí, las condiciones están creadas, y no siempre ha sido así. Está en ustedes decidir y podemos hacer de este 12 de diciembre de 2015 un día histórico", declaró.

"Francia les pide que aprueben este acuerdo, es una oportunidad de cambiar el mundo y ustedes tienen esta oportunidad. Tómela", remató el presidente francés.



# World leaders adopt landmark global climate pact

Sylvie Corbet, Seth Borenstein and Karl Ritter, The Associated Press

Published Saturday, December 12, 2015 7:12AM EST

Last Updated Saturday, December 12, 2015 6:30PM EST

LE BOURGET, France -- Nearly 200 nations adopted the first global pact to fight climate change on Saturday, calling on the world to collectively cut and then eliminate greenhouse gas pollution but imposing no sanctions on countries that don't.

The "Paris agreement" aims to keep global temperatures from rising another degree Celsius (1.8 Fahrenheit) between now and 2100, a key demand of poor countries ravaged by rising sea levels and other effects of climate change.

Loud applause erupted in the conference hall after French Foreign Minister Laurent Fabius gave the agreement. Some delegates wept, others embraced.

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## PHOTOS



French President Francois Hollande, right, French Foreign Minister and president of the COP21 Laurent Fabius, second, right, United Nations climate chief Christiania Figueres and United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon applaud after the final conference at the COP21, the United Nations conference on climate change, in Le Bourget, north of Paris, Saturday, Dec. 12, 2015. (Francois Mori / AP)



United Nations climate chief Christiania Figueres, right, hugs France's Laurence Tubiana, special representative for the COP21, after the final conference of the COP21, the United Nations conference on climate change, in Le Bourget, north of Paris, Saturday, Dec. 12, 2015. (AP / Francois Mori)

"It's a victory for all of the planet and for future generations," U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry said, adding that the pact will "prevent the worst most devastating consequences of climate change from ever happening."

Brazilian Environment Minister Izabella Teixeira added: "Today, we've proven that it's possible for every country to come together, hand in hand, to do its part to fight climate change."

In the pact, the countries pledge to limit the amount of greenhouse gases emitted by human activity to the levels that trees, soil and oceans can absorb naturally, beginning at some point between 2050 and 2100.

In practical terms, achieving that goal means the world would have to stop emitting greenhouse gases -- most of which come from the burning of oil, coal and gas for energy -- altogether in the next half-century, scientists said. That's because the less we pollute, the less pollution nature absorbs.

Achieving such a reduction in emissions would involve a complete transformation of how people get energy, and many activists worry that despite the pledges, countries are not ready to make such profound, costly changes.

The deal now needs to be ratified by individual governments -- at least 55 countries representing at least 55 per cent of global emissions -- before taking effect. It is the first pact to ask all countries to join the fight against global warming, representing a sea change in UN talks that previously required only wealthy nations to reduce their emissions.

"History will remember this day," UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon said. "The Paris agreement on climate change is a monumental success for the planet and its people."

Speaking from Washington, President Barack Obama said the climate agreement offers "the best chance to save the one planet we have."

The deal commits countries to keeping the rise in global temperatures by the year 2100 compared with pre-industrial times "well below" 2 degrees Celsius (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit), and says they will "endeavour to limit" them even more, to 1.5 degrees Celsius. The world has already warmed by about 1 degree Celsius since pre-industrial times.

Ben Strauss, a sea level researcher at Climate Central, said limiting warming to 1.5 degrees instead of 2 degrees could potentially cut in half the projected 280 million people whose houses will eventually be submerged by rising seas.

More than 180 countries have ready presented plans to limit greenhouse gas emissions-- a breakthrough in itself after years of stalemate. But those pledges are not enough to achieve the goals in the accord, meaning countries will need to cut much more to meet the goal.

"We've agreed to what we ought to be doing, but no one yet has agreed to go do it," said Dennis Clare, a negotiator for the Federated States of Micronesia. "It's a whole lot of pomp, given the circumstances."

The agreement sets a goal of getting global greenhouse gas emissions to start falling "as soon as possible"; they have been generally rising since the industrial revolution.

It says wealthy nations should continue to provide financial support for poor nations to cope with climate change and encourages other countries to pitch in on a voluntary basis. That reflects Western attempts to expand the donor base to include advanced developing countries such as China.

In a victory for small island nations, the agreement includes a section highlighting the losses they expect to incur from climate-related disasters that it's too late to adapt to. However, a footnote specifies that it "does not involve or provide any basis for any liability or compensation" -- a key U.S. demand because it would let the Obama administration sign on to the deal without going through the Republican-led Senate.

The adoption of the agreement was held up for nearly two hours as the United States pressed successfully to change the wording on emissions targets from saying developed countries "shall" commit to reducing emissions to they "should." Experts said that means the deal probably won't need U.S. congressional

*wend* ↓





An activist hold a poster during a demonstration near the Eiffel Tower, in Paris, Saturday, Dec. 12, 2015 during the COP21, the United Nations Climate Change Conference. (AP / Thibault Camus)



Activists dressed as white bears demonstrate near the Eiffel Tower, in Paris, Saturday, Dec. 12, 2015 during the COP21, the United Nations Climate Change Conference. (AP / Matt Dunham)



The slogan "CLIMATE SIGN" is projected on the Eiffel Tower as part of the COP21, United Nations Climate Change Conference in Paris, France, Friday, Dec. 11, 2015. (AP/Francois Mori)

approval.

Nicaragua said it would not support the pact. Its envoy, Paul Oquist, said the agreement does not go far enough to cut global warming and help the poor countries affected by it.

Nicaragua is one of eight participating countries that haven't submitted emissions targets, after Venezuelan envoy Claudia Salerno said her country -- which had been holding out -- liked the agreement and had submitted its pledge.

Thousands of protesters demonstrated across Paris, saying the accord is too weak to save the planet. People held hands beneath the Eiffel Tower and stretched a two-kilometre-long (1.2-mile-long) banner from the Arc de Triomphe to the business district La Defence.

Kumi Naidoo of Greenpeace said the accord is a good start but isn't enough.

"Today the human race has joined in a common cause, but it's what happens after this conference that really matters," he said. "This deal alone won't dig us out the hole we're in, but it makes the sides less steep."

The accord does represent a breakthrough in climate negotiations. The UN has been working for more than two decades to persuade governments to work together to reduce the man-made emissions that scientists say are warming the planet.

The previous emissions treaty, the 1997 Kyoto Protocol, included only rich countries and the U.S. never signed on. The last climate summit, in Copenhagen in 2009, ended in failure when countries couldn't agree on a binding emissions pact.

The talks were initially scheduled to end Friday but ran over as Western powers, tiny Pacific island nations and everyone in between haggled over wording.

The main dispute centred over how to anchor the climate targets in a binding international pact, with China and other major developing countries insisting on different rules for rich and poor nations. The agreement struck a middle ground, removing a strict firewall between rich and poor nations and saying that expectations on countries to take climate action should grow as their capabilities evolve. It does not require them to do so.

Some scientists who had criticized earlier drafts as unrealistic praised the final pact for including language that essentially means the world will have to all but stop polluting with greenhouse gases by 2070 to reach the 2-degree goal, or by 2050 to reach the 1.5-degree goal.

That's because when emissions fall, nature compensates by absorbing less carbon dioxide -- and can even release old pollution once there's less of it in the air, said Princeton University's Michael Oppenheimer. Forests, oceans and soil currently absorb about half the world's man-made carbon dioxide emissions.

"It means that in the end, you have to phase out carbon dioxide," said John Schellnhuber, director of the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research in Germany.

In addition to the cuts in emissions, the goal could be reached in part by increasing how much carbon dioxide is sucked out of the air by planting forests or with futuristic technology, Oppenheimer said, but added such technology would be expensive.

French President Francois Hollande welcomed the world to a "low carbon age," saying France is ready to cut emissions even further and increase aid to poor countries that are affected. He challenged all nations to do more.

"The 12th of December, 2015, will remain a great date for the planet," Hollande declared. "In Paris, there have been many revolutions over the centuries. Today it is the most beautiful and the most peaceful revolution that has just been accomplished -- a revolution for climate change."

Angela Charlton, Andy Drake and Matthew Lee contributed to this report.

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REGIONAL

# Paris Cop21 Climate change deal final draft will be legally binding

STAFF WRITER  
12/12/2015 03:19:00 59



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- Follows two weeks of debate as officials struggled to find common ground
- Countries expected to strive to curb the temperature rise closer to 1.5C
- Also includes money for developing countries struggling from change
- China, India, Malaysia and Saudi Arabia previously opposed many points

By Lydia Willgress for MailOnline

Published: 03:10 EST, 12 December 2015 | Updated: 07:14 EST, 12 December 2015

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The final draft of the world's first comprehensive climate agreement has been announced this morning following two weeks of fraught debates.

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The report confirmed countries - if they accept the draft - will be expected to work towards limiting global warming to 2C above pre-industrial levels. Negotiators will reconvene this afternoon to approve or reject the agreement.

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The final draft of the world's first comprehensive climate agreement has been announced by French foreign minister Laurent Fabius (right) and French President Francois Hollande (centre) this morning following two weeks of fraught debates



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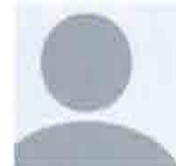
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The final draft of the world's first comprehensive climate agreement has been announced this morning after two weeks of fraught debates. Above, Greenpeace protesters tried to draw a yellow sun around the Arc de Triomphe during the talks



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Activists dressed as polar bears in a bid to persuade officials they needed to take action over climate change

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He said: 'You will make a choice for your country, for your continent, but also a choice for the world. It will be a major leap for mankind.'

He added: 'History is coming, in fact, history is here.'

UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon also made an impassioned speech to world diplomats negotiating the potential draft.

He said: 'The whole world is watching. Billions of people are relying on your wisdom.'

'The time has come to acknowledge that national interests are best served by acting in the international interest.'

'We have to do as science dictates. We must protect the planet that sustains us. We need all our hands on deck.'

The meeting came after legal teams and translators spent Saturday morning combing the document before it was presented around 12am local time. It is thought to be around 20 pages long.



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Environmentalists dressed in bear costumes demonstrate during the World Climate Change Conference 2015 (COP21) on December 12, 2015 in Paris, France. The first universal agreement on the climate has been proposed at the United Nations conference on climate change COP21 in Le Bourget. December 12, 2015 | [Crédits : Chesnot](#)





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# Paris Cop21 Climate change deal final draft will be legally binding

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- Final draft of 'historic' international climate change deal presented in Paris
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# The Latest: Palestinians to join climate change convention

December 12, 2015 | Updated: December 13, 2015 2:09am

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Photo: Matt Dunham, AP

LE BOURGET, France (AP) — The latest on the U.N. climate conference outside Paris

*wend* ↓



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**IMAGE 6 OF 23**

White bears costumed activists demonstrate near the Eiffel Tower, in Paris, Saturday, Dec. 12, 2015 during the COP21, the United Nations Climate Change Conference. As organizers of the Paris climate talks ... [more](#)

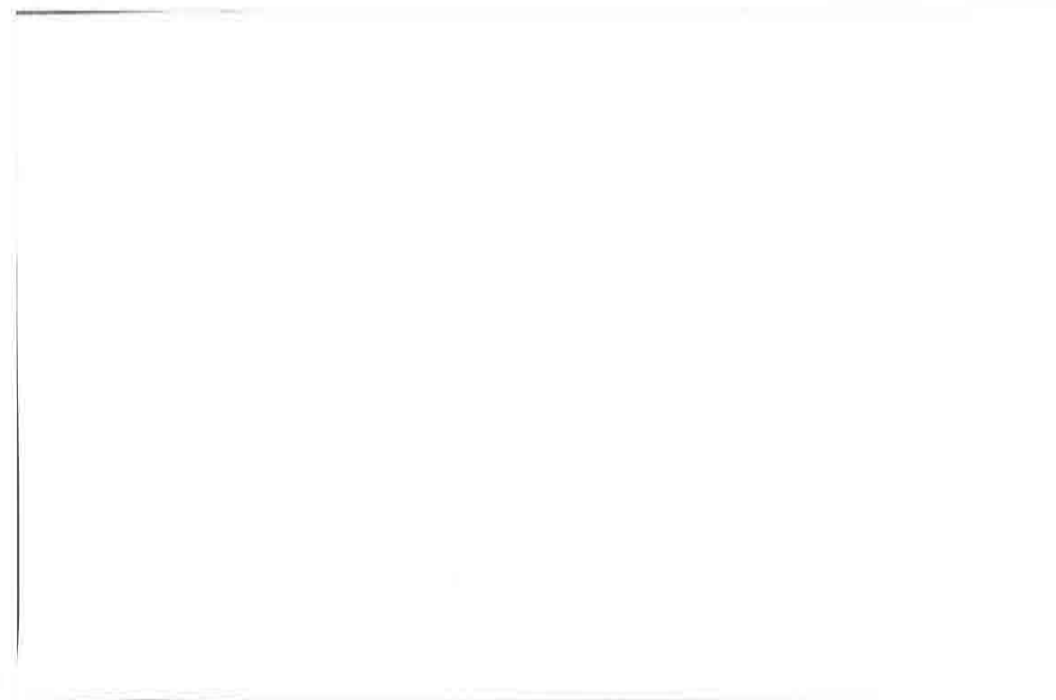
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(all times local):

12:30 a.m.

The Palestinians say they will submit to the U.N. secretary-general their instruments of accession to the global climate change convention.

The Palestinian ambassador to the U.N., Riyad Mansour, says "we are so proud of this moment." He says the Palestinians will become the 196th state party to the convention. It is currently an observer state.



—  
11:50 p.m.

President Barack Obama says the climate agreement reached in Paris on Saturday offers "the best chance to save the one planet we have."

In a statement delivered from the Cabinet Room, Obama says we can be more confident the planet is going to be in better shape for the next generation, and that the deal shows the world has the will and ability to take on "this challenge."

Obama says no nation could solve the problem of climate change alone, and he warns that even if all the goals are met the world is only on its way to reducing carbon in the atmosphere.

He says the Paris agreement establishes an enduring framework that the world needs to tackle the problem.

—  
**ENERGY**





Environment

# COP21: Five things you need to know about the Paris climate change draft agreement

The draft text of the agreement was released early this afternoon

Caroline Mortimer | @cjmortimer | Saturday 12 December 2015 | 4 comments



Delegates from 190 countries announced they are on the verge of ratifying a draft deal promising to reduce world temperature rises to “well below” 2C.

[Announcing the deal earlier this morning](#), French foreign minister Laurent Fabius said “the world holds its breath” as ministers prepare to either reject or accept the “historic deal”.

## What have they agreed?

Principally they have agreed to keep the average temperature rise “well below” 2C above pre-industrial levels.

Vulnerable countries - like the Marshall Islands in Micronesia - pushed for a 1.5C limit but the draft deal only promises to make it a target rather than a pledge.



The other major concession to the vulnerable countries is the proposal for a review system where countries must submit their plans to tackle climate change individually and have them revised every five years.

But it also makes limited concessions to developing countries - acknowledging "urgent need to enhance the provision of finance, technology and capacity" and promote "universal access to sustainable energy" - particularly in Africa - with a focus on renewables.

## **What happens next?**

The treaty still has to be ratified by every country taking part in the negotiations.

Environmental journalist and former advisor to the President of the Maldives, Mark Lynas, warned [in a piece for the Independent](#) on Friday that there is always "a last minute hitch" before the agreement.

He predicts there may be many more arguments about the terms behind closed doors which could result in a watered down deal.

## **Why is this treaty so close to being signed now?**

After many false starts, the Paris treaty is the first major international agreement on climate change since the Kyoto Protocol was agreed in 1997.

For years, developing countries - in particular China - are perceived to have been holding up climate change talks due to fears about how it will affect their growing economies.

But a last ditched phone call between American President Barack Obama and Chinese President Xi Jinping on Friday is believed to have smoothed some of the way to getting the treaty agreed.

## **What is different about this treaty?**

The main difference between this treaty and other that have gone before it is its scope.

In particular, the draft lays out plans to limit temperature rises till at least 2050 - which is more long term than has ever been agreed before.

It also promises to hold countries to account if they fail to meet the targets they set out their plans to reduce emissions during the 2020s.

It will also make rich countries give financial and technological help to developing countries to meet their environmental obligations - so they can continue to grow in a sustainable way.

## **Will it change anything?**

Unusually this treaty is supposed to be "legally binding" and a clear framework has been drawn up to hold countries to account if they do not meet their targets.

But some environmental groups have denounced the proposals as "too weak and too late".

Crucially the draft deal only commits to keeping temperatures "well below" a 2C rise and only promises to try to reach 1.5C - the temperature vulnerable countries say needs to be achieved in order for them to "survive".

Oxfam's executive director Helen Szoke [told the Telegraph](#) the deal only "offers a frayed life-line to the world's poorest" and won't cut emissions fast enough.



12.12 2015 The Guardian\_George Monbiot - Grand promises of Paris climate deal undermined by squalid retrenchments

<http://www.theguardian.com/environment/georgemonbiot/2015/dec/12/paris-climate-deal-governments-fossil-fuels>


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# Grand promises of Paris climate deal undermined by squalid retrenchments

George Monbiot

Coal governments reluctant to keep fossil fuels in the ground. They will continue to subsidise expansion of their power and supply



**Paris climate talks governments adopt historic deal - as it happened**

Environment from COP21 in Paris, weekly 2015 governments present world's biggest climate change deal as historic carbon-cutting pact 2015

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By comparison to what it could have been, it's a miracle. By comparison to what it should have been, it's a disaster.

Inside the narrow frame of the talks, the deal governments at the UN climate talks in Paris is a great success. The deal will curb emissions with what the deal deal was agreed, acknowledging the failure of Copenhagen six years ago, where the negotiators ran wildly over time before collapsing. The Paris agreement is still awaiting formal adoption, but its equivalent tone of a pact of global purpose, after the rejection of the demand for climate action, can be seen in the text as a resounding victory. In the room and street, the deal has a stronger mood than people anticipated.

Outside the frame it feels like something else. I doubt any of the negotiators believe that there will be no more than a 2°C of global warming as a result of these talks. As the preamble to the agreement acknowledges, even 2°C, in many of the world's poorest countries, is a disaster. Through the deal, the world's governments have agreed to a pact of global purpose, but they have not agreed to limit the expansion of fossil fuels, and the long-term damage to the world's climate.


With 2°C of warming, half of the world's surface will be below sea level. The people of these regions will face water shortages, crop damage, sea level rise, more floods, more droughts, more storms, and, potentially, more people will die. Islands and coastal cities in many parts of the world are in danger of disappearing beneath the waves.



A combination of sunbathing, sand dunes and beach huts means that global warming is not just a threat to the world's poorest. Many nations in the tropics will face a similar fate. This is what we can expect, as defined by the leading delegates, will back fire.

And yet, even on this limited scale, it is possible to see. While the world's leading nations have agreed to a pact of global purpose, they have not agreed to limit the expansion of fossil fuels, and the long-term damage to the world's climate.

In fairness, the future does not belong to the Paris talks, but to the whole process of a maximum of 2°C, now an aspirational and unlikely target, was announced in the first UN climate change conference took place in Berlin in 1995. Two decades of negotiation, capped by lobbying, greed, and other interests, by the last few days, coupled with the reluctance of governments to explain to their electorates that such things would be long-term costs, ensure that the window of opportunity is now three-quarters shut. The talks in Paris are the best there have ever been. And that is a terrible shame.



Progress as the world comes to be compared to all that has gone before, it leaves in Paris the delegates have solemnly agreed to cut demand, but it leaves them with the same supply. The UK government has even imposed a legal obligation upon itself, under the Infrastructure Act 2015, to "maximise economic security" of the UK's oil and gas. Extracting fossil fuels is a hard job. But the Paris agreement is full of full-fledged promises that, in other words, coal governments reluctant to keep fossil fuels in the ground, they will continue to subsidise the expansion they have just made.

With Barack Obama in the White House and a delegate government governing the negotiations in Paris, this is as good as it is ever likely to get. No likely successor to the UK president will show the same moral mind. In countries like the UK, good promises are not accompanied by equal restrictions of income. Whatever happens now, we will not be treated fairly by succeeding generations.

So yes, let the delegates congratulate themselves on a better agreement than might have been expected. And let them begin to work on a strategy to all those who will inherit it.

James Hansen, father of climate change awareness, calls Paris talks 'a fraud'

Environment / COP 21: UN climate change conference / Paris / Opinion

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## Großer Jubel über Einigung in Paris

Durchbruch beim Klimagipfel in Frankreichs Hauptstadt Beobachter loben den Verhandlungsführer Laurent Fabius. Die Erderwärmung soll auf 1,5 Grad begrenzt werden.



Als Eisbär verkleidete Aktivisten vor dem Triumphbogen in Paris. Mit ihren Kostümen wollen die beiden auf die Gefährdung des Raubtiers durch den Klimawandel aufmerksam machen. |

Hunderte von Männern und Frauen reißen jubelnd die Arme hoch. Menschen verschiedenster Hautfarben fallen einander in die Arme. Einige von ihnen haben feuchte Augen. Vorne auf dem Podium ruft jemand: „Es lebe der Planet!“ Fast könnte man meinen, hier steigt ein Eine-Welt-Festival, bei dem schon sehr viel Gras geraucht wurde. Doch diejenigen, die hier jubeln, sind stocknüchtern. Es sind Minister und Regierungsbeamte aus 195 Nationen. Sie freuen sich, dass es nach 20 Jahren Verhandlungen gelungen ist, einen Weltklimavertrag zu vereinbaren. Der euphorische Mann mit Brille, der „Vive la planète!“ ruft, ist Frankreichs ansonsten eher glückloser Präsident François Hollande. - Anzeige -

US-Präsident Barack Obama erklärt zwar nach Abschluss der Verhandlungen, es sei vor allem „amerikanischer Führung“ zu verdanken, dass der Vertrag zustande gekommen ist, der nahezu alle Staaten der Welt zu Klimaschutz-Maßnahmen verpflichtet. Doch die Kompromissbereitschaft Chinas war genauso wichtig.

Was zuletzt den Ausschlag gab, war auch die Bildung einer „Allianz für ein ehrgeiziges Klimaabkommen“, der sich Industrienationen und Entwicklungsländer angeschlossen haben. Denn dieses Bündnis hat Schluss gemacht mit der Konfrontation zwischen Arm und Reich, an der schon mehrere Klimakonferenzen gescheitert waren.



and said she was pleased "the global community has for the first time committed itself to the fight against global climate change."

"History will remember this day," UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon said. "The Paris agreement on climate change is a monumental success for the planet and its people."



(Left to right:) Christiana Figueres, executive secretary of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, French Foreign Affairs Minister Laurent Fabius, and French President Francois Hollande applaud during the final plenary session at the World Climate Change Conference 2015, which approved a new environmental agreement in Paris on December 12.

Most environmental activists reacted positively to the agreement, which replaces the 1997 Kyoto Protocol, but warned it was only the first step of many.

"Today the human race has joined in a common cause, but it's what happens after this conference that really matters," Kumi Naidoo of Greenpeace said. "This deal alone won't dig us out the hole we're in, but it makes the sides less steep."

"World governments finalized a global agreement today in Paris that lays a foundation for long-term efforts to fight climate change," the WWF conservation group said.

However, it also warned that "more effort is needed to secure a path that would limit warming to 1.5C."

Commenting before the approval of the pact, some environmental groups had said the **final draft agreement** would be a huge blow to the fossil-fuel industry.

"The wheel of climate action turns slowly, but in Paris it has turned," Greenpeace International executive director Kumi Naidoo said. "This deal puts the fossil-fuel industry on the wrong side of history."

According to May Boeve, executive director of 350.org, an organization pressing financial institutions to divest from fossil fuels, "There is no way to meet the targets laid out in this agreement without keeping coal, oil, and gas in the ground."






DA IST WAS FÜR SIE DRIN!

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## Pariser Klima-Gipfel Der Vertrag steht: „Ein großer Tag für die Menschheit“

 13.12.15, 08:44 Uhr

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Können sich die Eisbären bald freuen? Die Gipfel-Teilnehmer in Paris haben eine Einigung erzielt!

Foto: imago/PanoramiC

**Paris** - 195 Staaten, sechs Tage Konferenz – am Ende lag ein Weltklimavertrag vor. Soweit die gute Nachricht von der Pariser Konferenz, die am Samstag (nach Verlängerung) endete. Um bei den Zahlen zu bleiben: Auf deutlich unter zwei Grad, auf 1,5 Grad, soll die durch Treibhausgase verursachte Erderwärmung begrenzt werden. Erstmals verpflichteten sich alle Länder zum Klimaschutz. Frankreichs Präsident Hollande schwärmte: „Ein großer Tag für die Menschheit“ – war es das wirklich?

Geradezu euphorisch feierten die NGOs die Pariser Beschlüsse. Einen „Meilenstein im Kampf gegen den Klimawandel“ nannte Jan Kowalzig von Oxfam das. „Das Baby, das in Durban gezeugt wurde, ist jetzt geboren“, schwärmt Mohamed Adow von „Christian Aid“.

**Das wurde vereinbart:** Die Welt setzt sich das Ziel, die durch Treibhausgase verursachte Erderwärmung auf deutlich unter 2 Grad zu begrenzen. Angestrebt wird, den Anstieg sogar auf 1,5 Grad zu beschränken. Damit Deutschland das schafft, so Umweltministerin Hendricks, müssen spätestens in 25 Jahren die letzten Kohlekraftwerke runtergefahren werden.

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Zudem werden die Staaten ihre Klimaschutzpläne ab 2023 alle fünf Jahre überprüfen und verschärfen. Ab 2020 sagen die Industrieländer armen Ländern Hilfen in Höhe von 100 Milliarden Dollar jährlich zu. Diese Summe soll bis 2025 fließen.

**Darum ist der Vertrag gut.** Anders als im 1997 verabschiedeten und 2005 ratifizierten Kyoto-Protokoll sind jetzt alle Staaten dabei – auch die USA und Kanada. Und: Das Klimaziel – vor allem die 1,5 Grad – ist eine echte Revolution. 195 Staaten der Welt bilden erstmals eine „Klima-Koalition“.

**Bremser kontra Klima-Streber.** Eine „High Ambition Coalition“, ein Bündnis von 79 Staaten mit ehrgeizigeren Zielen (dabei: die USA, Deutschland, afrikanische, karibische und pazifische Länder), stand den Bremsern gegenüber, vor allem China und Indien.

**Die Schwächen des Vertrages.** Im Unterschied zum Kyoto-Protokoll gibt es keine bindenden Ziele zur CO<sub>2</sub>-Reduktion, aber freiwillige Selbstverpflichtungen.

Die im Vertrag genannten Hilfen für Klimaschäden in armen Staaten sind nicht einklagbar.

**So geht es weiter.** Am 22. April 2016 soll die Übereinkunft am UN-Hauptsitz unterschrieben werden. Zuvor müssen alle Staaten den Vertrag ratifizieren.

**Wer sich nicht an Klimaziele hält, wird nicht bestraft.** Das mag wie eine Schwäche klingen, ist aber im Rahmen des Völkerrechts nicht anders lösbar. Dafür wurden wesentlich kürzere Etappen vereinbart, um zu bilanzieren, ob man auf dem richtigen Weg ist.





ACTUALIDAD

## Conoce el acuerdo de la COP 21 y sus principales puntos

..... DIEGO BASTARRICA ..... hace 4 días

Mantener la temperatura del planeta  
al menos por debajo de los 2 grados celsius  
es una de las tareas prioritarias del acuerdo.

Comparte



En las postrimerías de este sábado 12 de diciembre, un grupo de 195 países finalmente logró llegar a un acuerdo y firmó los puntos de la lucha por el cambio climático **en la COP 21 de París**.

Lo principal: Mantener el calentamiento muy por debajo de los 2 grados celsius.

Según estimó **Christiana Figueres**, secretaria ejecutiva de ONU Acción Climática, "El acuerdo de París confirma la transición irreversible hacia un mundo bajo en carbono, más seguro y saludable".





13.12.

12.13 2015 The Guardian Paris climate deal: reaction from the experts

http://www.theguardian.com/environment/2015/dec/13/paris-climate-deal-reaction-experts

**COP 21: UN climate change conference | Paris**  
The Observer

## Paris climate deal: reaction from the experts

While the summit delegates herald their ambitious targets, scientists and campaigners have mixed views of the agreement

Sunday 13 December 2015 01:14 GMT

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These activists wanted 1.5C, and that's what they got. But is it enough? Photograph: Agung Purnamaswara/Getty Images

The agreement is extremely welcome. However, we should also be cautious. It is clear that the 1C temperature rise over pre-industrial levels that we have seen so far has triggered a whole range of effects including melting of mountain glaciers, significant sea-level rise, devastating droughts, and flooding. These effects are likely to get much worse with even modest future increases. Keeping temperatures to manageable levels also assumes that we know what the precise link is between atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations and the global temperature response. We don't know this, nor the nature and strength of natural feedbacks in the climate system that might drive future warming.

**Stephen Harrison, University of Exeter**

For all that is encouraging in the draft agreement, the timescales and lack thereof are worrying. Little substantive will happen until 2020, while clear deadlines for specific targets are generally absent. Even if this agreement is accepted in Paris, plenty of opportunities remain for governments to change and for legislatures to fail to ratify. It will be particularly difficult to deal with the US Congress.

**Hao Kolman, ICFI**



**World leaders hail Paris climate deal as 'major leap for mankind'**

Read more

This marks a big step in our attempts to curb climate change. The goal of limiting the rise in global temperature to well below 2C - and to work towards 1.5C - is more ambitious than many would have thought just a couple of years ago. But, as the agreement points out, the pledges that have currently been made are not sufficient to achieve this target. The agreement includes a commitment to update pledges and make them more progressive, but the text is vague on the overall ambition: it does not specify a date for the peaking of emissions, and specifies only that reductions should lead towards "greenhouse gas emissions neutrality" in the "second half of the century".

**Nigel Arnell, University of Reading**

Paris has shown all countries of the world taking the climate threat seriously, and this is to be applauded. The agreement will help reduce the chances of dangerous climate change - though by exactly how much is hard to quantify. When we speak about targets of two degrees, or even 1.5, we should remember that science has yet to uncover a simple relationship between carbon emissions and the level of future global warming. Instead, the relationship is imprecise - even more so at the regional level - reflecting current uncertainties in many complex processes at play in the climate system.

**Tim Palmer, Royal Society research professor in climate physics**

The ice core and observational records show so strikingly how as humans we have dramatically altered our global atmosphere in such a short time, with all the attendant risks to this and future generations. Today, though, we have seen another side of humanity. We have seen an unprecedented demonstration of how global cooperation has the potential to steer us on to a pathway to a safer future.

**Emily Shuckburgh, British Antarctic Survey**

This article was amended on Sunday 13 December 2015. An earlier version had included comments from James Hansen which were made before the climate agreement, not in response to it. These comments have been removed

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Environment > Climate Change

# COP21: Four things you need to know about the Paris climate change treaty

These are the measures agreed in the final draft

Tom Bawden Environment Editor | @BawdenTom | Sunday 13 December 2015 | 3 comments



The treaty commits all the countries of the world, for the first time ever, to cut their carbon emissions  
Corbis

The international climate deal agreed in Paris is a turning point in history which signals the end of the fossil fuel era, it has been claimed. Measures agreed in the final draft include:

## Long-term emissions goal

*1 of 2 vend ↓*

16-12-2015 11:33



carbon emissions “as soon as

emissions” during the second half of the century – meaning that any CO<sub>2</sub> produced would need to be captured and disposed of or offset by planting huge numbers of trees. This is another good development which is expected to spur investment in green energy but is weakened because the timescales are vague.

### The ratchet mechanism

This is an essential part of the agreement and is binding. It requires countries to step up their targets to reduce carbon emissions every five years – which is crucial because the cuts they have promised so far would only limit global warming to between 2.7C and 3C.

### Financing

The rich countries have promised to funnel at least \$100bn (£66bn) a year into poorer countries from 2020 to help them switch from fossil fuels to renewable energy and to help protect them against dangers such as increased flooding.

An undisclosed amount of money will also be made available to help pay for damage caused by global warming.

### Measuring and monitoring emissions

A system has been agreed to ensure countries are meeting their emissions pledges although there are questions over how effectively this will be able to establish whether some developing nations, such as China, are doing what they say they are doing.

More about: | [COP21](#) | [Paris climate agreement](#) | [Paris climate change talks](#) | [Global Warming](#)



## COMMENTS



## 3 Comments

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**Long Term Emissions Goal:**

The agreement does not commit countries to reduce emissions: The only commitment is that they will publish a plan (which can be a plan to increase emissions) There is no legal compulsion or any inter country interference in each individual plans.

**The ratchet mechanism:**

It is not a ratchet, merely an audit, there is no legal force in the agreement to implement reductions.

**Financing:**

Promised to fund....very little so far See Independent article below on how ineffective this is going to be, the Pacific island nations politicians slobbering over the prospect of free handouts. These nations are not at risk from "Climate Change" but will no doubt get some of that fund.

<http://www.independent.co.uk/environment/climate-change/cop21-paris-deal-wont-save-low-lying-island-nations-from-rising-sea-levels-kiribati-president-warns-a6773311.html>

**Measuring and monitoring emissions:**

Didn't mention the date here, 2023, that's another (and possibly 2) 5 year report out before any government has to even worry about any publicity on how true or robust their estimates are.

The totally surprising (to climate alarmists) pause/hiatus has now lasted nearly 20 years so far and natural cyclical natural forces indicate falling temperatures are coming up in the next few decades. The pressure on the belief that the variation on 3% that is anthropogenic CO2 (and not the other 97%) being the only major cause/effect on temperature will become more unsustainable in another 10 years. Who will care about the CO2 levels, what will the eco activists be concentrating on then?

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We all know all this means is more "green" taxes for the middle

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accounts. Otherwise, everything will stay the same.

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TRENDING

# Paris Cop21 Climate change deal final draft will be legally binding

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- Follows two weeks of debate as officials struggled to find common ground
- Countries expected to strive to curb the temperature rise closer to 1.5C
- Also includes money for developing countries struggling from change
- China, India, Malaysia and Saudi Arabia previously opposed many points

By Lydia Willgress for MailOnline

Published: 03:10 EST, 12 December 2015 | Updated: 07:19 EST, 12 December 2015

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The final draft of the world's first comprehensive climate agreement has been announced this morning following two weeks of fraught debates.

The French foreign minister revealed the 'historic' legally binding agreement, which aims to limit global temperature rises, to more than 190 officials in Paris.

The report confirmed countries - if they accept the draft - will be expected to work towards limiting global warming to 2C above pre-industrial levels. Negotiators will reconvene this afternoon to approve or reject the agreement.

Scroll down for video



© AFP/Getty Images

The final draft of the world's first comprehensive climate agreement has been announced by French foreign minister Laurent Fabius (right) and French President Francois Hollande (centre) this morning following two weeks of fraught debates.



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© GREENPEACE/SIPA/REX Shutterstock  
 The final draft of the world's first comprehensive climate agreement has been announced this morning after two weeks of fraught debates. Above, Greenpeace protesters tried to draw a yellow sun around the Arc de Triomphe during the talks



© REUTERS  
 Activists dressed as polar bears in a bid to persuade officials they needed to take action over climate change

French President Francois Hollande pleaded with delegates to accept the 'ambitious' agreement, which was finalised during late-night negotiations.

He said: 'You will make a choice for your country, for your continent, but also a choice for the world. It will be a major leap for mankind.'

He added: 'History is coming, in fact, history is here.'

UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon also made an impassioned speech to world diplomats negotiating the potential draft.

He said: 'The whole world is watching. Billions of people are relying on your wisdom.'

'The time has come to acknowledge that national interests are best served by acting in the international interest.'

'We have to do as science dictates. We must protect the planet that sustains us. We need all our hands on deck.'

The meeting came after legal teams and translators spent Saturday morning combing the document before it was presented around 12am local time. It is thought to be around 20 pages long.

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## Conoce el acuerdo de la COP 21 y sus principales puntos



Conoce el acuerdo de la COP 21 y sus principales puntos

En las postrimerías de este sábado 12 de diciembre, un grupo de 195 países finalmente logró llegar a un acuerdo y firmó los puntos de la lucha por el cambio climático **en la COP 21 de París**.

Lo principal: Mantener el calentamiento muy por debajo de los **2 grados celsius**.

Según estimó **Christiana Figueres**, secretaria ejecutiva de ONU Acción Climática, "El acuerdo de París confirma la transición irreversible hacia un mundo bajo en carbono, más seguro y saludable".

En tanto, el presidente de Estados Unidos, **Barack Obama**, resaltó que, "Esto es enorme: casi todos los países del mundo acaban de suscribir el acuerdo de París sobre el cambio climático"

195 naciones adoptan #AcuerdoDeParís para mantener calentamiento muy x debajo d 2°C <https://t.co/tTARI77BMI> [pic.twitter.com/1ngfUlnmf9](https://pic.twitter.com/1ngfUlnmf9)

— ONU Acción Climática (@CMNUCC) diciembre 13, 2015



## After Paris climate talks comes the hard part: a global carbon diet

In practice, world will have to emit nearly no greenhouse gases by 2070 to reach lesser climate goal

By Seth Borenstein, The Associated Press Posted: Dec 13, 2015 11:21 AM ET Last Updated: Dec 13, 2015 11:21 AM ET

The world is about to go on a carbon diet. It won't be easy — or cheap.

Nearly 200 countries across the world on Saturday [approved a first-of-its-kind universal agreement](#) to wean Earth off fossil fuels and slow global warming, patting themselves on the back for showing such resolve.

- ['Historic' Paris climate deal adopted](#)
- [Paris deal met with calls to action from Canadians](#)
- [5 key points in Paris Agreement](#)

On Sunday morning, like for many first-day dieters, the reality sets in. The numbers — like calorie limits and hours needed in the gym — are daunting.

How daunting? Try more than 7.04 billion tonnes. That's how much carbon dioxide needs to stay in the ground instead of being spewed into the atmosphere for those reductions to happen, even if you take the easier of two goals mentioned in Saturday's deal. To get to the harder goal, it's even larger numbers.

In the pact, countries pledged to limit global warming to about another one degree Celsius from now (or 2 C measuring against the pre-industrial average global surface temperature) — and if they can, only half that.

Another, more vague, goal is that by sometime in the second half of the century, human-made greenhouse gas emissions won't exceed the amount that nature absorbs. Earth's carbon cycle, which is complex and ever-changing, would have to get back to balance.

## Ship has sailed, scientist says

In practice, that means the world has to emit close to zero greenhouse gases by 2070 to reach the easier one-degree goal, or by 2050 to reach the harder half-degree one, said John Schellnhuber, director of the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research in Germany.

Oh and by the way, the harder goal is probably already impossible, said Joeri Rogelj at the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis in Austria. Most likely the best the world can hope for is overshooting that temperature by a few tenths of a degree and then somehow slowly, over decades if not centuries, coming back to the target temperature.

That may involve something called negative emissions. That's when the world — technology and nature combined — takes out more carbon dioxide from the air than humanity puts in. Nearly 90 per cent of scenarios of how to establish a safer temperature in the world involve going backward on emissions, but it is also so far not very realistic, said Kevin Anderson, deputy director of the Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research in Britain.

Negative emissions involve more forests, maybe seeding the oceans, and possibly technology that sucks carbon out of the air and stores it underground somehow. More biomass or forests require enormous land areas and direct capture of carbon from air is expensive, but with a serious sustained research effort, costs can probably be brought below \$100 a tonne, said engineering and policy professor Granger Morgan of Carnegie Mellon University.

*wend* ↓



# Much hinges on China

China, the world's top carbon polluter, will eventually have to make the biggest cuts.

Overall, for the world to hit its new target, global carbon dioxide emissions will have to peak by 2030, maybe earlier, and then fall to near-zero, experts said. Those levels have been generally rising since the Industrial Revolution. A new study suggests emissions may have fallen slightly this year, but that may be a blip.

Without any efforts to limit global warming, the world would have warmed by 3.5 degrees Celsius from now by 2100, according to Climate Interactive. But China's submitted plan alone would cut that projected warming by 1.3 degrees, the Washington-based organization says.

And while China is now the No. 1 carbon dioxide polluter with more than a quarter of the world's emissions, carbon dioxide stays in the air for at least a century, so historical emissions are important. Since 1870, the U.S. is responsible for 18 per cent of the world's carbon pollution, compared to 13 per cent for China.

That all sounds good, but the goals countries have set aren't enough. Taken together, they would still allow temperatures to rise 2.5 C by the end of the century from now, so to reach the goals agreed on this weekend countries will need to do more, Climate Interactive found.

Another climate modelling group, Climate Action Tracker, is slightly more optimistic, but still finds countries' plans would miss the goal of limiting temperature rise to one more degree. It says the current proposals would allow a rise of 1.7 C.

"Clearly," said Rachel Cleetus, climate policy manager for the Union of Concern Scientists, "countries must be exercising their low-carbon muscles more."



Costumed activists hug near the Eiffel Tower in Paris before organizers of the UN climate talks reached their historic agreement Saturday. (Matt Dunham/Associated Press)

1 of 9

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## Pariser UNO-Konferenz beschließt weltweites Klimaabkommen

13. Dezember 2015, 11:19

661 POSTINGS



foto: reuters/mahe

Ban Ki-moon, Laurent Fabius und François Hollande bejubeln die Einigung.

### 195 Staaten bekennen sich zum Kampf gegen die Erderwärmung – Ziel ist ein Temperaturanstieg um weniger als zwei Grad

Le Bourget – Nach langem Ringen ist das weltweite Klimaschutzabkommen von allen 195 beteiligten Staaten einstimmig beschlossen worden. "Ich sehe den Saal, die Reaktion ist positiv, ich höre keine Einwände", sagte Frankreichs Außenminister Laurent Fabius, bevor er die Einigung am Samstagabend auf der UN-Klimakonferenz in Le Bourget bei Paris per Hammerschlag besiegelte.

Ziele des Vertrages sind die Begrenzung der Erderwärmung und Hilfen für Entwicklungsländer. Das Abkommen ist das erste Klimaschutzabkommen, in dem alle Staaten eigene Beiträge im Kampf gegen die Erderwärmung zusagen. Diese soll auf "deutlich unter zwei Grad" begrenzt werden, möglichst auf 1,5 Grad im Vergleich zum vorindustriellen Zeitalter.

### Überprüfung

Da die bisher vorliegenden nationalen Emissionsziele zum Erreichen dieser Ziele nicht ausreichen, sollen sie ab 2023 alle fünf Jahre überprüft werden. Laut einer ebenfalls beschlossenen ergänzenden EntschlieÙung soll es zudem bereits 2018 eine erste informelle Bestandsaufnahme geben. In der zweiten Jahrhunderthälfte soll Emissionsneutralität bei Treibhausgasen erreicht werden.

Festgeschrieben wird auch das Versprechen der Industriestaaten, den Ländern des Südens jedes Jahr hundert Milliarden Dollar für Klimaschutz und Anpassung zur Verfügung zu stellen. Diese Summe solle der Basiswert für die Zeit ab 2020 sein, eine neue Zahl "wird spätestens 2025 festgelegt werden". Allerdings steht auch dies nur in der EntschlieÙung. Im Vertragstext bekennen sich die Industriestaaten allgemein zu gegebenen Verpflichtungen. Hintergrund sind sonst drohende Ratifizierungsprobleme in den USA.

### "GroÙer Schritt"

Zuvor hatten Frankreichs Präsident François Hollande und UN-Generalsekretär Ban Ki Moon in Le Bourget eindringlich um ein Ja zu dem Vertrag geworben. "Dieses Abkommen wird ein großer Schritt für die Menschheit sein", sagte Hollande. "Es liegt jetzt an Ihnen zu entscheiden", rief er den

#### KLIMAGIPFEL PARIS

Lob für Konferenzchef Fabius und seine hohe diplomatische Schule [32]

Ohne den französischen Außenminister hätte es womöglich kein neues Klimaschutzabkommen gegeben

#### COP 21

Neuer Klimavertrag: Eine Anleitung zur Revolution auf 31 Seiten [338]

Wenn die Staaten ihre Ziele im neuen Klimaschutzvertrag ernst nehmen, hat das Papier erhebliche Folgen für die Wirtschaft

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#### KLIMAGIPFEL

Kritik an neuem Klimagipfel-Vertragstext [11]

Bis zum Wochenende sollen letzte offene Fragen beantwortet werden

#### KLIMAKONFERENZ IN PARIS

Nord-Süd-Konflikt am Klimagipfel [6]

Kurz vor Abschluss der Klimaverhandlungen ringen Industrie- und Entwicklungsländer um ein Abkommen

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Neuer Bildband des Fotografen, Autors und Polarforschers Sebastian Copeland

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Bei der Klimakonferenz in Paris sollen sich 200 Staaten auf eine gemeinsame Klimapolitik einigen. Tausende Polizisten und Soldaten sind im Einsatz

#### KLIMAGIPFEL

Greenpeace-Aktivisten nach Protest in Paris festgenommen [79]

Umweltschützer malen Sonne um Triumphbogen und entfalten Banner

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# Paris Conference Adopts 'Historic' Climate Accord

Print Share:



**D**elegates at a United Nations-sponsored conference in Paris have adopted a global pact to reduce climate change.

Nearly 200 nations adopted the document -- described as the first climate deal to commit all countries to cut emissions -- on December 12 after two weeks of negotiations. It is to come into force in 2020.

## Related Articles

[Paris Climate Talks Near Agreement  
Draft Text On Climate Pact Reached  
At Paris Talks](#)

The text sets the objective of making sure that global warming stays "well below" 2 degrees Celsius and continuing to "pursue efforts" to limit the temperature rise to 1.5 degrees Celsius. Temperatures have already increased by 1 degree Celsius since pre-

industrial times.

To achieve that goal, governments pledged to stop the rise in greenhouse gas emissions "as soon as possible." By some point after 2050, man-made emissions should be reduced to a level that nature can absorb.

However, there is no penalty for countries that miss their emission-reduction targets.

The measures also include \$100 billion a year in climate finance for developing countries by 2020, with a commitment to increase the figure in the future.

Delegates rose to their feet cheering and applauding as French Foreign Minister Laurent Fabius struck the gavel to signal the adoption of the deal.

"Together we've shown what is possible when the world stands as one," U.S. President Obama said in a news conference hailing the breakthrough in Paris.

While not "perfect," he said, "this agreement represents the best chance we have to save the one planet that we've got."

Obama claimed the agreement came as a result of his turning the United States into a world leader on climate change during his years in office, coaxing all nations to contribute to a solution, and it will be one of his most "important" legacies.

*wend ↓*



Doch auch ohne das geschickte Taktieren von Frankreichs Außenminister Laurent Fabius, der die Verhandlungen leitete, hätte es im letzten Moment noch schiefgehen können. Er ließ zwischen der Eröffnung der letzten Sitzung und dem Hammerschlag, der das Abkommen besiegelt, nur wenige Minuten vergehen. Die Gegner und Zweifler hatten so gar keine Zeit mehr, sich neue Störmanöver auszudenken. „Das ist schon hohe diplomatische Schule, was Laurent Fabius uns hier gezeigt hat“, kommentiert Bundesumweltministerin Barbara Hendricks. Auch die SPD-Politikerin ist sichtlich ergriffen. Vor dem Plenarsaal herzt sie ihre Mitarbeiter.

Zum wiederholten Male lobt Hendricks das politische Geschick ihres „Freundes Tony de Brum“. Der Außenminister der Marshallinseln, die bei einem weiteren Anstieg des Meeresspiegels im Meer versinken würden, hatte am Morgen Anstecker aus getrockneten Halmen verteilt. Sie sollten Glück bringen. Auch Bundesumweltministerin Barbara Hendricks (SPD) und EU-Klimakommissar Miguel Arias Cañete befestigten ihre Bast-Anstecker am Revers. Dann zogen die Vertreter der „Koalition der Ehrgeizigen“ gemeinsam in den Plenarsaal ein.

Es ist keiner Verhandlungsgruppe gelungen, alle Forderungen im Vertragstext unterzubringen. Die USA haben konkrete Verpflichtungen abgewehrt, eines Tages für Klimafolgen in anderen Ländern, die sie mitverursacht haben, zahlen zu müssen. Innerhalb der EU kriselte es zwischenzeitlich. Denn die polnische Regierung wollte bei der Abkehr von fossilen Brennstoffen nicht so weit gehen wie der Rest der Union.

Die konstruktiven Verhandlungen in Paris und auch die „Koalition der Ehrgeizigen“, die das Ziel einer auf 1,5 Grad begrenzten Erderwärmung erstmals in einem völkerrechtlich bindenden Vertrag verankert haben, machen Mut. Dies gilt erst recht in dieser Zeit neuer Spannungen zwischen Ost und West, in der die Weltgemeinschaft bei der Lösung so vieler Konflikte auf der Stelle tritt. „Ich hoffe, dass dies auch ein Signal sein kann für die Lösung aktueller Konflikte“, sagt Beth Brunoro vom australischen Umweltministerium.

### Das bedeutet der Klimavertrag

**Positiv:** Die Staaten vereinbarten, die Erderwärmung im Vergleich zur vorindustriellen Zeit auf klar unter 2 Grad Celsius zu begrenzen, wenn möglich sogar auf 1,5 Grad. Das Zwei-Grad-Ziel könnte die schlimmsten Folgen des Klimawandels abwenden. Zudem sollen in der zweiten Hälfte des Jahrhunderts nicht mehr Treibhausgase ausgestoßen werden, als sogenannte CO-Senken – beispielsweise das Pflanzen von Wäldern – ausgleichen können. „Das ist ehrgeiziger als das Ziel der G7-Staaten, von Kohle, Öl und Gas wegzukommen, weil es alle Treibhausgase, also auch Methan und Lachgas, umfasst“, sagt Malte Meinshausen von der australischen Universität Melbourne. Ärmere Staaten sollen Geld und technische Unterstützung erhalten, um sich klimafreundlich zu entwickeln. Das ist für viele sehr wichtig, damit sie ihre Klimaziele überhaupt erfüllen können.

**Negativ:** Die vorgelegten nationalen Pläne reichen allenfalls, um die Erderwärmung auf rund drei Grad zu begrenzen. Und das Abkommen schreibt nicht vor, die vorliegenden Klimaschutzpläne schnell zu verbessern. „Wenn diese aber nicht verschärft werden, ist zumindest das 1,5-Grad-Ziel schon begraben“, sagt Jan Kowalzig von Oxfam. Die EU etwa solle sofort anfangen, ihr Ziel zu verbessern, von 1990 bis 2030 den Treibhausgasausstoß um 40 Prozent zu senken.

Das kann passieren: Bereits eine Erderwärmung um 2 Grad hat nach Angaben von Anders

*2 af 2*  
*wend* ↓

17-12-2015 11:20



Levermann vom Potsdam-Institut für Klimafolgenforschung große Folgen: Unter anderem sterbe ein großer Teil der Korallen weltweit. Die Riffe bieten nicht nur Küstenschutz, sondern auch Nahrung für Millionen von Menschen. „Das arktische Meereis wird schmelzen und damit das Wetter auch in Deutschland beeinflussen.“ Das Schmelzen etwa des grönländischen Eisschildes und der Gletscher schadet nicht nur den kleinen Inselstaaten. „Eine Stadt wie Hamburg kommt unter massiven Anpassungsdruck“, sagte Levermann. Hamburg gäbe es seit mehr als 500 Jahren, es könnte innerhalb der kommenden 500 Jahre aber größtenteils unter dem Meeresspiegel liegen.

**Das ist zu tun:** „Die Klimaziele müssen jetzt schnell freiwillig erhöht werden, aber sie sind ja ohnehin freiwillig“, sagt Schellnhuber. Das gelte auch für Deutschland und die EU. „Wenn Ministerin Barbara Hendricks sagt, wir wollen das 1,5-Grad-Ziel unterstützen, dann muss sofort der deutsche Klimaschutzplan nachgebessert werden. Dann muss man alles darin noch mal auf den Prüfstand stellen.“

**Die Hoffnung:** Viele Forscher setzen auch auf die Wirtschaft, insbesondere auf die „Deinvestment-Bewegung“ für einen Ausstieg aus Investitionen in Kohlekraftwerke. Ihr war kürzlich auch die Allianz-Gruppe beigetreten. Zudem haben sich am Rande des Klimagipfels 114 Unternehmen, darunter Coca-Cola, Procter & Gamble und Sony, eigene Klimaziele gesetzt. So plant Italiens größter Energiekonzern Enel, bis 2050 netto kein CO mehr auszustoßen. Die Vereinbarung werde der deutschen Energiewende einen „ultimativen Schub“ geben, glaubt Klimaforscher Joseph Alcamo von der Universität Kassel. Er sieht eine europäische und eine weltweite Energiewende folgen. (dpa)

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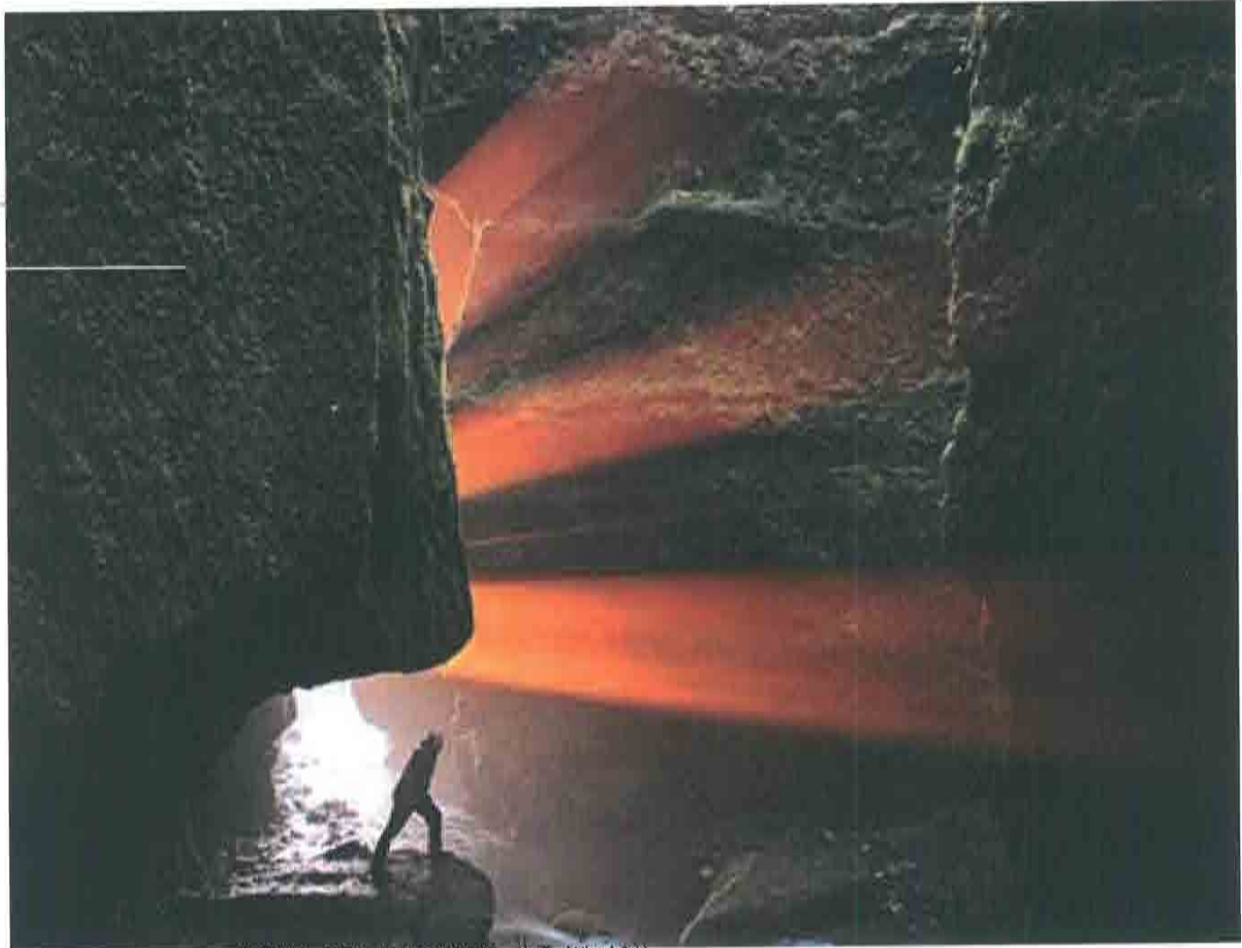


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## برترین تصاویر جهان در ۲۳ آذر ۹۴

تاریخ انتشار: یکشنبه ۲۳ آذر ۱۳۹۴ ساعت ۱۹:۲۳

برترین تصاویر امروز را با اعتراض فعالان محیط زیست در فرانسه، آغاز تعطیلات یک ماهه کریسمس، طبیعت امارات متحده عربی و رژه پلیس مرکزی هند خواهید دید.



آغاز تعطیلات یک ماهه کریسمس در اسپانیا (AFP)



نمای هوایی منطقه «ناد آل سبا» در حومه دبی (Getty)

بازارهای سهام جهان صعود کردند  
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 عراق سفیر جدید در ترکیه تعیین کرد  
 عربستان زمینه‌ساز مداخله زمینی در سوریه، عراق و لیبی  
 پیشنهاد خرید تانک تی 90 را به ستاد کل نیروهای مسلح داده‌ایم  
 «تغییرات گسترده در صداوسیما» صحت ندارد  
 آغاز کار شورای مرکزی ائتلاف اصول‌گرایان  
 دادستان آرزاتین خواستار بازگشایی پرونده نقش ایران در انفجار آمیا شد  
 اشتغال، مهمترین عامل در کاهش آسیب‌های اجتماعی  
 بحران پناهندگی محور نشست پارلمان اروپا  
 «ربعی» برترین پژوهشگر دانشگاه پیام نور شد  
 امشب، آخرین مهلت ثبت‌نام آزمون ارشد  
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 عربستان سعودی در فکر اعزام نیروی زمینی به سوریه  
 فروش پژوهش دانش‌آموزی؛ بازار پر سود کافی نت‌ها  
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## The Latest: Nations give early OK to 1st global climate pact

Saturday, December 12, 2015 1:35 PM

LE BOURGET, France (AP) — The latest on the U.N. climate conference outside Paris (all times local):

7:28 p.m.

Governments have adopted a global climate pact that for the first time asks all countries to limit their greenhouse gas emissions.

7:20 p.m.

A Western diplomat tells The Associated Press that Paris climate talks have been held up for nearly two hours because the United States objects to one word in the draft agreement.

The diplomat, who spoke on condition of anonymity Saturday because he was not authorized to comment publicly, said the U.S. wants the word "shall" changed to "should" in a clause on emissions targets out of fears that it might require the Obama administration to seek approval from the Republican-controlled Senate.

— By Matt Lee.

5:50 p.m.

U.S. climate envoy Todd Stern says the United States will agree to a draft climate change accord at global talks.

Stern spoke to reporters Saturday shortly before negotiators from nearly 200 countries were to begin their final meeting at the conference site outside Paris.

The unprecedented deal to slow global warming begins by cutting and then eliminating greenhouse gas pollution.

In the "Paris agreement," countries would commit to keeping average global temperatures from rising another degree Celsius (1.8 Fahrenheit) between now and 2100, a key demand of poor countries ravaged by rising sea levels and other effects of climate change. Still, the pact doesn't have any mechanism to punish countries that don't or can't contribute toward that goal.

5:10 p.m.

Thousands of protesters in Paris, under the close watch of riot police, are holding hands beneath the Eiffel Tower and denouncing a burgeoning Paris climate accord as too weak to save the planet.

Paris police authorized Saturday's protest despite continued security fears and a state of emergency declared because of the deadly Nov. 13 attacks. The activists remained cheerful as they demonstrated on the Champ de Mars field that stretches beneath the tower.

Danielle Lefait, a retired deaf student teacher, says she is protesting because she is afraid of the environmental risks of proposed shale gas extraction in her town of Arras in northern France. Other protesters are angry the draft climate accord doesn't do more to force governments to give up fossil fuels blamed for warming the planet.

Protesters also stretched a two-kilometer (1.2-mile) red banner from the Arc de Triomphe to the La Defense business district in Paris — illustrating the "red line" they say climate negotiators shouldn't cross if they want to



Activists dressed like animals stage a die in during a demonstration near the Eiffel Tower, in Paris, Saturday, Dec. 12, 2015 during the COP21, the United Nations Climate Change Conference. As organizers of the Paris climate talks presented what they hope is a final draft of the accord, protesters from environmental and human rights groups gather to call attention to populations threatened by rising seas and increasing droughts and floods. (AP Photo/Matt Dunham)

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## Tears of joy as historic deal passed: Politicians hail deal to halt climate change after the world FINALLY agrees to work together to cut emissions

- Final draft of 'historic' international climate change deal presented in Paris
- Follows two weeks of debate as officials struggled to find common ground
- G77 bloc including China said they were 'happy' with the draft document
- Countries expected to curb the temperature rise closer to 1.5C, report said
- Deal also includes money for developing countries struggling from change

By FLORA DRURY and LYDIA WILLGROSS and COLIN FERNANDEZ FOR MAILONLINE

PUBLISHED: 08:10 GMT, 12 December 2015 | UPDATED: 13:09 GMT, 13 December 2015

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There were tears of joy as delegates finally agreed to the world's first comprehensive climate agreement after two weeks of negotiations in Paris.

The Paris Agreement was passed with no objections by French Foreign Minister Laurent Fabius, bringing to an end four years' of discussion and debate.

Nearly 200 nations adopted the global pact, calling on the world to collectively cut and then eliminate greenhouse gas pollution - but imposing no sanctions on countries that don't.

To a reception of whoops and cheers, Laurent Fabius told the hall: 'I now invite the COP



[conference of the parties] to adopt the decision. I see no objections. The Paris agreement is adopted.'

The plenary hall then rose to give him a standing ovation.

**Scroll down for video**



The French foreign minister, pictured waving, revealed the 'historic' legally binding agreement, which aims to limit global temperature rises, to more than 190 officials in Paris



The final draft of the world's first comprehensive climate agreement has been announced this morning after two weeks of fraught debates. Above, Greenpeace protesters tried to draw a yellow sun around the Arc de Triomphe during the talks

*wend* ↓





Activists dressed as polar bears in a bid to persuade officials they needed to take action over climate change

Mr Fabius was reminded that custom requires him to bang his ceremonial gavel before the agreement can be passed.

'I'm being reminded I'm supposed to bang the gavel. It's a small gavel, but it can do a great job,' and with a bang of his gavel, the Paris agreement was officially passed.

UN climate chief Christiania Figueres said: 'I used to say we must, we can, we will - today we can say we did.'

The first draft of the 'historic' legally binding agreement had been reached around midday.

The report confirmed countries - if they accept the 31-page draft - will be expected to work towards limiting global warming to 2C above pre-industrial levels. Negotiators will reconvene this afternoon to approve or reject the agreement.

---

However, the agreement took several more hours to reach - with one western diplomat revealing it was held up for two hours by the U.S., which was unhappy with one word.

The diplomat, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the U.S. wants the word 'shall' changed to 'should' in a clause on emissions targets out of fears that it might require the Obama administration to seek approval from the Republican-controlled Senate.

Prime Minister David Cameron said the universal climate deal agreed in Paris 'means that the whole world has signed to play its part in halting climate change', adding: 'It's a moment to remember and a huge step forward in helping to secure the future of our planet.'

President Barack Obama tweeted: 'This is huge: Almost every country in the world just signed on to the on climate change—thanks to American leadership.'

Christine Lagarde, the IMF's managing director, said: 'The Paris Agreement is a critical step forward for addressing climate change.'

'Whereas we left Copenhagen scared of what comes next, we'll leave Paris inspired to keep fighting,' said David Turnbull, Director at Oil Change International, a research and advocacy organisation opposed to fossil fuel production.

Kevin Watkins, executive director of the Overseas Development Institute, said: 'It is a tough message to deliver after two weeks of intense negotiations that have delivered an ambitious deal, but the challenge governments are facing can be summarised in five words - 'now for the hard part'.'

President Francois Hollande: 'Major step for humanity'



## Erigen columna de la infamia en Acteal, Chiapas

Milena Mollinedo

ACTEAL, Chiapas, 23 de diciembre de 2015.- Una escultura de madera de aproximadamente 10 metros de altura, se erigió en esta comunidad de indígenas tzotziles, enclavada en la región Altos de Chiapas, en la que en 1997, fueron masacradas 45 personas.

Esta escultura elaborada por Jens Galschiot, se erigió para denunciar los desacuerdos del estado mexicano contra la población indígenas, para que las víctimas sean eternamente memoradas y honradas y los verdugos reciban su castigo contra la humanidad.



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23/diciembre/2015 18:56

Es un llamado escultural, que se erigió frente a la ermita de Acteal, donde fueron masacradas 45 adultos y cuatro no nacidos, para que la humanidad recuerde que fue un crimen de lesa humanidad y que no se vuelvan a repetir.

La primera columna de la infamia fue presentada al público mundial en noviembre de 1996, durante el foro O.N.G, de la cumbre de la FAO, en Roma, en donde la escultura quedó como estandarte de la conferencia.

Esta escultura de la infamia también se encuentra erigida en la plaza Tiananmen, en Pekin, China, para conmemorar el aniversario de la plaza de Tiananmen

" Arrancaron nuestros frutos, cortaron nuestras ramas, quemaron nuestro tronco, pero no pudieron matar nuestras raíces !nunca más un México sin nosotros! Las Abejas de Acteal, asociación civil.

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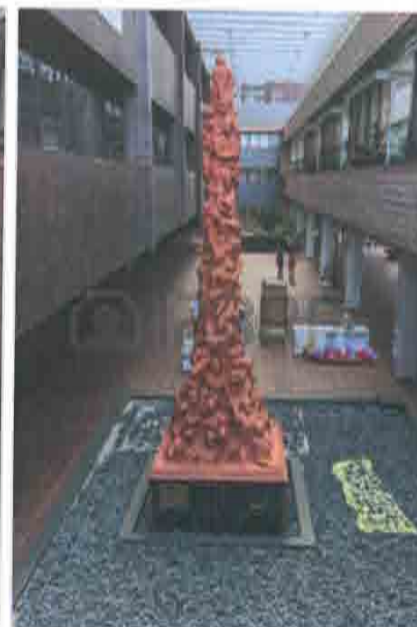
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左：來自倫敦的團體AirPublic推出了氣候變化抗議活動，他們利用一萬多個公共出租單車系統，收集城市中的空氣污染數據並公布相關信息。

右：居住民對氣候變化的焦慮，是COP21的焦點主題之一，會場內舉行了多場相關講座、展覽會。來自昆明的20歲學生今年初遊歷昆明的情況。

石油公司與專家團的氣候變遷同業論壇。香港林秀的Kichwa族人Patricia親身經歷相關的環境與社會議題。



氣候變化是世界的議題，COP21是世界的會議。過去地是披掛在地球邊緣的民意以及他們微弱的聲音，在這裏總算有一場一場的講義、論壇與展覽，暫且與各國領袖與談判官員一起，宣告著彼此一心一志減排溫室氣體的共同意志。12月12日，一份限制本世紀內升溫於2度以內，「致力於1.5度」的巴黎協議終於達成共識。

### 前意救未來

但談判過後，當談判者變成法律條文，當國際協議的官員回到各國的國家官廳的辦公室，那些協議文件中的數字，如何能轉化成行動，讓快被燒燬了的地球得回清靜？作家、社會行動家Naomi Klein以《飛躍峯巒》要求世界重拾國際主義精神，捍衛人權與多元化，守衛環境，尊重原住民的權利，聯合國和平使者，黑猩猩的保育權威古德博士批評森林的破壞導致氣候，也將未來的希望寄放在年輕人的肩膊之上。

另一場地的歡呼，是為應對氣候變化挑戰尋到了解決方案而鼓舞，洋溢著熱誠的喜悅、創新，或COP21的另類前哨線，一

個個來自不同國家與地區的年輕人，急不及待要分享他們的意見。

葡萄牙已成為城市標誌的場景，一支名為AirPublic的團體推出了Climate-KIC的氣候馬拉松運動。Climate-KIC是歐洲為應對氣候變化而成立的最大創新與科技公私合夥計劃，投入了十八億歐元的資金，以培育五百個項目誕生。AirPublic計劃設計出一個實時的感應器，安裝於倫敦出租單車系統之上，當單車出行，感應器便能測出空氣中的污染物，將空氣污染的數據轉送並開放的數據庫，讓市民查詢與追蹤污染的路線。與此同時，葡萄牙的年輕人更是異想天開，構思出Fly to Work概念系統，當郊區的車子駛進市中心工作，只要將車子停在停車場，背上接駁的履帶滑道在空中，不必再開車在馬路之上，乾淨的履帶運輸也較減少污染空氣的每一輛車子減少排出廢氣。

### 希望的傳承

世界另一端的南美不似歐洲富裕，但年輕人的決心與努力同樣熾熱。在COP21位於La Bourge的會場，負責理工設計的「模擬氣候談判工作坊」正進行中，來自阿根廷的

Marco扮演發展中國家的談判代表，而「審判國家」這詞氣候基金，廿三歲的Marco還是Institute of Technology de Buenos Aires工業工程系學生，卻已在不向企業尋過同樣的工作坊，每次都有三十至五十名比他更年輕的學生參加。剛開始時，參加者都在嬉笑玩鬧，投入自己扮演的國家角色不齊聲步，甚至「談判」破裂，象徵海水氾濫的白布將島嶼和城市，扮演才正色彼此談判。進行第二輪「談判」，在阿根廷，第一次帶進工作坊時，我也非常緊張，只顧背誦自己的立場和資料，可是參加者的反應讓我太感動了：他們被氣候變化的後果所震驚，然後熱烈地討論怎樣應對氣候變化。在我的大學裏，就有一個回收膠樽的小隊因此成立，他們用膠樽堆砌成一個大垃圾堆，用來當回收箱。阿根廷與國際上的環保組織聯繫並不緊密，Marco因此向他的老師Eduardo提出要參與COP21，他的同學贊助了Marco的旅費。「在培訓，我希望可以建立起與其他國家的連結。」

魯迅說，希望之為重要，正與希望相同，開始與心死總是絕望未來，而人們常常不知道，重要的是當下該做的行動。

### 高志活 為氣候變遷離偉

COP21的會場位於巴黎東北市郊的Le Bourge名為Blue Zone的主場館以政府談判代表、傳媒與非政府組織的觀察員為主要人員，與之相距十五分鐘路程的次場館則是大多數民間團體與與會人士聚集的地方，但由氣候變遷、每日有車在巴黎東部的草創社區Montreuil舉行的人民氣候大會，氣候議題才不必經過安排，對平民開放。在會場，我們遇上了高志活（Jens Galsbolter，香港大學與之往的德國人）。

香港或已從忘記兩次創制人高志活，但從本志香港，以及其他受氣候變遷的人民，從其書面而來一席反響：自由女神右手的大手不再舉出火炬，左手卻握了寫著Freedom = Hell的「自由的自由」。而在女神的腳下，是去勢無補的崩人，坐在小舟上，也吞食恐懼。自2011年，高志活開始了上百個這樣的訓練，有開發人的憤怒，有當家人的模樣，也有美國人的模樣「這些是氣候變遷，未來的一百年，可能會有上千萬個這樣的國民在世上流離失所，而這些可能是被毀滅文明，戰爭的根源，我對中心這事。」穿上了北極熊衣服的高志活，早在1995年開始關心氣候變化，早於國際之性與立在香港之前，「動物當然受罪，可我們也是動物。」

對於氣候談判，高志活不置可否，甚至有點憂心忡忡：「雖在說要限制在攝氏2度以內，但2度可以是開始，也可以是終點。減碳或許會停，減碳承諾，中國可以說比美國好，中國走在正道上，誰不貪快，我們沒有時間了，或者我們能將重新反省的時間停止地推遲了，反過來推遲，看看，氣候，不是更好嗎？」

氣候變遷讓澳洲、皇人文創人陳志強，可參與專家，《地球之性》作者高志活以作品表達他的憂慮。



# 巴黎氣候峰會 絕望與希望

聯合國氣候變化峰會來到今年是第廿一屆，月初在神聖的巴黎召開，一如緊急狀態下生活如常的巴黎，東邊街頭的難民和衣香鬢影的麗人只隔一個街角，COP21也是將欲強弱懸殊世界的小縮影。

原文：攝影：高志活



香港民間代表團在巴黎，以「香港水浸眼眉」為主題，在巴黎氣候峰會開幕式上，向各國代表團展示香港水浸眼眉的現狀。

### PROFILE

鄭依欣，曾任職《明報》副總記者，履歷文化與社會議題，她與難民和衣香鬢影的麗人只隔一個街角，COP21也是將欲強弱懸殊世界的小縮影。



### 亞馬遜河的悲劇

這遙遠的吶喊，源自環境不斷受破壞的悲劇。氣候變化是窮人和居住地的生計，民族傳承的威脅。「窮此一輩，我們都努力保護石油埋在地下，我們保護森林的完整，各國政府一定要承諾，這是我們居住環境，對地球的貢獻，要訂立精確的法律去保護我們的森林。」臉上刻上紋身的厄瓜多爾女子Patricia Goalinga Sarriyaku表示。

不再等待科學家的研究來說明氣候變化的影響，每一天Patricia和地族人生活是見證。這原始森林裏的部落Kichwa依山而居，林中自有可以採摘的果子和食物，本來給食是可以代代相傳，但石油公司來到亞馬遜流域開採古老的資源，破壞森林之後，除了長年累月以來收獲的每粒之可以馬路，失去了滿愛的耐性而情緒起伏不定，替換著亞馬遜的悲劇與哀歌，再無可能給孩子土地上的日子。

### 互為民間受威脅

同樣以生命對抗氣候變化的，還有Isa Nihmei，這已經是我們政府用第一手來談判了，（各國政府）你們談話進行，而且只是不談，你們在談判談判，我們便一年的受難，十個月前我們便無家可歸的經驗，這最著眼海水一尺一尺的上升，我們的下一代還能有居住的地方？Isa的團體是香港人想移民的地方互為互助，年輕的剛更加適應，他與他的太平洋島國居民們都期待著，將全球溫度由前工業化時代以來的升溫控制在1.5度之內，「巴黎談判我們的希望，」結中舉重沉實的沉實。







خانه تماس با من نیازمندیها (4)

my poetry is the world  
 i write it every day  
 i rewrite it every day  
 i see it every day  
 i read it every day  
 i eat it every day  
 i sleep it every day  
 the world is my chance  
 it changes me every day  
 my chance is my poetry

Herman de vries 1972

قصه (۱۴)

سودا (۴)

تجربه (۴۹)

خیال بافی (۱۹)

سینما (۱۵)

فیلم (۱۵)

جادو (۲۴)

جادوگر (۱۱)

رخ (۲۵)

عجیب تر از داستان (۳۹)

صورتگری (۹)

تصویرسازی (۹)

تجربه دیگران (۱۰)

The Blues Brothers

The Garden of Cosmic Speculation

Scotland

عجیب تر از داستان

مرد این بار گران نیست

Jens Galschiøt

عجیب تر از داستان

Mon Oncle

بزم رستم و دیو سفید

تجربه دیگران

عجیب تر از داستان

دی ۱۳۹۴ (۸)

## خیال باف

## مرد این بار گران نیست



اثر جادوگر Jens Galschiøt

comment: دی ۱۳۹۴ +۸۰۰۰۰۹۴۰۵

## Jens Galschiøt

آذر ۱۳۹۴ (۳۹)

آبان ۱۳۹۴ (۴۵)

مهر ۱۳۹۴ (۴۰)

شهریور ۱۳۹۴ (۳۹)

مرداد ۱۳۹۴ (۳۸)

تیر ۱۳۹۴ (۱۶)

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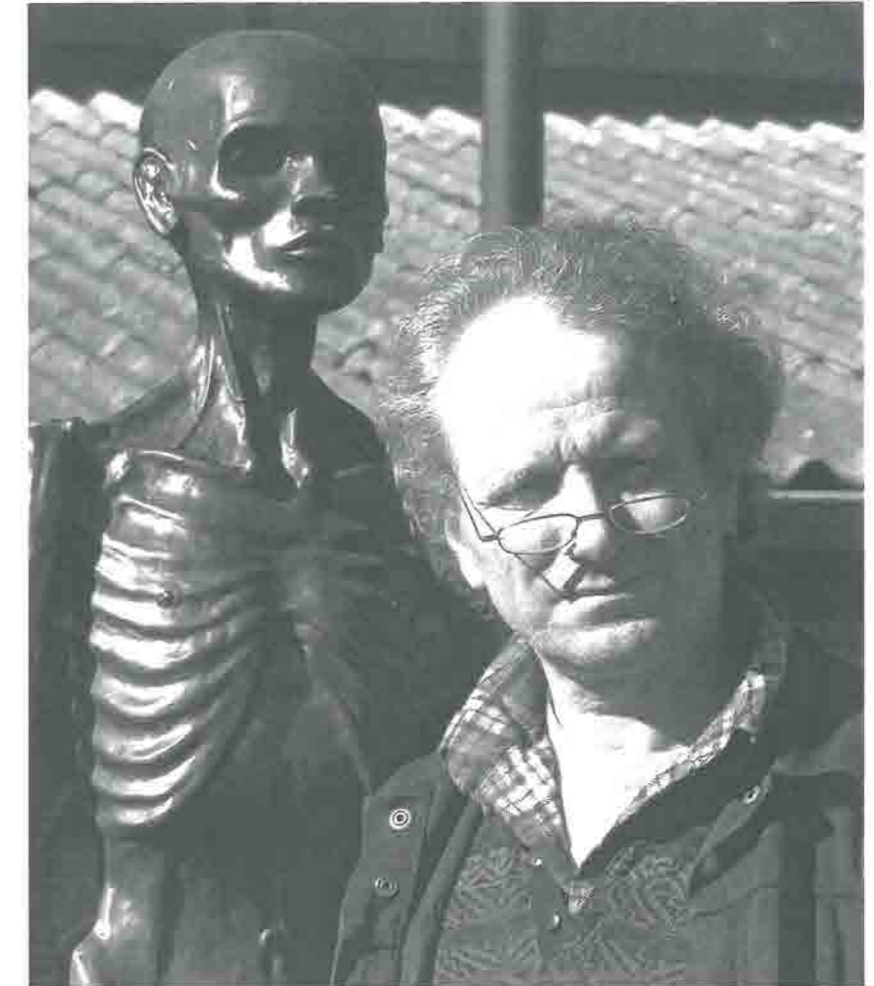
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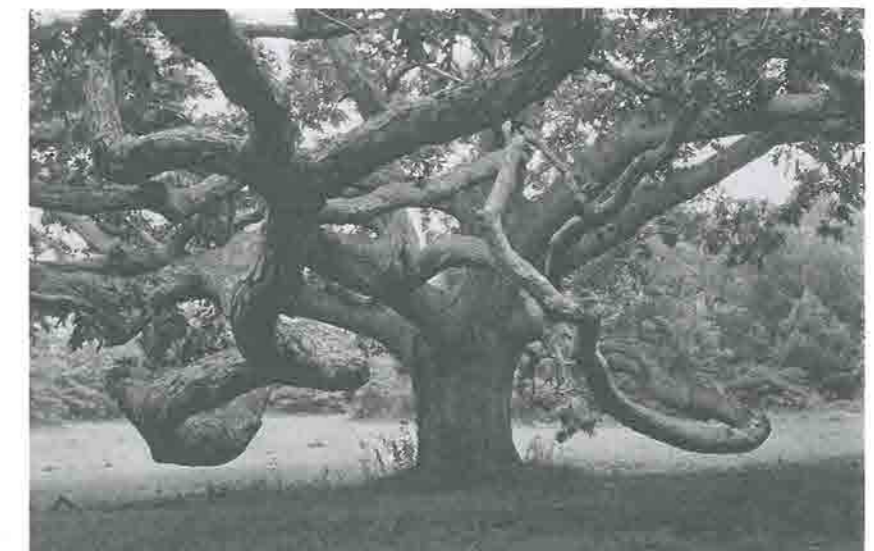
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جادوگر Jens Galschiøt

comment: دی ۱۴۰۳۰۹۴۰۴

## عجیب تر از داستان



comment: دی ۱۴۰۲۴۰۹۴۰۳



# Theme issues

## Religion and Adult Education

### Broken learning

Markus Palmén 03.03.2016 15:30:56

Archived

Religion and Adult Education

social media

religion

Education, indoctrination, brainwash. Elm met with researchers **Charlie Winter** and **Juha Saarinen** to discuss learning within ISIS, the jihadist militant organization.

[ islamsk stats flag ]

Flag used by the Islamic State and many of its affiliates, containing the Islamic creed (above) and the seal of Muhammad (the circle) / Photo: Wikimedia Commons

The Islamic State, ISIS, ISIL, *Daesh*. Names abound for the jihadist group and self-proclaimed Islamic Caliphate controlling key areas in Iraq and Syria. ISIS is the new face of global terror with its acolytes carrying out attacks across the Middle East and Europe.

Spawned at the turn of the millennium in Iraq, ISIS rose to prominence in 2014 after the group wrestled key areas of Iraq from government forces. Today the militant group controls territories in Iraq and Syria, and through its affiliates, also in North Africa, Afghanistan and small parts of Nigeria. Some 5 to 8 million people live under the rule of ISIS -and Islamic *sharia* law- in these areas. A US-led global coalition hammers ISIS positions with airstrikes continuously but the group still remains a force to be reckoned with.

ISIS runs its training camps for recruits but it is easy to forget that the organization is also responsible for school education within its "borders". Elm talked to researchers Charlie Winter and Juha Saarinen about ISIS indoctrination and brainwash -an entire warped education system.



Charlie Winter (l.) and Juha Saarinen (r.) have delved deep into the inner workings of ISIS. / Photos: Winter and Saarinen's personal archives



Charlie Winter is a Senior Research Associate at Georgia State University's Transcultural Conflict and Violence Initiative. His specialism is the study of the Islamic State, especially its outreach strategy and infrastructure. Juha Saarinen is Doctoral Researcher at the University of Helsinki, Finland, focusing on jihadism, armed conflict and political violence in the Middle East.

**Elm:** ISIS draws radicalized youth into its ranks from the Middle East and Europe. What is the typical recruitment process for ISIS?

**Juha Saarinen:** There is no typical recruitment process, but rather several pathways into the Islamic State. In Europe, certain non-violent Salafist groups - which nevertheless glorify jihadist violence - have played a significant role, e.g. Sharia4Belgium, Forsane Alizza in France or Propheten's Ummah in Norway.

Additionally, the influence and attitudes of social networks -friends and, to a lesser extent, family- play a part in radicalization.

Lastly, the Islamic State's strong presence in social media seems to increase recruitment, albeit this can often be exaggerated. ISIS propaganda does however play a role in shaping the world view of sympathisers of violent Islamism in general.

**Elm:** Is there a typical recruit? Does for example education level play a role?

**Juha Saarinen:** It's hard to find a "typical" recruit profile, although some attributes are widely shared. Individuals participating in political violence tend to be young males, and in Western countries, second or third generation Muslims. Apart from this there are significant differences in socio-economic, educational, vocational and other backgrounds of jihadist foreign fighters joining the Islamic State.

**Elm:** Religion seems to be a recruiting and legitimisation element for ISIS. Is ISIS fundamentally a religious organization, as opposed to a political one?

**Juha Saarinen:** Religion is an important piece, but not the entire puzzle.

The real question is not whether global jihadism has anything to do with Islam or not, but rather how Islam relates to these kinds of groups. But it's also important to understand that jihadism isn't only about religion, either.

It is hard to distinguish the religious from the political as the Islamic State - and other jihadist groups - pursues a political project that is legitimised by its own narrow interpretation of Islam. Jihadist groups perceive themselves to be the representatives of an "authentic" version of Islam, and pursue their agenda in defense of their religion and the global community of Muslims ("Ummah").

**Elm:** Once in ISIS, what kind of training do new recruits go through? What kind of practical techniques of indoctrination does the group use?

**Charlie Winter:** First, the recruits are isolated from their former existence and identity. They often change their names and start with rigorous physical and ideological training.

**Juha Saarinen:** For example, according to anecdotal data during this time the recruits' passport and electronic devices are often confiscated so they cannot communicate with the outside world during this process. The training period can last from a few days to several weeks.

**Charlie Winter:** The learning within ISIS, for children, youth and adults alike, aims at indoctrination into the jihadist cause, but the process is different for adults. The adults are often already rather well educated in jihadist ideology, and the ISIS training offers a sort of extension of that learning in an environment where the individual is completely surrounded by extremist thought.

The Islamic state operates schools for children in its territory and subjects such as history, geography and physics are taught at primary school level. The schools are mainly revised versions of the Iraqi schools under ex-dictator **Saddam Hussein's** rule. Learning is very top-down and based on repetition and memorizing -not very dissimilar to schools in Saudi-Arabia for example.

Then there are so-called "cub camps" for those children who are chosen for early militant training. These camps combine some basic school education with weapons and combat training. These so-called "cubs of the caliphate" are a propaganda weapon for ISIS -they could be compared to the Hitler Youth or the "Cubs of Saddam", a similar programme under Saddam Hussein.

**Elm:** What kind of religious teaching takes place within ISIS?

**Charlie Winter:** Religious learning is obviously very valued. There actually are Islamic study circles, but these would be very carefully monitored and there would be no room for open debate.

Teaching would focus on certain key texts such as wahhabist texts (ISIS adheres to the ultraconservative wahhabist branch of Sunni Islam) and jihadist books. These are books that examine, sometimes on an ad hoc basis, concepts relevant to jihadists such as e.g. suicide, caliphate, captives, beheadings and weapons of mass destruction in the context of the *Hadith* (reports of statements and actions of **Muhammad**, a crucial body of texts for Islam).

**Elm:** What kind of place does learning and education have in the value system of ISIS?

**Charlie Winter:** There is a disdain for modern science but there seems to be a rather ridiculous double standard there. I recently read an ISIS text describing modern science as "pointless". "Why is the Western world obsessed with studying the roots of trees or grains of sand...?", it asked. But the same text praised modern science as "...very useful if it is useful for muslims".



An interesting detail: a form of learnedness cherished within ISIS -as more widely in the Arab world – is poetry, and poets are revered within ISIS. Their work adheres to classical formats and often extols the virtues of ISIS leaders and the jihadist life. There is even poetry meant to be sung as hymns, although music with instruments is forbidden.

## Read more

[The New Yorker: Battle lines](#)

Markus Palmén 03.03.2016 15:30:56

# Lifelong Learning in the battle against extremisms

Robin Sclafani 03.03.2016 10:09:26

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**Speakers' corner** Radical islamists and far-right nationalists are extreme poles of the same phenomenon: both feel marginalised, argues diversity educator **Robin Sclafani**.

The year 2015 was marked with tragic events around the world, and in Europe we reeled from the terrorist attacks in [Paris](#), [Copenhagen](#) and Paris again. It is impossible to count the number of speeches made by political and community leaders referring to these events, and the number of times these speeches concluded that the solution will only be found through EDUCATION. Education, education, education. Mostly they were referring to education of our young people, formal and non-formal education, and mostly they were referring to educating those youth at risk of being radicalised.

Although it was reassuring to hear the word EDUCATION become the mantra of hope across Europe, there can be mixed feelings for educating professionals. On the one hand, we say "finally!" there is a political will to move beyond nice words and the occasional conference. On the other hand, our hope is tarnished because this new drive for educational policy change is caused by fear; one more piece of the security puzzle.

It would have been more empowering for European Muslims these last decades to have experienced educational policies that promote diversity, citizenship and anti-discrimination because of a belief in pluralism, rather than being the "target" of initiatives framed as "prevention of radicalisation."

There is a risk of increased frustration for the generations of people who have already experienced a lifetime of discrimination and cultural isolation and who now become the (negative) focus for so many areas of policy-making – justice, security, migration and education.

Why did it have to "get so bad" before policy makers would seriously commit to prevention?

The signs of disenfranchisement have been blinking alarms for over a decade. Social exclusion is not only affecting Muslims but also many other minorities: are marginalized or discriminated in one way or another. For example, Roma segregation in education is a long-standing form of institutional discrimination in several EU Member states, and despite recent attention to the plight of refugees and migrants in the last year, they have essentially been treated as an invisible caste. The 2014 [Annual Report](#) of the Fundamental Rights Agency is full of statistics and analysis related to the many challenges we must face to overcome social exclusion.

Europe needs to do some serious soul searching about how to achieve, in practice, democratic pluralism and fundamental rights for all.



Even the white working class are experiencing feelings of marginalisation, which explains partially the attraction of far-right nationalistic parties across Europe in recent years. As explained in this Open Society Institute report on the [White Working Class in Six European Cities](#):

*"While there is rhetoric of integration as a 'two way' process, too often integration and social cohesion policies have failed to engage with the views and experiences of existing settled communities ... For many this failure to address (their) concerns or anxieties ... reinforces a sense of being ignored, left behind and demonised. In some cases this has fed into resentment of mainstream political parties and the liberal political values they are seen to represent and increased the appeal of populist parties on mainly the right but also the left."*

Fortunately, a more inclusive approach to education was spoken by European Education Ministers that converged in Paris on 17th of March 2015 with a goal to better prevent and respond to radicalisation. The result is a ground-breaking [Declaration on Promoting citizenship and the common values of freedom, tolerance and non-discrimination through education](#).

In this Declaration, there seems to be a recognition of the deeper problems within our society, where extremism is a symptom which manifests in different ways: ranging from radicalised Muslim youth to far-right nationalist neo-Nazi types. Hatred today has many faces, and its likeness is drawn through words, images and deeds. We need a multi-pronged, holistic approach to healing our societies and this is recognised in this Declaration of EU Education ministers which calls for greater cooperation between ministries dealing with education, employment, justice and social affairs.

The big question, however, which must emerge from this Declaration is: who educates the youth and how can they be prepared to transfer and role model the competences we set out as educational objectives? Adults, that's who. Teachers, social workers, parents, employers, media professionals, etc. all need to be empowered

*"... so that they are able to take an active stand against all forms of discrimination and racism, to educate children and young people in media literacy, to meet the needs of pupils from diverse backgrounds, to impart common fundamental values and to prevent and combat racism and intolerance."* (from the Declaration)

In the field of adult education, we cannot underestimate the power of implicit bias. All people have biases – tendencies in our way of thinking. Biases emerge from the natural cognitive ability of humans to make categories. They are the result of implicit associations made in the subconscious part of our brains. Unfortunately, many of our biases are the result of negative stereotypes of particular social groups which can be found in the culture-at-large. Biases can guide our behavior without awareness, and lead us to wrong conclusions. The result is a negative impact on the results we strive for: in education, employment, social policies, media, etc.

If we are to make any structural and cultural impact on overcoming the challenges of social exclusion and reducing tendencies towards extremist and radical ideologies, then educational policies must address the adults as target group and not only as a mechanism to reach youth. The problem-centred approach to policy-making focuses on the young people, but we must recognise that it is the system within which they live that has created the problems.

Teachers need to address their own prejudices before they can effectively use the skills and tools which can help to create an inclusive classroom.

School directors need to be prepared to implement more participatory and inclusive governance within the school community.

Education ministries need to properly consider the wealth of civil society resources and existing good practice, and scale those up in such a way that fosters cooperation amongst educational stakeholders.

Vocational training institutions should be places where younger (and older) adults can become optimistic about their futures and feel valued as contributing members of society.

Social workers, street workers, youth workers will be inspired when they are equipped to transform feelings of social exclusion, anger and frustration into forces for active citizenship.

Political leaders must understand that the costs of investing in the lifelong learning education system will be much less than the costs of dealing with a wide range of problems linked with poverty, social exclusion, hate crimes and violent behaviours.

So, rather than a problem-centred approach to changing youth, policy-makers should be taking a youth-centred approach to systemic change. In this way, there is greater responsibility placed on the various stakeholders within the system where youth are embedded, and society as a whole will benefit – including those who can fall prey to the brainwashing of violent ideologies or others who can be easily swayed towards xenophobic populism. There is no magic recipe to confront the social challenges of today, but one thing is for sure, education is a key ingredient.

**In Speakers' corner, experts speak their minds.**

Robin Sclafani 03.03.2016 10:09:26

## Is education the "religion" of our secular society?

Geir Skeie 01.02.2016 11:27:31

Archived Religion and Adult Education religion



**Essay** Education has taken on 'religious' features in the secular Nordic societies, argues Professor Geir Skeie. The reasons to this lie in the region's protestant tradition.

The deep ties between Protestant Christianity and education explains the near-religious status of education in Nordic countries. Pictured key figures of the reformation Luther and Calvin, on a church pulpit in Mikolow, Poland. / Photo: Petrus Silesius

Being a commuter between two Nordic countries, I have had the interesting experience of following the political agenda and parts of public debate in both Norway and Sweden over several years.

What is similar in the two countries, is the general competition between political parties in being the most active and positive one when it comes to education. Almost irrespective of the political issue, education is mentioned as part of the solution.

This is even more the case when it comes to the really complex and difficult questions and dilemmas related to the future of society. This makes one think: How did education become this important? Are the expectations of what education can do now reaching transcendental dimensions? And if so, what happens to the immanent and material everyday life in educational institutions in times when education policy takes on almost soteriological or utopian functions?

I will argue that education has taken on several 'religious' features in the secular Nordic societies and I will try to substantiate this by looking back to the last centuries of educational history.

My suggestion is that one decisive factor contributing to strong belief in the capacity of education is the long Nordic protestant tradition of Lutheran catechesis. Originally, this church practice was situated in a socio-political context marked by an absolutist kingdom. Here, the state apparatus was ensuring that the population was entirely and only Lutheran, but this was not enough. In addition, there was a vision that this confessional status should not merely be lip-service, but even a conviction. The road to conviction was knowledge and the vehicle was education.

The content of this knowledge was the catechism, legitimated through Luther himself. He had written the catechism as a simple overview of the contents of faith for the people. Gradually it became a basic ('holy') text in itself. This was illustrated by the developing educational system from the early parts of the 18th century, which gradually complemented the catechism with numerous 'explanations'. One famous in Denmark-Norway, was the one made by Erik Pontoppidan, a great educational reformer and strategic thinker. The launching of interpretations gradually became a field of controversy in the early modernity, since they marked different interpretations of the interpretations of the faith.

So, while the Bible was in principle the basic (religious and societal) text, the catechism gradually moved into a similar position, and the catechism was from the very start part of an educational project. With the position of the catechism being so strong, partly due to its socio-political status, even the interpretation of the catechism became an issue of debate.

When reform of religious education came in the late 19th century, it was bible-stories that were launched as the liberal alternative to the catechism. Throughout this history, education and religion was most intimately intertwined both on the level of educational policy, -content and -philosophy.

A similar intertwining was evident on the institutional level. The first school systems in Nordic countries were church schools, confirmation was the final exam and this even marked the entry into adult life and a societal position with rights and duties of a citizen. The local priest was headmaster, sometimes teacher and in all his capacities a civil servant. Among his duties as the king's servant, was to monitor the life and behaviour of the parish members, even to register the level of education and other human capacities of each household.

So, religion, state control, church and education was all integrated in one single totalitarian system. Still, it must be underlined that apart from primary (catechism-) education, all forms of further and higher education was a privilege of the elite of society. It was often private and confined to the city-school systems.



Even if the primary and secondary school system gradually developed out of this initial anchoring in the state church and became a secular and modern institution, I believe that the long-term effects of the old church-school system cannot be underestimated.

The strong secularisation of Nordic countries, most of all Sweden, did in my opinion not necessarily empty the educational system of its quasi-religious character. Rather, it can be claimed that the secularisation overshadows the hidden 'sanctification' of education. Or, to put it differently, the secularisation meant that education as a societal system of socialisation and qualification became rationalised. From being a tool for authoritarian power and control, it became a tool for emancipation and democracy, the salvific forces of democracy.

An early institutional exemplary of this was the folk-high school movement in the Nordic countries, going back to N. F. S. Grundtvig in Denmark. The Labour movement also embraced the emancipatory potential of education. A central aim of social-democratic parties was to secure access to all levels of education for all parts of the population. When revolution was abandoned as solution to oppression, education took its place as the vehicle of social mobility.

In addition to the expansion of compulsory education, the labour movement and other social movements developed different forms of adult education, later more and more integrated to the public system or private additions. Today, education is available to the entire population everywhere anytime with the help of modern technologies.

To conclude, education is all over the place, used as a tool for qualification of the workforce, for social and societal development, and offered for the individual as an instrument to achieve the good life. Education is presented as almost almighty since it seems to be the ultimate answer.

The question is, however, if we have invested a little too much expectations in this institution of modernity? The big difference from the earlier days of the catechetical school system is that then the king and the church together knew the ultimate truth about a good life. Today the political leaders do not know any ultimate truth and the visions of a good life are diverse. Education is thereby changed from being an instrument into becoming an answer in itself.

By acquiring the skills and multiple competencies valued by OECD and other policy actors, we are supposed to become active and creative citizens. The aims and aspirations we have for life and society as human beings and citizens, are however not part of this equation since they are diverse. The question is whether education policy has taken in the full consequences of this diversity, observed by teachers on a daily basis?

Geir Skeie 01.02.2016 11:27:31

## Workers liberation versus religious faith

29.01.2016 15:45:09

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Religion and Adult Education

religion

**Debate** As director of Workers Adult Education in Denmark, **John Meinert Jacobsen** had "extremely strong reservations" against "Heavenly Days", a debate festival organised by churches. Elm brought him together with the festival director. Read this debate and find out if dialogue can make people change their views.

Hans Grishauge (l.) "I fear we lose a common language to debate ethics." John Jacobsen (r.) "The Church should be open for dialogue" / Photos: Archives of Grishauge and Jacobsen

[Heavenly Days](#) is an adult learning festival organised by a number of Christian churches, Christian communities and the Danish Grundtvig Association (Grundtvigsk Forum) –an organization that combines Christian church activities with non-formal adult education. The organizers invited other non-formal adult education organizations take part in their festival. Very few have expressed interest. Why is this?



Elm brought **Hans Grishauge**, director of Heavenly Days festival, together with John Meinert Jacobsen to discuss religion, society, adult education and workers movement. Meinert Jacobsen is Director of the Workers Adult Education Association ([AOF](#)), and initially he himself was reluctant to take part in the festival.

## Danish Church Days

**Grishauge:** The Heavenly Days festival is being arranged for the first time in Copenhagen in May 2016 and for the first time as an event open to a broader public. The event has its roots back in the 1960's when different Christian societies came together to create an ecumenical forum. It was called Danish Church Days. Since then, a couple of thousand people of the Christian churches have come together every three years to debate issues of Christianity.

While previous versions of Danish Church Days have taken place inside churches and conference halls, we are now making it into a festival and move most of the events into tents and in the open air on the big squares of Copenhagen. This is both symbolic and a way to include another public.



*Hans Grishauge wants to expand the Heavenly Days festival beyond the church.*

**Elm:** Why are you inviting organisations of non-formal adult education to this Christian festival?

**Grishauge:** We want to place ourselves in the intersection between church, culture and society. We want an open dialogue on issues of ethics, spirit, existence and responsibility. I think this is relevant not only for the church communities, and it certainly is in the spirit of non-formal adult education. To accomplish this we have invited 300 Danish associations – in addition to the Christian community.

## A tool of the ruling class

**Jacobsen:** When I hear about Heavenly Days I have extremely strong reservations. My organization, the AOF, has completely different roots than the Grundtvigians. We were established to promote freedom and rights for the working class and to offer them education and enlightenment.

The labour movement was in strong opposition to religion, because religion was seen as a tool of the ruling class and of the authorities to oppress the working class.

After the Nazi occupation of 1940-45, another basic thought evolved in AOF. It was formulated by **Hal Koch**, who defined democracy as more than voting every fourth year, but rather as a lifestyle of democratic conversation and debate and of critical reflection.

This was not anti-religious, but the ideal of enlightenment and critical reflection prevents us from taking sides. We do not want to place ourselves on a religious platform. We cannot celebrate what is "heavenly".

## Fundamentalism

**Grishauge:** The name "Heavenly Days" is not to be taken that literally. It is more in the spirit of Danish everyday terms like a "heavenly mouthful" for a really good meal. I think we can meet around openness and religious freedom.

One example of our attitude in this regard is a bronze sculpture by **Jens Galschiøt** called **Fundamentalism**. It will be placed at one of the squares of Copenhagen during the festival. It is a nine diameter circle with huge letters spelling the word "Fundamentalism". Each letter is composed of bronze figures of the Bible, the Quran and the Torah – all in all 8.000 books. The books are placed on one meter high plinths of steel. On each plinth are two screens



showing quotes of the holy scripts. On the outside are – according to the artist – the “light” quotes about forgiveness, empathy, love and reconciliation. On the inside are the “dark” quotes of intolerance and persecution like “an eye for an eye”. I know for a fact that priests have found it impossible to relate a given quote to the right script and religion.



Model of the "Fundamentalism" sculpture by Jens Galschiøt. / Photo: Banglasse

## Fear of talking religion

**Jacobsen:** As an adult educator of the labour movement, I want to defend freedom, including religious freedom. These principles are even more relevant today than when they were formulated during the age of Enlightenment.

We also have to deal with the fact that Denmark is not a secular society. Lutheranism is state religion, and it influences all parts of our society, ideological and institutional.

Quite recently, AOF organised a Caravane of Debate all around Denmark about the EU and the laws of legal justice, in connection with a national referendum. Almost everywhere the audience ended up discussing religion and their fear of religion – of course mostly their fear of Islam.

So the AOF has to deal with issues of religion. In that way some approaches with religious societies and events like Heavenly Days are possible, but it is not easy. I really cannot see it happen. We don't want to end up in a straightjacket.

**Grishauge:** I agree that religious freedom and our openness and our will to be inclusive is threatened. Even though we have a state religion, over decades there has been a clear tendency toward a more secular society.

That may all be very well. But I fear that we lose a common language to debate issues of responsibility, ethics and faith.

## Faith: more than religion?

**Elm:** Is it not possible to discuss responsibility and ethics outside in a secular environment?

**Grishauge:** Yes, of course. But people seem to be embarrassed to talk about religion and faith, while at the same time lots of people rush into other activities – for example fitness and health – with an almost religious fervour.

To me, faith is much more than religion. Everybody bases their actions on faith: Those scientists at the CERN underground testing site in Switzerland, they believe what they are doing.

When you are not sure about something, but nevertheless base your life on it, it is faith. It may be what you regard as an ethical challenge.

**Jacobsen:** I agree that faith does not have to be dressed in the “clothing” of classical religion. It may be faith in each other, faith in our ability to make changes, faith in a vision of society. Even Einstein had a faith.



Somehow, faith is counterposed to rationality. But rationality would not work without some kind of faith. Even to strictly rational individuals, it is a precondition to create meaning in life, to explain existence and to find ways to develop.

That is important to debate. To stage a debate on that would be classical non-formal adult education, for example a debate between some of the icons of rationality and some church leaders.

**Grishauge:** Of course, there would be room for such a debate at Heavenly Days.

## Really receptive – ready to listen

**Jacobsen:** A hypothetical role for AOF at Heavenly Days would be to confront Christianity and other religions with counter-images and counter-poles. That is our didactic method.

It may be a debate with Muslims about their much more aggressive attitude towards non-believers than towards other religions. It may be the question of faith without religion – or religion contra fear of religion.

In order to make it possible for associations like AOF to be part of Heavenly Days, the churches and the Christian communities must be seriously open for dialogue.



*John Meinert Jacobsen thinks true dialogue is possible only if both sides let down their guard*

**Grishauge:** The programme will show that. But it is hard to make a signal of inclusiveness if all event organisers are from the Christian family.

**Jacobsen:** It is not just a question of letting non-Christian organisations in. The church people must be open for dialogue, receptive and willing to learn – without a defensive, apologetic or missionary attitude.

This must be clear from the topics of the debate and the forms of the debate and in statements from central church organisers.

**Grishauge:** We really try to do that.

**Jacobsen:** There must be room for debating the extremely conservative morals of parts of the churches, for example on women's rights and minority sexualities. Christianity never really distanced itself from its historic support of slavery.

**Grishauge:** Why don't the AOF organise a debate about historic and modern slavery as it takes place in the brothels and restaurants of Copenhagen?

Almost everything is possible. I think you should go home and give it another thought.

**Jacobsen:** I will do that.

**Grishauge:** The fee for one hour in one of the festival tents on a square in Copenhagen is only 200€!

29.01.2016 15:45:09

## Theme issue: Religion and Adult Education (part 1)



Markus Palmén 21.12.2015 15:28:13

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Religion and Adult Education

religion

## Editorial

Image: Matti Ahlgren

A collection of articles on religion and adult education – why now?

**Because the theme is timeless.** Spirituality and religion are an integral part of the human condition. Religion shares many aspects with learning and education: a search for meaning, knowledge claims, canons and traditions. But the perennial question remains: is there space for faith-based knowledge claims of religion in a secular mindset, informed by the scientific method?

**Because the theme is topical.** The big issues of late 2015, the refugee influx, the threat of terrorism and multicultural co-existence all have a religious dimension. Is religion really an obstacle to peaceful co-existence?

We publish this issue in two waves, in December and in late January. The articles of the first wave cover a variety of themes: [are there links](#) between adult education and religion in contemporary Europe? How would a Buddhist or neo-pagan Druid [define learning](#)? How does an Islamic study circle [promote integration](#)? Or have you ever wondered why German adult education institutions often [bear churchly names](#) (but never dared to ask)?

In the January wave we will cover topics ranging from ISIS religious indoctrination strategies to academic debates on religion and adult education.

Have a good read!

Markus Palmén 21.12.2015 15:28:13

## Overview: religion and adult education in four corners of Europe

21.12.2015 11:10:38

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Religion and Adult Education

religion

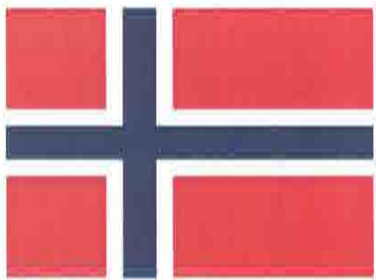
Is adult education in Europe linked with religion and religious institutions?



The roots of much European adult education are religious even if secular values dominate today. Pictured: the nave of the Cathedral of La Sagrada Familia, by Antoni Gaudi, in Barcelona. / Photo: Stevo1000

We took a quick snapshot from four corners of Europe –The North, South, East/Central and West - to investigate the past and present links of adult education and organised religion. We included countries associated with a strong church, like Ireland, and countries with a long tradition in humanism and liberalism, like the Netherlands.

In all of the six surveyed countries, education is increasingly based on secular values. Still, historical links between education and religion exists, and in some cases, as in Czech Republic, Malta and the Netherlands these links are still very relevant.



## Norway – equality of education is the highest value

*Ellen Stavlund, Nordic Network for Adult Learning*

### Long and secular tradition

Adult learning has a long tradition in Norway, more than 130 years. The original purpose of adult education was secular: to give people knowledge and information so they could participate in their community. In the past most providers were private institutions until the state started to support the system. This meant that all offers had to have an educational purpose and be open for everybody.

### Religious institutions open to all

Offering equal education opportunities for all at all levels in all contexts is the highest value of Norwegian adult education. Even if an educational institution has a religious affiliation, its offers must be open to all.

Municipal adult education offers are completely neutral in a religious sense.

Religions often have an in-built logic of communicating their ideology further so it is natural that there are also private education institutions that have a religious value-basis, mostly aimed at children or youth. Similar organisations exist for adults, for example the Christian Study Association. They offer similar studies as secular study associations do: sports, music, management studies etc. but also faith-based courses such as bible studies. Again, faith-based organizations do not discriminate on the basis of religion - their offers are universally accessible.



## Ireland – total decline of Church authority

*Berni Brady, Irish National Adult Learning Organization (AONTAS)*

### Church responsible for most primary education

Ireland is predominantly a Catholic country, although in the past fifteen years there have been many changes in Irish society. There has been the almost total erosion of the authority and dominance of the Catholic Church, although it still retains almost 80% of patronage of primary education, an issue which is creating a public debate at the moment. Child and institutional abuse scandals have been key in destroying the authority of the Church. Religious practice is lowest among young people.



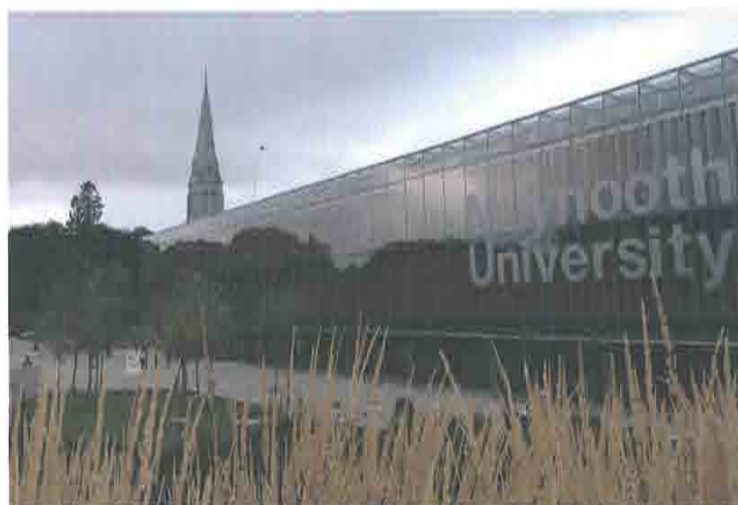
The second biggest change has been the growth of multi-culturalism in Ireland, with inward immigration increasing during the boom years, rising to 10% of the population at its peak.

## Religious providers were a popular student choice

Regarding adult education, its value basis today is based on the concept of learning as a basic human right. Community education in particular is based on Freirean principles and I would say some of it was influenced by the Liberation Theologists during the eighties.

While there are historical links between religion and adult education in Ireland these are largely diminishing: at the moment there are no links between religion and formal adult education in Ireland.

Many institutions with roots in the Church have closed altogether. Examples of such institutions include the popular The Dublin Institute of Catholic Sociology, established to equip Catholics with a greater knowledge of Catholic Social Teaching and gave courses to the general public, of both genders and all social backgrounds, on topics as varied as political science, Irish culture, economics, history, drama, ethics and the philosophy of Marxism. In the 90s the Diocese closed down the Institute.



*Pope John Paul II Library on Maynooth University's Campus, with the spire of St. Mary's in the background. / Photo: Davechip*

It is worth noting that some secular institutions have religious roots. Maynooth University has one of the longest established Departments of Adult and Community Education in Ireland. The University was originally a seminary for training priests and the adult education department grew out of its Sociology Department.



## Czech Republic - pragmatic working life values dominate

*Petr Koubek, National Institute of Education and Tomas Sokolovsky, Free Art Records*

### Religious influence on public education banned

In a systemic point of view, there is no link between religion and publicly provided adult education. On the contrary, there is a ban for any religious influence within public education. This means that educational content must be neutral in terms of religious content. This does not mean however that religious institutions could not run their own schools, which they do as we explain below. Furthermore, schools are allowed to teach religion as an additional subject.

Some religious organizations provide something similar to adult education – for example they prepare applicants of baptism within special teaching forms or train volunteers for missions to deprived regions of the world.

The Roman Catholic and Evangelical Church run their own nursery, elementary, secondary and vocational schools within the state educational system.

Today the value basis of Czech adult education could be said to be pragmatic. The aim is to develop skills for life and work, to obtain qualifications to develop careers or promotions.

### Education and church once inseparable

The historical links between religion and adult education are strong as all education was once affiliated with the church. All teachers and wardens of old were clerics or other church people, and a recommendation of a church body was needed to get a job in education.





## The Netherlands – secular and church institutions coexist

*Jumbo Klerq, The Elephant Learning in Diversity*

### Social debates with religious undertones

The Dutch educational system is based on liberal values of lifelong learning, individual personal development and an adequate preparation on vocational training with a focus on employability and participation in society.

In non-formal and informal education there are hardly any institutions with religious affiliations. In the past the link was stronger.

However, in the adult education field there are topical debates that have a religious dimension. These include euthanasia, abortion, family policy and sexuality. Another hot issue is the multicultural society, concretizing on actual issues such as integration and segregation, racism, tolerance, and terrorism.

In the non-formal field there is an active movement furthering dialogue between people with different backgrounds. Institutions in the field organize national and local events to bring people together for dialogue. Many of these activities are organized by humanistic organizations, but are also supported by collaborating churches.

### Religious schools equal to public schools

In Dutch formal education, there are schools based on religious affiliations on all levels – due to the right to freedom of religion as stated in the Dutch Constitution.

Public, special (religious), and general-special (neutral) schools are government-financed, receiving equal financial support from the government if certain criteria are met. In practice, there is little difference between special schools and public schools, except in traditionally religious areas of the [Dutch Bible Belt](#). All school types (public, special and private) are under the jurisdiction of the Inspection of Education.

As a result, there can be Catholic, Protestant, Jewish and Muslim elementary schools, high schools, and universities.

### Diminishing faith

Around the year 1900, according to statistics, only 2 % of the Dutch population were not affiliated to a church. Even until the 1950's it was quite unusual that a Catholic or a Protestant would go to a public school – they went to schools and social organizations affiliated with the church.

Over a hundred years later, the situation is totally different. In 2008, less than six out of ten Dutch belonged to a religious community and 70% prefer public education. Many think that separate religious schools lead to divisions in society.



## Spain – strong integration role for adult education

*Rosa Maria Falgas, Catalan Association for Education, Training and Research*

### Secular values dominate

No visible links exist between modern Spanish adult education and the church. Historically, the church has had a role in for example the education of the noble classes, and in past centuries, of the uneducated masses.

In today's Spain adult education operates on a secular value basis emphasizing work skills, democratic citizenship, equality and social inclusion. It must be remembered that adult education policies are independently managed by each autonomous community of the country.

### Refugee crisis prompts intercultural training

A top priority for the non-formal field is Spanish literacy training for immigrants, which generally is very characteristic for Spanish non-formal adult education. Work skills training, English and technology-related offers are also very important.



Recently, following the current refugee crisis the adult education field is very much geared towards equipping volunteers and professionals with intercultural skills for welcoming refugees.



## Malta - religious institutions active

*Fr Effie Masini, Delegate of the Bishop of Gozo for the Church Schools in Gozo*

### Parishes foster dialogue

On Malta, many religious institutions are adult education providers. There are historical reasons for this: Religious institutions historically were the first - and for a very long time, the only- educators of local people hailing from all strata of society.

Parishes, parish centres as well as youth and family centres organise talks, discussions and activities which do not only include religious content but also other topics in the vein of a holistic formation for all persons.

### Humanist values prevalent

Most adult education on Malta is based on values which emanate from the dignity of the human person.

The same is true of all adult education offered through religious institutions: values based on ethical and human values, the dignity of the human person and fundamental rights are dominant.

21.12.2015 11:10:38

## "Open yet critical" - Learning on a spiritual path

17.12.2015 13:28:29

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environment

religion

**Three voices** A Buddhist, a neo-pagan Druid and a Transcendental Meditation teacher share their learning philosophies.

Emma Restall Orr learns from her forebears, the Druids of ancient Britain.

In times past, the place and culture you were born into largely determined your religion – and opting out of religion altogether was rarely an option.

In today's global culture, the religious teachings and ideologies of much of human written history are all available for the seeking mind.



**Paavo Hirn** from Helsinki, Finland is a practicing Shambhala Buddhist. **Emma Restall Orr**, from Warwickshire, UK, draws on the pagan Druidist traditions of her forebears. **Alena Citterbergova**, from the Czech capital Prague practices and teaches Transcendental Meditation, a technique with roots in the Indian Vedic tradition.

For all three of them, their spiritual path has also been a learning path.

## Paavo Hirn: Shambhala Buddhism



Photo: Paavo Hirn's archive

I practice Shambhala Buddhism, which is a lineage of Buddhism coming to the West through Tibet. Buddhism is fundamentally pragmatic and non-dogmatic. Shambhala Buddhism emphasizes a vision of good society and culture based on this understanding. My understanding of Buddhism comes mainly from my meditation practice and education in this tradition.

The core message of Buddhism cannot be comprehended purely theoretically. It is necessary to open our mind through the practice of meditation as well as practicing compassion and wisdom in our daily living to fully realize that our existence is basically good. This realization frees us to live in this world in a wholesome and beneficial way with courage, wisdom and kindness.

### My learning philosophy: open yet critical

I try my best to stay open yet critical. I think this is based on both my scientific and Buddhist education as well as my temperament. I've learned almost all that I've learned through genuine interest in how our world works. I naturally tend to integrate everything that I've learned.

We often try to secure our ground and this seems to show in dogmatic thinking. I find it unfortunate when reasoning is used out of fear to solidify our own point of view, whether it is a scientific paradigm or a religious dogma. I think that truly critical thinking has to acknowledge that whatever we think we know is at best a temporary approximation of reality. This view is related to the Buddhist view of emptiness which has to do with the fluid and open nature of reality that is fundamentally beyond concepts.

### Reality as relative and absolute

Does this kind of mindset contradict with a scientific worldview, then? In Buddhist tradition, two approaches to reality are important: reality as *relative* and reality as *absolute*. On the relative level we can use all manners of skillful approaches such as scientific inquiry to understand reality in a way that is practical in an everyday context. The absolute view can be approached intellectually or mystically, but it is beyond concepts. The culmination of the relative is compassion. The culmination of absolute is wisdom. Together they open as unconditional compassion and complete freedom of mind. My understanding and experience here is utterly elementary. However for me this is a reminder to not get fixated on favorite scientific hypotheses or theories at the cost of what is important in life, being human in this world.

### Buddhist learning: pragmatic and subtle

Learning in Buddhism is based on combining meditation practice and theoretical education. Emphasis on meditation practice and oral transmission is typical of my tradition. A teacher relates much more than just words to their student. The environment and atmosphere of the teaching situation is important. This is how a culture of kindness, fearlessness and dignity is created.

The philosophy of learning is first and foremost pragmatic. Practice gives experiential knowledge, which transforms us. There is a multitude of meditation techniques but the core is training in stability and clarity of mind, which is then used to look deeply at our mind and phenomena.

### Buddhism is non-exclusive

I've studied and practiced Buddhism for a little over a decade so I'm very much a beginner still. I'm a huge fan of books so love to read them as e-books as well as traditional ones. Sometimes I read a chapter or a paragraph and contemplate on it like taking a bath in it. Sometimes I like to read a book from front to back to have a good overview. Other times I thrill in studying one topic as written by several authors. The most rewarding however is when I suddenly recognize understanding something on a deeper level based on both the intellectual and the meditative training. I've always found joy in understanding the workings of this world and the human mind is perhaps the most intriguing subject of all.



The Shambhala training path is definitely open to everyone. The mind training techniques and teachings can deepen anyone's appreciation for our humanity and our world without having to become a Buddhist. Hundreds of Shambhala centers and groups around the world offer open house evenings as well as courses like Contentment in Everyday Life and Art of Being Human to the public. This is an opportunity to learn mindfulness and other meditation techniques, connect with others interested in compassionate activity and discuss themes that are deeply meaningful in our lives.

## Patience and exertion

The most important thing I have learned from Buddhism is patience and exertion. Applying myself to my education and training continuously without expecting a particular outcome at a particular time. I'm still learning this but I seem to be on the right path as I'm more content and much kinder to myself. Thus I believe that my input in this chaotic world is more constructive and I could help others live a more meaningful and happy life.

### Paavo Hirn

-35 years old

- lives in Helsinki with his wife Kaisa and their two poodles Mörkö and Into

- works in public health-care as a physiotherapist

- studied philosophy and comparative religion in Helsinki University but switched to physiotherapy. Trained as a meditation instructor in the lineage of Shambhala Buddhism and dreams of one day becoming a teacher in this tradition. Plans to train himself professionally as well but those plans are in motion at the moment

Motto: "Training in wisdom and compassion is a bumpy road that takes a lifetime to travel, but the journey is a good one."

## Emma Restall Orr: Druidry



*Photo: Emma Restall Orr's archive*

Druidry could be described in quite different ways by different Druids or historians. For myself, it is simply the religion of Britain before the Roman cultural and political invasions, going back perhaps thousands of years. Whether the priests of our tribal ancestors called themselves Druids 5000 or 8000 years ago doesn't matter: language evolves, as does religious practice. But the fundamental tenets were those of an polytheistic animism, with a priesthood who held the knowledge of the tribe.

For me still, Druidry is a nature-based religion with a polytheistic animistic perspective, and a crucial emphasis on learning. We learn about nature – not just the world around us but also our own human nature – and in doing so learn how to live with respect and grace, in harmony with our environment, causing least unnecessary harm.

My own religious practice has changed its focus, in that I would now call it animistic mysticism. I have a strong focus on metaphysics and communion with the essential divinity within nature. Such practices tend to lead us away from community and towards solitary exploration, silence and stillness.

## Holistic learning

For me learning cannot be done in isolation. You can't learn the history of a place and period by just studying the battles of rulers – you need to know about the landscape, farming, language, literature, geography, riverways, music and so on.

Every subject needs as much of its context as can be found. Ideally, we need to study outdoors as much as indoors – touching, walking, breathing, sniffing, getting involved. Then talking, sharing, debating, then writing, drawing, retelling the tale.

## Science is anthropocentric

Druidry guides us to learn everything we can about nature – non-human nature and human nature: geology, hydrology, botany, herbalism, psychology, history, archaeology, astronomy, mythology, and so on and on.

The fundamental scientific method that questions and learns from observation does not contradict the Druidic perspective. However, where the scientist believes that what is observed is objectively true - in other words, where the scientist believes he is able to dissolve the filters of his own human consciousness, and see nature as it is in itself - then, yes, there is a contradiction. In this respect, science is blind to the anthropocentricity of its own standpoint. The animist, believing that the foundation of nature is mindedness, or consciousness, there is a recognition of those filters of consciousness that alter each individual perception.



Further, where the scientist isolates some focus of study from its natural context, and still maintains there is broad value in that study, there is a contradiction with Druidry and animism, for the latter's belief in the integrity of the whole is not present. For myself, then, I am careful not to generalise about any study, scientific or otherwise, but to consider the basis of that study, and the 'truths' declared from what has been learned.

There is no philosophy of how to learn within Druidry, but there is certainly powerful motivation, for everything we learn is learning about the sacred, the divine, nature. Again, it is the integrated approach that is important, and is fundamental to a nature-based tradition, which perceives circles not straight lines!

## Apprenticeship opened the learning path

My own studying was a mixture of reading, courses by correspondence and group work, but the most valuable was apprenticeship. It is only this way of teaching that allows us to get deep into ourselves and integrate all we are exploring. The problem is finding a good teacher.

Everyone can learn Druidry. It is open to all peoples, of all ages and nationalities. Its core is very much the wonder and enjoyment of nature, and the desire to learn.

## A sustainable, respectful life

The most important thing I have learned is the sanctity of nature. If all nature is sacred, how do we live without harming the sacred? Ethics are a very important part of my life and my study. If we are always mindful, we can live without the decadence and excess of consumer culture, without causing unnecessary harm, in a way that is more sustainable and respectful.

### Emma Restall Orr

- 50 years old  
 - lives in rural Warwickshire in the heart of England  
 - manages a natural burial ground and nature reserve  
 - left school at 17 and is almost entirely self-educated  
 Motto: "Live in such a way that your ancestors would be proud of you."

## Alena Citterbergova: Transcendental Meditation



Photo: Alena Citterbergova's archive

Transcendental Meditation, or [TM](#), is an educational technique, part of a specific educational system called "Consciousness-Based Education". This technique involves "transcending", which means slipping beyond the surface level of thinking and experiencing finer levels of mental activity and finally the source of thought.

It is a scientific, easy and effective procedure for training our brain to function more effectively. It gives deep rest, relaxation and regeneration to mind and body and simultaneously removes tensions and stresses. It is practiced in a sitting position with eyes closed for 20 minutes, every morning and evening. In long term practice TM develops a full mental potential that was hidden deep in the mind.

The process of learning TM takes place through oral tradition, and unfolds in systematic steps in direct personal learning with a teacher. After the TM course the participant is self-sufficient to practice by him or herself at home, or take up follow-up programmes. TM is taught in TM Centers that are part of a worldwide organization "Global Country of World Peace".

## Roots in ancient Vedic texts

TM draws on ancient Indian Vedic tradition. TM was revived from the Vedic Literature by **Maharishi Mahesh Yogi**. TM is not a religion. It is a completely neutral psycho-physiological process. Anyone can practice it regardless of religion, education, abilities, beliefs, nationality, or world view.

In TM's learning philosophy one must first develop one's mind and consciousness, and then all learning is easier and more productive. The main motto of Consciousness-Based-Education is: "Knowledge is structured in consciousness and knowledge is different in different states of consciousness". According to Vedic psychology, revived by Maharishi, human potential consists out of 7 states of consciousness. In the higher states of consciousness, achieved through TM, we develop better functioning of mind and body and their integration.



## From learner to teacher

I learnt TM from a certified TM teacher on a week-long course. It felt very easy and yet very systematic. First introduction, then preparation, then personal interview, theoretical steps and then four consecutive days of instructions and practice followed. Since first practice I was surprised how fresh and clear I felt after several minutes of TM. Having medical background and being a researcher I felt thirsty for more knowledge and a scientific explanation of this procedure. There are over 700 scientific studies on the method.

I started to study the method in more detail and my learning still continues. I have taken courses, read literature and studied at the Maharishi University of Management in USA. Later I went to a TM Teacher Training Course, successfully completed it and finally became a TM teacher myself.

Practicing TM has enabled me to get acquainted with the more silent levels of my mind and thinking. I use TM every day not only for relaxation, health and regeneration but it serves me as a lifelong educational tool for continuing learning and improving myself.

### Alena Citterbergova

- 65 years old

- lives in Prague, Czech Republic

- a teacher by profession

- studied at university

Motto: "To know myself and develop myself fully to be able to live life fully."

17.12.2015 13:28:29

## A sense of belonging

Hetty Rooth

16.12.2015 15:36:30

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Religion and Adult Education

Refugees

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citizenship

Stockholm-based **Mustafa Al-Sayed Issa** found a community in the Muslim study organisation, **Ibn Rushd**. Now he works there as a volunteer to help Muslims to live as Swedes without losing track of their own background.

Mustafa is a young father, living in a suburb of the Swedish capital of Stockholm. / Photo: Hetty Rooth

He needed a community where he did not feel different. That is why Mustafa Al-Sayed Issa chose to join a study circle in the Muslim study organisation, [Ibn Rushd](#).

- As a Swedish Muslim teenager, I was not part of the norm – and then you become extremely insecure, he says.

When we meet, Mustafa Al-Sayed Issa is at home, and invites me into the family kitchen. An engineer by profession he is currently on paternal leave with his eight-months-old baby son. The baby smiles and Mustafa brings coffee and cakes. In the tradition of Swedish non-formal education, thoughts should be exchanged in a nice setting, sharing food and drink. So we sit down together comfortably and talk.

- As a human being I am global, he says.

Before the immigration to Sweden, he had moved between eight different countries. Now at 28 he has lived in Sweden since he was a teenager. He grew up in a family whose way of life was to stand up for their beliefs. That is why they had to move. But now he is rooted here. He is Swedish.

Mustafa tells me about when he first arrived in this country. How the family stayed in a mid-country town for the first years. Being a sociable and already life-experienced teenager, Mustafa felt desperate to learn the language and to find new friends.



- I was very eager to find people I could feel comfortable with, people to whom I did not have to constantly explain myself. I felt that I needed people who were capable to recognize who I really was.

## Culture and music

In his search for a sense of belonging, Mustafa found a Muslim culture club with music sessions and other activities for young people. His interest in music helped him to find new friends. It also made way for his future commitment to non-formal education.

- Popular movements as such were new to me. In some countries people are not allowed to gather for meetings, even less to organize themselves. For me this was a new and fun experience, and my newly started non formal education journey eventually moved on from music to Muslim study circles.

At the time the Muslim study organization Ibn Rushd was starting up in partnership with a study organization which adhered to the Swedish Protestant Church.

Mustafa's elder brother already had joined as a study circle leader, and it was close at hand for Mustafa to participate. The circle was dedicated to Swedish Muslim identity, with questions raised about how to hold on to your religion and still understand and respect life in Sweden and the Swedish society.

Mustafa says he needed the study circle - a community where he would not feel different. For him it was important to be able to keep the two things together in his head - being a Muslim and being Swedish.

- The thing is that when you are a Swedish Muslim and a teenager you are not part of the norm. Not at school and not among your friends. You get questions all the time, especially when something terrible happens. And you feel so apart.

Mustafa explains that the feeling is very pressurising for young people.

- If you are not sure of who you really are and what you believe in, you either react with denunciation, or you become extremely insecure. I think that can be damaging for your mental health.

## Belonging or not

But are there no downsides to escaping hard questions and resorting to homogenous groups of similar minds, I ask. Is there no risk of isolation and disintegration, even segregation from society?

Mustafa agrees to this, in part.

- Yes, sure, maybe you could say that joining a Muslim study circle was an easy way out on my part. But instead, the mission of the study association is to give energy, inspiration and tools to the participants. It was evident to me that I was expected to take part in discussions and that I should act as a role model to other young people.

He adds that the democratic Swedish popular movements really need to continue to include young Muslims in activities and discussions. And to take this task seriously.

- We must bring forward the message that you can change things without fear. You can ask questions from other people who are willing to share their experiences. That you can be helped to understand yourself better. A study circle is the perfect forum to work for change.

Many young people today, who feel as uncertain as Mustafa did, choose to isolate themselves via web sites and closed forums, Mustafa says. They are not aware of opportunities to talk with others. They have not learned that study circles are free and open for everyone and could make a difference in their lives.

- Everything I am today is thanks to the activities I took part in during my adolescence, the study circles, the discussions. It made me conquer the Swedish language and it taught me respect and humility.

## Today's Muslim youth are different

For some years now Mustafa himself has been a voluntary study circle leader in Ibn Rushd. He arranges study circles that more or less deal with the same subjects as his first study circle experience - being a Muslim in Sweden and building bridges between cultures.

As a leader he is aware that the young participants today have other questions than he had himself when he first joined. That they have their own distinct aspects of life.

- When I was younger I still felt like a refugee. I came from another culture. Everything was new to me, food, habits and manners. I needed so many answers.

The young people who now join the circles in Ibn Rushd still search for a Muslim identity, but they are in their 20's and they are all born in Sweden.

- Within our study circles today, no one speaks as an outsider. They all feel like Swedes and many of them are even familiar with non-formal education and popular movements, because their families have been involved before them.



Religion is discussed a lot, Mustafa says, but also islamophobia and racism. And daily questions like what to study after school, and going to the university.

Still Mustafa recognizes that today's participants are as confused, as he was, when questioned about difficult things.

- We do not have answers to all these questions. My role as a study circle leader is not to deliver answers. I manage the circle and the participants all contribute with their thoughts. Discussions with other people in the circle develop our own thoughts and standing points.

## Popular education for change

Ibn Rushd is a young study organization and, given that, the work that Mustafa describes seems connected to the roots of Swedish popular movements. A hundred years ago, when people got together to share knowledge on equal terms, activity was an important part of the set up. Not only learning was an issue, but joint activity for change.

Part of the philosophy is that all study circle participants are supposed to take part in social activities that are arranged, Mustafa explains. These include family meetings and other gatherings.

- It is fairly easy to sit in the study circle and say that we must live as Swedes or we need to cherish our beliefs. It is quite another thing to get out into real life.

Mustafa has a mission, he says, to combat an unreal and wrongful image of Muslims, which is conveyed through media today. And to fight for Muslim civil rights.

- Someone has said that the most common media picture today, of a terrorist, is a young male Muslim. This is something I work to change.

He devotes his time ten hours a week to non-formal adult education, as a leader and as a participant. But time is not an issue, he says. His wife is also a study circle leader and participant.

- We live the commitment in our family.

### Non-formal adult education and religion

Nordic non-formal adult education (folkbildning) started with popular movements in the 19th century, mainly emanating from the workers movement, sobriety, and free churches.

Core principles in all study circles have always been to offer free and democratic discussions. Still, even today, different interests or ideologies characterize Sweden's national study organizations. Three study organizations are based on religious beliefs: Sensus is the study organization of the Svenska Kyrkan (The Church of Sweden), Bilda has got free churches and the Catholic Church as its members and Ibn Rushd serves muslim communities.

The Ibn Rushd study circles were organized by Sensus until Ibn Rushd was accepted as an independent organization.

#### Ibn Rushd

The Muslim study organization Ibn Rushd is one of ten Swedish non-formal study organizations that are partly funded by the state. Ibn Rushd started as a project in 2001 and was accepted as a national study organization in 2008.

Ibn Rushd consists of nine national civil organisations. In addition to promoting Muslim identity, Ibn Rushd promotes three core values in common with other Swedish study organizations:

- Meetings between people,
- Reflexivity in all activities,
- Change, which is a central issue for all non-formal education.

Hetty Rooth 16.12.2015 15:36:30

## “Catholics” and “Protestants” – is German adult education rooted in the Church?

Michael Sommer 16.12.2015 14:52:12

Archived

Religion and Adult Education

religion

Adult education in Germany is often linked with the Catholic and Protestant churches. This linkage is profoundly influenced by two conditions that are rooted in German society. These are the diversity associated with the autonomy of the states, “Länder”, and the deep, but declining entrenchment of the Christian faiths in society.



Cologne Cathedral at sunrise. The churchly links of German adult education are still evident today. / Photo: Climey Amors.

A European adult educator, coming into contact with the German adult education field, may wonder about the fact that the institutions in the sector bear churchly names. Examples include, for instance, the umbrella organizations KEB, the "Catholic Adult Education" and the DEAE, the "German Evangelical Work Association".

The roots of these Christian links with adult education are in the "evangelization" work of Christianity. To convince – or in terms of theology to "evangelize" – is from the beginning a part of the mission of Christian religions. Sermons in churches are, to say it in modern terms, keynote speeches. In the 19th century several movements and associations were developed to establish an adult education structure with a social ethic focus ("Volksbildung"). These associations were largely established by Christian churches. Consequently, even today these two areas, the religious and the social field, are the main pillars of denominational adult education even today.

Today, the two Christian denominations support a dense network of adult education institutions. These include "academies" responding to the needs of the intellectual middle-classes with a more academically oriented programme, local and regional "training institutions", offering a varied, but often non-religious programme and the family educational establishments catering for (young) families.

The Catholic Church's adult education network boasts 6602 establishments and the Protestants have 459, offering 64,500 (Cath. AE) and 74,500 (Prot. AE) sessions per year respectively, accounting for around 20% of all adult education sessions in Germany.

In this text the term "denominational" has been used to apply to all Catholic and Protestant-based activities. It has to be noted that only a small part of both Catholic and Protestant adult education is concerned with religious themes and not all institutions are "denominational". In fact, only 10-20 % out of the courses offered by either denomination are in the range of subjects relating to Church, Theology, Religion and Ethics. Subjects on topics such as family culture and health account for almost 70 % of all offers.

In other words denominational adult education in Germany is all-embracing and not restricted to religious subjects.

The centres for adult education in Germany that are run by local authorities in the public sector offer significantly more in the way of language education, compared with the denominational providers.

## Religious character – weakening connection

Church-led adult education in Germany is surprisingly resilient. Whereas both churches are witnessing a shrinking membership and a significant fall in commitment (church attendance, community work, etc.), the figures for denominational adult education are only suffering a slight decline at most. In all probability this is mainly due to the fact that adult education is not seen as an extension of community and pastoral work, but as a bridge between church and society. Priority is given to satisfying specific individual and social needs. This means a computer course for the elderly is just as likely to appear on the programme as educational trips or Christmas crafts courses.

At the same time church-led adult education is particularly strong on ethical questions, dealing for example with themes such as death and dying, illness, disability or civic engagement. A trend towards a "new spirituality" has also been evident in recent years. Spiritual contemplation, monastic retreats, meditation are even popular with management staff.

It is also extremely fitting that church-led adult education is now very heavily involved in [helping refugees](#), particularly in areas such as integration and language courses, training for volunteers and emergency relief.

Although the established churches and their rituals are losing their significance, society in Germany is steeped in Christian culture and tradition. Fundamental Catholic and Protestant values are still firmly rooted in many regions, even though the established churches and their representatives increasingly come in for criticism, and theological knowledge, piety and attendance are in sharp decline.

That being said, the variations and differences between Catholics and Protestants are now virtually imperceptible. Church-led adult education is seen as a value-enhancing service to humanity and has its place. It is not on a mission to convert and does not act as an extension of the established churches.

## Diversity – Fragmentation

Federal plurality and diversity are typical concepts in Germany. Each Federal state has its own law on continuing education and training that governs the institutions based in that particular state.



This "subsidiarity" principle is relevant for understanding the churchly roots of German adult education. The basic idea is that civil society takes over public tasks like welfare and education. If NGOs are active in public duties, the state should not be involved otherwise than supporting the NGOs financially. This means there has always been an important societal role to fill for civil society actors such as churches in the field of education.

The local authorities' adult learning centres provide basic services. Then there are a large number of private providers who are (partially) funded by the Federal states according to their legislation on continuing education. In addition to the denominational institutions, educational establishments are also run by the trade unions, parties or charitable associations. This diversity has its roots in the powerful status of associations in Germany and the basic principle of subsidiarity – i.e. the principle that societal functions should be primarily fulfilled by the organisations of civil society before the State gets involved.

Furthermore, education is the responsibility of the Federal states in Germany. There is even a policy of "no cooperation", barring the Federal Government from getting involved, even financially.

This is also why Germany has no overall umbrella organisation for adult education. Different configurations may exist even within the same denomination at Federal state and national level. For example there is a Federal Association for Catholic Adult Education in Germany, the "Bundesverband katholische Erwachsenenbildung Deutschland" – but it does not represent family education, which has its own national association. In political terms this fragmentation can often be a disadvantage when it comes to promoting the interests of adult education as a whole.

## Catholic – Protestant – ecumenical?

Is there any perceptible difference between the adult education provided by the Catholic and Protestant churches today? At the time of the "Conservative Turn" – in particular during the papacies of Pope John Paul II and Benedict XVI – the Catholic Church tended to focus on its own principles – rather than moving in an ecumenical direction. But because many courses offered by church providers of adult education do not focus on theological or religious themes, there was, and still is, little to distinguish between in their educational content.

On the other hand the structural associations of the institutions with the "Mother Church" and the (enduring) lack of motivation actually to work closely together in the spirit of ecumenism still clearly persist in the present day. It is true there have been some attempts in southern Germany to run adult education establishments jointly, such as the "Ökumenische Bildungszentrum sanctclara" ecumenical centre in Mannheim, but these are isolated initiatives.

Catholic and Protestant institutions alike are financially and organisationally incorporated in the structures of their national churches, dioceses, associations or foundations. Although the 500th anniversary of the Reformation is due to be the subject of joint celebrations in 2017, genuine cooperation is still a long way off.

### Further reading (in German language)

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