



D-A-S-H Dossier #4: STRATEGIES AGAINST RIGHT-WING EXTREMISM ON THE NET

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1. In this issue: Strategies against right-wing extremism on the net

The current report of the German federal office responsible for defending the constitution notes that the total number of far-right websites amounts to more than 3000 worldwide. A third of these are based in Germany and other German-speaking countries. Far-right parties like the NPD (the National Democratic Party of Germany), as well as single individuals or small far-right associations, use the internet as a forum and as a base for spreading far-right propaganda and music. Faced with this great number of far-right websites, we must ask ourselves how they should be dealt with. Our fourth dossier takes a look at internet projects and initiatives which answer this question in very different ways and in so doing, provide material for a discussion on the various strategies against Nazis on the net.

2. What should be done? Fascist websites and civil society's resistance

"Right-wing extremists infiltrate new media", "Far-right abuse of the internet" or similar headlines can be found at regular intervals in a variety of print media, ranging from the Spiegel (weekly German news magazine) to PC Online and the local daily paper. But this is really just everyday life being dished up as sensation; the fact that all kinds of groups and people use the internet, or the World Wide Web, is not worth even a note in the margin. If anything, it's the opposite that would be shocking, i.e. that so-called far-right organizations had decided from now on to use neither cell phones nor the internet.

As a rule, journalists reporting on these issues rely on figures published by the German Federal Office for the Defense the Constitution (ODC, translator's acronym), which from 1996 to 1999 spoke of a ten-fold increase in German extreme-right sites on the World Wide Web.(1) That sounds scary. They fail to mention, though, that in absolute values, this amounts to an increase to 330 sites. As a fraction of all the sites on the net, however, this would probably sound too low. Like the media, most anti-right-wing activists also refer to the ODC's figures. It is not only problematic that the ODC is politically motivated; the criteria by which the sites are judged "far-right" are not known. A precise definition does not even exist in "extremism research". The historian, Wolfgang Wippermann, goes so far as to claim that "extremism exists only in the imagination of the extremism researcher".(2) In effect, all institutions rely on the suggestiveness of the term without bothering to justify their classification of a website as "far-right". Nationalism, racism and anti-Semitism, however, are not just found on the right-wing edges of society, but are also at home in civil society's mainstream, which despite its indignation, seldom bothers to analyze websites according to its own criteria. The status quo is accepted as a given, as is the necessity of moving against the right from the position of the status quo.

This is not to deny that fascist, racist and anti-Semitic sites can be found online in every conceivable form and at every conceivable level. The New Right and ultra-reactionary Nazis publish in the internet, as do informal conservative-right associations, national parties, "freie Kameradschaften" ("free fellowships", or loosely organized neo-Nazi groups), ethnic mystic and Holocaust deniers: open and subtle anti-Semitism that disguises itself in

scientific or satirical sheep's clothing. The net is used to publicize events and propagate racist texts, to glorify National Socialism or to discuss an Arian revolution. The sites are unquestionably easy to find, either by entering the name of the organization with a ".de" ending ("de" for Deutschland, or Germany) as many of the NPD sites supposedly do, or by using search engines. Other sites are well-known from TV or radio programs.

Right-wing publications in the traditional media have been around for a long time and seem to be accepted. There is, after all, no campaign to stop train station kiosks from carrying the "Junge Freiheit" ("Young Freedom", a far-right magazine). A call for limiting the freedom of the press would presumably be seen as an affront to democracy rather than as a way to stabilize it. Not so with webzines, however. Ignorant of technology and structure, people often demand that they be banned, insisting that political steps should finally be taken to make racist texts unreadable. So what differentiates the medium of internet from any other? Aside from the fact that it is not yet integrated into social customs and is seen as a cultural artifact worth protecting.

Specific advantages of the internet for the Right are, for example, that with relatively little financial expense and technical effort, any user can publish material on their own and potentially reach a great audience. Within limits, federal criminal prosecution can be avoided and banned texts can be made available. Mobilization of people and internal communication are easier. Interested people can access the sites anonymously, thereby at least lessening, if not completely eliminating, their reluctance to make contact with fascist organization.

Acting as a link between independent organizations, the World Wide Web is particularly well suited to the fractional character of the Right and its tendency to organize itself into "freie Kameradschaften" ("free fellowships", or loosely organized neo-Nazi groups) and temporary associations formed to carry out certain single events or campaigns. As a result, the medium has a special significance in the debate on right-wing organizations and associations within German society. On the other hand, the advantages are, as a rule, only for a clientele that is already right-wing. The internet after all, like other media, does not function according to a stimulus/reaction model. Users that read right-wing sites by accident or out of curiosity are not suddenly radicalized. Antifascist political positions and fundamental attitudes cannot be changed through a single contact with NPD web pages. A pretty banal statement, you would think. But it seems that it's one that needs repeating, especially in this context. Internet-related activities against the Right do not deal primarily with far-right attitudes of contempt for human life; nor do they fight extreme-right propaganda with arguments of their own. They want instead to ban far-right material on the net or hinder access to it, which in concrete terms, means introducing filter software or convincing providers to restrict German users' access to such material. In so doing, they misjudge the transnational and at least technically non-hierarchical nature of the medium, which is acknowledged to hold advantages and is seen positively in a civil society context, for example by the NGOs.

Dealings with counter-initiatives suggest that they followed the call of the Aufstand der Anständigen ("Uprising of the Respectable", a state-sponsored campaign against right-wing violence) to do "something against the Right". Not otherwise known for their great sensitivity regarding problematic material, media makers, like the organization "nain Verein" ("no abuse in internet", www.nain.de) of Prof. Helmut Thoma, also got involved to a degree. This is not to say that racist and anti-Semitic material is not a problem and must be accepted as a reality. Rather, the effectiveness of initiatives that are directed solely at the internet should be questioned. Because even if a provider cancels its contract with a far-right organization, their sites will quickly pop up somewhere else. And even if involved parents install clever multi-leveled filter software, the kids will just switch to another browser, surf at friends or in an internet cafe. Banning unwanted material from the net is not 100 percent possible. Fascist ideology can and must be fought, but not only on the World Wide Web. A good example is shoa.de [www.shoa.de]. The site operators concentrate primarily on educating young people on fascist Germany's extermination of Jews, the Second World War and the post-war period, and ensures that the term "Holocaust", when entered in a search engine field, is not just displayed in a list of Auschwitz-denial sites. Another service is offered, a common one among many counter-initiatives: users can register Nazi sites. Shoa.de's main focus, however, is on historical information.

What should be done against right-wing extremism in the internet? The question cannot be answered in a short summary, but we should concentrate on legal developments in society as a whole. Fascist material on the net is only a manifestation and not a cause of the spread of far-right ideas.

Footnotes:

1: Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz: Rechtsextremistische Bestrebungen im Internet. Köln, 2000

2: Wippermann, Wolfgang: "Doch ein Begriff muß bei dem Worte sein".

In: Jäger, Siegfried/ Schobert, Alfred: Weiter auf unsicherem Grund.

Duisburg, 2000, S. 21 -> 47

- continue <http://d-a-s-h.org/newsletter/2/02.html>

3. Interview with Stefan Glaser of jugendschutz.net

jugendschutz.net (youth protection.net) was created by the state Ministries for Youth Protection as a place to ensure that the laws and guidelines for youth protection are heeded in the new information and communication services (multimedia, internet). jugendschutz.net wants people who make material endangering young people available online to voluntarily remove it from the net or at least change it. We spoke with Stefan Glaser, who with other youth protectors carried out a study on far-right internet sites.

What led to this study of far-right material on the internet?

Since the spring of 2000, jugendschutz.net [www.jugendschutz.net] has carried out a total of 3 projects on issues related to right-wing extremism on the internet. There have been far-right websites with neo-Nazi or racist material on the net for quite some time – they generally fall into one of two categories: sites created by far-right political parties or the "classic" revisionist sites. The first study was inspired by the realization that there were, in addition to these "traditional" websites, a new kind of site that had moved beyond the earlier text-heavy and generally pretty boring sites. These newer sites are organized to appeal to young people's viewing and communication habits, and connect far-right propaganda in written and graphic form with the latest technology, for example flash animations and elements of youth culture like music files and game downloads, or specific communication services like chats, guest books or forums.

The new type of presentation – neo-Nazi propaganda in modern multimedia packaging – inspired jugendschutz.net to take a closer look at the far-right youth scene and developments in this area. So we weren't inspired by current political developments or trends, but rather by the realization that a spectrum of far-right internet sites had developed which, seen from the perspective of youth protection, is rather explosive.

How did you proceed? Were young people asked which sites they used or was the research based on already well-known sites?

While we were working on the first project at the beginning of 2000, we acquired relevant internet addresses in two ways: we conducted written and spoken surveys with young people and also analyzed the proxy caches and history lists of the computers in youth facilities. The aim of this first analysis was not to perform a scientific investigation on a grand scale, but to find out what sites young people were using as bridges to the larger far-right internet community. We then looked through these sites' guest books and forums for other obviously far-right sites. In the end, we had a database of 400-500 German-language far-right websites, which we used as the source of further qualitative analyses.

Are far-right internet sites easy to find?

As a rule, far-right websites do not advertise like, say, pornography sites, with banners or pop-ups. People who want to visit sites like these have to look for them deliberately. They do this with the help of search engines; many addresses are also just common knowledge among young people and get passed on through word of mouth. Once the "starter site" has been found, it's easy to move on via link lists, guest books, forums or top lists to other websites on the far-right sub-net.

What's your evaluation of far-right sites on offer in the net?

It's difficult to make a quantitative estimation of how many far-right sites are online. In its last report, the German federal Office for the Defense of the Constitution (ODC, translator's acronym) assumed a figure of more than 3000 websites worldwide, about 1000 of which are German-language sites. In our experience, however, it is very difficult to estimate the exact number of sites with far-right material – it's really only possible to make a rough estimate. The reason for this is the great fluctuation and variability of the sites on offer, i.e. the fact that site operators switch providers (and thereby change URLs) or use forwarding services. Furthermore, most sites have several different locations on the net, which leads to the ability to access the same site at different addresses. As far as a qualitative analysis goes, I can say that most of the sites that we looked at openly conduct neo-Nazi propaganda. It is precisely the combination of racist attitudes and a modern, multimedia and appealing presentation that make these pages particularly explosive. Youthful expressions; the appeal of forbidden fruit or the rejection of prevalent values, thought patterns and forms of behaviour; the concrete offer of inclusion into an independent, racist or neo-Nazi world view – all of these elements can be especially attractive for young people. Particularly the wide variety of music downloads and far-right games can function as door openers for or to far-right groups.

Are the majority of sites operated by private people or by far-right organizations and parties?

The majority of the sites that we saw and analyzed were, in our opinion, operated by private people without commercial interests. It is often noticeable, however, that there is a connection to far-right parties like the NPD or, especially in recent times, to "freie Kameradschaften" ("free fellowships", or loosely organized neo-Nazi groups). There are in addition, of course, numerous websites from far-right bands, publishers, mail-order companies and similar organizations.

What noticeable differences are there between "private" sites and those of far-right organizations and political parties?

As a rule, the party sites are text-heavier than those created by the far-right youth movement. Another point to note is that websites that are affiliated with existing organizations, and therefore with legally prosecutable people, do not cross the criminal line as regards content or symbolism. They do not make unambiguously seditious or similar statements; nor do they use forbidden symbols. This restriction does not apply to private people, who operate their sites anonymously, for example via free servers outside of Germany.

Is it clear what the site providers' aims are?

It is also true of far-right site providers that the web is primarily a platform for self-portrayal. They use it as a podium for the propagation their own attitudes and opinions. In many cases, they also use the net for agitation purposes. The far-right Kameradschaften in particular are increasingly trying to mobilize far-right internet users for marches and demonstrations, or for membership and work in their own groups in real life.

It is possible to tell how often individual sites are used?

Only the website operator or host provider can give real and precise figures regarding usage. Some sites do have online counters integrated onto their homepages, but as these can be manipulated, they are only of limited use in determining real frequency figures. Entries in guest books and forums are useful indications. Websites that have a lot of current postings can be assumed to be among the most frequently visited sites in the far-right internet scene. In order to determine who uses which far-right sites, a longer-term field study in the form of a user analysis would have to be carried out.

Experience in media education work with young people indicates that the sites are of great importance primarily in the far-right culture, at least initially.

How is the effect of the sites on young people evaluated?

There has not been a significant study among young people in this area either. The majority of sites that we analyzed are professionally designed with modern features and appeal to young people's viewing and communication habits. A site's attractiveness is proportional to what it offers users, be it information or free tools and programs. Downloads of far-right music and games, or interactive features like chat rooms, guest books and forums are standard features of modern websites and naturally increase the attractiveness of far-right websites. There are, in addition, several revisionist sites that propagate historically falsified perspectives on National Socialism, hidden behind a serious-looking pseudo-scientific veneer. Some examples of the misinformation published on these sites include the legend of a world-wide Jewish conspiracy and Holocaust denial. This is a real problem when young people do internet research for, say, school projects, and find the sites in a search engine's results list. At first glance, unpracticed readers don't always recognize the website for the revisionist distortion of history that it is and are in danger of being misinformed.

Why is the study limited to young people? Do far-right websites have less of an influence on adults?

As youth protection.net, it is our mission to work for effective youth protection on the internet and to test out model ways of achieving this. In the area of far-right websites, our first question was of course what sites were potentially dangerous for young people. This does not mean, however, that right-wing extremism is a youth phenomenon, or can be reduced to a problem of the younger generation. Far-right attitudes and thought patterns can be found at all age levels and in all social classes. Similarly, the phenomenon of right-wing extremism cannot be attributed to a single cause. As regards racism and neo-Nazism, we feel it is important to deny them a platform and breeding ground on the internet. This must be done at all levels.

What counter-strategies would you recommend? How effective can legal bans or technical restrictions like software filters be?

In order to counter-act far-right internet propaganda effectively, a collection of measures are necessary which sensibly connect activities at different levels. As regards technical possibilities, the filters that are currently available cannot guarantee complete protection against material endangering youth on the internet. Until now, most of the effort in the fight against right-wing extremism was expended in prosecuting websites with illegal material. This strategy was effective as long as the propagation of racist ideas in the media could be regulated by German law. But in view of the dynamics and border-crossing structure of the internet, and thereby of various value systems and legal systems, this approach is on the wane. The right to freedom of speech ensures that hate speech is permissible, especially in the USA.

In spite of everything, racism on the web can be opposed – even across borders. In our last two projects, we managed to shut down far-right websites quickly and without undue bureaucracy through direct contact with host providers and other service providers abroad. We informed the respective providers that a far-right website that they were hosting violated their own general contractual agreement – most of them had prohibited the propagation of racist or discriminatory material in their contracts. In most cases, the providers reacted positively and removed the site from their server. It seems to be clear, however, that without cross-border agreement, measures taken in Germany will only be patchwork attempts. In the future, forms of cooperation must be developed between engaged users, antiracist groups, public prosecution offices, providers, search engine operators and other service providers

from all relevant countries. Above all, the users themselves need to be more involved in the debate on far-right material on the net. In the internet, too, there are many different ways of showing moral courage. The gaming culture is a good example of how to deal with the far-right on the net. A lot of clan players display anti-Nazi signets in their signatures and a lot of clan sites display banners calling for international understanding and solidarity. Even directly in the game, players use tags to take stands against far-right players and clans. Players have also organized campaigns against far-right statements online and have created various homepages under the motto, "Clans against the Right", using them to talk about their differences experiences and coordinate counter-measures.

What part can projects on media education and continuing education courses play? What are young people's reactions to projects like these?

Via debates and critical analyses of racist material on the net, young people in workshops or seminars can be encouraged to stand up against Nazis and for humanity, democracy and human rights. Many young internet users don't have any counter-arguments that can be used to confront the simple and self-contained world view of far-right ideological criminals. It is often due to a lack of these argumentation skills that Neo-Nazi propaganda is left answered. Media education projects can play their part by preparing young people for such confrontations and by providing them with concrete opportunities to show their colors, as under the motto (also online) "don't touch my pal". Young people's reactions to programs dealing with far-right websites and the material found on them have so far been consistently positive. The action-based approach, i.e. the creative development and implementation of concrete steps against Nazis on the web, is fun and gives the young participants confidence. This is surely not least of all because the main focus is on concrete ways in which individual internet users can defend themselves against far-right propaganda.

Have the study's results already been published on CD-Rom? If so, where are the CDs available?

The results of our first two studies have been summarized in an educational guide and the first version will be available through the Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung (German Federal Center for Political Education) in CD form at the end of the year.

- continue <http://d-a-s-h.org/newsletter/2/03.html>

4. Possibilities for registering neo-Nazi sites online

Voluntary self-regulation by multimedia service providers

< http://www.fsm.de/bes/form/form_f2.html >

Ministry of the Interior

< <http://www.innenministerium.de> >

Office for the Defense of the Constitution

< <http://www.verfassungsschutz.de> >

jugendschutz.net

< <http://www.jugendschutz.net/> >

In addition to law passages, possibility to register internet material that endangers youth

hagalil

< <http://www.nazis-im-internet.de/index.htm> >

no abuse in internet

< <http://www.naiin.de> >

Children of the Holocaust_

< <http://www.akdh.ch/NS-melden.htm> >

fairlink.de

< http://www.step21.de/fairlink/kon_sites.html >

shoa.de

Information portal on the issue of Shoa

< http://www.shoa.de/kommunikation/sites_melden.html >

5. Students against the Right - "web gegen rechts" (web against the Right)

The internet site "web gegen rechts" (web against the Right) was created in 1999 by three students at the Steglitz Berlin Gymnasium (secondary school) in cooperation with the Berlin "Antifaschistischen Presse- und Bildungsarchiv D-A-S-H Dossier #4: Strategies against right wing extremism on the net

e.V." („Antifascist Press and Education Archive“). The site is one of the entries in a competition sponsored by the Berlin Parliament for the creation of websites against the increasing amount of far-right, racist and anti-Semitic propaganda on the internet. The most striking feature of the site is the analysis of websites created by the Right, whereby the URLs of the sites are not revealed. Rounding off the site's broad selection of features is a linklist of virtual and actual initiatives against the Right and a list of tips on how individuals can become active against the Right.

< <http://www.parlament-berlin.de/wgr/> >

6. XPedient.org

Xpedient.org, one of D-A-S-H's model projects, is looking for more people!

“XP” is the name of the newest Windows version and “Expedient” is the previous name for what is now called “Sales Director”. ??? But Xpedient has nothing to do with Bill Gates or the customer profile database that he has integrated into the XP system. ?? The English word “expedient” was chosen to designate activities and debate against Nazis on the internet, say the creators of the new “Antiracist Network on the Internet”. The new website, Xpedient.org, aims to contextualize Nazi sites and at the same time create a platform for offensive online action against the Right. The site's creators speak out against censorship, explaining that filter software and bans are the gateway to a state of control over the net that, in the end, affects all users. Xpedient.org does want to publish the addresses, content, operators and providers of the far-right sites, but primarily in order to provide seriously researched information to antifascist groups and engaged journalists. The focus is not on finding the respective sites but on their analysis and contextualization: which sites carry weight in the Nazi scene; what material is particularly dangerous; and above all, who are the providers?

The online antifascists do not intend to accomplish all this on their own. They are counting on the essence and strength of the net: networking. The website is conceived as a content management system, allowing many different users to be involved in its further design. Active groups and engaged journalists can write articles and commentaries, enter new links and take part in forum discussions, resulting in a real “Antiracist Network on the Internet”.

<http://www.XPedient.org> (still under construction)

Contact: xatun@so36.net or erdal@xpedient.org

7. Aktion Kinder des Holocaust (AkdH, Association of Children of the Holocaust)

Aktion Kinder des Holocaust (AkdH, Association of Children of the Holocaust) is an international association of the descendents of the survivors of the National Socialist persecution of Jews and of people that were active in the antifascist Resistance. They are engaged in the following issues (among others): racism, anti-Semitism, xenophobia, minority marginalization, integration politics, (intercultural) education, neo-Nazism and right-wing extremism. The internet site includes information on Nazis on the net [<http://www.akdh.ch/ps/02ror1.htm>, <http://www.akdh.ch/ps/02ror2.htm>] as well as dossiers on issues like right-wing extremism, anti-Semitism and Holocaust denial.

A list of providers that host Nazi websites can be found at:

<http://www.akdh.ch/NN-Hoster.htm>.

<http://www.akdh.ch/index1.html>

8. Linklist for this issue

<http://www.nizkor.org/>

Nizkor is a Canadian project which, with the help of counter-information, is taking the wind out of Holocaust deniers' sails, i.e. is refuting their nonsense. Some of the people working on the project speak out against the restrictions on freedom of speech, extolling instead the virtues of a “free marketplace of ideas”. All the sites on which Nizkor provides information and which publish counter-perspectives are linked to the Nizkor sites. They demand the same in return from the Holocaust deniers, i.e. that they also publish or at least provide links to counter-positions. What's more, they challenge Holocaust deniers to justify their views in forums. On the one hand, general statements denying the Holocaust are refuted and on the other, they respond more specifically to individual Holocaust deniers like Ernst Zündel or David Irving.

<http://bnr.wegewerk.com/index2.php?&rubriken=rechtsaktiva&nav=rechts>

On this website, created by the initiative “blick nach rechts” (“look to the right”) of the Deutschen Druck- und Verlagsgesellschaft (German Print and Publishing Society), who are close to the SPD (Social Democratic Party), you can find many articles on Nazis on the net, far-right websites, providers that offer their services to Nazis, and information on the current legal status of these issues in the Federal Republic of Germany. In addition to

information on far-right activities, they offer help in argumentation against Nazi propaganda with, among other things, a game: "Ploppattack" is about "popping away" dull Nazi speech bubbles with the right counter-argument. Article in Jungle World (a German leftist periodical) on Ploppattack:

http://www.nadir.org/nadir/periodika/jungle_world/2001/10/30b.htm

<http://www.naiin.de/>

Representatives of the internet industry, joined by other associations and individuals, founded "no abuse in internet" in August, 2000, in order to develop and implement measures against the abuse of the internet. Their avowed goal is internet education and work on relevant legal and technical measures.

There is also an article on various types of filter software programs and a newsletter with information on abuse in the internet by right-wing extremists (among others), but also on positive democratic events and developments in the net.

<http://www.bpb.de/kongressvsrechts>

Extensive video and textual documentation of the "Kongress gegen Rechtsextremismus" ("Congress against Right-Wing Extremism), which took place from March 19 – 21, 2001, in Leipzig. One of the main issues addressed by the Congress was far-right material on the net and how young people can be protected from it. Numerous video interviews are available with experts speaking on a variety of issues, including Friedemann Schindler from judendschutz.net.

http://www.netzgegenrechts.de/htdocs/html/netzgegenrechts_frage1.html#p16

The website of the Netz gegen Rechtsextremismus (Net against Right-Wing Extremism), an information portal against the right-wing extremism of German-language newspapers, agencies and broadcasters, offers numerous short summaries and newspaper articles on the topic of Nazis on the net under the keyword, "Internetzensur" (internet censorship).

<http://home.pages.at/dokklar/text/internettxt.html>

Here are a number of short texts on Nazis on the net, e.g. on Anti-Antifa (the anti-fascist movement), the German-language Blood and Honour network on the net and on neo-Nazi internet providers.

www.zusammengegenrechts.de

This private initiative is intended to encourage internet users to exercise moral courage on the internet and to register far-right websites that glorify violence. "Zusammen gegen Rechts im Internet" (ZgR, "Together against the Right on the Internet") also aims to protect internet users susceptible to far-right propaganda; to disrupt or destroy the existing internet network among right-wing extremists; to educate the public regarding right-wing extremism on the net; and to advise providers or web hosters on how to deal with right-wing extremism on the net.

<<http://www.gegen-rechtsradikalismus.de/>>

A virtual petition against racism and xenophobia and a downloadable "Gegen-Rechtsradikalismus" (Against Right-Wing Extremism) banner or logo can be found on this private site created by a media scientist from Thuringia. There are also links to sites that provide help for victims of far-right violence and to other initiatives against the Right.

<<http://web-gegen-rechts.de/>>

This domain is intended as a refuge for all those who speak out on the net against right-wing violence in Germany and who want to mobilize against it. It is also a private initiative, and also offers users the possibility to sign a virtual petition and to download an anti-right-wing logo. There are links to other initiatives against Nazis on the net.

9. Open Space: "Youth in a space free of violence – schools without racism"

Under the motto, "Racism, violence and intolerance are impediments – this affects us all!", an invitation went out to students, teachers and parents, as well as all to projects and institutions that deal with these issues, to attend the event, "Open Space: Youth in a space free of violence – schools without racism." It took place from January 17 – 18, 2002, in Berlin at the Forum for Politics and Society and was intended to draw attention to already existing projects, to encourage the extension of such projects outside of school, and to be a catalyst for the networking of initiatives against racism.

Information at:

Forum Politik und Gesellschaft

Hiroshimastraße 17

D-10785 Berlin

Tel. 030-26935-832

Fax 030-26935-858

Contact person: Katja Meyer

Nora.Jensen@fes.de

10. Anti-fascist Events Campaign

The fourth week-long Anti-fascist Events Campaign takes place from January 27 – February 4, 2002 under the motto, "Acting together against Nazis, racism and total control", initiated by the Antifaschistischen Aktionsbündnis (Anti-fascist Events Association) III [A3] . They aim to bring together a variety of events and campaigns and to produce new longer-term projects. All groups, initiatives, organizations and individuals are called upon to confront racism together, to educate the public on and become active against the police's all-encompassing recording of data, to develop anti-fascist resistance and to provide concrete support for the victims of any kind of discrimination.

<http://www.a3.antifa.de/>