

CitiPart's Peace Book

MESSAGE FOR THE WORLD

All the world loves life
No anger or violence
One eternal peace

Louna Zephyr, 15

SKAGEN

Je suis près de la mer.
J'entends des voix.
L'orage arrive.

Miina Virtanen, 20

FREIHEIT

Frieden ist Freiheit,
Gleichheit, Brüderlichkeit,
Einigkeit und Stärke

Fares Hallaci, 15
Rudy Moulin, 15
Alexandre Hilaire, 15

SOLITUDE

Il est matin avec
un soleil et une grande mer.
Tout est en calme.

Alexandra Tziveleka

EL GRANO DE MOSTAZA

Hay un gran árbol,
pájaros en sus ramas.
Es la paz mundial.

Frank Massler, 47

PEACE

A white and blue beach.
Real paradise on earth,
the warmth of the sun.

Pauline Monnier, 15

SILENCE OCÉANIQUE

Une grande mer bleue
et une montagne à côté,
une colombe vole dans le ciel.

Adeline Courtial, 26



CITIPART
EUROPEAN PROJECT



been able to focus on positive plans and build together a new structure, imperfect but strong.

Yet, we must maintain and preserve this peace that the younger generations now take for granted. Indeed, the current resurgence of populisms and hate speeches which corrupt the public debate in many of our Member States, threaten and jeopardize peace. It is our duty to fight with all our strength against this odious tendency, to stand up tirelessly and to promote our values: solidarity, tolerance, and respect for each other.


We must take advantage of this peace between us. It enables us to show a mutual and united front to the many challenges we have to cope with: the migratory pressure which will continue to grow, the Homeland and external security, the digital economy revolution, or the necessary union of our energy in the fight against climate change. These challenges can only be faced together, with the weight of a whole continent to compete with giants like China, India or Russia. It can not be done individually, State by State. Naturally, this involves long discussions, sometimes disagreements and compromises which may take time and seem convoluted. However, this is the price we have to pay to weigh in world affairs and to craft them. The "Brexit" issue must not divert us from these key issues.

Furthermore, the whole world is witnessing with interest and envy what we have succeeded in doing and sees us as an example to follow. Consequently, when the President of the Palestinian Authority and shortly afterwards the President of Israel followed an invitation to speak before the European Parliament, they both said "Thank you, Europe, for what you are and for what you stand for. If it has been possible between you, it should be possible in other parts of the world. The European Union can and must work to export its model of peace, explain the mechanisms which allowed it to be so successful and thus allow its use to end the other ongoing conflicts in the world.

We must be proud of what we've accomplished together and carry on.

*Alain LAMASSOURE
Member of the European Parliament
for the Paris Region*

The European miracle

 Nowadays, when French people are asked which European nation they feel closest to, half of them answer « Naturally, the German people ». And, as far as that goes, a majority of Germans answer « Naturally, the French people ». It seems to us quite normal and obvious but it was absolutely unthinkable sixty years ago.


The unprecedented miracle of the European nations' reconciliation, which goes far beyond the bilateral French-German relationship and concerns all our other partners, we owe it to the European construction.

As a matter of fact, the European construction enabled us to stop the endless wars and atrocities on the continent and to establish sustainably the most valuable asset: peace.

Certainly, nobody would argue seriously that if we had not benefited from Jean Monnet's visionary views, a third World War would have broken out but it is undeniable that we owe him this unprecedented historical success. The idea of putting our coal and steel production capacities together, through the creation of the European Coal and Steel Community (CECA), has been a great idea which made war impossible between us.

This very peace allowed the European continent, thereby reconciled and pacified, to experience decades of stability and prosperity, for the benefit of its citizens. Being no longer busy in waging war, we have

Le miracle européen

 Aujourd'hui, lorsque l'on demande aux Français de quel peuple européen ils se sentent le plus proches, la moitié d'entre eux répond « Naturellement, le peuple allemand ». Et, de même, une majorité d'Allemands répond « Naturellement, le peuple français ». Cela nous semble tout à fait normal et évident mais c'était absolument impensable il y a une soixantaine d'années.

Le miracle sans précédent de la réconciliation des peuples en Europe, qui va bien au-delà de la relation bilatérale franco-allemande et concerne tous nos autres partenaires, c'est à la construction européenne que nous le devons.

En effet, celle-ci nous a permis de mettre fin aux guerres à répétition sur le continent et aux atrocités et d'y établir de façon durable le bien le plus précieux, la paix.

Certes, personne ne peut soutenir que si nous n'avions pas eu un grand visionnaire en la personne de Jean Monnet nous aurions connu une troisième Guerre mondiale mais il est indéniable que nous lui devons ce succès sans précédent dans l'Histoire. L'idée de mettre en commun nos capacités de production de charbon et d'acier, à travers la création de la Communauté européenne du charbon et de l'acier (CECA), a été une intuition géniale qui a rendu la guerre entre nous impossible.

C'est cette paix qui a permis au continent européen ainsi réconcilié et pacifié de connaître des décennies de stabilité et de prospérité au bénéfice de ses citoyens. N'étant plus occupés à nous faire la guerre, nous avons pu nous concentrer sur des projets positifs et construire ensemble un nouvel édifice, imparfait mais solide.

Mais cette paix que les jeunes générations tiennent désormais pour acquise nous devons l'entretenir, la préserver. En effet, la résurgence actuelle des populismes et des discours de haine qui gangrèment le débat public dans plusieurs de nos Etats membres la menacent et la mettent en péril. Il est de notre devoir de lutter de toutes nos forces contre cette tendance

odieuse, de défendre la paix sans relâche et de promouvoir nos valeurs de solidarité, de tolérance et de respect de l'autre.

Nous devons aussi mettre la paix entre nous à profit. Elle nous permet de présenter un front commun et uni face aux nombreux défis auxquels nous devons faire face, que ce soit la pression migratoire qui ne va cesser de croître, la sécurité intérieure et extérieure, la révolution de l'économie numérique ou encore la nécessaire union de l'énergie pour lutter contre le changement climatique. Nous ne pourrions relever ces défis qu'ensemble, en pesant du poids d'un continent face aux géants que sont la Chine, l'Inde ou encore la Russie, et non individuellement, Etat par Etat. Bien sûr, cela implique de longues discussions, des désaccords parfois, des compromis, etc. qui peuvent prendre du temps et sembler alambiqués mais c'est à ce prix que nous pourrions peser sur la marche du monde et contribuer à la façonner. Le départ prochain du Royaume-Uni de l'Union ne doit pas nous détourner de ces enjeux essentiels.

Par ailleurs, l'ensemble du monde observe avec intérêt et envie ce que nous sommes parvenus à réaliser et le perçoit comme un exemple à suivre. Ainsi, lorsque le Président de l'Autorité palestinienne puis le Premier ministre israélien sont venus devant le Parlement européen à quelques jours d'intervalle, ils nous ont tous les deux dit « Merci l'Europe pour ce que vous êtes et ce que vous représentez. Si cela a été possible entre vous, cela doit l'être ailleurs ». L'Union européenne peut et doit œuvrer pour exporter son modèle de paix, expliquer les ressorts qui ont permis un tel succès et contribuer à ce qu'il soit utilisé afin de mettre fin à d'autres conflits persistants dans le monde.

Nous devons être fiers de ce que nous avons accompli ensemble et le poursuivre.

*Alain LAMASSOURE
Député européen d'Île-de-France*






Ashley Djongne Mbe, Lessingschule Frankfurt (Oder)



15 pupils from the Erich-Kästner-Grundschule Falkensee

A peaceful place looks like...

 During the months of January and February 2017, the BBAG worked closely together with the teachers and students from the College of further Education of Economy and Administration in Potsdam (OSZ II) to deal with the topic of peace.

Especially the English teacher Mrs. Dausien and her class of adolescents aged 16 to 17 were very actively involved and did a lot of great work.

*Let's have peace just for one hour
But love in our minds doesn't have that power.*

*War lords are lying
And bullets are flying.*

*Sometimes war is paused
By communication caused.*

*When we sleep at night
In war zones they fight.*

*I hope for the world, war has an end
And people get more time together to spend.*

Leonard Auge

Therefore, the class was divided into four working groups:

1. Group 1 received five pictures from newspapers which dealt with current political topics (e.g. Trump/USA, situation in Turkey, demonstrations in Bucarest, the situation in Russia/Putin and an AfD demonstration against „monument“ in Dresden). The students had to discuss these pictures and to point out peaceful or rather conflict-ridden situations.
2. Group 2 had to read a text that compared school life in Great Britain and in Syria. The students had to find out the differences and to compare the situation to their own.
3. Group 3 dealt with Mother Theresa's life and achievements which was supposed to demonstrate what one single person can do to make the world a better place.
4. Group 4 had to put themselves into the shoes of various persons in different and difficult situations. First, they had to think about things which could make things worse for all those involved in the situation and in a second step, they had to think how to reverse their ideas so that they would improve the situation. (For instance, bullying a classmate).


Besides the groupwork, the students also reflected about the definition of peace, the definition of war, about solutions for conflicts and how they could improve situations by themselves. Therefore, different questions were asked by the teacher to stimulate the reflections of the young people:

During the month of April 2017, the youngsters also had to write a poem or a short text linked to the topic of peace.

13 pieces of work were shown in class and another workshop was organised around them by Mrs. Dausien. After reading each text, the students had to choose the most creative one, the one which they liked best, but also to reflect about thoughts of their classmates they didn't understand.



Ein friedlicher Ort sieht so aus...

 Im Januar und Februar 2017 arbeitete die BBAG eng mit den LehrerInnen und SchülerInnen des Oberstufenzentrums II Wirtschaft und Verwaltung Potsdam, Europaschule, zusammen, um sich mit dem Thema Frieden auseinander zu setzen. Dabei waren besonders die Englischlehrerin Annette Dausien und ihre 16 bis 17 Jahre alten SchülerInnen aktiv involviert, die eine großartige Arbeit leisteten.

Um sich dem Thema Frieden inhaltlich zu nähern, wurde die Klasse in vier Gruppen aufgeteilt:

1. Gruppe 1 erhielt fünf Bilder aus Tageszeitungen, die aktuelle politische Themen aufgriffen (z.B. zum Thema Trump/USA, die Situation in der Türkei, Demonstrationen in Bukarest, die Lage in Russland/Putin und AfD-Demonstrationen gegen die Installation „Monument“ in Dresden). Die Schülerinnen und Schüler tauschten ihre Meinungen zu diesen Bildern aus und sollten eher friedliche und eher konfliktreiche Situationen herausfiltern.
2. Gruppe 2 bekam einen Text zu lesen, der den Schulalltag in Großbritannien und in Syrien vergleichend darstellte. Die Schülerinnen und Schüler sollten die Unterschiede herausfinden und die Situation mit ihrer eigenen vergleichen.
3. Gruppe 3 beschäftigte sich mit Mutter Theresas Leben und ihren Errungenschaften, die deutlich machen, was eine einzige Person erreichen kann, um die Welt zu einem besseren Ort zu machen.
4. Gruppe 4 sollte sich vorstellen, wie es ist, eine andere Person zu sein bzw. wie es ist, wenn man sich in einer schwierigen Situation befindet. Zunächst sollten die Schülerinnen und Schüler darüber nachdenken, was die jeweilige Situation verschlimmern könnte. In einem zweiten Schritt ging es darum, sich Gedanken darüber zu machen, wie die Situation verbessert werden könnte (z.B. wenn jemand aus der Klasse gemobbt wird).

Neben der Gruppenarbeit wurden die jungen Leute auch dazu angehalten, sich über die Definition der Begriffe Frieden und Krieg Gedanken zu machen, über Lösungen für Konflikte nachzudenken und wie sie selbst zu einer Verbesserung einer konfliktuellen Situation beitragen könnten. Dazu wurden von der Lehrerin verschiedene Fragen gestellt:

Im April 2017 initiierte Annette Dausien einen weiteren Workshop, der das Thema Frieden aufgriff. Die Schülerinnen und Schüler hatten die Aufgabe, sich schriftlich mit dem Thema auseinander zu setzen und ein Gedicht oder einen kurzen Text dazu zu schreiben.

Die 13 Werke wurden dann im Klassenraum aufgehängt und gelesen. Anschließend sollten die Schülerinnen und Schüler verschiedene Fragen zu den einzelnen Texten beantworten, z.B. welches Schriftstück sie am besten fanden, welches am unverständlichsten war etc.

*Peace is a big task to reach
But everybody can do something:
Helping people in misery,
Supporting aid agencies,
Stepping up for someone.*

*I hope we go ahead and take the jump
And no longer vote for people like Trump.*

Jasper Hänel



The Berlin-Brandenburg Association for International Affairs (BBAG) e.V. was founded in 1991 and is a non-government organization, independent of political parties and religious affiliations, open to all citizens regardless of their

nationality. The BBAG represents a unique diversity of internationally oriented cultural activities, combining political education, further education and consultation in the region of Berlin and Brandenburg.

The main activities of the BBAG are the orientation and integration of migrants and refugees on the labour market; the offer of language courses (German and foreign languages), the organisation of European projects and political education through workshops and seminars. The BBAG is running two intercultural centers in the cities of Potsdam and Brandenburg. Both include a Europe Direct Information Center.

Besides, the BBAG is a member of the European Network on Education and Training (EUNET), of the German Network of Europe Houses and European Academies and many other networks.

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We are brothers!

 Within the framework of the CitiPart project – ‘peace-related’, the Centre européen Robert Schuman (CERS) explored the topic through 3 different forms: photos, letters and the organization and hosting of this last multilateral meeting.

Within the context of its activities, CERS regularly organizes educational or cultural trips, tools to raise awareness of the conditions that gave Europe its political, social and cultural shapes. Educational trips are organized like ‘big books of Europe’: the participant, pupil-student or senior, is invited to consult them – step by step – by chronological order : for instance from the birth of Carolingian Europe in the year 800 in Aachen to the fall of Berlin Wall in 1989 or “from War to Peace” in a tour from Gravelotte (1870) to Strasbourg (Council of Europe) via Verdun (1914-1918), the Maginot Line (1940-1945) to Scy-Chazelles (House of Robert Schuman, cradle of the Franco-German reconciliation).

During those remembrance tours “From War to Peace”, in pairs, students – mostly from France and Germany – are encouraged to take a photo that represents for them this transition ‘from war to peace’. CERS gathered the best pictures taken during those remembrance tours in an exhibition called “Europe: from the continent of wars to a continent of peace”.

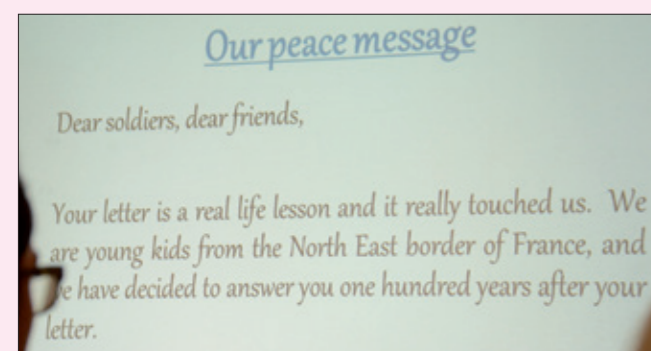
CERS also worked closely with two high schools from Chartres and Thionville (Secondary and High School Saint Pierre Chanel) using the epistolary medium as part of its pedagogical workshop “We are brothers”, mainly targeting students from secondary and high schools. Particularly moving, this activity aims at presenting the letter of Fiquelmont (Lorraine) written by

six German soldiers in 1916 – a genuine peace message addressed to future generations – at depicting the context of its writing and its discovery before leading pupils/students to write their own personal letter as a reply, in which they can explain that the European unity is built step by step... It is a beautiful way to educate the younger generations to peace and to make them understand how important the past is to understand current issues.

Finally, CERS hosts the last multilateral CitiPart meeting, dedicated to peace, from February 27th to March 1st 2017. The whole program has been designed with active and innovative methods like a “Peace Bingo”, the presentation of the peace message of Fiquelmont, the visit of the House of Robert Schuman, the temporary exhibition on ‘Bertha von Suttner’, first Nobel Peace Prize female winner, and highlight of the seminar, the “Human library” or how to deal with peace “open-book-ed and heart-ed”.



Metz: cooperation game Towers of Peace



Scy-Chazelles: pupils presenting in French, English and German their peace messages

Collège Sainte Marie, Chartres

Answer to the Fiquelmont's peace message from the 3^e1 students

Brave soldiers, rejoice !

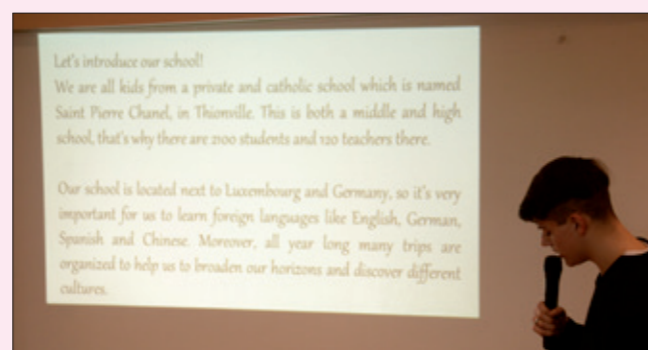
Your hope wasn't vain !

A century after you wrote your message, it was discovered and is now known all over Europe. It became a symbol of hope of lasting peace, even if one World War was not enough to maintain this peace. France


and Germany, once worst enemies, are now the main keepers of peace in Europe.

Our countries have suffered great losses and injuries. And yet, as in your dreams, a new union was born in Europe which makes life better for the Europeans by solidarity and friendship between our nations. We are all united against all sorts of attacks which could harm our citizens.

Now, it is up to us, young Europeans, to pass on your peace message to keep Europe united. Today, it is a new world and we hope the new world will be even better.



Nous sommes frères!

 Dans le cadre du projet CitiPart volet ‘paix’, le Centre européen Robert Schuman (CERS) a exploré la thématique sous 3 formes différentes : la photo, la lettre et l’organisation et l’accueil de cette dernière rencontre.

Dans le cadre de ses activités, le CERS propose des voyages éducatifs ou culturels, outils de prise de conscience des conditions qui ont donné à l’Europe ses formes politiques, sociales et culturelles. Le concept des voyages éducatifs est organisé comme de grands livres de l’Europe que le participant, qu’il soit scolaire ou senior, est invité à consulter – étapes par étapes – en suivant un ordre chronologique : par exemple de la naissance de l’Europe carolingienne en 800 à Aix-la-Chapelle à la Chute du Mur de Berlin en 1989 ou encore ‘de la Guerre à la Paix’ dans un circuit qui va de Gravelotte (1870) à Strasbourg (Conseil de l’Europe) en passant par Verdun (1914-18), la ligne Maginot (1940-45) et Scy-Chazelles (Maison de Robert Schuman, berceau de la réconciliation franco-allemande).

Lors de ces circuits lieux de mémoire ‘De la guerre à la paix’, les élèves – lycéens de France et d’Allemagne le plus souvent – sont amenés, lors de leur visite à Verdun, à prendre une photo en binôme représentant pour eux ce passage de ‘la guerre à la paix’. Le CERS a réuni les meilleures photos prises lors des circuits lieux de mémoire dans une exposition intitulée ‘Europe : du continent des guerres au continent de la paix’.

Le CERS a également travaillé en étroite collaboration avec 2 établissements scolaires de Chartres et Thionville (Collège et Lycée Saint Pierre Chanel) en utilisant le médium épistolaire dans le cadre de son atelier pédagogique ‘Nous sommes frères’ destiné aux élèves de collèges et lycées. Particulièrement émouvante, cette activité consiste à présenter la lettre de Fiquelmont (Lorraine) rédigée par 6 soldats allemands en 1916, véritable message de paix adressé aux générations futures, à exposer le contexte de sa rédaction et de sa découverte avant de demander aux élèves de rédiger à



leur tour une lettre personnelle, en forme de réponse, dans laquelle ils peuvent expliquer que l’unité européenne se construit pas à pas... Une belle manière d’éduquer à la paix et de faire comprendre aux plus jeunes combien le passé est nécessaire à la compréhension de notre actualité.

Enfin, le CERS accueille du 27 février au 1er mars 2017 la dernière rencontre thématique dédiée à la paix du projet CitiPart. Ainsi, tout le programme a été conçu en introduisant des méthodes actives et innovantes telles que le ‘loto de la paix’, la présentation du message de paix de Fiquelmont, la visite de la Maison de Robert Schuman et de l’exposition temporaire consacrée à Bertha von Suttner, première femme prix Nobel de la paix et, point d’orgue de la rencontre, la ‘bibliothèque humaine de la paix’, où comment parler de la paix ‘à cœur et livre ouvert’.



**Centre européen
Robert Schuman**
Maison de l’Europe
Scy-Chazelles

The Robert Schuman European Centre (CERS) is an independent non-profit organization which was created on the 9th of May 2000. It has developed a range of educational tools which serve to educate European citizens on the history of European integration, the achievements of the European Union, and the issues and difficulties facing Europe and its future.

Through the educational service of the House of Robert Schuman, a museum dedicated to the Father of Europe, CERS helps, with around 12 educational workshops, educate several thousand of young pupils per year on European issues.

With the collaboration of numerous partners, notably the European Network for Education and Training (EUNET) and the French Federation of Europe Houses, CERS has developed a range of Europe-related educational opportunities: citizenship courses for young people, inter-cultural training courses, French-German and European professional courses, etc. It also organizes, for the benefit of teachers, both standard education and continuing education courses on teaching Europe.

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One part of the multilateral meeting on Peace of the CitiPart project has been held in Scy-Chazelles, a small municipality close to Metz, which is considered to be 'the cradle of the European Union', since Robert Schuman (1886–1963), one of the 'Fathers of Europe' used to live there for several years.

After the end of the Second World War, Robert Schuman was the key negotiator of the major European treaties. In cooperation with Jean Monnet, he elaborated the 'Schuman Declaration', proclaimed on the 9th May 1950. The Declaration perfectly illustrates the objectives of the European integration, based on reconciliation, solidarity, and peace. From 1958 to 1960, Robert Schuman was the first President of the European Parliament.



AN INTERVIEW WITH A POLISH-UKRAINIAN MARRIED COUPLE - WAR REFUGEES FROM THE EASTERN UKRAINE

Donbas yesterday and today

Why did you move to the eastern part of Ukraine?

Anna: My parents were repatriated people, who settled down in Upper Silesia (South of Poland), and that's where I was born. However, for the family issues, my parents decided to come back to east in the nineteen-sixties. That is how I ended up in the east of Ukraine, where I met my husband.

What is your occupation there?

Anna: I'm an economist by profession and my husband is a teacher.

What is the attitude of the youth to the current situation in Donbas?

Anatol: Unfortunately, my students have different attitudes to the current situation, some of them support this authority, others are against it.

How did you become involved in the activity of the Polish minority in Ukraine?

Anna: I'm Polish and I have always been interested in any Polish feature in the eastern part of Ukraine. Even in the Soviet times we were interested in events in Poland: we subscribed to magazines, we went to concerts of Polish artists who came to our city and we listened to the Polish radio. I have never hidden the fact that I'm Polish. After Ukraine regained independence, non-governmental organisations started to form; some of them included national minorities. We could hold cosy meetings for the Polish in an easy and open way. The first organization was set up in the main city of our region and then they encouraged us to establish one similar on our own. We taught language and culture of my home country for free, we organised ceremonies reflecting those celebrated in Poland, we involved local musicians and students in these activities. We also made a very interesting research on the history of our region, where the Polish had a great part. We organised exchanges between Polish and Ukrainian students (Gastronomic schools) where students had a chance to meet each other, learn about Poland and its culture.

How did local authorities or citizens treat your activity?

Anna: Very well, the local authorities helped us before the war. After all, other organisations of national minorities operated in our city and nobody minded it. We cooperated with others, we got to know each other and learned each other's traditions. Of course, there were some negative and reluctant reactions but they were uncommon. We cooperated with many educational organisations in the city. We had a great influence over citizens of the city and the region.

Did it change later?

Anna: Unfortunately yes. After the outbreak of the conflict, the situation changed rapidly. Nobody had expected that all of the sudden neighbours or acquaintances could start fighting with each other.

Anatol: In my opinion, it's because of the propaganda,

the mass media and the people from outside the city who have a real influence over citizens. Initially, a kind of "meetings" were organized in the main square of the city to stir up hatred to new authorities in Kijow. At the beginning, citizens came to these meetings just to learn what it was about. They were so confused but later the propaganda brought effects and many people joined the separatists.

When did you decide to leave the city?

Anna: In June 2014 we were forced to leave the room in the Community Center, which was the headquarters of our organisation. We realized that we weren't welcome or safe there anymore. Initially, we thought that we were leaving just for a few months. The Ukrainian government ensured that the situation will have been controlled by few months. However, the presence of the Russian army has extended the conflict till today.

Anatol: The military operation carried out in Donbas can be named by „hybrid warfare” which consists in destabilization of the attacked country, setting people against each other just in order to lead to the change of authority. Unfortunately, it has worked out.

How did you end up in Sosnowiec?

Anna: After the departure from Donbas we reached Cracow where our daughter lives. An attempt to ask for help the local authorities ended up with a failure, and additionally, the housing conditions didn't allow us to stay there any longer. That's why we had to come back to Ukraine where we found a temporary shelter in our acquaintances' home. Their situation wasn't good either because they were living in a small rented flat and our presence there was bashful for them and might have caused the rise of the rent. When the evacuation of Polish people in Donbas was being organised by Poland, we and other members of our organisation weren't qualified to it, as it was explained "we weren't living any longer on the territory of Donbas". The members of our organisation when the conflict started, left their home on their own without help from





the authorities. It wasn't Poland but Ukraine which took care of us and other escapees. Happily, we took part in The Polish Olympic Games in 2015 in Katowice and a chairman of the „Polish Community” Organisation put us in touch with the president of Sosnowiec Arkadiusz Chęciński who offered us help. Thanks to him we have already been living in Sosnowiec for 1 year.

Would you like to come back to your home and the city?

Anna: We would like to go there, because we had left there our flat, belongings, family and graves of our relatives, but currently that's not possible. A lot of time is needed to calm down the situation and changes in interpersonal contacts.

Julia Gruca & Weronika Łonak



ciwko sobie.

Anatol: Moim zdaniem to вина propagandy, mediów i osób spoza miasta, które uzyskały wyraźny wpływ na obywateli. Początkowo na głównym placu miasta organizowane były tzw. „meetingi”, na których siano nienawiść do nowych władz w Kijowie i starano się przeciw nim mobilizować mieszkańców. Początkowo mieszkańcy miasta przychodzili na nie, aby dowiedzieć się, czego to dotyczy, ponieważ sami nie mieli powodu do ich organizowania. Ludzie byli zdezorientowani, ale z czasem propaganda zaczęła przynosić wyniki i wielu przyłączyło się do separatystów.

Julia Gruca i Weronika Łonak: Kiedy Państwo postanowiliście wyjechać z miasta?

Anna: W czerwcu 2014 roku przymusowo musieliśmy opuścić salę w Domu Kultury, gdzie istniała siedziba Stowarzyszenia. Zaczęliśmy sobie zdawać sprawę, że nie jesteśmy tu mile widziani i bezpieczni. Początkowo myśleliśmy, że wyjeżdżamy tylko na kilka miesięcy. Władza ukraińska zapewniała, że sytuacja do jesieni zostanie opanowana i Donbas wróci pod kontrolę władz kijowskich. Gdyby przeciw władzy występowali wyłącznie miejscowi separatyści, to zapewne tak by się stało i wojna skończyłaby się w ciągu kilku miesięcy. Jednak obecność wojsk rosyjskich przedłużyła konflikt aż do dziś.

Anatol: Działania wojenne prowadzone w Donbasie to „wojna hybrydowa”, która polega na destabilizacji kraju atakowanego, skłóceniu ludzi po to, żeby doprowadzić do zmiany władzy. To się niestety udało.

Julia Gruca i Weronika Łonak: Jak Państwo trafili do Sosnowca?

Anna: Po wyjeździe z Donbasu dotarliśmy do Krakowa, gdzie mieszka nasza córka. Próba zwrócenia się do władz Krakowa o pomoc zakończyła się niestety fiaskiem, a warunki mieszkaniowe córki nie pozwalały na dłuższy pobyt w tym mieście. Dlatego wróciliśmy na Ukrainę, gdzie znaleźliśmy czasowe schronienie u zna-

jomych z naszego Stowarzyszenia. Ale oni też nie mieli lekko, ponieważ musieli wynajmować mieszkania, a nasza obecność ich krępowała i mogła spowodować podwyżkę czynszu. Kiedy była organizowana przez Polskę ewakuacja Polaków z Donbasu, to my i nasi członkowie nie zostaliśmy zakwalifikowani do ewakuacji, ponieważ „my już nie byliśmy na terytorium Donbasu”. Nasi członkowie, kiedy zaczął się konflikt, wyjechali z miasta jak i my, na własną rękę. Nami, jak i pozostałymi uciekinierami zajmowała się nie Polska, a Ukraina. Na szczęście w 2015 r. uczestniczyliśmy w Igrzyskach Polonijnych w Katowicach i prezes Stowarzyszenia Wspólnota Polska skontaktował nas z Prezydentem Sosnowca Arkadiuszem Chęcińskim, a ten zaoferował nam pomoc. Dzięki niemu od ponad roku mieszkamy w Sosnowcu.

Julia Gruca i Weronika Łonak: Czy chcielibyście Państwo wrócić do swojego domu i miasta?

Anna: Chcielibyśmy do swojego miasta pojechać, tam zostało nasze mieszkanie, rodzina i groby naszych bliskich, ale to obecnie nie jest niemożliwe. Trzeba wiele czasu, aby sytuacja się uspokoiła i zmieniły się relacje międzyludzkie.

Julia Gruca i Weronika Łonak



WYWIAD Z POLSKO-UKRAIŃSKIM MAŁŻEŃSTWEM – UCHODźCAMI WOJENNYMI ZE WSCHODNIEJ UKRAINY

Donbas wczoraj i dziś

Julia Gruca i Weronika Łonak: W jaki sposób znaleźli się Państwo na wschodzie Ukrainy?

Anna: Moi rodzice byli repatriantami, którzy osiedlili się na Górnym Śląsku, gdzie też się urodziłam. Jednak w latach 60-tych, z powodów rodzinnych, rodzice postanowili wrócić na wschód. W ten sposób znalazłam się w Donbasie, tam poznałam swojego męża.

Julia Gruca i Weronika Łonak: Czym się Państwo zajmowali?

Anna: Z zawodu jestem ekonomistką, a mąż nauczycielem.

Julia Gruca i Weronika Łonak: Jaki jest stosunek młodzieży, którą Pan uczył, do obecnej sytuacji w Donbasie?

Anatol: Niestety moi uczniowie mają do niej różny stosunek, jedni są za nową władzą, a drudzy przeciwko.

Julia Gruca i Weronika Łonak: A jak zaangażowaliście się Państwo w działalność polonijną?

Anna: Jestem Polką i zawsze interesowałam się jakimikolwiek polskimi akcentami w Donbasie. Jeszcze w czasach radzieckich, interesowaliśmy się wydarzeniami w Polsce: prenumerowaliśmy czasopisma, chodziliśmy na koncerty polskich artystów, którzy przyjeżdżali do naszego miasta, słuchaliśmy radia. Nigdy nie ukrywałam, że jestem Polką. Po uzyskaniu niepodległości przez Ukrainę zaczęły tworzyć się organizacje pozarządowe, w tym zrzeszające mniejszości narodowe. Kameralne spotkania dla Polaków mogliśmy teraz prze-

prowadzać w sposób otwarty. W naszym wojewódzkim mieście powstało polskie stowarzyszenie, a my, właśnie za jego namową, założyliśmy podobne u nas. Społecznie uczyliśmy języka i kultury mojego rodzinnego kraju, organizowaliśmy uroczystości związane z świętami obchodzonymi w Polsce, zaangażowaliśmy do tej działalności miejscowych muzyków, młodzież, badaliśmy historię naszego regionu w Donbasie, która była związana z udziałem w niej Polaków. Organizowaliśmy wymianę ukraińskiej i polskiej młodzieży (wymiana szkół gastronomicznych), gdzie młodzież poznawała się nawzajem, poznawała Polskę i jej kulturę.

Julia Gruca i Weronika Łonak: Jak odnosiły się do Państwa działalności miejscowe władze i zwykli obywatele?

Anna: Bardzo dobrze. Przed wojną korzystaliśmy z pomocy miejscowych władz. W naszym mieście działały zresztą też organizacje innych grup narodowościowych i nikomu to nie przeszkadzało. Współpracowaliśmy z innymi, poznawaliśmy ich tradycje. Były oczywiście pojedyncze przypadki niechętnych postaw, ale to było wyjątkowe. Współpracowaliśmy z wieloma oświatowymi organizacjami w mieście. Mieliśmy wpływ na mieszkańców i regionu.

Julia Gruca i Weronika Łonak: Czy to się później zmieniło?

Anna: Niestety tak. Po wybuchu konfliktu sytuacja szybko uległa zmianie. Nikt nie spodziewał się, że nagle z dnia na dzień sąsiedzi, znajomi zaczną walczyć prze-



In Sosnowiec the CitiPart project is implemented by the City Hall and its 3 local partners: Emilia Plater High School, Stanisław Staszic High School and Janusz Korczak High School.


The City of Sosnowiec has the status of both a commune and a district. The City performs the tasks of a commune and a district, and tasks assigned within the scope of governmental administration.

The schools, supported by the municipality, develop and implement various activities aiming to raise awareness of the residents about the significance of the 3 values: solidarity, tolerance and peace in contemporary Europe.

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Peace as the absence of war

 It is easy to write about peace as an ideal, however writing about it from the perspective of a war survivor is much more difficult. The war in Dubrovnik began when I was five. Naturally, the memories are painful, although a child's imagination can somehow make sense of anything.

Therefore, the war is an unfading memory. Not only for me but for all my peers. We were in the dark, playing with candle wax and learning how to open a can. The elderly are reluctant to remember that, but for the younger generation, those memories carry a certain meaning.

My Western peers had it easier then. Hence, when speaking about peace, it is necessary to look towards those more fortunate countries, emerging in the aftermath of World War II. Thus we come to the European Union. War is the driving force behind the birth of many alliances. A desire for military strengthening, an urge to conquer. The European Union, on the other hand, was built upon the idea of peace, with the desire to prevent war from ever happening again.

Peace can be defined on several levels. For some, it is monetary freedom, for others, freedom of expression... But, for those who have survived shelling, the absence of war is still the ideal definition of peace.


Thanks to the European integration process for the past 70 years there has been no war on the European continent at least not within the European Union. This is also a pledge for Croatia that war will never happen again.

In this context, we should recall the words of Pierre Curie, who said that every person leaves a trace in others. For me, that trace should only ever be the trace of peace.

Vedran Salvia, journalist



Memories for the future

 As a young woman, just married and pregnant, with plans for the future, I experienced the first horrors and ravages of war in one of the most beautiful cities in the world – Dubrovnik. Peace and the youthful dreams of yesterday were interrupted by grenades and screams of helpless people. With no water, food or electricity, I was forced to leave the city and come as a refugee to Sarajevo.

Sarajevo, once a city of coexistence, peace and tolerance, shortly upon my arrival turned into a big concentration camp. The eyes of the world, that during the Winter Olympics in 1984 were focused on the events at the sports fields around Sarajevo, turned in the spring of 1992 to the war events in the besieged city, which was bit by bit being destroyed by shelling from the surrounding mountains, while the snipers were targeting people waiting in long lines for bread and water, regardless of their nationality, age or religion.

Amidst this whirlwind of war, I started volunteering for a non-governmental organization which provided assistance in the education of children who had lost one or both of their parents. In my part of Sarajevo, there were about 1 400 of them, and each of the 70 volunteers cared for twenty children. I remember my first encounters with the children. They were of various ages, from babies to 18-year-olds. How warmly did they welcome me, with love and hope, how desperately did they need, wounded by the cruel situation which caught them so unprepared and innocent, some consolation and encouragement...


I also remember a young woman whose husband was killed, leaving her all alone with three young children. She greeted me on the threshold of an unfinished house, with no facade and a concrete slab in place of a roof. She led me into a dark room - the windows were closed, with sandbags protecting them from shells and shrapnels. There was an improvised oil lamp smoking on the table. A baby was lying in the crib, and two girls aged four and six were sitting on the bed in the corner. The woman cried, hugged me and said through tears that she was going to kill herself because she could not raise the children on her own. I took her hands in mine, sat her and told her that she had no right to do so. I told her that her children had lost their father, and that she was the only thing they had and the only thing they believed in, and that she had to gather every bit

of strength left to raise them to be good people, who would build a better and more beautiful world than this one. Several years later, this woman told me that our meeting awoke her and encouraged her to go on. It was hard, but she has endured. How little people need: a kind word, some consolation, understanding, moral support...

In my view, tolerance, coexistence, solidarity and mutual respect are the foundation of peace, and peace is a prerequisite for life, development and both individual and societal action.

Enisa Hebib,
President of the Club of Sarajevans in Dubrovnik

Mir kao odsustvo rata

 Za pisati o miru kao idealu je lako, ali za pisati o miru kao onaj tko je preživio rat, nešto je teže. Rat u Dubrovniku dočekao sam u svojoj desetoj godini. Pamćenja su dakako teška, iako dječja mašta od svega učini neki smisao.

Zato, rat je sjećanje koje ne blijedi. Nije tako samo meni nego svima mojega godišta. Bili smo u mraku, igrali se voskom svijeća, učili se kako otvoriti konzervu. Uspomene su to koje stariji nerado pamte, ali nama mlađima sve to ima svoj smisao.

Mojim vršnjacima u zapadnim zemljama u to vrijeme bilo je lakše. Zato, govoreći o miru, potrebno je gledati upravo prema tim sretnijim zemljama, koje su se izdigle iz Drugog svjetskog rata. I tu dolazimo do Europske unije. Mnoga udruženja nastala su iz ratnih pobuda. Dakle, iz želje za militarnim jačanjem, iz poriva ka osvajanju. Europska unija izgrađena je prema mislima ka miru, sa željom da se rat više nikad ne ponovi.


Mir se može definirati na nekoliko razina. Za nekoga je to monetarna sloboda, za nekoga sloboda izražavanja... Ali, za onoga tko je preživio granatiranje, odsustvo rata ipak je idealna definicija mira.

Zahvaljujući europskom integracijskom procesu, u posljednjih 70 godina rata na europskom kontinentu nije bilo barem među državama članicama Europske unije. Zalog je to i za Hrvatsku da se rat više nikada ne ponovi.

U tom kontekstu, potrebno se prisjetiti riječi Pierrea Curiea koji je govorio da svaki čovjek ostavlja u ljudima jedan trag. Za mene, taj trag može biti samo trag mira.

Vedran Salvia, novinar

Sjećanja za budućnost

 Kao mlada žena, s planovima za budućnost, tek udana i trudna, doživljam prve strahote rata i ratnih zaranja u jednom od najljepših gradova svijeta – Dubrovniku. Dojučerašnji mir i mladenačke snove prekidaju granate i jauci bespomoćnih ljudi. Bez vode, hrane i struje bila sam primorana napustiti grad i doći kao izbjeglica u Sarajevo.

Sarajevo, grad suživota, mira i tolerancije, ubrzo po mom dolasku postaje veliki koncentracijski logor. Oči svijeta, koje su 1984. za vrijeme Zimskih olimpijskih igara pratile zbivanja na sportskim terenima oko Sarajeva, počele su u proljeće 1992. pratiti ratna zbivanja u opkoljenom gradu, kojega se s okolnih planina pomalo ubijalo topovskim granatama, a dugi redovi građana u kolonama za kruh i vodu gađani su snajperima bez obzira na njihovu nacionalnost, dob i vjeru.

U tom ratnom vohoru priključujem se kao volonterka jednoj nevladinoj organizaciji za pomoć u odgoju i obrazovanju djece bez jednog ili oba roditelja. U mojemu dijelu Sarajeva bilo ih je oko 1400, a svaka od 70 volonterki skrivila je za dvadesetak djece. Sjećam se svojih prvih susreta s tom djecom. Bila su različite dobi, od beba do 18-godišnjaka. S koliko su me samo ljubavi i nade dočekivali, koliko im je, onako ranjenim okrutnom situacijom u kojoj su se našli nedužni i iznenađeni, trebalo malo utjehe i ohrabrenja...

Sjećam se i jedne mlade žene kojoj je muž poginuo i koja je ostala sama s troje malodobne djece. Dočekala me na pragu jos nezavršene kuće, bez fasade, s betonskom pločom umjesto krova. Uvela me u mračnu sobu – prozo-



ri su bili zatvoreni vrećama pijeska koje su štitile od granata i gelera. Na stolu je bila improvizirana lampa od ulja, iz koje je dimilo. U kolijevci je bila mala beba, a na krevetu u kutu sjedile su dvije djevojčice od 4 i 6 godina. Žena je zaplakala, zagrlila me i jecajući rekla da će se ubiti jer ne može sama odgajati djecu. Uzela sam je za ruke, posjela i rekla da nema prava to učiniti. Rekla sam joj da su njena djeca ostala bez oca i da je ona jedino što imaju i u koga vjeruju, da mora skupiti svu snagu da ih odgoji u dobre ljude, koji će graditi bolji i ljepši svijet od ovog. Nakon nekoliko godina ta mi je žena rekla da ju je susret sa mnom osvijestio i ohrabrio da nastavi dalje. Bilo joj je teško, ali je izdržala. Evo kako ljudima malo treba: lijepa riječ, utjeha, razumijevanje, moralna podrška...

Tolerancija, suživot, solidarnost, međusobno uvažavanje po meni predstavljaju osnove mira, a mir je preduvjet za život, razvitak i djelovanje pojedinaca i društva u cjelini.

Enisa Hebib,
predsjednica Kluba Sarajlija u Dubrovniku




Europe House Dubrovnik was founded in March 1995 as a nonprofit, non-party and non-governmental association. The founding goals were to affirm the concept of European unification, to inform Croatian citizens on the progress of European integration, to foster their understanding, tolerance and dialogue with the citizens of other states, and to promote Croatia through cooperation with foreign governmental and non-governmental organizations.

Europe House Dubrovnik organizes educational workshops, lectures, exhibitions, round tables, media campaigns, celebrations for Europe Day, international seminars and conferences. Besides releasing its own publications, Europe House Dubrovnik also collects and distributes publications on various aspects of European integration, in several European languages.

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Europe's commitment towards peace

 The European Union has been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize to be honoured for over 60 years of its contribution to the development of peace, reconciliation, democracy and human rights in Europe. And what does Europe, not only the European Union, do for the world peace? The Polish Robert Schuman Foundation has asked students of the University of Warsaw whether they think that there is currently a candidate for the Noble Peace Prize in Europe. Next, the students were asked to answer in the form of an article. They were sending their proposals to us in order to compare their opinions during a seminar on the 11th of January 2017. Below we are presenting one of the pieces of work received by us.

ILGA as an European candidate for the Nobel Peace Prize

The Nobel Peace Prize is awarded, as declared by the Norwegian Nobel Committee, to "the person who shall have done the most or the best work for fraternity between nations, for the abolition or reduction of standing armies and for the holding and promotion of peace congresses".

These words by Alfred Nobel are not treated by the Committee in a rigid way. It has given the prize several times for actions which cannot be categorised as "a particular deed". The award for the Amnesty International or Red Cross was given for the whole of their activity – the very fact of undertaking humanitarian actions or protection of human rights. On the other hand, the prize for Barack Obama was awarded "ahead", only for future merits and the last prize winner was Juan Manuel Santos honoured for a peace treaty that was rejected at that time.

Over time the meaning of the word 'peace' has broadened. These days it is not just about peace treaties or disarmament conventions – it also includes promotion of attitudes full of tolerance as well as understanding for another person and actions that build solidarity among people. The gradual widening of the term was confirmed by the very Committee by giving the prize to the chairman of the Human Rights League or chairwoman of Women's International League in the first half of the 20th century.

The Nobel Peace Prize is therefore perceived currently not so much as an award to praise the struggle for peace which is given to the key actors of the international arena and to crucial treaties but more as a symbol of support for a given attitude, course of actions or thoughts represented by people who do not perform important political functions. This is what peace is exactly about - it ought not to exist just in politicians' speeches or texts but in the heart of every single person.

In the past the prize winners included defenders of human rights, advocates of abolition of racial discrimination, activists supporting women's rights, leaders of

grassroots movements, and so forth. However, there is a representative of the LGBTI community still missing among them. The support given to this community would be undoubtedly needed. Therefore, I would like to propose ILGA, the International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association, for an European candidate for the Nobel Peace Prize.

ILGA is an organisation of European origin – it was created in 1978 in England and its head office is situated in Geneva. However, the organization actions go far beyond 'the old continent' – within the institution there are regional sections from around the globe.

It is the only international organisation in the world which fights for equality of opportunity and rights for people from the LGBTI community and increases the importance of the issue of discrimination because of sexual orientation by taking it to an international level. It is a federation of 1200 local organisations from 125 countries. ILGA cooperates with worldwide international organisations such as UN, Council of Europe or Amnesty International (AI) and its activities have contributed to removing homosexuality from the world list of mental disorders.

In the international arena there is not enough support given to counteract and combat homophobia, transphobia, biphobia and so on. The problem of a negative attitude towards non-heterosexual people has two aspects. One of them is represented by the people who openly speak about their aversion and intolerance. The other one is more worrying as it seems to be 'sub-conscious' and in a way instilled by culture. It concerns all the people who after being asked about their opinion will be straight away in favour of equal rights for the LGBTI community but despite this fact will keep on using the adjective "gaylike" in its pejorative sense. It is about the people who despite speaking openly about the need for legal changes and even fighting for them would not like to "be suspected" of having non-heterosexual inclinations. Without any rational explanation and even with completely different thoughts they subconsciously consider any orientation different from a heterosexual one to be slanderous.


The problem is not only the social aspect but also the legal one. In many places people from the LGBTI communities are second-class citizens and in some others simply criminals. Thanks to the activity of ILGA this situation is not left without any response - in 2016 the organization published the 11th report on the penalisation of sexual orientation in the world.

At present homophobia is a problem similar to what racism or misogyny used to be. Now that we know the measures that have substantially helped black people or women – why not use them to improve the situation of some other discriminated communities? The Nobel Peace Prize does not only praise the attempts in favour of peace – it promotes them and creates room to make them develop and continue.

Article by Natalia Kowalik, student of the University of Warsaw attending European seminars organized by the Polish Robert Schuman Foundation.



Zaangażowanie Europy na rzecz pokoju

 Unia Europejska dostała Pokojową Nagrodę Nobla za ponad sześćdziesięcioletni wkład w rozwój pokoju i pojednania, demokracji i praw człowieka w Europie. A co robi Europa, nie tylko Unia Europejska, dla pokoju na świecie? Fundacja Schumana zapytała studentów Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego czy według nich w Europie jest obecnie kandydat do otrzymania Pokojowej Nagrody Nobla, a następnie poprosiła o odpowiedź w formie artykułu. Studenci nadsyłałi do nas propozycje, by skonfrontować swoje stanowiska podczas seminarium 11 stycznia 2017. Poniżej prezentujemy jedną z nadesłanych prac.

ILGA jako europejski kandydat do Pokojowej Nagrody Nobla

Pokojową Nagrodę Nobla przyznaje się, jak podaje Norweski Komitet Noblowski, „osobie, która dokonała największych lub najlepszych czynów w kwestii międzynarodowego braterstwa, likwidacji lub ograniczenia stałych wojsk, dla organizowania i promowania kongresów pokojowych”.

Te słowa Alfreda Nobla nie są przez komisję traktowane sztywno. Wielokrotnie przyznawała nagrodę działaniom, o których trudno powiedzieć, że były „konkretnym, dokonanym czynem”. Nobel dla Amnesty International czy Czerwonego Krzyża został przyznany za całokształt działalności – nagrodzono sam fakt podejmowania akcji humanitarnych czy obrony praw człowieka. Nobla dla Baracka Obamy z kolei przyznano „na wyrost”, dopiero za przyszłe zasługi, a ostatnią nagrodę otrzymał Juan Manuel Santosa za wówczas odrzucony traktat pokojowy.

Na przestrzeni lat znacznemu rozszerzeniu uległo także znaczenie słowa „pokój”. Dziś nie składają się nań jedynie traktaty pokojowe czy konwencje rozbrojeniowe - to także promowanie pokojowych postaw, pełnych tolerancji i zrozumienia dla drugiego człowieka, jak również działanie na rzecz budowy międzyludzkiej solidarności. Stopniowe rozszerzanie pojęcia zostało po-



twierdzone przez sam Komitet poprzez przyznawanie nagrody przewodniczącemu Ligi Praw Człowieka czy przewodniczącej Międzynarodowej Ligi Kobiet jeszcze w I poł. XX w.

Pokojowa Nagroda Nobla jest zatem obecnie postrzegana nie tyle jako nagroda za walkę o pokój przyznawaną najważniejszym aktorom areny międzynarodowej i ważnym traktatom, co raczej symbolem wsparcia dla danej postawy, kierunku działań, myśli reprezentowanych przez osoby niepełniące ważnych politycznych funkcji. O to właśnie w pokoju chodzi – by nie istniał tylko na ustach i w pismach polityków, ale w sercach każdego człowieka.

W przeszłości laureatami nagrody byli obrońcy praw człowieka, orędownicy zniesienia dyskryminacji rasowej, działacze na rzecz praw kobiet, liderzy ruchów obywatelskich ect. Wśród nich brakuje jednak przedstawiciela środowiska LGBTI. Środowisku temu wsparcie na arenie międzynarodowej byłoby niewątpliwie potrzebne. Wobec tego jako europejskiego kandydata do Pokojowej Nagrody Nobla chciałabym wskazać organizację ILGA, Międzynarodowe Stowarzyszenie Gejów i Lesbijek.

ILGA jest organizacją pochodzenia europejskiego - powstała w 1978 roku w Anglii, a jej sekretariat główny mieści się w Genewie. Jednak działania organizacji wykraczają daleko poza „stary kontynent” – w ramach instytucji funkcjonują sekcje regionalne z całego globu.

Jest jedyną na świecie międzynarodową organizacją, która walczy o równouprawnienie i prawa dla osób ze środowiska LGBTI i podnosi rangę problemu dyskryminacji na tle orientacji seksualnej na poziom międzynarodowy. Zrzesza 1200 organizacji lokalnych ze 125 państw. Współpracuje ze światowymi organizacjami międzynarodowymi jak np. ONZ, RE czy AI, a jej działania przyczyniły się m.in. do wykreślenia homoseksualizmu ze światowej listy chorób.

Na arenie międzynarodowej brakuje wsparcia dla przeciwdziałania i walki z homofobią, transfobią, bifobią ect. Problem z negatywnym nastawieniem wobec osób nieheteroseksualnych ma dwa oblicza. Jedno z nich jest reprezentowane przez osoby otwarcie mówiące o swojej niechęci i nietolerancji. Bardziej niepokojące jest jednak to drugie, ponieważ zdaje się być „podświadome” i niejako wpojone przez kulturę. Chodzi tu o osoby, które zapytane o zdanie, z miejsca opowiedzą się za równouprawnieniem wobec osób ze środowiska LGBTI, a pomimo tego będą używały przymiotnika „gejowaty” w znaczeniu pejoratywnym. Osoby, które choć otwarcie mówią o potrzebie przemian prawnych, wręcz o nie walczą – same o skłonności nieheteroseksualne wolałyby jednak nie być „posądzane”. Bez racjonalnego wytłumaczenia, a wręcz z zupełnie odrębnymi przemyśleniami, podświadomie uznają odmienną niż hetero orientację za szkalującą.

Problemem jest nie tylko społeczny aspekt, ale również prawny. W wielu miejscach osoby ze środowisk LGBTI są obywatelami „drugiej kategorii”, w innych – po prostu przestępcami. Dzięki działalności ILGA sytuacja ta nie pozostaje bez odpowiedzi – w 2016 roku organizacja opublikowała jedenasty raport dotyczący penalizacji orientacji seksualnej na świecie.

Homofobia jest aktualnie podobnym problemem, jak kiedyś rasizm czy mizoginizm. A skoro znamy środki, które znacząco pomogły sytuacji osób czarnoskórych czy kobietom – dlaczego nie skorzystać z nich do poprawy sytuacji innych dyskryminowanych środowisk? Pokojowa Nagroda Nobla nie tylko nagradza wysiłki na rzecz pokoju – ona je promuje i stwarza przestrzeń do ich rozwoju i kontynuacji.

Artykuł przygotowany przez Natalię Kowalik, studentkę Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego uczestniczącą w seminariach europejskich organizowanych przez Polską Fundację im. Roberta Schumana.




Polska Fundacja im. Roberta Schumana (the Polish Robert Schuman Foundation) is a non-governmental and non-political organization. Our mission is to motivate Polish and European citizens to active civic participation and to promote the European integration and the values on which it is based. To achieve our goals we use non-formal and interactive methods such as simulations of elections and city games, we organize cultural exchange projects and take part in European voluntary movement, we organize conferences, seminars, debates and workshops and coordinate a network of European clubs. We cooperate with Polish and European partners from different sectors. Important target group of our activities is youth, the citizens of tomorrow's Europe. Our flagship project, the Schuman Parade, attracts a large number of European club members and citizens of Warsaw that celebrate with us the Europe Day and express their support for the idea of Europe and its values.

Polska Fundacja im. Roberta Schumana

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Peace actions in Nîmes

 As part of the CitiPart project, we have worked on the topic of peace by creating the concept of “Citip-ART.” Our goal was to raise awareness on the importance of peace by encouraging people of various ages to tell us what peace is for them and how they depict it. Therefore, in collaboration with two high schools from Nîmes (Saint Vincent de Paul and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry High School / the CCI), and with the language teachers of the Europe House Nîmes, we implemented various artistic workshops based on visual arts (creative writing – haiku, drawing and photography). By putting them together we observed that peace is actually achieved through small details that complete the bigger picture of welfare for both the individual and society.

The CCI High School: Video

Six students from the CCI High School attended our workshop Peace for My War. They watched a short story animation called Carly, A Refugee's Story, which is based on people's quest for overcoming fears and difficulties, seen as obstacles for achieving peace in their environments.

In order to encourage the students to acknowledge their fears, to relate to the main character and to find solutions, we used the method of Graphic Representation. After watching the movie, the students had to put themselves into the character's shoes and draw their biggest fear. They watched again the end of the movie, and wrote down some key-words that could serve as solutions for their fear. The next step was to pick only one key-word and represent it again through drawing in order to show what peace is for them and the ways in which they could achieve it.



Saint Vincent De Paul High School: Haiku

We chose Haiku poems (originary from Japan) as our working tools because the format of the poem limits the writer to only 17 syllables and it is built on an image, in this case the authors' vision of peace. Thus the poem encourages being specific in the message. We helped the participants to frame peace by facilitating an exercise of imagination. Afterwards, they had the freedom to express themselves into written words and insert what they had imagined in their very own haiku.

Skagen

Je suis près de la mer.
J'entends des voix.
L'orage arrive.

*I am close to the sea,
I hear voices,
the storm arrives.*

Miina Virtanen, 20

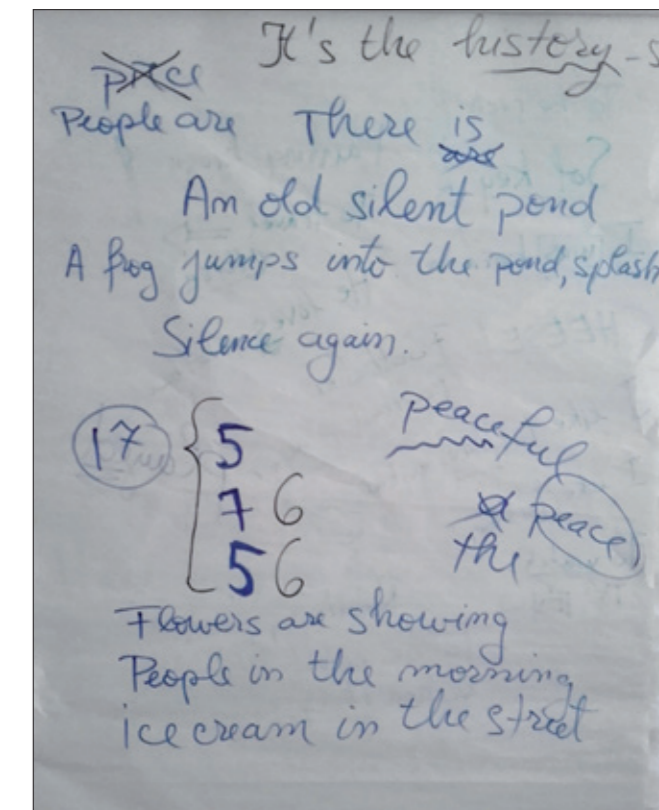



Photo Club

In order to achieve our Peace depicting goal to be as visual as possible, we also collaborated with the Photo Club of Saint Vincent de Paul High School. Michael Launois, the professor in charge, helped us promoting the CitiPart project among students and encouraging them to take photographs that will serve as an answer to the question: What is peace in my city?

Actions sur la paix à Nîmes

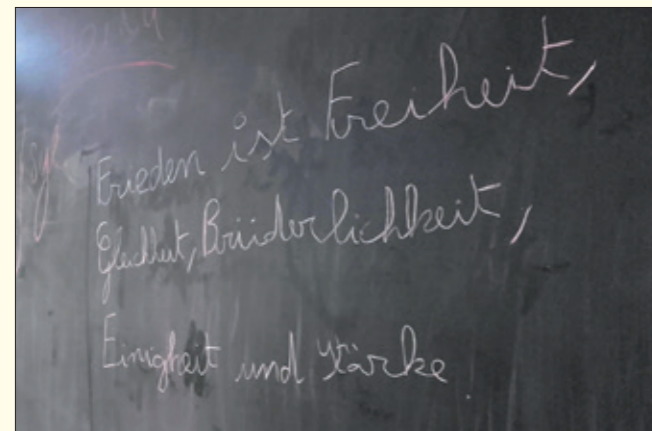
 Dans le cadre du projet CitiPart, nous avons travaillé sur la paix par la création du concept "CitiPart-ART". Notre objectif était que des personnes d'âges différents nous donnent leur opinion sur la paix et comment la représenter pour faire mieux percevoir l'importance de cette question.

Avec la collaboration de deux lycées de Nîmes (Saint Vincent de Paul et le lycée de la Chambre de commerce et d'industrie - CCI), et des professeurs de langues de la Maison de l'Europe de Nîmes, nous avons mené plusieurs ateliers artistiques basés sur les arts visuels (écriture créative - haïku, dessin et photographie). Après avoir rassemblé les différentes formes d'art, nous avons observé que la paix apparaît en réalité par des petits détails qui complètent l'image globale du bien-être pour la personne et pour la société.

Lycée de la CCI : Vidéo

Six élèves du Lycée de la CCI ont participé à l'atelier «Paix pour ma guerre». Ils ont vu un court-métrage d'animation «Carly, A Refugee's Story», dont le thème est la recherche par des personnes de comment surmonter leurs craintes et leurs difficultés, vues comme des obstacles pour amener la paix dans leurs milieux.

Afin d'encourager les élèves à reconnaître leurs craintes, à s'identifier avec le personnage principal et à trouver des solutions, nous avons utilisé la méthode de Représentation graphique. Après avoir vu le film, les élèves se sont mis dans la peau du personnage avec



Michael Launois

l'objectif de dessiner leur plus grande crainte. L'exercice suivant consistait, après avoir revu la fin du film et sa conclusion en forme de résolution, à écrire quelques mots-clés comme solution à leur crainte. Pour finir, les élèves ont choisi un seul mot-clé qu'ils ont représenté par un dessin pour montrer ce que la paix était pour eux et comment ils pourraient contribuer à l'établir.


Lycée Saint Vincent de Paul : Haïku

Nous avons choisi de travailler à partir des poèmes haïku (d'origine japonaise) parce que le poème est limité à seulement 17 syllabes et est construit sur une image (dans notre cas sur l'image de la paix), ce qui conduit à se concentrer spécifiquement sur le message qu'on veut transmettre. Nous avons aidé les participants à se représenter la paix grâce à un exercice d'imagination. Les élèves ont ensuite eu la liberté de s'exprimer avec des mots écrits et d'introduire ce qu'ils avaient imaginé dans leur haïku personnel.

Photo club

Afin d'atteindre notre objectif de représenter la paix aussi visuellement que possible, nous avons aussi collaboré avec le Club Photo du lycée Saint Vincent de Paul. Michael Launois, le professeur responsable du club, nous a aidés à promouvoir le projet CitiPart au lycée et à encourager les élèves à prendre dans la ville des photos qui seraient des moyens de répondre à la question: Qu'est-ce que la paix dans ma ville?

Peace nowadays

 Peace is considered to be a state of calm and stability. However, the historical examples of national wars, the World Wars and military conflicts show us that our world hardly can be called "peaceful". Does this mean that there is no hope of peace in the world? Probably not.

People believe that European Union has truly fetched peace and prosperity to Europe. European Union agreements (treaty of «The European Coal and Steel Community», Single European Act of 1986 (SEA), Maastricht treaty of 1992, demonstrate contribution to political stability and economic growth of whole Europe. Moreover, treaties and legal acts in the sphere of human rights and freedoms as well as their implementation are regarded to be a solid foundation for peace and stability.

However, the key to peace begins with us. The first step towards the global harmony is to start with yourself. We must practice self-control and tolerance personally. We need to wean our children from violence. When harmonious relationships become a way of life in the nation there will be peace in this country. And if every nation adopts a culture of peace, there is hope that there will be peace in the world.

What can each of us make to have a peace around us? Firstly, we should accept the world as personal value, support peacemaking efforts at every level and to change all. And secondly, to send the messages to other people. Peace exists where there is harmony and tolerance. And each of us has the power to make world peace a reality.

As Yehudi Menuhin once said - "Peace may sound simple - one beautiful word - but it requires everything we have, every quality, every strength, every dream, every high ideal."

European Union As Peace Project

For the past 70 years Europe, has been living in peace. It is achievement what seemed to be impossible for the people, who lived in that time before. But the history was made and there has been a privilege to live in a peaceful country in Europe.

In this time frame there has grown up generations of young people, not being worried that their countries, cities, homes and lived would be threatened. The idea



of possibility, that those connections what are holding the peace, could ever disconnect would seem to be rather impossible.

Using the words of Albert Einstein "Peace cannot be kept by force; it can only be achieved by understanding", and there is a part of understanding what needs to keep care of. It is the understanding of the history and present on the same.

And with that also people who are living next to you in the same Europe and World.

Living in a peaceful world needs constant impulses to everyone to maintain that. It means that we should never forget the efforts of those who wished, worked hard and also those who had given their lives for the name of peace.

Due to this reason quite a lot of organizations throughout Europe are trying to convey the importance of peace to the young citizens.

One of the program to supporting the understanding of young people is Erasmus+: Youth in Action, what is aimed to inspire a sense of active European citizenship, solidarity and tolerance among young Europeans and to involve them in shaping the Union's future.

It has brought more understanding for our young people, who will be the future peace keepers.



Maison de l'Europe de Nîmes (Europe House Nîmes) is a non-profit association founded in 1966 in order to inform citizens on the history, importance and future of the European Union. In order to support the European institutions in its visibility at the local level, it raises awareness about the advantages and challenges of European integration. In 2013, Maison de l'Europe de Nîmes was recognised as Europe Direct Information Centre Gard-Lozère and joined the European Commission's network of 500 information centres in the EU.

The association offers: answers to questions concerning Europe; education programmes on Europe for schools; organization of exhibitions; organization and facilitation of events, conferences and debates; language courses; European mobility opportunities (EVS, Erasmus internships, international volunteering).


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Frieden heutzutage

 Frieden ist noch immer ein Zeichen von Zusammenleben und Stabilität. Jedoch zeigen die vielseitigen Kriege, Weltkriege, militärischen Konflikte alles andere als einen friedvollen Umgang im Miteinander. Bedeutet dies, dass es keine Hoffnung für Frieden in der Welt mehr gibt? Vermutlich nicht.

Viele Menschen glauben, dass die Europäische Union den Frieden sowie den Wohlstand nach Europa gebracht hat. Die verschiedenen Europäischen Verträge,

wie der Vertrag für Kohle und Stahl, die einheitliche europäische Akte von 1986, der Vertrag von Maastricht von 1992, führten zu politischer Stabilität und wirtschaftlichen Wachstum in Europa. Vielmehr Vereinbarungen und Gesetze in Bezug auf die Menschenrechte und Freiheit sowie deren Umsetzung in das alltägliche Leben geben Frieden und Stabilität.

Jedoch beginnt der Schlüssel zum Frieden mit uns selbst. Der erste Schritt zu einer globalen Harmonie



Die Europäische Union als Friedensprojekt

Über 70 Jahre leben wir in Europa bereits in Frieden. Diese Erreichung schien für viele Menschen in der damaligen Zeit unvorstellbar. Die Geschichte jedoch zeigte etwas Anderes und es ist ein Privileg in einem solchen friedvollen Europa zu leben.

In dieser Zeit sind viele Generationen von jungen Menschen herangewachsen, ohne jeglicher Sorge von Bedrohung. Die Möglichkeit, dass diese Verbindung, welchen den Frieden zusammenhält jemals auseinanderbricht, scheint unmöglich.

Um die Worte von Albert Einstein zu verwenden: „Frieden kann nicht durch Gewalt erhalten werden. Er kann nur durch Verständnis erreicht werden.“ Dies zeigt gleichzeitig ein Verständnis, was es braucht um Frieden zu leben. Es ist das Verstehen von der Vergangenheit und der Gegenwart zugleich. Und mit dem auch die Menschen, welche neben einem in Europa oder in der Welt leben.

Um in einer friedvollen Welt zu leben, braucht es kontinuierliche Impulse. Dies beinhaltet auch, dass wir niemals die Aufwendungen vergessen sollen, welche sich Leute gewünscht, hart erarbeitet, und sogar ihr Leben dafür gelassen haben für das Wort „Frieden“.

Genau aus diesem Grund bemühen sich viele Einrichtungen in ganz Europa, die Bedeutung vom Frieden an die jungen BürgerInnen zu vermitteln.

Ein Programm, welches das Verständnis von jungen Europäern unterstützt ist Erasmus+: Jugend in Aktion. Dieses Programm zielt darauf ab, junge Personen zu inspirieren und eine Brise europäische Staatsangehörigkeit, Solidarität und Toleranz unter jungen Europäern zu vermitteln und sie einzuladen, ein gemeinsames Europa zu formen.

Dies bringt mehr Verständnis für junge BürgerInnen, welche die zukünftigen Friedenshalter sind.

beginnt mit jedem Einzelnen. Wir müssen uns in Selbstkontrolle und Toleranz üben. Wir müssen auch unsere Kinder von Gewalt fernhalten. Wenn harmonische Beziehungen eine Art von Lebensstil einer Nation werden, wird auch Frieden dort herrschen. Wenn jede Nation Frieden als eine Art Kultur sieht, dann besteht Hoffnung für Frieden in der Welt.

Wie kann man Frieden für sich selbst finden?

Erstens, sollten wir die Welt als einen persönlichen Wert akzeptieren sowie Friedensaktivitäten auf jeder Ebene unterstützen. Zweitens, sollten wir diese Nachricht an alle weiterleiten: Frieden existiert wo Toleranz und Harmonie besteht. Jeder von uns hat die Möglichkeit, Frieden in die Welt zu bringen.

Wie Yehudi Menuhin einmal sagte „Friede mag einfach klingen – ein schönes Wort –, er verlangt von uns aber alles, was wir haben, jede gute Eigenschaft, jede Stärke, jeden Traum, jedes hohe Ideal.“



GEMMA is a non-profit organization supporting youth, youth culture and focuses on EU-programs like “youth in action”. The organization was founded by Marc Germeshausen and Stefan Mak in June 2008. GEMMA is also the governing body of a network against violence and abuse. A lot of facilities and institutes from the Carinthia province are part of this network. In general, GEMMA organises many social and cultural projects and events within the region.


The heart of GEMMA beats for youth projects and GEMMA can look back on a big list of successful projects after all the years. There are fixed annual events like the “Community Kunst”, concerts, running and beach volleyball events to name a few. GEMMA has year long projects that intend to strengthen young people in their life and their cultural environment.

Overall the organization gives young people a chance and provides a platform for actively implementing their ideas.

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Voices of peace from Paris

 *Nicolas, my classmates and I conducted a survey on peace among students in both two-year technical degree and 11th grade. We wanted to collect and analyze different points of view based on age. Peace is a broad idea that defines not only the absence of war, but also freedom, tolerance, solidarity and dignity. We wanted to hear the opinions of teenagers and young adults, as they are those who will make the world of tomorrow and will have peace in their hands.*

What does peace mean to you?

The first words that came to students’ mind were love for one another and their homeland. For them, peace is a world without war and conflict, an ideal world which only exists in hopes and dreams. Some 11th grade pupils are convinced that peace isn’t valuable for everyone.

Students mostly replied with other issues for debate: is peace really wanted in the world? Is war something profitable for countries? Could war really happen in France? In the world?

For 11th grade pupils, peace does not exist anymore since France is the target of many terrorist attacks.

To conclude, students talked about social peace, which is built daily with relatives and acquaintances. They also expressed the idea that respecting nature could bring well-being and therefore peace.

Do you feel safe?

On that issue all interviewed two-year technical degree students answered “no”. For them the Vigipirate plan implemented in 2014 is not necessarily effective (especially with the example of July 14, 2016 in Nice).

Overall, they don’t understand the reasons why, with continuous monitoring and excavations in public places (at the entrance of a concert, for instance), risks of terrorist attacks are still high, particularly in the Metro with suspicious packages.

The word “radicalization” was repeated several times. Students think that all current problems in France with terrorism are due to decisions taken in the past. Their consequences are noticeable nowadays.

The 11th grade students also replied that they did not feel safe. They are worried about the increase of communitarianism and racism in the world. Some of them believed that one or more communities could be held responsible for the current security situation in France.

What do you think of the refugees?

The two-year technical degree students firstly confirmed their empathy towards these men, women and children who live in difficult situations because they are forced to flee their countries.

Some students fully understand the necessity to help needy people. They also want to be active as concerns the building of peace providing associations and refugees. Few of them understand the fact that children and women leave their countries but don’t

comprehend the reason why men aren’t more patriotic and don’t participate in war.

Nevertheless, some other questions appear: is France able to welcome so many people and to help them, knowing that some French people are in the same need as refugees? Are all refugees political refugees?

The 11th grade pupils are sensitized to the problem of refugees but nevertheless they think that helping the French at first would be a priority task.

In your opinion, what should be done to have peace in the world?

The students consider that the issue should be analyzed with empathy before coping with it.

All the students are unanimous and don’t understand how people are able to sell arms illegally in France. For them armament is the starting point of the conflicts that lead to war.

Would you be willing to commit to war?

30% of the pupils answered yes without any hesitation, adding that this attitude is a duty for any citizen. Others were very categorical and do not want to commit to war, thinking that there are some other means to face war.

Are you committed to peace in the world?


Some of the two-year technical degree students have already donated to associations. They feel that making donations is something important, but it would not solve a war.

Thanks to this survey, we can observe that older students are more concerned for peace. However, there is an urgent need to raise young people’s awareness of maintaining peace in the world. It’s a question of humanity. Everyone, regardless of gender, age, roots or social background, can play a major role in the improvement of peace, thanks to simple daily actions. And that might be the true definition of peace, simple actions that make us human.

*12th grade students, Lycée Albert de Mun, Paris
Juliette Comte & Nicolas Coulomb*



Les voix de la paix de Paris

 *Nicolas, mes camarades et moi avons mené un sondage sur la thématique de la paix auprès des classes de BTS et de Seconde pour collecter et analyser différents points de vue en fonction des âges. La paix étant une notion large dont la définition ne peut se réduire à l'absence de guerre ou de conflit, elle concerne également la liberté, la tolérance, la solidarité, et la dignité. Nous voulions recueillir l'avis d'adolescents et de jeunes adultes car ce sont eux qui feront le monde de demain et auront la paix entre leurs mains.*

A quoi la paix vous fait-elle penser ?

Les premiers mots qui ont spontanément traversé l'esprit des étudiants, ont été l'amour de son prochain et sa patrie. Pour eux, la paix est un monde sans aucune guerre ni conflit ; un monde utopique dont ils rêvent avec espérance. Les élèves de Seconde pensent que la paix ne fait pas forcément le bonheur de tous. Ils sont rejoints par des étudiants qui s'interrogent : est-ce que la paix est réellement voulue dans le monde ? Est-ce que la guerre est une affaire rentable pour les pays ? La guerre est-elle possible en France ? Dans le monde ?

Pour les élèves de Seconde, du fait des attentats terroristes, la paix n'existe plus. Mais selon les âges, les jeunes réagissent différemment face à l'insécurité.

Les deux classes ont conclu en parlant de la paix sociale, celle qui se construit au quotidien avec les proches. Ils ont également exprimé l'idée que le respect de la nature peut apporter le bien-être et donc la paix.

Est-ce que vous vous sentez en sécurité ?

Concernant cette question, les BTS ont répondu non, à l'unisson. Pour eux le plan Vigipirate, mis en place en 2014, a été mis à mal (notamment avec l'exemple du 14 juillet 2016 à Nice).

Tous ne comprennent pas les raisons pour lesquelles, en dépit de la surveillance et des fouilles dans les lieux publics (à l'entrée d'un concert, par exemple), les risques d'attentats restent non négligeables, notamment dans le métro avec les colis suspects.

De plus, le mot radicalisation est revenu à plusieurs reprises. Les classes interrogées pensent que tous les attentats terroristes qui ont frappé la France et le monde, sont dus à des décisions géopolitiques dont les conséquences leur «retombent aujourd'hui dessus».

Les élèves de Seconde sont inquiets de la montée du communautarisme et du racisme. Quelques-uns ont ciblé une ou plusieurs populations qui seraient responsables de la situation actuelle de la France.

Que pensez-vous des réfugiés ?

Les BTS ont tout d'abord réagi en parlant d'empathie pour ces hommes, femmes et enfants qui vivent dans des situations difficiles car contraints de fuir leurs pays.

Certains élèves comprennent totalement le fait de devoir aider son prochain en difficulté et sont même actifs à travers leurs dons aux associations. Quelques-



uns comprennent que les enfants et les femmes quittent leur pays mais ne comprennent pas pourquoi les hommes n'ont pas un esprit plus patriotique en s'engageant dans la guerre.

Néanmoins, les élèves se posent des questions : la France a-t-elle les moyens d'accueillir autant de personnes et de les aider toutes, sachant que certains Français vivent dans une extrême précarité ? Est-ce que tous les réfugiés sont des réfugiés politiques ?

Un grand nombre d'élèves de Seconde, sensibilisés par la problématique des réfugiés, pensent qu'aider des Français serait une tâche prioritaire.

A votre avis, que faut-il faire pour avoir la paix dans le monde ?

Les étudiants pensent que pour avoir la paix dans le monde, il faudrait analyser avec empathie le problème avant de proposer une solution.

Les deux classes sont unanimes et ne comprennent pas pourquoi, en France, certaines personnes vendent des armes de façon illégale. Pour eux, l'armement est le point de départ des conflits qui entraînent la guerre.

Seriez-vous prêt à vous engager dans la guerre ?

30% des élèves répondent positivement sans aucune hésitation, estimant que c'est un devoir citoyen ; parmi les autres, certains refusent cette idée, pensant qu'il existe d'autres moyens de lutter contre la guerre.

Etes-vous engagé pour la paix dans le monde ?

Certains étudiants de BTS ont déjà fait des dons aux associations mais estiment que cet acte, bien que nécessaire, ne résout pas le problème de la guerre.

Ce micro-trottoir a permis d'interpeller les étudiants sur la paix, thématique sur laquelle il est urgent de sensibiliser les jeunes. C'est une question d'humanité. Chacun, peu importe son sexe, son âge, ses origines ou son milieu social, peut apporter par des actions simples au quotidien sa pierre à l'édifice. Et c'est peut-être cela la vraie définition de la paix, des actions simples qui font de nous des humains.

*Elèves de 1ère STMG C, Lycée Albert de Mun, Paris
Juliette Comte & Nicolas Coulomb*



Maison de l'Europe des Yvelines (MdEY) was created in 2001 as a non-profit organization in order to raise people's interest in European citizenship. Through the European Youth in Action Program the MdEY has been able to build a wide European network through the last ten years. MdEY's main activity on a local basis is to raise awareness on European subjects, to promote European citizenship, to foster European integration and to promote European values. On these subjects the MdEY is working with schools, youth centers, youth councils and institutions for youngsters with fewer opportunities. Since 2009, the MdEY also hosts an Europe Direct Information Center to deliver documentation from the European Commission. The MdEY also is either initiator or partner of European projects through programmes such as Erasmus+ and Europe for Citizens programme. The MdEY is affiliated to the national network of French Europe Houses (FFME) and the European network EUNET.

For the CitiPart project, the MdEY, supported by the municipalities of Saint-Germain-en-Laye and Chatou has been working with several local partners such as town twinning committees, schools and youth organizations. To implement different activities about Solidarity, Tolerance and Peace, the MdEY has received financial grants from OFAJ, Fondation SNCF, Préfecture de Région Ile-de-France and Conseil Départemental des Yvelines.

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Write down the first three words that come to your mind when you hear the word „peace“!

What makes a peaceful life impossible or difficult?



What helps peace?

Visualize peaceful place. What does it look like?

About the CitiPart Project

CitiPart – Partnership for the defence of fundamental values of the European Union against extremism and populism is meant to be an interactive network, discussing and reacting to current social and political events on a local as well as on a European level. This project which involves eight organisations from five different EU member states countries started in September 2015 and ends in September 2017.

An extremely low turnout in the European and other national elections, a bad social and economic situation, growing unemployment, especially youth unemployment, and a general tendency not to trust politicians any more are a fertile soil for the constant raise of various populisms and extremisms. CitiPart wants to react against those increasing tendencies throughout discussions and interactive workshops to foster the intergenerational dialogue and revitalize the exchange between citizens and their local councillors. In this way, they are enabled to identify problems together and to search together for solutions in order to improve the situation on the European level.

The joint reflections with the European partners occurred during the three multilateral meetings on the fundamental values of the European Union – solidarity, tolerance and peace. Firstly, each theme was discussed on the local level by each partner. Secondly, the results on each topic were compared during the multilateral meetings in Poland (Warsaw), Germany (Potsdam) and France (Metz and Scy-Chazelles).

Also, all partner organizations are developing educational tools for the three topics, in order to make the debates sustainable at schools, in social centres and in all public places and to encourage and strengthen the democratic and civic participation with elected representatives.

This brochure has been created by the eight project partners within the CitiPart's third topic, the Peace



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WORDS ASSOCIATED WITH A WORD „PEACE“

friendship

no racism

communication

no worries

no greed

no hunger

Mahatma Gandhi

laughter

happiness

love

equality among humans

no fights over religions

relationships

togetherness

family

respect

no war

no difference between religions

harmony

Nelson Mandela

freedom

My advice for solving every-day conflicts with neighbours, (class-) mates or teachers would be:

- Start a dialogue and communicate the reasons, backgrounds, feelings in a conflict
- Try to find a compromise
- Show respect and acceptance

LEONARD AUGE

(class 11 of the OSZ II Potsdam Europaschule)



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