



HEINRICH
BÖLL
FOUNDATION

ANNUAL REPORT 2000

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Preface by the Executive Board

The shock caused by the devastating attacks of September 11, 2001 is still palpable. The debate on how to most effectively counter the threat of terrorism has returned endeavors to develop a comprehensive, global domestic policy to the forefront. Such a policy encompasses intercultural dialogue and protection of human rights, active conflict prevention on the regional level, environmental policies of international scope, as well as a reform of the global economy. The Heinrich Böll Foundation addresses all of these issues in its international activities.

This report is designed to provide a brief overview of our work during the past year, thus satisfying the increasing demand for information on the Foundation's activities abroad. It introduces a few of our approximately 200 project partners throughout the world, as well as highlighting the political issues addressed by our work.

Examples include our preparations for the "World Summit on Sustainable Development," scheduled to take place in Johannesburg beginning on September 3, 2002. Ten years following the global summit in Rio de Janeiro, this two-week conference will assess the progress on the implementation of Agenda 21. It will also address the question of the environmental and development policy goals which the world community will set for itself during the next decade, as well as the concrete measures necessary for their achievement. The Heinrich Böll Foundation has invited personalities from around the globe to draw up a political memorandum for the Johannesburg World Summit. We have also initiated an essay series, the World Summit Papers; as of Autumn 2001, our activities in this regard will be accessible on the Internet at the address www.worldsummit2002.de. Our foreign offices are participating in regional conferences and alliances on several continents.

The Foundation's activities were also significantly influenced by the sweeping changes in Southeastern Europe, the continuing tensions in Kosovo and Macedonia, and the fall of the Milosevic regime. In October 2000, the Heinrich Böll Foundation invited Milosevic opponents representing the contemporary Serbian art and culture scene to a podium discussion in Berlin. The exhibition "The Serbian Dossier – Assessing the Reality of the 1990s," which emerged from that encounter, was shown with great success in Berlin's Academy of Arts. With an investment of approximately DM 2.2 million from the years 2000 - 2003, the Heinrich Böll Foundation is a participant in the Balkans Stability Pact special program. These activities focus on democracy, sustainable development, and equality for women. The project is being coordinated by the Foundation's regional office in Sarajevo, along with its branches in Zagreb and Belgrade.

The Middle East represents another focus of our work. We are continuing to work with partners in Israel and the Palestinian autonomous areas in attempting to make a contribution toward halting the spiral of violence and extremism in the region.

The Foundation meanwhile supports 15 foreign regional offices on four continents, which assist in maintaining contact to our project partners in the respective regions and promote the global political dialogue with events and visitor programs.

Berlin, October 2001

Executive Board of the Heinrich Böll Foundation

Ralf Fücks

Dr. Claudia Neusüß

Petra Streit

The Heinrich Böll Foundation's Work to Promote Civic Education and Public Awareness

[Sustainable Development]

The Heinrich Böll Foundation considers the issues of ecology and sustainable development to be determinative in shaping the future; their progress must not be dependent upon the respective political conditions. Ecology and sustainable development are thus multi-departmental, collective undertakings addressed by all of the Foundation's departments.

On the Road Toward a Sustainable Energy Economy

The liberalization of the energy markets has put mobility into energy policy. Consumers are now able to make their own decisions regarding their preferred energy supply. Energy supply companies must maintain their market position, and in these liberalized market conditions, energy policies must develop concepts that do justice to ecological aspects. The fields of renewable energy sources and energy services are developing into a new branch of industry. The Heinrich Böll Foundation addressed the topic in a variety of conferences and seminars in the year 2000. It also commissioned two expert reports from the German *Öko-Institut* (Ecological Institute). Published in July, the study "*Energiewende 2020: Der Weg in eine Zukunftsfähige Energiewirtschaft*" (Energy Transition 2020: On the Road Toward a Sustainable Energy Economy) builds upon the studies undertaken by various institutes. Authors Felix Matthes and Martin Cames develop strategies for pioneering a new energy economy, with two concrete scenarios ranging up to the year 2020. In the policy paper "Sustainability and the Future of European Electricity Policy," published in October, authors Felix Matthes and Christof Timpe examine the framework conditions for orienting the liberalized European energy market to ecological sustainability. [Photo: Windrad] [*Energiewende 2020: Der Weg in eine zukunftsfähige Energiewirtschaft* (Energy Transition 2020: On the Road Toward a Sustainable Energy Economy). An *Öko-Institut* study by Felix Chr. Matthes and Martin Cames. Commissioned and published by the Heinrich Böll Foundation, 48 pages, numerous illustrations, Berlin 2000 (in German).] [Sustainability and the Future of European Electricity Policy. A policy paper by Felix Chr. Matthes and Christof Timpe, *Öko-Institut*. Documentations, Papers and Reports of the Heinrich Böll Foundation, No. 4, 52 pages, Berlin 2000 (in English).]

The "Ecological Baikal Wave"

In the past several years, the Heinrich Böll Foundation has supported various initiatives in Central, Southeastern and Eastern Europe that work actively on alternative energy and agricultural policies, as well as on sustainable and ecological regional development. In Eastern Siberia, for example, the Heinrich Böll Foundation works together with the "Ecological Baikal Wave," a non-governmental organization committed to protecting the incomparable ecosystem surrounding Baikal Lake. The organization focuses primarily on raising public awareness. It distributes educational materials on environmental policy which are utilized by primary and secondary schools in the region. It publishes a magazine and sponsors seminars; with the support of the Heinrich Böll Foundation, it has also established an environmental information center in Irkutsk which has sparked a great deal of interest. The Baikal Wave is currently building up a network of branch offices in the region. One of the organization's concrete goals is to close down a cellulose plant which dates back to the Soviet era and dumps untreated industrial waste into Baikal Lake. To prevent massive

unemployment in the city of Baikalsk, created for the plant's employees, Baikal Wave is currently building up a job counseling center for people wishing to become self-employed. It hopes to open up alternative work opportunities for the plant's employees – for example, in small-scale tourism, skilled trades, or environmentally friendly resources processing. Link www.baikalwave.eu.org]

Petra Kelly Prize 2000

The Heinrich Böll Foundation established the Petra Kelly Prize in 1997, on the occasion of the 50th birthday of its namesake. It is endowed with DM 20,000 and is awarded at two-year intervals. With the prize, the Heinrich Böll Foundation recognizes groups and individuals who have demonstrated outstanding commitment to working for the respect for universal human rights, nonviolent conflict resolution, and protection of the natural environment. The prize simultaneously pays tribute to the life and works of Petra Kelly, a leading pioneers of the ecological and global peace movements and a co-founder of the Green Party in Germany. In the year 2000, the Petra Kelly Prize was awarded to Berta and Nicolasa Quintreman Kalpan, Mapuche Pehuenche Indians from Chile. The two sisters, small-scale farmers who live in their traditional culture in the Bio-Bio river valley in southern Chile, are leading activists in the Chilean citizens' movement against the flooding of Pehuenche land to build the Ralco Dam. The international jury awarded the prize to acknowledge the nonviolent and courageous commitment of these two women, who are representative of the resistance against the building of mega-dams throughout the world. The construction of these dams are always accompanied by the displacement or resettlement of population groups, and often result in devastating consequences for the ecosystem of the entire surrounding region.

[The prize was awarded on December 1, and was accompanied by an international symposium sponsored by the Heinrich Böll Foundation on the construction of mega-dams.]

First Heinrich Böll Foundation Forum on Development Policy

The worldwide gap between rich and poor is growing larger; and at the same time, funding for and acceptance of traditional development policy is decreasing. Motivated by the idea that crisis situations may be viewed as challenges as well, the Heinrich Böll Foundation convened the First Development Policy Forum in May 2000. Numerous experts in development policy met in the Berlin city assembly for a two-day conference to embark on the search for innovative and problem-solving ideas. In her introductory lecture Uschi Eid, government undersecretary in the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, underscored the need to recognize that development policy contributes to international structural policy, and urged that increased attention be paid to overcoming structural problems in development policy. Political scientist Martin Wolpold-Bosien addressed the normative demands placed on development policy, and several lectures dealt with the future funding of development policy measures. A documentation of the First Development Policy Forum is available from the Heinrich Böll Foundation.

[“The growing inequality in this world and the ever-increasing number of poor people lend urgency to resolving the question of how equality and solidarity can be defined in our era, and what consequences result for development policy which is perceived as part of structural policy.” Claudia Neusüß]

“World Summit Papers” Publication Series

The World Summit Papers are a series of publications by the Heinrich Böll Foundation in preparation for the World Summit on Sustainable Development, which will be held in South Africa ten years after the historic UN Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro 1992). For the Foundation, this Summit represents a good opportunity to return the challenge of sustainable development to the top of the international agenda. The World Summit Papers will include various informational materials, studies, essays, documentations, etc. regarding issues covered at the World Summit. The series will be published in various languages, both by the headquarters of the Foundation in Berlin and by various foreign offices, and hope to make a contribution to preparing the international public for the summit meeting. The World Summit Papers are available free of charge from the Heinrich Böll Foundation in Berlin and from the Foundation’s foreign offices; they may also be downloaded at www.boell.de.

[Breaking the Impasse. Forging an EU Leadership Initiative on Climate Change

A policy paper by Hermann E. Ott and Sebastian Oberthür
World Summit Papers No. 3, Berlin 2001, 36 pages (in English)

Ten Years After Rio. Debating Development Perspectives

A concise outlook on sustainable development implementation
By Karl H. Segschneider
World Summit Papers No. 2, Chiang Mai 2001, 70 pages (in English)

Towards the World Summit on Sustainable Development

A discussion paper by the South African NGO Caucus on the World Summit for Sustainable Development
World Summit Papers No. 1, Berlin 2001, 32 pages (in English)]

[Gender Democracy and Women’s Issues]

The model of gender democracy involves the establishment of democratic conditions between women and men. For this, strategies of women’s politics are complemented by self-reliant and assertive cooperation with men – without excluding classic instruments such as quotas.

The Congress “Gender Democracy 2000: Diversity of Visions – Visions of Diversity”

In cooperation with the Gender Studies Department of Berlin’s Humboldt University, the Heinrich Böll Foundation sponsored the congress “Gender Democracy 2000” in November 2000. The title, “Visions of Diversity,” characterizes the fundamental idea of the congress – that a just gender policy must include all genders. The following central issues were addressed by the congress: How can our society be changed, and what opportunities to do away with disadvantages are presented by the various political concepts?

In her opening lecture, Christina Thürmer-Rohr, Professor of Educational Science and Social Education at Berlin’s Technical University, identified the tactical and strategic advantage of the concept of gender democracy in its focus on the democratic deficits in our society. This brings gender issues into the mainstream and facilitates new alliances. Jeff Hearn, Professor of Economics and Business Administration and researcher on men’s and gender issues, pointed out in his lecture that to date, only a few men have become active in this field, both in

terms of scholarship and practical politics. He added, however, that this small and heterogeneous “men’s movement,” viewed in quantitative terms, represented a good foundation for future educational activities.

The conference’s unique concept also included participation by artists. Their contributions were designed to open up avenues of insight, sharpen the profile of the concept of gender democracy and enhance its degree of recognition. The documentation of the conference has been published in book form and is available from the Heinrich Böll Foundation and in bookstores. [Photo v. S. 15]

[“My dream is that the struggle against violence in gender relationships might become the starting point for new forms of solidarity between the two genders. The program of gender democracy could provide a framework for this; a space where women can finally hear what men have thus far not dared to express.” Hans Joachim Lenz]

[The international congress “Gender Democracy as a Challenge for Men and Women in the 21st Century” took place in El Salvador in December 2000. The Spanish-language publication was published in the series *ediciones boell* by the regional office in San Salvador and is available from that office.]

Milestones of Gaining Power – “From Seattle to Beijing”

In cooperation with *Women in Development* (WIDE), the Heinrich Böll Foundation sponsored an international seminar in May 2000, which focused on strategies to alleviate the negative effects on women of macroeconomic globalization processes and how to maintain the economic human rights of women in the face of increasing globalization. The seminar was divided into three parts: a crash course for the participants in “economic literacy” in terms of globalization processes (history, processes, structures and mechanisms of globalization); an analysis of globalization’s effects on women using concrete case studies from the South and the North; and strategic reflections on the question of how women can exert more influence on democratization processes, particularly within the scope of the UN Conference “Beijing+5” in New York.

[“Five years following Beijing, it is evident that both government and public interest in achieving more gender equality has significantly declined.” Annekathrin Linck]

Education and Networking of Women in Central America

As a result of political, legal and socioeconomic discrimination against women in Central America, the majority of women there are unable to combat injustice and take advantage of their rights of participation. The Heinrich Böll Foundation focuses its educational and consulting activities on strengthening women’s self-assurance and assertiveness, teaching skills and know-how, and encouraging women’s self-organization. In Mexico, the Heinrich Böll Foundation cooperates with *Comunicación e Información de la Mujer* (CIMAC), a non-commercial information service which includes a news agency and documentation center. The primary goal of CIMAC is the promotion of democratic, non-sexist and non-discriminatory reporting in the media. One important result of CIMAC’s informational and media activities, which have been going on for more than a decade, is the establishment of the network *Red Mexicana de Periodistas*. In the meantime, approximately 350 press, television and radio journalists in 30 of the 32 Mexican states work together with this network.

As a news agency, CIMAC maintains a presence in about 100 media units of the Mexican press, radio and television. The information service's reporting, documentaries and news are distributed via numerous Web sites on the Internet as well as the CIMAC homepage. The Heinrich Böll Foundation plans to engage in long-term cooperation with CIMAC in providing information and reporting on the issue of violence against women, on selected national and international conferences, as well as on the monitoring of NAFTA.

In El Salvador, the Heinrich Böll Foundation has for several years supported women's basic and advanced training as well as self-organization in a former war region, where erstwhile freedom fighters of the FMLN movement and their families now live and work. The advanced training deals with the areas of organization and production; the Foundation has also supported the establishment of kindergartens and a literacy program. Training courses and start-up assistance for small businesses have been in place since last year. During the devastating hurricane "Mitch" in the year 1998, the Foundation's project partners made a major contribution to evacuating and caring for thousands of people, and were subsequently involved in a reconstruction program which was also supported by the Heinrich Böll Foundation.

Shirkat Gah Woman, Law and Status Program, Pakistan

Shirkat Gah Women's Resource Center started its outreach program in 1993, as part of a two-year countrywide field research project on customary practices in three areas where women's lives are most affected: family, reproductive rights and their rights as citizens. During this research, it became glaringly obvious that the majority of people, men and women, were unaware of the law or their rights. The premise of Shirkat Gah's outreach was that it would be participatory in nature, so that the communities would themselves identify their needs, set their priorities and be empowered to act upon them. Over the past five years, outreach has been shaped by the groups and the communities it works with. Currently, the main focus of Shirkat Gah's outreach is to promote legal consciousness. Legal awareness sessions are initially conducted based on community needs. These can range from women's lack of knowledge regarding their rights in marriage, leading to sessions on family laws; to situations in rural Sindh, where honor killings are common in the criminal justice system. Legal awareness is followed up by paralegal training. This intensive training focuses on an in-depth knowledge of law and procedures in the areas of family, criminal justice, violence against women and fundamental rights. Knowledge of the essence of law and rights, as well as the procedures followed in the courts, especially at the lower and magisterial levels, has empowered community-based organizations (CBOs) to deal effectively with legal problems faced by the communities. Working out of Shirkat Gah's offices in Karachi, Lahore and Peshawar, the Women Law and Status Program (WLS) has been able to reach communities with a variety of customary practices and traditions. Besides legal consciousness training sessions, the capacity of CBOs has been raised through training on management skills, income generation skills and preventive health care. In the past year and a half, cases of intervention and legal aid have increasingly been referred to all three offices, attesting to the trust reposed in Shirkat Gah by the groups that it works with. This is also indicative of the increased consciousness about the CBOs.

[Human Rights and the Future of Democracy]

An elementary prerequisite for democratization of societies is the recognition of and respect for human rights. Thus, an important goal of the Heinrich Böll Foundation's educational work

is to foster the maintenance and defense of human rights, with particular emphasis on the protection of minorities.

The Conference “Iran After Its Parliamentary Elections”

Against the background of the landslide victory of the reformists in Iran’s parliamentary elections of February 2000, the Heinrich Böll Foundation, in cooperation with the *Haus der Kulturen der Welt* (House of World Cultures), sponsored a conference titled “Iran After the Elections” held in April 2000. The event was designed to provide information about the course of events in Iran and to promote political and cultural exchange between Iranian reformers, the German public, and Iranian exiles. The 17 speakers from Iran represented the broad spectrum of the reform movement: they came from both the religious and the secular camps. Promoting dialogue between these two groups was a central idea behind the planning of the conference. But the conference, which was awaited with great expectations by many, was overshadowed by the actions of a minority who, in the name of “revolutionary resistance,” went to great lengths to prevent a dialogue regarding reforms coming from within the country and consisting of various societal and intellectual streams of thought. As became clear in retrospect, these actions were consistent with the interests of the Islamic right-wing extremists in Iran. The reform process in Iran needs an open debate; and for that reason, intellectuals and the independent press are the primary targets of conservative repression. As such, all speakers from Iran were prosecuted by the criminal justice authorities in Teheran and subjected to a multitude of reprisals. A campaign of defamation was launched against the Berlin conference, which was directed primarily against the public appearance of reformers from the Islamic religious spectrum together with secular intellectuals. Eleven of the defendants were sentenced to prison terms of up to 11 years in the first-instance court. A special Islamic tribunal was convened against reformist cleric Yussevi Eshkevari; the first-instance judgment was not made public. According to Iranian press reports, Eshkevari was sentenced to death; an appeals court supposedly subsequently reversed the conviction. There are well-founded indications that some defendants were to be forced into making “confessions” by subjecting them to solitary confinement and violence. The documented trial protocols are reminiscent of classic political show trials. They are evidence that the fundamentalists will employ every possible means to repel the reform movement and to keep their hold on power. Those convicted embody a representative cross-section of reform-oriented intellectuals: a cleric, journalists, writers, the most well-known publisher in the country, a speaker of the student movement, and a lawyer who has done exemplary work to promote the rights of women.

In numerous statements, press conferences and letters to the authorities in Iran, the Heinrich Böll Foundation has worked on behalf of the persecuted guests of the Berlin conference, and has demanded the immediate release of those imprisoned and the cessation of all proceedings associated with the Berlin conference.

The Foundation will continue its activism in Iran to the extent possible in the face of the current conditions. The promotion of a civil-societal dialogue and corresponding initiatives, for example in the areas of environmental protection, media and the social situation of women, will form the core of the Foundation’s future Iran activities.

[The conference lectures and the debates ensuing from the Heinrich Böll Foundation’s conference, which were sometimes extremely vehement, as well as the trial protocols, are documented in a book: *Iran nach den Wahlen. Eine Konferenz und die Folgen* (Iran After the Elections. A Conference and Its Consequences). Edited by the Heinrich Böll Foundation. With an introduction by Sonia Seddighi and a contribution by Peter Philipp. Translations:

Bahman Nirumand. Westfälisches Dampfboot Publishers, 1st edition, Münster 2001, 268 pages, DM 36.00, ISBN 3-89691-506-1 (in German)]

Special Prize Awarded to Flora Brovina for Civic Courage

On December 10, 2000, the international day of human rights, Kosovar physician and writer Flora Brovina was awarded a special prize for civic courage in the Balkans. The prize, endowed with DM 15,000 by a donor who wishes to remain anonymous, was presented by the supporters' circle of the Heinrich Böll Foundation. A few weeks beforehand, the human rights activist had been released from a Serbian prison following 19 months of incarceration. The prize recognized her many years of active work to promote human rights, understanding among peoples, and non-violence. Flora Brovina has been working fearlessly and tirelessly for human rights since 1990. She founded the independent, non-governmental organization "League of Albanian Women" in 1992, and still heads the organization today. The League organizes courses on literacy and health education, readings and exhibitions. In conditions of escalating violence, Flora Brovina in 1998 called for women's demonstrations for non-violence and dialogue. In March 1998, she founded the emergency aid center *Prihvatni* ("Refuge") in Pristina for women and children who had been displaced from their homes. She was arrested at this center in April 1999 and deported to Serbia. Charged with "conspiracy and support for terrorist groups," she was convicted in December 1999 and sentenced to 12 years imprisonment.

[A small brochure has been published on the awarding of the prize, which may be ordered under info@boell.de. Information on the supporters' circle: ...@boell.de
"We must learn to fight with the weapons of civic values, which will harm nobody – on the contrary, by using them we can all only win." Flora Brovina]

Second Annual Foreign Policy Conference of the Heinrich Böll Foundation

In November 2000, the Heinrich Böll Foundation dedicated its 2nd Annual Foreign Policy Conference to an issue dealing with the future of the European Union: the qualitative shaping and development of the EU's future outer borders. In the past, these borders in the east of Europe served primarily to clearly delineate the political systems; but in the future, they are to support internal EU integration, help in designing new and cooperative neighborly relations to the bordering countries, and improve the stability perspectives of the bordering regions. The core issues addressed at the conference were how the EU can shape its borders in the sense of "creating neighborly relations;" which conceptual approaches and options for action exist; and primarily what type of political support exists for cross-border cooperation.

Jamila Houfaiidi Settar, Professor of International Law from Casablanca, summarized her lecture by saying that the current shaping of the EU borders in the Mediterranean region was facilitating only a negative form of migration, since it forced desperate individuals into illegality and blocked the creative opportunities presented by mobility. The representatives from Eastern European countries quickly agreed that shaping borders in this way must not be repeated in enlarging the EU toward Eastern Europe. Rather, they argued, the EU must develop new ways of shaping its borders which will foster neighborly relations. The issue of relations with Russia was repeatedly a matter of controversial discussion; due to the current changes (EU enlargement, NATO enlargement), Russia perceives its interests, and possibly its security as well, as being threatened. But the discussion also made clear that the EU, in its new borders, will play a different role in the world and will increasingly act as a global player.

European parliament representative Daniel Cohn-Bendit brought the debate into focus: “Globalization determined by economic logistics is an American project, whereas the ecological and social design of globalization might be a European project,” adding that “for this, we need a self-confident and capable EU.”

Democracy and Human Rights in Nigeria

The respect for human rights indicates that a state has firmly established democratic thought and has undergone the social and political transformation necessary to represent all portions of the population. Although a democratically elected government came to power in Nigeria in 1999 following many years of military dictatorship, the country’s political future remains unclear. Within the scope of its project program “Human and Women’s Rights,” the Heinrich Böll Foundation publishes an annual human rights report of the Civil Liberties Organization (CLO) in Nigeria. Another aspect of its work is the struggle against discrimination and human rights violations against women and other population groups, committed in the name of tradition and national interest. For example, the Foundation’s project partner Gender and Development Action (GADA) promotes women’s self-help by training and supporting activists with legal skills in rural regions. Other organizations, such as the Civil Resource Development and Documentation Center (CIRDDOC), organize training sessions for paralegals and support their establishment in areas without sufficient access to legal assistance. They also organize tribunals and events to call attention to the violation of human and women’s rights. In addition to these project activities, they strive to increase networking among the organizations working in this field, as well as promoting discussion on both the substance and methods of human rights work.

Kav La’Oved, Tel Aviv

The assistance offered by the Israeli worker’s hotline *Kav La’Oved* is targeted at combating forms of discrimination in the labor market. Its goal is the social and legal equality of all workers. One of the hotline’s outreach texts reads: “If your passport is taken away and you are threatened with deportation, if your accommodations are substandard, or if you are not being paid punctually ... call Tel. 03-5102266.” Until 1995, the underprivileged status of Palestinian workers constituted the focus of the organization’s work; now, it also concentrates its efforts on the problems of labor migration and inhumane working conditions faced by workers from Southeastern Europe and Asia. The organization compiles and documents violations of the law, endeavors to achieve out-of-court settlements with employers, authorities and insurance companies, and conducts legal proceedings on behalf of workers. In addition to offering concrete legal counseling, the Worker’s Hotline also cooperates with Palestinian trade unions and *Histadrut* from Israel.

With more than a dozen employees, *Kav La’Oved* succeeded within one year in obtaining court judgments totaling almost \$250,000, which had been withheld from Palestinians by their employers. It also protected many migrant workers without papers from arbitrary actions by employers and authorities. In addition to focusing its efforts on the rights of workers, the organization also established the first free clinic for foreign workers in Israel.

In December 1998, *Kav La’Oved* was awarded the Emil Greenzweig Human Rights Award for its wide-ranging activities.

[Migration and Democratic Participation]

The Heinrich Böll Foundation is working to promote a democratic society of immigration. This is a model of its civic education and public awareness activities. The topic of migration is addressed in all of the Foundation's projects and strategies: in project development, seeking out cooperation partners, and establishing structures within the Foundation.

Event Series: Muslims and Modern Societies

Shaping coexistence with Muslims in Germany touches on a particularly relevant aspect of the problem of redefining Germany as a country of immigration: the key is to develop mechanisms and rules for life in a culturally pluralistic democracy which follows the rule of law, with its reciprocal responsibilities and requirement of mutual acceptance. The public discussion about Islam and coexistence with Muslims has by no means been completed; new events and new contexts spark a continual development of the debate. On the initiative of the Heinrich Böll Foundation and four of its state foundations – those of Bavaria, Berlin, Hesse and Lower Saxony – lecture events were held from Fall 1999 through Summer 2000 in cooperation with additional local cooperation partners, which were designed to foster public debate on the new social reality by engaging in a dialogue with Muslim intellectuals and representatives of Muslim organizations. The event series concluded in May 2000 with two conferences, which addressed from various perspectives the effects of expanding our society's cultural and religious spectrum, and the attendant demands placed on it. The Berlin conference, "Religion and Society in the Future – European Muslims Voice Their Opinions" provided an overview of developments in various European countries. The discussion addressed both issues surrounding concrete ways to shape coexistence in a multi-religious society, as well as the dynamics within Muslim communities. The conference in Frankfurt/Main, "Muslims in Germany," was oriented to concrete debates currently taking place in Germany. Speakers from various countries in Western Europe reported on their experiences with the various topics.

The Conference "Employment and Immigration"

The conference "Employment and Immigration" in November 2000 was the fourth event in the Heinrich Böll Foundation's "The Future of Employment" series. The conference focused on addressing the pros and cons of a dynamic immigration policy, as well as the relationship between immigration and the labor market. Particular emphasis was given to the question of how immigrants to Germany may be provided access to the labor market which includes the right to social insurance benefits. Marieluise Beck, the German federal government's Commissioner for Foreigners, began by cautioning against excessive expectations of immigration policies: "The call for quotas and the restriction of 'undesirable' immigration suggests an ability to control immigration, which takes into account neither the legal right of access nor the reality of an open society." Rainer Münz, a professor at Berlin's Humboldt University, underscored the necessity of extensive immigration to Germany with concrete figures: "In the 21st century, Germany will need immigrants who are rapidly and successfully integrated into the labor market or who establish businesses here and thus create jobs. The preconditions for this are qualifications, industriousness, language skills and the willingness to respect certain fundamental values of the integrating society. As such, the focus is on the expected benefit to Germany rather than on humanitarian considerations." The conference ended by posing the question of how to make Germany an attractive destination, allowing the

necessary immigration to occur: this represents a true paradigm shift in the debate on immigration.

[“A progressive immigration policy must mean more than merely extending the “Green Card” regulation – especially if we wish to avoid the mistakes of our former “guest worker” policy. Immigration, including that based on economic criteria, must be planned on a long-term basis. For these reasons, I call for a significant expansion of existing opportunities to promote the integration of immigrants and refugees.” Cem Özdemir, Alliance 90/The Greens representative in the German parliament]

[Art, Culture and Media]

An elementary part of the civic education and public awareness activities of the Heinrich Böll Foundation is promoting the creation and publication of literary and artistic works. People who are able to appreciate and understand art develop into more complete individuals – and perhaps into more tolerant citizens as well.

Film Peace Prize 2000 Awarded to “Long Night’s Journey Into Day”

The Film Peace Prize has been awarded at the Berlin International Film Festival since 1986. It recognizes films which combine aesthetic quality with humanitarian thought, democratic principles and social activism. The Film Peace Prize is endowed with DM 10,000 as well as a sculpture by the artist Ottmar Alt. The prize money has been donated by the Heinrich Böll Foundation since 1996. The Film Peace Prize, which stems from an initiative of Berlin peace groups, is sponsored by the group International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, Physicians for Social Responsibility (IPPNW; recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize). In 2000, the Film Peace Prize was awarded to the documentary “Long Night’s Journey into Day – South Africa’s Search for Truth and Reconciliation,” by American filmmakers Frances Reed and Deborah Hoffmann. In an extremely impressive and moving manner, the film documents the work of the South African Truth Commission.

[“For all of this film’s substantive magnificence, we should not overlook the fact that its cinematic interpretation is particularly brilliant. And this is what makes it so unique and worth seeing.” Renan Demirkan in her tribute]

The Heinrich Böll Foundation’s *Haus Langenbroich* Fellowship Program

[In a cooperative project of the association “*Heinrich-Böll-Haus Langenbroich*” and the German state of North Rhine-Westphalia, artists who would otherwise have few opportunities to work undisturbed, financially secure, and free of state control or persecution, are invited to pursue their creative activities in Langenbroich’s Heinrich Böll House, the former home of the Böll family.]

In the year 2000, the following artists were guests of *Haus Langenbroich*: *Jacinta Escudos*, a writer from El Salvador. She belongs to a generation of Central American intellectuals who were influenced by the civil wars and revolutions of the 1970s and 1980s, primarily in El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua. Having emigrated to Nicaragua for political reasons in 1981, she lives and works there as a writer under difficult economic conditions. Her literary works focus on the inner realm and individual suffering in a world

dominated by violence and machismo. Four books by Jacinta Escudos have thus far been published in El Salvador; *Jodgor Obid*, a writer from Uzbekistan. His books were banned in 1985, and their publication was prohibited even after the fall of the USSR. He is a member of the Uzbek civil rights movement *Birlik* and the Civil Rights Defense Society of Central Asia, as well as an award recipient and delegate of Human Rights Watch in Helsinki. He has been imprisoned and fined several times because of his participation in protest activities. Jodgor Obid has published several volumes of poetry, and has translated lyric poetry into Uzbek and Russian. In 1999, he published the volume “The Golden Ship” and released a CD of his poems read in Uzbek and German; *Murat Baltic*, a jurist and writer from Serbia. His novel “Fetwa,” also published in German, was named best book of the year in Sandzak and Montenegro in 1994; *Ivetta Gerasimchuk*, Russian writer. As a student at Moscow State University for International Relations, she won 1st Prize in the international essay contest sponsored by *Lettre International*, the European Cultural Capital of Weimar and the Goethe Institute. She received the award for her essay “Dictionary of the Winds;” *Abderrahmane Bouguermouh*, Algerian screenplay writer, director and writer from Kabylia; *Zeljko Ivankovic*, Bosnian writer, literary critic and translator from Sarajevo; and *Mehmet Behluli*, Kosovo-Albanian painter, sculptor and lecturer at the Academy of Arts in Pristina.

Fellowship Program for Artists in Kosovo Sponsored by the Supporters’ Circle of the Heinrich Böll Foundation

Given the precarious situation currently faced by Kosovo, it is virtually impossible for young, unknown artists to make a living with their work. In an era of reconstruction of a country destroyed by war, people are primarily concerned with purely practical aspects of everyday life; consequently, art and culture are relegated to the background. But art and culture are just as relevant for the development of community life as the establishment of educational and health systems. The supporters’ circle of the Heinrich Böll Foundation is striving to promote this development with concrete financial assistance for individual artists. An independent jury selected six artists and poets, who received enough support to be able to dedicate themselves to their artistic work for six months as they saw fit. The results were presented in November 2000 in an exhibition in Pristina.

[A catalogue of the exhibition is available in German/Albanian. To order, as well as to receive more information on joining the supporters’ circle, please contact: Regine Walch, Tel. +49-30-285 34-112, E-mail: walch@boell.de]

[“We are familiar with Kosovo only on the political level. But what do we in Europe know about Kosovo’s culture, art, literature and poetry? Conversely, Kosovars are familiar with Germany primarily because of labor migration. Cultural exchanges are thus fruitful for both countries.” Tom Koenigs, director of the Kosovo Civil Administration, at the exhibition opening in Pristina]

Additional Organs of the Foundation’s Work to Promote Civic Education

The Feminist Institute

The Feminist Institute, founded in 1998, brings together women from the fields of politics, academia and science, media, culture and economics with the goal of improving the political participation of women. Its aims also include transferring innovative feminist approaches and

research perspectives to the political agenda, as well as promoting and expanding both national and international women's networks. *Glow*, the Institute's virtual pillar, has offered women throughout the world a forum for interactive information and research since 1999: www.glow-boell.de. The *Gunda-Werner-Promotionskolleg* (Gunda Werner Doctoral Fellowship), newly established in the year 2000 in cooperation with the Foundation's Study Program and the Universities of Bochum and Bielefeld, supports young scholars working to transfer feminist insights to political practice. The *Ladies Lunch*, another project of the Feminist Institute, promotes networking, exchanges of information and opinion-forming processes on issues of current sociopolitical relevance among activist women from Green and other feminist-oriented contexts.

[Members of the International Steering Committee include: Adrienne Goehler, Senator for Science and Culture in Berlin; Julian Freifrau von Friesen, Senator for Economics in Berlin; journalist Viola Roggenkamp, and Marjery Resnick, Chair of the Women's Studies Department at MIT in Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA. The Steering Committee provides consulting and support for the work of the Feminist Institute.)

[*Die großen UN-Konferenzen der 90er Jahre – eine frauenpolitische Bilanz.* (The Major UN Conferences of the 1990s – An Assessment from the Perspective of Women's Issues.) Documentation of a lecture series of the Feminist Institute. 194 pages, Berlin 2000 (in German)]

The Green Academy

The Green Academy, founded in 1999 as a project of the Heinrich Böll Foundation, is a think tank and independent forum for reflection on current political issues. It numbers approximately 50 members who work on a volunteer basis for a period of two to three years, discussing specific issue complexes in an interdisciplinary manner. In the year 2000, the Green Academy continued its work on the issues of "Europe" and "Future Technologies," and was able to include Heinrich Böll Foundation Fellows in its work for the first time. Two Fellows from the Summer Academy participated in the discussion, and a small group regularly participates in the meetings of the Technology Working Group, sponsoring a small colloquium where doctoral projects are presented.

[The Summer Academy 2000 at *Kloster Neustift* produced the memorandum "The Good Life. A Memorandum for Innovative Policymaking." Published by the Green Academy of the Heinrich Böll Foundation. 1st edition, Berlin 2001, 40 pages (in English). See also: www.boell.de]

The Study Program

The Heinrich Böll Foundation's Study Program provides support to students and post-graduates in all fields and of all nationalities who combine exemplary achievement with the demonstrable commitment to take on sociopolitical responsibility and work actively on the goals of the Foundation. The Study Program is committed to an educational approach which combines training and qualifications, interdisciplinary and intercultural educational perspectives with individual personality development. Committed to attaining those standards in its policies and programs, the Study Program strives to contribute to strengthening of civil-societal structures and enhancing the dialogue between politics and scholarship. For several years, the Study Program has provided support to a *Sur-Place* Program in cooperation with Russian partner organizations to support young academics. Within that framework, 28

thematically-defined fellowships are awarded annually on the research topics “History of Repression,” “Human Rights,” and “Contemporary Sociological Issues.” The International Internship Program in the German parliament, the *Bundestag*, is also designed to foster networking between scholarship and politics; this program is sponsored by the Study Program in cooperation with study programs of the affiliated state foundations, which rotate annually. The program gives preference to post-graduates aspiring to an international career on the government level or in public service, who receive the opportunity to work in the office of a German parliamentary representative. The introductory and accompanying program also includes seminars sponsored by other political foundations – with the goal of providing broad insight into the political system and life of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The full-time staff of the Study Program, which numbers ten people, is supported by a large number of volunteers: over 150 lecturers, the Study Program’s expert advisory council, its various selection bodies, as well as approximately 400 fellows with their independent structures of decision-making and co-determination. Between 80 and 100 new fellowships are awarded annually. The term of support usually varies from between one and three years. In the year 2000, the Study Program had DM 6,751,665 from public funds at its disposal.

News from the Foundation

The Heinrich Böll Foundation Opens Offices in Thailand and Brazil

In February 2000, the Heinrich Böll Foundation opened its second Asian regional office in Chiang Mai, Thailand, in addition to its office in Lahore, Pakistan. The office’s work concentrates primarily on the topics of ecology, promotion of participatory democracy (with particular emphasis on the situation of women) and promotion of the rule of law.

[E-mail: heike@hbsasia.org]

The opening of the regional office in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in May 2000 has enabled the Heinrich Böll Foundation to engage in more intensive political dialogue with the relevant societal actors of that country. The existing cooperation partners in Brazil may thus be integrated more intensively into the multi-country project “Sustainable Cono Sur” (Brazil, Chile and Uruguay). At the same time, the Foundation plans to build up new contacts as well. At the opening event, executive board member Claudia Neusuess stated, “We hope to promote sustainable development with our support for multi-country networking processes. The regional activities of the Foundation are motivated by a definition of human rights which, in addition to political rights, encompasses social and economic rights, women’s rights and the rights of sexual minorities as well. An important new function of the Foundation is to build bridges between non-governmental organizations and governments on both the state and federal levels.”

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The Heinrich Böll Foundation Online

The Heinrich Böll Foundation has had an online presence for the past year and a half. Since that time, its offerings have expanded greatly: approximately 1,500 German and English pages and approximately 100 documents – including many detailed studies – may meanwhile be downloaded from www.boell.de. In addition to texts, the Internet site includes a comprehensive calendar which contains information on the activities of the Foundation, both

within Germany and internationally, and for which interested people may register online. Interested people also have the opportunity to subscribe to the discussion forum's E-mail newsletter – and of course may participate in and contribute to it as well. Books published by the Heinrich Böll Foundation may be ordered from the Internet bookstore.

Local Expert Information System on the Internet

Along with several cooperation partners, the Heinrich Böll Foundation has been offering the “local political information center” since January 1999, which is an expert information system on the Internet. Its most important component is a public databank, which provides access to specialized texts on more than 30 fields of local politics, literary bibliographies and reviews, as well as Internet addresses. Also, interactive elements are being developed which will enable the establishment of contacts to experts, as well as participation in discussion and consulting forums. The information system's primary goal is to facilitate practical political activities on a local level; as such, it is targeted to activist individuals on city councils, in county governments and committees, and members of citizens' initiatives. However, full-time administrative personnel, teachers, pupils and students and individuals interested in politics may profit from the information system as well.

The Heinrich Böll Archives and the *Grünes Gedächtnis* Archives

Since the Heinrich Böll Foundation was founded in the year 1989, it has maintained intensive contact with the Heinrich Böll Archives in Cologne. Evaluation of the material stored in the archives on the life and works of Heinrich Böll is undertaken both in terms of its overall documentation and with a view toward the specific needs of the Heinrich Böll Foundation's civic education and public awareness work. One of the archives' most ambitious projects is the publication of a new edition of Böll's writings, the 27-volume *Kommentierten Kölner Ausgabe der Werke Heinrich Bölls* (Commentated Cologne Edition of the Works of Heinrich Böll); the first three volumes are due for publication in Fall 2002. The archives have also begun the project of working up all papers and documents written about Heinrich Böll from the period 1950 to 1999, with the goal of making the first “Bibliography of the Study Literature on the Works of Heinrich Böll” accessible on the Internet in the near future. [Additional information in: *Heinrich Böll – Einem Autor folgen. Kölner Ausgabe – Zur Einführung* (Heinrich Böll – Understanding an Author. An Introduction to the Cologne Edition). Published by the Heinrich Böll Foundation, registered association, with an introduction by Jochen Schubert. Kiepenheuer & Witsch publishers, Cologne 1998, 120 pages, DM 10.00, ISBN 3-462-02827-8 (in German)]

The *Grünes Gedächtnis* (Green Memory) Archives collect and work up sources on the history of the political party Alliance 90/The Greens as well as those on the New Social Movements, making them accessible to the public. The inventory also includes the works of Petra Kelly. [*Grünes Gedächtnis* Archives, Eldenaerstrasse 35, Building 34, 10247 Berlin, Germany, Tel. +49-30-28534-260, Fax +49-30-28534-5260, E-mail: archiv@boell.de]

The Publications of the Heinrich Böll Foundation

The educational activities of the Heinrich Böll Foundation include the publication of texts. Books comprise the major portion of the Foundation's publication practice. Reports,

catalogues, documentations and studies are published as well. With its publications, the Heinrich Böll Foundation documents its work as well as important conferences, seminars and workshop discussions, thus making accessible to the public a significant portion of its projects and campaigns. With its publications, the Foundation also seeks to stimulate debate on current political issues. It strives to do justice to its special function as a cultural and political foundation by introducing important artistic works to a broader public, thus preserving their relevance. With its publications, the Heinrich Böll Foundation endeavors to follow in the footsteps of its namesake: becoming involved in order to stay realistic.

More recent publications include: *Globalization and Sustainability*. An essay by Wolfgang Sachs. Documentations, Papers and Reports No. 5, Berlin 2000, 32 pages (in English); and: *Who Owns Biological Diversity? A Brief Description of the Debate over the Rights to Biological Diversity in the North-South Context*, by Beatrix Tappeser and Alexandra Baier. Documentations, Papers and Reports No. 3, Berlin 2000, 28 pages (in English).

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Organizational Chart

The fields connected by a dark line connote volunteer bodies of the Heinrich Böll Foundation.

The membership meeting elects: advisory council, executive board, expert committees, Heinrich Böll – Life and Works working group.

The supporters' circle elects the coordination body of the supporters' circle.

Executive Board Offices (secretarial office)

Organizational Development

Controlling

Bodies and Fundraising

Community undertakings: gender democracy, intercultural management

Corporate services: personnel departments, public relations, budget and finance, computers/technical services

Expert Departments: Study Program, Domestic Civic Education, International Cooperation, *Grünes Gedächtnis* Archives

Expert advisory committees: Media, Migration, Domestic, Art and Culture, East, Study Program, South, West, Central, Southern and Eastern Europe, Women's Council

16 State Foundations: Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, Berlin, Brandenburg, Bremen, Hamburg, Hesse, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, Lower Saxony, North Rhine-Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate, Saarland, Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein, Thuringia.

Personnel: As of Dec. 31, 2000, a total of **198** individuals (of these, **33** student assistants or similar positions) were employed by the Heinrich Böll Foundation – **179** of these within Germany and **19** in foreign countries. These **198** employees included **143** women and **55** men as well as **28** immigrants. **80** positions were part-time.

Funding: The Heinrich Böll Foundation receives approximately DM 70 million annually from public funds. Approximately half of this sum is expended for project work in foreign countries. Expenditures for personnel total approximately DM 13 million. The Heinrich Böll Foundation makes an annual public accounting of its finances. German federal ministries, the general accounting office and auditors monitor the economical use of the funds.