

## *Introduction*

In 1986 Danilo Dolci initiated what he called Bozza di Manifesto (draft of manifesto). It was the beginning of a long time work that lasts for 8 years. What does he did during this period is what you may be asking your self. So... Danilo wrote a draft expressing some main ideas concerning the problems that corroded society and relations, and some proposal to solve those problematic situations. After that this draft was sent to several people (Noam Chomsky, Johan Galtung, Paulo Freire, Scott Kennedy, Franco Alasia, Gilbert Silva Ruiz, etc.) that had the chance to read it and give the own personal contribution, permitting this way to improve the first draft and enriching it. When it was ready, after more tan 120 people had contributed to the final text, it becomes a true “maieutic text” that encompassed the thoughts and feelings of hundreds of people.

The draft of manifesto we are talking about is a very important document (you can find the English version in the website [www.inventingthefuture.eu](http://www.inventingthefuture.eu)) that even if was written some years ago is still very actual. It offers each individual the opportunity to reflect on the problems and wounds of the planet and its creatures at the same time that encourages the positive action by showing diverse possible ways to follow in the search for a new future.

Our group of youth and leaders decided so to take a similar initiative that could gather the thoughts and feelings of diverse youth people in an unique final text. We did it also with the aim of the political dimension. That means that we would like to show through this document, that talks about violence and the ways to combat it, that youth have a strong conviction that violence is not the way to solve

the conflicts and that it should be fought with all possible nonviolent tools.

Our work was carried out in a manner a bit diverse from the one Danilo used, however our methodology has inherent in a strong way the maieutic approach Danilo used at the same time it assumes also an intercultural dimension. The final text you can read in this booklet comes out from the opinions and feelings of dozens of youth people coming from diverse countries: Italy, Palestine, Moldova, Israel, Bulgaria and France. All of them were interviewed (you can hear some of the interviews in the DVD attached), the interviews were transcribed (in some cases translated in English) and after all the answers were analysed and summarised in a way that keep the all the main ideas present in the diverse interviews. This way the text maintains the individuality of each youth at the same time that presupposes a global perspective necessary to show the unity that holds all youth together in the nonviolent fight for a future without violence.

The final English version was translated in all languages of the partnership in order to avoid any language barrier in the understanding of the text. Indeed, all youth that read the final draft of manifestation should recognise themselves reading it, in the sense that the text should be meaningful and representative of the way of thinking of youth around the world.

Moreover, this document aims to prompt to action and to encourage youth to participate in society and to contribute to “invent a new future”.

## *Followed Steps*

1. Ask the youth groups about a subject that interest them, and that is connected with the project.
2. Decide about the subject common to all groups.
3. Develop the questions of the interview.
4. Carry on the interviews with at least 20 youth in each community.
5. Translate the opinions in English.
6. Create a working group to meet in internet and work on the final draft that will be a representative summary of the opinions of all youth.
7. Send the draft to diverse entities and organisations that can divulgate and publicise it.

## *Questions for the draft*

1. What does violence means for you?
2. Have you ever seen a violence action near you? If *yes*, how did you feel about it?
3. Facing violence, what can youth do?
4. If you face a problem/conflict how do you deal with it? Do you think this way is effective?
5. Which difficulties youth face when they resolve their conflicts?

## ***English Draft***

*In this draft we discuss the definition of violence and how to solve the world's conflicts, which are so many nowadays, according to youth from different countries around the world – Italy, Moldova, Bulgaria, Israel, Palestine and France.*

### **Draft of manifesto**

#### **Aware that...**

- **Violence** can be physical, verbal and psychological.
- **Violence** is an action that restricts the liberty of others.
- **Violence** is the imposition of ones own choices and values without giving others the possibility or right to choose.
- **Violence** is the way to get what one wants by force.
- **Violence** is exercised by weak people thinking that it is a form of heroism to show that they are strong.

### **We ask...**

**T**o all people, especially young people around the world of all ages, of all genders, cultures, ethnicities, religions, social and economical backgrounds, political views, etc.

### **Inviting them to...**

**B**egin with him/herself using education, the development of good relationships with people and trying to be tolerant, to demand their rights and duties from others.

**D**iscuss the reason of conflicts in order to discover differences and commonalities, being aware and sure that one will never be able to see the whole truth.

**E**ducate children and youth about how to deal with their conflicts through lectures and seminars in youth centres and schools. It is important that schools take part in educating their students to listen and to use dialogue as the best way to solve conflicts.

**T**o listen more, to speak less and to act more calmly; these are three things that one should always take in consideration.

## *Italian Draft*

*In questa bozza noi discutiamo la definizione di violenza e come risolvere i conflitti del mondo che sono oggi giorno numerosi, secondo i giovani provenienti da differenti Paesi attorno al mondo- Italia, Moldavia, Bulgaria, Israele, Palestina e Francia.*

### **Bozza di manifesto**

#### **Consapevoli che ...**

- **Violenza** può essere fisica, verbale e psicologica.
- **Violenza** è un'azione che limita la libertà degli altri.
- **Violenza** è l'imposizione delle proprie scelte e valori senza dare agli altri la possibilità e il diritto di scegliere.
- **Violenza** è il modo di raggiungere ciò che si vuole attraverso la forza.
- **Violenza** è esercitata da persone deboli che pensano che è una forma di eroismo mostrare di essere forti.

## **Noi chiediamo...**

**A** tutte le persone, specialmente ai giovani di tutto il mondo e di tutte le età, genere, cultura, etnia, religione, contesto sociale ed economico, punto di vista politico ecc...

## **Invitiamo essi a ...**

**Cominciare** da se stessi usando educazione, lo sviluppo di buone relazioni con le persone e tentando di essere tolleranti, rivendicare i propri diritti e doveri dagli altri.

**Discutere** le ragioni dei conflitti con lo scopo di scoprire differenze e somiglianze, essere consapevoli e sicuri che nessuno sarà mai capace di vedere l'intera verità.

**Educare** i bambini e i giovani su come trattare/gestire i loro conflitti attraverso lezioni e seminari nei centri giovanili e nelle scuole. È importante che le scuole promuovano l'educazione dei loro studenti all'ascolto e all'uso del dialogo come la via migliore per risolvere i conflitti..

**Ascoltare** di più, parlare meno e agire con più calma, queste sono le tre cose che ognuno di noi dovrebbe sempre tenere in considerazione.



## *Palestinian Draft*

هذه المقالة تناقش تعريف العنف و كيفية حل الصراع في العالم من خلال مجموعات شبابية من مختلف بلاد العالم ايطاليا، فلسطين، بلغاريا، إسرائيل، فرنسا و مولدوفا

يجب أن ندرك بأن:

- العنف يمكن أن يكون جسدي، كلامي، و نفسي.
- العنف هو عمل يحد من حرية الآخرين.
- العنف هو فرض الرأي والقيم مع عدم إعطاء الآخرين حق الفرصة في الاختيار
- العنف هو الطريقة من احل الحصول ما يبتغيه الشخص بالقوة
- العنف يمارس على الضعفاء من اجل أبراز القوى

نحن نسأل...

جميع الناس، وخاصة الشباب في جميع أنحاء العالم من أي جيل، شباب وصبايا، من مختلف الثقافات، من مختلف العرق، والدين، من جميع الخلفيات الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والسياسية.

نحن ندعوهم إلى...

الفرد يجب أن يبدأ بتغيير ذاته من خلال الثقافة، العلاقة الجيدة مع الناس و المسامحة، عندها يقوم بطلب الحقوق و الواجبات من الآخرين.

من المهم مناقشة أسباب الصراع و إيجاد أوجه الاختلاف و التشابه، و التأكد من رؤية الحقيقة كاملة

البدء بتعليم الأطفال كيفية التعامل مع العنف من خلال محاضرات و مؤتمرات تعرض في المدارس و مراكز الشباب. من المهم أن يكون للمدارس دوراً فعالاً في تعليم طلابهم إن الإصغاء و الحوار هما أفضل طريقة لحل النزاع.

أخذ المرء بعين الاعتبار أن في كل نقاش يجب أن يستمع أكثر ويتكلم أكثر وأن يتصرف بهدوء الكلام و الهدوء

## ***French Draft***

*Cette Bozza donne une définition de la violence et propose des moyens de résolution des conflits internationaux, qui ne cessent d'accroître, avec des jeunes des pays différents – Italie, Moldavie, Bulgarie, Israël, Palestine et France.*

### **Bozza de manifestation**

#### **On est conscients que...**

- **La violence** peut être exercée de manière physique, verbale ou psychologique
- **La violence** est une action qui limite la liberté des autres.
- **Violence** est de forcer ses propres choix et valeurs aux autres sans leur donner la possibilité ni le droit de choisir.
- **Violence** est de prendre ce qu'on veut en utilisant de la force.
- **La violence** est exercée par des personnes faibles qui voient la force comme de l'héroïsme.

### **On recherche...**

Des gens, surtout des jeunes, partout dans le monde, indépendamment d'âge, genre, culture, nationalité, religion et vues politiques et des tous les milieux économiques, sociaux, etc.

### **On invite tous à ...**

Commencer par elle/lui-même, en se concentrant sur l'éducation et les bonnes relations avec les autres, à essayer d'être plus tolérant, à équilibrer droits et obligations.

Discuter sur les raisons des conflits afin de repérer les différences et les similarités, prenant en compte qu'il est impossible de voir la vérité entière.

Eduquer les enfants et les jeunes à traiter les conflits, avec des lectures et des séminaires aux centres de jeunesse et aux écoles, parce que les écoles doivent jouer un rôle dynamique dans l'éducation des élèves à écouter et discuter pour résoudre leurs conflits.

Ecouter plus, parler moins et agir plus modérément. Ce sont les trois facteurs à considérer pendant toutes les discussions.

## *Bulgarian Draft*

*В този манифест ние обсъждаме дефиницията на насилието и как да бъдат решени световните конфликти, които са толкова много в наши дни, според младежите от различни страни по света – Италия, Молдова, България, Израел, Палестина и Франция.*

### **Проекто-Манифест**

#### **Осъзнавайки, че...**

- **Насилието** може да бъде извършвано физически, вербално и психологически
- **Насилието** е действие, което ограничава свободата на другите
- **Насилието** налага решения и ценности, без да дава на другите възможност и право да избират
- **Насилието** е начин да получиш какво искаш чрез сила
- **Насилието** се упражнява от слаби хора, които мислят, че е геройство да покажат, че са силни

## **Ние се обръщаме ...**

**К**ъм всички хора, особено младите хора по света, от всички възрасти, култури, етноси, религии, социален и икономически произход, политически възгледи

## **Призовавайки ги да...**

**Д**а започнат със себе си, чрез образование, добри взаимоотношения с хората и да се опитат да бъдат толерантни, изисквайки от другите да упражняват както своите права, така и своите задължения

**Об**съждат причините за конфликтите, за да намерят общото и различното, осъзнавайки, че човек никога не може да види цялата истина

**Об**разоват децата и младежите как да се справят с конфликтите чрез лекции и семинари, организирани в младежки центрове и училища, защото е важно училищата да обучават учениците на диалог и изслушване, които са най-добрите начини за решаване на конфликти

**С**лушат повече, говорят по-малко и да действат хладнокръвно – тези три неща трябва винаги да се вземат предвид по време на всяка дискусия

## *Moldavian Draft*

*В данном предложении мы обсуждаем определение насилия, а также, каким образом разрешать мировые конфликты, которых так много в наши дни, глазами молодёжи из разных стран – Италия, Молдова, Болгария, Израиль, Палестина, Франция.*

### Предложение Манифеста

#### Принимая во внимание, что...

- **Насилие** может практиковаться физически, вербально, психологически.
- **Насилие** является действием, ограничивающим свободу других.
- **Насилие** навязывает собственные правила игры и ценности, не предоставляя другим возможности и права выбора.
- **Насилие** есть эгоистический путь достижения цели посредством силы.
- **Сильные** люди, проявляющие свою силу, реализуют себя за счёт слабых, предполагая, что это часть героизма.

## **Мы спрашиваем...**

**Всех** людей в мире, вне зависимости от пола, культуры, этнического происхождения, вероисповедания, социальной и экономической основы, политических взглядов и др.

## **Приглашаем их...**

**Начать** с собственного образования, позитивного отношения к людям, стараясь быть толерантным, уважая права и обязанности других.

**Обсуждать** причины конфликтов и искать точки соприкосновения и различия, осознавая, что один никогда не увидит целостной картины.

**Воспитывать** детей и молодёжь как справляться с конфликтами через лекции и семинары в молодёжных центрах и школах, потому как очень важно для школы принимать участие в обучении молодых выслушивать и вести диалог, как лучшим способом разрешения конфликтов.

**Больше** слушать, меньше говорить и активней действовать, так как эти три вещи необходимо каждому соблюдать во время любой дискуссии.



## *Israeli Draft*

בטיוטה זו, נדון בהגדרת האלימות וכיצד ניתן לפתור את העימותים בעולם שכל-כך נפוצים כיום.

לפי עדותם של צעירים מרחבי העולם – איטליה, מולדובה, בולגריה, ישראל, הרשות הפלשתינאית וצרפת.

## טיוטת "Manifesto"

לתשומת ליבכם...

- אלימות יכולה להיות פיזית, מילולית ופסיכולוגית
- אלימות שוללת את החופש מאחרים
- אלימות הינה כפייה של יחיד בעל חופש הבחירה וערכים אשר אינו נותן לאחרים את הזכות לבחור
- אלימות הינה הדרך ליחיד, להשיג את מבוקשו באמצעות הפעלת כוח
- אנשים חלשים אשר חושבים ששימוש באלימות ייתפס כמעשה גבורה ובכך יוערכו כחזקים בעיני הסביבה

אנו פונים אל...

לכול האנשים, בייחוד צעירים מרחבי העולם ללא הבדלי גיל, מין, דת, גזע, תרבות, רקע חברתי וכלכלי, נקודת מבט פוליטית וכו'..

מזמינים אותם...

להתחיל מבפנים, עם עצמם, באמצעות חינוך למערכות יחסים טובות עם אנשים, בניסיון להיות סובלניים כאשר הם תובעים את זכויותיהם וחובותיהם מאחרים.

לדון בסיבות הגורמות לעימותים על מנת לחשוף את ההבדלים והמשותף, להיות מודעים לעובדה כי לעולם לא ניתן לראות את האמת כולה.

לחנך את הדור הצעיר כיצד יש להתמודד הקונפליקטים שלהם עצמם, באמצעות הרצאות וימי עיון, במרכזים עירוניים לנוער ובתי ספר. חשיבות השתתפות בתי הספר בחינוך התלמידים להקשבה ושימוש בדיאלוג כדרך לפתרון בעיות ועימותים.

אלה שלושת הדברים החשובים שעל היחיד להקשיב יותר, לדבר פחות ולפעול בנינוחות לקחת בחשבון בהתנהלותו היומיומית אל מול החברה.

# Thanks To:

## Thanks To:

*Darina Tosheva, Mustafa Yusein, Slaveya Valeva, Kameliya Andreeva, Rayna Gineva, Miroslava Surova, Stefan Totev, Valentina Valcheva, Daniel Silvestrov, Malina Slavova, Al Ali Jessica, Daoud Simon, Kattan Daneila, George Halteh, Hanania Rasha, Ziad Juha, Lucy Talgich, Hanania Raed, Al alam Salila, Gueta Shiran, Levy Anat, Rita Estrin, Claudio Goldberg, Henry Cayoun, Arke Oded, Molokan Lijalem, Ilana Poladi, Marina Komisarchik, Jenny Boukobza, Ganeva Cristina, Leicovici Liudmila, Todorova Liudmila, Avramova Marina, Burlaca Vitali, Peev Vitali, Avtutov Sergei, Allamuradova Elena, Constantinova Galina, Botoshan Natalia, Hodos Nadejda, Cara Maria, Rabbi Myriam, Tounsi Prescillia, Chakrouni Nora, Salit Sherazade, Trad Sarra, Arab Sarah, Aberkou Mounia, Domerego Tiffany, Ciaia Leatizia, Raut Juliana, Lo Bianco Roberta, Chahmi Karim, Vivona Angela, Genovese Willy, Granata Chiara, Sabatucci Emilio, Rivas Alberto, Alessandra Citrato, Ana Afonso*