

„Ways out of violence“

Workshop at the IFSH and the ZNF

On February 8th 2013 the IFSH and the ZNF organized an interdisciplinary workshop “Ways out of violence”. The workshop presented the latest developments of Hamburg’s peace and conflict research and brought together expertises from various scientific disciplines.



The participants of the workshop “Ways out of violence”.

Once again, the success of interdisciplinary cooperation was demonstrated. The presented projects did not only show their relevance for peace and security policy. They were also presented in order to explore the possibilities of interdisciplinary cooperation. The invited researchers discussed subject matters and research methods in four working groups: “Dialogue”, “Arms Control and Security Policy”, “Causes of War and Ending War” and “Verification and Disarmament”.

As part of the presentations on the complexity of dialogues between opposing political groups Alexander Redlich and Alexander Förster (ZSK-Universität Hamburg) presented their research results on obstacles and possibilities of communication processes. The results were based on qualitative text analyses from workshops with participants from crisis regions as Cyprus, Moldavia or Palestine who have been active in local politics. Using this data, a category system for describing moderated conflict resolution meetings was defined. This system not only makes communicative power disparities of the respective parties visible, but also shows their different emphasis on topics.

The following presentations showed regional analyses. Nodira Aminova (CORE/IFSH) presented her PHD project, which analyses the possibilities and barriers of the secular-Islamic dialogue in Tajikistan since

the end of the civil war. Her research will not only deal with the conflict parties. It will also highlight the influence of Tajikistan’s neopatrimonial power structures as well as its sociopolitical and economic consequences. In this regard, the doctoral candidate can resort to ten years of experience from the Centre of OSCE-Research (CORE) in mediation and research on Tajikistan and Central Asia.

Sandra Destradi and Johannes Vüllers (GIGA) presented their research project on required conditions for violence-free campaigns in civil wars to achieve their peace policy goals and changes among the parties involved in the conflict. For this, all violence-free campaigns against the Moro Islamic Liberation Front in the Philippine region Mindanao in the period 1997-2012 will be empirically recorded.

Another research focus of this research group dealt with radicalization and de-radicalization processes of subcultural groups and milieus. The presented results were based on current examinations of left- and right-wing radicalization processes. Daniela PISOIU (ZEUS/IFSH) emphasized the relevance of subcultural circumstances, in which radicalness is understood as a part of an ideology and life-style. Another project accentuated the shift in the perception of threats from terroristic threats towards Islamic motivated extremism (Matenia SIRSLOUDI, ZEUS/IFSH). Recently the phenomenon of deradicalization has been moving into the focus of terrorism research. Current scientific studies concentrate more on extremism prevention than on terrorism prevention.

The following series of lectures on arms control and security policy proved once more, how security perceptions and strategies of legitimization have an influence on normative behavior. In the context of cli-

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mate change and security, Jürgen Scheffran, Thomas Cannaday, Jasmin Kominek and P. Michael Link gave an overview on climate engineering. Against the background of a mostly unsuccessful international climate policy, climate-orientated intervention and control options, like the use of solar energy or the reduction of CO² emissions, become more relevant. Using the example of geographical problem areas, the participants discussed the capabilities of effective climate engineering to exert influence.



Uwe Voigt during his lecture on interdisciplinarity at the workshop.

For some time now, cyberspace attacks have had an impact on the perception of security. Modern states are aware of their complete dependency on IT and communication systems and their supply infrastructures. By this reason, the cyberspace has been integrated into their military doctrines. In the context of the workshop, Thomas Reinhold and Götz Neuneck (IFAR/IFSH) presented political and technical approaches for confidence building actions, which could be used as elements of arms control in cyberspace.

The future of the European arms industry was another subject of discussion (Michael Brzoska, IFSH). Shrinking military budgets and the competitive pressure of the US-American arms industry could open up new European strategies. The expansion of arms exports and an intensified orientation towards arms related markets like security technologies are just some of the consequences discussed during the workshop.

A presentation on targeted killing showed the sociopolitical dimensions which arise out of new arms technologies (Susanne Krasmann, Institut für Kriminologische Sozialforschung Universität Hamburg). In the background of a changed security perception, targeted killing is used as a form of foreign policy counter-terrorism, especially by the USA. The ethical questions on the legitimacy of its use should not only be considered in the context of new threats. The issue of targeted killing also refers to the proportionality of appropriate security measures.

Of particular interest to the participants was a security policy motivated project, concentrating on reintegration programs for actors of violence after con-

flicts (Klaas Voß, HIS). The measures of demobilization, disarmament and reintegration (DDR) of actors of violence were not the only concern of this research project. It also highlighted concrete strategic visions in the program planning of expert committees.

Research projects on the causes of war and the ending of war were presented during the following panel. Most of the presented studies referred to states in Central Asia. In the context of peace policy Central Asian states will play an important role. The future role of the Central Asian countries will be of great peace political significance after the withdrawal of the allied forces from Afghanistan in the following year. Therefore, an IFSH research project analyses the foreign and security policy strategies of single Central Asian countries (Wolfgang Zellner, Sebastian Schiek, CORE/IFSH). Another research project analyses the structural characteristics and limitations of regional security organizations in Central Asia (Anna Kreikemeyer, CORE/IFSH). Fully in line with scientific cooperation, a cooperation project between the IFSH and Kyrgyzs universities has been presented. The aim of this project is to establish peace and security research in academic teaching in Kyrgyzstan.

Project presentations on disarmament and verification of nuclear arms completed the workshop. Since the reduction of tactical nuclear weapons is not realizable in the short-term and does not seem to be a matter of priority for the European NATO-states, the debate on confidence building measures between the USA and Russia becomes more important. However, the fundamental objective is and will remain Global Zero. Therefore, the necessity of a verification system was discussed at the workshop. A verification system, conceptualized as a multi-national cooperation, would not only involve states with nuclear warheads (Götz Neuneck, IFAR/IFSH). By including states without nuclear arms as well as non-governmental actors, a sustainable basis of trust could be established.

(Article by Martin Halewitz, IFSH)

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Michael Brzoska at wreath-laying ceremony with Federal President Gauck

Ludwig Quidde is the least known of the four German Nobel Prize Winners, and yet he was one of the leading figures in the European Peace Movement at the beginning of the 20th century. A better mutual understanding between Germany and France was of particular importance to him. For his efforts he was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1927, which he shares with the French pacifist Ferdinand Buisson.

Quidde was also a politically engaged Liberal and a member of the Bavarian Landtag and the Weimarer Nationalversammlung. In 1941 he died im-

poverished in exile in Geneva. Since 2003 a tomb on the celebrity cemetery Cimetière des Rois in Geneva reminds us of Ludwig Quidde.



Federal President Joachim Gauck and Michael Brzoska.

On February 25th Federal President Joachim Gauck visited his grave and gave a short speech. He pointed out the enduring significance of Ludwig Quidde as a pioneer in the struggle for peace and freedom. Gauck also stated it was very regrettable Quidde has almost sunk into oblivion. He therefore expressed his gratitude to Micheal Brzoska, chairman of the Quidde Foundation who was also present at the wreath ceremony, for the foundation's efforts to promote the memory of this Nobel Prize winner.

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20 Years High Commissioner on National Minorities of the OSCE

On 7 March 2013, the OSCE institution of the High Commissioner on National Minorities celebrated its 20th anniversary in the presence of Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands and 200 high-level guests. After introductory remarks by the current High Commissioner, Ambassador Knut Vollebaek, the Swedish Foreign Minister Carl Bildt, the Slovak Foreign Minister Miroslav Lajcak, and Prof Rainer Hofmann from the Goethe University Frankfurt discussed the achievements and future challenges of the High Commissioner. The OSCE Chairman-in-Office, the Ukrainian Foreign Minister Leonid Kozhara, the Dutch Foreign Minister Frans Timmermans, himself a former aide of the first High Commissioner Max van der Stoel, and OSCE Secretary General, Ambassador Lamberto Zannier, contributed welcoming addresses. A day later, several rounds of experts, among them many former advisers of the High Commissioner, discussed the diverse working fields of this unique institution of ethno-political conflict prevention. CORE was represented in both events by its Head, Wolfgang Zellner.

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Debates on missile defense and European security are intensifying

With the start of his second term, President Obama is stepping up efforts to find solutions in the standoff between the United States and Russia on missile defense. The Polish Institute of International Affairs (PISM) held on 14 and 15 February 2013 in Warsaw the workshop: "Missile Defences in the 21st Century: A pricey experiment in progress or a credible way to reduce nuclear threats" where Götz Neuneck participated with a presentation. Likewise Neuneck gave a lecture on this subject at the Austrian Workshop on missile defense on 20-21 February 2013 in Vienna as well as at the "Berlin Framework Forum", that was held on 20-22 February 2013 in the Foreign Office in Berlin. Sponsored by Middle Power Initiative, and IALANA, IPPNW, INES, IPB, Friederich-Ebert-Foundation and the Konrad-Adenauer-Foundation the subject of the conference was: "Creating the Conditions and Building the Framework for a Nuclear Weapons-Free World."



Meeting at the Arms Control Association of the US-participants of "Challenges to Deep Cuts" project beginning in April. In the front from the left: Daryll Kimball, Catherine M. Kelleher, Steven Pifer. In the back from left: Dennis Gormley, Greg Thielmann, James Acton, Götz Neuneck.

At the invitation of the American Physical Society (APS) a workshop on "Technical and Policy Issues Associated with a US-Russian agreement on Non-Strategic Nuclear Weapons" was held at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington DC on 25 and 26 February 2013. Götz Neuneck attended as the representative of the German Physical Society (DPG). In two workinggroups technical and policy options for the withdrawal of nuclear weapons from Europe were discussed. Rose Gottemoeller, Acting Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security, delivered a keynote address at the beginning. Also in Washington was a first meeting with U.S. members of the project "Challenges to Deep

Cuts." As part of the 77th Annual Meeting of the German Physical Society (DPG) from 6-8-March 2013 at the TU Dresden, the meeting of the working group "Physics and Disarmament" was held, whose spokesman is Götz Neuneck. Previously he introduced this year's speakers and science historian David Kaiser, director of MIT's program "Science, Technology and Society" at the traditional Max-von-Laue Lecture. About 500 listeners, Kaiser talked about "Gravity: A Political History" and the relationship between general relativity and the political history of the 21st century. At the meeting Anne Finger (French nuclear forces) and Christian Alwardt (overland waterflow processes in river systems) gave also talks.

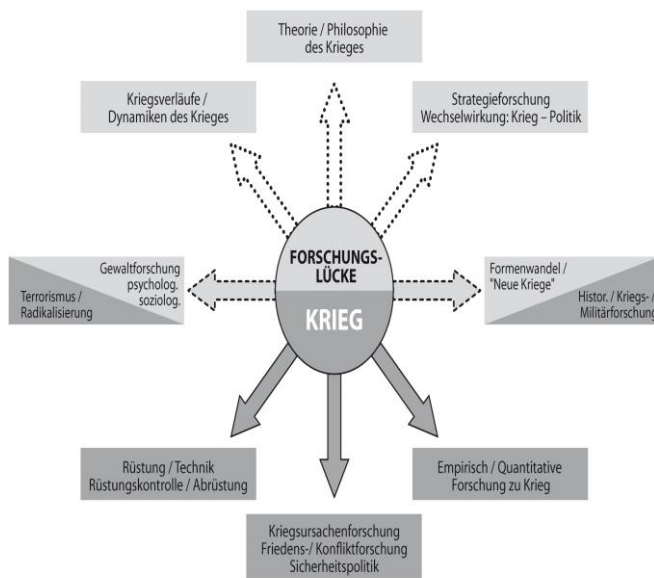
The IFAR expertise was sought in the form of interviews in the Physics Journal, New Scientist and DIE ZEIT online. Themes were the drone issue, laser weapons and the North Korean nuclear test in February 2013.

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War, Peace and Science

Thomas de Maizière, German Minister of Defence, does not recognize "any significant intellectual contribution of German universities regarding the question of war and peace". This statement has generated various and contradictory reactions within the scientific community.



How are these reactions to be understood? Is there indeed too less discussion and intellectual contribution to questions of war and peace within Germany and its universities, or is there just a lack of cognition? Which possible intellectual deficits do we face in concrete? What are their roots and what options exist to solve them. Johann Schmid highlights and discusses this spectrum of questions in a sub-study in the context of his project "Theory and Practice of Violent Conflict".

The Study aims at illustrating, categorizing and analyzing the various reactions coming from the scientific community with regard to the minister's statement. As a result three types of reaction can be distinguished: a. contradiction to content; b. normative rejection; c. resignative confirmation. The identified reactions stand to a certain degree in sharp opposition to each other. Two out of three identified types of reaction indicate a deficit in German scientific research on war and peace – indirectly (b.) and directly (c.). The identified deficits are to be confirmed to a higher degree the more one focuses not only on general peace- and security-related questions but on the essence of war as a central object of scientific research and observation, particularly with a profound theory of war in mind.

As a result it can be concluded, that in Germany peace is researched, understood and developed too less from its "backdoor"-side, that is to say from the perspective of war. It has to be stated, that the required research capacity with regard to a comprehensive scientific research on war, based on a profound theory of war, to a great degree is missing. The resulting lack of understanding, regarding the dynamics, practices, sequences and semantics of war has to be considered as a risk to peace.

Johann Schmid: "Research Gap on War" – A Risk to Peace? On the Necessity of Studying War for Security and Peace Purposes. Forthcoming: Zeitschrift für Außen- und Sicherheitspolitik (ZFA), Vol. 6, Issue 2, 2013, DOI *10.1007/s12399-013-0313-8, <<http://www.springer.com/alert/urltracking.do?id=Lfb084cMbe2d13Sacf3cf8>>.

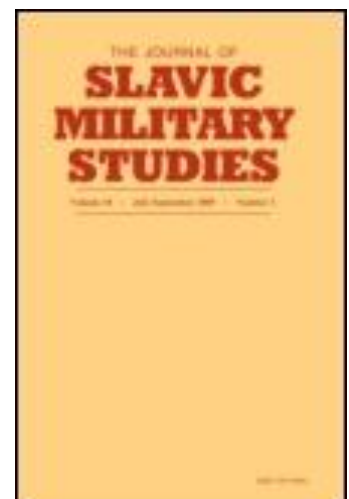
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Publications

Ulrich Kühn: Conventional Arms Control 2.0, in: The Journal of Slavic Military Studies, Vol. 25, No. 2 (June 2013)

Since more than a decade Europe's once unique arms control acquis is in decline. This pertains foremost to conventional arms control. Ulrich Kühn's assessment of the current political NATO-Russia problems and military insecurities on the continent shows that a modern approach to conventional arms control could



positively contribute to security and stability. In times of financial austerity a new framework has to focus on mutual military reassurances, transparency, conflict prevention and the links to nuclear arms control. To achieve such goal US leadership as well as Europeanization of the Reset policy is needed.

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Daniela Pisoiu (2013): Coming to Believe “Truths” About Islamist Radicalization in Europe, Terrorism and Political Violence, 25:2, 246-263.

This article discusses critically four assumptions behind many of the current theoretical and policy approaches to individual processes of Islamist radicalization in Europe: the association with terrorism and extremism; determinism; the extraordinary nature of the radical individuals; and the reification of the grievance and collective identity discourse. It argues for an approach to the explanation of radicalization processes which focuses on the intentionality of individual involvement and the developmental nature of the process, rather than on structural and socioeconomic features; on the impact of framing and socio-psychological mechanisms on individual decision-making processes; and for an overall, broader conceptualization of radicalism.



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Staff News

Christiane J. Fröhlich has joined the IFSH staff as a researcher in February 1, 2013. Her work and position are part of the institute's cooperation with the cluster of excellence "Integrated Climate System Analysis and Prediction" (CliSAP) at Hamburg University. She is part of the "Research Group Climate Change and Security" under the auspices of Prof. Jürgen Scheffran.

Christiane Fröhlich studied English, History and Psychology at Hamburg and Warwick universities (M.A. 2002) and graduated from the post-graduate study course Master of Peace and Security Studies at the IFSH in 2003. She earned her doctorate at the Center for Conflict Research at Philipps-University Marburg with a dissertation on the Israeli-Palestinian water con-

flict. From 2009 to 2011, she co-edited the German Peace Report; in addition, she has taught, among others, at Hamburg and Osnabrück universities, at the Helmut-Schmidt-University of the Federal Armed Forces and at the IFSH. In 2012 she received a fellowship as part of the "Visiting Professorship for Peace and Global Justice" at Osnabrück University, in which she focused on the topic of "Cooperation or Conflict over Resources?"



Her research analyses the nexus between climate change, conflict and migration with a regional focus on the MENA countries. Mrs. Fröhlich will ask if, and if yes, how the current political changes in the Arab world are related to long-term environmental changes like increasing water scarcity and land degradation, and how subsequent migration movements, particular from rural to urban areas, have influenced or are influencing the current political conflicts. She thus researches a widely ignored aspect of the current political developments, aiming at a better understanding of how the Arab revolution came to pass and how environmental change, migration and conflict are interconnected. The main focus will lie on the growing tensions between urban and rural spaces, the growing number or internal "environmental refugees", the increasing urbanization and the growing number of utilization and allocation conflicts between different parts of the respective populations.

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